

Census of forced evictions in living areas occupied by Roma (or people designated as such) in France

Annual results for 2017

1. Summary

The year 2017 was marked by intensive evictions affecting 71% of those who live in slums in squats¹ putting hundreds of Romani families out on the streets.

Between January and December last year, 11,309 Romani people (or people designated as such) were evicted from 130 living areas, slums and squats in France, the majority (8,161 people) were forcefully evicted by the authorities during 98 operations; 1,093 were evicted following fires that occurred in 12 informal settlements. Moreover 2,055 persons left twenty living places before the arrival of the authorities under pressure of an imminent eviction. The evictions registered in 2017 represent a 12% increase compared to 2016 (10,119 evictees).

The highest rate of evictions was noted between July and September when 3,436 people were forcefully evicted by the authorities. In the last quarter of the year, the number of operations executed by the authorities diminished: 2,036 persons were forcefully evicted. However these evictions are particularly concerning, especially when the provisions of the so-called law Equality and Citizenship adopted on 27 January 2017² aims to provide some protections for inhabitants living in slums during the winter period. This law, which allows to extend the deadlines for proceeding with evictions of people living in makeshift housing, was not applied when it comes to Romani families as the census results have shown. Evictions were executed by the authorities despite the winter conditions during the first quarter of 2017, as well as in November and December. Also, an acceleration of the evictions was observed just before the first of November, the beginning of the winter moratorium: 669 people were evicted from ten informal settlements between 25 and 31 October, while the results show 1,490 persons were evicted in October, which is 45% of the total evictees registered that month.

Twelve evictions were executed following fires, affecting 1,093 persons. The number of such evictions was particularly high during the first quarter when 847 people left their habitats due to fires that broke out in six informal settlements, slums and squats. In most of the cases, these living areas are characterised by very

¹ Etat des lieux national des campements illicites, grands squats et bidonvilles - April 2017.

² <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000033934948&categorieLien=id>

poor living conditions, without access to clean water and sanitation. It was the case of the settlement located in 15th district in Marseille where a fire broke out the night of 8 to 9 December³ taking the life of one 35-years old man⁴, member of the Roma community. The ERRC report, entitled *Thirsting for justice*⁵ published in March 2017, which included field research in 18 informal Roma settlements in France, revealed “shocking disparities of the conditions endured by Roma as compared to the rest of the population” in terms of access to clean water and sanitation. These appalling living conditions, which have a direct impact on health and safety, increase the likelihood of tragic and sometimes fatal incidents.

Another 2,055 persons left twenty settlements prior to the arrival of the authorities to carry out evictions. The highest number of such evictions was observed during the summer period when 1,074 persons left their habitats under pressure of an imminent eviction. It should be noted that most of these living areas were affected by a legal decision ordering a forced eviction of the inhabitants, or an administrative notice to quit due to hazardous living conditions issued by local authorities ordering an eviction within 48 hours.

In 2017, the number of evictions based on notices for health hazards or dangerous living conditions issued by local authorities or prefectures decreased compared to the previous year. Thirty-five evictions have been carried out following such notices compared to 61 based on court decisions. However evictions following notices issued by mayors/prefects are based only on an administrative decision without the intervention of a judge who is able to assess their legality, utility, methods and deadlines.

Half of the evictions were executed without the evictees being offered shelter. Shelter was offered in only 64 occasions out of the total of 130 evictions. Hundreds of families and individuals were put out on the street following another 66 operations, which were carried out without any alternative solutions for shelter or accommodation being offered to the evictees. When rehousing measures were taken by the authorities they were limited to short-term offers of shelter in social hotels or public buildings (a gymnasium for example). Such measures are in contradiction with the provisions of the circular of 26th August 2012⁶, which established an obligation of the authorities to assess those families and individuals before the eviction and propose adapted rehousing solutions for those concerned. The rehousing measures are limited to an offer of short-term shelter proposed to only some of the evictees, deemed to be vulnerable. Such measures seem to be inefficient as they do not provide any sustainable solutions for access to housing and accommodation aiming to resolve the issue of substandard housing faced by poor Romani families all over the country.

³ <http://www.parismatch.com/Actu/Faits-divers/Marseille-mort-d-un-homme-de-35-ans-dans-l-incendie-d-un-camp-de-Roms-1413920>

⁴ <http://www.laprovence.com/video/marseille-un-homme-retrouve-mort-dans-un-important-feu-de-camp-de-roms/x6bdha6>

⁵ <http://www.errc.org/article/thirsting-for-justice-new-report-reveals-depth-of-discrimination-faced-by-europes-roma-in-accessing-water/4561>

⁶ <http://www.vie-publique.fr/actualite/alaune/campements-illicites-cadre-action-pour-services-etat.html>

Subsequently, many of them go back to slums or squats to face the likelihood of further forced evictions, increasing poverty and deprivation. Such evictions were observed in Paris where the same Romani families⁷ were evicted on two separate occasions in 2017 from the same location near Porte de la Chapelle: the first eviction was carried out on 28 February⁸; nine months later they were evicted again from the same place.

The lack of sustainable solutions for housing and accommodation, as well as repeated forced evictions have a negative impact on access to rights and the whole integration process of Romani families living in extremely poor conditions, and lead to forced migration within a department or a region.

Some positive results have been observed in Toulouse where local and state authorities dismantled the Ginestous⁹ slum on 10 July, based on a legal decision and respecting the provision of the circular of 26 August 2012. During this joint operation between local and state authorities, temporary shelter or alternative accommodation was offered to 165 of the total 350 evictees. Moreover, the municipality took measures for social inclusion of 119 people, including 40 minors in the field of housing, education and employment by signing a tenancy agreement with the families for their rehousing.¹⁰ During the last quarter of 2017, the municipality of Rezé adopted measures to dismantle two slums where Romani families lived for more than a year and provided 126 persons in total with living places where they can enjoy better living conditions, including access to running water and sanitation, as well as social assistance.¹¹ These examples show that a socially responsible approach to the dismantling of slums, and the provision of sustainable solutions to those who evicted is possible when there is a political willingness and cooperation between local, state authorities and citizens to integrate Romani families into French society. However, such examples remain isolated cases, as the majority of the evictions are carried out without any sustainable solution for housing that would enable families to break free of the cycle of repeat evictions, poverty and social exclusion.

The results of the census show that 59 of the evictions concern slums/squats built on land owned by public bodies compared to 41 where the land is owned by private persons. This contrasts with the recent census¹² of illegal camps, slums and squats published by the Inter-ministerial delegation for access to housing and accommodation (DIHAL), which showed almost an equal divide between lands owned by public bodies (51%) and those one owned by private persons (48%). The high rate of such evictions suggests the lack of political willingness of public authorities to integrate Romani families living in slums and squats in France

⁷RFI, 28 November: <http://www.rfi.fr/france/20171128-paris-campement-rom-evacue-france-fois-3-ans-nord-communaute>

⁸Europe 1, 28 February : <http://www.europe1.fr/societe/a-paris-un-camp-de-roms-evacue-2990027>

⁹ Mairie de Toulouse, press release 10th July 2017.

¹⁰ DIHAL Newsletter July/August 2017.

¹¹ Ouest-France, 18 October: <https://www.ouest-france.fr/pays-de-la-loire/nantes-44000/les-roms-de-reze-dans-leur-nouvelle-vie-5321059>

¹² Etat des lieux national des campements illicites, grands squats et bidonvilles – DIHAL, April 2017.

for years.¹³ Additionally, only 17 building projects were reported concerning the evacuated areas, as building projects are often used to justify the need for a forced eviction.

As in previous years, Île-de-France region remains the focus of the majority of the operations as well as the majority of the evictees, accounting for 63% of the evicted people and 66 operations registered in Paris region while the DIHAL's census¹⁴ from April 2017 showed that 38% of the total people living in slums and squats are based in Île-de-France. Also, evictions were carried out in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (10%), PACA region (8%), Occitanie (6%), Pays de la Loire (6%) and Hauts-de-France (5%).

The year 2017 was marked with a new presidential quinquennium and promises for an approach to the dismantling of slums that is respectful of human rights. "Destroying [slums] without any alternative solutions is a hypocritical, expensive and inefficient method. Public authorities together with inhabitants, neighbours and NGOs have to find solutions before destroying [slums] or evicting [people], as it leads to the creation of a new camp" said Emmanuel Macron before the elections.¹⁵ However evictions without solutions for rehousing were observed in 2017 after the elections.

Furthermore several cases of hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination targeting Romani communities were reported in 2017. Moreover, the National Consultative Commission for Human Rights highlighted the presence of "intensified racism" against Roma, leading to violations of fundamental rights as well as an "ambiguous policy towards slum dismantling, in which the repressive approach being favoured [...]" leading to "organized wandering".¹⁶

Note:

This census is the result of joint work between the League of Human Rights (LDH) and the European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) with the cooperation of Romeurope. Due to the lack of available official data, this report does not claim to be exhaustive, but does constitute the most detailed and objective account of the current situation of evictions of Romani people in France.

¹³ Since 2012 the number of people living in camps/slums/squats varies between 15 000 and 20 000 (Source DIHAL).

¹⁴ DIHAL, Etat des lieux national des campements illicites, grands squats et bidonvilles, April 2017 (9th edition).

¹⁵ <http://www.romeurope.org/reponse-candidats-a-presidentielle-2017/>

¹⁶ National Consultative Commission for Human rights, report on fighting against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, 2016, p.18.

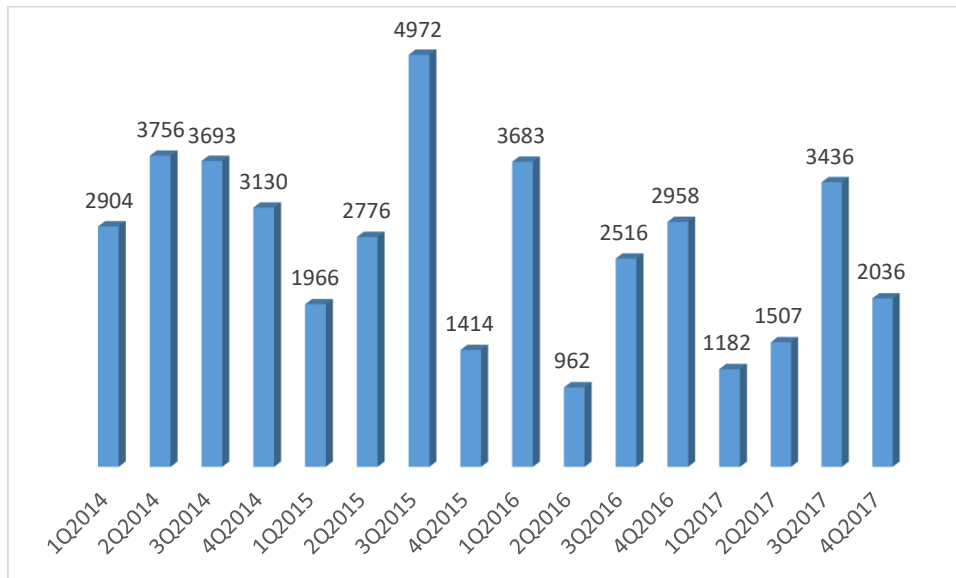
2. Comparison to Previous Periods & Analysis of third quarter of 2017

The following tables detail the identified number of evictees, evictions, evacuations and their trends since the first quarter of 2014.

	Total evictions executed by the authorities	Fire/initiative taken by the inhabitants due to an imminent eviction	total evacuated area	Shelter offered to some of the evictees	People evicted by the authorities	People evicted due to a fire/flood/personal initiative taken under pressure	Total
1Q2014	27	9	36	17	2904	524	3428
2Q2014	38	2	40	18	3756	51	3807
3Q2014	41	2	43	21	3693	74	3767
4Q2014	32	4	36	15	3130	317	3447
Total	138	17	155	71	13483	966	14449
1Q2015	18	2	20	7	1966	110	2076
2Q2015	25		25	6	2776		2776
3Q2015	47	1	48	11	4972	100	5072
4Q2015	21	2	23	5	1414	200	1614
Total	111	5	116	29	11128	410	11538
1Q2016	25	1	26	13	3683	100	3783
2Q2016	13	1	14	4	962	50	1012
3Q2016	21	1	22	13	2516	30	2546
4Q2016	17	4	21	10	2958	165	3123
Total	76	7	83	40	10119	345	10464
1Q2017	12	9	21	9	1182	1189	2371
2Q2017	27	8	35	17	1507	504	2011
3Q2017	25	9	34	18	3436	1102	4538
4Q2017	34	6	40	20	2036	353	2389
Total 2017	98	32	130	64	8161	3148	11309

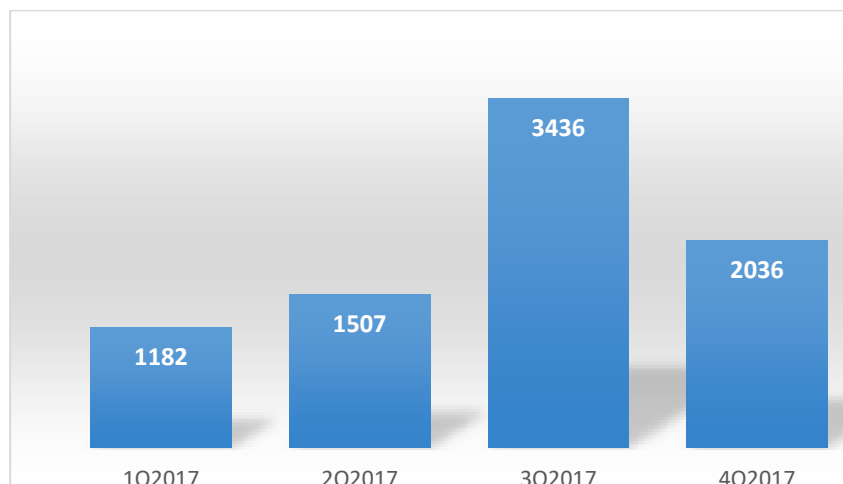
Note: These estimates **do not include** removals from a territory following an administrative decision or repatriation by charter ordered by the Office Français de l'immigration et de l'intégration (OFII).

Number of people evicted by the authorities per quarter



In 2017, approximately 31 Roma per day were evicted from slums and squats in several regions in France during 130 operations, which represents a 12% increase compared to the previous year. In total 11,309 people were subjected to an eviction, half of which were executed without any rehousing measures. Forced evictions executed by the authorities remain high, with 8,161 evictees and 98 of the total 130 operations in France. If these results show a decrease compared to previous years (2016 and 2015), evictions remain a major issue faced by Roma living in extreme poverty in France as they affect 71% of those who live in slums and squats in 2017 according to the recent DIHAL census.

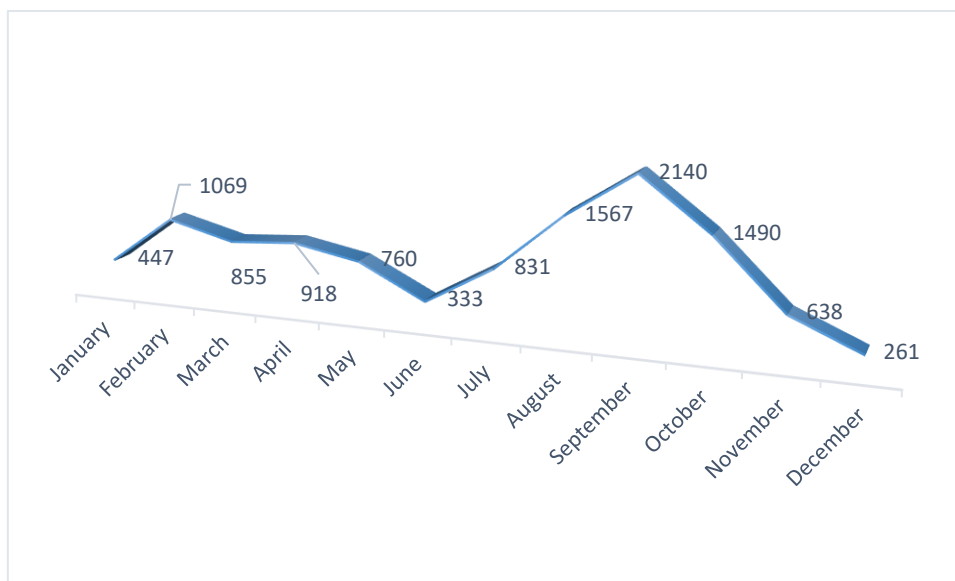
Number of people forcefully evicted by the authorities per quarter in 2017



The highest number of evictees were registered the third quarter of the year when in total 4,538 people were subjected to an eviction demonstrating an intensive process with 1,512 persons per month. The majority (3,436 persons) were evicted by the authorities.

Intensive forced evictions were observed during the last quarter of the year with total 2,389 evictees; 2,036 of them were forcefully evicted by the authorities during 34 operations. Temporary shelter was offered to some of the evictees for a limited period in 18 occasions following evictions executed by the authorities. Also, an acceleration of the evictions was observed just before the beginning of the winter moratorium: 669 out of the total 1,490 evictees registered in October were evicted between 25 and 31 October during ten operations, in other words 45% of the evictions in October were executed a week before the beginning of the winter moratorium.

Representation of the evictions according to the number of the evicted people per month



The highest number of evicted people was registered in September, with 71 evictees per day, totalling 2,140 evictees for the month. Also the results of the census for 2017 showed that 3,270 persons were subjected to an eviction in January, February, March, November and December, despite the winter conditions putting several families at the street due to lack of sustainable rehousing measures.

Fires broke out in informal settlements in 12 occasions leading to evictions of the Romani families living in these places. In total 1,093 persons were affected by such operations which is the highest number registered since 2014. Such evictions were very intensive during the first quarter when 847 persons were evicted due to

fires. It should be noted that fires broke out in informal settlements where Romani families live in poor living conditions, in makeshift housing, in most of cases without access to running water and sanitation. The report¹⁷ entitled “Thirsting for justice” released by the ERRC in March 2017, which included field research in 18 informal Roma settlements in France revealed “shocking disparities of the conditions endured by Roma as compared to the rest of the population” in the access to clean water and sanitation. These appalling living conditions, which have a direct impact on health and safety, increase the likelihood of tragic and sometimes fatal incidents.

One such accident was observed in the settlement located in 15th district in Marseille where a fire broke out the night of 8 to 9 December¹⁸ taking the life of one 35 year old man¹⁹, a member of the Romani community.

The year 2017 was characterised by a significant increase of the people leaving their living areas before the arrival of the authorities aiming to execute a court decision or administrative notice ordering a forced eviction: 2,055 people left their habitats before of the arrival of the police which is the highest rate since 2014. The summer period marked the peak of such evictions when 1,074 persons left their informal settlements before the arrival of the authorities aiming to carry out an eviction. Evictees leaving the settlement before the eviction could not benefit from any offer of shelter or accommodation.

In total, temporary solutions for housing have been offered in 64 occasions out of the total 130 operations registered in 2017. More than the half of the evictions executed by the authorities (58 out of 98) were accompanied with rehousing measures although these measures were only short-term. However the solutions proposed to the evictees are limited to temporary shelters and concern only part of them. Sustainable solutions for accommodation aiming to challenge substandard housing and poverty among Romani families remain isolated cases (Toulouse, Triel-sur-Seine where sustainable solutions have been found for more than 60 persons²⁰ before the eviction; Rezé). Forty of the evictions executed by the authorities were carried out without any shelter being proposed to the evictees, even for a short period. Temporary shelter was offered in six evictions following fires. In other words, several hundred people were put on the street without any alternative solutions for accommodation.

Sixty-one out of a total of 130 operations were executed in response to summonses by the landowners for

¹⁷ ERRC, *Thirsting for Justice: Europe's Roma Denied Access to Clean Water & Sanitation* report 21 March 2017: <http://www.errc.org/article/thirsting-for-justice-new-report-reveals-depth-of-discrimination-faced-by-europes-roma-in-accessing-water/4561>

¹⁸ <http://www.parismatch.com/Actu/Faits-divers/Marseille-mort-d-un-homme-de-35-ans-dans-l-incendie-d-un-camp-de-Roms-1413920>

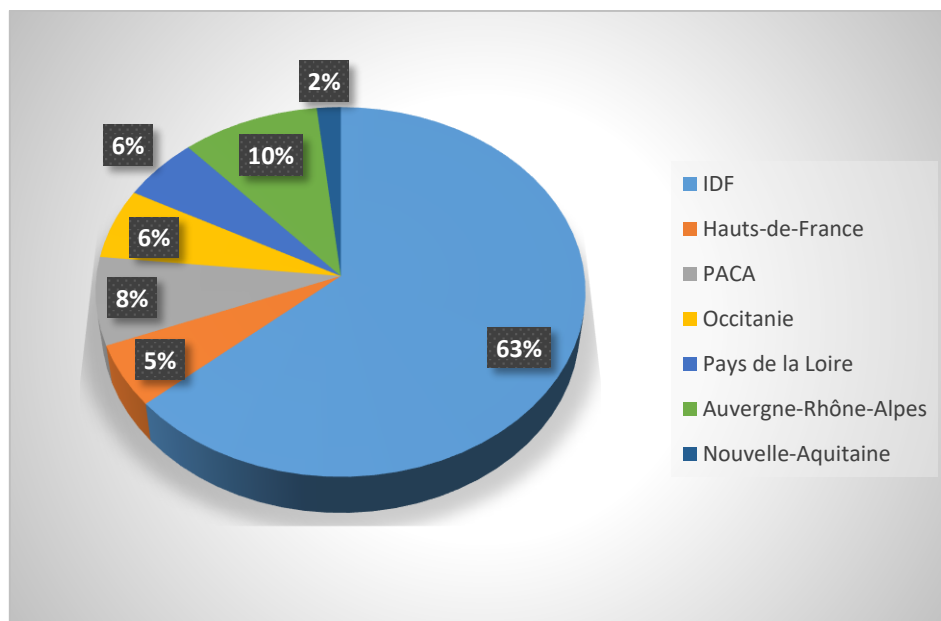
¹⁹ <http://www.laprovence.com/video/marseille-un-homme-retrouve-mort-dans-un-important-feu-de-camp-de-roms/x6bdha6>

²⁰ https://actu.fr/societe/le-demantelement-des-camps-de-roms-repousse_12721227.html

illegal occupation or the establishment of squats on their properties. Romani families (or families considered to be Roma) have been evicted from 35 places based on an administrative decision issued by a mayor or a prefect due to health hazards or insalubrity ordering a forced eviction within 48 hours. In some cases the evacuated areas were affected by both an administrative decision issued by local authorities and court decision ordering the eviction.

Fifty-nine of the evacuated areas were owned by public bodies, compared to 41 belonging to private persons. These results are in contradiction with the DIHAL census of April 2017 demonstrating an almost equal divide between slums/squats established in lands owned by public bodies and private properties. In addition only 17 construction projects were reported in 2017 in regards to the evacuated living area cited as justification for an urgent eviction.

3. Geographical representation of the evictees by region



As in previous years Île-de-France region remains the focus of the majority of the operations as well as the majority of the evictees, accounting for 63% of evicted people and 66 out of the total 130 operations while the DIHAL's census²¹ from April 2017 showed that 38% of the total people living in slums and squats are based in Paris region. In 2017, 7,171 Roma were evicted from 66 living places, slums and squats in this region, which overpasses the 6,000 persons living in such places in Paris region. These results show that the Roma people in this region faced repeated evictions as the DIHAL census showed the number of people living in slums and squats remains stable since 2012.

The rest of the evictions were carried out in almost equal divide in Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (10%), PACA

²¹ DIHAL, Etat des lieux national des campements illicites, grands squats et bidonvilles, April 2017 (9th edition).

region (8%), Occitanie (6%), Pays de la Loire (6%) and Hauts-de-France (5%).

4. Incidents of Hate Crime & Hate Speech (harassment, rejections, endangerments, threats) and Counter-Statements made by International Bodies

The list below is not exhaustive and provides only a few examples of the acts of violence, hate speech and various forms of discrimination which occurred since the beginning of 2017.

During the first quarter:

- “Please, let us stay here until March-April, we have nowhere to go” said the inhabitants of the slum located at boulevard Ney in the 18th district in Paris. Without other solutions for accommodation the Romani families sent an open letter on 27 January 2017 calling on the French authorities for an extension of the deadline for dismantling the slum.²²
- On 27 of January, Marine Le Pen, a candidate in the French presidential elections and a member of the European Parliament, during a formal visit as part of her election campaign in Denain blamed the local Roma community for the alleged insecurity in the city. In a press conference which took place the same day, Le Pen claimed there was a “security problem”²³ in Denain “because there are 1,000 Roma all over the city”.²⁴
- “We really live from day to day, we do not know if we will succeed in eating properly the next day” One inhabitant of the slum located near Porte de la Chapelle in Paris drew public and press attention to the appalling conditions of more than 500 Roma people living in extreme poverty, in makeshift housing, without access to drinking water and any sanitary facilities.²⁵
- In its annual report, Abbé-Pierre Foundation highlights the need for a redefinition of the “framework of the national mission to reduce slums”, which came to an end in 2016. “No matter where they come from, their administrative situation and their location, people forced to live in slums must not continue to be subjected to a security policy of repeated evictions and expulsions without any solution rather than to be subjected to a social policy in regards with people in precarious situations,

²² Open letter, 27 January 2017: https://paris-luttes.info/home/chroot_ml/ml-paris/ml-paris/public_html/IMG/pdf/2017-01-23_lettre_des_habitants_du_bidonville_boulevard_ney.pdf

²³ Europe 1, 27 January 2017: <http://www.europe1.fr/politique/securite-a-denain-nord-marine-le-pen-met-en-cause-1000-roms-2962583>

²⁴ France 3, 27 January 2017: <http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/hauts-de-france/nord-pas-calais/nord/denain/securite-denain-marine-pen-met-cause-1000-roms-1184947.html>

²⁵ RFI, *Le quotidien d'un bidonville en France*, 8 February 2017: <http://www.rfi.fr/hebdo/20170203-roms-paris-porte-poissonniers-roumanie-bidonville-France>

according to the circular of 2012”.²⁶

- On 7 February, the Court of Cassation upheld the conviction of Luc Jousse, the former mayor of Roquebrune-sur-Argens for his statements against the Roma in 2013. The former mayor was sentenced to €10,000 fine and one year of ineligibility.²⁷
- “Young Romanian girls” are subjected to different treatment by the court compared to other girls accused of similar acts. “While girls generally avoid prison, this is not the case for Romani adolescents. In some prisons they constitute as much as three-quarters of all incarcerated minors”, as shown in the results of the study on the impact of gender stereotypes in the juvenile court conducted by the sociologist Arthur Vuattoux.²⁸
- Education is one of the main factors for successful integration of the Romani population and combating poverty. However, for Roma in France, education remains “an elusive path to integration” because of “systematic discrimination” that Roma face, causing numerous obstacles for the integration of this population.²⁹
- Marie-Carole Ciuntu, mayor of Sucy-en-Brie, who was prosecuted for discrimination following the refusal to enrol Romani children in school who have lived in a slum, was found not guilty when the Court of Appeal overruled this decision, much to the disappointment of the parents who claimed their children are being denied access to education.³⁰
- On 7 February a fire broke out in a slum located in Rungis destroying 8 to 10 shacks. This fire caused considerable losses for several families living in a precarious situation in makeshift shelters.³¹ On 16 February the Collectif National des droits de l’homme (National Network for Human Rights, CNDH in French) published its annual report.³² The report called on French presidential candidates to emphasize the need to combat slums as forms of substandard housing. “After twenty-five years of badly coordinated and destructive public policies for those who concerned, the CNDH calls on the state, as well as the public authorities, to join forces to create an ambitious and rights-respecting

²⁶ Fondation Abbé Pierre, L’état de mal-logement en France, 22 rapport annuel, 2017, p.104

²⁷ Val Matin, 7 February: <http://www.varmatin.com/justice/condamne-pour-ses-propos-sur-les-roms-les-peines-de-lancien-elu-luc-jousse-confirmees-112825>

²⁸ Paris, Street Press, 7 February 2017: <http://www.streetpress.com/sujet/1486463469-prison-filles-roms>

²⁹ New York Times, 9 February 2017: https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/09/world/europe/for-roma-in-france-education-is-an-elusive-path-to-integration.html?_r=1

³⁰ Europe 1, *Une maire accusée d’avoir refusé de scolariser des Roms mise hors de cause*, 10 February 2017: <http://www.europe1.fr/societe/une-maire-accusee-davoir-refuse-de-scolariser-des-roms-mise-hors-de-cause-2974883>

³¹ Le Parisien, Rungis : les Roms nettoient leur camp après l’incendie, 8 February 2017: <http://www.leparisien.fr/rungis-94150/rungis-les-roms-nettoient-leur-camp-apres-l-incendie-08-02-2017-6665913.php>

³² “Twenty proposals for a policy regarding people living in slums and squats, available at: http://www.romeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Rapport_2017_20-propositions-1.pdf

policy for the dismantling of slums”.³³

- Four Romani children have been denied access to education by the municipality of Prêmesques. Pascale Alliot, (LR party). A deputy-mayor in charge of school enrolment, justified the refusal to enrol the children on account of pending proceedings against the family living without authorisation in an abandoned building: “We are waiting for the results of the proceedings to see if it is worth it or not to enrol the children in school”.³⁴
- The Court of Appeal of Aix-en-Provence has confirmed the sentence³⁵ of Jean-Marie Le Pen, Honorary President of the Front National, who was previously sued for his statement against Roma in 2013, claiming the presence of Roma was “urticating” and “odorous”.³⁶
- “No French family is evicted from his house because its child commits a theft”- claimed Dominique Plancke, an activist member of the Collectif de solidarité Roms (a grassroots NGO) in Lille conglomeration, regarding the eviction of Romani families living in Saint-André. This eviction was carried out after a jogger was attacked near the Romani settlement where Romani teenagers were suspected of being the perpetrators. “I do not endorse the attack, but [I think] the sentence is discriminatory”, said the activist.³⁷
- Franck Sinisi, a local official from the far-right Front National in the Fontaine municipality was called before the disciplinary commission of his party for a statement that he had made on 27 February. During a formal session of the City Council, he proposed to “remove the gold teeth of Roma” so they could provide “self-funding” for their accommodation in Fontaine. He proposed “the conglomeration should pay the dentist [to remove their gold teeth]”³⁸, which was deemed as “unacceptable” but was claimed to be a “bad joke” by Nicolas Bay, the General Secretary of the Front National.³⁹
- Radost Zaharieva argued that ‘evacuations’ provide the pretext for forced evictions of Roma in

³³ CNDH Romeurope, press release, 17 February 2017.

³⁴ France 3, 27 February, Prêmesques: la commune s'oppose à la scolarisation d'enfants roms: <http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/hauts-de-france/nord-pas-calais/nord/lille-metropole/premesques-commune-s-oppose-scolarisation-enfants-roms-1204213.html>

³⁵ Le Progrès, Roms: Jean-Marie Le Pen condamné à 5 000 euros d'amende en appel, 27 February 2017: http://www.lepoint.fr/justice/roms-jean-marie-le-pen-condamne-a-5-000-euros-d-amende-en-appel-27-02-2017-2107955_2386.php

³⁶ Le Progrès, Roms: Jean-Marie Le Pen condamné à 5 000 euros d'amende en appel, 27 February 2017: http://www.lepoint.fr/justice/roms-jean-marie-le-pen-condamne-a-5-000-euros-d-amende-en-appel-27-02-2017-2107955_2386.php

³⁷ 20 Minutes, Agressions à la Citadelle, un premier camp démantelé, 2 March 2017.

³⁸ Conseil municipal Fontaine, 27 February: <http://ville-fontaine.fr/vie-municipale/conseils-municipaux>

³⁹ Le Monde, Un élu FN en commission de discipline pour avoir proposé de « récupérer les dents en or » des Roms, 21 March.

France, in an article on the ERRC blog, posted on 3 March.⁴⁰

- On the night of 4-5 March, a seventy-year-old man was severely injured after a fire broke out in a slum in Roubaix.⁴¹
- “Children living in slums and squats - mainly from Romania and Bulgaria and of Roma ethnicity - are often victims of ‘counter refusals’ when they submit requests for school enrolment in the city hall. These ‘counter refusals’ are only the visible tip of the iceberg: numerous administrative pretexts, delays and abusive requests [for documents] prevent families from having their requests for school enrolment completed. Moreover, once they [Romani children] are enrolled in school, the precarious situation of their families (the poor living conditions, but also repeated forced evictions from slums) does not allow them to follow a continuing education or to study under correct conditions; the societal rejection which they undergo finally pushes the majority of them towards school dropout”.⁴²
- On the night of 7 March, a car parked “only a few meters from the Romani settlement [...]” located at Chazy street in Hellemmes was burned with a Molotov cocktail. A few weeks before this incident “a caravan was burned just after a quarrel occurred between Romani families and some non-Roma youths coming to play” in the Romani settlement. The inhabitants were forcefully evicted on the morning of 8 March.⁴³
- More than one hundred Roma people were put out on the streets due to fire which broke out in their squat in Villeurbanne, reported *Lyon Capitale* on 14th March.⁴⁴
- Jean-Luc Munro, a local official from EELV (the so-called ‘green party’) in Loos and an activist supporting Romani families in that municipality, denounced an “attempt at intimidation” for a “solidarity crime” following the court decision of 15 March, condemning the local official for “hurting a police officer with his bike” when he went to the Romani settlement the day the families were evicted.⁴⁵

⁴⁰ Radost Zaharieva, ERRC blog, 3 March: <http://www.errc.org/blog/bearing-witness-how-evacuations-provide-the-pretext-for-forced-evictions-of-roma-in-france/161>

⁴¹ La Voix du Nord, 5 March: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/127424/article/2017-03-05/feu-de-caravanes-dans-un-campement-precaire-un-homme-grievement-brule>

⁴² Livre blanc « Pour une République garante des droits de l’enfant », Collectif Agir ensemble pour les droits de l’enfants, March 2017, p.31.

⁴³ La Voix du Nord, 13 March: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/131908/article/2017-03-13/la-friche-h2d-est-toujours-un-gruyere-d-ou-les-roms-entrent-et-sortent>

⁴⁴ <http://www.lyoncapitale.fr/Journal/Lyon/Actualite/Actualites/Accident/Villeurbanne-150-Roms-a-la-rue-apres-l-incendie-d-un-entrepot>

⁴⁵ La Voix du Nord, 15 March: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/132805/article/2017-03-15/jean-luc-munro-condamne-pour-avoir-fonce-velo-sur-la-police-une-forme-d> <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/132805/article/2017-03-15/jean-luc-munro-condamne-pour-avoir-fonce-velo-sur-la-police-une-forme-d>

- On 16 March, the Administrative court cancelled the decision of the mayor of Ris-Orangis to enrol Romani children in a separated class where only Romani children can attend school and ordered him to enrol them in a regular school.⁴⁶ However the court failed to investigate ethnic discrimination.⁴⁷
- On 18 March, the Collectif de solidarité Roms in Lille Conglomération sent a letter of concern to the editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper La Voix du Nord. The NGO expressed its outrage following a press article published by the newspaper called “*La friche H2D est toujours un gruyère d’où les Roms entrent et sortent*” (*The wasteland H2D is still a Gruyère [cheese] from which the Roma enter and go out*).⁴⁸ According to the NGO it is “[...] a violation of the human dignity of the concerned people”. Also the organisation emphasizes the use of the term of “Roma” which is “global and stigmatising” as “some Roma” individual may be involved in the incident reported by the newspaper, not “the Roma”.
- Report released by the European Roma Rights Centre reveals “shocking disparities” in access to water and sanitation between Roma and the rest of the population.⁴⁹ The research conducted in 18 Romani living areas in France has shown that Romani people living in slums and squats often do not have access to drinking water and sanitation.
- In its annual report published on 30th March, the National Consultative Commission for Human Right highlighted the presence of “intensified racism” leading to violations of fundamental rights. Antigypsyism is expressed both by “rejection of the cultural differences” as well as the perception of Roma as a “threat to the national [security] order [...]” powered by political discourse tending to justify the failure of integration initiatives “by the mere attitude of the beneficiaries”. Another example of the rejection of the Roma community is the “ambiguous policy towards slum dismantling, in which the repressive approach being favoured [...]” leading to “organized wandering”.⁵⁰
- On 30 March a member of the Gitan⁵¹ community died during his arrest in Seur where he lived with

⁴⁶ Administrative court of Versailles, court decision N°1300665 of 16th March 2017.

⁴⁷ ERRC, GISTI, LDH, ASEFRR, Press release, 11 May: <http://www.errc.org/article/does-separating-romani-schoolchildren-in-france-violate-the-equality-principle-or-establish-ethnic-discrimination/4574>

⁴⁸ La Voix du Nord, 13 of March.

⁴⁹ ERRC, press release, 21 March: <http://www.errc.org/article/thirsting-for-justice-new-report-reveals-depth-of-discrimination-faced-by-europes-roma-in-accessing-water/4561>

⁵⁰ National Consultative Commission for Human rights, report on fighting against racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, 2016, p.18.

⁵¹ This person was designated as Gitan by certain media in France but he is a member of the Travellers community. In France the term “Travellers (Gens de voyage) refers to an administrative category related to itinerant trade activities et does not concern an ethnicity. However the Council of Europe uses the term “Roma and Travellers” to encompass on the one hand a) Roma, Sinti/Manush, Calé, Kaale, Romanichals, Boyash/Rudari; b) Balkan Egyptians (Egyptians and Ashkali); c) Eastern groups (Dom, Lom and Abdal); and, on the other hand, groups such as Travellers, Yenish, and the populations designated under the administrative term “Gens du voyage”, as well as persons who identify themselves as Gypsies.

his family. He was “killed”⁵² during an operation by the police and elite forces called GIGN when he was shot to death with seven bullets. Police sources say the investigation does not exclude the possibility” that the joint operation by the National Police and elite forces was part of “a training exercise”.⁵³

During the second quarter:

- On 5 April a French comedy was launched that has sparked many debates because of its stereotypical representation of Roma through the movie.⁵⁴ The comedy called “Warmly Welcomed” represents Roma community based on existing stereotypes common in France⁵⁵. “This movie, full of racist clichés and stigmatizing prejudices, is [like] a mirror showing the different treatment to which Roma are subjected in France⁵⁶” says Romeurope in a press release. The comedy has been qualified as racist and dangerous⁵⁷ promoting a racist caricature of Roma community and stigmatizing this population in France.⁵⁸
- On 8 April, members of the Roma community as well as an Iraqi family accommodated in a church in Roubaix were subjected to a gun attack by “young people from the neighbourhood”.⁵⁹ First, they threw rocks through the church doors, injuring one person. Later, two BMW cars drew up in front of the church and opened fire on the families. The authorities opened an investigation.
- NGOs in Marseille called on the authorities to take measures allowing the local Roma families to benefit from the stabilisation needed for their integration into the French society. “We can try to propose them solutions for insertion through education and employment instead of evicting them from these unoccupied areas”, suggested Caroline Godard from the association, Rencontres tsiganes.⁶⁰
- “Repeated forced evictions from living areas put the evictees in a vicious circle of poverty, undermine other processes [for social inclusion] (medical care, education, training, employment) and

⁵² Le Parisien, Homme tué dans le Loir-et-Cher : la garde à vue des deux gendarmes levée, 1st April 2017: <http://www.leparisien.fr/faits-divers/gitan-tue-dans-le-loir-et-cher-la-garde-a-vue-des-deux-gendarmes-levee-01-04-2017-6816342.php>

⁵³ Libération, Emoi après la mort d’un détenu en cavale, 27th April 2017: http://www.liberation.fr/france/2017/04/27/emoi-apres-la-mort-d-un-detenu-en-cavale_1565873

⁵⁴ http://www.huffingtonpost.fr/valerie-rodrigue/a-bras-ouverts-ne-ma-pas-fait-rire-il-ma-ecoeuree_a_22025048/

⁵⁵ <http://www.leparisien.fr/flash-actualite-culture/a-bras-ouverts-la-comedie-sur-les-roms-qui-ne-fait-pas-rire-tout-le-monde-05-04-2017-6828210.php>

⁵⁶ Romeurope, press release 5th April : <http://www.romeurope.org/a-bras-ouverts-esprit-ferme-communique-cndh-romeurope/>

⁵⁷ http://www.lemonde.fr/cinema/article/2017/04/05/a-bras-ouverts-racisme-a-doses-allopathiques_5106367_3476.html

⁵⁸ Politis, 12th April, 2017: <https://www.politis.fr/articles/2017/04/un-film-affreux-sale-et-mechant-36679/>

⁵⁹ La Voix du Nord, 8th April: http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/145247/article/2017-04-08/une-enquete-apres-des-coups-de-feu-tires-pres-de-l-eglise-saint-paul%23utm_medium=redaction&utm_source=twitter&utm_campaign=page-fan-vdn

⁶⁰ 20 Minutes, Marseille: Les associations pour la défense des roms poussent un coup de gueule, 10th April: <http://www.20minutes.fr/marseille/2047351-20170410-marseille-associations-defense-roms-poussent-coup-gueule>

force evictees to only maintain short term objectives and suffer communal feelings of insecurity” says the Belgian newspaper *La Libre* about slums and squats in Marseille where Roma migrants live, in most of the cases, without access to basic facilities such as drinking water or toilets.⁶¹

- On 13 April, Roma families living in slums and squats in Montpellier organised a protest in the city hall of the municipality, calling on local authorities to adopt a policy based on respect for human rights to make social inclusion possible for the Romani families in Montpellier.⁶²
- On 27 April, local officials from the Socialist party organised a protest blocking the highway N315 near the Roma slum in Gennevilliers, and called on the state authorities to dismantle the slum. This protest was facilitated by an order taken previously by the mayor aiming to close the national road N315. Moreover, the protesters used vehicles to block the road provided by the municipality as reported the newspaper *France Soir*⁶³.
- A protest has been organised in Blois following the murder of Angélo Garand, a member of the Travellers⁶⁴ community who died during his arrest in Secur. Protesters and the victim’s family call for “justice and truth for everyone”.⁶⁵ Aurélie Garand, the sister of the victim stated that “often Travellers, face violence [...]” in regards with the death of his brother after who died by “[...] seven bullets, without expecting it, without any possibility of escape...”⁶⁶
- On 5 May, a fire broke out in a Roma slum located in Wasquehal. The mayor proposed a forced eviction of the “illegal camp” in response to the accident, which was likely caused by the poor living conditions in the settlement.⁶⁷
- On 5 May, the European Roma Rights Centre released a video calling on Emmanuel Macron, candidate for the Presidential elections reaching the second round, to change the approach toward Roma people living in slums and squats, focusing on forced evictions and antigypsyism. “Short term coercive responses make no long term sense; discrimination and exclusion is costly and counter-

⁶¹ La Libre, Les bidonvilles, une triste réalité de la France de 2017, 11th April 2017 :<http://www.lalibre.be/culture/arts/les-bidonvilles-une-triste-realite-de-la-france-de-2017-reportage-photo-58ecad11cd70e80512c7c1b7>

⁶² Midi Libre, Montpellier : les roms investissent la mairie, 13th April 2017:

⁶³<http://www.francesoir.fr/societe-faits-divers/gennevilliers-des-elus-de-gauche-bloquent-la-n315-pour-faire-demanteler-un-camp-insalubre-roms-autoroute-a15-paris-asnieres-sur-seine-enfants-non-scolarises-patrick-leclerc-gauche-pcf>

⁶⁴ This incident does not concern people living in slums/squats but was recorded because the victim was designated as Gitan by certain media.

⁶⁵ La Nouvelle République, Blois: 250 personnes dans la rue réclament justice pour Angelo, 22nd April: <http://www.lanouvellerepublique.fr/Loir-et-Cher/Actualite/Faits-divers-justice/n/Contenus/Articles/2017/04/22/Blois-250-personnes-dans-la-rue-reclament-justice-pour-Angelo-3076003>

⁶⁶ La Nouvelle République, Mort d'Angelo : pourquoi une telle violence ?, 31st May: <http://www.lanouvellerepublique.fr/Indre-et-Loire/Actualite/Faits-divers-justice/n/Contenus/Articles/2017/05/31/Mort-d-Angelo-pourquoi-une-telle-violence-3117934>

⁶⁷ La Voix du Nord, La maire redemande «l’expulsion du camp illégal» de Roms après un incendie, 5th May 2017: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/157912/article/2017-05-05/la-maire-redemande-l-expulsion-du-camp-illegal-de-roms-apres-un-incendie>

productive. And it brings shame to the Republic”, says the organisation.⁶⁸

- One Romani family living in an abandoned farm in Prémesses (Nord) was evicted the day before appeal proceedings were scheduled with regarding an eventual eviction. The French authorities evicted the family before the court could issue a judgement, denying them their right to an effective remedy before a national authority (art.13, ECHR).⁶⁹
- An eviction took place in a Roma slum located in the 18th district of Paris. The inhabitants were evicted on 22 February 2017. This was their second eviction in a year from this location. Without any sustainable solutions for housing after the first eviction the families soon returned to the slum at boulevard Ney.⁷⁰
- On 17 May 2017, a new study has been released by Trajectoires⁷¹ regarding slums in France and access to common law for those who live in such places. This study includes a survey which shows that 98% of people living in slums come from Romania and 90% of them identify themselves as Roma.⁷² According to this research, 30 % of the children living in slums and squats have never been enrolled in school, “which can be explained with the process of ghettoization and/or commuting involving the family. This situation of early school leaving or total absence of school enrolment seem to be totally neglected by public authorities”.⁷³
- On 18 May, an open letter has been published by the organisation *Terre d’errance* calling on the French president for a “moratorium” on forced evictions affecting people living in slums and squats, to avoid increasing poverty among the affected individuals as well as to “give sufficient deadlines to local officials, public authorities, inhabitants and organisation [...] to find adapted and human rights respectful solutions”.⁷⁴
- In response to a letter sent in May by Romeurope, the French party “En Marche!”, whose candidate Emmanuel Macron, won the French presidential elections stated: “Destroying [slums] without any alternative solutions is a hypocritical, expensive and inefficient method. Public authorities together with inhabitants, neighbours and NGOs have to find solutions before destroying [slums] or evicting

⁶⁸ <http://www.errc.org/article/macron-election-call-out/4573>

⁶⁹ La Voix du Nord, 10th May 2017: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/160393/article/2017-05-10/la-famille-rom-expulsee-la-veille-de-sa-convocation-devant-le-tribunal>

⁷⁰ Le Monde, Dans le dernier bidonville de Paris, 20th May 2017: http://www.lemonde.fr/societe/article/2017/05/20/dans-le-dernier-bidonville-de-paris_5130863_3224.html

⁷¹ <http://www.trajectoires-asso.fr>

⁷² La Croix, Comment on vit dans les bidonvilles en France, 17th May 2017: <http://www.la-croix.com/France/Exclusion/Comment-vit-bidonvilles-France-2017-05-17-1200847748>

⁷³ Trajectoires, Habitats des bidonvilles en France, connaissance des parcours et accès au droit commun, May 2017, p.5.

⁷⁴ Terre d’errance, open lettre, 18th May 2017 : <http://www.romeurope.org/lettre-ouverte-president-de-republique-plus-dexpulsion-solution/>

[people], as it leads to the creation of a new camp”.⁷⁵

- On the night of 20 to 21 May, Romani migrants, refugees and asylum seekers originating from Kosovo, Albania and Montenegro, living in a camp near the Alpes stadium at Avenue Valmy in Grenoble, were subjected to an attack by several motorcyclists armed with baseball bats and sticks⁷⁶, who threatened the Romani families and ordered them to leave the place.
- On 22 May, Roma migrants, refugees and asylum seekers from Kosovo, Albania and Montenegro were subjected to an arson attack in a camp called Valmy in Grenoble⁷⁷. Unknown individuals threw a Molotov cocktail, causing a fire in the camp, burning a car⁷⁸. In a video published by *France 3*, witnesses suspect members of the far-right movement who held a meeting on 20 May near Grenoble.⁷⁹
- On 13 June, the Court of Appeal in Montpellier fined local official M. Domergue 1000 Euro for anti-Roma statements he made in 2014 during his election campaign. The court qualified it as hate speech targeting “a specific group: the Roma”. The Ligue des droits de l’homme called for greater respect for human rights which are universal: “Tolerating violation of the rights of a Roma or other individuals harms human rights for all”.⁸⁰
- “In Gallieni and elsewhere in the town the Bulgarian Roma or others occupy the sidewalks armed with their false crutches; they go to Paris to beg without paying their tickets [for public transportation] and strip [steal] from [all] French people and foreigners that they can reach”.⁸¹ This racist statement targeting Roma communities has been published in the municipal newsletter of Bagnolet City on 24 June in an article signed by Mr. Jacques Nio, a local official from the party Les Républicains⁸².
- On 26 June, Romeurope released a paper addressing illegal forced evictions of Roma in France. “We hope to contribute [...] to the human rights defence of those who continue to be subjected to decisions ordering evictions which are not in accordance with the standards of international law”.⁸³

⁷⁵<http://www.romeurope.org/reponse-candidats-a-presidentielle-2017/>

⁷⁶ Alpes 1, Grenoble, 22 May: <http://grandgrenoble.alpes1.com/news/locales/18146/grenoble-le-camp-de-valmy-attaqu-de-nuit>

⁷⁷ Place Gre’Net, 23 May: <http://www.placegernet.fr/2017/05/23/agression-de-migrants-incendie-riverains-excedes-tension-monte-autour-camp-valmy/139137>

⁷⁸ France 3, Nouvelle tentative d’intimidation des migrants installés au camp de Valmy à Grenoble, 23 May: <http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/auvergne-rhone-alpes/isere/grenoble/nouvelle-tentative-intimidation-migrants-installes-au-camp-valmy-grenoble-1259331.html> ;

⁷⁹ Media Presse-Info, 26 May: <http://www.medias-presse.info/meeting-de-civitas-a-saint-martin-dheres-choses-vues-et-entendues/74524/>

⁸⁰ Ligue des droits de l’homme, press release, 23 June: <http://www.ldh-france.org/propos-anti-roms-cour-dappel-montpellier-donne-raison-ldh/>

⁸¹ <https://www.valeursactuelles.com/politique/un-elu-lr-les-roms-armes-de-fausse-cannes-depouillent-franciliens-ou-etrangers-85558>

⁸² <http://fr.calameo.com/read/001279362ed5859fc3ed4>; <http://www.ville-bagnolet.fr/index.php/le-maire-et-les-elus.html>

⁸³ Romeurope, press release, 26 June: <http://www.romeurope.org/note-droits-habitants-de-terrain-procedure-dexpulsion/>

During the third quarter:

- On 4 July, the Penal court sentenced a 71-year-old retiree to two years imprisonment for sexually abusing from Romani children living in extremely poor areas. Since 2009, he was found guilty of forming confidence-inspiring relationships with vulnerable Roma families and then sexually abusing their children.⁸⁴
- On 4 July, local officials from Gennevilliers organised a protest⁸⁵ and caused serious traffic disruptions in the highway A-15 calling for the slum located in this municipality to be dismantled. This action aimed to support the mayor's request to evict Romani families living in a slum near the highway in Gennevilliers, despite the fact that on 4 May, the court of Nanterre had granted the families a four-month deadline before the eviction.⁸⁶
- On 31 July a fire broke out in a Roma slum located near the national road N315 in Gennevilliers burning more than 100m² of shacks and personal belongings of several families. According to Médecins du Monde estimations about 300 people⁸⁷ lived there in extreme poverty without access to clean water and sanitation⁸⁸. The inhabitants were evicted on 26 September.
- On 2 August, the Council of Europe honoured victims of Roma Holocaust stressing, “the importance of not only recalling past injustices, but also of improving Roma rights today and in the future”.⁸⁹
- On 4 August, the NGOs Collectif de solidarité Rom and AREAS La Sauvegarde du Nord sent a proposal⁹⁰ to the mayor of Villeneuve d'Ascq including an area where Romani families could benefit from alternative housing and support for social inclusion instead of facing repeated forced evictions without any sustainable solutions for housing⁹¹. In response to the proposal, the deputy mayor stated “the city and the inhabitants of the municipality have suffered for years from illegal settlements of

⁸⁴ Le Figaro, 5th July: <http://www.lefigaro.fr/actualite-france/2017/07/05/01016-20170705ARTFIG00188-un-humanitaire-condamne-pour-agressions-sexuelles-sur-des-enfants-roms.php>

⁸⁵ Le Figaro, 4th July 2017: <http://www.lefigaro.fr/flash-actu/2017/07/04/97001-20170704FILWWW00075-camp-de-romsgennevilliers-operation-escargot.php>

⁸⁶ <http://www.europe1.fr/societe/la-justice-ordonne-le-demantelement-du-bidonville-rom-de-gennevilliers-3319877>

⁸⁷ France 3 Régions, 4 May: <http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/paris-Île-de-France/hauts-de-seine/justice-ordonne-demantelement-du-bidonville-gennevilliers-1246595.html>

⁸⁸ Le Parisien, 31st July: <http://www.leparisien.fr/gennevilliers-92230/la-n-315-fermee-apres-un-incendie-dans-le-bidonville-de-gennevilliers-31-07-2017-7167447.php>

⁸⁹ https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/news-2017/-/asset_publisher/StEVosr24HJ2/content/council-of-europe-honours-victims-of-roma-holocaust?inheritRedirect=false&redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.coe.int%2Ffr%2Fweb%2Fportal%2Fnews-2017%3Fp_p_id%3D101_INSTANCE_StEVosr24HJ2%26p_p_lifecycle%3D0%26p_p_state%3Dnormal%26p_p_mode%3Dview%26p_p_col_id%3Dcolumn-4%26p_p_col_count%3D1

⁹⁰ La Voix du Nord, 4th August: <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/200746/article/2017-08-04/le-collectif-solidarite-roms-souhaite-un-camp-d-accueil-sur-la-friche-ifth>

⁹¹ http://roms5962.fr/roms/wp_actu_une_page.php?pg=1482

Roma [...] and Travellers”.⁹²

- A swastika was painted on the stele of the memorial of the former concentration camp in Sallier, near Arles (Bouches-du-Rhône) where seven hundred Roma, Gitans and Gypsies were detained in terrible conditions between 1942 and 1944⁹³. In 2006 a stele was inaugurated as a reminder of the racist treatment of 6000 Nomads in France⁹⁴. The network Mémorial des Nomades de France filed a complaint against the local authorities for the lack of a public response condemning the racist act.⁹⁵
- Mediapart denounced a racist act targeting Roma. A picture has been taken in Paris at Passerelle des Arts bridge showing a black spiral and the inscription: “Attention: les Roms” (Be careful! [there are] Roma).⁹⁶
- “Thousands of children cannot go to school this year” says the Collectif pour le droit des enfants roms à l’éducation (CDERE) in a press release⁹⁷ published on 1 September. Recent research conducted by CDERE⁹⁸ showed that Romani children are denied access to schooling by a combination of repeated forced evictions, the refusal of mayors to permit school enrolment, and a lack of housing. The organisation calls on the Ministry of Education to take measures to stop this “unworthy, shameful and contrary to human rights situation”.
- In an open letter published on 7 September the NGOs AREA, La Cimade, Médecins du Monde, Amnesty International groupe Montpellier, Collectif Migrant-e-s Bienvenue 34, Habiter Enfin !, Ligue des droits de l’homme and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, called on the mayor of Montpellier to participate in the creation of “an ambitious social policy”, with “clear objectives regarding slums dismantling⁹⁹”, including consultation with civil society, institutions and public authorities. This open letter was in response to the mayor’s letter sent to the Minister of Interior asking him to reinforce the police in order to ensure the security in the city. The mayor’s request is due to Roma slums located in Montpellier and the mayor’s concerns about their impact on “the demographic trend and the competitiveness of the city¹⁰⁰” as well as “the need to overcome the social risks” targeting Roma population.

⁹² <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/197992/article/2017-07-28/le-non-categorique-de-la-municipalite-villeneuveoise>

⁹³ http://www.liberation.fr/direct/element/arles-une-croix-gammee-peinte-sur-un-memorial-dun-camp-tzigane_69350/

⁹⁴ <http://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/provence-alpes-cote-d-azur/bouches-du-rhone/arles/arles-croix-gammee-decouverte-peinte-memorial-du-camp-tzigane-saliers-1313249.html>

⁹⁵ <https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/faits-divers-justice/une-association-porte-plainte-contre-la-mairie-d-arles-apres-la-profanation-d-un-memorial-tzigane-1503951756>

⁹⁶ Mediapart, 19th August: <https://blogs.mediapart.fr/juliette-keating/blog/190817/elle-est-ou-lhorreur>

⁹⁷ <http://www.romeurope.org/de-rentree-musique-milliers-denfants-precaires-communique-de-presse-cdere/>

⁹⁸ Ados en bidonville et en squats: l’école impossible ?

⁹⁹ Open letter published on 7th September: <https://area-asso.org/2017/09/07/lettre-inter-associative-au-maire-de-montpellier/>

¹⁰⁰ Midi Libre, 27th August: <http://www.midilibre.fr/2017/08/26/camps-de-roms-a-montpellier-philippe-saurel-perd-patience.1552029.php>

- On 28 August, the grassroots NGO Collectif de solidarité Roms Lille-Métropole published a press release denouncing a “forced eviction that does not respect the rights of the inhabitants” living in the slum Pont-Royal in Lille. According to the NGO, the inhabitants were not notified about a court decision ordering the eviction. Moreover, an administrative notice issued by the mayor/prefect has not been presented to the families “chased from their homes”.¹⁰¹
- The French Ombudsman issued a decision about mayor’s refusal to enrol in school Roma children living in camps. In his decision n° **2017-095** the Ombudsman concluded that this constituted “a violation of right to education as well as the greatest interests of the child”. The Ombudsman’s finding was that the refusal to allow school enrolment amounted to “discrimination in access to education based on the living place and the particular vulnerability resulting from social status of the families”. Also the French Ombudsman recalled the mayor’ legal obligation to enrol in school all the children living in his municipality.¹⁰²
- Franck Sinisi, a local official in Fontaine municipality from the Front national has been excluded from the far-right party based on a decision of its disciplinary commission following his statement against Roma, made in February 2017 during a session of the City council¹⁰³. In fact he suggested “the municipality to pay the dentist to remove the golden teeth of Roma¹⁰⁴” to provide self-funding for their accommodation, currently paid by local authorities. Sinisi’s statement was a deliberate reference to the treatment to which Roma were subjected in concentration camps.
- A fire¹⁰⁵ broke out in a Roma slum in Villeneuve-Saint-Georges on 11 September burning 12 shacks. It was probably caused by the bad living conditions in the slum. The inhabitants were evicted on 28 September.¹⁰⁶
- On 16 September, a fire broke out in a Roma slum in 14th district in Marseille burning 75% of the settlement, including shacks and personal belongings of the inhabitants as well as ID cards. About 110 people, including children live there in very poor living conditions without access to clean water and sanitation.¹⁰⁷
- In a press release published on 26 September the French grassroots NGO Romeurope 94 denounces

¹⁰¹ Collectif de solidarité Roms Lille-Métropole, press release, 28th August:

http://roms5962.fr/roms/wp_actu_une_page.php?pg=1484

¹⁰² Défenseur des droits, press release, 5th September: <https://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/defense-des-droits-de-lenfant/2017/09/maxime>

¹⁰³ <https://www.placegernet.fr/2017/09/12/fontaine-conseiller-municipal-franck-sinisi-exclu-front-national/151787>

¹⁰⁴ City Council, session of 27th February 2017: <http://cm.ville-fontaine.fr/2017/cm-20170227.mp3>

¹⁰⁵ Romeurope 94, press release, 12th September.

¹⁰⁶ Le Parisien, 28th September : <http://www.leparisien.fr/villeneuve-saint-georges-94190/villeneuve-saint-georges-le-camp-rom-sente-de-vigneux-definitivement-evacue-28-09-2017-7292667.php>

¹⁰⁷ France Bleu, 17th September: <https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/faits-divers-justice/marseille-un-camp-de-roms-a-ete-presque-entierement-detruit-par-un-incendie-1505628460>

“an absurd policy of evictions creating the feeling of hate and racism [...]” about forced evictions carried out in department 94 where around 450 people were subjected to a forced eviction during the summer period and calls on the authorities to “stop this policy which put vulnerable people at the street [...]”.¹⁰⁸

- Double standards have been established in Lille conglomeration by the public transportation company TRANSPOLE and local authorities of Lille regarding travel discounts for adolescents enrolled in middle school. The discount depends on the family quotient system related to the Caisse d’allocations familiales (Family allocations office), and in practice this excludes Romani adolescents living in slums and squats as their parents can’t benefit from family allowances. Thus Roma teenagers living in extremely poor areas, and enrolled in middle school, have to pay the highest monthly fare to get to school on public transport.¹⁰⁹

During the fourth quarter:

- Ten days after dismantling the slum in Gennevilliers where almost 500 Roma lived, the French authorities ordered the construction of ditches and digs around the former living area to prevent Roma to come back to the same place.¹¹⁰
- Romani families were made homeless after being evicted from their living area in St-Etienne on 18 October. Without any sustainable solution for housing, the evictees, including children, came back to the street. Claude Liogier, deputy mayor in charge of public tranquillity in St-Etienne says the “local authorities are not responsible for this issue” and suggests raising awareness on national and even on European level”.¹¹¹
- On 24 October, proceedings were held against Franck Sinisi, a former local official from the Front National, following his racist statement targeting Roma community suggesting to the conglomeration to “pay the dentist to remove Roma gold teeth” to provide self-funding for Romani families’

¹⁰⁸ Collectif Romeurope 94, a press release, 26th September: <http://www.romeurope.org/expulsions-val-de-marne-communique-collectif-romeurope-94/>

¹⁰⁹ Humanitarian organisation William Penn, press release of 29th September: <https://associationwilliampenndaideauxroms.wordpress.com/2017/09/29/pour-en-finir-avec-la-discrimination-dans-les-transport-en-commun-lillois/>

¹¹⁰ Le Parisien, 4 October: <http://www.leparisien.fr/gennevilliers-92230/gennevilliers-le-talus-est-deblaye-la-n-315-rouvre-normalement-04-10-2017-7308615.php>

¹¹¹ <http://www.leprogres.fr/loire-42/2017/10/29/saint-etienne-les-roms-condamnes-a-une-vie-d-errance>

accommodation.¹¹² He was found guilty for “incitement to racial hate” and was sentenced to two-month suspended prison and four years of political ineligibility.¹¹³

- Romani families, including children and one pregnant woman, were made homeless after being evicted from a squat in Maubeuge on 25 October, without being offered adapted shelter or accommodation by the authorities. As consequence the evictees moved in front of the evacuated building and stayed in tents.¹¹⁴
- Citizens and local authorities supported by the French Senator Laurent Lafon¹¹⁵, took measures to evict Romani families living in a slum in Limeil-Brévannes by organising a public debate and launching a petition asking the prefect to order the forced eviction of these families before the winter moratorium while there were not any measures aiming to facilitate the access to decent housing for these families.¹¹⁶ The Romani families were evicted on 30 October.¹¹⁷
- Citizens organised a protest asking for an imminent eviction of Romani families occupying an old building near the Pauline school in the 9th district in Marseille. “Parents were determined to not send their children to school if they [Roma] do not leave [the place]” says the treasurer of Comité d’intérêt du quartier La Pauline (Public interest organisation defending the interest of the neighbourhood). “Every time when we evict we put back the problem” says Simon Lavabre, General coordinator for Médecins du Monde Bouches-du-Rhône department about the eviction of the families which were carried out following the protest.¹¹⁸
- “Mayors do not meet their legal obligations by taking a census of all children settled in their district. When people are in regular housing, this is done automatically, but there is no census of those living in squats, shantytowns or on the street. They are simply invisible” says Clotilde Bonnemason, activist from the Collectif pour le Droit des Enfants Roms à l’Education (Collective for the Right of Roma Children to Education) to *Equal Times*.¹¹⁹

¹¹² <https://www.placegrenet.fr/2017/10/25/proces-franck-sinisi-roms-fontaine/158801>

¹¹³ Municipality of Fontaine, press release, 28 Nov.: <http://ville-fontaine.fr/communiqués-du-maire/>
<http://www.parismatch.com/Actu/Politique/Prison-avec-sursis-pour-un-elu-qui-voulait-recuperer-les-dents-en-or-des-Roms-1406063>

¹¹⁴ La Voix du Nord, 26 Oct. : <http://www.lavoixdunord.fr/253580/article/2017-10-26/les-roms-expulses-mercredi-ont-passe-la-nuit-dehors>

¹¹⁵ https://www.senat.fr/senateur/lafon_laurent19611r.html

¹¹⁶ Le Parisien, 26 Octobre: <http://www.leparisien.fr/val-de-marne-94/limeil-mobilisation-pour-obtenir-l-expulsion-du-camp-de-roms-26-10-2017-7356867.php>

¹¹⁷ 94 Citoyens, 30 October: <https://94.citoyens.com/2017/bidonville-de-limeil-brevannes-evacue,30-10-2017.html>

¹¹⁸ La Provence, 5 Nov.: <http://www.laprovence.com/article/societe/4694906/marseille-a-la-pauline-des-roms-a-nouveau-deloges.html>

¹¹⁹ <https://www.equaltimes.org/roma-children-denied-the-right-to?lang=en#.WkzipzdsY55>

- More than 200 Romani individuals, adults, children and pregnant women were moved to an industrial zone after being evicted from Bouguenais, Orvault and Carquefou in October, due to the lack of adapted accommodation measures.¹²⁰
- Fifty Romani families were evicted from Bouguenais one day before the beginning of the winter moratorium. Romeurope Nantes denounced “the human and financial costs of the eviction which occurred without any preparation and solution for rehousing”.¹²¹
- Catholic Church representatives called on the French authorities to find “sustainable and dignified solutions” for Romani people facing forced evictions. “They are [...] subjected to unacceptable verbal and physical violence. Their efforts as well as the progress in the integration process are constantly destroyed [...]” said the president of the Bishops Conference in France.¹²²
- On 11 November, the state issued a notice¹²³ ordering the abrogation of a previous notice adopted in 1994¹²⁴ leading to the creation of a database targeting Travellers and Roma. According the National commission for data protection, the police authorities created and used a database since 1994 revealing “the ethnic origin of those concerned”, who “in many cases” were Roma.¹²⁵
- In his annual report on children’s rights, published on 20 November, the French Ombudsman highlighted that “evictions lead to major interruptions¹²⁶” in the integration process of the Romani families living in slums and squats, and hindered their access to rights. “Evictions strengthen the precariousness of those concerned when they are executed without any solution for rehousing”. Moreover “evictions can lead to dramatic consequences” on the health status of the Romani families “interrupting medical follow-up”.¹²⁷
- In a press release published on 23 November, several NGOs denounced the repeated forced evictions¹²⁸ in Marseille, putting people out at the street without any sustainable solution for housing.

¹²⁰ 20 Minutes, 3 Novembre: <http://www.20minutes.fr/nantes/2162695-20171103-nantes-pres-200-roms-expulses-installes-friche-industrielle-ile-nantes>

¹²¹ Romeurope, press release, 30 October : <http://www.romeurope.org/expulsion-lagglomeration-nantaise-ne-beneficieront-de-treuve-hivernale/>

¹²² La Marseillaise, 8 Novembre : <http://www.lamarseillaise.fr/marseille/flash/64989-les-eveques-demandent-des-solutions-perennes-et-dignes-pour-les-roms>

¹²³ https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=54D8DDD5D2CEE1FA1DA2A96B8FEFA2CD.tplgfr35s_3?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000035998459&dateTexte=&oldAction=rechJO&categorieLien=id&idJO=JORFCONT000035998440

¹²⁴ https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do;jsessionid=48339FFA2B8D7237378747C3889289FE.tplgfr35s_3?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000005616237&dateTexte=20171120&categorieLien=id#LEGITEXT000005616237

¹²⁵ L’essor de la gendarmerie nationale, 13 November: <http://lessor.org/suppression-du-fichier-des-gens-du-voyage/>

¹²⁶ Défenseur des droits, Droits de l’enfant en 2017, report, November 2017, p.30

¹²⁷ <https://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/communiqu%C3%A9-de-presse/2017/11/droits-de-lenfant-en-2017-des-efforts-restent-a-realiser-au-regard-des>

¹²⁸ La Marseillaise, 10 Novembre: <http://www.lamarseillaise.fr/marseille/societe/65004-meme-sous-des-tentes-l-abri-leur-est-refuse>

According to the NGOs “this situation is a consequence of a policy [...] which can only put back the problem without proposing any adapted solutions”.¹²⁹

- “In 2017 the majority of people detained in administrative centres for detention are Romanian and Chinese” say lawyers from the organisation for social and family service for migrants (ASSFAM¹³⁰). “Romanians are detained mainly for public order threat or abuse of the right to free movement” overpassing the period of three months in France without being able to fill the conditions for staying in the country. “They are here [in detention centres] because they are Roma”, said Senator Esther Benbassa after her formal visit to an administrative centre for detention in Paris.¹³¹
- Jérôme Cacciapaglia, an activist from the Ligue des droits de l’homme calls for solidarity with the Romani families in Perpignan after a fire broke out in an informal settlement.¹³² As a consequence several families, including children, living in bad conditions without access to water and sanitation, lost their homes and personal belongings. They were not offered shelter or any support by the authorities.¹³³
- On 6 December a fire broke out in 14th district in Marseille in an informal settlement where 75 Romani individuals lived in bad living conditions.¹³⁴
- The night of 8 to 9 December, another fire¹³⁵ broke out in a building located in the 15th district in Marseille where 40 Romani individuals lived in an old building without access to water and sanitation. The fire caused the death of a 35-year-old Roma man. His badly charred remains were found in the building. The inhabitants were left out on the streets for almost two days in wintry conditions before the local authorities offered them 48 hours shelter in a gymnasium.¹³⁶
- “The city’s pride depends on how the children are treated¹³⁷” says Benoît Payan, local official in Marseille (Socialist party) about the forced eviction carried out on 31 October in Marseille “twelve

¹²⁹ Rencontres tsiganes, 23 Nov.: <http://www.rencontresiganes.asso.fr/2017/11/humain-trop-humain/>

¹³⁰ <http://www.assfam.org/spip.php?article277>

¹³¹ <http://www.huffingtonpost.fr/2017/11/20/on-a-pu-filmer-une-visite-au-centre-de-retention-pour-femmes-migrantes-du-palais-de-justice-a-23282601/>

¹³² L’indépendant, 5 December: <http://www.lindependant.fr/2017/12/05/perpignan-la-solidarite-s-organise-pour-les-familles-roms-dont-le-camp-a-ete-detruit-par-un-incendie.3076612.php>

¹³³ 20 Minutes, 4 December: http://www.20minutes.fr/faits_divers/2180935-20171204-perpignan-incendie-portes-ville-camp-rom-detruit

¹³⁴ France 3, 7 December: <https://france3-regions.francetvinfo.fr/provence-alpes-cote-d-azur/bouches-du-rhone/marseille/marseille-roms-evacues-apres-incendie-1379863.html>

¹³⁵ Europe 1, 9 December : <http://www.europe1.fr/faits-divers/marseille-mort-dun-homme-de-35-ans-dans-lincendie-dun-camp-de-roms-3515681>

¹³⁶ La Provence, 10 December: <http://www.laprovence.com/article/faits-divers-justice/4747038/marseille-drame-dans-un-bidonville-un-homme-mort-carbonise.html>

¹³⁷ <http://www.psmarseille.fr/2017/benoit-payan-demande-a-la-mairie-dagir-pour-lutter-contre-la-pauvrete-a-marseille/>

hours before the winter moratorium” involving “52 children¹³⁸” evicted from a “unoccupied building” which “was is not used for anything” but “the families found there shelter”.¹³⁹

- The French Ombudsman issued a decision¹⁴⁰ about the numerous refusals of community centres to grant mailing addresses to people living in slums. The French Ombudsman highlighted that such refusals “harm the law, the constitution and several international documents ratified by France and lead to discrimination prohibited by the law n°2008-496 of 27 May 2008”. He recommended that the Ministry of the Interior adopt the necessary legal documents to stop such discriminatory practices, and to make sure that the certificates for mailing addresses provided by community centres can be accepted by public services and public authorities as a formal document for mailing address needed for different administrative procedures related to access to common law (education, employment, housing etc.).¹⁴¹
- Several NGOs call on the President Macron in an open letter to “stop this policy of evictions without sustainable solutions for rehousing” having “dramatic consequences strengthening the poverty of those who concerned”.¹⁴²

¹³⁸ Europe 1, 31 October: <http://www.europel.fr/societe/marseille-une-centaine-de-roms-ont-ete-evacues-dun-squat-3479435>

¹³⁹ <http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x6bobqo>

¹⁴⁰ Défenseur des droits, Decision n° 2017-305 of 28 November 2017.

¹⁴¹ La Cimade, press release, 13 December: <http://www.lacimade.org/presse/defenseur-droits-condamne-atteintes-discriminatoires-prefectures-a-legard-personnes-etrangees-hebergement-stable/>

¹⁴² Romeurope, La Voix des Roms, Fondation Abbé Pierre, Fédération des acteurs de solidarité, press release 14 December: <http://www.romeurope.org/resorption-des-bidonvilles-lettre-ouverte-interassociative-a-e-macron/>

5. Detailed results for the first quarter of 2017

Forced evictions of Roma living in France																					
Address	Municipality(es)	Department	Region	Date	Quarter	Number					reason of the eviction				Motive			type of the land owner			Source/reaction
						Total evictees	Number of people evicted by the authorities	nbr	Nbr of people evicted because of fire/flood	nbr	Shelter (1 = partial)	order of the Mayor/ Prefect (48h flagrancy)	legal decision of TGI or TA	personal initiative taken under pressure	Public	building project	Private				
av. Stalingrad	St-Denis	Seine-Saint-Denis	IDF	5/01/17	1Q2017	300	300	1			1		1				1	1	1	Asset 93, 5 January 2017	
La Briche	St-Denis	Seine-Saint-Denis	IDF	10/01/17	1Q2017	100	100	1				1						1	1	Asset 93, 10 January	
Mont Griffard	Villiers-le-Bel	Val-d'Oise	IDF	31/01/17	1Q2017	47			47	1	1	1					1	1	1	Paris-Vox, 2 February	
Léon-Lagrange street	Noisy-le-Sec	Seine-Saint-Denis	IDF	2/02/17	1Q2017	70	70	1				1							1	Asset, 93	
Ernest-Roche street	Paris, 17th	Paris	IDF	6/02/17	1Q2017	22								22					1	20 Minutes, 7 February	
Léo Lagrange street	Dammarié-lès-Lys	Seine et Marne	IDF	14/02/17	1Q2017	80			80	1		1								La République, 14 February	
Berges d'Orly	Orly	Val-de-Marne	IDF	15/02/17	1Q2017	30	30	1				1			1					Le Parisien, 15 February	
Former home for elderly	Pessac	Gironde	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	16/02/17	1Q2017	23	23	1			1				1					La Fiaro, 16 February	
La Savaudière	Carquefou	Loire Atlantique	Pays de la Loire	19/02/17	1Q2017	200								200	1				1	Collectif RomsEurope,	
N315	Gennevilliers	Hauts-de-Seine	IDF	22/02/17	1Q2017	100	100	1					1			1				Romeurope, 22 February	
Porte de Chapella	Paris, 18th	Paris	IDF	22/02/17	1Q2017	200			200	1	1	1								Le Parisien, 22 February	
ZAC de la cartonnerie	Dammarié-lès-Lys	Essonnes	IDF	25/02/17	1Q2017	44	44	1				1				1				ASSFRR, 25 February	
Porte de Poissonniers	Paris, 18th	Paris	IDF	28/02/17	1Q2017	300	220	1	80		1	1								Europe 1, 28 February	
Cornet of the dock Jules	Vitry-sur-Seine	Val-de-Marne	IDF	1/03/17	1Q2017	70			70	1		1								Le Parisien, 1 March	
Boulevard Bural	Marseille	Bouches-du-Rhône	PACA	2/03/17	1Q2017	33	33	1				1								Rencontres tsiganes, 2	
rue Constantine	St-André	Nord	Hauts-de-France	2/03/17	1Q2017	60	40	1	20		1	1			1					France Info, 2 March	
rue Chanzy, friche H2D	Hellemmes	Nord	Hauts-de-France	8/03/17	1Q2017	22	22	1			1	1				1	1	1	1	La Voix du Nord, 9 March	
impasse des Arènes	Toulouse	Haute-Garonne	Occitanie	8/03/17	1Q2017	200			200	1	1	1								Actu Côte Toulouse	
entrepôt, rue Decorps	Villeurbanne	Lyon	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	13/03/17	1Q2017	150			150	1	1	1								Lyon Capitale, 14 March	
Jonction A3-A86	Bondy	Seine-Saint-Denis	IDF	21/03/17	1Q2017	200	200	1				1					1			Asset 93	
friche industrielle	Nantes	Indre	Centre-Val de Loire	25/03/17	1Q2017	120						1		120			1				Ouest France, 28 March
					Total 1Q2017	2371	1182	12	847	6	9	11	8	342	9	4	12				

6. Detailed results for the second quarter of 2017

Forced evictions of Roma living in France																							
Address	Municipality(es)	Department	Region	Date	Quarter	Number					reason of the eviction				Motive			type of the land owner			Source/reaction		
						Total evictees	Number of people evicted by the authorities	nbr	Nbr of people evicted because of fire/flood	nbr	Shelter (1 = partial)	order of the Mayor/ Prefect (48h flagrancy)	legal decision of TGI or TA	personal initiative taken under pressure	Public	building project	Private						
Fléjier street	Marseille	Bouches-du-Rhône	PACA	2/04/17	2Q2017	24	24	1			1		1				1	1	1	Rencontres tsiganes, 2 April			
round-about A6	Grigny-28-36g	Essonnes	IDF	4/04/17	2Q2017	120	120	1			1		1				1			Le Parisien, 4 April 2017			
Orly Parc	Lagny-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	4/04/17	2Q2017	100	100	1			1						1			La Marche, 4 April			
parking av. 11 November	Antibes	Côte d'Azur	PACA	5/04/17	2Q2017	100	100	1				1								1	Nice-matin, 5 April 2017		
Grauiers road	Champlan	Essonnes	IDF	6/04/17	2Q2017	200	35	1			1		165				1			1	Essonnes Info, 6 April		
av. Jean-Paul Sartre	Marseille	Bouches-du-Rhône	PACA	10/04/17	2Q2017	61	61	1			1	1	1							1	Rencontres tsiganes, 10 April		
Port street (slum La Dalle)	Dammarié-lès-Lys	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	13/04/17	2Q2017	120	30	1			1	1	1			90				1	Evasion, 13 April		
Frères Thibaut street	Dammarié-lès-Lys	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	13/04/17	2Q2017	58	58	1			1	1	1							1	Le Parisien, 13 April		
rue Bernois	Lille	Nord	Hauts-de-France	20/04/17	2Q2017	50	30	1					1	20	1					1	La Voix du Nord, 20 April		
chemin Bailou	Villenave-d'Ornon	Gironde	Nouvelle-Aquitaine	25/04/17	2Q2017	70	70	1			1		1				1			1	Sud-Ouest, 25 April		
route de Malnoue	Champs-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	27/04/17	2Q2017	15	15	1													Collectif Val Maubée, 27 April		
	Vitrolles	Côte d'Azur	PACA	4/05/17	2Q2017	7	7	1			1										MRAP, 4 May		
Farm	Premesque	Nord	Hauts-de-France	10/05/17	2Q2017	10	10	1				1								1	La Voix du nord, 10 May		
Arenes street	Toulouse	Hérault	Occitanie	10/05/17	2Q2017	273	194	1			1		1	73						1	La Dépêche, 11 May		
	Dammarié-lès-Lys	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	15/05/17	2Q2017	50	50	1									1				ASSFRR, 31		
av. General de Gaulle	Champs-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	18/05/17	2Q2017	15	15	1			1		1							1	Romeurope, Val Maubée		
parcelle N332	Champs-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	18/05/17	2Q2017	20	20	1			1	1					1				Romeurope, Val Maubée		
parcelle N6	Champs-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	18/05/17	2Q2017	30	30	1			1						1				Romeurope, Val Maubée		
parcelle D49	Champs-sur-Marne	Seine-et-Marne	IDF	18/05/17	2Q2017	30	10	1			1	1		20	1						Romeurope, Val Maubée		
Gorge de Loup street	Lyon	Rhône	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	18/05/17	2Q2017	50	50	1													1	C.L.A.S.S.E.S	
quai de Bordeaux	Roubain	Nord	Hauts-de-France	19/05/17	2Q2017	20	20	1				1								1	La Voix du Nord, 19 May		
av. Flandres	Wasquehal	Nord	Hauts-de-France	18/05/17	2Q2017	5	5	1									1				1	Intercollectif, 18 May	
camp Valmy	Grenoble	Isère	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	24/05/17	2Q2017	200	156	1			1	1		44							1	Espace Gie Net, 25 May	
Motorway, Croix-Luizet	Villeurbanne	Lyon	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	3/05/17	2Q2017	50				50	1										1	https://www.radiocscop.com/info	
A.Chavin street	St-Ouen l'Aumône	Val-d'Oise	IDF	9/06/17	2Q2017	36						1		36							1	Activist	
Stadium	Villeneuve d'Ascq	Nord	Hauts-de-France	20/06/17	2Q2017	12	12	1										1	1		1	La Voix du nord, 20 June	
Central station	Grigny	Essonnes	IDF	21/06/17	2Q2017	40	40	1			1		1								1	Colibri's / ASSFRR 31	
slum called Sibra (chemin de la D...)	Anecoy	Haute-Savoie	Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	22/06/17	2Q2017	45	45	1													1	1	Le Dauphiné, 24 June
av. du bois Moussay	Stains	Seine-Saint-Denis	IDF	28/06/17	2Q2017	200	200	1				1									1	1	Secours Catholique, 30
					Total 2Q2017	2011	1507	27	50	1	17	7	15	454	13	6	11						

Annex

Description of the data used in the study

The study identified the name of the living site, the municipality, the number of evictees, the causes of the eviction, rehousing measures taken by the authorities, the legal basis for the eviction (leaving proceedings initiated by the owner of the site, or notice issued by the mayor or the prefect) and the sources of information in each case.

Each eviction is described in the most comprehensive manner and only verifiable information obtained from reliable sources, listed below, is recorded.

Definitions and Vocabulary:

In France, land is evacuated and the person is evicted. In terms of the law, land is evacuated as well as buildings when these measures are taken in an area; an eviction is a process in which these measures relate to a person. On the other hand, the term "living area" defines the place where people live, which could be a slum, a squat, a disused hangar or a functional or non-functional caravan. The name of the living area is mentioned in the source of information, for instance "le Hanul". The exact address is also noted when this information is available.

The municipality refers to where the living area is situated. Cases are frequent when the area overlaps several municipalities, for example: Noisy-le-Grand/Bry-sur-Marne. These cases often lead to confusion: many different reports appear describing the same living area. Particular attention has been paid to this fact in order to guarantee that the information is accurate and not duplicated.

The dates mentioned in the study refer to the day on which the forced eviction took place.

The number of evicted persons is always mentioned in the source of information.

The forced eviction might result from proceedings for illegal occupation of a land/building or a notice for health hazards or an accident (fire). In many cases several events have a cumulative effect. For example, in Massy (Essonne) in 2010, there was the distribution of an OQTF (Obligation to leave the French territory document), a fire, an eviction order, confinement, voluntary returns (ARV in French), forced returns as well as the destruction of what remained of the living area by the authorities.

When rehousing measures are mentioned in the source of information, it is also mentioned in the census.

Such measures are usually partial, short-term offers or shelter concerning only part of those who concerned deemed to be vulnerable. Moreover these offers may separate families as in some case they concern only mothers with young children whom are given emergency accommodation for a few days. For this reason, the offer for shelter are often rejected by the evictees.

The legal basis of the eviction is recorded. It can be taken by the Court (Magistrate' Court, Regional Court, Administrative Court, Court of appeal, Tribunal de Grande Instance), or can result from a notice for health hazards or other dangers issued by a local authorities or a prefect.

The number of unforced departures is recorded as well. In general these are often provoked by police harassment or threats of an imminent eviction.

The owner of the land may be a private person or a public body. The category "public body" includes municipalities, departments, local or national authorities, as well as any other bodies under the State authority (for example Réseau Ferré de France). The category "private person" includes private legal entities or physical persons.

The "source" is the origin of the information. The same case can be presented in many sources. Each source is closely examined. Only the most reliable and the most accurate are selected: press and media articles, press releases, and direct testimonies or information transmitted by NGO's representatives or activists witnessing the eviction.