

Implications of COVID-19 pandemic on Roma and Travellers communities

Country: The Netherlands

Contractor's name: Art.1

Date: 15 June 2020

DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project 'Implications of COVID-19 pandemic on Roma and Travellers communities '. The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion.

Contents

1	Specific implications of the general measures taken to stop the COVID-19 pandemic on Roma and Travellers' communities?.....	3
1.1	Type of measures.....	3
1.2	Implications of measures.....	3
1.3	Estimates of the scale of the impact.....	9
2	Specific measures to address the implications of the pandemic on Roma and Travellers.....	9
2.1	Measures to tackle the spread of the virus specifically among Roma and Travellers communities.....	9
2.2	Measures to support Roma and Travelers communities in regards to medical and social assistance.....	10
2.3	Measures addressing the needs of Roma children.....	11
3	Any negative public reactions targeting Roma and Travellers or positive change in attitudes towards them.....	12
3.1	Negative public reactions.....	12
3.2	Positive change in attitudes.....	12

1 Specific implications of the general measures taken to stop the COVID-19 pandemic on Roma and Travellers' communities?

1.1 Type of measures

Focus on:

- Lockdowns of localities:
No lockdown of localities, specifically.
- Restriction of movement:
No restriction of movement imposed, specifically.
- Closure of businesses:
No closures.

1.2 Implications of measures

Focus on:

- Employment

Following the so-called 'intelligent lock down' (23 March 2020), the Dutch government took measures to support employment and – large scale as well as small – enterprises including so-called 'Zelfstandigen zonder personeel'. The Dutch Roma, Sinti and Travellers population¹ is characterised by high dependency on social services, due to long term unemployment for generations – after imposed settlement under the Caravan act (1968-1999) and the concomitant ban on free movement by mobile homes. Attitudes towards employability are deeply rooted in self-employment (repair and selling of cars, retail, music, hairdressing, personal care and cosmetics). As these activities are generally niches within informally organised economic segments, it is unlikely that the aforementioned governmental support measures have been or will be a reality and substantially applied for, within Roma, Sinti and Travellers circles living on camp sites. An exception might be the case for Sinti – mainly - and Travellers working and formally registered in the music branches. Generally, Sinti and Travellers are hit by the CORONA-virus as the entertainment industry is traditionally a stronghold for economic activities and also in terms of positive exposure in (and to the) public. General restrictions on the movement of persons hit small enterprises hard. Those with facilities separate from living

¹ Seidler, Y., Van den Heerik, A., Van San, M., De Boom, J. & Jorna, P. (2018), *Monitor Sociale Inclusie: meting 3, Tweede vervolgmeting naar de woon- en leefomstandigheden Roma en Sinti in Nederland* [Monitor Social Inclusion, Third Measurement, Second follow up on the living conditions of Sinti, Roma and Travellers in the Netherlands], available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2018/11/16/monitor-sociale-inclusie-meting-3>

functions – selling of cars and retail, mainly – continued somehow, one way or another, under the restrictions imposed.² Musicians have been seen to take to popular social media platforms (such as Facebook), as a way to keep reaching the vested audiences (for instance the Rosenberg guitar Trio and Paulus Schäfer, in Brabant province). However, despite the credits and continuation of performing and exposure, there are no financial revenues involved with these virtual musical performances.

Entrepreneurs running mobile fairground attractions, which is another traditional occupation among Roma, Sinti and Travellers, are also enduring rough times. “One has to be creative”, an operator remarked in an extended article in national newspaper ‘Trouw’.³ “We join the battle in a good mood. A travelling fairground operator is a fighter and a survivor. The weakest will fall, but most of them will be there next year”. “We exploit two Ferris Wheels and would have been on a European tour this season: Berlin, München, Zandvoort, the Tilburg Summer Fair, anywhere. Business was running so well that we already ordered a third giant Wheel”. Now the operator is stuck at home. In the article he was quoted to have felt left out, as there was no attention by government or media to the fairground sector. That changed when King Willem-Alexander mentioned the sector in his speech on King’s Day (27 April 2020).

On local markets licenses for fairground attractions are hard to come by. This may turn out to be even more complex and restricted to a few, under the COVID-19 regulations of social distancing. Licenses may be provided when rides are presented as an ‘activity’, the director of the Dutch Fairground Union (*Nederlandse Kermis Bond*) explained in the an extended article in national newspaper ‘Trouw’.⁴ In the Netherlands, there are 700 Fairground operators, who are present on 1,250 occasions a year. They have received no state support. “In that respect we are forgotten”, the director of NKB states. “Despite being in consultation with the ministry about compensation, we are not sure about the outcome, yet. Fairground operators just passed their winter break with maintenance, leases, investments and technical inspections, but without income whatsoever. Continuation of the fairground market niche will be in danger”. Some of the operators, as well as other small business entrepreneurs in other segments have subscribed at the UWV, the Employee Insurance Agency (*Uitvoeringsinstelling Werknemersverzekeringen*, commissioned by the ministry of Social Affairs

² Personal information by telephone, d.d. 29 April, 2020.

³ Van Velzen, J. (2020), 'Ook zonder kermis moet het reuzenrad blijven draaien', *Trouw*, 6 June 2020, available at: <https://www.trouw.nl/economie/ook-zonder-kermis-moet-het-reuzenrad-blijven-draaien~b63e547b/>

⁴ Van Velzen, J. (2020), 'Ook zonder kermis moet het reuzenrad blijven draaien', *Trouw*, 6 June 2020, available at: <https://www.trouw.nl/economie/ook-zonder-kermis-moet-het-reuzenrad-blijven-draaien~b63e547b/>

and Employment), as temporary truckdrivers for instance. Others hope to survive the crisis with small market installations supplying food.⁵ On June 11th, approximately 200 fairground operators from several parts of the country took their vans and attractions to The Hague. Their protest focused on the distinction government COVID-19 instructions made between thematic amusement parks (spatially separated) and fairground attractions (market places). The first were allowed to open up again under restrictions whereas the latter were not allowed to start up again. Talks with the ministry (Economic Affairs as well as Social Affairs and Employment) have been taken up, but no further outcome could be obtained. The protest was widely covered by the media⁶

Finally, Roma / Sinti interlocutors or mediators should be mentioned. In the Netherlands a pilot programme, initiated by the ministry of Social Affairs and Employment at the end of 2019, has been financed through the Municipal Participation Fund (earmarked for the –Roma and Sinti– target group and fixed at 235.000 Euro per year on the state budget for three years).⁷ Some projects aimed to diminish school dropout already started. In Amsterdam a Roma mediator was planned to be employed, for the first time, regarding the combat of human trafficking and child exploitation operated by residential youth care institutions SPIRIT and De Koppeling Amsterdam. However, these activities were put on hold in March 2020 due to the lockdown.⁸ Mediators did not play any role in the response to the pandemic at community level.

In the Netherlands no further complications are foreseen in terms of accessibility to welfare. Many Sinti, Roma and Travellers rely on welfare, although there is a gradual process towards employment based on wage labor, especially among the younger generations.

- Health

The Dutch medical health and care system is generally accessible to all members of

⁵ Van Velzen, J. (2020), 'Ook zonder kermis moet het reuzenrad blijven draaien', *Trouw*, 6 June 2020, *Trouw*, available at: <https://www.trouw.nl/economie/ook-zonder-kermis-moet-het-reuzenrad-blijven-draaien~b63e547b/>

⁶ Van Sadelhoff, L. (2020), 'Kermisexploitanten over hun protest: 'We moeten iets doen, anders vallen we om'. RTL-Broadcasting, 11 June 2020, available at <https://www.rtlnieuws.nl/nieuws/nederland/artikel/5149711/kermis-exploitanten-protest-den-haag-malieveld>.

⁷ The Netherlands, Minister of Interior and Kingdom Relations (Minister van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties) (2020), *Jaarverslag en slotwet Gemeentefonds 2019. Memorie van Toelichting*, available at: <https://zoek.officielebekendmakingen.nl/kst-35470-B-4.html>

⁸ Information on LinkedIn: Milutin Pavlovic Blog, "Activities and Roma Blog" (*Werkzaamheden en Roma Blog*"), posted on June, 3 <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6673942066680098816/>

society, including vulnerable groups like Roma, Sinti and Travellers – both long time residents (on campsites mainly, already settled before World War Two⁹) and those relatively new in Dutch society, having arrived since the post-War period up till now.

Under the COVID-19 central policy instructions and measures, high priority has been put on the availability of intensive care facilities in hospitals and concomitant operations. There are no available data regarding morbidity and infections among Roma, Sinti and Travellers. Initial hotspots of Corona infections were detected in Brabant and Limburg, regions where these populations are mostly located, living in mobile homes and campsites. Currently, testing facilities are expanded into neighbourhoods and health agents have started to become more outreaching.

There are also no data regarding mortality related to respiratory and cardiovascular disease, which - after cancer – are the most common causes of death among Sinti, Roma and Travellers. There are no recent data, but the prevalence of these diseases among the population is common knowledge among Sinti and Roma, as well as among professionals closely working with these communities.¹⁰

The author of this report attended funeral ceremonies of a Sinti woman in March and of a Rom in April. Although Roma and Sinti communities might be regarded upon as inclined to not live up to regulations and to live according to a different, extravert lifestyle compared to the Dutch autochthonous population, the ceremonies were quite subdued, ritualised and well organised, and well informed about the health context at large. Corona regulations were respected throughout. Although living on campsites and in social housing, bound to families often living closely together, Roma, Sinti and Travellers apparently managed to cope with the

⁹ Seidler, Y., Van den Heerik, A., Van San, M., De Boom, J. & Jorna, P. (2018), *Monitor Sociale Inclusie: meting 3, Tweede vervolgmeting naar de woon- en leefomstandigheden Roma en Sinti in Nederland* [Monitor Social Inclusion, Third Measurement, Second follow up on the living conditions of Sinti, Roma and Travellers in the Netherlands], available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2018/11/16/monitor-sociale-inclusie-meting-3>

¹⁰ Seidler, Y., Van den Heerik, A., Van San, M., De Boom, J. & Jorna, P. (2018), *Monitor Sociale Inclusie: meting 3, Tweede vervolgmeting naar de woon- en leefomstandigheden Roma en Sinti in Nederland* [Monitor Social Inclusion, Third Measurement, Second follow up on the living conditions of Sinti, Roma and Travellers in the Netherlands], available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2018/11/16/monitor-sociale-inclusie-meting-3>

severe social and hygienic restrictions, either within or among families or cross-culturally.¹¹

Unknown but doubtful is whether Roma, especially, have been informed accurately by institutions, for instance in their own language, in addition to Dutch mainstream communication means (tv, social media – which are closely followed up by Roma as well as Sinti and Travellers). Some videos in Romani-language were shared on LinkedIn and Facebook, with visual and accessible information on COVID-19 prevention. These also contained information on the Corona virus for children. They were produced by the city of Vienna, by Romanes speaker and translator Michaela Zatreanu. The videos were edited by Pakivalo Grupo Berlin.¹²

- Education

Educational institutions can apply for extra financial means to counter possible disadvantages for pupils and students as a result of schools having been (or still partly being) closed.¹³ 244 million Euro is available for preventing backlogs or catching up in early child education and care, primary and secondary education, special education, vocational training, continued general training for adolescents (VAVO, voortgezet algemeen volwassenen onderwijs) and middle level professional education (MBO), which are exactly the levels many young Sinti, Roma and Travellers are enrolled in. In addition 30 million Euro is available for maintaining apprenticeships, training on the job and practical learning ('*praktijkonderwijs*').

The support network for Sinti, Roma and Travellers in the policy domain of education – OWRS ('*Onderwijs Woonwagenebewoners, Roma en Sinti*') sent out a quick scan / brief survey to its educational local and regional contacts (20 May 2020) and also posted this on its website, in order to gain insight into whether and how pupils and parents among these

¹¹ Observations via online platforms - mostly in use among Sinti, Roma and Travellers (facebook) - and based on personal visits linked to social bonds and ceremonial occasions (see page 6-7).

¹² Originally an Italian initiative, spoken in Romani-language by Romani-educational professional Michaela Zatreanu, posted on April 1, <https://m.facebook.com/groups/1654280858046545?view=permalink&id=1659841680823796>.

¹³ The Netherlands, Minister of Education, Culture and Science (*Minister van Onderwijs, Cultuur en Wetenschap*), (2020), 'Compensatie studenten en ondersteuningsmaatregelen onderwijs COVID-19', Letter to House of Representatives, 15 May 2020, available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/binaries/rijksoverheid/documenten/kamerstukken/2020/05/15/kamerbrief-compensatie-studenten-en-ondersteuningsmaatregelen-onderwijs-covid-19/kamerbrief-compensatie-studenten-en-ondersteuningsmaatregelen-onderwijs-covid-19.pdf>

communities (will) benefit from the support measures of the Ministry of Education.¹⁴

Questions refer to issues such as the estimated number of pupils having remained home (without contact to school) and having gone back to school, homework assistance opportunities for parents at home, expected need for summer school programs, and other forms of assistance / facilities. Survey results are expected to be available at the end of June.¹⁵

- Housing

In 2018, the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations announced its new policy framework, embedded in human rights, regarding campsites and mobile homes.¹⁶ This complex policy domain suffered for many years from a lack of (local) political will, insufficient supply of pitches and campsites considering the need / demand, lacking maintenance and neglect in inclusion into local development of future housing planning, as has been notified by the National Ombudsman in his update on his report in 2017.¹⁷ Due to COVID-19 measures, ongoing talks and policy developments referring campsites and mobile homes may have been put on hold or encounter delay in local implementation. On the one hand, positive examples are to be found that this policy domain keeps track with decision making, despite the lockdown. In the north new campsites will be created.¹⁸ On the other hand, protests by Sinti and Travellers in Valkenswaard¹⁹Bergen op Zoom²⁰ and Roosendaal²¹ show that challenges

¹⁴ OWRS (2020), 'Leerachterstand door Corona', News release, available at: <https://www.owrs.nl/nieuws/owrs-leerlingen-kwetsbaar-en-op-achterstand>

¹⁵ Email correspondence May 20, with the organisation maintaining the national wide platform www.OWRS.nl: landelijke GOAB-ondersteuningstraject (*Gemeentelijk Onderwijs Achterstanden Beleid*), carried out by the Oberon/Sardes/CED-Groep consortium.

¹⁶ The Netherlands, Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations (*Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties*) (2018), *Beleidskader gemeentelijk woonwagen- en standplaatsenbeleid*, available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/rapporten/2018/07/02/beleidskader-gemeentelijk-woonwagen-en-standplaatsenbeleid>

¹⁷ The Netherlands, National Ombudsman (*Nationale Ombudsman*) (2018), (Update juli 2018) Nationale ombudsman: nog steeds zorgen over nieuw standplaatsenbeleid', Web page, available at: <https://www.nationaleombudsman.nl/nieuws/2018/update-juli-2018-nationale-ombudsman-nog-steeds-zorgen-over-nieuw-standplaatsenbeleid>.

¹⁸ https://www.waldnet.nl/wn/nieuws/64570/Vijftien_nieuwe_woonwagens_in_Smallingerland.html.

¹⁹ Van Arensbergen, W. (2020), 'Sinti protesteren tegen gemeente Valkenswaard: ze willen meer woonplekken voor familie', *Eindhovens Dagblad*, 5 June 2020, <https://www.ed.nl/valkenswaard-waalre/sinti-protesteren-tegen-gemeente-valkenswaard-ze-willen-meer-woonplekken-voor-familie~af2e5f3d/?referrer=https://www.google.com/>

²⁰ Hart van Nederland (2020), 'Dakloze woonwagenbewoners leven uit protest op parkeerplaats: "Schandalig dat het zo moet"', 11 June 2020, available at: <https://www.hartvannederland.nl/nieuws/2020/woonwagenbewoners-dakloos-protest/>

²¹ Hagens, C. (2020), 'Protestkamp' gaat de vierde week in, maar gemeente geeft nog steeds geen krimp', *BN De Stem*, 24 June 2020, available at:

remain to be tackled. On 17 March, a report commissioned by the municipalities in the province of Limburg was published on the need for additional pitches for Roma and Travellers. The report states that more than 500 additional pitches are required in the next few years.²²

- Food security: not at stake in the Netherlands
- Water and sanitation: not at stake in the Netherlands

1.3 Estimates of the scale of the impact

Focus on:

- Number of communities affected by lockdowns
- Magnitude of pandemic-induced poverty
- Types of Roma and Traveller occupations affected hardest: see 1.2, Employment
- Difference of impact on Roma women and children:

No information available.

2 Specific measures to address the implications of the pandemic on Roma and Travellers

2.1 Measures to tackle the spread of the virus specifically among Roma and Travellers communities

Please focus on:

Only general measures (see also the country report Coronavirus pandemic in the EU –

Fundamental Rights Implications of 3 June 2020):

https://www.bndestem.nl/roosendaal/protestkamp-gaat-de-vierde-week-in-maar-gemeente-geeft-nog-steeds-geen-krimp~a71a1484/?utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=socialsharing_web&fbclid=IwAR1CacFb_YrKTZfuohTwDUjk4yovtISS2xbzYPU6WSY1kYh8zgIV9kzXcfw&referrer=https://l.facebook.com/

²² Tiekstra, C., Venema, S. and Lijzenga, J. (2020), *Behoeftetepeiling woonwagenstandplaatsen provincie Limburg*. [Needs assessment trailer pitches province of Limburg], Arnhem, Companen. Available at: <https://cdn.nieuws.nl/media/sites/305/2020/06/24111254/Bijlage-1-Behoeftetepeiling-woonwagenstandplaatsen.pdf>.

- Medical testing: From 1 June 2020, anyone with corona-like complaints in the Netherlands, is eligible for testing.²³
- Physical distancing: From 26 May 2020, indoor gatherings are limited to 30 persons. There is no longer a maximum regarding outdoor gatherings. Both indoors and outdoors, people who are not members of the same household should keep a distance of at least 1,5 metres.²⁴
- Quarantine: People with mild complaints are encouraged to get tested and stay indoors until they have been free of complaints for at least 24 hours. People who test positively should stay home, as well as other members in their household.²⁵
- Provision of running water and sanitation to communities without it: not relevant

2.2 Measures to support Roma and Travelers communities in regards to medical and social assistance

Please focus on:

- Any related phenomena in the key thematic areas addressed in question 1

Roma and non-Roma (mixed, multicultural) neighbourhoods in the municipality of Lelystad (with a relatively large Roma population): mobile testing street lab in cooperation between general practitioners practice and local public health care (GG&GD).

- Highlight any measures specifically targeting women and children.

The only grass roots initiative designed to bridge the existing gap between Roma (parents, children) on the one hand and education / care institutions on the other, Toy4Education (mentioned above), was brought to a close due to COVID-19 measures. It started in November 2019 and was stopped because of the pandemic in March 2020. Currently, it is

²³ Van de Klundert, M. and Kompeer, J. (2020), 'Vanaf 1 juni kan iedereen in Nederland op het coronavirus getest worden', *NOS*, 23 May 2020, available at: <https://nos.nl/collectie/13824/artikel/2334835-vanaf-1-juni-kan-iedereen-in-nederland-op-het-coronavirus-getest-worden>

²⁴ The Netherlands, Safety Council (*Veiligheidsberaad*) (2020), 'Modelnoodverordening COVID-19 bij aanwijzing van 26 mei 2020', available at: https://www.veiligheidsberaad.nl/?jet_download=4081

²⁵ The Netherlands, National Government (*Rijksoverheid*) (2020), 'De Nederlandse maatregelen: basisregels voor iedereen', Web page, available at: <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/coronavirus-covid-19/nederlandse-maatregelen-tegen-het-coronavirus/gezondheidsadviezen>

slowly starting up its activities for children as schools and kindergartens are have opened up again.²⁶

2.3 Measures addressing the needs of Roma children

Please focus on barriers to education related to schooling in 'online classes' format.

Play and leisure activities for children have been started up recently, since the lock down from March until mid-June, in the municipalities of Enschede (Toy4Inclusion, May 18) and Lelystad (StepUp4Youth), in accordance with the local authorities. In Enschede, this is a continuation of the municipal project financed by the ministry of Social Affairs and Employment . It is implemented by the Salvation Army together with the local grass roots Roma organisation Nevo Trajo ('New Life'), in cooperation with local early childhood education and care organisations.²⁷

In Lelystad, activities of the Roma grass roots organisation StepUp4Youth - supported by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (Post-War Sinti and Roma Compensation Fund) – were stopped after March 11. These were recently re-restarted at the community centre DukDalf in the neighbourhood. Initially there were special activities like preparing food and street clean-ups, later on the usual activities (such as sports/football, dance and having lunch together) were taken up again.²⁸

²⁶ Foundation Nevo Trajo (New Life), based in the municipality of Enschede, in cooperation with Salvation Army, the municipality and care, applying the EU-Toy4Inclusion program developed by International Child Development Initiatives based in the city of Leiden, co-financed by OSF (<https://www.reyn.eu/toy4inclusion/>), Nevo Trajo <https://www.facebook.com/antonio.nicolic.37> ; <https://icdi.nl/whats-new/toy-for-inclusion-is-now-kicking-off-in-the-netherlands>.

²⁷ Toy Enschede (2020), 'TOY is weer open ! Vandaag maakten de kinderen maskers tegen Corona', Facebook, 18 May 2020, available at: https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=142478180683878&id=107921444139552.

and May 25, general start up again, <https://www.facebook.com/antonio.nicolic.37>, recent update on activities posted on June 19, by Iara Witte (Salvation Army, program officer Roma), and by Nevo Trajo Roma grass roots foundation, <https://www.facebook.com/Lara.Toy84>, <https://www.facebook.com/antonio.nicolic.37>.

²⁸ StepUp4Youth (2020) , 'The kids after final gathering before lock down', Facebook, 15 March 2020, available at: <https://www.facebook.com/stepup4youthofficial/photos/a.810982562283484/2741508565897531> ;

StepUp4Youth (2020), 'Announcing opening up session', Facebook, 12 June 2020, available at: <https://www.facebook.com/stepup4youthofficial/posts/2955193857862333> ;

StepUp4Youth (2020), 'Street clean up', Facebook, 13 June 2020, available at: <https://www.facebook.com/stepup4youthofficial/posts/2952469048134814>

3 Any negative public reactions targeting Roma and Travellers or positive change in attitudes towards them

3.1 Negative public reactions

Please focus on:

- Negative reactions in statements by politicians and public figures: no such statements have been found.
- Hate speech in online and traditional media: no hate speech has been found.

One traditional media outlet reported about a police intervention at a feast on a mobile home campsite in the municipality of Apeldoorn (north eastern part of the Netherlands).²⁹ Early in the evening of April 24 the police showed up with ten cars and a helicopter at the feast where more than hundred persons were present. The intervention ended in mutual explanations and no fines.

- Any manifestations of antigypsyism or hate crime against Roma and Travellers: unknown.

3.2 Positive change in attitudes

Please focus on

- Examples of changing narrative regarding these communities in public statements, media coverage

In its weekly online programme *Emerging Stories*, with international journalists and media experts, debating centre *Pakhuis de Zwijger* Amsterdam presented an episode on refugees (Syrian, Burmese) and Roma in Europe. Gilda Horvath (Austria, ORF-Roma section) took part in the debate, resulting in a serious exposure with questions and answers with panellists and audience, also on the impact of Corona on Roma, and calling for cross cultural linkages, contacts and solidarity.³⁰

- Manifestations of social solidarity with Roma and Travellers: Travellers (Roma and Sinti) were mentioned as one of the groups vulnerable to discrimination on grounds of race, in an online video by a major national broadcasting station explaining the background of protests in

²⁹ Valkeman, A. (2020), 'Politie grijpt in op woonwagenkamp in Apeldoorn: ruim honderd mensen op illegale bijeenkomst', *De Stentor*, 24 April 2020, available at: <https://www.destentor.nl/apeldoorn/politie-grijpt-in-op-woonwagenkamp-in-apeldoorn-ruim-honderd-mensen-op-illegale-bijeenkomst~a264ced5/>

³⁰ Pakhuis De Zwijger (2020), 'Journalism in times of isolation. Kadir van Lohuizen shares a conversation with Wladimir van Wilgenburg and Shahidul Alam and Gilda Horvath.', available on, <https://dezwijger.nl/programma/journalism-in-times-of-isolation-4>

response to the killing of Floyd George by a police man in Minneapolis.³¹

- Examples of and local initiatives transcending ethnic boundaries. – Lelystad: meeting local organisations and municipal institutions for starting up social / sport activities across ethnic boundaries for children in the age of up to 16 years. StepUp4Youth (Roma based grass roots NGO), Salvation Army, Youth for Christ, municipality - June 17.³²

³¹ Post on Instagram, 'Explainer' (NOS/NPS), more than 180.000 viewers in two days, Travellers at 2.01 minutes of 6.01 minutes clip: https://www.instagram.com/p/CBFqIrlgzn/?igshid=nhlrj7wb8krv&fbclid=IwAR1ziInCXD6J_oWXF-mdtp1sXZ553nVUIXV7xfqbcfnH7WVSZx-fMU4ZVHw

³² No public source available. The author was present at the meeting as a board member of StepUp4Youth foundation – at the request of the Roma chair, mr. Hiri Petrov.