



Decent Home, Secure Future: Housing Conditions as a Key Determinant of Child Rights

National Forum Key Takeaways

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Contents

Introduction	4
Summary	4
Housing insecurity	5
Forced evictions	5
Social housing in Bulgaria	5
Key findings	6
Housing as a foundational right	6
Structural nature of housing insecurity	7
Strong impact on children.....	7
Institutional fragmentation.....	8
Gap between legal frameworks and practice	9
Policy recommendations.....	10
Annex 1. Good practices	12
The Finnish “Housing First” model.....	12
Tundzha municipality.....	12
Veliko Tarnovo municipality	12
Isperih municipality.....	12
The ROMACT programme.....	12
Annex 2. Graphic recording.....	13



Introduction

The National Forum „Decent Home, Secure Future: Housing Conditions as a Key Determinant of Child Rights“ took place on 17 March 2026, in Sofia. It brought together representatives of international, national and local authorities, civil society organizations, international partners, and representatives of the Roma community.

The Forum aimed to position housing at the centre of child rights discussions and to generate actionable recommendations for national and local authorities.

This reports aims at gathering the valuable information shared between the participants and the creative ideas conceived in the heat of the discussion.

As the final conference organised under the ROMACT programme in Bulgaria, this forum represents both a culmination of efforts and a final call to action.

Summary

Housing insecurity in Bulgaria is not an isolated issue but a systemic failure that directly undermines children’s rights. For many children, especially in Roma communities, growing up without stable, safe, and legally secure home means facing barriers to education, health, and a dignified future from the very start.

The Forum made clear that this situation is not the result of the actions of parents, but of long-standing structural exclusion, weak implementation of legal safeguards, and fragmented institutional responses. While policies recognise children’s rights, they often fail to protect them in practice, even in extreme situations such as forced evictions.

At the same time, solutions are within reach. Examples from some Bulgarian municipalities and across Europe show that when housing is treated as a right, and when institutions work together in a coordinated and practical way, real change is possible.

The challenge ahead is to act, to move from principles to implementation, from fragmented efforts to integrated systems, and from temporary fixes to lasting solutions that ensure every child grows up with a safe and secure home.

Five key findings emerged from the forum.

1. Housing as a foundational right

Housing is the core condition for dignity, security, and development for children. Without a stable home, they cannot fully access education, health care, or protection systems.

2. Structural nature of housing insecurity

Housing insecurity is not the result of individual failure but of a systemic gap. Informality in housing is often a consequence of exclusion rather than choice. There are deep structural barriers preventing families living in existing housing from obtaining legal status.

3. Strong impact on children

Children living in overcrowded, unsafe, or informal housing conditions face cumulative disadvantages that affect their physical, cognitive, and emotional development, resulting in unequal access to opportunities.

4. Institutional fragmentation

The ministries of Social Policy, Regional Development and Health operate in parallel rather than in coordination, leading to ineffective responses.

5. Gap between legal frameworks and practice

Although children’s rights are well established in existing legal and policy frameworks, there is a lack of specific, enforceable legal mechanisms and safeguards to ensure their consistent application in practice.



Housing insecurity

Many Roma families find themselves in a state of housing insecurity - a structural condition in which they lack stable, adequate, and legally secure housing, exposing them to bad living conditions or limited access to services, or the risks of eviction, or social exclusion, or the combination of all.

It extends beyond housing poverty to include situations where homes, while fit for children, are not regulated by urban planning frameworks. The informality of entire neighbourhoods often results in a lack of basic infrastructure, including paved roads, public transport, sewage systems, and street lighting. This leads to social exclusion by limiting access to essential health, education, and social services

Housing insecurity is not the result of failure of the parents who often live in their generational homes. Rather, it is the consequence of decades of social exclusion affecting Roma communities. Addressing it requires sustained political will and coordinated institutional action.

Forced evictions

Roma communities did not arbitrarily occupy land, rather, they were historically permitted, or at times directed, to settle in areas designated as agricultural land or pastures, often located at a distance from town centres and in places



others did not seek to inhabit, tells Maria Metodieva (Trust for Social Achievement). Over time, these settlements became long-standing homes for multiple generations. Yet today, they are retrospectively classified as unlawful, which fundamentally shifts both the legal interpretation and the moral framing of their existence.

The informal existence of these homes sometimes results in forced evictions of the families and demolition of the houses for [various reasons](#). When this happens, in principle, the affected families should be informed in advance, but



the notification is not always sufficient, timely, or accompanied by meaningful consultation.

Once an eviction is imminent, the State Agency for Child Protection may be alerted, but its role remains limited. Darinka Yankova, a representative of the Agency, explained that while they can assess families, identify vulnerabilities, and issue recommendations, they do not have the authority to prevent municipalities from proceeding with forced evictions. This leaves children with no safety net.



The next step is the enforcement action itself, where homes are demolished. This leaves families without shelter. Blagovest Stoilov, the head of Child Protection Department in the Social Assistance Agency highlighted that the system is pushed into emergency mode at this stage - urgent case assessments, identifying relatives or temporary care options. Following the eviction, any support provided is typically temporary and often a relocation plan is missing.

Overall, forced evictions follow a pattern of administrative decision, limited preventive intervention, abrupt enforcement, and reactive emergency support, with insufficient structural safeguards to protect families and children from falling into deeper housing insecurity.

A stark, recent example of this process are the forced evictions of the families in Zaharna Fabrika in Sofia.

Social housing in Bulgaria

Social housing in Bulgaria remains limited in scale and insufficiently adapted to the needs of vulnerable families. While social housing exists as a policy instrument, it is a temporary measure, rather than part of a comprehensive housing system capable of addressing structural exclusion.

As presented by Reneta Krivonozova, an accredited parliamentary assistant in the European Parliament, social housing represents only 2–3% of the overall housing stock in Bulgaria, significantly lower than other member states. The country has quite high homeownership rates - 86%, compared to 68% in the EU.

While social housing is often presented as a central policy solution, Veselina Boteva, a representative from Plovdiv Municipality, points to a more complex reality: such investments tend to be resource-intensive, slow to deliver, and limited in scale relative to the needs. Even where social housing is successfully developed, it risks addressing only a small fraction of demand, without tackling the broader dynamics of housing exclusion. At the same time, existing policy instruments already include forms of rental support - such as assistance for accessing municipal housing or covering rent. The tool has a lot of potential, provided that a small change is made and it funds private rental homes as well. The house market could provide faster, more scalable, and more adaptable solutions than relying primarily on the construction of new social housing.

A recurring theme in the discussions was that social housing is not designed as a long-term solution, but rather as a transitional form of support. As illustrated by municipal representatives, access to social housing is often limited to short-term stays, typically up to three years, after which families are expected to exit the system regardless of whether sustainable alternatives have been secured. Moreover, some families are reluctant to enter social housing at all, either due to its temporary nature or because it does not meet their needs, further limiting its effectiveness.

Importantly, it was concluded that social housing alone cannot compensate for broader systemic gaps.

Key findings

Housing as a foundational right

A central message emerging from the forum was the recognition of housing as a fundamental prerequisite for the realisation of all other rights of children. This is clearly stated at policy level but is yet to be realised in practise as some Roma children live in caravans, earthen rat-infested dugouts, with no access to water, electricity and other basic facilities. Statistical data also shows that overcrowding in Roma households is the highest among all demographic groups in Bulgaria. Further information can be found in the [report on social housing in Bulgaria](#), conducted by ROMACT. When a child's home is

compromised, the impact extends far beyond material deprivation, affecting children's psychological well-being and their ability to participate in society.

Georgios Stamatis, General Rapporteur on Roma and Travellers at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, highlighted that housing is not to be seen merely as a physical structure, but as a core element shaping family life, stability, and future opportunities. Without proper housing, it becomes impossible for children to develop their potential.

"Everything starts from home, from the room where the child plays and falls asleep, from the table where they do homework or eat, from the window through which they view the world and make plans for tomorrow. This is where the sense of belonging, security, and memory is built." said Liliya Makaveeva, one of the most prominent voices in Bulgaria on issues of social justice, particularly at the intersection of civic activism, analytical work, and institutional engagement.

Children who grow up in makeshift dwellings without windows have their identity formation and worldview fundamentally compromised.



Evgenia Toneva, a Programme Coordinator in the Know How Centre to NBU emphasised that children's rights cannot be treated in isolation, as they are mutually dependent. She highlighted that it is not possible to ensure a child's right to education, health, or protection without also securing their right to adequate housing. Housing is not a separate issue, rather a foundational component of the framework of child rights. Addressing it is essential for the effective realisation of all other rights.

Nataliya Efremova, Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, stressed that access to adequate housing is a necessary condition for breaking cycles of poverty.

Structural nature of housing insecurity

Housing informality was thoroughly discussed during the forum. It often has a historic background. Roma families have been systematically excluded from regulated land and the housing market. In response, they establish homes in areas outside formal urban frameworks. Over time, these dwellings become stable homes, frequently inhabited across generations, yet they remain outside legal recognition.

While there are good examples such as the Stolipinovo neighbourhood in Plovdiv where homes have been formalised, the process of legalisation remains tough and some municipalities choose to forcefully evict the Roma families.



Another challenge related to unregulated housing is the inability to register a permanent address. This results in an unknown number of so-called 'invisible' people - children and families who, due to living in informal housing, are unable to obtain official address registration and therefore remain undocumented. Without a registered address, they are unable to exercise their rights or access public services, reinforcing cycles of marginalisation. A promising approach to addressing this issue is the introduction of

provisional or administrative addresses at the municipalities. As highlighted by Denitsa Slavcheva, 545 individuals were able to obtain identity documents through this mechanism. It stands out as a good practice that can be scaled and adapted. Even within existing legal constraints, pragmatic solutions can significantly reduce exclusion.

The informal status of these neighbourhoods also limits access to public funding, as well as investment in essential infrastructure. As highlighted by Stancho Stavrev, mayor of Tundzha municipality, municipalities often cannot invest in areas that are not formally regulated, even when needs are evident. This was further reinforced by Rositsa Dimitrova (Veliko Tarnovo municipality), who explained that without prior clarification of legal and planning status, it becomes difficult to implement infrastructure projects such as roads, sewage systems, and public services. This creates a structural paradox: communities

remain excluded from investment precisely because they are unregulated, while at the same time they cannot become regulated without investment. As a result, entire neighbourhoods are left outside municipal and EU-funded development processes, reinforcing long-term exclusion and limiting opportunities for children growing up in these environments.



Strong impact on children

The discussions throughout the forum consistently underscored that inadequate housing conditions have a profound and multidimensional impact on children, shaping not only their immediate well-being but also their long-term life trajectories. Roma youth are among the most unemployed groups in Europe.

Krasimira Velichkova, representing the Ministry of Health, highlighted the health risks associated with poor housing conditions, including exposure to dampness, lack of sanitation, and overcrowding. These conditions contribute to higher rates of illness and developmental challenges among children.

The impact on education is equally significant. Children growing up in housing insecurity often lack a stable and suitable environment for learning. Daily responsibilities, lack of space, and the absence of basic conditions such as lighting or quiet study areas hinder children's ability to attend school regularly and perform academically. Even when access to education is formally ensured, the home environment can limit the effectiveness of educational policies. Thus, children are formally included in schooling yet remain structurally disadvantaged in their ability to benefit from it.

Beyond health and educational impacts, housing conditions also shape children's emotional and psychological development. Living in environments characterised by instability, insecurity, or social stigma can lead to stress, anxiety, and a diminished sense of belonging. As discussed during the forum, children growing up in informal settlements are often aware of their marginalised status, which can affect their self-esteem and aspirations. The lack of a secure and dignified home environment undermines their ability to develop confidence and a sense of future prospects.

Institutional fragmentation

Another key finding of the forum was the fragmentation of institutional responses to housing insecurity. While multiple ministries and agencies and authorities are formally engaged - most notably the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, the Ministry of Health, and local government - their actions often take place in parallel rather than in coordination. This results in responses that are partial, reactive, and insufficient to address the complex and interconnected nature of housing insecurity.

Housing conditions sit at the intersection of several policy domains. As such, no single institution has full ownership of the issue. The Ministry of Regional Development is responsible for spatial planning, regulation, and infrastructure; the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy addresses social inclusion, poverty, and child protection; and the Ministry of Health deals with the consequences of inadequate living conditions on public health. However, in practice, these responsibilities are not sufficiently aligned. Policies are developed and implemented without shared planning frameworks, joint data systems, or coordinated interventions.

This fragmentation has tangible consequences. For example, urban planning decisions may proceed without considering their impact on vulnerable families and children, while social services may be required to respond to crises, such as evictions, without having the tools to influence the underlying housing conditions. Similarly, health institutions may address the effects of poor living environments, such as increased disease risk, without being involved in efforts to improve those environments. As a result, institutions tend to manage the symptoms of housing insecurity rather than its root causes.

Natalia Efremova (Ministry of Labour and Social Policy) highlighted the importance of integrated approaches within the framework of the European Child Guarantee. Children cannot be protected effectively if each sector



(education, health, housing, social services) works separately. This was echoed by representatives of the Agency for Social Assistance and the State Agency for Child Protection, who pointed out that housing-related issues frequently emerge in child protection cases, yet fall outside the direct mandate of social services. As a consequence, professionals are often forced to operate within limited competencies, addressing immediate risks without being able to secure long-term solutions.

Tanya Bakova (Rakovski Municipality) emphasised that municipalities confront housing problems directly at local level, but often lack the legal tools, institutional coordination, and national support needed to respond effectively. She argued that this creates a gap between the realities municipalities manage on the ground and the powers available to them to resolve those situations.

Denitsa Slavcheva emphasised a critical conceptual shift in understanding housing, noting that a home should not be treated as a standalone social service, but rather as the outcome of a functioning system of interconnected institutions. In her intervention, she argued that addressing housing insecurity requires coordinated action across multiple sectors, including social policy, urban planning, and public services. This perspective highlights that sustainable housing solutions cannot be delivered through isolated interventions but depend on the capacity of institutions to work together effectively.

Housing mediators are being considered as a new mechanism within Bulgaria's emerging housing policy framework, particularly in connection with the European Child Guarantee. These mediators would play a bridging role between vulnerable families, social services, and housing institutions, said Natalia Efremova. Their function would include guiding families toward available support, such as access to social housing, financial assistance for housing improvements, or temporary accommodation, while coordinating with social workers and local authorities. This approach mirrors the model of health mediators and reflects a broader shift toward integrated, cross-sectoral responses to housing insecurity.

The lack of coordination is particularly visible in crisis situations, such as forced evictions. While municipalities may initiate enforcement actions, social services and child protection agencies are left to manage the consequences.

Without integrated procedures, such as mandatory child risk assessments or relocation planning, responses remain fragmented and reactive. This not only reduces effectiveness but also increases the risk of negative outcomes for children.

The Forum therefore highlighted the urgent need for stronger coordination mechanisms, shared responsibility across sectors, and integrated policy frameworks that align housing, social, health, and child protection interventions.

Gap between legal frameworks and practice

Although children's rights are firmly established in international, European, and national frameworks, these rights are not sufficiently translated into operational legal mechanisms. There are no binding procedures requiring child impact assessments, no enforceable obligations for relocation planning, and no legal tools to prevent actions that may harm children. As several speakers noted, including legal and institutional representatives, the system recognises rights at a declarative level, but lacks the instruments to make them actionable in practice. Consequently, the protection of children's rights depends on discretionary decisions rather than guaranteed safeguards.

International frameworks:

- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes the right of every child to an adequate standard of living, including housing, and requires that the best interests of the child be a primary consideration in all decisions affecting them.

The European policy framework provides multiple instruments addressing housing, poverty, and social inclusion, yet their effectiveness depends on how they are implemented and targeted:

- Principle 19 of the European Pillar of Social Rights establishes housing as a fundamental right, including access to social housing and protection against homelessness.
- The European Platform on Combating Homelessness promotes coordinated action across member states, structured around prevention, access to housing, and integrated support services.

- The European Child Guarantee explicitly includes access to adequate housing as a key condition for ensuring children's well-being and equal opportunities.
- The EU Roma Strategic Framework recognises housing as a core pillar of Roma inclusion, linking it to access to infrastructure, services, and desegregation.
- The forthcoming Affordable Housing Plan aims to expand access to housing across the EU, though concerns were raised that it may be more oriented toward middle-income groups rather than the most excluded communities.
- The EU Anti-Poverty Strategy is expected to further integrate housing as a central component of efforts to reduce poverty and social exclusion.

These commitments are complemented by EU funding instruments. One of them is European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security, although Reneta Krivonozova mentioned that there might be too much competition for funds through it. The Social Climate Fund provides a more direct tool, including income support and energy efficiency measures for vulnerable households. However, unless national schemes are designed to include people living in informal housing, many Roma families may remain excluded from these benefits.



At national level, Bulgaria has:

- The Child Protection Act which provides for risk assessment and intervention in cases where children are exposed to harm, while the Social Assistance system offers emergency support and services.

- The Spatial Planning Act, on the other side, regulates construction and legality of housing, and social housing policies aim to provide temporary solutions for vulnerable groups.

These frameworks operate in isolation.

The Minister of Regional Development and Public Works - Nikolay Naydenov, acknowledged that housing norms in Bulgaria already allow for reduced standards where necessary, but the real issue is the lack of political will and action to implement these provisions.

The persistence of the legal gap is particularly evident in the aftermath of the *Yordanova and Others v. Bulgaria* case, in which Bulgaria itself was the respondent state before the European Court of Human Rights. In its 2012 judgment, the Court ruled against Bulgaria, establishing that evictions must not render families homeless and must be accompanied by a proportionality assessment and provision of alternative accommodation. As highlighted by Daniela Mihaylova, a legal expert, more than a decade later, these standards have not been fully translated into national legislation or consistently implemented in practice. As a result, the very violations identified by the Court continue to occur, highlighting a structural failure by Bulgaria to align its domestic legal framework with its obligations under European human rights law.

Denitsa Sacheva highlighted the prolonged legislative inaction and the absence of reforms in key legal frameworks, including the Spatial Planning Act. Despite years of discussion, mechanisms that would allow families to retain their only home or benefit from legalisation procedures have not been introduced. Currently, there is no legal mechanism for the regularisation of informal housing.

Few municipalities understand and enforce the principle of proportionality. Evictions and demolitions are rarely necessary, justified, and balanced against its impact on children's rights. Proportionality remains a formal legal standard rather than an applied safeguard, limiting its effectiveness in protecting children in situations of housing insecurity.

Policy recommendations

Six main recommendations emerged from the discussions during the Forum:

1. Introduction of legal mechanisms to address housing informality. Current legislation does not provide viable pathways for the regularisation of long-standing homes, leaving demolition as the default legal outcome. Participants called for amendments to the Spatial Planning Act and related legislation to enable the legalisation or conditional recognition of existing housing, particularly where it constitutes the only home of families with children.

2. Embed enforceable safeguards in eviction procedures. It was recommended that all eviction decisions include mandatory child risk assessments, application of the principle of proportionality, prior notification, and the development of relocation plans.



3. Development of integrated, cross-sectoral policy frameworks. Housing insecurity was consistently identified as an issue that cannot be addressed by a single institution. Effective solutions require coordinated action between ministries responsible for social policy, regional development, health, and education, as well as strong collaboration with municipalities and civil society. Participants called for the establishment of formal coordination mechanisms, shared data systems, and joint planning processes to ensure that housing, social, and child protection policies are aligned.

4. **Expanding access to housing support.** This includes increasing the stock of social housing, complemented by more flexible and scalable support mechanisms, particularly by expanding rental assistance schemes to include access to private housing markets.

5. Mapping households case-by-case as a foundation for effective housing policy on municipal level. Experience from local practice shows that without a detailed, pre-emptive mapping of families, their legal status, vulnerabilities, and specific needs, interventions remain reactive and often harmful.

6. Finally, there was a strong call to **address discrimination and structural exclusion** as underlying drivers of housing insecurity. Even where legal and financial mechanisms exist, discriminatory practices, particularly in the private

housing market, limit access to alternative housing solutions. Policies must therefore include anti-discrimination measures, awareness-raising, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure equal access to housing.

Overall, the recommendations point toward a systemic transformation: from declarative rights to enforceable guarantees, from fragmented interventions to coordinated systems, and from reactive crisis management to preventive, long-term solutions. Ensuring adequate housing for children requires not only legal reform, but also institutional commitment, resource allocation, and a sustained focus on inclusion and equity.



Annex 1. Good practices

The Finnish “Housing First” model

It stands out as a systemic good practice because it reverses the traditional logic of housing policy: instead of requiring individuals to resolve employment, health, or social issues before accessing housing, it provides stable housing as the starting point and then layers support services around the person. This approach treats housing as a fundamental right and a precondition for social inclusion, rather than a reward for it. By combining state-supported affordable housing with coordinated services, ranging from mental health to social assistance, and ensuring that housing is dispersed rather than segregated, Finland has managed to significantly reduce long-term homelessness.

Tundzha municipality

At the municipal level, Tundzha municipality offers a practical example of flexible, needs-based intervention. Instead of relying solely on existing social housing stock, which is often limited or geographically mismatched. They use temporary container housing placed directly within the person’s original community. This avoids the social disruption that comes from relocating families to unfamiliar areas and maintains access to local networks, schools, and employment opportunities. Crucially, this temporary housing is not an endpoint but part of a broader support process, where municipalities actively work with families to transition them toward more stable and independent living conditions, illustrating how adaptability at the local level can compensate for systemic gaps.



Veliko Tarnovo municipality

Veliko Tarnovo provides a strong example of preventive and evidence-based intervention through detailed case-by-case mapping (“cartoteking”) before any eviction or major housing intervention. Authorities documented the

situation of every individual in affected settlements - family composition, vulnerabilities, legal status, and potential risks. This information was used to design tailored solutions for relocation or support. This approach transforms what is often a reactive and harmful process into a planned and humane one, ensuring that no family is left without alternatives and that interventions are proportionate to actual needs. It highlights the importance of data, preparation, and individualized planning in avoiding the reproduction of poverty and social exclusion.

Isperih municipality

Another impactful practice comes from Isperih municipality, where local authorities identified that kindergarten fees were a key barrier preventing Roma children from accessing early education. Rather than implementing partial subsidies, the municipality took the decisive step to eliminate the fees entirely. This local initiative not only increased participation in early childhood education but also became a model that was later adopted at the national level. It demonstrates how locally grounded solutions, based on direct dialogue with communities, can scale into broader policy change when they effectively address structural barriers.

The ROMACT programme

The ROMACT programme itself represents a broader good practice in governance and policy design, centered on participatory, bottom-up engagement. By working directly with marginalized communities across dozens of municipalities, the programme translates lived needs into concrete local action plans, which are then implemented by municipal authorities. This model strengthens both community voice and institutional capacity, ensuring that policies are not abstract but grounded in real conditions. It also enables local-level evidence to inform national strategies, creating a feedback loop between practice and policy that enhances effectiveness and legitimacy.

Annex 2. Graphic recording

ROMA ACT

DECENT HOME, SECURE FUTURE: HOUSING CONDITIONS AS A KEY DETERMINANT OF CHILD RIGHTS

IF YOU GIVE A CHILD A WHITE PIECE OF PAPER, THEY WILL DEFINITELY DRAW A HOUSE

ROMA PEOPLE REMAIN INVISIBLE

ROMA PEOPLE ARE EUROPEAN CITIZENS WHO VOTE & HAVE RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE INTERDEPENDENT. YOU CAN'T DEFEND/VIOLEATE ONE WITHOUT IMPACTING THE OTHERS.

SERVICES FOR ROMA ARE LIKE A LADDER & YOU CAN'T SKIP STEPS

SOCIAL SERVICES ARE NOT SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

POVERTY LEADS TO EXCLUSION FROM ALL SYSTEMS & ISOLATION FOR CHILDREN

LEGAL ≠ JUST UNFORTUNATELY.

BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR SOLVING SOCIAL ISSUES

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DECENT HOME, SECURE FUTURE:
HOUSING CONDITIONS AS A KEY
DETERMINANT OF CHILD RIGHTS

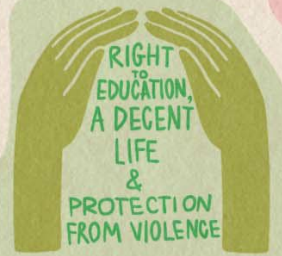
CHILDREN LEFT
BEHIND BECAUSE
OF POVERTY



ADVOCACY



PARENT CAPACITY
BUILDING



RIGHT TO
EDUCATION,
A DECENT
LIFE
&
PROTECTION
FROM VIOLENCE



FOR US
IT'S JUST A
BUILDING

FOR THEM
IT'S A
HOME



NATIONAL
HELPLINE FOR
CHILDREN



CHILDREN COUNCIL TO
THE NATIONAL CHILDREN
PROTECTION AGENCY



THERE NEEDS
TO BE A
RELOCATION PLAN

BUILDING < HOUSE < HOME

SOCIAL HOUSING IN BULGARIA
ARE MAINLY
MUNICIPAL...



... AND THEIR NUMBER
IS DECREASING

WE NEED
A STANDARD
WHICH
PROTECTS
FROM
SUDDEN
FORCED EVICTION



PASTURE OR
AGRICULTURAL
LAND



LEGALISATION
IS HARD OR
IMPOSSIBLE



WE NEED
A GUARANTEE
THAT EVERY
CHILD HAS
A HOME



IT'S EASIER
TO DEMOLISH IT



ROMACT
A BOOK
ON
COMMUNITY
COMMUNICATION



FREE
KINDER GARDEN



FREE
LUNCH



FIRST
YOU PROFILE
PEOPLE.
THEN YOU
SOLVE
THEIR
PROBLEMS



SUPPORT BENEFICIARIES SHOULD
ACT AS
PARTNERS

LEGALISATION
IS NOT
ABOUT
ETHNICITY



IT'S IMPORTANT
FOR ACCESS
TO
RUNNING
WATER & ELECTRICITY



IT'S NOT JUST
HOUSING
ALL MECHANISMS
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ANT NOT ISOLATED



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