

# ANVITA

ASSOCIATION NATIONALE  
DES VILLES ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS

## GUIDANCE FOR A WELCOMING FRANCE



*Some inspiring practices of territories*

contact@anvita.fr - <https://anvita.fr>

JANUARY 2022



**Damien Carême,**  
Copresident, Member of European Parliament

“ When I proposed the creation of the National Association of Welcoming Cities and Territories (ANVITA), it was about defending another vision of reception in our territories: an unconditional reception. As mayor of Grande-Synthe, near Calais, a French city where refugee seekers are still passing by today, I pursued the objective of an unconditional and dignified reception of people for many years. This reception is possible when we give ourselves the means and when the State, local authorities and civil society work together. This triptych is dear to me and it is a model that ANVITA supports. The local stakeholders are in the front line to welcome the newcomers on their territories. We must trust them, listen to them and help them. When the State is absent, it is through the co-construction of local authorities and civil society, associations and residents, that we can offer the best conditions of reception and conditions of living for the people we receive. This is the basis of the Alliance Migrations that we, ANVITA and OCU, have been carrying out jointly since 2019. We affirm that another governance of migration is possible and already in place in many territories. This is a real hope! ”



**Jeanne Barseghian,**  
Copresident, Mayor of Strasbourg

“ Strasbourg is proud of its tradition as a welcoming city and of having been present from the beginning of ANVITA. I am keen to continue this line and these commitments. It is essential that concrete, pragmatic and dignified initiatives from the territories inspire our national policies on reception and integration. Hospitality is a fundamental value of our Republic. It is up to us, as elected representatives, to set an example by building and offering an unconditional welcome, within the framework of our competences and capacities. This is not a matter of solidarity or voluntary policies specific to each territory, but a legal obligation that should apply to all, for the respect of the fundamental rights of every human being. The founding charter of our association, noting the worrying state of our national and European migration policies, is unfortunately still and even more topical. There are many challenges to be met at these levels, and I am convinced of the fundamental role of local and regional authorities in the years to come. It is time to make another voice heard and to show that political and citizens' alternatives exist. I am committed to this! ”



**As a first edition, this ANVITA guide aims to trace the inspiring practices of its members in the field of unconditional reception.** The association speaks of “inspiring practices” rather than “good ones”. Indeed, these perfectible practices are intended to inspire other territories, sometimes by their failures but often by their successes. This guide is intended to be complete and representative of all its member territories, but is not exhaustive. It is important to note that these practices are taken directly from the ANVITA website, where they are more detailed. Finally, this guide highlights the practices of authorities outside the network, associations and organizations working in this direction.



**This guide is intended for a variety of audiences: to ANVITA members for a better mutual acquaintance; to local stakeholders looking for inspiration, to those who want to be a force of proposal for their LRG, or any other person interested in the welcoming territories.** Because of its global approach, this guide is intended to serve both to an authority at the beginning of its reflection on hospitality as well as to one that is already involved in the process and is looking to deepen it. This approach is our main recommendation: even if it is possible to pick and choose from this collection, it should be noted that the actions presented have a stronger impact when they are carried out jointly.



**The National Association of Welcoming Cities and Territories is a network of cities, metropolises, departments, regions and elected officials committed to unconditional and dignified welcome in France.** Founded in 2018, the network has more than 65 local authorities and 43 individual members in April 2022. It aims to create spaces for the exchange of inspiring practices and advocacy to spread unconditional welcome through national policies, by involving local stakeholders, who are on the front line of reception and inclusion.



**The aspiration of this guide is to offer answers to the question “how to define a welcoming territory?”.** This question is the common thread of the Alliance Migrations, an international alliance of local authorities and civil society, which ANVITA and OCU have been building since October 2019. To answer this question, months of research on inspiring territories were necessary: Barcelona, Palermo, Grenoble, Montreuil, Lisbon, Le Vigan, Liège or Berlin. This fieldwork confirmed our common political message: another governance of migrations is possible. This governance must be based on three fundamental, complementary and indissociable pillars, the backbone of this guide.

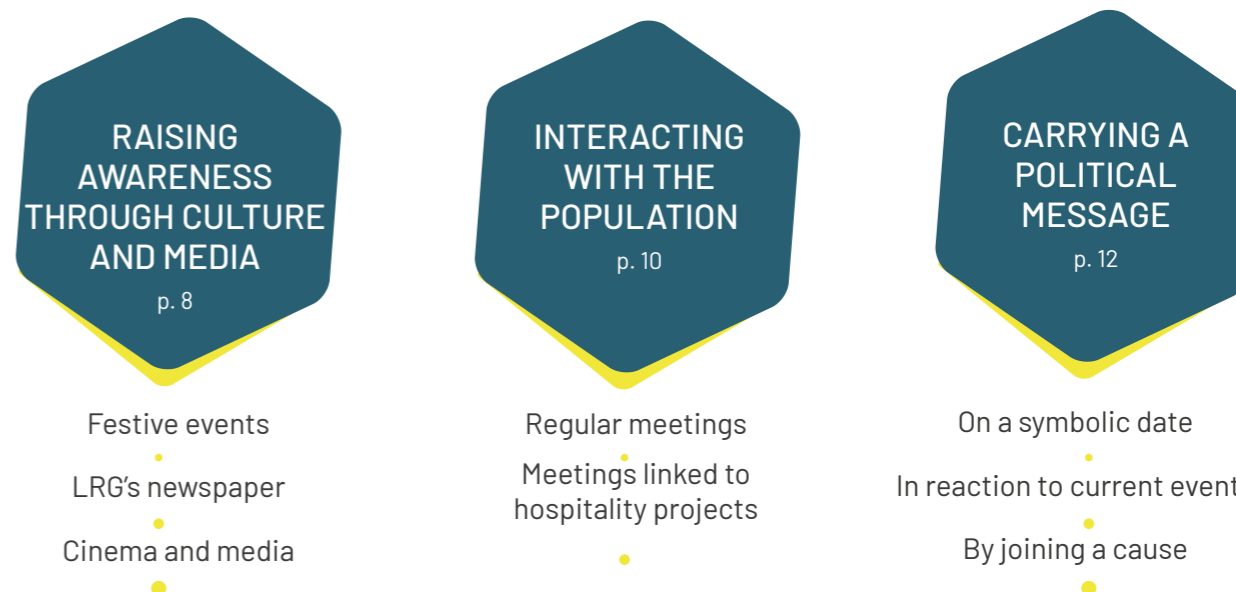


## Summary

Editorial from the Presidency.....	page 2
The inspiring practices guide of 2021.....	page 3
ANVITA in figures.....	page 4
Glossary.....	page 5
<b>ANOTHER VISION OF MIGRATION TO PROMOTE.....</b>	<b>page 7</b>
Raising awareness through culture and media.....	page 8
Interacting with the population.....	page 10
Carrying a political message.....	page 12
<b>UNCONDITIONAL ACCESS TO RIGHTS TO ENCOURAGE.....</b>	<b>page 15</b>
Exercising one's rights.....	page 18
Housing and sheltering.....	page 22
Being healthy.....	page 26
Learning, training, integrating.....	page 30
<b>AN INCLUSIVE LOCAL CITIZENSHIP TO FACILITATE.....</b>	<b>page 34</b>
Participating in the life of associations.....	page 36
Participating in the life of local institutions.....	page 38
Being recognized as a resident of the territory.....	page 41

## ANOTHER VISION OF MIGRATION TO PROMOTE

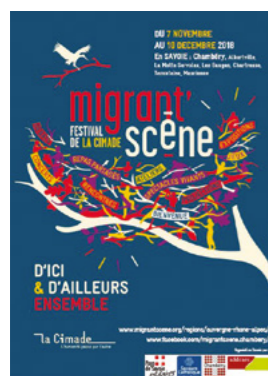
Promoting another vision of migration means changing the paradigm from a unilateral and top-down relationship of assistance to a reciprocal and intercultural relationship. It means starting from the assumption that the new inhabitants are fully stakeholders of the territory. The political decisions taken by the LRGs, with the support of local civil society, are more than symbolic and actively participate in the change of perception. In this way, it is important that the political speech and associated actions are coherent.





## Festive events

Several festivals can be an opportunity to raise awareness among the general population and to create a meeting place during convivial moments.



**MIGRANT'SCENES:** The festival is organized by La Cimade, every year in November - December. Many local stakeholders, driven by the local groups of La Cimade, take it up. This was the case in Savoie, with the help of a group of associations,

who organized exhibitions, screenings, events, debates, activities, games, shows, learning day. For its 7th edition, the inauguration of the festival celebrated the membership of **Chambéry** (73) to ANVITA and the launch of the *Oiseaux Migrateurs*, a cultural and culinary project on migration, led by the City and *Chambéry Solidarité Internationale*.

→ <https://www.migrantscene.org/>



**MARCHE DES PARAPLUIES:** The Cities of **Lyon** (69) and **Clermont-Ferrand** (63) support and participate to the festival *La Marche des Parapluies*, initiated by the association *Forum Réfugiés*. This annual event takes place June 20, on the occasion of the World Refugee Day. This festive and supportive walk is an opportunity for associations, refugees and civil society to recall the duty to welcome and protect the refugees.

## LRG's newspaper



Many LRGs devote one or more pages of their newspaper and newsletter to solidarity matters.



This is especially the case of the City of **Montreuil** (93), which goes back on key moments or practices that contribute to its hospitality policy in its monthly magazine *Le Montreuillois*.

In December 2021, **Poitiers** (86)

devoted the main feature of its municipal newspaper to the subject of hospitality. You may find in it the editorial "Hospitality in the heart" of the Mayor, a testimony of an exiled person, as well as an interview with the deputy in charge of the Welcoming City and with the CTAI project manager. The view of several associations has also been integrated.



## Cinema

In 2021, ANVITA was pleased to be a broadcasting partner of the film *Bigger than us*, directed by Flore Vasseur and produced by Marion Cotillard and Denis Carot.



**BIGGER THAN US:** The ambition of this documentary is to awaken or support a sense of activism among the young generations to global issues. For this purpose, 100,000 places were offered to people under 25 years old. Also, each preview of the film was an opportunity to organize film-debates throughout France. Thus,

several cities in ANVITA hosted or co-hosted these debates following the screening in their theaters. Among others: **Bègles** (33), **Die** (26), **Grenoble** (38), **Lyon** (69), **Malakoff** (92), **Montreuil** (93), **La Roche-sur-Foron** (74) and **Villeurbanne** (69). These debates took place in the presence of representatives of the City, representatives of ANVITA, the movie team and local associations. Since the end of the period of broadcasting theater, the film's team has been looking forward to making it live during major times throughout France, such as in **Clermont-Ferrand** (63), during the republican sponsorships organized by the City on December 18, 2021, on the occasion of International Migrants Day. Solicitations can be addressed to them! → <https://biggerthanus.film/>

## Media



**Le Relecq-Kerhuon** (29) took part in the local radio program *Tébéo Chemins de traverse*, devoted to hospitality and the reception of exiled people. It was an opportunity for the City to remind its commitment to local associations in favor of a dignified welcome. For its part, **La Courneuve** (93) is building, in partnership with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), the project *Les Médias c'est nous*. Through the media, this

innovative project aims to prevent stereotypes and hate speech, to promote exchanges and meetings between cultures and religions. Starting in February 2021, some thirty young people from La Courneuve took part in training sessions on the topic of interculturality, media literacy, and then worked on the production of media content: podcasts, videos, web emissions.

To go further: Media to get information:

- Guiti News: an independent newspaper where the articles are written by four hands, thanks to a pair of journalists graduated in France plus journalists graduated abroad. → <https://guitinews.fr/>
- Infomigrants: an information website designed to fight against fake news on migration. → <https://www.infomigrants.net/fr/>
- Desinfox Migrations: a fact checking tool about migration on Twitter. → <https://twitter.com/DesinfoxMig>



## Regular meetings

Some LRGs, in partnership with local associations, decide to devote a regular time to issues of migration, precariousness, solidarity and reception. This represents an opportunity for information, communication, shared observations, joint questioning, collective reflections and linkages to co-construct solutions.



**WEEK OF HOSPITALITY:** For the Metropolis of **Grand Lyon** and the Cities of **Lyon** and **Villeurbanne** (69), 2021 was a first for the organization of the "Hospitality Week: acting together to welcome and solidarity". For ten days, from

October 13 to 23, workshops, exhibitions, screenings, field sites, inaugurations, and debates followed one another. This time was presented as an annual meeting to think about solidarity between stakeholders of the territory.



**THE BIENNIALE EVENT OF CITIES IN TRANSITION:**

The City of **Grenoble** (38) has organized it every two years since 2017. With a European and

international scope, this event highlights initiatives in favor of social, environmental, economic and democratic transitions. As an example, during the 2019 edition,

ANVITA participated in the conference "City in Transition, Welcoming City?".

**RECEPTION OF MIGRANTS. WHEN CITIZENS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS GET INVOLVED:**



The City of **Louvigny** (14) co-organizes times on the issue of the reception, with the CLAM and the local group of EGM. In 2021, this second edition proposed a training on the rights of exiled people for elected officials, followed by a round table with the participation of UTUD 35, APAVIA and ANVITA's co-president, Damien

Carême. Convivial times and the exhibition "Des migrations..." by the association Démosthène punctuated the day.

On October 9, 2021, the Departmental Conference of the Welcoming Cities, Territories and Network of **Ille-et-Vilaine** was organized by local associations in **Bruz** (35). This day marked the launch of a society-local authorities' impulse on the territory of Ille-et-Vilaine, proposing times of exchange and working groups during 2022. The Cities of **Pont-Péan** and **Rennes**, as well as the **Metropolis of Rennes** (35) were present. This day gave the floor to an exiled person, to associations, to the Mayor of **Pont-Péan**, to APAVIA and to ANVITA.



## Meetings linked to hospitality projects

Before or after the council deliberating on joining ANVITA, it is possible to plan a time of information on reception and migrations, a political time to reaffirm the values of the territory and/or a time of media coverage for undertaken or coming-soon actions.

The City of **Melle** (79), for example, organized a meeting on April 30, 2021 between elected officials and the coordination of ANVITA to work together on the possibilities of cooperation. This was followed by a press conference in front of the local and regional media in order to convey a political message and share the main lines of partnership between the City and the network.

The City of **Forges** (17) co-organized on May 28, 2021 a presentation of ANVITA, which opened the door to a wider debate on the subject of hospitality, with associations such as CCFD-Terre Solidaire. The associative stakeholders, the elected officials of the municipality and neighboring municipalities and the press were present. Musical interludes and a convivial time also punctuated the evening.

The City of **Die** (26) welcomed ANVITA on June 30th, 2021 to present the association and exchange with local actors

of the territory. This time the city proposed to its elected officials and agents, representatives of the Metropolis, social workers and associations of the territory, including the exiled people themselves. Everyone was invited to continue discussions around a buffet.

Several small municipalities offered public time to their population when welcoming newcomers in order to inform, centralize and respond to possible fears but also assistance proposals. **Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont** (73) has for example done it when the City offered housing to a family that had not been granted refugee status. A letter was sent to all residents with an information note and a donation form (money, time, furniture, skills, etc.).

The City of **Villeurbanne** (69) proposed a time of public exchange with the **Château Gaillard** neighborhood, a former home for the elderly transformed into a third-places offering housing and emergency sheltering.

On December 18, 2021, the Cities of **Chambéry**, **Cognin**, **Saint-Baldoph**, **Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny**, **Fourneaux** and **Barberaz** (73) officially celebrated their simultaneous membership to ANVITA, in the presence of **Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont**, a pioneer in Savoie. After a shared meal, the documentary *Un paese di Calabria* was shown, and followed by ceremonies of republican sponsorship on the occasion of the International Migrant Day. This time combined an awareness through different levers: cinema, political message and the celebration of symbolic dates.

# CARRYING A POLITICAL MESSAGE



On a symbolic day

Throughout the year, several symbolic dates can be opportunities to convey a political message. ANVITA took advantage of the dates of June 20 and December 18 to propose common action to the members of the network and raise awareness among the public opinion.



**REFUGEES WEEK:** In June 2021, on the 70th anniversary of the 1951 Geneva Convention, the members of ANVITA's Board of Directors embodied an awareness campaign, supported by JRS, to remind people the major commitments of its Convention, often forgotten and flouted. The elected officials of these Cities participated: **Alfortville** (94), **Arcueil** (94), **Bagnolet** (93), **La Courneuve** (93), **Échirolles**, **Grenoble**, **Grenoble Alpes Métropolis** (38), **La Flèche** (72), **Lyon**, **Lyon Métropolis** (69), **Malakoff** (92), **Marseille** (13), **Metz** (57), **Montreuil** (93), **Saint-Denis** (93), **Strasbourg** (67) and **Villeurbanne** (69).

**CHRISTMAS:** Some cities are taking advantage of December 24 to organize "Solidarity Christmas". This can be an opportunity to set up different actions: a solidarity tombola, whose proceeds are distributed to associations, collections, hotline, distribution of hot meals and gifts. This year 2021, the Cities of **Malakoff** (92) and **Montpellier** (34) were at the origin of this initiative.

**INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MIGRANTS:** For December 18, 2020, the Cities of **Arcueil** (94), **La Courneuve** (93), **Grenoble** (38), **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (94), **Lyon** (69), **Marseille** (13), **Metz** (57), **Nantes** (44), **Paris** (75), **Poitiers** (86), **Strasbourg** (67), **Tours** (37) and **Villeurbanne** (69), alongside **Damien Carême** (MEP), **Guillaume Gontard** (Senator) and **Fatiha Aggoune** (former Vice-President of the Val-de-Marne), stated loud and clear that another speech on migration exists.



In reaction to current events

It can be crucial to convey a political message in reaction to a current event on migration issues.

**TRIBUNES:** Members have often responded to multiple hospitality crisis situations. Non-exhaustively, ANVITA has published:

- « For a dignified and concerted reception of refugees rescued from the Ocean Vikings and the Open Arms» when the boats were stranded in the Mediterranean in 2019;
- « For a concerted reception of the victims of the Moria camp in Lesbos» with the welcoming cities calling on European states to welcome people in 2020;
- «The reception of Afghan people fleeing their country is possible» at the time of the Afghan crisis in August 2021 and following the French President's word.

**PRESS:** It is a main relay of these mobilizations. The Mayor of **Strasbourg** (67) gave a long interview in the French media Mediapart "The unconditional reception of Afghans is possible".

**VOW :** Thus, the Cities of **La Courneuve** (93), **Fontenay-Sous-Bois** (94), **La Flèche** (72), **Échirolles** (38) and **Paris** (75) have expressed vows in their municipal council, reaffirming their willingness to welcome people seeking refuge in their territory. The municipal council of **Alfortville** (94) voted, on December 14, 2021, a vow of support to the former Mayor of Riace, Domenico Lucano, known for having welcomed exiled people in his Italian village. With this vow, the municipality "[refuses] the criminalization of solidarity" and "[stands] in solidarity" with the actions of the former Italian mayor.

## INTERNATIONAL DAYS

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
23: of Loneliness 24: of Education	6: Commemor Action of victims deceased at the border 20: of Social Justice	8: of Women rights 21: for the Eradication of Discriminations	7: for Health 8: of Roma people
MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
1 <sup>st</sup> : of Workers 16: of Living together in Peace	12: of Well-being 15: against Hunger 20: of Refugee persons 26: in support to Victims of Torture	30: for the Dignity of Victims of Trafficking 30: of Friendship	19: of Humanitarian Aid 30: of the Victims of Enforced Disappearance
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
21: of Peace	16: of Food 17: for the Eradication of Poverty	16: of Tolerance 20: of Children's Rights / of Trans Remembrance 25: for the Elimination of Violence against Women	5: of Volunteering 10: of Human's Rights 18: of Migrants 20: of Human Solidarity

By joining a cause

Local authorities join ANVITA both to respond concretely to local issues and for reasons of political commitment to hospitality. Membership can therefore be an opportunity to affirm a strong political message in favor of unconditional, inclusive and supportive policies for all the public present in the territory.

The drafting of the deliberation that will be voted in council has sometimes been an opportunity to share a political message, as it was the case for **Argenton-sur-Creuse** (36), **Yvelon** (50), **Vizille** (38) and the **Pays Basque** agglomeration (64). Also, the very moment of the vote to join ANVITA can provide an opportunity for a debate to reaffirm its values and fight against fake news. This was the

case in **Marseille** (13), where the Deputy Mayor in charge of Solidarity stated: "Faithful to its tradition and history, Marseille has decided to commit to welcome, better welcome and better accompany migrant populations who, for centuries, have contributed, are contributing, and will contribute to shaping the history of our city".



# CARRYING A POLITICAL MESSAGE



By joining a cause



As a formal commitment in favor of access to rights, the Cities of **Villeurbanne** and **Lyon** (69) signed the Declaration of the Rights of Homeless People, initiated by the *Fondation Abbé Pierre* and FEANTSA (European Federation of National Organizations Working With the Homeless). In fourteen articles, this declaration details the fundamental rights of homeless people that public institutions must guarantee.

→ <https://www.fondation-abbe-pierre.fr/droitsdespersonnessansabri>

## THE PLATFORM OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN SOLIDARITY WITH SOS MÉDITERRANÉE

In 2020, the association received the support of a growing number of local authorities, which affirm the unconditional nature of sea rescue. In 2021, the **Loire-Atlantique Department** (44), the City of **Paris** (75) and the **Occitanie Region** created the platform of local authorities in solidarity with *SOS Méditerranée*, to federate around the organization.



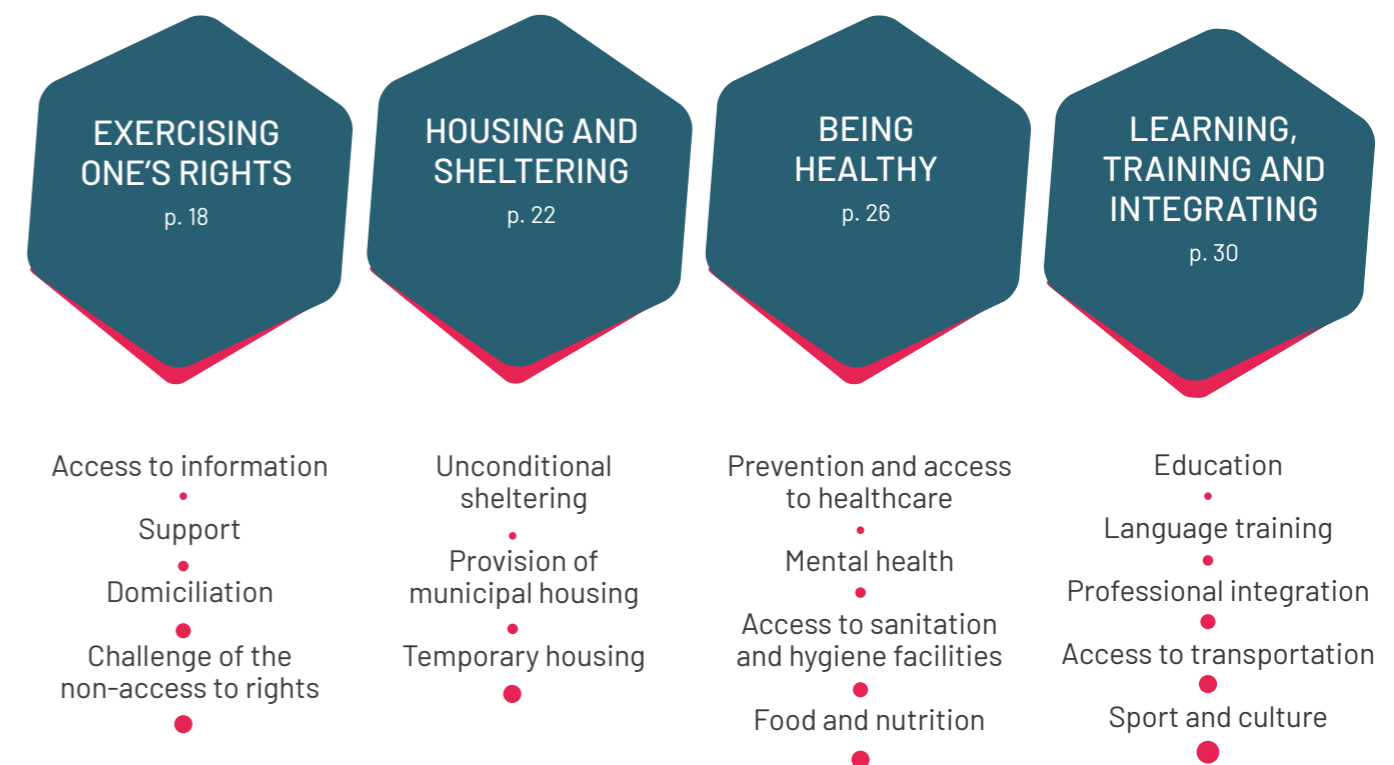
These local authorities provide essential financial support to *SOS Méditerranée*. They also constitute a sounding board for the activist citizens, by facilitating their testimony actions and awareness-raising activities.

Several LRGs of ANVITA are involved in the platform: **Bègles** (33), **Bordeaux** (33), **Région Bourgogne-Franche-Comté**, **Région Centre-Val de Loire**, **Clermont-Ferrand** (63), **Grenoble** (38), **Lyon** (69), **Marseille**, **Martigues** (13), **Melle** (79), **Metz** (57), **Montpellier** (34), **Montreuil** (93), **Nantes** (44), **Région Occitanie**, **Paris** (75), **Poitiers** (86), **Strasbourg** (67), **Saint-Denis** (93), **Tours** (37), **Le Vigan** (30) et **Villeurbanne** (69).

→ <https://toussauveteurs.org>

# UNCONDITIONAL ACCESS TO RIGHTS TO ENCOURAGE

Local authorities have levers of action to promote the development of unconditional access to rights, through inclusive and welcoming policies. Although access to many rights is impossible without the role of the French State, local authorities are called upon to defend and facilitate this access for all residents of a territory. This dynamic is possible thanks to a transversal and a long-term collaboration between all local stakeholders, including the concerned people.



IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS ON THE TERRITORY

Identifying and knowing the vulnerable, precarious, and isolated populations in one's territory is a prerequisite for coherent and effective public policies on reception and inclusion. Beyond the mere work of quantifying the number of people, it is a question of assessing their needs according to their situation.

**ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL NEEDS (ABS):** This is a legal obligation for French communal social action centers (CCAS) and intercommunal social action centers (CIAS). This local socio-demographic diagnosis must be conducted at least once per mandate (6 years). Because of the flexibility of its methodological framework, the challenge is to ensure it includes the plurality of exiled populations, including the undocumented ones.

**COMPLEMENTARY DIAGNOSIS:** On their own initiative, some LRGs are conducting diagnosis in partnership with other structures. For example, **Grenoble** (38) and the Migration City-to-City in the Mediterranean (MC-2CM) have launched a diagnosis of the territory's migration profile.

The City of **Paris** (75) supports and finances the *France Terre d'Asile* migrant roam. Among its missions, this organization evaluates daily the social, humanitarian, legal and administrative situation of people.

**NUIT DE LA SOLIDARITÉ:** This annual event was launched by the City of **Paris** (75) in 2018 to reach out to the homeless people and to diagnose their situation and needs at a precise moment. Several cities in the network are participated in this 5th edition on January 20, 2022: **Paris** (75), **Marseille** (13), **Metz** (57), **Montpellier** (34), **Lyon** (69), **Bordeaux** (33), **Tours** (37) and **Saint-Denis** (93).

CO-CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

To offer concrete and pragmatic reception solutions, it is necessary to co-construct systems and policies with all stakeholders: LRGs, associations, citizens, the concerned people, the research community and the State - whenever possible. Civil society is an innovative and driving force and an essential ally in the development and application of policies.

This has been the focus of the Alliance Migrations' volunteer work. Thus, the Cities of **Montreuil** (93), **Grenoble** (38) and **Le Vigan** (30) participated in this civil society-local authorities alliance.

Many local authorities are establishing inter-actor dialogues bringing together the plurality of local stakeholders committed to solidarity. In particular, Cities of **Lyon** (69), **Paris** (75), **Strasbourg** (67) and **Bordeaux** (33) have organized this dialogue, resulting in territorial action plans in favor of welcoming cities. **La Roche-sur-Foron** (74) proposes regular meetings between the City and the associations, the latter being invited to define the agenda.

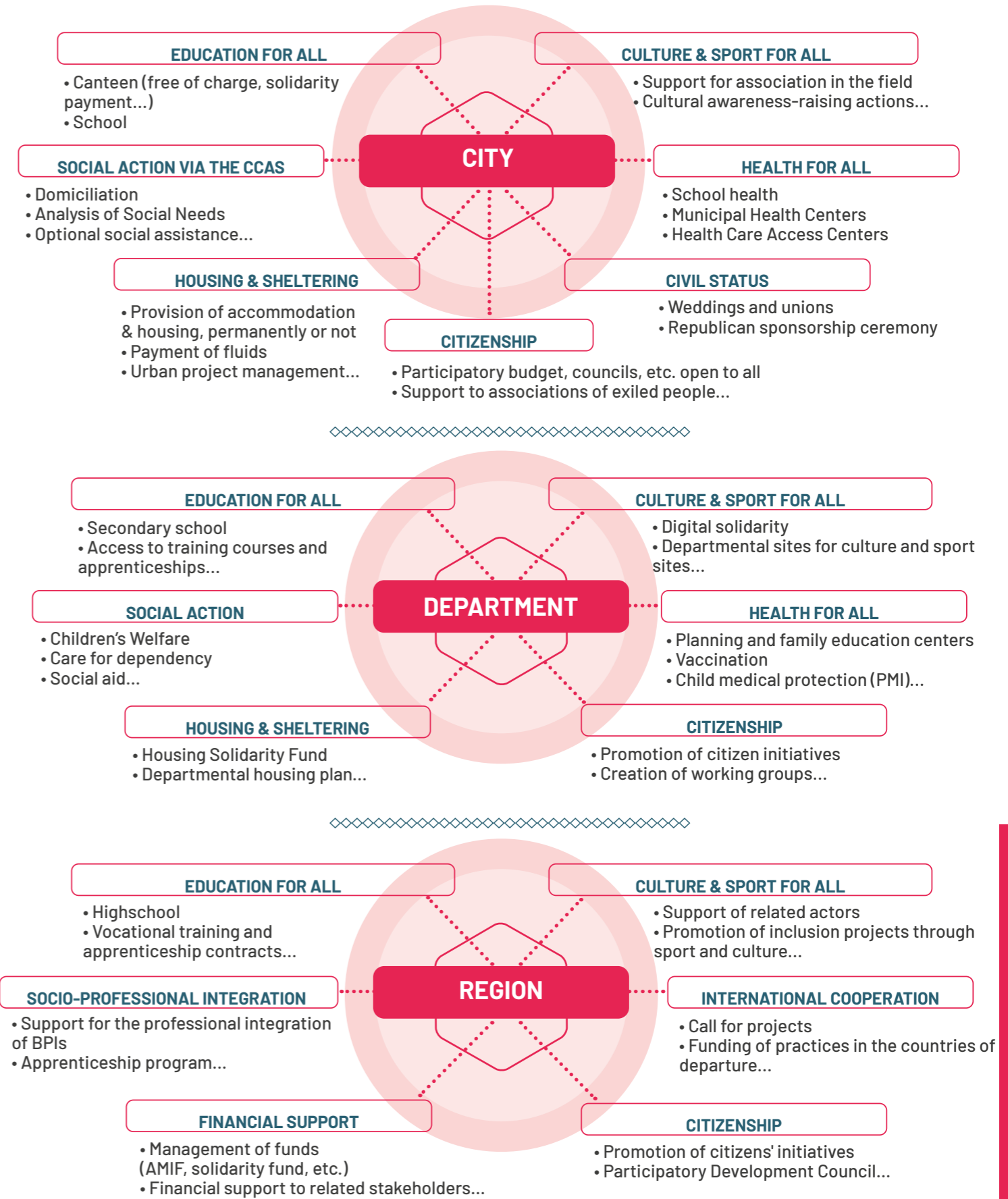
CROSS-FUNCTIONAL COLLABORATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS IN THE LRG

Cross-functional collaboration guarantees better coordination between departments and makes it possible to think reception as a global issue for the territories.

This approach can be facilitated by the creation of positions whose vocation is transversal by nature. For example, the Cities of **Bordeaux** (33), **Malakoff** (92), **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (94), **Strasbourg** (67), **Poitiers** (86) and **Villeurbanne** (69) have set up positions dedicated to the "welcoming city".

In order to improve collaboration between agents and elected officials, the City of **Grenoble** (38) has carried out a mapping of its services and competences related to the reception of exiles. This panorama traces the different sectors that a newly-arrived family on the territory is likely to encounter or to require.

ANVITA has developed a guide of French local and regional authorities' competences in the field of unconditional reception:





## Access to information

Several LRGs set up mechanisms or tools to help exiled people access the information they may need.



**GUIDES:** The City of **Nantes** (44), in conjunction with its Nantes Council for the Citizenship of Foreigners (CNCE), created the "Welcome to Nantes. Guide to the use of foreign residents". It is regularly updated and available in five languages. It contains information on administrative procedures, but

also on broader topics (cultural and sports activities, public activities, public transportation, accommodation, etc.). This tool guides people and those who accompany them to the services and structures they need. Such guides also exist in other regions, such as **Montpellier** (34), **Marseille** (13) ou **Paris** (75).



**DIGITAL PLATFORMS:** This is the case for the website of **Grenoble** (38), which, in addition to refer to needed information for vulnerable people, directs the assistance proposals offered by citizens.

→ <https://www.solidarites-grenoble.fr/>

**THE FALC LANGUAGE (LANGUAGE EASY TO READ AND UNDERSTAND):** It can be used to facilitate access to information for illiterate people or those who do not master the French language. It consists of visually transcribing written information. Within ANVITA, this method is especially developed by the City of **Bordeaux** (33) on its leaflets and posters.

The City of **Montreuil** (93) is currently working on the implementation of such a digital space on its territory. To ensure maximum accessibility to information, a physical and digital duplication of the platform is considered.

**GUIDES REALIZED BY ASSOCIATIONS :**



In this case, local authorities might support them or even join them as a partner.

The Cities of **Paris** (75) and **Strasbourg** (67), which respectively support the Watizat and Solinum associations. These two organizations are present in other parts of France.

→ <https://watizat.org/> ;  
→ <https://soliguide.fr/>

### REFUGIES.INFO PLATFORM



As part of its missions, the DiAir has a collaborative information platform that aims to inform the BPIs about their main daily needs (housing, food, learning French, etc.). Available in seven languages and in audio version, the platform provides information all over France.

→ <https://www.refugies.info/>



## Support

LRGs can support or initiate a legal advice for access to rights.

**RESOURCE CENTERS:** The Cities of **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (94), **Martignes** (13) and **Saint-Denis** (93) provide a reception service and an administrative and legal advice on the right to remain and access to nationality, but sometimes also in other legal fields.

**MOBILE CONSULTATIONS:** The City of **Nantes** (44) supports the mobile legal consultations of the association AAD-Nouvelles Voies Pays de la Loire. The City of **Montreuil** (93) financially supports lawyers from the GISTI to assist people in workers' hostels. This type of service is directly provided by the CCAS of the City of **Grenoble** (38) through its *Caravane des*

*droits*. In addition, a team of ten public writers with a social vocation provides assistance and drafting administrative documents services within the Houses of Inhabitants of the city.

**LEGAL CONSULTATIONS FOR THE SERVICES OF LRG:** In order to provide tools on issues related to exiled people, the Metropolis of **Nantes** (44) has contracted with the association *Intérêt À Agir*, for two sessions per week. In **Strasbourg** (67), the local association Foyer Notre Dame, in partnership with the City and the DiAir, created a free phone and email hotline to inform professionals and volunteers working with BPI people.



## Domiciliation

**Domiciliation is a legal obligation for CCASs, which enables the opening of people's rights. All cities must therefore ensure proper implementation, and must even work to facilitate its access, as promoted by many associations, including ANVITA.**

The City of **Bègles** (33) has initiated a voluntary policy of unconditional domiciliation, including an appointment with a social worker in charge of certifying the link with the territory.

With the support of *Médecins du Monde*, the City of **Bordeaux** (33) has updated its domiciliation services, no

longer requiring the presentation of documents. In partnership with the prefecture, the CCAS of the City of **Saint-Denis** (93) has set up a digital service of domiciliation through the creation of « DomVil » application, while maintaining a physical presence.

### OUTREACH APPROACH

Outreach approach consists in reaching out to people who feel distant, unwanted or illegitimate to benefit from public services. It is a question of reversing the vertical relationship in order to establish a bond of trust. This is done by setting up informal spaces and by physical displacements of professionals to the places of living of these people (neighborhood, squat, school, distribution center, etc.).

**To go further:** Pimms Mediation. Present in 69 territories, these mediation interfaces direct and facilitate access for all to the services needed for daily life.

→ <https://www.pimms.org/>



## Challenge of the non-access to rights

Many LRGs mobilize and question the State, the press and their population when the rights of exiled people are not respected.

**SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUAL CASES:** The Cities of **Relecq-Kerhuon** (29), **La Flèche** (72), **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (94) and **Cherbourg-en-Cotentin** (50) has respectively supported people who had received an Obligation to Leave the French Territory (OQTF), despite their territorial rooting. These mobilizations can take the form of **petitions, gathering, a press release or even a letter** addressed to the State (deconcentrated and central department).

**MOBILIZATION ON A COMMON CAUSE:** The **tribune of October 2021 "Young foreign adults: an absurd situation"**, carried by two elected officials from **Nantes** (44) and relayed by ANVITA, has collected more than 450 signatures of local elected officials and members of Parliament. It

was signed by several Mayors of the network: **Arcueil** (94), **Bordeaux** (33), **Clermont-Ferrand** (63), **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (74), **Forges** (17), **Grenoble** (38), **Louvigny** (14), **Lyon** (69), **Schiltigheim**, **Strasbourg** (67) and **Tours** (37). The OQTF sent to young exiled over the age of majority, at the end of the Child Welfare (ASE) are especially denounced.

The City of **Rouen** (76), in a **letter** addressed to the Prefect of Seine-Maritime and Normandie, warned about the conditions for processing applications for regularization. The lack of alternatives to the dematerialization of procedures is particularly targeted.

### THE ABSENCE OF ALTERNATIVES TO DEMATERIALIZATION



ANVITA is part of an inter-associative group committed to the common advocacy "Manifesto for a more human public service open to its citizens". The latter denounces the lack of alternatives to the dematerialization of public service procedures within the competence of the State. ANVITA has already mobilized alongside the associations by making voluntary interventions before the administrative courts, or in petitions against the implementation of an entirely dematerialized system.

## To remember...

Facilitating domiciliation means ensuring that people are entitled to their rights.

Promoting information means allowing people to find their way more easily when navigating administrative procedures and within the territory. To do so, it is necessary to diversify the communication channels, languages and means of expression.

Challenging the lack of access to rights, means using the legal tool or the political message in order to denounce untenable situations and call for a change in national policies.

Identifying vulnerable populations and outreaching are prerequisites for the establishment and implementation of inclusive public policies.



## Unconditional sheltering

The sheltering of all is a sovereign competence guaranteed by the French Code of Social Action and Families (CASF) Article L345-2-2: "any homeless person in a situation of medical, psychological or social distress has access, at any time, to an emergency accommodation facility". Nevertheless, facing the State's failure, local authorities also take actions, often beyond their own competences.

**TEMPORARY SHELTER:** The Pays-Basque Agglomeration (64) has set up a temporary and unconditional shelter, that can host up to 110 people. This center is entirely financed by the Metropolis and is managed by the City of Bayonne (64). In this context, a legal action has been taken to request a financial support of the State.

**EMERGENCY SHELTER:** In partnership with the State, the City of Paris (75) has opened its first emergency shelter for young exiled people, pending appeal to the Children's Judge.

The City of Malakoff (92) has reserved 80 places in its emergency shelter for exiled people.

In Grenoble (38), an Intercommunal Reception Center is an emergency shelter with 87 places dedicated for vulnerable people.

For the fourth year in a row, Montreuil (93), in partnership with the DHRIL 93, has opened a municipal gymnasium for homeless women during the winter period.

Finally, many LRGs pay for overnight stays in hotels for people who are not sheltered by the 115 (national emergency platform): Bordeaux (33), Lyon (69), Tours (37), Rennes (35).

**ADVOCACY:** Since 2017, Paris (75) has engaged an advocacy work with the State on unconditional shelter. In November 2019, the City Council expressed in its vow, "once again [it] call on the State to ensure that sheltering, in relation with the City of Paris, is systematic and more rapid." This strategy is now being implemented by ANVITA via the "Request for consultation and permanent collaboration between the State and local authorities on the unconditional sheltering, reception and integration of exiled people".

### FUND AGAINST HOMELESSNESS OF NANTES METROPOLIS

Since March 2021, the Metropolis of Nantes (44) has committed to dedicate 1% of the metropolitan budget (10 million euros) to provide a sheltering solution for homeless people by 2026. Municipalities will be able to apply for funding from the Metropolis to carry out their shelter projects, which must meet several conditions: at least three months, individual social support, rehousing at the end of the project... The first four projects supported by the fund were validated on December 10, 2021.



## Provision of municipal housing

Many LRGs provide municipal housing, free of charge and for an unlimited period of time to homeless or under-housed exiled people. The management of the site is often ensured by associations, which also provide support for people.

For example, the City of Granville (50) has signed an agreement with the association Port d'Attache to house a mother and her children.

In 2018, the City of Forges (17) provided municipal housing for an exiled family through an agreement with the association Solidarité Migrants La Rochelle.

The City of Cherbourg-en-Cotentin (50), in conjunction with the association Coallia, has agreed to provide fifteen « unconditional shelter houses ».

The City of Marseille (13) has made two municipal buildings available to associations, in order to shelter homeless women and families.

Grenoble-Alpes Metropolis (38) supports the Abri Jeunes project, which is run jointly with local stakeholders and the CCAS of Grenoble. In particular, the Metropolis has financed the works and has mobilized eight shelters for 24 young exiled.

Some local authorities entrust the management of their municipal housing to their CCAS / CIAS. For example, the City of Bordeaux (33), after an inventory of its available municipal property, gave the management of the available housing to its CCAS. These were mobilized for vulnerable families with incomplete rights. The CCAS pays insurance and facilities.

### DAHO-DALO

The State guarantees two rights of appeal for people seeking shelter or social housing:

1. A right to opposable sheltering (DAHO) for people who have not received an appropriate response to their sheltering requests;
2. A right to opposable housing (DALO) for people who have not received a social housing offer adapted to their situation. This right is subject to various conditions, including possession of French nationality or a valid residence permit.

The City of Grenoble (38) has set up a Mobile Legal Team of peer workers, and supported by lawyers attached to Grenoble Alpes University, who assert the right to DAHO/DALO for people.



## Temporary housing

**Temporary housing refers to short or medium-term, projects that require the provision of temporarily vacant land or buildings for social purposes. These projects are implemented via two legal tools: the temporary occupation agreement and the commodat (or loan for use).**

**IDENTIFICATION OF SITES:** Several cities have started the process of identifying temporarily available sites in their territory, in order to set up a long-term schedule. This is the case in **Bordeaux** (33), **Montpellier** (34), **Lyon** (69) and **Grenoble** (38). The City of **Paris** (75) has formally committed to this process, via its "Charter in favor of the development of temporary occupation as a tool for the Parisian territory".

**DIFFUSE HOUSING:** The City of **Montpellier** (34) is deploying, in conjunction with local stakeholders, various temporary housing projects, such as a house and adjacent land, entrusted to the Gestare association for a three-year period. The aim is to establish a place of sheltering, communal living and support for around twenty people.

**BUSINESS PREMISES:** The City of **Villeurbanne** (69), the Metropolis of **Grand Lyon** (69) and the State are jointly managing the **Château Gaillard** project for a period of five years. This former residence for the elderly people has been transformed into a space for social innovation, with 114 individual flats and shared rooms. The site welcomes various vulnerable groups.

**VACANT LANDS:** On the LRG's free land, modular units can be set up. **Montreuil** (93) and its local stakeholders are planning to host two UAMs and two *compagnons bâtisseurs* in four tiny houses. The Metropolis of **Grand Lyon** (69) has installed tiny houses for single women with children.



### URBAN PROJECT MANAGEMENT, TEMPORARY INTEGRATION SPACES AND SHELTERING

These experimental schemes are often used in the process of resolving squat and slums situations, to help families find permanent housing.

**Bègles** (33) has an urban project management (MOUS) for 35 exiled families, in cooperation with the State. In parallel, temporary integration spaces and sheltering (ETI and LTI) have been opened by the Metropolis and the City of **Bordeaux** (33) respectively.

**To go further:** Find the practical sheet "Mobilization of vacant land", produced by CNDH Romeurope in partnership with ANVITA, on the ANVITA's website.

CNDH Romeurope also runs a Club of committed local authorities, inviting elected representatives to discuss and learn about support for Roma populations.

## To remember...

Communicating with the neighborhood over time is essential to ensure that a housing project is well established: for example, by holding meetings to present the housing project.

Setting up temporary sheltering solutions for emergencies without losing sight of access to the common law through permanent housing solutions.

Providing social and legal support to the vulnerable populations, with a view to their autonomy.

Thinking the mix of people and the diversity of uses: avoid a concentration of precarious populations and phenomena of exclusion; commit to unconditionality; implement a social, associative and civic innovation project.

Anticipating: making a commitment at the beginning of the political mandate, monitor vacant land & buildings and plan the leave of sites.

**To go further:** In 2021, ANVITA facilitated a working group on emergency sheltering and housing.

- Session 1: Squat and slum clearance.
- Session 2: Temporary housing.
- Session 3: Communal centers for unconditional sheltering.

The summary guide for these three sessions is available in the "ANVITA Resources" section on the website. Ask the coordination for the reports!



## Access to care

**THEMATIC DIAGNOSIS:** The City of **Strasbourg** (67) and DiAir co-financed a study on the care and reception of exiled persons arriving on the territory, from a health perspective. Conducted by the association *Parole sans Frontière*, the study draws several conclusions: the negative impact on health of insufficient reception conditions; the need to take mental health into account; the need for psychosocial care. The study's recommendations will enable the City to adapt its policy in this area.

**MMEDIATION IN HEALTH:** The City of **Nantes** (44) is deploying a mediation mission in slums and temporary insertion sites; a partnership with an association mobilizing interpreters, mediators during medical appointments... The aim is to facilitate access to rights, promote health

through prevention actions and prevent breakdowns of the care pathway.

**SITE OF ACCESS TO CARE:** The *Relais Georges Charbonnier* of the City of **Poitiers** (86) provides global health care for vulnerable people in one place: support with administrative health procedures, medical consultations and care, specialized listening, dental check-ups, meals and specific social support. These services are offered by the CCAS, the University Hospital, the local psychiatric and mental health establishment and three associations.



## Mental health

**The psychological, psychic and psychosocial care of exiled people is an essential element for hosting policies that respect the fundamental rights and needs of individuals. Several cities contribute to the funding of associations specialized in such field.**

Among them, the City of **Paris** (75) supports the Centre Primo Levi, which offers multidisciplinary support to victims of exile-related trauma; Traces International Clinical Network, which provides psychotherapeutic activities for people suffering from trauma caused by war, torture or political violence; and *Le Chêne et l'Hibiscus*, which offers listening and psychological consultation services.

Similarly, the City of **Strasbourg** (67) supports, as part of its CTAIR signed with the State, the association *Parole*

*sans Frontière*, which provides therapeutic support via a body-psychological approach.

The CCAS of the City of **Bègles** (33) finances a permanent support and consultation service for people who have suffered traumatic experiences.

This service is provided by a psychologist from the Intercultural mediation association (AMI).

### HEALTH CARE ACCESS POINTS (PASS)

In application of the Public Health Code, public health establishments set up Health Care Access Points. These innovative systems enable people waiting for their rights to be opened, without health cover or with less-than-optimal health cover, to have access to healthcare, to consultations Precarity Access and social support.

Many cities have these points in their territory: **Bordeaux** (33), **Lyon** (69), **Marseille** (13), **Metz** (57), **Montpellier** (34), **Nantes** (44), **Paris** (75), **Poitiers** (86), **Strasbourg** (87), **Tours** (37)...

In **Montreuil** (93), this hospital PASS is complemented by an ambulatory PASS in order to facilitate the access to out-of-hospital care to people in precarious situation.

### VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

In the pandemic of Covid-19, the Department of **Seine-Saint-Denis** (93) set up an information and vaccination bus. Thus, medical staff and 40 residents, trained as ambassadors, go to meet vulnerable people to inform, vaccinate and educate them to the barrier gestures.



## Access to sanitation and hygiene facilities

**Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a fundamental right and a legal public health imperative that is the responsibility of municipalities. These policies are particularly for the inhabitants of slums and squats.**

**SANITATION FACILITIES:** Many Cities are working to strengthen their water, sanitation and waste policies on their territory, such as **Fontenay-sous-Bois** (94).

In **Montpellier** (34), the municipal hygiene and health service is working on the regular implementation of waste collection, rat extermination operations and site cleaning.

**UNCONDITIONAL ACCESS TO HYGIENE:** The City of **Marseille** (13), in partnership with the State, has opened a hygiene center offering showers, laundry, changing rooms and medical and social support.

The City of **Villeurbanne** (69) distributes hygiene products free of charge to the inhabitants of squats. Its CCAS, together with the Metropolis of **Grand Lyon** (69), voted a subsidy to the Red Cross for the acquisition and installation of four toilets and two showers in one of its slums.



## Food and nutrition

**LRGs are facing the challenge of food insecurity in their territories. The aim is to defend and guarantee the right to food for all.**

**SUPPORT FOR ASSOCIATIONS:** The City of **Louvigny** (14) supports the Association for the preservation of farming agriculture (AMAP) which **redistributes its unrecovered baskets** to exiled people. In addition, each week, a hanging basket is reserved for a family in a precarious situation.

The Cities of **Metz** (57), **Lyon** (69) and **Strasbourg** (67), in conjunction with the regional food banks, financially support **ProxiDon**, a digital platform for food donations which connects food aid associations with donors of surplus or unsold food. These food resources can then be redistributed, via the associations, meal baskets, roams, social shelters and reception centers, CCAS or social and solidarity grocery shops.

**CALL FOR PROJECTS:** In its participatory budget, the City of **Paris** (75) has launched a call for projects "food for all, food and shared kitchens". More than 25 projects were selected to be financed up to 1.5 million euros. These projects aim to open **social kitchens** for people in precarious situation.

In July 2021, the **Rouen Normandie Metropolis** (76) launched a call for projects "Nurturing Metropolis", in order to support the **development of food self-production projects** accessible to all. In particular, two projects aim to supply in a short circuit a canteen, a social grocery shop and an association fighting against poverty.

**PROJECT CONSTRUCTION:** The City of **Villeurbanne** (69) is working on the implementation, by 2022, of a new **third-place for food**, for homeless people living in hotels or informal settlements. This social project, carried out in conjunction with local associations, is part of a call for projects launched by the DIHAL.

In 2014, the *Secours Catholique*, the *Diaconat Protestant*, the Remise, the CCAS and the City of **Grenoble** (38) founded the **Episol** association. This association manages a **solidarity grocery shop**, on the basis of a **differentiated pricing system** according to incomes. Every year, it distributes more than 7,000 solidarity baskets in the city's *Maisons des Habitants*. At the same time, the association carries out **distributions** as close as possible to the public via its truck, "*la mobile*".

→ <https://episol.fr/>

The City of **Bordeaux** (33) is developing "**relais popote**", **kitchen-spaces** addressed to vulnerable people who do not have such facilities. This scheme calls on the local association network and the commercial sector to recover unsold food.

### DID YOU KNOW?



**The CCAS and CIAS are at the heart of territorial food aid, particularly through direct social aid dedicated to food.**

**More information and training can be found via the UNCCAS (National Union of CCAS):**

→ <https://www.unccas.org/>

## To remember...

Working with an outreach approach is necessary to get closer to people that are far away from prevention and care centers as well as information about their rights.

Taking into account cultural differences in the expression of pain through an important work of translation and intercultural mediation.

Developing partnerships with specialized services for early and appropriate care.

Considering and raising health issues from the very first contact with people.

Taking into account the specificity of health issues linked to exile, requiring specialized and adapted care.

Promoting a comprehensive health approach.

**To go further:** In 2022, ANVITA is leading a working group on health, to which local authorities can subscribe. More information : → [contact@anvita.fr](mailto:contact@anvita.fr)

## Education



**Education is a fundamental right. Facilitating its access is an essential factor of inclusion for the young exiled people and its family.**

**SOLIDARITY RATES:** Calculated according to the family income, these rates apply to canteen fees or leisure centers. In this respect, the City of **Louvigny** (14) pays for the canteen and childcare during the school holidays. **Rouen** (76) has set up a system of co-financing canteen debts for families without resources, in conjunction with local associations.

**FREE CANTEEN:** Since 2021, **Saint-Denis** (93) has applied free canteen for all kindergarten pupils. This measure will gradually be extended to elementary schools.

**SCHOLARSHIP:** **Strasbourg** (67), with the University, offers scholarships for refugee students.

**UNIVERSITY CORRIDOR:** **Clermont-Ferrand** (63) supports this project run by the University with UNHCR. Thanks to

these legal and secure admission routes, refugees can access to the university system and have an administrative, social and financial support from the City. They are housed via the solidarity flatsharing of the AFEV.

**PUBLIC SUPPORT:** In 2021, **Malakoff** (92) voted a support vow to defend the rights of young exiled people in apprenticeship, during a campaign of RESF.

**THEMATIC DIAGNOSIS:** In order to question the access to education for UAM, **Poitiers** (86) supported the research-action of the Migrinter research laboratory, with the *Maison des Trois Quartiers*.

### DID YOU KNOW?



Only 3% of refugees worldwide have access to higher education, compared to a rate of 37% in the world population. [Source: UNHCR, 2019].

## Language training



**Many local authorities link the language training in their educational and cultural policy with wider social and professional inclusion projects.**

**LANGUAGE WORKSHOPS:** **Nantes** (44) offers free and regular French conversation workshops to its population, in several media libraries. The agents were able to participate in a training-action at the training center of Bretagne.

**SOCIO-LINGUISTIC PROJECTS:** The sociolinguistic coordination of **Montreuil** (93) relies on different stakeholders for its offers: language training, social support, cultural visits, etc. The practice is co-financed with the State.

**Rouen** (76) has created the "ALICE platform". Located in two urban neighborhoods, it welcomes and guides people after an analysis of their language level and professional background.

The Language Training Center, financed by the **Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region**, offers French language training to all residents, with the aim of professional integration. The Region also financed certificate of recognition of acquired skills, possible certification in French language, ...



## Professional integration

**Professional integration schemes struggle to be unconditional, as undocumented people face many obstacles in accessing to the labor market.**

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR PROJECTS:** French Regions have a leading role in access to employment and training. Thus, **Occitanie** offers support for projects aiming at the professional integration of BPIs or asylum seekers (deployment of pathways to and within employment, creation of activity...).

**CO-CONSTRUCTED PROJECTS:** **Notre-Dame-de-l'Osier** (38) worked with civil society to create *Tero Loko*, a place of reception and socio-professional integration for residents, particularly refugees. In **Montreuil** (93), the incubator La Ruche and numerous partners support thirty refugees every year in the creation of their business and associative projects.

For 20 years, **Grenoble-Alpes Metropolis** (38) has been running the Local Plan for Integration and Employment, aiming to help vulnerable people return to work, and which includes the Refugees Inclusion and employment integrated program (RISING), intended for BPI.

**JOB CREATIONS:** **Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont** (73) suggested a municipal job vacancy to the prefecture in order to support the regularization of people. The family finally obtained its residence permit, and the father took up his post.

The City of **Die** (26) created an economic commission on the access to work for exiled people

### DID YOU KNOW?



The French "Valls circular" of 28 November provides for an exceptional admission to residence based on work "if the foreigner can prove: a work contract or a promise of employment [...]; a length of service of 8 months, consecutive or not", among others.

**PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE:** Several Cities, like **Malakoff** (92) or **Alfortville** (94), have voted support for the struggles of undocumented people working on their territory. **Montreuil** (93), after years of struggle alongside the

workers of the Bara residence, obtained justice on the uninhabitable nature of their former place of living. Together with the State, the City is now launching the construction of a new 160-unit residence to rehouse them.

### BOSSES FOR SOLIDARITY

In the early 2021, Stéphane Ravacley, a baker in Besançon (25), went on hunger strike due to the deportation procedure of Laye, his young foreign apprentice. Laye was finally granted temporary regularization. Since then, 6 hunger strikes have taken place, 250 appeals and 40 petitions have been launched. This initiative is at the origin of the *Patron.nes Solidaires* association. Today, it is spreading to Caen (14), Lille (59), Limoges (87), Nantes (44), Rennes (35) and Toulouse (31).



## Access to transportation

**Access to public, school, departmental or regional transportation is an essential element for the independence and mobility of people.**

**FREE:** The **Centre-Val de Loire Region** has implemented free regional transport for young people. This right is unconditionally open, including UAMs.

**SOLIDARITY RATES:** In the **Occitanie Region**, the **SolidariO' rate** allows significant reductions on trains and road lines in the region. In 2021, the preferential fare was opened up to asylum seekers and BPIs for the two years after obtaining their status.

## Sport and culture

**Access to sport and culture for all is an essential factor for living well and better.**

**CULTURAL AND SPORTS INVITATIONS:** In its regional "culture for all" plan, the **Centre-Val de Loire** ensures to reach young and precarious people by offering tickets for cultural events to associations that help them.

**Paris (75) and Marseille (13)** support the *Association des Artistes en Exil*, which accompanies the artistic and professional project of exiled artists.  
→ <https://aa-e.org/fr/>

**SUPPORT FOR ASSOCIATIONS:** The City of **Villeurbanne (69)** supports the association *Sporting Club International Villeurbanne*, a platform open to all exiled people and stakeholders of solidarity. In addition, the club offers activities on access to rights, literacy, popular education, housing, culture and food.

In its CTAIR, the City of **Strasbourg (67)** contributes to the funding of the *Zakoté* association, which organizes **three weekends of singing workshops** per year, for refugees and the people who accompany them. The program ends with a **concert**.

### CTAI - TERRITORIAL RECEPTION AND INTEGRATION CONTRACTS



Territorial reception and integration contracts (CTAI) can be signed between the State, via the inter-ministerial delegation, and local authorities to fund projects in various areas (access to care, housing, etc.). Although they are conditional, they have been extended to asylum seekers, refugees and new arrivals with residence permits in 2021.

18 local authorities including **Bordeaux (33), Clermont-Ferrand (63), Grenoble (38), Lyon (69), Marseille (13), Montpellier (34), Nantes (44), Paris (75), Poitiers (86), Rouen (76)** et **Strasbourg (67)** have already signed one.

**To go further:** Other contracts with the State are possible. The City of **Marseille (13)** has signed, at the end of 2021, an agreement to support the fight against poverty and access to employment, a first in France for a municipality.

# To remember...

The education of children can be facilitated by the municipalities, especially through solidarity pricing or free canteen and after-school care. It is also a means of inclusion for parents.

Regions are key stakeholders for employment, transportation, culture and sport. They are involved in supporting local agents and can ensure the unconditional nature of their support.

Territorial contracts are not unconditional by definition, but they can provide support for people in precarious situations and complement existing reception policies. These are forums for exchange between the State and the LRGs, where the latter can be heard and may submit recommendations.

The issue of transportation is crucial, particularly in rural areas: it influences access to other rights (education, professional integration, access to health care systems, etc.).

**To go further:** In 2022, ANVITA is leading a working group on education and professional integration, in which local authorities are invited to participate. More information → [contact@anvita.fr](mailto:contact@anvita.fr)



## Setting up an association

**The creation and management of associations by exiled people themselves is a key lever to enhance their skills and power to act. Local authorities can encourage this process by providing human, political, logistical, financial or material support.**

**ENCOURAGING THE CREATION OF ASSOCIATIONS:** The City of **Montpellier** (34), as part of its policy to reduce slums and squats, supports the inhabitants in creating associations. This is also what the City of **Montreuil** (93) has done with the exiled workers of the Bara residence. This facilitates exchanges between the City and the inhabitants. The interlocutors are more representative as they have been elected by the association's General Assembly.

**PROMOTING THEIR COMMITMENT:** The Department of **Seine-Saint-Denis** (93), its resource center "Via le Monde" and its Department of European and International Affairs and Culture of Peace launched the campaign "*Migrant associations in Seine Saint-Denis commit to a world of solidarity and sustainability*" in 2016. Led by associations of exiled people, the campaign aimed to highlight their commitment in the international solidarity field.

## AN INCLUSIVE LOCAL CITIZENSHIP TO FACILITATE

Participation and exercise of citizenship of all the people living in a territory is the third fundamental pillar structuring a welcoming territory. This posture leads to the contemporary exploration of a new form of citizenship, inclusive and local, where each person can belong, appropriate and act within its territory of residence.



## Inclusive volunteering

**Inclusive volunteering refers to the voluntary and concrete involvement of beneficiaries alongside other volunteers in the actions of an association. This approach reverses the vertical relationship by advocating co-leadership and reciprocity of exchanges.**

**SUPPORT FOR ASSOCIATIONS:** The Cities of **Lyon** (69) and **Paris** (75) are showing their support to the association Singa, which promotes links between refugees and locals via spaces for dialogue and meetings based on each person's passions.  
→ <https://singafrance.com/>

### DID YOU KNOW?



**Did you know? The freedom of association of exiled people dates back to the law of 9 October 1981.**

### PARTICIPATING IN THE LIFE OF ASSOCIATIONS

p. 36

Setting up an association

Inclusive volunteering

Workshops

### PARTICIPATING IN THE LIFE OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

p. 38

Mechanisms open to all

Specific mechanisms to  
exiled people

Evaluation of programs with  
the concerned people

### BEING RECOGNIZED AS A RESIDENT OF THE TERRITORY

p. 41

Welcoming  
newcomers

Republican sponsorship  
ceremonies

Municipal cards

### OACAS

Legally created by the law of 1st December 2008, the Community Welcome and Solidarity Activities Organizations (OACAS) are social establishments that provide unconditional sheltering for vulnerable people (housing, social support, financial support) in exchange for respecting the rules of community life and participating in activities. Therefore, the people benefit from an original status, neither employee nor voluntary, which encourages their socio-professional integration.

In conjunction with Emmaus France, the City of **Martigues** (13) is planning to set up an OACAS on its territory.



## Workshops

Exiled people can take part in participatory workshops on a voluntary basis. This form of commitment is established within a defined and temporary framework, thus facilitating people's participation. These workshops are also a way of sharing knowledge and expertise. LRGs can carry out these participatory workshop projects, in conjunction with local stakeholders.

**WORKSHOPS ON HOSPITALITY:** To create its guide "Welcome to Nantes. Guide for foreign residents", the City of Nantes (44) organized participatory workshops with the concerned people. This enabled to get as close as possible to their needs, to plan translations and to make it easier to use.

**WORKSHOPS ON VARIOUS TOPICS:** The City of Melle (79) offers the residents of the Emergency Shelter for Asylum Seekers (HUDA) the opportunity to take part in

workshops based on their individual desires and passions, with the aim of improving their social, cultural and civic integration.

Another example is the City of Clermont-Ferrand (63), which launched in 2018 free collective food-related workshops to beneficiaries of the CCAS social aids. Every fortnight, for three months, people were able to discuss in the presence of a dietician-nutritionist and two social service assistants.

### UNION DES ETUDIANTS EXILÉS



Union des Étudiants Exilés (UEE) is an organization created by and for exiled students in 2018, in Paris. The association defends a real access to higher education and works to develop favorable study conditions, through 4 actions: dissemination of information, advocacy, individual support and collective training.

UEE implements the participation of its members at different levels: from consultation on the activities of the association to co-decision at general assemblies. In order to guarantee equal access to participation, the association trains its members on the issues of governance, democratic and institutional functioning.

→ <https://uniondesetudiantsexiles.org/>

### THIRD-PLACES

Third places are places of social links creation through cultural, civic and festive activities. As part of the social and solidarity economy, many third places also house vulnerable people. Thus, they can play an active role in their participation.

LRGs can encourage the development of these projects by supporting the association that initiate them or by directly setting up one.



**LES TERRASSES SOLIDAIRES:** In Briançon (05), *Terrasses Solidaires* is a third place dedicated to the reception and solidarity working in the social, solidarity and environmental economy. The aim is to rehabilitate a former clinic to provide dignified spaces for the reception of exiled people and other activities, for the benefit of the territory.

→ <https://www.lesterrassessolidaires.org/>



**CHATEAU GAILLARD:** The *Château Gaillard*, supported by the City of Villeurbanne (69), the Metropolis of Grand Lyon (69) and the State, is a temporary occupation project provided by the City. In the heart of a wooded park, this former residence for the elderly focused on three key principles: living, social utility, and hybridization of the site (mix of uses and populations). There is a total of 114 flats of 33 m<sup>2</sup> each, a vegetable garden, a restaurant and multi-activity rooms.



**MAISON DES REFUGIÉS:** In Paris (75), the *Maison des Réfugiés* gathers individual and collective initiatives to promote all cultures and encourage encounters. Managed and run by Emmaus Solidarity in partnership with Singa, the center is open for those involved in hospitality, people seeking refuge, residents and committed citizens.

→ <https://www.maisondesrefugies.paris/>



**COCO VELTEN:** In Marseille (13), *Coco Velten* is a temporary occupation project of the former Department of Roads. This 4000m<sup>2</sup> building belonging to the State is being bought by the City. It hosts nearly 80 people in a social hotel residence and offers workspace to nearly 40 organizations. The objectives are to fight exclusion and experiment new ways of living together. Coco Velten has a canteen, a hall, archives and a roof terrace for programming.

→ <https://cocovelten.org/>



## Mechanisms open to all

The political involvement of exiled people can be traditional. The construction of innovative reception policies then offers the opportunity to reinvent more inclusive tools of local democracy. Historically, there have been two main ways of doing this: on the one hand, mechanisms open to all; on the other, specific mechanisms for exiled people.

**PARTICIPATIVE BUDGET:** The participatory budget is a sum of money allocated by the LRGs to the inhabitants to propose and decide on projects of general interest at the territorial level. Recently, the number of French Cities using this tool or planning to do so has increased significantly. Within ANVITA, it concerns : **Alfortville**, **Arcueil** (94), **Bagnolet** (93), **Bègles**, **Bordeaux** (33), **Chambéry** (73), **Clermont-Ferrand** (63), **La Courneuve** (93), **La Flèche** (72), **Grenoble** (38), **Lyon** (69), **Malakoff** (92), **Metz** (57), **Montreuil** (93), **Nantes** (44), **Paris** (75), **Poitiers** (86), **Pont-Péan** (35), **Puy-Saint-André** (05), **Saint-Denis** (93), **Schiltigheim**, **Strasbourg** (67), **Tours** (37), **Le Vigan** (30) et **Villeurbanne** (69).

For example, the participatory budget of **Clermont-Ferrand** (63) is open to all residents, regardless of administrative status. Projects can be submitted in a non-French language. Finally, some volunteer citizens – including exiled people with different status, are responsible for promoting the project to other residents.

**CITIZEN JURY:** It is an assembly of citizens, whose mandate is to shed light on a particular theme. In 2018, the City of **Villeurbanne** (69) set up such a jury, focusing on the issue of the local reception of exiled people. It brought together around twenty people, drawn at random or volunteers. During the design-thinking day, aimed at raising the jurors' awareness on migration issues, several exiled persons spoke on the behalf of their expertise. After several months, the jury sent fourteen recommendation sheets to the Mayor of the City.

**CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLIES:** Many other consultative assemblies of common right exist in the cities: neighborhood councils, councils of elders, councils of children and young people... The challenge is to make them as inclusive as possible.

The latest experiment is taking place in **Clermont-Ferrand** (63). Since November 2021, the City has been organizing a citizens' convention around the ecological, democratic and social transition. For five months, 70 residents of the City – of which 10% are foreigners, work on proposals that will be open to consultation and then to a resident vote.

### DID YOU KNOW?



The first participatory budget was launched in Porto Alegre, Brazil, in 1989.



## Specific mechanisms for exiled people

Among the specific participative mechanisms for exiled people, the foreign residents' councils appear to be one of the most innovative. At the turn of the century, several French cities developed these participatory assemblies with the aim of politically involving non-EU citizens in the life of the city and to compensate the lack of right to vote in local elections.

Within ANVITA, these consultative spaces have been set up in the Cities of **Grenoble** (CCREG), **Lyon** (CREL), **Nantes** (CNCE), **Paris** (ACPE) and **Strasbourg** (CRE). Open on the basis of residence and exile, some of these assemblies are also composed of representatives of associations. These councils have the possibility to question or be questioned by the municipal council on a particular issue, whether or not related to reception policies.

Over time, the functioning of the foreign residents' councils has evolved. For example, in **Nantes** (44), the members no longer meet as a college of individuals, but in occasional workshops. Many cities have noted the need to rethink the tool to make it more dynamic and representative.

### THE ACADEMY FOR REFUGEE PARTICIPATION

At the end of 2020, the DiAir, the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI) and the UNHCR launched the Academy for Refugee Participation.

Composed of a dozen selected laureates, the Academy offers a rich program: training in public speaking, discovery of the institutional and associative landscape and meetings with asylum and integration experts. The project responds to different objectives:

- To strengthen the participation of refugees in the policies and programs concerning them
- To enhance their skills and commitment in a dynamic of exchange and mutual learning.
- To encourage their socio-professional integration by giving them the opportunity to join the decision-making bodies of the project's partner organizations.





### Evaluation of programs with the concerned people

In general, it is essential to carry out public policy evaluations (PPE) in order to measure the relevance, effectiveness, effects and pitfalls of the program. In a co-construction approach, it is a question of involving the concerned people at all steps, from the implementation to the evaluation during the shared diagnosis. This ensures the legitimacy of the results and formulated conclusions.

**RESEARCH-ACTION:** In 2021, the Department of **Seine-Saint-Denis** (93) works with several researchers from the Institut Convergences Migrations in the **project MINA 93**. In order to better understand and improve the situation of UAMs in its territory, the Department opened its doors, files and archives to researchers and social actors. On 9 and 10 December 2021, this work led to a two-day conference reporting on the main conclusions drawn. **Strasbourg** (67) is supporting the **Migreval research project**, composed of 25 researchers to evaluate public policies with the people concerned, in particular Roma people. 200 interviews with the beneficiaries were

conducted during a ten-years evaluation. This led to the creation of **Loupiote**, a day-care center near the railway station.

**EVALUATION:** : In order to evaluate the regional measures for the reception of asylum seekers and refugees, the **Occitanie Region** has set up an **information and evaluation mission** from September 2019 to March 2020. More than thirty people were interviewed, including international and national experts, mayors, representatives of neighboring regions and beneficiaries of the projects.

#### WORKING GROUP ON THE PARTICIPATION OF EXILED PEOPLE IN POLICIES

Driven by the needs of the cities, ANVITA built and animated a working group #1 on the participation of exiled people. This exchange space was divided in three sessions, with several expert partners: *Union des Etudiants Etrangers*, IFRI, and *Démocratie Ouverte*.

- Session 1: Inventory of participatory schemes and issues in each territory
- Session 2: Participatory mechanisms open to all vs those specific to exiled people
- Session 3: Methods of outreach approach

A summary guide is available in the "ANVITA Resources" section of the website. The reports are available on request at: [contact@anvita.fr](mailto:contact@anvita.fr).



### Welcoming newcomers

The participation of exiled people raises the issue of the recognition of their presence and citizenship within the territories. At ANVITA, this approach echoes in the concept of "right to the city", promoted to foster a sense of belonging and ownership of the territory for all.

Local authorities are implementing various actions to show their willingness to recognize all people as citizens and stakeholders of the territory.

**WELCOME AT THE CITY HALL:** Several municipalities receive and welcome newcomers, particularly exiled ones. This is the case, for example, in **Louvigny** (14) and **Schiltigheim** (67). This act shows their willingness to welcome and include all people living in the territory, regardless of their administrative situation or isolation.

**VISIT TO THE CITY'S PREMISES:** The City of **Tours** (37) offers visits of its premises to new inhabitants of the territory – including exiled ones, as a symbolic recognition of their residence. In this way, the municipality participates in familiarizing them with the French institutional system.

#### SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS IN THE RECEPTION OF PEOPLE

Below a certain number of inhabitants in a city, meeting, getting to know each other and individual monitoring of people can be easier. Thus, the proximity between inhabitants represents an opportunity for inclusion. According to a 2019 IFRI's study, "Another story of the 'refugee crisis': resettlement in small towns and rural areas in France", these territories enjoy spontaneous and innovative citizen mobilizations, offer a higher quality of life and facilitate a sense of belonging to a local community. Within ANVITA, many towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants can benefit from these advantages: **Argenton-sur-Creuse** (36), **Barberaz**, **Cognin** (73), **Die** (26), **Forges** (17), **Fourneaux** (73), **Loos-en-Gohelle** (62), **Louvigny** (14), **Melle** (79), **Notre-Dame-de-l'Osier** (38), **Pont-Péan** (35), **Puy-Saint-André** (05), **Saint-Baldoph**, **Saint-Pierre-d'Entremont** (73), **Le Vigan** (30), **Vizille** (38) and **Yquelon** (50).

## Republican sponsorship ceremonies



Tradition dating from the French revolutionary, the republican sponsorship refers to the ceremony where a citizen becomes the sponsor of one or several exiled people. If the ceremony has no legal value, it nevertheless has a strong symbolic dimension, especially through the delivery of a certificate attesting the symbolic belonging of the person in the city of residence. This document can also help in mediation during an arrest. Finally, this ceremony calls for the creation of interpersonal and social links between people.

Many LRGs have a tradition of organizing republican sponsorship ceremonies, in conjunction with local associations. Participating in the symbolism of the event, it generally takes place in the City Hall premises. Within ANVITA, this is the case for **Bègles** (33), **Montreuil** (93) and **Le Vigan** (30), which organized this type of event in 2021.

On the occasion of the International Day of Migrants in December 18, 2021, some twenty Cities of ANVITA sponsored, with local associations, more than 300 exiled people: **Arcueil** (94), **Barberaz** (73), **Clermont-Ferrand** (63), **Chambéry**, **Cognin** (73), **Die** (26), **Grenoble** (38), **La Flèche** (72), **Louvigny** (14), **Lyon** (69), **Malakoff** (92), **Paris** (75), **Rouen** (76), **Saint-Baldoph** (73), **Strasbourg** (67), **Tours** (37) and **Villeurbanne** (69). Several of these Cities included their sponsorship ceremonies as part of

a broader program: film screenings, sharing of testimonies, festive events or debates.

Other Cities in the network, which were unable to organize such an event, made a major contribution to supporting their peer's approach, such as **Montpellier** (34). The City of **Bègles** (33) organized a convivial event with all the people sponsored since 2014 accompanied by their sponsors.

Finally, cities that are not members of the network have joined the approach by organizing republican sponsorship ceremonies: **St Père-sous-Vézelay** (89), **Island** (89) and **Asquins** (89). These local events were part of a national mobilization carried by ANVITA in favor of the right to citizenship for all.



## Local identity cards

Among the tools promoting inclusive local citizenship, the local identity card is one of the most innovative ones. It aims to ensure a form of identification and a prove of residence for all people living in a territory, in order to access municipal and inter-municipal services and as a support during administrative procedures. This type of program is in line with the experience of sanctuary cities in the United States. In France, several experiments and initiatives are similar.

The City of **Nantes** (44) set up, through its CCAS and the Social Inclusion Department, the "white card". This card is annually issued based on social criteria and on the presentation of an identity document (not necessarily French document). This card allows access to cultural and sports activities and events, to financial aid for language courses and artistic activities or sports training.

In 2015, the City of **Paris** (75) introduced the "Paris Citizens Card", accessible to any person who lives, works or has a link with the city, regardless of the administrative status. Every month, a hundred of cultural, sporting and civic offers are proposed to cardholders, either free of charge or through discounts. This tool aims first and foremost at the civic participation of people, through training, thematic workshops, visits to public services ...

The City of **Le Vigan** (30) and the local collective APAVIA are working on the development of a new version of the current sponsor card, issued during the ceremonies. If the document already attests the territorial anchorage of the sponsored people and is a strong vector of social ties, the ambition is to make it a tool for unconditional access to municipal services.

Thus, in 2021, ANVITA has worked on an inventory and a census of local cards or similar initiatives in Europe and in the United States.

→ To be found in the ANVITA resources on the website.



### COLLECTIVE "LIBERTÉ, ÉGALITÉ, PAPIERS PARIS XX<sup>TH</sup>"

The collective "Liberté, Égalité, Papiers Paris XX<sup>th</sup>" promotes equal access to rights for all. The objective is to reach the protection of the people by the solidarity of a whole territory. To do so, the association provides its exiled members a card with their name, identity photo, telephone number of the collective and the one of a lawyer. This last information has proven to be effective during identity checks in order to demonstrate a territorial anchoring.

To go further: The collective is currently working on the project of a card for all the residents of Paris XX<sup>th</sup>, with the hope of obtaining the support of the district.



**ANVITA**

ASSOCIATION NATIONALE  
DES VILLES ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS

More information: <https://anvita.fr>