



**Study on policies and good practices addressed to migrants and refugees' social and labour integration**

## Intellectual Output 1 : Guideline French National Report



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## Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Chapter 1 : Policy and legislation .....	6
Chapter 2 : Good Practices .....	18
Chapter 3 : Conclusion.....	50

## **Introduction**

### **Total number of asylum applications formed in each partner country from 2015 until now.**

Since 2015 asylum applications in France are increasing every year. According to official data from the French Ministry of the Interior, the number of asylum applications increased from 80,075 in 2015 to 100,412 in 2017 (and 85,726 in 2016). As 2018 data is not yet available, the analysis will be based on data from previous years (2015-2017).

National data show that there was an increase in the number of asylum applications by 6.5% between 2015 and 2016, and by 17% between 2016 and 2017.

### **Number of persons entitled to humanitarian, subsidiary and international protection in each country and benefiting from social and vocational integration services.**

In addition, the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA), which is the body that decides on protection decisions, granted in 2017 its protection to nearly 43,000 people. This highlighted with the 36,553 protection decisions in 2016, shows a positive evolution of nearly 15%. This rate is slightly lower than the rate of increase in the number of asylum applications, which illustrates the government's desire to maintain an image of a good student in Europe regarding reception of refugees, without drastically increasing the number of protection decisions.

### **Number of migrants - including those from EU to EU and non-EU to EU countries, as well as migrants in legal and illegal situations.**

The number of people placed under the Dublin procedure represents 36% of all applications in 2017. This illustrates very well the policy of President Emmanuel Macron, which is to toughen laws and reduce the rights of asylum seekers. The French head of state, during his first visit to Calais on 11/01/2018, announced and

defended his new bill, which is a big deal in France nowadays. The parliamentary debate is scheduled to take place in April this year, and if the law is approved, the rights of asylum seekers will change (Appendix 1).

This is in line with the President's policy of toughening laws for newcomers and, on the contrary, strengthening assistance for the integration of refugees already on the spot. It is therefore within the framework of this policy that the removals of irregular migrants increased in 2017. In fact last year there were 14,859 forced removals compared to 12,961 in 2016, and 4,856 assisted removals against 3,468 in 2016 (Appendix 2). This increase in the number of removals must, however, be put into perspective by the increase in the number of asylum applications.

### *The local context.*

It is necessary to underline the current context in France. Presently the country knows a rise of populism, which image remains the arrival in the second round of the leader of the National Front (the political party of far right) Mrs Marine Le Pen. This obviously means the uneasiness of French society, especially in facing the refugee crisis and the European migration policy. Xenophobia seems to be spreading, while the media highlights the problems of immigration.

Thus the crisis of Calais (a city in the north of France, welcoming a large number of migrants waiting for passage in England), violence, and brawls between groups of migrants or between migrants and forces of the order, are used to fuel the fear and mistrust of society. In this context, it is important to highlight the positive aspects of immigration, not only for migrants, but also for French society. Migration is synonymous with the supply of labor often qualified but not enough highlighted by the French host organizations.

This is the official position of the current French government, which wants to improve the integration of refugees and naturalized French citizens, as well as encourage the immigration of skilled labor. For this last point, the government set up in 2016 the talent-passport, which grants the right to live and work in France to people fulfilling certain criteria (as for example people wanting to open a business,



scientists or artists) . France shows the willingness to benefit from the “brain drain” of other countries (Appendix 3).

Moreover, the government committed to improve the integration of refugees through the learning of French from the first years of presence on the territory. This should eventually help migrants to find a job according to their qualifications. To achieve this objective, the budget devoted to the integration and access to French nationality has increased in 2018 by 26% compared to last year. However, it should be noted that the actual increase is about 10% as the rest is the adjustment that had to be made after the underestimation of the 2017 budget.

## **Chapter 1 : Policy and legislation**

### **1. Legal Basis.**

#### **1.1) International level**

The right to asylum finds its origins in France's international commitments, in particular the Geneva Convention on Refugees of 28 July 1951 and European Union law, more particularly in the Regulation (EU) of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection, known as the Dublin Regulation (of Directive 2011/95 / EU of 13 December 2011, the Qualification Directive, and the two Directives of 26 June 2013, dealing respectively with procedures and reception standards).

#### **1.2) National level**

The right to asylum stems from the preamble of the Constitution which states that "every man persecuted for his action for freedom has the right to asylum in the territories of the Republic". It was sanctioned by the Constitutional Council in its decision of 13 August 1993: "Considering that the respect of the right of asylum, principle of constitutional value, implies in a general way that the alien who claims this right is authorized to remain temporarily in the territory until a decision has been taken on his application. "

The duty to protect people at risk in their country marks the national legislation which is based on four principles: extended protection, an impartial examination of the asylum application, a right to stay on the territory as well as proper reception conditions throughout the examination period.

French legislation also strives to ensure that asylum procedures are carried out in a timely and efficient manner and that they avoid the misappropriation of asylum for purposes unrelated to a need for protection. These principles were

reaffirmed by the law of 29 July 2015 on the reform of the right to asylum. The domestic law rules relating to the right of asylum are essentially included in Book VII of the Code of Entry and Stay of Foreigners and Asylum (CESEDA in French).

Refugee status is recognized, in accordance with Article L. 711-1 of CESEDA:

- The Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the Status of Refugees, defines a refugee as "any person (...) who (...) has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his race, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of which he is a national and can not, or because of this fear, wish not to claim the protection of that country ... "
- in application of the preamble of the Constitution, "to any person persecuted for his action in favor of freedom"
- to any person to whom the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) exercises its mandate under Articles 6 and 7 of its Statute ("strict mandate").

In accordance with Article L.712-1 of the CESEDA, subsidiary protection is granted to a person who does not fulfill the above criteria but who establishes "that he or she is exposed in his country to the death penalty, to the torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or, in the case of a civilian, a serious, direct and personal threat to his life or person as a result of widespread violence resulting from a situation of internal or international armed conflict ".

A person in need of protection may express their request:

- at the border: in this case, a decision refusing entry for asylum can not be pronounced by the Minister for Asylum, after consulting the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) which, in principle, (if it is favorable to admission) is binding on the Minister and only if the application for asylum is manifestly unfounded within the meaning of the criteria provided by law. This refusal decision is subject to an action for annulment that has full suspensive effect before the administrative court;

- he/she can apply for asylum once he/she enters the country (regularly or irregularly) by contacting a one-stop shop. The person can make his/her request at any time, including when he/she is in the process of being deported and is in detention.

The examination of an asylum application by OFPRA is subject to the condition that France is responsible for the examination of this application in accordance with the provisions of the "Dublin III" European Regulation of 26th June 2013. When the "Dublin" procedure is initiated, that is to say that another State than France is responsible for the processing of the application, the person concerned shall be given a first certificate, validating the right to remain in the territory for one month renewable every 4 months until the transfer to the Member State responsible for his asylum application. If France is responsible for examining the asylum application, the asylum seeker has a right to remain in France for the duration of the OFPRA application examination procedure and, in case of an appeal against a decision of rejection, until the decision of the CNDA.

This right is materialised by the issuance of a certificate of asylum application for a period of one month, renewable for variable periods fixed by decree (9 and then 6 months for the normal procedure, six and three months for the accelerated procedure), until the notification of the final decision on the asylum application.

## **2) Legal evolution**

### **2.1) Asylum laws**

Since the law of July 25th, 1952, the care to recognize the refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection belongs exclusively to a public establishment (OFPRA), under the control of an administrative court, the National Court of Law asylum (CNDA).

The CNDA is a specialized administrative jurisdiction, under cassation of the Council of State. The law of November 20, 2007 affirmed its jurisdictional character by linking it administratively to the Council of State from January 1, 2009. The CNDA



is a court of full litigation and on the occasion of the appeal, it reviews the whole file and may annul the decision of OFPRA or confirm it. Applicants may be heard assisted by an advisor and / or interpreter.

The law of 29 July 2015 has unified the regime applicable to asylum seekers and confers a right to remain in the territory to all asylum seekers, whether the examination of their application is carried out in normal procedure or in accelerated procedure, thus enshrining the right to suspensive appeal to the CNDA.

## **2.2) Rights of protected persons.**

A refugee is entitled to a 10-year resident card, renewable automatically, allowing him/her to move freely on French territory.

Upon receipt of the letter recognizing the status of refugee, the concerned person must approach the prefecture of his/her residence. Within a period of 8 days from the application for a residence permit, the prefecture will issue a first 6-month renewable receipt with the mention "recognized refugee". This receipt gives the right to practice the profession of his/her choice. It will be renewed until the handover of the resident's card.

A beneficiary of subsidiary protection, is entitled to a temporary residence card for a period of one year, renewable for periods of 2 years, allowing it to circulate freely on French territory, but also in the Schengen zone.

The residence permit may, under certain conditions, be withdrawn from its beneficiary if the OFPRA or the CNDA terminates the protection or if he/she renounces it of itself.

For a refugee, will be able to benefit from right to a residence permit valid for 10 years:

- His/her spouse or partner with whom he is bound by a civil union, if he/she is at least 18 years old and if the marriage or civil union is before the application

for asylum or, if it has been celebrated for at least one year and the community of life has not ceased;

- His/her partner, if he/she is at least 18 years old and with whom he/she had, before the date of introduction of the application, a sufficiently stable and continuous common life;
- His/her children, in the year following their 18 years or from 16 years if they wish to work;
- His/her parents (direct ascendants in the first degree), if the concerned person is still a minor and not married.

The spouse, partner or cohabiting partner as well as minor children can also obtain refugee status with OFPRA, according to the principle of family unity. This principle does not apply to adult children and ascendants.

The same family members of a beneficiary of subsidiary protection will be entitled to a residence permit valid for one year (extendible). The same family members who are outside France at the time of obtaining the protection, will be able to come to France by the procedure of family reunification as soon as the protection is obtained and without condition of resources or housing.

It is up to the refugee or beneficiary of the subsidiary protection to sign a reception and integration contract (CAI). This contract concluded between the concerned person and the State aims to facilitate his/her integration into French society, in particular through personalized support for access to employment and housing.

This contract gives access to:

- a civic training: a day of information on the French institutions, the values of the Republic, the organization and the functioning of the State (see the Good Practice “Citizenship and French Culture Workshops” for the application of this right)

- an information session on life in France during which practical, daily life information will be given (training and employment, housing, health, early childhood and care, school and community life ...)(The Good Practice “PANTINE” is based on this aim)
- language training according to the level of the concerned person. At the end of this training, he/she will pass the initial diploma of French language (DILF) (as the Good Practice “Language lessons” illustrates it)
- an assessment of professional competence that will allow him to take stock of his skills, aptitudes, potential, professional and personal motivations in order to define a coherent professional project and determine his training needs (the Good Practice “Job sponsorship” is linked to this)
- social support, depending on the situation, by the social service of the OFII or a recognized organization.

If the concerned person was housed in CADA or in another center of the national reception system during his asylum procedure, he is granted after obtaining the protection, the right to remain in this center for 3 months , renewable once with the agreement of the prefect.

As a protected person, he / she may apply to the OFII for a place in a Provisional Accommodation Center (CPH). If he/she meets the admission requirements and a place is available, he/she will be accommodated for a period of 9 months renewable for 3 months.

In addition, he/she may benefit from direct access to private housing park or social housing by filing a file with the competent institutions or bodies (see the Good Practice “Public Writer” as an illustration) .

If the person is recognized as a refugee, he / she has free access to the labor market upon receipt of the first receipt marked "Recognized Refugee". For beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, they can also work as soon as the first receipt is received with the mention "Requested the issue of a first residence permit".

They are eligible for a fixed-term or indefinite-term contract of employment. They can also join the list of jobseekers and benefit from personalized support. They

can undertake training. Some professions are regulated and subject to conditions of diplomas and / or nationality. A resident's card issued in a department or an overseas collectivity does not authorize its holder to work in the French metropolis.

The concerned person was admitted to the stay during his asylum procedure and is already affiliated to the basic universal health coverage (CMU) at the moment of obtaining protection. This affiliation continues. However, it is important to communicate the change in the administrative situation to the primary health insurance fund (CPAM) of the place of residence.

Obtaining refugee status or the benefit of subsidiary protection will lead to the final registration of social security and the issuance of the “Carte Vitale”, which will replace the certificate of rights issued by the CPAM.

As a protected person, the concerned person may claim different financial allowances by applying to the Family Allowance Fund (CAF) or other training bodies of his/her place of residence. If he/she fulfills the required conditions, he/she will be able to benefit from the active solidarity income (RSA), the family allowances, the housing allowance, the lone parent allowance, the childcare allowance, the allowance for disabled adults.

If the concerned person wishes to travel outside France, he/she can obtain a travel document that will be issued by the prefecture of his residence place. A refugee will receive a refugee travel document valid for 2 years. The beneficiary of the subsidiary protection will receive an identity and travel documents valid for one year. These travel documents do not allow the person to go to his/her country of origin. However, due to very exceptional circumstances (death or serious illness of a relative, for example), the concerned person may, obtain a safe-conduct of a maximum duration of 3 months allowing him to go to his country of origin.

A refugee may apply for the acquisition of French nationality after obtaining the status of refugee. A beneficiary of the subsidiary protection will have to justify 5 years of regular residence in France before being able to apply for naturalization.

### **3) National budget.**

The French budget for 2018 (all fields of action taken together), adopted in December 2017, amounts to 711 billion euros and is distributed according to different fields of action. One of these fields of action is "immigration, asylum and integration". The amount allocated for this part of the budget in 2018 is 1.38 billion euros and represents 0.19% of the total budget.

In 2017 the budget devoted to immigration, asylum and integration amounted to 1,098 billion euros. It should therefore be noted an increase of nearly 21%. Nevertheless, this increase is the main result of the under budgeting of the 2017 budget, and therefore the reevaluation of real needs. The real increase in the budget for immigration, asylum and integration is actually less than 10%.

According to the official data the increases in this field of action are distributed as follows:

- Support measures for legal foreigners from 29,731,000 to 38,431,000 payment credits.
- For the action of access to the French nationality it passes in 2017 from 945 600 credits of payment to 1 069 222 in 2018.
- Accompanying refugee action: 26,725,400 to 43,160,100. This action knows a strong increase.
- Action to support the treatment plan for migrant workers' homes remains unchanged: 8,538,000.

### **4) Other instruments and needs.**

#### **4.1) Public and private funds.**



Regarding the financing of refugee rights and their integration, there are European funds, financing projects according to the multiannual program of the European Union. These funds are:

- Asylum Fund,
- Migration and Integration
- Internal Security Fund
- European Fund for External Borders
- European Fund for Return
- European Refugee Fund
- European Integration Fund

On national level integration and immigration policies are financed by the public budget. But there are also regional funds and grants permitting implementing projects to better integrate refugees into the French socio-professional life.

#### **4. 2) Refugee law actors.**

- ***Governmental actors.***

Created by the law of July 25, 1952, the **OFPRA** (French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons) has for mission to recognize the quality of refugee, to grant the benefit of the subsidiary protection or to recognize the quality of stateless persons who fulfill the conditions. It is in charge of legal and administrative protection of refugees and stateless persons as well as the beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

The **CNDA** (National Court of Asylum) is a specialized administrative court, which is responsible for adjudication on the appeals filed against OFPRA's decisions rejecting asylum applications. It is placed under the authority of a member of the Council of State, appointed by the Vice-President of the Council of State. Created, like the OFPRA, by the law of July 25th, 1952, this jurisdiction was deeply reformed from 2008 being administratively and budgetarily attached to the Council of State, benefiting from the appointment of permanent magistrates.

Asylum policy is also conducted with the support of the **French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)**. This public establishment, under the supervision of the ministry, was created in 2009, starting from the ANAEM, adding to the competences of this agency (the main one concerns the integration of newcomers and in particular the signature of the contract of reception and integration) other agencies competences which is the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunity (in the field of language training). Regarding asylum, the OFII coordinates the management of the national accommodation system in reception centers for asylum seekers (CADA) and develops its activity in terms of reception and support of asylum seekers.

**The French delegation of UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)** participates in OFPRA's Board meetings and is represented in the CNDA's collegiate judging panels. The Asylum Service also collaborates with the French delegation of UNHCR on the application of the right to asylum and the implementation of a number of asylum programs, including the Framework Agreement on resettlement - signed in February 2008 between the French Government and UNHCR and under which France undertakes to review each year 100 files of resettlement applications submitted by UNHCR.

**The International Organization for Migration (IOM)** also participates in the working group mentioned above, since it is entrusted, by an agreement concluded with the OFII, to prepare the travel of the persons selected for the resettlement or the program hospitality in France for the Iraqis in terms of equipment (medical examinations, booking of plane tickets). It also ensures, before the departure, a session of cultural orientation intended to explain to the concerned people the conditions of their reception and their life in France.

- ***Civil society actors.***

The French asylum system also relies on associative partners (the most important of which are France Terre d'asile, Forum Réfugiés, Coallia) and the ADOMA mixed economy society.

They are responsible for the management of CADAs and reception and support platforms. Some of these associations, but also other non-governmental organizations active in the field of asylum, have an important role and regularly question the ministry on issues of implementation of the right of asylum.

In addition, French trade unions like the CGT, also work for the integration of migrants into the labor market. This is part of the strong mobilization of civil society that often results in creation of new associations or movements, such as the Movement Against Hate.

## **5) Opening on the future**

### **5.1) Annual performance project for integration and access to French nationality (2018)**

The policy of the President of the Republic of France is inclusive and aims to integrate refugees and naturalized French citizens in French society. In this perspective, the government's action plan "guaranteeing the right to asylum, better controlling migration flows" of 12 July 2017, which provides for new measures in the context of the reception and integration policy, has been developed in particular:

- a reinforcement of the linguistic trainings dispensed to the newly arrived foreigners. In 2018, this increase will take the form of setting up a maximum of 20% overtime in relation to existing packages. If necessary, for trainees who do not meet the A1 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) at the end of the initial training, the setting up of a specific preliminary module for foreigners with little or no education in the country of origin, and specific modules focusing on economic integration and social will be decided;

- the appointment of an interministerial delegate for the integration of refugees. He will be in charge of coordinating the arrival in France of the resettlers and organizing this reception in good conditions. He will coordinate the entry of refugees into housing
- the appointment of a parliamentarian on mission, to lead the consultation around the reorientations
- facilitated access to employment, especially for isolated major refugees under the age of 25. The combination of training and accommodation will be developed following the example of the "1000 professional integration pathway for beneficiaries of international protection", combining accommodation, training and access to employment, in partnership with Pôle Emploi and "missions locale" ("Resume writing" Good Practice as an example).
- mobilization of housing to ensure the reception of beneficiaries of international protection at the national level
- creation of 5,000 additional places in temporary accommodation center (CPH) by the end of 2019.

## **5.2) Draft law on asylum and immigration**

On the one hand, the current government's policy favors the integration of refugees and naturalized French nationals, but we must not forget that the government has also decided to strengthen the laws in place for newcomers (see Appendix 1).

This creates disparities in public opinion in France and is one of the most controversial topics of the moment.

## Chapter 2 : Good Practices

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Citizenship and French Culture Workshops</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Rémi Schommers</p> <p><b><i>Volunteer at AMSED</i></b></p> <p>ARSEA (Association Régionale Spécialisé d'action sociale d'Éducation et d'Animation) - Château d'Angleterre</p> <p>7 Place de l'Esplanade 67000 Strasbourg</p> <p>06 15 74 10 42</p> <p>remi.amsed@hotmail.fr</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Citizenship workshops focus on integrating young refugees into our society, giving them the codes and values they need to communicate, interact and live in the most comfortable way. Thus, the fields of intervention are as much social as educational.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>This Good Practice does not require funding, it is a voluntary action between two associations (AMSED and ARSEA)</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : these workshops are meeting certain needs expressed by the young refugees themselves, referring to their integration into our society.</li> <li>• Methods : a 2h workshop every 2 weeks (the frequency of the workshops is likely to increase in the weeks to come)</li> <li>• Activities : workshops on French culture: French geography, cultural diversity of the country, how to express oneself in front of a stranger, traffic laws, etc</li> <li>• Time duration : 2 hours every 2 weeks as long as the demand exist</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : 2 AMSED volunteers, 2 ARSEA educators, 5 to 6 young refugees from the association</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>An audience of young refugees who arrived in Strasbourg a few months ago. The group selected to attend the workshops is composed mainly of young people with sufficient language skills to be able to speak a minimum in French to facilitate the understanding and the rhythm of the workshops.</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p>



<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	The young refugees with whom we are setting up these workshops come from countries like Chad or Guinea Conakry. Their daily operation are very different from ours. These workshops are not intended to change and educate young people but to give them tools and skills to be able to cope in their daily lives, understand the society that welcomes them and be as independent as possible, either in their personal lives or in search of jobs.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	These workshops are innovative insofar as they are part of a cooperation between two associations. These volunteer actions allow the setting up of informally-taught workshops, debates, games or scenarios. Indeed, these meetings are also an opportunity to build links between refugees and volunteers. The mistrust of French society towards refugees is growing, and it is likely that these young people have been or will be confronted with situations of racism or disregard for their situations. We are aware of these behaviors and our workshops will also prevent them that these acts exist in France, hence the need to give them the tools to respond to this.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	This Good Practice was put in place recently, we do not have enough information on results.
<b>Efficiency</b>	This Good Practice was put in place recently, we do not have enough information on results.
<b>Impact</b>	We are thinking about activities where young refugees can be part of an intercultural, multi-social group of young people (refugees, young people in difficulty, students, young active ...) where everyone can bring their experience and skills to the other. The know-how and living together are objectives that can have a great impact on a society which.
<b>Sustainability</b>	This good practice is transposable to other target groups for example with people excluded from society. This Good Practice was built with the ARSEA association on real needs of their protege.
<b>Gender approche</b>	There is no gender approach, but if a need for it will be detected, we will take it in account and adjust.

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Artistic Workshops</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Andréa Negrea  <b>Social Mediator</b>          City of Strasbourg and AMSED          17 rue de Boston          67000 Strasbourg          0981907167          andrea.amsed@gmail.com</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Sociocultural dimension</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>There is a public funding given by the city of Strasbourg.</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : Social inclusion of the target group through cultural workshops</li> <li>• Methods : Meetings in a defined place (always the same) once per week.</li> <li>• Activities : singing, picturing workshops. Theater plays. Circus.</li> <li>• Time duration : hour or hour and a half per meeting.</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : 2 animators and participants (4 to 10 depending on disponibilities).</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>young Roma girls</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p> <p>A better organisation with a suitable place for workshops would be appreciable. Making adults participate in workshop would also be interesting and important for the inclusion.</p>

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	This is very relevant because it allows the target group to socialise and see something else than school and home.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	Is not innovative, but as the situation of the target group is not evolving, there is a strong need for such activities.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	At the beginning we faced a difficulty to find a place for our workshops, but a place was proposed by a future partner.
<b>Efficiency</b>	There is no way to put in place interesting workshops with less means, as there is already minimum means for these workshops.
<b>Impact</b>	The Good Practice has an impact on social integration insofar as it distracts the target group from their daily problems. They are afterwards able to handle their problems in a different way.
<b>Sustainability</b>	The Good Practice is transferable to other target groups as for example refugees. The city of Strasbourg and another association are partners in this project, which makes it sustainable.
<b>Gender approche</b>	No gender approach as everyone is accepted, but girls are more interested in this project.

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Language lessons</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Abrecht Joany</p> <p><b><i>Volunteer</i></b></p> <p>Caritas - Arc en ciel</p> <p>17 rue de Boston</p> <p>67000 Strasbourg</p> <p>0671801184</p> <p>abrecht.joany@hotmail.fr</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Informal educational field, to learn basic communication skills.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>No funding needed, as an association dispenses those lessons. These associations use volunteers for their needs. Sometimes donations may occur (books, cash).</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : Help the socio-professional integration of allophones</li> <li>• Methods : Learning current vocabulary, then grammar lessons. Oral and writing communication tools.</li> <li>• Activities : French lessons, communication between the participants, creation of drawn strips.</li> <li>• Time duration : Depending on disponibilities and needs of students.</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : individual lessons or group lessons depending on the demand.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>Adult allophones, in need for language skills.</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p> <p>It is important to communicate more about this project to have more volunteers, as the demand is stronger than the offer. Organise something stable like a program with different levels (each one being a good practice like resume writing etc). The basis for this would be language lessons.</p>

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	Communication is the basis for a beginning of inclusion. To communicate people need language skills. Language lessons are essential for good integration.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	Creation of drawn strips may bring a bit of innovation in the usual way of functioning. Lack of language skills are a source of daily suffering of students, it is important to face this existing need.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	There is no enough volunteers for the existing demand. Some cultural aspect may come into account during lessons. Those who take lessons are motivated.
<b>Efficiency</b>	It is important to adapt the lesson to the demand, be aware of the students needs, history etc. Adapting the lesson to the needs of the student is important for obtaining quick results.
<b>Impact</b>	As soon as a person can express oneself integration may begin, as language is an essential skill for it.
<b>Sustainability</b>	This may be adapted to every context in which language mastery is important to any progress.
<b>Gender approche</b>	There is no gender approach, but it is important to note that in some cultures it is more likely for a man or a woman to begin language classes.



<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Digital house specific training courses in computer and digital training</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Jamila Boussetta  <b><i>Project officer</i></b>          AMSED          17 rue de Boston          67000 Strasbourg          0388849009          jamilaboussetta.amsed@gmail.com</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Social inclusion and professional integration</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>Private foundation, the Eurométropole, own funding of the association.</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective :       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Introduce people who have little or no command of French to the basic command of office and internet tools from collective computer initiation workshops.</li> <li>○ Support these people so that they become autonomous, take confidence in themselves, use digital techniques, methods and tools to acquire and / or enhance their computer and digital skills.</li> <li>○ Reintegrate socially, economically and sustainably these people through professional digital training.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Methods : Specific training course for computer workshops in the form of an intensive session (from 20 to 25 hours)</li> <li>• Activities : The most requested topics in line with the target audience are the following:       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The computer (components, grip ...)</li> <li>○ Word Processing (Open Office, Word, Drafting, Layout)</li> <li>○ The resume (functions, construction, practical workshop, do's and don'ts)</li> <li>○ Cover letter (templates, practical workshop, do's and don'ts)</li> <li>○ Email (interface, creating a Gmail account)</li> <li>○ Apply via mailbox</li> <li>○ Browse the Internet and essential sites (CAF, AMELI, download, Print and fill online documents on sites ...)</li> <li>○ Pôle Emploi website (use, update, features, registration...)</li> <li>○ Online CV (Employment Center)</li> <li>○ Apply online</li> <li>○ Internet searches for his professional project</li> <li>○ Use tablet / smartphone for job searches and social needs</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Time duration : One year project (2 or 3 workshops per week)</li> </ul>

- Number of people involved in action : 2 employees, interns and volunteers.

**Target group :**

People with little or no command of French and from a french lessons training course followed in partner structures or associations (Pôle Emploi, CSC koenigshoffen and Cronenbourg, CIR, L'Escale, Plurielles).

People of migrant origin, newly arrived, refugees.

**Web Page :****Additional comments :**

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>The language difficulties are a real handicap for this audience leading to a social and professional confinement and making them dependent on others on a daily basis. The recommendation of a specific comprehensive training via language lessons (set up by the partner structures) and computer courses (by AMSED) <b>simultaneously</b> is beneficial since it promotes the social and professional integration of these marginalized people.</p>
<b>Innovativeness</b>	<p>It is a non-existent GP in Strasbourg that works for the equal opportunities and autonomy of the most disadvantaged, marginalized society by the difficulties of a sociolinguistic order. Demand is strong both with our partners and the target audience. In this case, the advantage of this specific course in the form of intensive sessions of workshops mobilizes both a trainer Employment and ICT but also other employees who speak just several foreign languages (Arabic, Russian-speaking, German-speaking, Turkish-speaking) thus facilitating the smooth running of learning.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>This GP is happening within AMSED. The advantage of doing the specific workshops in our structure forces these very isolated people to move and thus get out of their daily isolation and learn to become independent. 63 people have been welcomed to date in this project. (100 / year are planned)</p>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>The difficulties encountered essentially boil down to attendance at the workshops of certain participants, but also although Amsed has a multi-lingual team, it is difficult to satisfy all beneficiaries coming from all over the world. The GP was facilitated by the existence of an already established language lessons group which ensures a certain homogeneity of participants in the specific course. It could be possible to have less means, but only if there is more volunteers.</p>

<b><i>Impact</i></b>	<p>This GP aims to promote and put in place a dynamic of local development, links of solidarity and socio-professional inclusion of the target audience. It works for the equal opportunities and autonomy of the most disadvantaged and isolated and now offers the various partner structures (CSC, associations ...) a specific component giving the possibility of benefiting actions to a larger number of beneficiaries and touch the poor.</p> <p>The impact of the project has more than favorable effects on the improvement of the living conditions and the raising of the level of qualifications of these people a real device facilitating and promoting the social and professional integration.</p>
<b><i>Sustainability</i></b>	<p>This GP is adaptable for a wider audience, regardless of age group since the digital divide affects a large number of people. This GP can be modulated because it takes into account the social context of the intended audience.</p> <p>The target audience was mobilized thanks to the active participation of local partner organizations that have a regular french lessons audience. We have formed different groups with them to follow these intensive sessions that take place within our structure.</p>
<b><i>Gender approche</i></b>	<p>No gender approach</p>

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Public Writer</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Ahmat Zakaria</p> <p><b><i>Public writer</i></b></p> <p>AMSED</p> <p>17 rue de Boston</p> <p>67000 Strasbourg</p> <p>0981907167</p> <p>ahmat.amsed@gmail.com</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Access to rights of different groups of bénéficiaries.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>Public funding for the city of Strasbourg and CBET as national funding.</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : drafting of official documents on behalf of the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Methods : meetings between the beneficiaries and the public writer, during which the public writer helps the beneficiary in the needed fields.</li> <li>• Activities : drafting of official documents, explaining their rights to the beneficiaries, accompaniment, mediation with some administrations if needed.</li> <li>• Time duration : takes usually one hour per meeting, approximately 20 meeting per week.</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : a public writer and a beneficiary.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>Public in difficulty, which can not manage alone</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p> <p>There is generally lack of language skills, people are dependent on the administratif level on public writers or their entourage. Strong need for a better language mastery for the beneficiaries.</p>

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	Access to the rights of disadvantaged groups is important, because often they are not aware of their rights, or if they are, they can't claim for them because of their insufficient language skills.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	There is at least 10 public writers in Strasbourg, but this one is proposing a wider range of services. There is a real need for this service, because the demand is growing nowadays.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Very efficient, as permits the target group to access their rights defined by French law. Demand is growing faster than the offer, that may be a limit in a bit of time.
<b>Efficiency</b>	This Good Practice is efficient as it answers the existing demand with minimal means. Usually associations are doing it free of charge. Better means would be necessary to make this Good Practice even more effective (demand growing and resources are not following).
<b>Impact</b>	Helps to overcome difficulties with administration, which is a first step towards integration and autonomy
<b>Sustainability</b>	This Good Practice may be adapted to every target group having difficulties with the local language, or dyslexic, isolated, dependent etc.
<b>Gender approche</b>	No gender approach.

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Digital literacy through mobile group workshops in ZUS neighborhoods (Sensitive Urban Areas)</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Jamila Boussetta  <b>Project officer</b>            AMSED            17 rue de Boston            67000 Strasbourg            0388849009</p>
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**Field :**

Socio-professional integration field.

**Funding :**

Private foundation, the Eurométropole, own funding of the association. Private or public foundings.

**Description of the Good Practice :**

- Objective :
  - Introduce 100 women per year to the basic command of office automation tools and the internet via 30 sessions of itinerant collective workshops of initiation and improvement within the districts of Strasbourg.
  - Support 200 women / year so that they become self-reliant, gain self-confidence, use numerical techniques, methods and numerical tools of job search to value their experiences and succeed their return to employment
  - Economic and sustainable reintegration of 30 of these women per year through daily support of concrete support in the job search and professional digital training.
  - Make them multipliers and factors of cohesion and change towards better living together and the disappearance of discrimination
- Methods : Comprehensive training course through itinerant collective workshops and individualized support centers.
- Activities :
  - Introductory and advanced workshops in the form of "itinerant" drills through tours in sensitive neighborhoods.
  - Two-week intervals to allow free access to computer equipment and daily hotlines.
  - Individual support and accompaniment
- Time duration : 2 years duration
- Number of people involved in action : 2 employees, interns and volunteers.



**Target group :**

Isolated and marginalized women of all age groups, most of whom live in disadvantaged neighborhoods of Strasbourg, low-skilled, long-term unemployed, encountering difficulties in professional and social integration (migrant women, newcomers, single mothers or victims of violence living in shelters, women with disabilities ...), and not mastering at all or wanting to improve Internet and office-tick tools. This GP will soon be enlarged to everyone, without gender distinction.

**Web Page :****Additional comments :**

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>This action opens up to a mobile and itinerant part of the project through tours in "sensitive" neighborhoods. Our intention is to make this project accessible to a maximum of women (women of migrant origin, newcomers, refugees, homemakers, isolated, victims of violence, jobseekers or inactive ...) also targeting those with reduced mobility (women who can not move, those who have the status of "disabled workers"). Also, the project tends to create a second level of improvement in order to perpetuate it in the long term.</p>
<b>Innovativeness</b>	<p>Today, the demands of the job market, which is increasingly selective, require a better mastery of new technologies (NICT) because these technologies are indispensable tools in the job search. Thus, in a context where digital takes a prominent place in the socio-professional world and where the dematerialization of administrative procedures is more and more recurrent, the digital handicap of the public we are aiming for, namely women, is very real representing therefore a real brake on their socio-professional integration. It is therefore a project that works for equal opportunities and autonomy for the most disadvantaged women, a non-existent mechanism in Strasbourg.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>Until now, no less than 27 workshops have been conducted in which 96 women experiencing inequalities have participated as part of their socio-professional integration path. With the help of educational and methodological tools, they have been able to develop skills that are evidenced by evaluation sheets and a certificate of participation.</p> <p>On the other hand, individual support services in the search for sustainable employment are held daily by appointment. These permanences that we propose within our structure for the moment are added in complementarity to the collective workshops. They allow a regular and more personalized follow-up. In these hotlines, we identify the needs and the professional project of the participants.</p> <p>We also support them in the development and individualized support for the use of computers, the online search for job offers, the creation of online tools and the writing of tools such as cover letters via hotlines.</p> <p>Thus, we currently have 96 women beneficiaries of the project, of which 44 have participated for the moment in itinerant collective workshops, 29 women have benefited from individualized support and 23 have participated in both actions (workshops and support).</p>

	<p>To date, we have 20 women in the cleaning, personal care, catering, sales and early childhood sectors.</p>
<p><b>Efficiency</b></p>	<p>The difficulties encountered are summarized by the linguistic difficulties, the heterogeneity of the groups, the attendance at the workshops of some participants.</p> <p>This was a nonexistent device in the sector that has created a real enthusiasm among local partners and beneficiaries. A project that responds to real needs and lifts the many obstacles related to the digital divide. Less means could affect the whole project.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>This GP aims to promote and put in place a dynamic of local development, links of solidarity and socio-professional inclusion of the target audience. It works for the equal opportunities and autonomy of the most disadvantaged and isolated women and now offers the various partner structures (CSC, associations ...) a mobile and itinerant part giving the opportunity to benefit from the actions to a greater number of female beneficiaries through the proximity action that results.</p> <p>The impact of the project has more than favorable effects on the improvement of living conditions and the raising of the level of qualifications of disadvantaged women as it is a unique, promising and innovative device; a real stepping stone in their socio-professional integration.</p>

<b><i>Sustainability</i></b>	We can adapt this project for a wider audience, regardless of age group since the digital divide affects a large number of people. This BP can be modulated because it takes into account the social context of the intended audience. We have several partners, helping us in realising this GP, for example by giving a place for the GP to take place.
<b><i>Gender approche</i></b>	Woman targeted more, because are usually less movable.

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Gateway and Actions for the employment of Roma people</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b>          Fatima Riahi  <b>President</b>          Les Jardins de La Montagne Verte (Gardens of Montagne Verte)          5 avenue du cimetière          67 200 Strasbourg          03 88 29 36 33          e.kayser@association-jmv.org</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>We are an insertion structure by economic activity with several working supports: market gardening, production and drying of aromatic and medicinal plants, a vegetable processing laboratory (canning factory), carpentry. All of our products are labeled organic (AB) by Ecocert.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>European, City, State and Departmental public fundings.</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : Allow people far from employment to access a job while solving the related difficulties (access to housing, health, various rights ...)</li> <li>• Methods : Work contract of 24 hours / week to put people back in the dynamics of employment, parallel socio professional support to build a long-term project, acquire additional training, solve social difficulties</li> <li>• Activities : market gardening, production and drying of aromatic and medicinal plants, a vegetable processing laboratory (canning factory), carpentry.</li> <li>• Time duration : maximum 24 months</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : thirty or so migrants</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>young migrants, Roma and on the integration project all types of migrants</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p>

<i>Template dimensions</i>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
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<b>Relevance</b>	It allows migrants to access a first job and thus learn to decrypt all the necessary codes related to the access to job.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	Innovative because it focuses on inserting people with very specific issues (elderly Roma people, young adults isolated ...) and finding adapted solutions.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	The main limit for this GP is for young migrant adults, the nature of the residence permit is adapted to their situation and it is almost impossible to change the situation. We may be restricted in our effectiveness in those cases.
<b>Efficiency</b>	There is a strong involvement of the staff and relevant partnerships, but we couldn't be efficient with less means.
<b>Impact</b>	Access to work for people who have the most difficulty accessing it. Change of outlook, overcoming stereotypes thanks to a mix of people in the workplace, partnership work. This GP constitutes a virtuous circle, work, housing, care, handicap recognition, training, language.
<b>Sustainability</b>	This GP could be adapted to every target group as long as a need is identified. This project is sustainable because of our close partnerships with the City, the State and other associations. We must also try to be less dependent on actual financing to make this project sustainable.
<b>Gender approche</b>	No gender approach

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Individual support for the creation, improvement or control of insertion tools in connection with nict in the framework of the PANTINE project (project for the appropriation of new computer and digital technologies in the context of job search)</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b></p> <p>Laura Mathiot  <b>Digital officer</b>          AMSSED          17 rue de Boston          67000 Strasbourg          03 88 84 90 09          pantine.amsed@gmail.com</p>
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**Field :**

Professional integration (job coaching for jobseekers and inactive people)

**Funding :**

ESF, CGET, Eurometropolis, own funding of the association. Most of the fundings are public, in the framework of the national operational program "Employment and Inclusion" 2014-2020

**Description of the Good Practice :**

- **Objective :**
  - Support and enhance the personal and professional assets and achievements of the target audience by reinforcing the use of new technologies through individualized support
  - Support all beneficiaries (150 / year) so that they become autonomous, gain self-confidence, make use of techniques, methods of individualized support in their job search through regular monitoring and the establishment of methodological actions to increase their chances of employability.
  - Promote beneficiary experiences through formalization and successful return to employment through support for the creation of tools and mastery of online job search methods.
- **Methods :** The aim is to involve beneficiaries in individualized support functions in the search for sustainable employment and in the creation and / or mastery of the use of insertion tools related to NICTs (resume, creating mailbox, creating Europass Resume, Youthpass, apply online, creating Pôle Emploi profile ...) and establish a mandatory regular follow-up (medium term to 3 months minimum) to guarantee the return to employment in a sustainable way.
- **Activities :** Daily appointments for job search and counseling techniques or insertion through support and individualized support for the use of computers in the context of online research for a job offer, creating tools online and writing cover letters. For each appointment, a monitoring sheet is prepared, in which the Mission Manager lists the follow-up carried out and the action plans put in place as part of this support to sustainable employment.
- **Time duration :** One year project
- **Number of people involved in action :** 3 employees and interns

**Target group :**

All job seekers enrolled at Pôle emploi (French employment center), the beneficiaries of the RSA (under minimum wage in France), the inactive (only students or civic services).

**Web Page :**

Website dedicated to the project as a whole on the amsed website ([www.amsed.fr](http://www.amsed.fr))

**Additional comments :**



<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>The relational fabric of this type of audience is often exclusively composed of people experiencing difficulties similar to theirs and the same socioprofessional confinement. The public in difficulty we welcome, representing the majority of our target audience, is far from employment and has significant gaps in online job search techniques; while digital is now unavoidable as shown by the blossoming of online job sites and the computerization of most employment-related services.</p> <p>This BP takes into account the principle of equal opportunities and non-discrimination of the low-skilled and remote from employment by offering them individualized support, adapted to their profile which often presents a proven obstacle in the return to the employment.</p>
<b>Innovativeness</b>	<p>This Good Practice is innovative because it offers a complete individualized follow-up of a tailor-made professional project which is both adapted to the real needs of the beneficiary in terms of job searches, but also meets the requirements of the the current labor market, thus enabling the target audience to be truly included in the current professional world, despite the obstacles and difficulties encountered.</p> <p>This Good Practice offers better support than a traditional follow-up within integration organizations (such as Pôle Emploi) which do not have sufficient means to follow up as fully and in the long term and adapted to this type of audience.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>In France, 49% of low-skilled people have access to a computer and Internet against 94% of graduates of the higher education (Pôle Emploi 2013). This digital divide is a powerful obstacle in the context of a job search since the acquisition of NICTs has become indispensable.</p> <p>The unemployment rate has increased by 4.7% in Alsace since 2014 (INSEE, Alsace: 9.1% unemployment at the end of 2014). In parallel today, 8/10 people find a job via the Internet. Thus, these figures are increasing among young people, people looking for long-term employment, people in precarious employment, less qualified people (often of migrant origin), especially isolated and marginalized who evolve on the margins, forgotten policies public and digital inclusion projects. It is therefore imperative that job seekers master digital job search.</p> <p>In 2017, thanks to this personalized follow-up, some thirty people have been professionally inserted, some of whom have obtained permanent contracts. More than 80 insertion tools have been created and some of our participants have benefited</p>

	<p>from an French lessons training program to complete the follow-up and overcome the language barrier.</p>
<p><b>Efficiency</b></p>	<p>The difficulties encountered are summed up by the language difficulties which do not allow to apply for certain offers although the beneficiary has the required training and skills. Also, attendance at the permanences of some beneficiaries who are content to have their own insertion tools to look for work and who do not return to appointments. Our forces are: strong partnerships, grants and a team of skilled employees. We need these means to reach our goals.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>This GP aims to promote and put in place a dynamic of local development and professional inclusion of the target audience. It works for the equal opportunities and autonomy of the most disadvantaged and isolated and proposes a follow-up in the adapted and complete duration. The impact of the project has more than favorable effects on the improvement of living conditions and the raising of the level of qualifications of the beneficiaries as it is a support system for single employment.</p>

<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>We can adapt this project for any public wanting to insert professionally since the idea of this GP is to offer a follow-up that meets a specific profile.</p> <p>The project takes into account the profiles and characteristics of the beneficiary public according to the training, support and monitoring procedures.</p> <p>Thus, social status, origins or level of qualifications are not restricted; which makes this GP a unique and innovative device.</p> <p>We are in a tight partnership with some other social actors as for example : emergency shelters for women in difficulty, associations and socio-cultural centers working in working-class neighborhoods....</p>
<b>Gender approche</b>	<p>No gender approach.</p>

<b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b>  Job sponsorship	<b><u>Contact :</u></b>  GAUVIN Sylviane <i><b>Insertion officer</b></i> AMSED Strasbourg 17 rue Boston 67000 Strasbourg pbe.amsed@gmail.com
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<b><u>Field :</u></b>  The Good Practice tends to help individuals integrate the labor market thanks to a sponsorship put in place between a sponsor and a sponsored person.
<b><u>Funding :</u></b> City of Strasbourg, General Council of Bas-Rhin, CSET, ASP, FSE. All of those fundings are public ones.

**Description of the Good Practice :**

- Objective : accompany refugees or people in difficulties in finding a job and insertion in the labor market.
- Methods : discussions during appointments on a regular basis.
- Activities : accompaniment, job hunting, resume and motivation letter writing, interview simulation.
- Time duration : 30 to 45 minutes
- Number of people involved in action : once at a time. Today 80 persons are experimenting the Good Practice

**Target group :**

Every person in search for a job. The only demand is to have legal authorisation to work.

**Web Page :****Additional comments :**

The main strong point is the amount of motivated sponsors volunteers. The weak point is that they are likely to leave the sponsorship program.  
A recommendation : organise reunions between sponsors on a regular basis.

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	Often sponsored people are refugees, qualified workforce, but giving their language or insertion difficulties, they can't find a suitable job. This Good Practice makes them feel supported by someone and gives them motivation in finding a job.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	This is not innovative, but very necessary, as human contact and support is essential to good social inclusion.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Sponsors are already working and have experience in labor market which makes their intervention effective and suitable for sponsored ones. The fact that the system is based on a voluntary basis makes difficult to find new sponsors and motivate people to participate in this program.
<b>Efficiency</b>	The fact that each sponsored has its own sponsor facilitates communication between them, which permits to find a job suitable for the sponsored faster. It is important to keep the means in place for a good functioning of the Good Practice.
<b>Impact</b>	The impact of this Good Practice is important, as a better knowledge and a better communication between individuals leads to an efficient insertion in society.
<b>Sustainability</b>	This Good Practice may be adapted to every target group in any context, as long as volunteers are willing to help. Partnerships with as much people as possible is necessary for the good development of this system.
<b>Gender approche</b>	There is no gender approach, as everyone may beneficiate prof this program.

<b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b>	<b><u>Contact :</u></b>
Resume writing	BOUNFOUR LOBNA <i>Insertion Officer at Pôle Emploi</i> 13 RUE DU MAQUIS 67100 STRASBOURG 0646672525 lobna.bounfour@laposte.net

<b><u>Field :</u></b>
The Good Practice is used during accompaniment of young adults towards labour and social inclusion.
<b><u>Funding :</u></b>
No funding required. Public organisations and associations are in charge of it.
<b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : to prove that, without a diploma each person possesses knowledge and competences.</li> <li>• Methods : make an inventory of every experience the concerned person had in his/her life (professional domain, personal experience...)</li> <li>• Activities : making a resume from all referenced experiences, by stressing out each competence and knowledge.</li> <li>• Time duration : hour and a half approximately.</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : Better to do it individually, but possible to have a group of maximum 5 people.</li> </ul>
<b><u>Target group :</u></b>
Young people in difficulties (migrants, refugees, french with migrants background, etc.) with social and labor inclusion.
<b><u>Web Page :</u></b>
<b><u>Additional comments :</u></b>

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>It is very important, no matter the target group, to appreciate every past experience. It gives possibility to select things people appreciated doing, and gives an indication on what we would like to do.</p> <p>This Good Practice gives opportunity to work on ourselves and helps in developing self confidence.</p>
<b>Innovativeness</b>	<p>It is not innovative, but very necessary in everyday life.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>The main limit for this Good Practice is the time limit, as there is a lot of demands.</p>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>The Good Practice is efficient, as a minimal material is needed. Still the person helped need to have an access to internet during the time of the resume writing.</p>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>The impact is maximal, as a good resume may open doors in the competitive labor market we experience nowadays.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>This Good Practice may be adapted to every target group, or any context needing a self examination for better understanding of possible choices. No alliances are needed, only a guide for a better writing experience is necessary.</p>
<b>Gender approche</b>	<p>Gender does not matter</p>



<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Young citizen initiatives for the benefit of street children EVS (european voluntary service).</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b>          Sonia Degroote  <i><b>European project manager</b></i>          AMSED          17 rue de Boston          67000 Strasbourg          09 81 91 71 67          network@amsed.fr</p>
<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Youth work field. EVS program, sending volunteers from France to a partner organisation in Morocco.</p>	
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>The EuroMetropole of Strasbourg is the institution supporting this project, but there are cofunders such as Mobility of Individuals for Education and Training - Youth Mobility. Erasmus Agency + France.</p>	
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : this project aims to: promote and consolidate solidarity actions among disadvantaged social strata and enable the inclusion of young people in economic, social and cultural development; To develop the values of participatory citizenship and to disseminate values relating to human rights</li> <li>• Methods : The methodology used in this project and the activities was based on the methods of non-formal education and the experimental approach based on experiences of participants as learners and resources.</li> <li>• Activities : Preparation and training of young volunteers on projects, exchanges between volunteers and ESD (Moroccan partner) members on related topics, artistic animations, workshop to create a vegetable, meeting of local associations</li> <li>• Time duration : one year project</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : 10 people (AMSED employees, trained volunteers; AMSED volunteers; local associations; professionals in socio-professional integration, refugee association centers and social workers).</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>Young people between the ages of 18 and 30, mostly from immigrant (migrants, refugees, french with migrants background) and sensitive neighborhoods in Strasbourg, notably Meinau and Cronenbourg</p>	
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p>	

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	This project was born from strong interest and motivation from young people with fewer opportunities and mostly from immigration backgrounds, to participate in an EVS group to acquire new skills and to get closer to the job market or remobilize in a training course.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	It is innovative because it created, aimed at inclusive growth that reduces the distances between young people and the socio-educational and professional world. Thanks to the impact of non-formal education on the development of young people. Throughout this GP, participants discovered and improved their professional and socio-educational skills, enabling them to implement initiatives and integrate more into civilian life. While implementing and mobilizing various stakeholders (local authorities in the context of decentralized cooperation, elected representatives, local mission, employment pole, refugee associations or working in QPV, CIO, high schools and formal education..).
<b>Effectiveness</b>	In a “learning by doing” approach, this EVS project provided the participants with cross-curricular competencies but mainly improved their level of qualification since they were actively involved in the activities of the host association, taking part in the preparation of their project, proposing their ideas, setting up and evaluating the activities, all of which made them members of the team. The GP helped to the development of the capacities and competencies of immigrant youth with fewer opportunities by encouraging their citizenship and solidarity in the fight against these scourges. This in order to achieve a more inclusive society and to contribute to the social cohesion of these young people on their return. The young volunteers develop their spirit of initiative and their skills and creativity by proposing various activities using artistic and cultural supports. Activities have sparked exchange, sharing of ideas and raised awareness around the themes of active citizenship, the fight against poverty, marginalization and the exclusion of people.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Implementing this kind of projects with less means would be difficult, because they already are at the minimum.

<b>Impact</b>	<p>Thus, as regards to the results, volunteers who were unemployed or out of school prior to EVS, entered professionally a few months after their return, either by finding employment, training or having resumed studies. The skills acquired during this SVE have enabled them to regain self-confidence, to value their profile and to find their way towards their employability and their deeper inclusion in society.</p> <p>In concrete terms, the impacts of the project on young volunteers are: capacity building, mutual understanding between young people from different migrant backgrounds, inter recognition, tolerance and respect for cultural diversity, increase their employability; social, personal, and professional development. The exchange of ideas and good practices with young migrants was also a significant factor in the impact of the project. The return of the volunteers and the regular discussions with the volunteers during the EVS has allowed AMSED to develop its knowledge of the reality of immigrant and disadvantaged youth people on the marginalization of some of them, which today brings the association to develop future projects on the theme of migrants and refugees, with the help of these volunteers.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>It is a sustainable good practice because it is innovative, it implements young refugees and disfavored migrants. In this regard, we think that the diversification of the recruitment of people of immigrant origin through our various projects, notably SVE, must be facilitated and developed voluntarily in other socio-educational sectors, in civil society organizations, and public and private services. On this subject, the project underlined the importance of the role of mobility in implementing initiatives to promote such integration and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. More generally, we think that by this type of project, youth association have an important role to play, alongside public institutions, in order to ensure that interculturality is the form of cultural development initiated during a mobility project.</p>
<b>Gender approche</b>	<p>No gender approach</p>

<p><b><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <p>Horizon 68</p>	<p><b><u>Contact :</u></b>          Anne-Gaëlle Wurth  <b><i>Project manager</i></b>          Sémaphore MSA Association          7-9 rue du Moulin          68100 Mulhouse          0389663313          contact@crij-alsace.fr</p>
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<p><b><u>Field :</u></b></p> <p>Socio-professional accompaniment, local mission.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding :</u></b></p> <p>Various financing over several years: European funds, Regional Council (for training), State, DRJSCS among others.</p>
<p><b><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective : Socio-professional accompaniment of young migrants</li> <li>• Methods : Willingness of the structure, with a network of partners. Personalized support by an advisor via specific appointments, integration phase (administrative and linguistic procedures, definition of the professional project) and insertion phase (access to employment).</li> <li>• Activities : Enhanced socio-professional accompaniment of young migrants, specific job search workshops (coaching at work without the pen), women's speaking group, specific orientation workshops ("Azimut sans la plume"), intercultural breakfast.</li> <li>• Time duration : from 1997 until the end of funding in 2015</li> <li>• Number of people involved in action : On average 2 local mission counselors + facilitators from the collective workshops.</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Target group :</u></b></p> <p>Young migrants between the ages of 16 and 25, who have been in France for less than 5 years and live in the M2A territory.</p>
<p><b><u>Web Page :</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Additional comments :</u></b></p>

<b>Template dimensions</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<b>Relevance</b>	Adaptation of local mission follow-up to a specific and varied audience, responsive support, adaptability of monitoring, network of partners. This is not in itself a "creation" of follow-up but rather the adaptation of a classical follow-up to a specific audience.
<b>Innovativeness</b>	It is no longer innovative today, but it was at the time of its creation. This device was born following a study commissioned by the Social Service of Aid to the Emigrants. The GP does not take in account recent social evolutions since the device no longer exists since 2015, due to lack of funding. But it has always had to adapt.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	This project had known an average, access to 150 courses per year, between 50 and 150 accesses to employment per year. This action has made it possible not to stigmatize newcomers because of their language difficulties, but to support them through specific actions (french language lessons/ training for professional purposes - with internships in companies) to enable them to join at most quickly the common law. We have some examples of young people who arrived not speaking French and who are now graduates and in employment.
<b>Efficiency</b>	We can not talk about efficiency because we do not have means for this project anymore.
<b>Impact</b>	Integration of refugees facilitated by a specific follow-up and partnership (Horizon 68 is a unique "gateway" to link with different partners).
<b>Sustainability</b>	We had lots of partners for this project when it was put in place. It is transferable to different target groups and may be adapted to their specific needs.
<b>Gender approche</b>	No gender approach

### **Chapter 3 : Conclusions**

We decided to choose the target audience of migrants coming from outside the EU and seeking asylum in Europe. These people are currently in a precarious situation and are the subject of many discussions within their host society. The migration crisis is also a current European subject, dividing societies and governments into two camps.

A common European policy is necessary, and the integration of this population is not done in the same way from one European state to another. The distribution of refugees among the European states and the quota system have direct effects on the policies of those countries. In France the times to come are not certain, because on the one hand the government wants to improve the integration of refugees, while reducing the rights of asylum seekers on the other (see Appendix 1). The integration of this population is therefore more difficult and it is vulnerable. That's why we chose to work on this target group.

## Appendix 1

The government plan announced the 12th of July 2018 “guarantee the right to asylum and better control of migratory flows” intends to :

### **A. Accelerate the processing of asylum applications and improve refugee reception conditions.**

#### *a. Provisions for the protection of persons.*

- The duration of the first "subsidiary protection" and "stateless person" residence permit will be increased from 1 year to 4 years.
- Facilitate the issuance of a 10-year card to the family members of a minor refugee and extend it to his/her siblings.

#### *b. Provisions related to the asylum procedure.*

- Deadlines for filing asylum applications will change from 120 to 90 days.
- The notification of the decision of the OFPRA will be made by any means and the convocation will be facilitated by making opposable the language declared in prefecture.
- Deadline for appeal to the National Court of Asylum (CNDA) will change from 1 month to 15 days.
- The appeal may be made by video hearing.
- The appeal will no longer be automatically suspensive, this will be decided on a case by case basis.
- The decision of the CNDA will take effect from the reading and not from the notification.
- If serious convictions have been pronounced in another EU country, the OFPRA may refuse or terminate the refugee status.

#### *c. Reception of asylum seekers*



- An applicant may be oriented to a specific region of France and be required to reside there for him to benefit from material reception conditions.
- Exchange of information between the integrated reception and orientation services will be put in place.

**B. Strengthen the effectiveness and credibility of the fight against irregular immigration.**

- The regime of the prohibition of return will be specified.
- The duration of the administrative detention for verification of the right of residence will increase from 16 to 24 hours.
- Enlargement of the reasons for a decision of forced obligation to leave the territory of France and possibility of house arrest in case of voluntary departure during the time granted for the leaving. This house arrest may be accompanied by the obligation to remain at home for a period of time during the day.
- The maximum duration of administrative detention will be increased from 45 to 90 days. In some cases, it will be possible to extend this period by 15 additional days.
- The Judge of Freedoms and Detention (JLD) will have a period of 48 hours to take a decision, with possibility of use of video hearing.
- It will be possible to detain a foreigner even if an asylum application has been formed, if he/she poses a serious threat to public order.
- Provide a device allowing the prefect to appeal against the decision of the JLD without systematic release of the detainee.

**C. Improve the conditions of reception and integration of foreigners in a regular situation.**

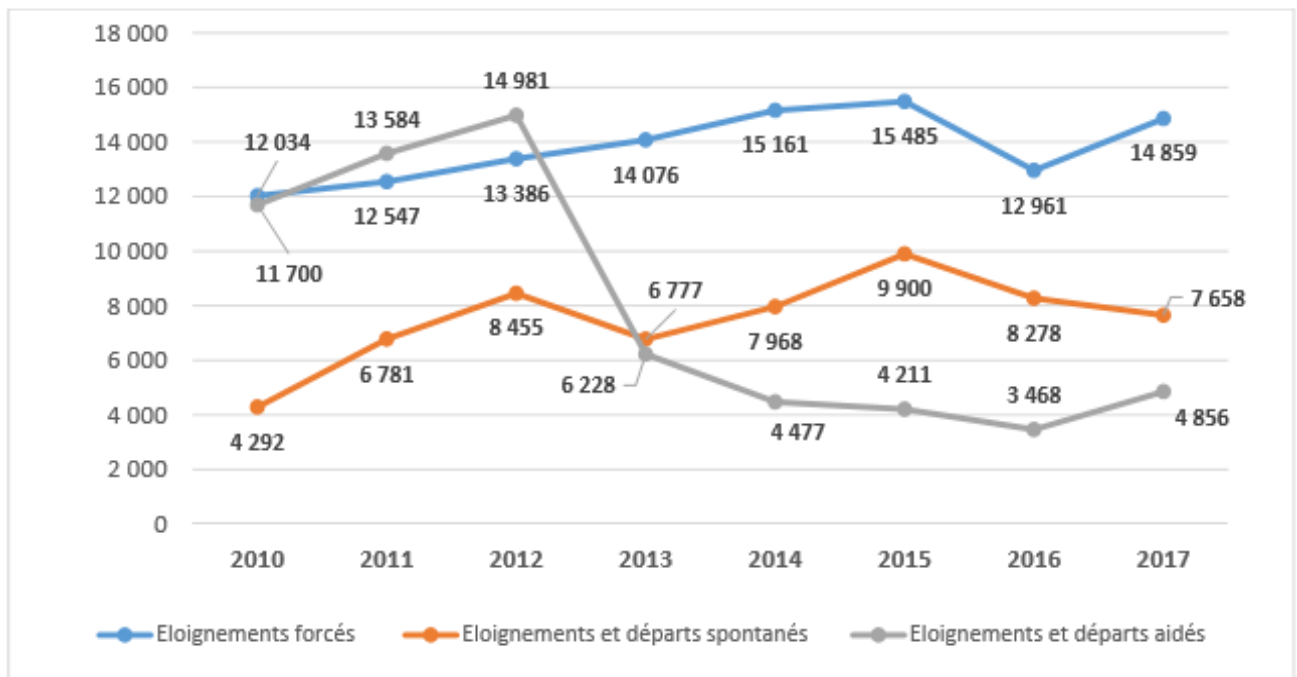
- The "talent-passport" will be extended to new categories and their beneficiaries installation in France will be facilitated through the transposition of the "student researcher" directive.
- Creation of a "health passport" for solvent patients in hospitals.
- Protective provisions on the right for residence of victims of domestic violence.
- Strengthening the provisions relating to fraudulent recognition of paternity.

- Possibility to apply for a residence permit on several bases in parallel. If the asylum application is rejected with a measure of expulsion, a new application must be subject to new circumstances.

## Appendix 2 : Indications on the number of migrants in an irregular situation in France.

The count of removals of foreigners in an irregular situation is broken down into three types of removals reflecting different methods of dealing with irregular immigration:

- Forced removals, characterized by an expulsion decision making and its enforcement by duress, grouping together the following categories: - Returns of third-country nationals outside the European Union; - readmissions of third-country nationals to the European Union; - Return of EU nationals to their countries.
- Assisted removals, characterized by the implementation of a measure of removal without constraint (thanks to a return assistance).
- Spontaneous removals, without constraint and without assistance, after a measure of remoteness, the accounting of which is necessarily partial.



Source : MI – DCPAF

## Eloignements de 2010 à 2017 (métropole, tous pays)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Evolution 2017/2016
Eloignements non aidés	retours forcés RPT*	6 401	4 015	4 136	4 656	6 515	7 039	6 539	6 903	+5,6%
	<i>dont vers les pays tiers</i>	6 374	3 992	4 127	4 650	5 675	6 311	6 166	6 596	+7,0%
	réadmissions RPT*	3 504	5 728	6 316	6 038	5 314	5 014	3 338	4 589	+37,5%
	renvois forcés RUE**	2 129	2 804	2 934	3 382	3 332	3 432	3 084	3 367	+9,2%
	<b>Total forcés</b>	<b>12 034</b>	<b>12 547</b>	<b>13 386</b>	<b>14 076</b>	<b>15 161</b>	<b>15 485</b>	<b>12 961</b>	<b>14 859</b>	<b>+14,6%</b>
	retours spontanés RPT*	3 437	5 363	6 645	5 377	4 060	2 791	2 150	1 860	-13,5%
	renvois spontanés RUE**	855	1 418	1 810	1 400	721	597	537	360	-33,0%
<b>Total spontanés</b>	<b>4 292</b>	<b>6 781</b>	<b>8 455</b>	<b>6 777</b>	<b>4 781</b>	<b>3 388</b>	<b>2 687</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>-17,4%</b>	
<b>Total éloignements non aidés</b>		<b>16 326</b>	<b>19 328</b>	<b>21 841</b>	<b>20 853</b>	<b>19 942</b>	<b>18 873</b>	<b>15 648</b>	<b>17 079</b>	<b>+9,1%</b>
Eloignements aidés	retours aidés RPT*	2 137	2 397	1 988	1 382	1 465	1 079	809	1 066	+31,8%
	renvois aidés RUE**	1 159	1 202	2 983	518	82	39	32	12	-62,5%
<b>Total éloignements aidés</b>		<b>3 296</b>	<b>3 599</b>	<b>4 971</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>+28,2%</b>
<b>Total éloignements (A)</b>		<b>19 622</b>	<b>22 927</b>	<b>26 812</b>	<b>22 753</b>	<b>21 489</b>	<b>19 991</b>	<b>16 489</b>	<b>18 157</b>	<b>+10,1%</b>
Départs volontaires aidés	départs volontaires RPT* aidés	2 422	3 923	4 269	3 329	2 710	2 950	2 504	3 734	+49,1%
	départs volontaires RUE** aidés	5 982	6 062	5 741	999	220	143	123	44	-64,2%
<b>Total départs volontaires aidés (B)</b>		<b>8 404</b>	<b>9 985</b>	<b>10 010</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>3 093</b>	<b>2 627</b>	<b>3 778</b>	<b>+43,8%</b>
Départs spontanés (C)		-	-	-	-	3 187	6 512	5 591	5 438	-2,7%
<b>Total sorties du territoire (A) + (B) + (C)</b>		<b>28 026</b>	<b>32 912</b>	<b>36 822</b>	<b>27 081</b>	<b>27 606</b>	<b>29 596</b>	<b>24 707</b>	<b>27 373</b>	<b>+10,8%</b>

Source : MI-DCPAF

\*RPT : ressortissants des pays tiers

\*\*RUE : ressortissants de l'Union européenne

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### Appendix 3

Le tableau ci-dessous présente le nombre de visas de passeports talents attribués en 2017.

		Année de délivrance
		2017
Famille de motifs	Famille de motifs détaillée	
<b>A. Economique</b>	2 - Actif non salarié	365
	3 - Scientifique*	4 307
	4 - Artiste	145
	5 - Salarié	2 991
<b>Total A. Economique</b>		<b>7 808</b>
<b>B. Familial</b>	2 - Membre de famille	4 657
<b>Total B. Familial</b>		<b>4 657</b>
<b>Total général</b>		<b>12 465</b>

Source : SDV – DSED

\* Les visas passeport talent des VLS-TS (2 459) ont été inclus dans la catégorie scientifique.