



Raphaelswerk e.V.

FRANCE: Information for refugees who are returned to France

Under the Dublin Regulation, refugees may be transferred to the EU country responsible (in most cases, the country of first entry), so that the asylum procedure is carried out there. Refugees who have already been recognised in another EU country will be returned to that country on the basis of the safe third country clause because their asylum application is not admissible in Germany.

For many refugees, their imminent return to another EU country creates great uncertainty.

Our guide is intended for advisers, voluntary support groups and people who are affected. It is supposed to show existing services and contacts. Refugees will be given information about their situation after being returned as well as addresses of organisations they may contact locally for support. However, no assessment of these organisations and services is made.

Many services offering help in France are short-term projects and not subsidised on a regular basis. At the time when the information provided herein was compiled (November 2021), there was only a small number of permanent support structures. We therefore do not claim that the list is exhaustive.

Publisher:

Raphaelswerk e. V.
Adenauerallee 41
D-20097 Hamburg
Tel.: +49 40 248442-0
Fax: +49 40 248442-39
E-mail: kontakt@raphaelswerk.de
Internet: www.raphaelswerk.de

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URL: www.Raphaelswerk.de
E-mail: kontakt@Raphaelswerk.de
Tel.: +49 40 248442-0

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Procedure after re-entry into France

Arrival at the airport

Returned persons are received by the border police (*Police de l'air et des frontières*, PAF). The border police will inform them which Prefecture (administration of a *Département*) they will be assigned to. The person concerned must travel to the Prefecture named within a certain period. There he/she must report to the Coordination Office for Asylum Seekers (*structure de premier accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*, SPADA, or: *Plateformes d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*, PADA). The Office will arrange an appointment with the Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile* GUDA) for them in order to register their application for asylum or to reopen the asylum procedure.

Only in very rare cases will the border police issue a pass (*sauf-conduit*). In most cases, the person concerned is only given a letter requesting them to report to the nearest Coordination Office SPADA. That means that they do not have any official document and therefore run the risk of being arrested if they are seized by the police when continuing their journey.

There is no financial support for travelling to the competent Prefecture.

It may also happen that the returned person is ordered to leave the country (*obligation de quitter la France*, OQTF). When you encounter problems with the police, it is very important to state clearly that you want to apply for asylum. You should only sign something that you have understood and if that document states your intention of applying for asylum.

You may lodge an appeal against the order to leave the country.

Persons whose application for asylum was rejected may be brought to a detention centre (*Centre de rétention administrative*, CRA) until they are deported to their country of origin. NGOs such as France Terre d'Asile or La Cimade offer help at the detention centres.

No special support is provided to vulnerable persons upon their return.

It may take several weeks to months until returnees are accommodated; especially single men must expect longer waiting times.

Comments on Paris:

At the Roissy Charles de Gaulle airport, the French Red Cross (*Permanence d'assistance et d'urgence humanitaire*, PAUH) provides support for arriving asylum seekers. They advise and support persons who have been released from the transit area. Returnees under the Dublin Regulation may go to this office for help. They must ask for it or call.

Comments on Lyon and Toulouse:

Returnees are not received by the border police and are not issued with any documents. It is assumed that they go to the Coordination Office for Asylum Seekers (SPADA) on their own.

Overland entry

Returned persons are usually received by the border police PAF. The border police will inform them which Prefecture they are assigned to. Returnees must travel there and report to SPADA. There an appointment with the Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile* GUDA) is arranged for them, so that they can be registered as asylum seekers. A pass is only issued by the border police in rare cases.

Persons whose asylum application was rejected can be brought to a detention centre (*Centre de rétention administrative, CRA*) until they are deported to their country of origin if no subsequent application is lodged.

What needs to be done first?

That depends on whether the person concerned left France while the asylum procedure was in progress or whether no asylum procedure had yet begun there before leaving France. Depending on the situation, different steps must be taken:

1) The person concerned had not yet lodged an application for asylum in France before his/her departure.

The person concerned lodges an asylum application immediately after his/her arrival. In so doing, they must follow the regular procedure for asylum applications as described below. Often asylum applications lodged by returnees are classified as an accelerated procedure.

2) The person concerned has already lodged an application for asylum in France and left France during the asylum procedure.

a) A decision in favour of granting the asylum application has been taken:

Protection was granted. The person concerned has resident status in France.

b) No decision has yet been taken on the asylum application:

- The asylum procedure may be closed if the asylum seeker cannot be contacted.
- Within nine months of closing the procedure, an application to reopen (*réouverture*) the procedure may be filed. To this end, the person concerned must contact the Prefecture again in order to be registered.
- If an application for reopening is filed after the period of nine months, it is treated as a subsequent application. Subsequent applications are usually handled under an accelerated procedure.
- If the French Asylum Authority (*Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides, OFPRA*) is not aware that the person concerned has left France, the authority must only be informed of the new address.

c) The asylum application was rejected:

- Rejected asylum seekers have no right of residence in France and can be deported. They may also be detained before deportation.

- Within the period stipulated (usually one month), an appeal may be lodged against the rejection. The appeal must be lodged with the National Court of Asylum (*Cour nationale du droit d'asile*, CNDA). The applicant has a right of residence in France until the Court takes a decision.
If there are new grounds for asylum or new evidence, a subsequent application for asylum may be lodged. To this end, the person concerned should contact an NGO.

3) The person concerned had already been granted protection status when he/she left France.

If their residence permit expired during their absence, the person concerned must apply to the Prefecture at the previous place of residence for an extension of the permit as soon as possible. Returnees best contact an advisory centre that can support them in this connection.

Residence status in France

- **Refugee status** (*statut de réfugié*): Residence permit (residence card, *Carte de résident*) for ten years, which may be extended.
It is possible to apply for a travel document. There is a right to family reunification, i.e. family members from the country of origin join the recognised refugee in France.
- **Subsidiary protection** (*Protection subsidiaire*): Residence permit (residence card, *Carte de séjour pluriannuelle*) for four years. After four years, a 10-year residence permit may be granted on certain conditions.
It is possible to apply for a travel document. There is a right to family reunification, i.e. family members from the country of origin join the recognised refugee in France.

Procedures under the law of residence / asylum procedures

In principle, the asylum applications lodged by returnees from other EU countries are handled in the same manner as other asylum applications. However, they may also be classified as an accelerated procedure.

Due to the multi-level registration system, access to asylum procedures is complex and there are long waiting times before asylum seekers are entitled to support. There is a risk of becoming homeless.

In principle, the procedure described here applies to both initial and subsequent applications. However, shorter periods apply to subsequent applications. Moreover, certain conditions must be met for subsequent applications. In this regard, the person concerned should contact an NGO.

1. The first step (pré-accueil):

In order to lodge an asylum application, first of all the applicant must contact a Coordination Office for Asylum Seekers (*Structure de premier accueil pour demandeurs d'asile* (SPADA) or *Plateformes d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*, PADA). These offices will make an appointment with the Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile* GUDA) for the asylum seeker.

The coordination offices are managed by the following organisations, among others:

France Terre d'Asile, Forum Réfugiés, Coallia, Croix rouge.

Addresses of SPADA:

<http://samsam.guide/carte-des-spada/>

<http://domasile.info/en/useful-adresses/#pada>

Comment on the Paris region (Île-de-France):

In the Île-de-France region, asylum seekers must make an appointment by telephone before going to SPADA. The call should be made from a mobile phone, so that the caller's location can be identified. The following information must be provided: name, date of birth, nationality, date of entering the country. The date of the appointment at the nearest SPADA is then sent by text message.

Telephone number for making appointments with SPADA in Île-de-France:

01 42 500 900 (Monday to Friday, 10 am to 3.30 pm)

The telephone number is operated by the Immigration Office OFII and the service is available in various languages.

Since the telephone lines are often extremely busy, repeated attempts are necessary and there are long waiting times. Moreover, there are costs because the telephone number is not free of charge.

2. Registration with the Central Contact Point (Guichet unique)

Subsequently, the person concerned must register with the Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile*, GUDA) of the place of residence at the agreed time. After registration, the person concerned will be given a certificate stating that an asylum application was lodged (*Attestation de demande d'asile*, ADDA, also referred to as *récépissé*). With this document, the applicant is entitled to stay legally in France. Moreover, it entitles the person concerned to claim certain social welfare benefits. The certificate is valid for a limited time and may be extended until completion of the asylum procedure if required.

Officials of the Prefectures and of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) work at the Central Contact Points.

Map of GUDA: <http://samsam.guide/carte-des-guda/>

3. Processing of asylum application by the Asylum Authority OFPRA

After registration and receipt of the certificate of asylum application, the completed asylum application must be sent to the Asylum Authority OFPRA within 21 days. In the case of subsequent applications, the application must be submitted within 8 days.

Usually, the application is completed at SPADA. It should be sent by registered letter to the following address:

OFPRA
201 rue Carnot
94136 Fontenay-sous-Bois Cedex

Subsequently, the person lodging the application will receive an invitation to an interview by OFPRA by post. The interview will take place at the above-mentioned address in Fontenay-sous-Bois. The applicant is entitled to call in an interpreter. Moreover, a legal adviser or representative of an NGO registered with OFPRA may be brought along.

In the course of the normal procedure, OFPRA will then take a decision within six months of lodging the asylum application. The six-month period may be extended by 15 months at the most (to 21 months in total).

If the asylum procedure was classified as an accelerated procedure, OFPRA will take a decision on the application within 15 days.

4. The decision

In the case of a decision in favour of the asylum application, either refugee status or subsidiary protection is granted by the Asylum Authority OFPRA.

If the asylum application is rejected, an appeal may be lodged with the National Court of Asylum (*Cour nationale du droit d'asile*, CNDA). Legal advice should be taken for such an appeal. The applicant is entitled to free legal advice.

A detailed description of the individual steps of the asylum procedure can be found on the information portal for asylum seekers, Dom'Asile (in Arabic, Bengali, English, French, Russian and Urdu): <http://domasile.info>

The person concerned should seek advice from an NGO in order to prepare the asylum application.



Competent authorities

Stage of the procedure	Competent authority	English name of the authority
Application on the border	<i>Division de l'asile à la frontière, Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)</i>	<i>Border Unit, Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)</i>
Application in the country	<i>Préfecture / Office Français de l'Immigration et l'Intégration (OFII)</i>	<i>Prefecture / French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII)</i>
Dublin procedure	<i>Préfecture</i>	<i>Prefecture</i>
Determination of refugee status	<i>Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)</i>	<i>Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)</i>
Appeal	<i>Cour nationale du droit d'asile (CNDA)</i>	<i>National Court of Asylum (CNDA)</i>
Appeal before the court of second instance	<i>Conseil d'Etat</i>	<i>Council of State</i>
Subsequent application	<i>Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)</i>	<i>Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)</i>

Source: Country Report: France; aida Asylum Information Database; 2020 Update

Contact with the French Asylum Authority:

Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA)
 201 rue Carnot
 94136 Fontenay-sous-Bois Cedex
 Tel: +33 1 58 68 10 10
www.ofpra.gouv.fr

What duties do asylum seekers have in France?

Asylum seekers are obliged:

- to remain in France until a decision on the asylum application is taken;
- not to leave the region assigned by the Immigration Authority OFII;
- to cooperate with the French authorities and keep appointments;
- to inform the Asylum Authority OFPRA of any changes of address or other important changes.

What rights do asylum seekers have in France?

As soon as an asylum application is lodged, the applicant has the right:

- to remain in France until a decision on the asylum application is taken;
- to receive financial support (*allocation pour demandeur d'asile* ADA);
- to schooling for children between 6 and 16 years of age;
- to access to health care;
- to accommodation.

In the event of any discrimination or infringement of rights, an advisory centre of an NGO should be contacted; see addresses in the annex.

Return to the country of origin

Rejected applicants for asylum may claim the return and reintegration grant of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII). They will be ordered to leave France (*obligation de quitter le territoire français*, OQTF). This order will specify the period during which one can leave the country voluntarily, usually within one month.

Further information, advice and support can be obtained from the Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII). The address of the nearest office can be checked here:

www.retourvolontaire.fr/contact

Further information on voluntary return and brief info in 18 languages:

www.retourvolontaire.fr/

Residence certificate

It is necessary to be resident in France in order to claim social welfare benefits or, for example, to open a bank account. Moreover, the residence serves as a postal address for notifications regarding the asylum procedure.

Asylum seekers who are accommodated in reception centres will receive a residence certificate (*attestation de domiciliation*) there. Asylum seekers who are not accommodated should contact the Coordination Office SPADA; often, they may use SPADA's address as a postal address.

Homeless persons can obtain a postal address from certain organisations to enable them to receive post and apply to the authorities for benefits. Organisations offering this service are called "*Centres communaux d'action sociale*" (CCAS) and "*Centres intercommunaux d'action sociale*" (CIAS). A list of such organisations is available from the town council.

Accommodation after re-entry

No special accommodation is provided for returnees under the Dublin Regulation. They are treated in the same manner as other asylum seekers in France.

As soon as the refugee has been registered by the Central Contact Point (GUDA) and has received the certificate of asylum application (*attestation de demande d'asile*), the applicant and his/her immediate family members are entitled to accommodation in a reception centre

URL: www.Raphaelswerk.de

E-mail: kontakt@Raphaelswerk.de

Tel. +49 40 248442-0

for asylum seekers (*Centre d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*, CADA) or an emergency reception centre.

The Immigration Office OFII assigns the person(s) concerned to a reception centre. In so doing, the family situation or the needs of vulnerable persons are to be taken into account, depending on availability. When registering as an asylum seeker, an offer for accommodation is made, which must be signed. If the person concerned refuses to accept the accommodation offered, he/she loses the right to financial support (*allocation pour demandeur d'asile*, ADA) and to a different kind of accommodation.

However, in practice there are not enough places. In the last few years, only about half of the asylum seekers could be accommodated. Therefore, longer waiting times must be expected during which asylum seekers are left without accommodation. During the waiting time, asylum seekers may be placed in a homeless shelter. However, this is only possible for one or just a few night(s) and the number of places is limited. Information about night shelters can be obtained by calling the emergency telephone number "115". In some places, citizens' initiatives offer accommodation in private houses as part of the programme "*Hébergement Citoyen*".

Since the number of available places in shelters is not sufficient, there is a risk of becoming homeless. Therefore, asylum seekers – also returnees under the Dublin regulation - often have to sleep in the open or in tent camps.

Even if no accommodation is provided, asylum seekers are obliged to stay in the region assigned by the Immigration Office OFII. Otherwise they may lose their entitlement to benefits forever. This can also happen when appointments with the Immigration Office are not kept. Therefore, it is possible that returnees under the Dublin Regulation are denied support and accommodation if they had already been assigned accommodation before leaving France or if they failed to keep appointments because they were absent. In that case, they should ask an NGO for support.

Further information on accommodation can be obtained from the Coordination Office for Asylum Seekers (*Structure de premier accueil pour demandeurs d'asile* (SPADA)).

If an asylum application has already been rejected in France and a subsequent application has been lodged, as a rule the applicant does not have a right to accommodation any more. If an asylum procedure is reopened, the state does not offer any accommodation, either. However, the state is obliged to continue providing accommodation for vulnerable persons. Consequently, the Immigration Office OFII should be informed if there are factors such as disability, severe illness, old age or if someone is a victim of human trafficking or violence.

Access to housing

After a decision in favour of the asylum application has been taken, beneficiaries of protection may stay in the reception centre (CADA) for another three months. This period may be extended by another three months. The reception centres assist in the search for housing. Nevertheless, beneficiaries of protection often have to leave the centres without having found a new place to stay.

Beneficiaries of protection may also be assigned to a temporary facility (*Centre provisoires d'hébergement*, CPH), where they may stay for nine months. An extension by another 3 months is possible. These centres also offer integration measures. However, there are only few places.

Anyone with a low income may file an application for social housing. To this end, the form "CERFA No. 14069 * 02" must be completed and submitted to the competent local authority.

Homeless persons can obtain a postal address from certain organisations to enable them to receive post and apply to the authorities for benefits. Organisations offering this service are called "*Centres communaux d'action sociale*" (CCAS) and "*Centres intercommunaux d'action sociale*" (CIAS). A list of such organisations is available from town councils.

Integration agreement

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection must sign an integration agreement (*Contrat d'intégration républicaine*, CIR) with the Immigration Office OFII. This agreement stipulates certain measures to promote integration: information about life in France, language instruction, careers guidance, social counselling as well as information on the French state and the French authorities.

Access to health care

During the asylum procedure, asylum seekers have access to the general health insurance (*Protection universelle maladie*, PUMA). Through this insurance, doctor's fees and hospital expenses are covered also for spouses and children.

After registration of the asylum application, the applicant registers with the local health authority (*Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie*, CPAM). To this end, the certificate of asylum application and proof of residence must be presented. The person concerned is only entitled to benefits after having lived in France for three months. The registration must be extended each year.

As long as the asylum seeker is not registered, he/she can get free treatment at the following institutions in case of emergency:

in hospitals with a health centre (*Permanence d'accès aux soins de santé*, PASS);

at organisations offering dental, ophthalmological or psychological treatment for non-insured persons;

from mother and child services (*Services de protection maternelle et infantile*, PMI), which treat and vaccinate children between the age of 0 and 6 years.

If possible, asylum seekers should take their medical records with them to enable the continuation of ongoing treatments in France.

Recognised refugees and persons who have been granted subsidiary protection are registered permanently with PUMA. They will be given an insurance card (*carte vitale*).

Access to social services

Asylum seekers receive financial support (*allocation pour demandeur d'asile*, ADA). As soon as the asylum application has been lodged, the asylum seeker may apply for financial support. The application must be submitted to the Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile*, GUDA), together with the certificate of asylum

application or the residence card (*Carte de Séjour*, RCS) containing the note "*a demandé asile*" ("has applied for asylum").

The financial assistance is paid until a decision on the asylum application is taken, i.e. until the end of the month following the decision. The amount of the assistance depends on the composition of the household and the kind of accommodation. For a single adult, it amounts to 6.80 euro per day. Asylum seekers who cannot be accommodated for lack of places receive an additional amount of 7.40 euro per day. That amount is paid through a money card that can be used to make payments in shops or on-line. It is not possible any more to use this card to withdraw cash.

The assistance is only paid if the asylum seeker has accepted the accommodation proposed by the Immigration Office OFII.

It is only paid out when the asylum application has been sent to the Asylum Authority OFPRA. The payment, especially the first instalment, may be subject to longer delays.

Asylum seekers are not entitled to family benefits or social assistance.

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are entitled to receive social welfare benefits and family benefits just like French citizens.

Subject to certain conditions, the social minimum benefit "active solidarity income" (*Revenu de solidarité active*, RSA) is paid to persons over 25 years of age who are unemployed and have few financial means. It is supposed to secure a minimum income. The amount of the benefit depends on the composition of the household. Persons under the age of 25 who have children will also receive RSA.

Information on minimum benefit, family benefits and housing allowance can be obtained from the local Family Allowance Offices (*Caisse d'allocations familiales*, CAF) (www.caf.fr).

Access to the labour market

Asylum seekers are not allowed to work straight away. They can only apply for a work permit 6 months after lodging their asylum application if the Asylum Authority OFPRA has not taken a decision on the asylum application by then (without the asylum seeker being responsible for this delay).

However, there is no unrestricted access to the labour market. A work permit is only granted for jobs where there is a labour shortage. When applying for a work permit, a job offer or employment contract must be presented.

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have unrestricted access to the labour market. For them, the same conditions as those for French citizens apply.

Unemployed refugees can register with the French employment office *Pôle emploi* and will be assisted in their job search.

It is difficult to find work because often language skills are insufficient, qualifications are not recognised or the place of residence is remote.

Access to educational institutions

For **children of asylum seekers** between the age of 6 and 16, school attendance is compulsory according to French law. Usually, the children are enrolled in regular schools at their place of residence or in large reception centres.

There are special lessons or preparatory classes for children who do not speak French well. However, there are not always enough teachers available.

For adolescents between the age of 16 and 18, school attendance is not compulsory any more. Therefore, it is often difficult for them to be enrolled in a school.

Asylum seekers may attend courses and engage in further training. However, in order to be able to undergo paid professional training, they require a work permit.

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have access to educational measures under the same conditions as French citizens.

Access to language courses/French courses

Asylum seekers who are accommodated in a CADA reception centre can attend French courses offered there.

Moreover, various NGOs, local clubs and initiatives offer French courses.

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are given free language lessons within the framework of the integration agreement (*Contrat d'intégration républicaine*, CIR) if their knowledge of French does not yet meet the level of the French diploma DILF (*Diplôme initial de langue française*). At the end of the term of the integration agreement, they will take the DILF examination.

Vulnerable groups

Among the vulnerable persons are minors, unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, disabled persons, elderly people, single parents with minor children, persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other forms of severe psychological, physical or sexual violence as well as victims of human trafficking.

Vulnerable persons have a right to special reception conditions. If it has been ascertained that the person concerned is vulnerable, the Immigration Office assigns them to a reception centre that should meet their needs.

Moreover, the Asylum Authority OFPRA can be informed, so that appropriate preparations can be made for the asylum procedure, e.g. disabled access, sign language interpreter for the interview or support by psychologists. In addition, it is possible that the procedure is given priority and carried out earlier.

Problems may occur if the Immigration Authority OFII does not carry out the measures to identify special needs or does not carry them out properly. As a result, it is possible that special needs are not recognised and are therefore not taken into account.

Annex: Where can I get advice and support?

Note: Many services offering help in France are short-term projects and not subsidised on a regular basis. At the time when the information provided herein was compiled (November 2021), there was only a small number of permanent support structures. We therefore do not claim that the list is exhaustive.

Please do not hesitate to send your comments and feedback to infostelle@raphaelswerk.de.

Information material about France for refugees in various languages:

"Guide for Asylum Seekers in France": Information brochure for asylum seekers published by the Ministry of the Interior, available in 31 languages:

www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Guide-du-demandeur-d-asile-en-France

Dom'Asile: Information portal for asylum seekers in Arabic, Bengali, English, French, Russian and Urdu. It contains information on the asylum procedure and on the rights of asylum seekers in France in the form of text, videos and audio material; in addition, individual questions are answered: <http://domasile.info/en/>

Addresses of NGOs and state authorities: <http://domasile.info/en/useful-adresses/>

SamSam – Foreigner's Guide to France: On-line guide by France Terre d'Asile containing practical information for foreigners in France (topics: family, everyday life, work, health, language, transport) in French and English: <http://samsam.guide/en/>, information for asylum seekers and refugees: <http://samsam.guide/en/asile/>

"The information guide for people in exile": Guide with numerous addresses, practical tips and information on the asylum procedure for Paris, Lyon and Département Oise. The guide is currently available in Arabic, Dari, English, French and Pashtu; further translations are planned. The guide is published and translated by volunteers and updated regularly. <https://watizat.org/guide/>

Contacts / local advisory services

La Cimade

91 rue Oberkampf
75011 Paris

Accommodation, legal advice and social counselling, advice on asylum

www.lacimade.org/etre-aide-par-la-cimade/

Locations at: www.lacimade.org/en-region/

Croix-Rouge française – French Red Cross

98 rue Didot

75694 Paris Cedex 14

Tel.: +33 1 44 43 11 00

Office at the airport, reception centres for asylum seekers, social counselling and legal advice

www.croix-rouge.fr

Locations at www.croix-rouge.fr/Pres-de-chez-vous

France Terre d'Asile

24 rue Marc Seguin

75018 Paris

Tel.: +33 1 53 04 39 99

www.france-terre-asile.org

Coordination office for asylum seekers, reception centres, social counselling, legal advice

Locations at: www.france-terre-asile.org/les-etablissements/centres-france-terre-d-asile/centre-france-terre-d-asile

Secours Catholique – Caritas France

106, rue du Bac

75341 Paris Cedex 07

Tel.: +33 1 45 49 73 00

www.secours-catholique.org/

Locations at: www.secours-catholique.org/implantations

Assistance in dealing with the authorities (asylum application, health care, accommodation)

Coallia

16-18 Cour Saint Eloi

75012 Paris

Tel. +33 1 53 46 38 38

www.coallia.org/

Placing of asylum seekers and refugees in accommodation, assistance with the asylum application, social counselling

Adoma

33 Avenue Pierre Mendès-France

75013 Paris Cedex 15

Tel.: +33 1 40 61 42 00

www.adoma.fr

Arranging affordable housing for persons in difficult situations

ANAFE (Association nationale d'assistance aux frontières pour les étrangers)

21 Ter, rue Voltaire

75011 Paris

Tel. +33 1 43 67 27 52

Tel. +33 1 42 08 69 93 (legal advice)

E-mail: contact@anafe.org

<http://anafe.org/>

Present in the transit zone in the international airports, ports and train stations to support persons arriving from outside the Schengen area

Legal advice

Free legal advice:

Addresses all over France at <http://samsam.guide/en/assistance-juridique-gratuite/>

La Cimade

91 rue Oberkampf

75011 Paris

www.lacimade.org/etre-aide-par-la-cimade/

Locations at: www.lacimade.org/en-region/

France Terre d'Asile

24 rue Marc Seguin

75018 Paris

Tel.: +33 1 53 04 39 99

www.france-terre-asile.org

Locations at: www.france-terre-asile.org/les-etablissements/centres-france-terre-d-asile/centre-france-terre-d-asile

Gisti (Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés)

www.gisti.org

Legal advice for asylum seekers over the telephone (Monday to Friday 3 pm to 6 pm, Wednesday and Friday 10 am to 12 noon): + 33 1 84 60 90 26

The lines are often engaged; it is generally easier to get through towards the end of the consultation hours. You should have all the documents on hand when making the call in order to be able to answer questions.

Written inquiries should be sent to the postal address:

3 villa Marcès

75011 Paris

or made via an on-line form at: www.gisti.org/spip.php?article79

Croix-Rouge française– French Red Cross

98 rue Didot
75694 Paris Cedex 14
Tel.: +33 1 44 43 11 00
www.croix-rouge.fr
Locations at www.croix-rouge.fr/Pres-de-chez-vous

Forum réfugiés Cosi

Legal advice for asylum seekers over the telephone (Wednesday from 2 pm to 5 pm):
+33 4 78 03 74 45
<https://www.forumrefugies.org/s-informer/ressources/connaitre-le-droit-d-asile/l-asile-en-france>

Health care

Médecins du Monde

84, avenue du Président Wilson
CS 20007
93 217 La Plaine Saint-Denis Cedex
Tel. +33 1 44921515
www.medecinsdumonde.org/fr
Health care and advice for migrants, health centres, mobile care

COMEDE

Le Comede, Hôpital de Bicêtre
78 rue du Général Leclerc
94270 Le Kremlin-Bicêtre
Tel. +33 1 45213932
E-mail: contact@comede.org
www.comede.org/
Health centres and telephone hotlines for medical, social and psychological questions

Map of facilities offering free medical care: <http://samsam.guide/en/se-faire-soigner/>

Centres de la Protection Maternelle Infantile (mother and child health care centres)

Free medical treatment for pregnant women and children of up to 6 years:
<http://allopmi.fr/votre-pmi.html>

Advice for vulnerable persons

Amicale du Nid

21, rue du Château d'Eau
75010 Paris
<https://amicaledunid.org/>
Regional offices: <https://amicaledunid.org/presentation/#etablisements>
Advice on how to get out of prostitution, on integration, emergency accommodation

Information on assistance in returning to the country of origin:

OFII – Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration

(Office for Immigration and Integration)

Addresses of regional offices at: www.retourvolontaire.fr/contact

Help for people in need

Night shelters for homeless persons

Emergency telephone number for homeless persons: 115 (calling from within France)

Free food and clothes

Ask at the town hall (*Mairie*) for addresses and services (*Solidarité*).

Map of emergency accommodation, free meals, sanitary facilities, affordable clothing:

<http://samsam.guide/en/urgence/>

Secours populaire

9/11 rue Froissart

75003 Paris

Tel.: +33 1 44 78 21 00

E-mail: info@secourspopulaire.fr

www.secourspopulaire.fr/

Locations at: www.secourspopulaire.fr/secours-populaire

Restos du cœur

42 rue de Clichy

75009 Paris

Tel : +33 1 53 32 23 23

E-mail: contact@restosducoeur.org

Locations at: www.restosducoeur.org/associations-departementales/

Croix-Rouge française – French Red Cross

98 rue Didot

75694 Paris Cedex 14

Tel.: +33 1 44 43 11 00

www.croix-rouge.fr

Locations at www.croix-rouge.fr/Pres-de-chez-vous

Services in Paris and Île-de-France

"**Solidarité à Paris**" – guide by the Paris Council containing addresses of accommodation, places offering free meals, washing facilities, charity clothes shops, health centres and advisory centres: www.paris.fr → search for "Solidarité à Paris"

Dom'Asile

46 boulevard des Batignolles

URL: www.Raphaelswerk.de

E-mail: kontakt@Raphaelswerk.de

Tel. +49 40 248442-0

75017 Paris

Tel.: +33 1 40 08 17 21

www.domasile.org/

Addresses in France: <http://domasile.info/en/useful-adresses/>

Postal address for refugees who are not placed in reception centres; assistance with the asylum procedure; support in dealing with the authorities

Lots of information for asylum seekers on the website <http://domasile.info> with the option of asking questions (in 6 languages)

Secours Catholique – Caritas France

Centre d'entraide pour les demandeurs d'asile et les réfugiés (CEDRE)

23, boulevard de la Commanderie

75019 Paris

Tel.: +33 1 48 39 10 92

E-mail: cedre@secours-catholique.org

www.secours-catholique.org

CAFDA (Coordination de l'Accueil des Familles Demandeuses d'Asile)

184 A rue du Faubourg Saint Denis

75010 Paris

Tel. +33 1 45 49 10 16

www.solipam.fr/CAFDA-Coordination-de-l-Accueil,164

Advice for asylum seekers with under-age children as well as for pregnant women, legal advice and assistance in lodging an asylum application, social counselling

Services in other regions:

Lyon

Forum réfugiés Cosi

28 rue de la Baisse - CS 71054 - 69612 Villeurbanne

+33 4 78 03 74 45

direction@forumrefugies.org

www.forumrefugies.org/

Coordination offices for asylum seekers (SPADA) in Lyon, Nice, Clermont-Ferrand, Marseille, Toulouse and Montauban: initial orientation and assistance with the asylum application

Grenoble

ADA – Accueil Demandeurs d'Asile

6 rue Berthe de Boissieux (Maison des Associations)

BP 285

38009 Grenoble Cedex 1

Tel: +33 4 76 50 24 06

E-mail: accueil@ada-grenoble.org

www.ada-grenoble.org/

Support in dealing with the authorities, social counselling

Moreover, we refer to the addresses compiled on the website "**w2eu.info – welcome to europe**": <https://w2eu.info/en/countries/france/contacts>



W2EU, a network of activists and organisations from Europe and North Africa, gathers information for migrants and refugees on various European countries.



List of abbreviations

- ADA** (*allocation pour demandeur d'asile*): financial support for asylum seekers
- ADDA** (*attestation de demande d'asile*): certificate stating that an asylum application has been lodged
- CAF** (*Caisse d'allocations familiales*): Family Allowance Offices
- CIR** (*Contrat d'intégration républicaine*): integration agreement
- CMU** (*Couverture maladie universelle*): general health insurance
- CNDA** (*Cour nationale du droit d'asile*): National Court of Asylum
- CRA** (*Centre de rétention administrative*): Detention Centre
- GUIDA** (*Guichet unique d'accueil des demandeurs d'asile*): Central Contact Point for Asylum Seekers
- OFII** (*Office Français de l'Immigration et l'Intégration*): French Office for Immigration and Integration
- OFPRA** (*Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides*): Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons
- OQTF** (*obligation de quitter le territoire français*): order to leave France
- PAF** (*Police de l'air et des frontières*): border police
- RSA** (*Revenu de solidarité active*): minimum social benefit "active solidarity income"
- SPADA** (*Structure de premier accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*): Coordination Office for Asylum Seekers (also: *Plateformes d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile*, PADA)

Material/reports and sources

- Country Report: France; aida Asylum Information Database, 2020 update; www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/france
- "Guide for Asylum Seekers in France" – information brochure for asylum seekers published by the French Ministry of the Interior: www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Asile/Guide-du-demandeur-d-asile-en-France
- Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (OFPRA, Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons), www.ofpra.gouv.fr/asile/la-procedure-de-demande-d-asile/demander-l-asile-en-france and "Livret d'accueil pour les personnes reconnues réfugiées" https://ofpra.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/livret_daccueil_refugies_juin2019_v2.pdf
- SamSam: on-line portal for foreigners in France by France Terre d'Asile, <http://samsam.guide>
- Internationaler Sozialdienst Schweiz (International Social Service Switzerland), www.ssi-suisse.org
- Dom'Asile, Paris, www.domasile.org
- France Terre d'Asile, www.france-terre-asile.org/refugies-col-280/infos-migrants/refugies
- w2eu.info, Welcome to France, <https://w2eu.info/en/countries/france>