



Secrétariat général
à l'immigration et à l'intégration

Material reception conditions for asylum seekers in France

*Elements of the French reception
policy*

Main figures on Asylum

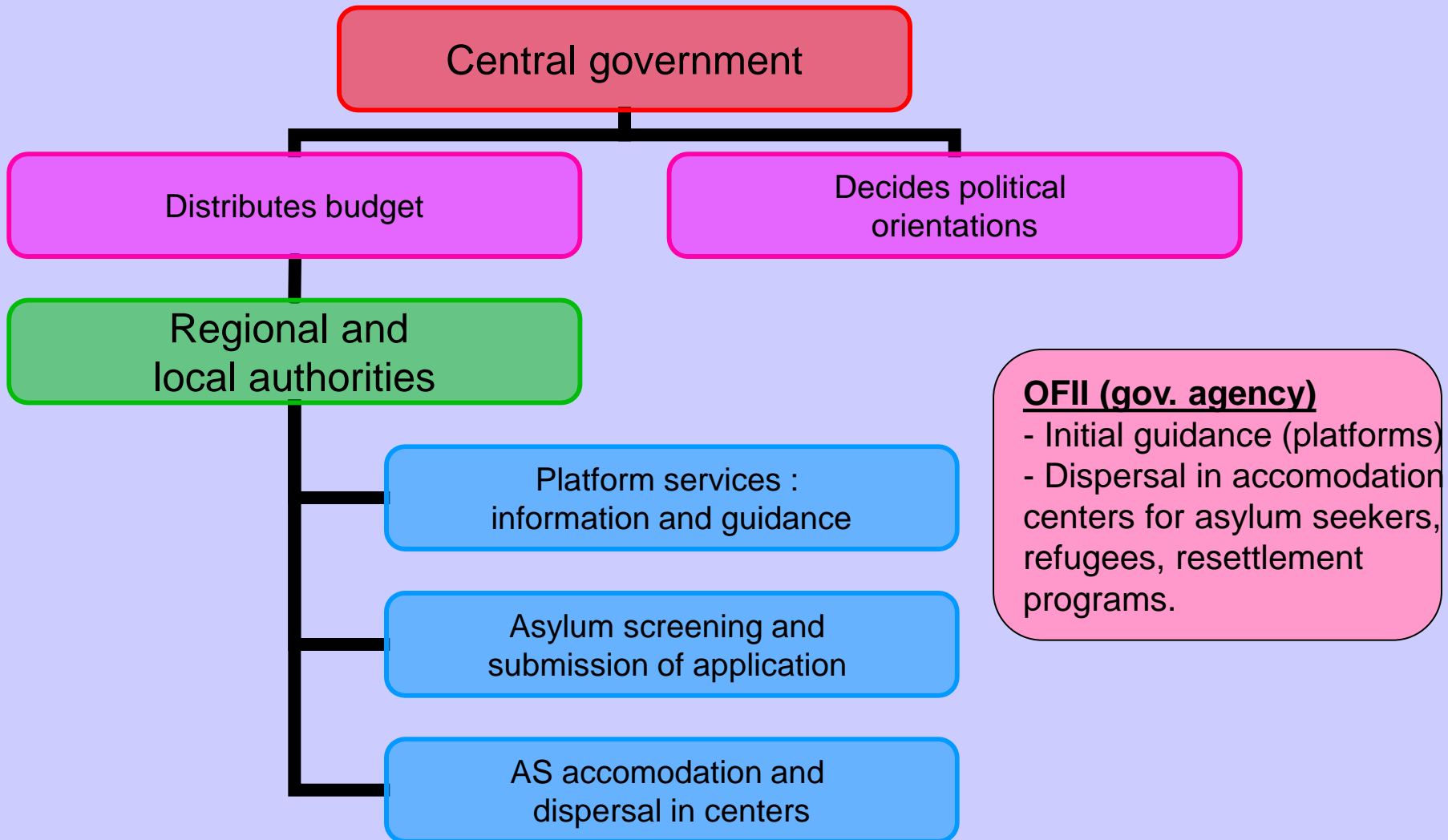
- **In 2012: 61 166 asylum applications**
 - Including 6 231 for further requests
- **Five first countries of origin are :**
 - **Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, Sri Lanka, Kosovo, China**
- **70% increase between 2007 and 2012**
- **CONSEQUENCES**
 - **21,6% refugee status granted in 2012** (25,3% in 2011, 27,5 % in 2010 and 29,4% in 2009).
 - **Increase in length of procedures : around 16 months in 2012.**
 - **Only 30 % of asylum seekers are granted accomodation in specialised centers**

Reception system for asylum seekers

The reception system is organised through:

- A network of platforms for initial guidance (help desk) to provide information to asylum seekers;
- A network of specialised reception centers for asylum seekers called **CADA**;
- A mechanism of emergency accommodation to provide shelter to asylum seekers in need usually in collective housing or in hotel rooms.

Local and national responsibilities



Landscape of reception centers in France

- 270 centers - an average of 60 beds per center
- In collective housings, private houses or flats
- Run by NGOs and non-profits of the private sector
- An average of 1 staff member for each 12 occupants
- Half of the staff must be social workers helping asylum seekers with :
 - Submitting their asylum application or their appeal
 - Daily paperwork and procedures (national health insurance, medical care, education etc.)
 - Leisures and daily occupational activities
 - Refugee integration (finding accomodation and work)

Dispersal in centers

- Depends on the administrative region or departement of application.
- Only 17 % of Asylum seekers are sent outside the region of application - usually Paris and surroundings (goal is 30 %)
- Asylum seekers sent to emergency accomodation centers usually stay in the same department and **always stay in the same region**

Flexibility of the reception system

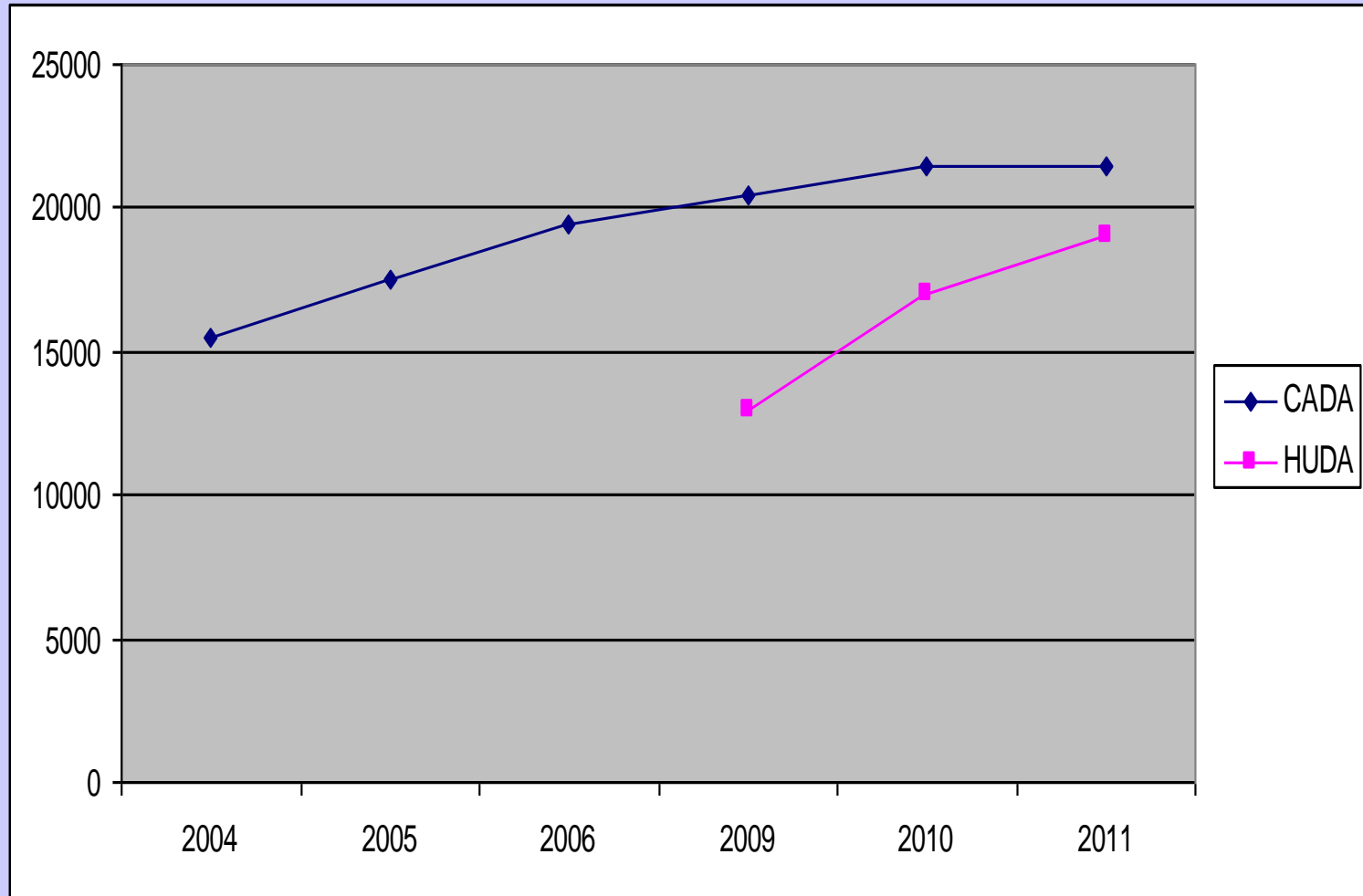
Major increase in number of applications
since 2008

Processing applications takes longer –
less turnover in reception centers

Less AS access specialised centers
(CADA)

Alternative temporary solution:
emergency accommodation

Evolution of capacity since 2004



The limits of reception capacity

Only 30 % of asylum seekers are granted accomodation in specialised centers, mainly

- Families with young children
- Vulnerable groups

Asylum seekers on Fast track or Dublin procedures

don't have access to specialised centers

Those on waiting list are hosted on emergency funds in :

- Hotels (63 %)
- Collective centers
- Dispersed flats

Emergency accomodation

18 000 to 20 000 beds constantly available financed by the local authorities with national funds.

2 200 beds financed at the national level to relieve the Paris region

Very diverse provision of services from one center to another

- Hotels and some flats : accomodation only with no supervision or attendance
- Other collective centers : accomodation with slight supervision and attendance, provision of services and complementary benefits

For attendance and advice on the asylum procedure and daily local life, AS refer to information platforms run by the OFII.

If no solution can be offered, people can dial the **freephone number 115** : emergency reception services for all destitute people.

Current developments and main goals

Concerning CADA :

- 8 % budget reduction during 2011-2013
- 4 000 new beds in CADA in 2013- 2014
- Goal is to increase turnover in centers

Concerning emergency housings:

- Reduce the gap between services offered in different types of emergency housings
- Accomodate more AS within the same budget
- Better distribution of AS within each region

Current developments and main goals

- 4000 new beds between 2013 and 2014:
 - 2000 by July 2013,
 - 1000 by December 2013,
 - 1000 by September 2014
 - reaching a total capacity of 25 410
- Main objective:
 - decentralize and disperse AS flow towards unsolicited regions/counties
 - create a national balance of housing facilities and a fair dispersal of AS
- 31 (out of 94) counties listed as priorities

Social benefits

AS in emergency housing structures are granted

- 333 € per month per adult (temporary welfare allowance)

AS in CADA are granted

- around 200 € per month per single adult
- Up to 600 € or 700 € per month for big families

Access to national health insurance for all

Access to education for all children under 16

Refugees and failed asylum seekers

1 081 beds in specialised centers for refugees

Refugee integration programs financed by the local authorities, national funds and the ERF

Failed asylum seekers try other procedures to be granted leave (health, family etc..)

Very few are sent back by enforced measures or voluntary return



Merci beaucoup!

For further questions :

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