

The other side of the coin

Paris 2024 Olympic Games: a positive social legacy

The Olympic Games in Paris in 2024 carry the risk of reinforcing exclusion.

The Paris 2024 Olympic Games will be the biggest event ever organised in France. 16 million visitors are expected to visit Paris over the summer. However, in the Paris region, a significant proportion of the population is living in very precarious conditions.

Previous editions of the Games have led to "social cleansing" in the host cities, with forced evictions of people living in informal and insecure housing, and the removal of people living on the streets or considered "undesirable" in the public space (sex workers, drug users, etc.), as documented in various studies¹.

On the other hand, the Games will bring about a profound upheaval in the city, particularly in terms of traffic and presence in the public space, making it impossible to maintain certain social services or hindering access to them. This increases the risk that social players will find it difficult to intervene, and that people in precarious situations will not seek help.

The number of people affected is large, and the need for access to social and health services is great. are constant.

The vulnerable or excluded groups for whom we anticipate major difficulties are, in particular: **homeless people living on the streets, people living in squats and shanty towns, migrants and unaccompanied minors, drug users and sex workers.**

And, more generally, **the tens of thousands of people** who use social services to **food aid, access to healthcare, housing or accommodation.**

All these people have a daily need to access social services and facilities, whether they are or through outreach methods (outreach workers, mobile services, etc.).

Faced with these risks, we are putting forward proposals and solutions for a legacy of positive social impact of the Games in the fight against exclusion.

The Olympic Games in Paris 2024 will be unprecedented, with the aim of leaving a legacy of a more inclusive society. To ensure that **the promise of a positive social legacy from** the Games is kept in the fight against exclusion, the member associations of the collective have collectively drawn up a set of proposals. We are calling for a genuine plan to be put in place, in consultation with the public authorities and the organisers of the Games, to provide care for people in precarious situations before and during the Games, and for part of the legacy of the Games to be dedicated to improving the situation of the most excluded over the long term.

¹ In particular: [Fair Play for Housing Rights](#) - Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE)

- **Preventing any risk of "social cleansing"**
 - Relocating tents and living spaces for rough sleepers, and organising the sheltering of exile camps, in consultation with the associations and outreach teams that work with people on the ground, so that referrals are consistent with individual situations.
 - To ensure the sustainability of accommodation in the context of "SAS de desserrement" by providing additional resources to the services in the areas where they are located, without returning people to the street when they leave.
 - Implement an inter-departmental strategy in consultation with local social players to reduce the number of squats and shanty towns, based on the instruction of 25 January 2018. Evictions of informal settlements should be accompanied by offers of decent, permanent and unconditional accommodation.
 - Prevent any police crackdown on sex workers and drug users in order to encourage contact with these groups as part of a preventive approach and link the police with those working in the field.
 - Designate a mediator and a direct channel of communication within the Préfecture de Police so that situations causing difficulties can be quickly escalated and solutions found.
- **Guarantee the continuity of all social services before and during the Games, adapting them where necessary**
 - For **food aid**, carry out a detailed analysis on a case-by-case basis of the impact on food access systems, identify alternative solutions where necessary and put in place additional resources to adapt systems, with a guarantee that displaced or suspended food aid systems will be returned and resumed post- OJ.
Set up cash transfers for people staying in areas affected by the Olympic Games and receiving food aid to limit their displacement.
 - For **access to water**, define a plan to meet the needs of people living without access to drinking water, or with insufficient access (homelessness, very precarious living conditions or informal settlements such as squats, shanty towns and camps).
 - For **access to care and health**, guarantee the maintenance of facilities or identify and support alternative solutions where necessary, with a guarantee of return and resumption. Facilitate the movement of people who need to go for consultations (free passes, free or reduced transport) as well as prevention workers, outreach workers and front-line carers.
 - In the field of **harm reduction**, adapt equipment distribution points and rest rooms with a larger number of devices.
- **Leaving a positive social legacy: keeping as many people off the streets as possible**
 - Net, permanent creation of accommodation places with a high level of heritage support, 20,000 nationally, including at least 7,000 in the Ile-de-France region.
 - Requisition of buildings that have been vacant for more than two years, as provided for by law, to house and/or accommodate homeless people.
 - Creation of a day-care centre for young recourse minors and guaranteeing their protection in the community
suitable accommodation
 - Setting up a permanent humanitarian reception centre for exiles

Thematic notes and detailed proposals :

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HOSTING

For INSEE, a person is "homeless" if they have no covered place to protect themselves from the weather and sleep outdoors (in the street, a public garden, etc.) or in a place not intended for habitation (cellar, stairwell, building site, car park, shopping centre, tent, underground station, etc.). A person is said to be homeless if they spent the night preceding the INSEE Homeless survey in a place not intended for habitation or in an accommodation service (hotel or accommodation paid for by an association, room or dormitory in a collective accommodation, place opened exceptionally in case of extreme cold). To these should be added the inhabitants of squats and shanty towns, who are sometimes excluded from this definition².

It is difficult to estimate the actual number of people concerned, due to the lack of recent dedicated surveys.³ We will therefore rely on other censuses/surveys, which are incomplete, but which will enable us to present a minimum estimate of the number of homeless people in Ile-de-France.

Previous editions of the Games have all been marked by the temporary or permanent expulsion of people already living in precarious conditions. Massive population displacements are particularly well documented in the case of Beijing 2008 and Rio 2016. Indirect displacements of residents, as a result of sharp rises in housing prices, coupled with evictions and displacements of more specific groups, such as homeless people, were also the subject of studies for the London 2012 and Tokyo 2020 editions.

1. Key figures for accommodation in the Ile de France region

- 120,000 people in accommodation in the Ile-de-France region
- Around 200,000 people staying with a third party.
- 95,650 accommodation places (hotels, emergency and integration) down by around 1,500 places by 2023
- 11,000 places in the national reception system in Greater Paris
- On the night of 26 to 27 January 2023, 3,015 homeless people were counted as part of the 6th edition of the Night of Solidarity in Paris, and 619 people in 27 communes taking part in the 2nd edition of the operation coordinated by the Greater Paris Metropolis.
- In Paris and the Greater Paris region, three out of four people surveyed would not call 115 or would no longer do so in January 2023, even though the number of calls was rising and the proportion of people calling the same evening was increasing.
- In Paris, the number of unfilled requests (DNP) was more than 800 per day in January 2023. The SIAO in Seine-Saint-Denis recorded an average of more than 600 unfavourable responses per day in 2022, with a high proportion of families with children, the proportion of which continues to rise in

² Bourgois, Louis. "Social emergency and categorisation of the public".

³ The previous INSEE survey on homeless people dates back to 2012.

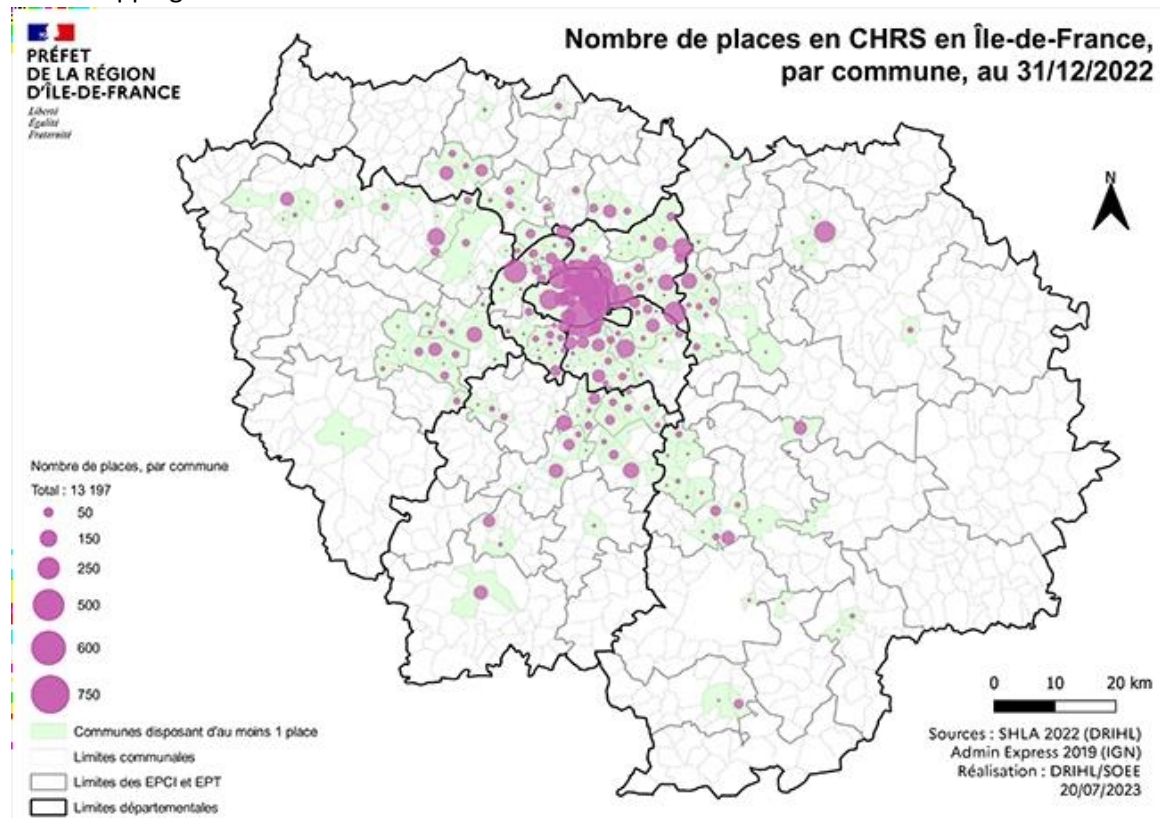
2023. For example, as of 5 December, the SIAO in Seine-Saint-Denis had 700 unfilled requests, 521 of which were for families.

- The FAS-UNICEF barometer shows that Ile-de-France remains the region with the highest number of people with families with unfilled applications (1,598).⁴

2. Accommodation: what is it?

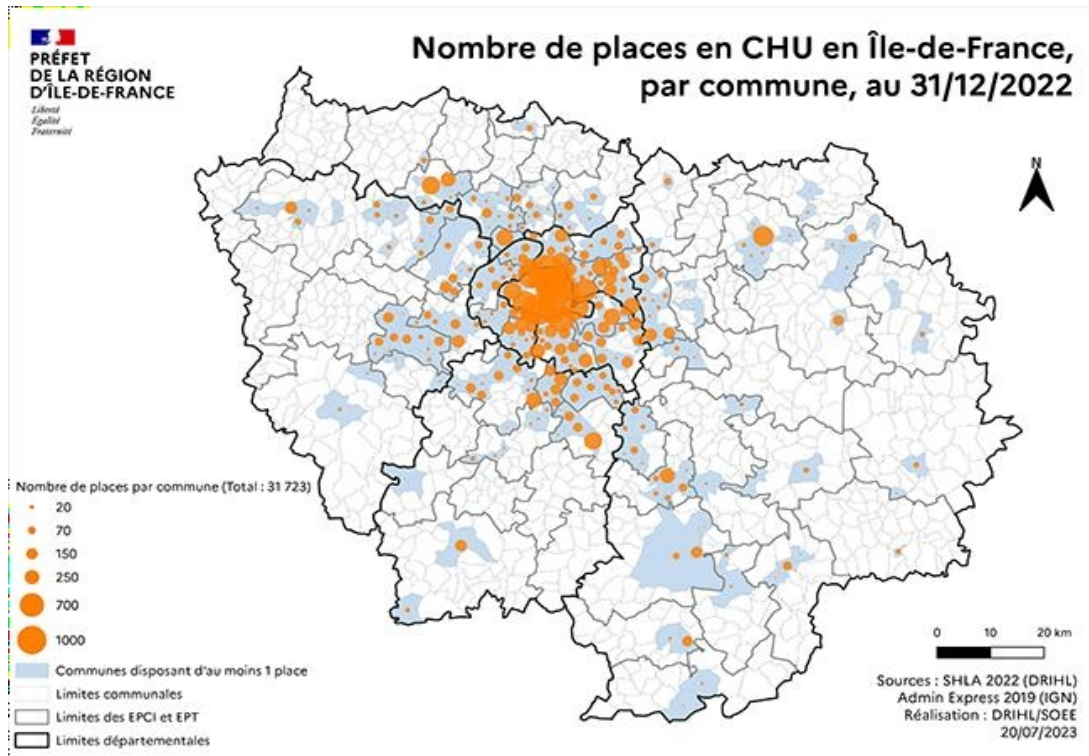
What systems?

CHRS mapping

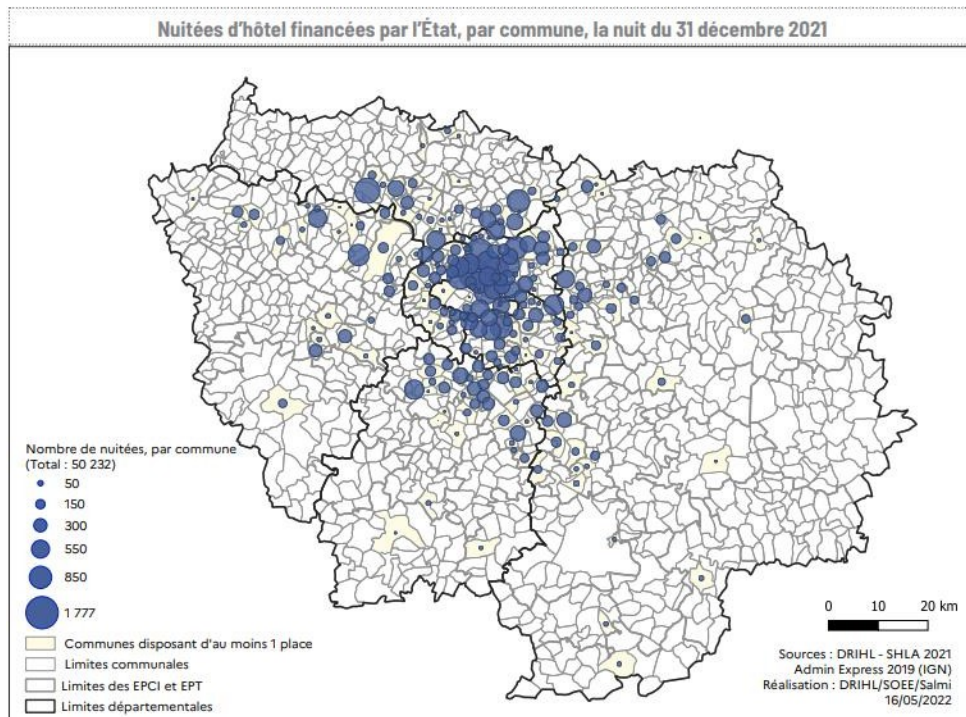


⁴ This figure was recorded on the night of 21 to 22 August 2023,

CHU mapping



Hotel mapping (2021)



What volume?

Taken together, there are almost 96,650 accommodation places and overnight hotel stays in the Ile-de-France region⁵, providing shelter for people without a solution for one night, a few weeks or even several months. To this figure must be added almost 11,000 places in the national reception system for asylum seekers in Greater Paris by early 2023.⁶

While these places are important, they are not sufficient to deal with the situation of homeless people. The majority of services are saturated and the supply is insufficient to meet needs, as shown by the results of the various editions of the Nuit de la Solidarité (Night of Solidarity): increase in the number of homeless people counted in 2023; restricted access to existing services; low levels of use of services such as 115, etc.

On the night of 26 to 27 January 2023, 3,015 homeless people were counted as part of the 6th edition of the Night of Solidarity in Paris, and 619 people in 27 communes taking part in the 2nd edition of the operation coordinated by the Greater Paris Metropolis.

The shortage of accommodation is also illustrated by the large number of unfilled requests⁷ (DNP). In Paris, there were more than 800 unfavourable responses every day in January 2023. The SIAO in Seine-Saint-Denis recorded an average of more than 600 unfilled requests per day in 2022, with a high proportion of families with children, which will continue to rise in 2023.

While these unfilled requests give us an initial estimate of the number of homeless people, we must not forget that this figure is a minimum. Several hundred people do not call or no longer call the 115 services, after being refused accommodation several times or not being able to contact the operator. In Paris and the Greater Paris region, three out of four people surveyed would not call 115 in January 2023, even though the number of calls was rising and the proportion of people calling the same evening was increasing.⁸

In the absence of recent dedicated surveys, this body of evidence allows us to draw up an estimate at least the number of people who are homeless and/or unable to access accommodation.

Which audience?

Any homeless person in medical, psychological or social distress, whether alone or with a family must have access to emergency accommodation at all times. These people have

⁵ Number of emergency and integration accommodation places and overnight hotel stays at 31 December 2022 (Core accommodation)

Logement Adapté - Drihl Île-de-France).

⁶ SHLA (Housing and adapted housing base) DRIHL-IDF/SOEE

⁷ People who are in contact with a 115 helpline and are not offered a response to their request accommodation

⁸ APUR, Accommodation and services for homeless people in Greater Paris, December 2023

also the right to remain in the accommodation if they so wish, and until another option is offered.⁹

The reception is **unconditional**, i.e. **there are no conditions as to residency status or particular vulnerability**.

At present, the principles of unconditional and continuous accommodation are not respected in the Ile-de-France region. The saturation of the system makes it very difficult for people to access and remain in accommodation, as required by law. Faced with this saturation and following government instructions, priority criteria are applied by the SIAO, particularly the 115. For example, in August, the Paris 115 indicated that it was introducing a new process whereby only people meeting the priority 1 criteria¹⁰ could hope to be granted accommodation. In Seine-Saint-Denis, a letter from the prefecture to the SIAO indicated that single people should not be kept in hotels, unless they met vulnerable criteria (pregnant women, people with disabilities, domestic violence). By making the SIAO and the 115 responsible for applying instructions to prioritise people and put them back on the street, the State is placing itself in an illegal position.

3. The impact of the Olympics on accommodation

In addition to the saturation of accommodation facilities, homeless people are at risk of accumulating multiple difficulties.

People's mobility will be reduced, notably by the saturation of public transport and the presence of a large police presence. Since November 2022, the zero delinquency plan has been deployed, a plan that involves stepping up security and crime-fighting operations in targeted sectors throughout the Paris conurbation in 42 sectors designated as JO. The latter is also aimed at combating illegal immigration, and will have an impact on the people we support, some of whom are not legally resident and will therefore be particularly restricted in their movements. What's more, some of the accommodation is located close to the Olympic venues and festivities, so the arrangements for accessing these places must respect the vulnerabilities of the people staying there (no restrictive supporting documents, etc.) and the General Data Protection Regulation (RGPD).

In addition, we are seeing an increase in the number of evictions from informal living areas, mainly in Paris and Seine-Saint-Denis. Most of these evictions are carried out without any offer of permanent accommodation or rehousing being made to the people concerned. However, as indicated by the Ile-de-France prefecture, although evictions do take place, particularly for informal living areas near sporting events, these should comply with the 2018 instruction. This instruction provides for a number of measures to be put in place for informal living areas, including the introduction of a social diagnosis to assess vulnerabilities and propose solutions tailored to the residents' life plans, and support for people: access to healthcare, schooling, employment, combating situations of control and trafficking, etc. These are all measures that can be taken to improve the living conditions of informal living areas. So many measures

⁹ Article L345-2-2 and article L345-2-3 of the *Code de l'action sociale et des familles* (Social Action and Family Code)

¹⁰ *Women victims of violence, people with reduced mobility, women over 7 months pregnant, families with children under 3 months, people with serious medical conditions*

difficult to implement in the context of evictions outside any legal framework, or within a short timeframe. What's more, people who have been evicted from their homes will find it very difficult to access accommodation, given the saturation of existing facilities.

The displacement of the most disadvantaged populations is likely to give rise to new problems. In the areas where they currently live, they find the means to meet their needs. These resources can be found either in a formal network (social, humanitarian or health organisations, etc.) or in an informal network (the environment of the camp or accommodation, etc.). Displacing people from where they live changes their reference points and the solutions they find to survive. As a result, evictions and evacuations will create new flows that are difficult to predict, especially as this population is already highly mobile in the Paris Region. These displacements are likely to undermine the actions taken in the host area to meet basic needs such as housing, safety, work, access to water, food, healthcare and childcare. The new host regions will also be affected. Indeed, as they move, the people concerned do not lose sight of their support needs: the areas in which they arrive will not necessarily have the resources to meet them fully without additional resources allocated in advance. However, the Games are taking place during a period when, traditionally, establishments and services operate with reduced human resources (summer holidays for professionals) and during which some facilities will be closed, making the continuity of support already fragile.

Games that are "sustainable, inclusive and supportive" should neither hinder the ability of associations in the Paris region to provide dignified and effective support, nor mask the structural difficulties they face. On the contrary, the unanticipated and detrimental effects of major events on people who are already vulnerable must be stemmed so that they can become genuine spaces for cohesion and social innovation over the long term.

4. Our proposals and solutions

- Net, permanent creation of accommodation places with a high level of heritage support, 20,000 nationally, including at least 7,000 in the Ile-de-France region.¹¹
- Distribute from data on to departures-arrivals inter-regional and inter-departmental "SAS de desserrement" schemes.
- To ensure the sustainability of accommodation in the context of "SAS de desserrement" by providing additional resources to the services in the areas where they are located, without returning people to the street when they leave.
- Providing access to accommodation close to the Olympic venues and festive areas that respect the fragility of our audiences and the RGPD.
- Respect the framework of the 2018 Instruction in the case of evictions of informal living areas. Implement a genuine strategy to reduce the number of informal settlements by involving all stakeholders (residents, associations, collectives, local authorities, etc.) so that solutions can be found that are jointly devised and in line with the residents' plans. The instruction must be applied in full, and practices already observed in the region must be avoided: non-application to non-European residents, social diagnoses resembling censuses, etc.
- Enable and provide financial support for short-term budgetary expenditure by accommodation facilities (payment of exceptional bonuses to staff, to ensure a sufficient level of presence; any reorganisation costs).
- Supporting the training and recruitment of volunteers to support ESSMS in their activities during the Games period

¹¹ During the 6th edition of the Nuit de la Solidarité, on the night of 26 to 27 January 2023, 3,015 homeless people were counted in Paris alone.

PUBLIC SPACE - FORCED MOBILITY

1. Public space: occupation under pressure

Which areas are concerned?

There are many informal living spaces and areas of occupation in the Ile-de-France region. These include the banks of the Seine and canals, around railway stations, in the north and north-east of Paris, and in Seine-Saint-Denis (Saint-Denis, Aubervilliers, Bobigny, etc.).

What type of public is concerned?

- First-time immigrants, asylum seekers, BPI (beneficiaries of international protection)
- Undocumented migrants
- Other homeless people of whom European nationals
- Street vendors (cigarettes and other)
- Sex workers
- Drug users
- Isolated rough sleepers who are on the margins of society, who may have mental health problems, who have settled in the public space and who sometimes refuse accommodation.

Between 1 November 2022 and 31 October 2023, 135 evictions were recorded in the Ile-de-France region by the Observatoire des expulsions des lieux de vie informels. A total of 16,075 people were evicted in the region, an average of 44 people a day.

In 49% of cases, no accommodation or rehousing solution was offered to those evicted. When a solution was offered to at least some of the residents, it was almost always shelter.

What is the public authorities' response?

Evacuations with sheltering to CAES (DNA) and SAS (DNA and ordinary law) for the encampments for migrants seeking asylum. Piecemeal sheltering in centres with very unequal reception/living conditions (amenities, isolation or not, social work, facilities, etc.).

Evictions: for encampments of non-EU migrants, see the *Collectif* report *d'Accès au Droit*¹².

Evictions from informal settlements (squats, shanty towns, encampments) leading to a increase in the number of rough sleepers without accommodation, including many families with children. The *Observatoire des expulsions de lieux de vie informels (Observatory of evictions from informal living areas)*¹³ shows that in 85% of cases, evictions do not result in any accommodation or rehousing solution.

¹² <https://collectifacesaudroit.org/rapport/>

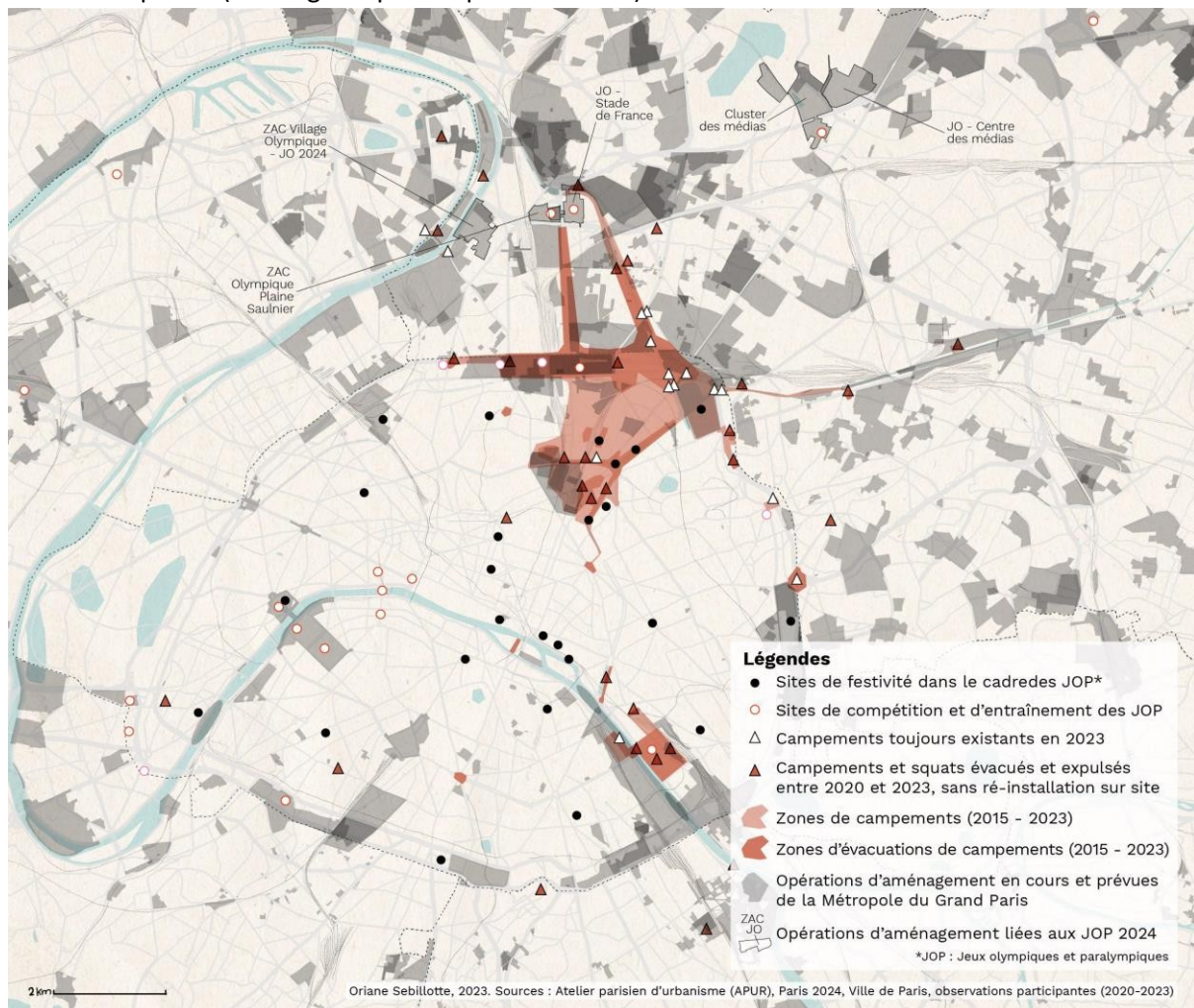
¹³ <https://www.observatoiredesexpulsions.org>

Differences depending on the type of occupation (street vending, sex work, encampments, isolated homeless people, shanty towns, etc.): confiscation/destruction of people's tents and belongings in their absence, without consultation with social outreach workers, without respect for the legal framework.

Eviction notices were also sometimes served on sheets of paper taped to the tent, which were liable to be blown off or destroyed by the wind (rain, etc.).

2. The negative impact of the Olympic Games on the use of public space

Overlaying maps of development zones, competitions, festivities and structures linked to the Olympic Games versus camp sites (existing camps in September 2023) and evacuations



- Difficulty or impossibility of access to areas where people live/work
- Difficulty in carrying out marauding routes due to saturation of the public space, by especially near the "Olympic zones" (Olympic sites, festivities areas, etc.)

- Sheltering to the SAS is subject to the obligation to undertake administrative procedures in a very short time despite complex situations at the risk of receiving an OQTF and placement in the CRA, deportation or Dublin transfer. There is a risk that people will refuse shelter, leading to increased insecurity and marginalisation.
- In the case of the "marginalised", in particular, if there is no consultation with the people concerned and the outreach teams who have been following them and creating links for several years, there is a risk that months or years of social work with these people will be completely lost.
- The people concerned are often highly mobile throughout the Paris region, and the difficulties of travelling in the run-up to and during the Games mean that there is a risk of losing contact with the social players.

For example: according to the Oubliés du droit d'asile survey and the Soupe de Nuit survey by the Fondation Armée du Salut, people are highly mobile. 70% are in Paris and 30% outside Paris (including 17% in the 93 département).

3. The possible positive impact of the Olympic Games on the use of public space

- Initial reception for new arrivals to avoid time spent on the streets, more frequent shelters for those on the streets
- Support in defending people's right to choose where they want to live/work (better consideration of individual choices/individual social assessments).
- Accommodation solutions for rough sleepers, in the run-up to and during their stay on the streets. the Youth Olympic Games with the possibility of a long-term future

4. Our proposals and solutions

- Creating a day-care centre for young recourse minors and guaranteeing their rights protection in suitable accommodation
- Setting up a permanent humanitarian reception centre for exiles
- Working with associations to organise shelters in exile camps (warn people in advance, make individual diagnoses to ensure that referrals are consistent with the situation, prohibit identity checks (police headquarters and PAF). Creation of a practical working group with all the associations and outreach teams concerned.
- Consultation with associations on the relocation of tents and living areas for rough sleepers (informing people in advance, making individual diagnoses to ensure that referrals are consistent with the situation, without identity checks, getting people to agree to the proposed relocation, obtaining a guarantee that the person will be returned to their original living area if necessary, anticipating problems related to mental health/addictions. Creation of a practical working group with all the associations and outreach teams concerned.
- Put a stop to evictions from informal living areas without any offer of alternative accommodation, which simply displaces people and increases their precariousness. Offer accommodation with a guarantee of unconditional access.
- Give impetus to an inter-departmental strategy (at IdF level) for the reduction of squats and shanty towns, based on the instruction of 25 January 2018, which provides for the implementation of concerted actions (improving living conditions, carrying out a social diagnosis, socio-professional integration, schooling for children...)
- Requisition of buildings that have been vacant for more than two years, as provided for by law, to house and/or accommodate homeless people.¹⁴

¹⁴ <https://ianbrossat.fr/petitionrequisition/>

WATER SUPPLY AND ACCESS

1. Food insecurity in Ile de France - focus 75 and 93

- The public using food aid is very diverse: half live in their own home, half homeless, emergency, informal or insecure accommodation.
- There are at least 362 food aid outlets in 75 and 93, the two départements with the highest concentration of sites linked to the Olympic Games (247 in Paris listed on Soliguide, 115 in Seine-St-Denis).
- 862,806 meal equivalents are distributed on average per month and 28,400 per day in Paris¹⁵
- 60% of rough sleepers rely exclusively on food aid to get by.
feed¹⁶.

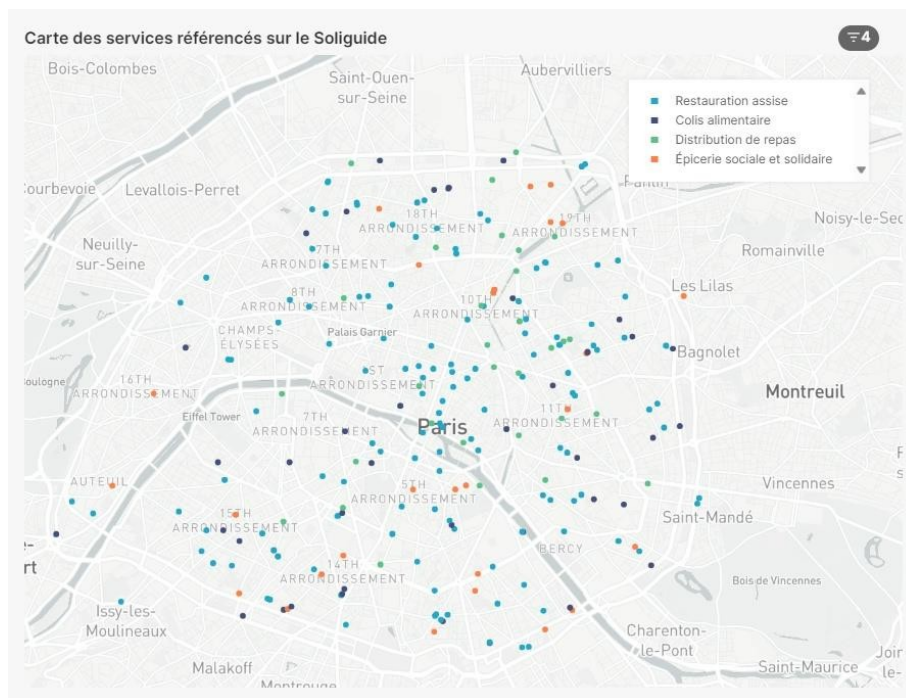
2. What is food aid?

There are a number of devices with different operating procedures:

- Meals served seated, sheltered from the cold,
- Takeaway meals distributed from a fixed point on the street or in premises,
- Mobile street food services,
- Distribution of food (fresh or dried) for cooking and consumption at home in the form of parcels or baskets, self-service or social and solidarity grocery shops,
- Service vouchers/tickets and money transfers,
- Shared kitchens for people who do not have a kitchen in which to prepare the food they need. they have.

¹⁵ City of Paris news flash on 2023 - 16/01/2024

¹⁶ report by Les Oubliés du droit d'asile, 2021



Source: Solidata, Soliguide cartography

What volume?

In Paris: 862,806 meal equivalents distributed on average per month and 28,400 per day in Paris. In the summer, the need is constant but the number of facilities decreases due to a drop in the number of volunteers. In 2023, 607,263 meal equivalents were distributed in July 2023 and 991,882 in August 2023.

Year 2023	Number of meal equivalents distributed	Average daily meal equivalents distributed
January	922 582	29 761
February	897 646	32 059
March	931 033	30 303
April	860 555	28 685
May	852 955	27 515
June	911 903	30 397
July	613 863	19 802
August	1 004 428	32 401
September	798 158	26 605
October	921 363	29 721
November	873 916	29 131
December	765 275	24 686
Total	10 353 676	28 400

NB: the daily averages are calculated on the basis of all the days in a given month (except for July and August, when the averages are calculated on the basis of the exact number of distribution days for the summer schemes), and may therefore differ slightly from the actual situation in the field, given the opening days of each scheme (and the different number of days in each month, particularly in February).

As a reminder, one meal equivalent, as determined by the coordination of food aid following the work of the group theme, corresponds to :

- For parcels and baskets: 500g of raw dry or fresh foodstuffs.
- For hot meals (eat-in or takeaway): starter, main course, dessert.
- For breakfast: a dairy product, a piece of raw fruit, a hot drink, a cold drink, a starch and/or cereal product, a protein.

Source: Flash info Ville de Paris - 16/01/2024

Which audience?

A growing and increasingly diverse public is using food aid services, particularly since the COVID19 crisis. Inflation in recent months has further accentuated this trend, with more families, pensioners and students turning to the schemes. Distribution is also continuing in the exile camps that have been forming regularly since 2015, with an unprecedented and growing number of young minors taking recourse since 2023.

The proportion of people living rough is not the majority, but is higher for unconditional services (with no targeting criteria or referral required), with 50% of people living rough at breakfasts and 35% at unconditional meal distributions.

In addition to the homeless, thousands of people in Paris and the inner suburbs depend on food aid to feed themselves, living in hostels, camps, hotels, in the homes of third parties or renting their own accommodation.

3. The impact of the Olympic Games on food aid

- Impossibility of organising fixed food distributions in the "Olympic zones", close to the Olympic venues, Paris city centre and festive areas
- Impossible to run marauding routes in the "Olympic zones", near the Olympic sites, Paris city centre and festive areas
- Logistical difficulties (transport, parking, food recovery, delivery, etc.) for the food aid operators
- Difficulty in mobilising volunteers who live all over the IDF and are essential to the running of the associations.
- People in precarious situations are unable to get to food distributions because they are "forced" to move away from the JO areas, where many food aid schemes are currently concentrated. Breakdown in monitoring and support, and worsening of situations of distress and insecurity. Rising prices for everyday purchases/expenses (petrol, transport, goods, rent, etc.).

- People in precarious situations, particularly those with precarious administrative status, are unable to attend food distributions because of the police presence. Deterrent effect, increase in police checks, etc...
- The need for those involved in food aid to adapt to the impact on the system and the mobility of beneficiaries, in a context that is difficult to anticipate.

4. Our proposals and solutions

- Carry out a detailed analysis on a case-by-case basis of the impact of the JO zones on food access arrangements, and circulate this to the players concerned. If necessary, identify alternative solutions (alternative zone, marquee, requisition of premises, etc.) and put in place additional resources to adapt the arrangements (methodological support and financial backing for those involved).
- Widely disseminate information to the people and stakeholders concerned about the food distributions affected (displaced or suspended/cancelled) and the alternative solutions available via different information channels (online or paper guides, specific flyers, videos, radio messages, social networks, etc.) and in different languages.
- Guaranteeing the return and post-Olympic resumption of food aid services that have been displaced or are no longer available suspended during the Olympic Games
- Supporting and accompanying food aid volunteers during the Olympic Games
- Guarantee that the additional costs generated by the Olympic Games will be covered for voluntary organisations and people living with food insecurity (compensation for food inflation due to the Olympic Games, increased transport costs, etc.).
- Introduction of passes and access to priority lanes for food aid logistics vehicles and volunteers, free parking/possibility of parking in reserved spaces.
- Setting up cash transfers - in the form of service vouchers and/or pre-paid cards for food and non-food expenses (transport, health, hygiene, etc.) for the period from June to September 2024 for the following groups in the areas affected by the Olympic Games (Paris and Seine St Denis) for people staying in accommodation (particularly hotels) and benefiting from food aid schemes.

5. Water scarcity

Water scarcity refers to the concepts of instability, uncertainty and fragility of safe and continuous access to water. It can be defined as "a situation where a person does not have access to drinking water in sufficient quantity or of adequate quality to meet their basic needs: hydration, nutrition, personal hygiene and housing"¹⁷. This notion includes the risk of being cut off from the drinking water supply or having to prioritise basic needs or resort to water whose quality is not guaranteed.

Article L.1321-1-A of the French Public Health Code states that "every individual has daily access, at home or in the vicinity of their home or place of residence, to a sufficient quantity of water intended for human consumption for drinking, cooking, food preparation, personal hygiene, general hygiene and for cleaning their home or place of residence".

Despite being recognised as a fundamental right by the UN, many people do not have safe, continuous access to water. In mainland France, this water insecurity affects around 430,000 people who are inadequately housed, or lack housing or accommodation, including 100,000 who live in makeshift housing (including squats, camps and shanty towns)¹⁸.

6. The impact of the Olympic Games on access to drinking water

The policy of evicting people from the places where they live (street situations, precarious housing sites: camps, squats and shanty towns) causes people to move from site to site in the Ile-de-France region, disrupting the continuity and availability of water resources. Since 2020, of the 21 shanty towns connected to the drinking water supply in Seine-Saint-Denis, more than half (13) have been evicted. More than 4,000 people have lost access to water.

With heatwaves and heatwaves becoming more frequent in summer, people living in precarious housing and on the streets are at greater risk. This situation is all the more alarming in the context of the Olympic Games, which take place during the summer months. The lack of water means that those affected are unable to take the essential steps proposed by the Regional Health Agency¹⁹. Santé Publique France²⁰ recommends particular vigilance during the summer, and urges all those involved to identify sites at risk, step up the work of outreach teams, inform the public and ensure access to water.

During major sporting events, there are a number of barriers to access that exacerbate water scarcity:

- Tensions with neighbours, tourists, security guards and police when using unsafe water sources (drawing raw water, using fire hydrants, etc.).
- Confiscation of containers by the police during evictions from living quarters
- Closing/shutting off the alternative water supply points used
- The ban on access to points in the vicinity of Olympic venues and areas of festivities

7. Our proposals and solutions

- Apply legal standards that meet the challenges of access to water for people and groups of people living without access to drinking water, or with inadequate access²¹, particularly those who are homeless, living in very precarious conditions or in informal settlements (squats, shanty towns, camps).
- Carrying out technical diagnostics on access to water and water connections in living areas
- Map the existing water points in Seine-Saint-Denis and produce an information pack on access to water points during the Olympic Games to ensure that this information is widely distributed to the people concerned.
- Distribute the map of water points to the authorities in charge of social missions (CD, CCAS, etc.) and liaise with organisations that have developed complementary tools, such as a guide to directing the public (Soliguide, Watizat), etc.
- Guarantee free and unconditional access to fountains and water points for everyone during the period of the Olympic Games, including in the vicinity of Olympic sites and festivity areas
- Distribute "water and hygiene" containers and essential items for transporting and storing water (flasks and jerrycans) during the JOP period.
- Reduce the risks associated with heat by facilitating outreach activities to identify sites at risk and inform the public about the risks associated with heat waves and heatwaves.
- Define an emergency response plan, at regional level in conjunction with the départements, to supplement the existing water supply with temporary systems to provide access to water in places where people live and to respond to population movements.

¹⁷ <http://www.precarite-environnement.be/eau/>

¹⁸ Fondation Abbé Pierre 2022 report

¹⁹ <https://www.iledefrance.ars.sante.fr/fortes-chaieurs-et-canicule-comment-se-proteger-et-reagir>

<https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/determinants-de-sante/climat/fortes-chaieurs-canicule/documents/enquetes-20>
studies/survey of local authorities' practices to prevent the health impact of the heatwave

²¹ Order no. 2020-1621 of 22 December 2022 and decree no. 2022-1721 of 29 December 2022 relating to access to and use of the Internet.

quality of water intended for human consumption.

The other side of the coin - Paris 2024 Olympic Games: a positive social legacy -

26/1/24

PREVENTION, RISK REDUCTION, HEALTH

1. Health and precariousness in Île-de-France - Focus 75 and 93

The healthcare ecosystem supporting people in precarious situations is vast and involves many different players.

Although it can be considered a wealthy region overall, Île-de-France is marked by very high levels of inequality. In 2018, 19.5% of the population of Ile-de-France households were in a situation of monetary poverty or halo poverty (source Programme Régional d'Accès à la Prévention et aux Soins d'Île-de-France (PRAPS IDF) - 2023 - 2028). These financial difficulties are often compounded by problems of access to healthcare, linked to barriers to access or knowledge of rights. These barriers are particularly significant for exiled populations or those in vulnerable situations (precariousness, sex work, drug users, etc.).

2. What is it all about?

What systems?

Hospital system / Assistance Publique - Hôpitaux de Paris and hospital groups in the inner suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Care Access Centres (PASS) Follow-up services: infectiology, diabetology, etc. Emergency services
Sexual and Reproductive Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV prevention: associations, free information, screening and diagnosis centres (CEGIDD), sexual health centres (Check Point, SPOT de AIDES, Le 190) Reproductive health: family planning, abortion centres, etc. Voluntary Pregnancy, Maternal and Child Protection General practitioners, gynaecologists, laboratories for screenings
Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical and psychological centres (CMP)
Addiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile services, Centre d'Accueil et d'Accompagnement de Réduction des Risques auprès pour Usagers de Drogues (CAARUD), Centre de Soins d'Accompagnement et de Prévention (CASSP) en Addictologie (CSAPA), Halte soins addictions, Espace de Repos
Community health centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMEDE/ Médecins du Monde/ Primo Lévi
Go-to activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health mediation, mobile clinics, mobile psychiatric precariousness teams (EMPP), mobile outreach teams specialising in drug users, assistance units, etc. for the homeless (UASA)
Network of Coordination Médico-Sociale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solidarité Paris Maman (SOLIPAM)

Overall, the Ile-de-France healthcare system, like the public hospital system as a whole, is already ~~being tested~~ ~~overloaded~~ and undersized. Recruitment difficulties in particular, the harshness of working conditions in public hospitals, and cuts in funding leading to a reduction in the number of beds and a reduction in the length of hospital stays as far as possible, all contribute to the creation of a system under strain, particularly vulnerable to external hazards and events, and potentially abusive for both the professionals and the people concerned. Increasingly frequent heatwaves are also putting additional strain on this system.

Against this backdrop, the Olympic and Paralympic Games could have an extremely detrimental effect on the healthcare system: the risk of overload due to the influx of additional visitors, and the risk of extreme disorganisation, particularly in terms of logistics and supplies.

The hospital system also struggles to include and reach the most vulnerable and those furthest from care. In this respect, the role of voluntary organisations, particularly through outreach work, is essential. Here too, the Olympic Games risk jeopardising these initiatives, which provide a minimum level of prevention for the most vulnerable groups.

Which audience?

First-time immigrants/exiles, with particular attention to people with no rights

Problems of access to rights and accommodation are currently affecting people from migrant backgrounds in the Île-de-France region very severely.

There is a risk that the Olympic Games will contribute to a worsening of mental health and to overexposure of the migrant population to certain infectious risks such as scabies, tuberculosis and HIV (of all the new HIV patients treated by the five COREVIHs in the Île-de-France region between 2019 and 2020, i.e. 3,173 people, 60.24% of them were born abroad, including 40.5% in Sub-Saharan Africa, indicating the overexposure of this population), causing delays in terms of screening, prevention and care.

Access to housing or accommodation is a key determinant of the health of migrants in the Paris Region. However, the issue of providing a dignified welcome for migrants in the Paris Region is coming up against the full force of the housing and accommodation crisis. In the run-up to the Olympic Games, hoteliers will be reclaiming their entire stock to accommodate people who will be working or attending the Games. In 2022, 3,000 overnight hotel stays in the Île-de-France region will be cut, and it has already been announced that a further 4,000 overnight stays will be cut in 2023²², due to budgetary constraints. The "SAS d'accueil temporaire" system has been rolled out to the regions. The number of people who have lost sight of is close to 20% nationwide, and many of them are seeking to return to Paris following the²³ process. All of these systems and malfunctions contribute to a form of social wandering that creates barriers to entering and/or stabilising a care pathway.

Finally, the increase in police presence and checks can create a climate of fear for people in an irregular situation, who are already at greater risk, causing them not to prioritise their own needs.

²² Eric Constantin, Director of the Abbé-Pierre Foundation, told *Libération* newspaper "With one year to go to the 2024 Olympics, the fear of a

"social catastrophe' for the homeless", *Libération*, 25 July 2023

²³ *FranceInfo*, "Comment les migrants à la rue sont évacués de Paris vers des "sas d'accueil temporaires régionaux",

https://www.francetvinfo.fr/replay-radio/le-choix-franceinfo/enquete-jo-2024-comment-les-migrants-a-la-rue-sont-evacues-de-paris-vers-des-sas-d-accueil-temporaires-regionaux_6034238.html

health, or making it difficult to access universal services such as the Permanences d'Accès aux Health Care (PASS) or community health centres.

TDS (Sex Workers)

Sex workers are exposed to a number of risks, including gender-based violence, stigmatisation in the public arena and the transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

The legislative framework limits and restricts effective access to care and rights: isolation and clandestinity due to the criminalisation of clients, the impossibility of properly developing mutual aid, support and protection networks between pairs due to the law on procuring.

If the needs and demands of the people concerned are not taken into account, JOPs contribute to an increase in police pressure, forced displacement and removal from certain areas of activity, and expulsion from the workplace and housing. In order to reduce the risks associated with their work, sex workers need stability so that they can maintain links with health and social services and have ongoing access to health facilities, harm reduction equipment and support for victims of violence. The Olympic Games must not be used as an opportunity to combat sexually transmitted diseases.

The idea that major sporting events drastically increase prostitution has been contradicted by numerous studies on the subject²⁴. With hindsight and the experience of previous Olympic Games, there is in fact no increase in prostitution during these events.

The public policies put in place to respond to the myth of an increase in the use of sex workers during major events mainly result in an increase in the precariousness and criminalisation of sex workers²⁵. Far from protecting sex workers, the public policies put in place by the State put them at risk. In particular, police harassment and forced invisibilisation prevent prevention workers from gaining access to sex workers.

Increased precarity leads to an increase in risk-taking in terms of health (notably reduced use of condoms) and violence (acceptance of certain clients who would normally be refused and increased risk of GBV in the context of the activity). This precarious situation concerns not only street-based sex workers but also Internet sex workers. There is a major risk, particularly as anti-trafficking policies and the myth of an increase in sex tourism during sporting events are leading to the implementation of awareness campaigns aimed at accommodation providers. This runs the risk of leading to TDS, whether exploited or not, ending up on the street. This is clearly shown in the TEH plan published in December. It is also important to remember that awareness-raising campaigns on penalising clients make sex workers more vulnerable, whatever their situation. It also discourages potential clients of exploited sex workers from reporting the exploitation.

²⁴ *Prostitutes at risk during the Olympics, Vancouver-based study says, Tom Blackwell (April 01, 2012)* <https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/prostitutes-at-risk-during-the-olympics-vancouver-based-study-says>

²⁵ *How Olympics Host Cities Hide Their Homeless, Livia Gershon (08 July 2016)* <https://daily.jstor.org/how-olympics-host-cities-hide-their-homeless/>

People who use drugs

In the Île-de-France region, drug use in public spaces, a phenomenon that has been going on for nearly 40 years in north-east Paris, has increased in recent years and become increasingly visible. The situation of people who use drugs is constantly affected by changes in the political context, whether it's a question of people who injected in the 1980s and frequented the Gare du Nord district (political management of the health crisis linked to HIV), or of people who use drugs today, who are on the move (for example, with the crisis in reception facilities in France).

In recent years, the repressive policy towards drug users has led to a long series of shifts in drug scenes between the Seine Saint-Denis and various sites in north-east Paris, particularly with a view to the future construction of facilities for the Olympic Games. These crackdowns and dismantling of migrant encampments, combined with the repeated dispersal of drug users in public spaces, have brought together highly disadvantaged groups in increasingly dilapidated areas, contributing in part to the entry into problematic drug use of people who until now had kept a relatively safe distance from drugs (Colline du Crack, Jardin d'Eole, Square de Forceval).

Since the evacuation of the Square de Forceval, the Espace de Repos Porte de la Chapelle has become an anchorage point for users. Camps have sprung up in the 19th arrondissement of Paris, which were quickly evacuated by the police. With the advent of the Olympic Games, the repressive policy intensified, notably with the publication of various decrees aimed at limiting the "gathering of consumers" in public spaces:

- Order no. 2023-01196 of 9 October 2023 prohibiting distribution in the 10th and 19th arrondissements of Paris
- Order no. 2023-00397 of 19 April 2023 prohibiting the gathering of cocaine users based in the public space, in three arrondissements of Paris (10th, 18th, 19th) - renewed monthly since then.

Today, it has to be said that the disappearance of the various open scenes has not put an end to the problem of drug use in public spaces in the Île-de-France region. In fact, many drug users choose to hide in order to use drugs, thereby increasing the health risks associated with their consumption.

These repressive policies have an almost systematic impact on drug users in very precarious situations: they are often unemployed, have broken away from their families and, for two-thirds of them, are homeless or living in social accommodation²⁶. People with a migration background are even more affected by these policies/dynamics (complex administrative situations reinforcing precariousness and exclusion).

While some people use harm reduction services, many have disappeared off the radar and existing services are clearly undersized. This situation is likely to intensify in the run-up to the Olympic Games (with the introduction of exclusion perimeters and increased police presence). What's more, the constant movement of people is having an impact on the structures, which are finding it difficult to initiate and continue follow-up or to refer people to the appropriate structures, and is also re-focusing the problems experienced by users. In fact, the insecurity linked to the lack of accommodation solutions and the situations

²⁶ Inserm and Observatoire français des drogues et des tendances addictives (OFDT), *Summary of the main results of the study Crack in the Île-de-France region, January 2021*

complex administrative procedures relegates health issues to second place. This raises fears, not only for crack users but more generally for CAARUD users, of an even greater distance from the services that can support them, or even a breakdown in overall health care for some (accommodation, legal, medico-psycho-social).

In the light of these observations, guarantees concerning continuity of access to harm reduction structures (CAARUD), treatment (CSAPA, addictology service) and more generally, are necessary during the period of the Olympic Games and beyond. Attention should also be paid to potential new drug uses during the period, which would require a harm reduction approach rather than a repressive one (e.g. "chemsex").

People with mental health problems

The people we help in exile have fled their country, having had to leave everything behind against a backdrop of violence and life-threatening risks for the vast majority of them. In the course of their exile, they may have been confronted with situations of extreme violence, the loss of a loved one, separation, imprisonment and so on.

Once they arrive in France, the violence continues (precarious living conditions, lack of accommodation, physical and sexual violence, trafficking networks, difficulties accessing healthcare and fundamental rights, etc.) and it takes several months for their situation to stabilise and become "secure".

Exposure to all this violence during their migration exposes them to an increased risk of mental disorders, including psychotrauma, depression and adjustment problems. Mental health support is therefore often necessary, and can only be provided in the language in which people can express their emotions and experiences. Once treatment with a psychologist or psychiatrist has begun, it is important to be able to continue at a pace agreed between the person and the therapist.

People who are far from the Île-de-France region can no longer get to their scheduled appointments. What's more, forced and sudden relocation can reactivate traumatic memories and have a harmful impact on the mental health of these people, who are already highly vulnerable.

The introduction of traffic restrictions during the Olympic Games has led us to fear that it will be impossible for people to move around freely, and therefore for us to ensure continuity of care.

We also fear that the increase in the number of uniformed professionals in the public space - police officers, members of the military - will increase the fear of deportation and return to the country and/or may reactivate psychotrauma.

Pregnant women and/or women with newborn babies

Pregnancy in a context of precariousness is a medical emergency, and medical care is a matter of urgent right. However, pregnant women living on the streets face many obstacles, and today perinatal care is no longer a "*protected*" health issue. The number of homeless pregnant women and women leaving maternity wards in the Paris region is increasing, and their health is deteriorating rapidly.²⁷

²⁷ Pregnant women and mothers with newborn babies without emergency accommodation (*lemonde.fr*, 12/12/23)

Although the 115 currently try to prioritise women in the final stages of pregnancy or with newborn babies, we still see many pregnant women or women with newborn babies on the streets because of the reduction in places in the run-up to the Olympic Games. The vast majority of those who manage to obtain accommodation find themselves forced to move from hotel to hotel at regional level (lack of stabilisation), or even nationally with the introduction of regional SAS (referrals to other regions interrupt follow-up and jeopardise their health). These forced displacements are detrimental to accessing and maintaining appropriate, essential and sometimes vital care.

Pregnancy monitoring that rarely complies with the recommendations of the French National Authority for Health, due to living on the streets, contributes to the findings of very worrying health indicators compared to the general population (national perinatal survey): more high-risk pregnancies, more low-weight babies, more premature births, more caesarean sections, particularly emergency ones, more pre- and post-partum depression and more miscarriages. This is particularly true of the Île-de-France region, which stands out from the rest of mainland France for its particularly high maternal and infant mortality rates. The region has a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) 55% higher than that observed in all other regions of mainland France.²⁸ As a result of this induced mobility, women often give birth in a hospital other than the one in which they are being monitored, with teams being put at risk in the absence of medical records. Against a backdrop of hospital overcrowding and widespread tension in maternity wards during the summer and winter periods, where in recent years we have seen wards closed for several days or even weeks at a time, we are very concerned about the difficulties in accessing care during the Olympic Games. Because of the shortage of accommodation, we are also seeing an increase in hospitalisations due to a lack of solutions, particularly in the post-partum period. This situation is putting a strain on public hospitals, which are already experiencing bed closures, but also the presence of families with no medical reason for hospitalisation (with the risk of nosocomial infections developing).

The obstacles to travel and the strain on care facilities are also leading to fears of difficulties in accessing a Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy within the legal timeframe.

3. The impact of the Olympic Games on access to healthcare

- **Increased vulnerability of the hospital system and an ecosystem of prevention, care and treatment.**

Harm reduction and health already in crisis :

- The risk of overloading the healthcare system, which will be overwhelmed by the influx of visitors and the needs of the athletes. Added to this is the fact that emergency services are already in dire straits during the summer months;
- Possible saturation of emergency services (fire brigade) ;
- Logistics supply issues for players in the system (hospitals or associations): at this stage, there is little or no information on the impact of the Olympic Games on supply chains. Very high risk of extreme disorganisation leading to shortages.

²⁸ *Maternal deaths in France: better understanding for better prevention. 6th report of the Confidential National Survey on Maternal Deaths (ENCMM) 2013-2015. [Internet]. [cited 2023 Dec 11]. Available from: <https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/maladies-et-traumatismes/maladies-cardiovasculaires-et-accident-vasculaire-cerebral/maladies-vasculaires-de-la-grossesse/documents/enquetes-etudes/les-morts-maternelles-en-france-mieux-comprendre-pour-mieux-prevenir.-6e-rapport-de-l-enquete-nationale-confidentielle-sur-les-morts-maternelles>*

- **Risk of increased barriers to access to prevention, harm reduction and care for the most vulnerable :**
 - As a result of relocation or removal measures: setting up of temporary reception SASs and or sending people to other regions (=> resulting in breaks in follow-up and people losing sight of each other). This has consequences for the continuity of care and support;
 - Deployment of unprecedented security measures/increased police checks/stationing of security vehicles (CRS buses/police cars/vigipirate vehicles): risk of hindered access to various services and facilities, leading vulnerable/at-risk populations to limit their movements, resulting in delayed or no access to care.

- **Risk of a very significant negative impact on the ability to reach the most vulnerable groups:**
 - Our customers are constantly on the move (with the risk of eviction), with potential difficulties in identifying new areas of movement, in the IdF region or further afield, and in maintaining links;
 - Lack of information on precise access zones and on the attestation/accreditation system, which hampered our ability to go out during the period;
 - More difficult access to certain areas, or even complete closure: "**security zones**". For example, Médecins du Monde's Centre d'Accès aux Soins et d'Orientation, located next to the Stade de France, could be affected, even though it provides primary care to people in precarious situations.
 - Risk of forced displacement of people in extremely precarious situations who have been living in a small public space for a long time, without taking the time to explain the situation and without solutions that are acceptable to and for these people.

- **Risk of breakdown in the care pathway for certain visitors** (people living with HIV, people with addictions, and people suffering from chronic illnesses)

- **Risk of greater vulnerability among drug users and sex workers:** without additional resources and foresight, risk-taking will increase, particularly in connection with drug use and sex work, which will require a stronger presence on the ground.

With police presence, there is a risk of tension and repression, particularly towards the most vulnerable groups: sex workers, migrants, drug users, rough sleepers who do not want to be in hostels, etc.

4. Our proposals and solutions

- Set up a consultation process with stakeholders on risks, information on access and accreditation
- Increasing the resources of support associations for people with disabilities. precariousness on issues of health, prevention and harm reduction
- Ensuring that people with chronic illnesses who need to go for consultations have easy access (formalised processes and passes).
- Maintain and adapt Risk Reduction material distribution points and rest rooms
- Creation of additional facilities before the Olympics (particularly for drug users, new arrivals and families)
- Guarantee free public transport or a transport solidarity reduction for CSS beneficiaries travelling to health care and/or prevention centres, for prevention workers and front-line care providers
- Strengthening professional interpreting in hospitals and care centres, need for information on the plan to support and strengthen the hospital system to be able to maintain referrals and assistance over the period.
- Prevent any police crackdown on sex workers and drug users in order to encourage contact with these groups as part of a preventive approach and link the police with those working in the field (reorientation, end to the use of mobile teams)
- Prevent the parking of police and/or military vehicles in front of health care facilities and be able to warn people if this happens (for example, have a telephone number to call if a CRS bus is parked in front of a health care centre).
- Automatic extension of sickness benefit entitlement by 6 months for difficulties accessing public services during the summer and summer holidays
- Make it possible to send the first application for State Medical Aid by post to avoid visits to social security centres
- Facilitating the movement of outreach teams, issuing accreditation on behalf of associations
- Issue priority traffic passes for drug deliveries

ACCESS TO THE LAW

"Access to the law" means being able to know and assert one's rights and obligations, and to be assisted in taking legal action. It is a fundamental principle of citizenship. This principle was enshrined and defined by the law of 10 July 1991 on legal aid.

Most rights are complex to understand and, above all, must be exercised within the time limits set by law. That's why access to the law for the most vulnerable members of the public is such an important issue, requiring the introduction of appropriate and accessible systems that mobilise a large number of professionals and volunteers on a daily basis.

1. Key figures for Paris

- Nearly 7,000 lawyers are on duty every year in Paris, more than **130 appointments organised each week**.
- This represents around 50,000 free consultations a year (including 7,000 people in very precarious situations), or almost **1,000 consultations a week**.
- For certain procedures, such as immigration law, the statutory **time limits for appeals are just 48 hours**.
-A number of information and guidance patrols are organised every day by around fifteen associations.

2. Locations for outreach and outreach work

What devices and spaces?

Access to the law in Paris is based on a dense network that includes "fixed" locations:

- **The Conseil Départemental de l'Accès au Droit** (5 Points d'Accès au Droit and 3 Maisons de Justice et du Droit)²⁹ offer consultations with lawyers, as well as with legal advisors, delegates of the Défenseur des Droits, conciliators, mediators, etc).
- **City of Paris services**³⁰ (legal helplines at each Mairie borough)
- Measures specific to the **Paris Bar** (duty office at the Paris Court of Justice) but also the Paris Solidarity Bar³¹ (duty offices on the Solidarity Bus, duty offices in associations)
- **Numerous associations** (such as CIMADE, GISTI, etc.) are **on duty**, d'Autremonde, etc).

²⁹ Location of PADs and MJDs: <https://www.tribunal-de-paris.justice.fr/75/les-structures-dacces-au-droit>

³⁰ Legal services provided by the City of Paris: <https://www.paris.fr/pages/les-aides-juridiques-gratuites-pres-de-chez-vous-2081>

³¹ Where the Solidarity Bus is available: <https://www.barreausolidarite.org/nos-actions/bus-solidarite.html>

In addition to these "fixed" legal advice points, there are also outreach services providing information and access to justice.

right :

- Maraudes run by the associations involved in coordinating the Maraudes (Aurore, Les Enfants du Canal, Oppelia-charonne, Aux captifs la Libération and Samu Social de Paris) and attended by lawyers from the Paris Solidarity Bar
- Bus de la Solidarité (every week, the Paris Bar's Bus de la Solidarité runs a legal clinic for people in prostitution, alternating between Nigerian women victims of trafficking in the Bois de Vincennes and trans women in the Bois de Boulogne).
- Information and referral outreach services for people in exile are provided by a number of associations, including France Terre d'Asile (Bus de la solidarité and outreach walks 5 times a week), Watizat, la Halte humanitaire and CEDRE - Secours Catholique (3 weekly outreach walks in north-east Paris), Utopia 56 (daily outreach walks for isolated men, UFM's and families), Tendre la Main (regular outreach walks in informal living areas). The information patrols consist of "going out to" people who are excluded and far from the law, and help connect them with the structures that can support them. For many excluded people, these services are an essential first step in accessing the law.

All of these measures help to ensure that everyone, especially the most vulnerable, has access to the best possible healthcare.

to know and assert their rights, essentially :

- Foreign nationals and asylum law (new arrivals, asylum applications, appeals, etc.), OQTF, etc)
- Employment law (breach of contract, non-payment of wages, etc.)
- Housing law (DALO/DAHO, rent arrears, evictions, etc.)
- Family law (divorce, child custody, protection orders, etc.)
- Criminal matters, particularly for victims of criminal offences, disputing fines, etc.

Who is concerned?

Everyone can benefit from access to the law, but particularly people in situations of vulnerability and exclusion:

- People living rough
- People who use products
- Exiled persons
- Prostitutes
- Women victims of violence, particularly domestic violence

3. The possible negative impact of the Olympic Games on access to the law

The organisation of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games will bring profound and lasting changes to the city of Paris and, more broadly, to the Ile-de-France region, particularly in terms of traffic in public spaces and access to certain essential spaces and services.

The organisation of the 2024 Olympic Games poses a risk for vulnerable people whose lives are partly organised in the public space, who are often dependent on a number of public services or services provided by associations and whose mobility is often restricted by numerous obstacles.

Among the effects already identified, we can mention the eviction of homeless people from their homes, the shortage and reduction of emergency accommodation places in the Ile-de-France region, the closure of reception points, the restriction or prohibition of food aid distributions, the increase in the number of checks on the administrative situation of people judged to be homeless, and so on. In addition, there are a number of "undesirable" groups such as prostitutes, etc.

What appears to be a form of "social cleansing" that is intensifying in the run-up to the 2024 Olympic Games concerns all people in situations of exclusion. There are many consequences in terms of access to the law:

- Outreach teams, particularly those providing information on access to the law, whose aim is to direct people to resource centres and duty offices, have more difficulty finding people because they are far away, dispersed and invisible.
- The bonds of trust that are essential to the work of outreach workers in bringing people back into the mainstream are broken. Years of work can be undermined when a person is evicted from a place they have been living in for a long time.
- The increase in the number of people being evicted from their homes and placed in shelters that are far away and in some cases not permanent (in particular to the "regional shelters") also leads to a breakdown in legal follow-up and makes it physically impossible for people to get to the shelters they have identified (which can even lead to proceedings being invalidated).
- The strategy of preventing rough sleepers from settling down forces them to wander even more, with the problems of everyday life taking precedence over the defence of their rights (finding somewhere to sleep, food).
- The increase in checks, particularly on people's administrative status, is reducing the mobility of people who are more afraid of exposing themselves in public. People with irregular administrative status are going to the duty stations less and less, and are therefore giving up on exercising their rights. They are increasingly distrustful of the authorities, to the point of refusing to lodge a complaint when they are victims of violence, for example.
- This is despite the fact that for these groups, very short timeframes are at stake, for example to challenge administrative decisions, deportation measures and fines, but also to apply for accommodation for rough sleepers, for interim relief to shelter vulnerable people, to apply for protection orders for victims of domestic violence, to lodge complaints, and so on.

Example: victims of trafficking

For several months now, the associations that run outreach services in the Bois de Vincennes for Nigerian women involved in prostitution have noted the almost daily presence of officers from the Paris Police Prefecture who accompany police officers and are instructed to check the administrative status of the women present, for example, along the Route de la Pyramide.

- *This is a new practice which increases a feeling of mistrust towards the police: these women are assaulted on a daily basis but no longer dare to call the police for fear of being attacked. that their administrative situation would be held against them and that they would be arrested.*
- *These controls lead to arrests, the legality of which we were unable to verify: the women arrested are most often returned to the street 24 hours later, with no document other than an obligation to leave French territory and, very often, very short deadlines for appeals, which means that they are not in a position to contest them in time.*
- *Potential victims of human trafficking are therefore expelled from French territory and sent back to networks, even though the law protects them and many institutions and associations are working very hard to gain the trust of these victims in order to ensure that their rights are respected.*

Example: unaccompanied minors.

When an unaccompanied minor arrives in Paris, he or she must report to the Paris reception centre for unaccompanied minors (AMNA), managed by FTDA and located at 127, Rue de Tolbiac, 75013 Paris. If this initial examination does not establish the minor's minority, the young person must :

- *Accessing information on the remedies available to them, usually by first meeting with a member of staff.
associations such as Utopia 56*
- *Go to the office of the Paris Lawyers' Office for Minors, at Porte de Clichy to lodge an appeal*
- *Securely send their civil status documents if they don't have them with them or no longer have them with them.
to prove his age.*

These procedures take time (several months at present) and above all involve a lot of travelling. If young people are prevented from accessing these places, they cannot assert their rights.

Our fears in the run-up to the Olympics and for the duration of the Games are as follows:

- *The access of volunteers and professionals providing access to the law (on the streets and at fixed locations) to their workplaces or areas, in particular those close to Olympic sites or festivities, and the possible need to adapt systems to ensure the continuity of social work, bearing in mind the importance of not moving these locations too much, as they are identified by the people concerned.*
- *Will special travel and parking permits be issued for outreach and outreach work in vehicles (such as the Solidarity Bus)?³²*
- *Will litigants be able to access the duty areas?*
- *What is the authorities' response to the risk that the police measures deployed and the increase in checks will act as a deterrent to movement and therefore to access to social services, particularly for people with precarious administrative situations?*

³² *It will be impossible to reach the Games venues by car or to park nearby: "in the immediate vicinity of the venues, certain streets will be completely closed to traffic, and then, in a slightly wider perimeter, restrictions will be put in place to divert all through traffic in particular", adds the Ministry of Transport. All the fan zones, festival venues such as La Villette and gathering places such as Porte Maillot are also affected by these traffic restrictions. Dedicated lanes will be set up to make it easier for accredited visitors to get around. For more than two months - from 1 July to 15 September 2024 - 185 km of lanes will be closed to traffic on the A1 between Paris and Roissy airport, or the A13, as well as one lane on two-thirds of the boulevard périphérique between the Porte de Sèvres and Porte de Bercy. There will be exemptions for businesses.*

- Will the rights of people living rough be respected? Their Has consent been obtained for a possible move? Under what conditions? Are permanent solutions proposed?

4. The possible positive impact of the Olympic Games on facilities

- More frequent and permanent shelters, including systematic and appropriate social support
- Support to defend people's right to choose where they want to live/work (better consideration of individual choices/individual social assessments of people)
- Raising the profile of rough sleepers so that they can be better cared for by the social services public policy (short cycles of sheltering and re-sheltering).
- Possibility of using certain accommodation areas during the Olympic Games as long-term accommodation or lodgings.

5. Our proposals and solutions

- On the basis of the traffic restriction zones and access conditions communicated by the Préfecture de Police: to obtain the traffic and parking permits needed to maintain our activities
- Ensure that people have effective access to legal services, in particular by avoiding administrative police checks in the immediate vicinity of these services and by limiting as far as possible the presence of too many police officers, which would act as a deterrent.
- Appointment of a mediator and a direct communication channel within the Préfecture de Police to be able to quickly report and find a solution to situations posing difficulties (police checks too close to a scheme, difficulty accessing a place of residence and risk of loss of rights, etc.).
- The Collectif has set up a unit to coordinate the reporting of its activities. members to centralise communication with this mediator.