

## WHY A MANIFESTO OF COMMITMENT?

Because, for more than a century now, they have given themselves the mission to think in order to act better, the Social Weeks of France have, for two years, engaged in a reflection on the social and territorial inequalities that undermine our country, the fragmentation of society into islands that no longer communicate: they want to propose ways to rebuild this damaged society, to make it fairer and more fraternal. These fractures are not new, but their reality appeared in a new way with the Yellow Vests crisis. The climate has become even worse with the protest movements against the pension reform. Then came the Covid 19 pandemic, unprecedented in the health and economic means used to combat it, but terribly revealing the poverty in housing, education, income, work... Then tragic terrorist acts once again wounded our country.

Our ambition is therefore to commit ourselves to rebuilding society. Not to give in to defeatism and discouragement. To find the strength and the reasons to act. Drawing from the source of the Church's social thinking, the vital principle of our association, we want to work with others to stitch up our torn social fabric. Because we believe, we know, that believers, especially the Christians that we are, have an immense role to play - and a heavy responsibility - in inspiring our world and giving it hope. Many hope that successive crises will lead to profound transformations in our society. Indeed, it is necessary to regain confidence in ourselves and our institutions. Taking care of each other: this is the horizon. Rethinking the exercise of democracy, so that those who are too often deprived of a voice are listened to more, and those who feel forgotten or despised are recognised. Bringing ecology and social justice into dialogue...

We want to be part of this transformation. In spite of the complexity of the subjects, in spite of the weakness of our means, we believe that everyone can influence events. For this Manifesto, we have developed possible solutions, relying on partners who are themselves committed to the social transformation of our country; we have worked on them in workshops; we will present them to those who hold power. We will continue to work on them as the months go by. But these institutional and political commitments must also be personal: what are we going to do concretely, with whom are we going to act, in which association, in which community? And are we going to agree to change our outlook? These proposals are also presented in the Manifesto.

The principles of the Church's social teaching guide our choices to give our world a taste of the Gospel: in particular the attention to the most fragile and the conviction that everyone can act where they are. In his encyclical *Fratelli Tutti*, Pope Francis recalls that the parable of the Samaritan "invites us to revive our vocation as citizens of our respective countries and of the whole world, builders of a new social bond". We want to make our contribution.

Dominique Quinio, President of the Social Weeks of France, December 2020

### 3 OBJECTIVES AND 3 LEVERS

The renewal for a more humane, inclusive and reconciled French society will be the result of the commitment of each and every one of us. Cultivating our commitment, wherever we are, our relationship with the world and our demands on our leaders, these are the three dimensions of commitment, which feed each other without excluding each other:

A personal commitment, according to one's abilities and availability, made up of a myriad of small daily actions. A commitment that needs to be nurtured, cultivated and stimulated ;

A civic commitment, i.e. an approach aimed at better understanding the world in order to better live in it and play its role in it, notably through voting and participation in community life;

A requirement vis-à-vis our leaders (political, economic, associative). Not everything is their doing, nor ours for that matter, but we can engage in a demanding dialogue with those who, because of their responsibilities, play an active part in the world.

In order to arrive at the proposals set out in the Manifesto, the method used was to prioritise 8 priority areas of action in order to bring out measures and commitments rooted in each of the sectors concerned: ecology, health, housing, territories and local democracy, work, education, digital technology and solidarity beyond borders.

These proposals, whether political, associative or personal, do not claim to be exhaustive. The list of associations mentioned deserves to be enlarged, especially at the level of territories. It is up to each person to make his or her own choice to possibly join, make a donation or see what can be transposed close to home. It is also up to each individual to reflect on his or her personal commitments according to his or her possibilities.

The political proposals are not the outline of a government programme, but aim to challenge decision-makers, to "move the lines" around the main lines and a few concrete measures. They are work streams rather than "turnkey" proposals.

Some proposals are quickly applicable, provided that the political will is strong enough, others require a departure from existing models and balances, which will require a sustained and patient effort of conviction. They were worked on during the year 2020 and then discussed and amended during the Meeting, making it possible to arrive at a reference document, a necessary step to continue the path with others, being realistic but also full of hope. Some of the proposals are being debated and this debate will be carried out by the Social Weeks in the coming months. New proposals will undoubtedly emerge from this debate.

The institutional and political proposals, as well as the many proposals for associative or personal commitments, are presented, sector by sector. It is indeed a coherent whole, but each proposal will have its own life, will be refined by those who want to take it up, together with all those who share the same objective. This effort of declining proposals and advocacy is the business of each and every one of us, of the Social Weeks of France and of the regional branches.

It is therefore important to go through the 8 proposal sheets included in the Manifesto.

Beyond the measures sector by sector, a general reading reveals a beautiful coherence that reflects the values carried by the Social Weeks of France, nourished by the social thought of the Church, in particular by the two encyclicals of Pope François: Laudato'Si and Fratelli Tutti.

We distinguish 3 priority objectives for "rebuilding society" and 3 levers for action.

### **The 3 objectives:**

The attention to the poorest, to those left behind, to migrants, to be placed at the heart of the French and European Social Pact (TRAV3, EDUC4, LOG1, SOL1, SOL2) ;

The fight for justice and against inequalities in business, society and the world (TRAV2, NUM1, LOG3, LOG4, SOL3);

The imperative of a more sober and ecologically responsible consumption (ECO2, ECO3, ECO4); and

### **The 3 levers :**

Permanent attention to subsidiarity. The major education and health institutions and local authorities are the primary actors in public action, but they cannot act alone without the action of citizens, intermediary bodies and associations (EDUC2, SANT1, NUM3, TER4).

Education, training, information: This fundamental triptych concerns all sectors of society (ECO1, LOG2, EDUC3, SANT2, NUM2, NUM3).

Building consensus and trust in society through strong and innovative initiatives affecting all citizens and not only professionals in the sectors concerned (EDUC1, SANT3, TER2, TER3)

## Education

### Political and institutional proposals

EDUC1 : To append an Education Charter to the Constitution, to say together the fundamental principles we want for the future of our children, as the Environment Charter was in 2004. « Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Education is lagging behind. This makes a general mobilisation of the whole of French society in favour of its youth indispensable, with particular attention to the weakest. It is in this spirit that citizens, young people and families, parents and grandparents, professionals and educational players, the State and local authorities, businesses and trade unions, are all invited to contribute to the drafting of the fundamental principles we want for the future of our children.

These principles will be enshrined in an Education Charter that is currently being drafted. Its endorsement

to the Constitution would be a resounding endorsement of the consensus reached between all the players.

EDUC2: Transform in depth the governance of our education system in a logic of subsidiarity; put more trust in the actors on the ground

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

As is the case in most OECD countries, schools should be given greater autonomy in: defining their educational project (with greater latitude in the use of time allocations in order to better adapt to the realities on the ground and to the needs of young people and families); and also the recruitment of their educational teams, with the possibility for headteachers to recruit on the basis of a profile to replace the current procedure where the teacher is "parachuted" into the school without prior contact with the headteacher.

It would also be possible to decentralise part of education to the regions, starting, for example, with vocational and agricultural lycées, which would be taken over by the regions (not only the premises or technical staff, but also the teaching staff, budgets, etc.).

National examinations and a national reference framework for the evaluation of institutions would ensure national consistency.

EDUC3: Massively strengthen policies to support parenthood

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Today, despite increased funding, support for parenthood remains rather marginal in family policy. We propose to make support for parenthood one of the three pillars of family policy (along with the funding of early childhood care and the funding of legal benefits: family allowances, etc.).

The aim is to build a solid service offer that would enable every parent who so wishes to have access to a support system: parents' groups, parent/school mediators, access to a family centre, participation in thematic conferences (digital education, emotional, relational and sexual education, orientation, etc.). Parenting institutes are currently being rolled out. They are needed in all departments.

EDUC4: No longer leaving young adults leaving Child Welfare without support at the age of 18. « Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Today, the law protects minors entrusted to the Child Protection Service. On the other hand, the greatest uncertainty weighs on the fate of young adults leaving Child Welfare. We propose the systematisation of support up to the age of 21 for all young people leaving ESA.

This would allow young people in care to project themselves more serenely into training pathways, even though they often have chaotic educational paths due to their family and social situation.

Associative commitments :

Join or support associations such as Vers le haut (<https://www.verslehaut.org/>) or the Auteuil apprentices (<https://www.apprentis-auteuil.org/>).

Participate in the Etats Généraux de l'Education which invite civil society to put forward proposals:

"you have part of the answer". For example by voting on the proposals available on the platform <https://etatsgeneraux-education.fr/> ; by participating in the regional meetings, and in the national synthesis (12 June 2021 at the Maison de la Radio).

Engage in local sponsorship, by contacting one of the associations that put children/young people in need of socio-cultural openness in touch with volunteers willing to commit, on a long-term basis, 2 hours a month for visits, outings, meetings, etc. (cf. <http://unenfantunefamille.org/>).

For those with corporate responsibilities: promote corporate educational responsibility by putting education at the heart of companies' CSR and HR strategies: apprenticeship, 3rd year internship, interventions in secondary schools, tutoring. Or even include indicators to measure their educational impact in the company's extra-financial reporting in order to enhance the value of companies that are committed to the field.

Proposal for personal commitment / discernment:

Do not forget the duty of hope to be shared with young people.

Working to reconcile an educational community that includes all stakeholders

To encourage and encourage educational vocations, while refraining from criticising teachers.

and expressing our gratitude to the teachers, educators who are committed to young people.

## Labour and Employment

### Political and institutional proposals

TRAV1: Involving employees more in the challenges and sharing of value in their organisation

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

The company can be one of the places where social ties are built around a common project. The pandemic has shown the urgency of consolidating or reinforcing this reality by strong measures, only partly enshrined in the Pact law, such as the obligation to set up participation and profit-sharing in SMEs and VSEs, the incentive to open up 10% of the capital to employees with representation on the Board of Directors for all companies and employer's matching contribution.

TRAV2: Obligation to respect a ratio of 1 to 20 between the net remuneration of the lowest wage and that of the highest within the same structure IN DEBATE

The pandemic has highlighted the gap between social utility and labour compensation. While it is difficult to establish an objective and universal link between remuneration and the social value of work, some pay gaps and the existence of very low wages are immoral and unjustified.

An obligation to respect a ratio of 1 to 20 between the net remuneration of the lowest and the highest wage within the same structure is proposed. Offenders would be heavily taxed on the excess (20 x lower pay) to feed a solidarity fund dedicated to the return to employment.

TRAV3: Securing professional and life paths and combating job insecurity

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

It is proposed to give greater value, in the form of quarters used to calculate retirement, to forms of self-employment such as parental leave, associative activity, carer's leave and business creation.

To make the personal training account a lever for continuing education as well as for adapting to trades, in particular, at the start of working life, to top up the personal training account by an amount inversely proportional to the number of years of study carried out.

That, beyond 10% of precarious contracts in a given structure, there should be a compulsory top-up to a solidarity fund dedicated to the return to employment.

Associative commitments :

To commit oneself in the fight against unemployment, in an association such as: Solidarités Nouvelles face au chômage and/or Territoires Zéro chômeur de longue durée both to provide an unemployed person with support and his or her own relational network, and to provide the structure with work <https://snc.asso.fr/>

<https://www.tzclld.fr/>

Joining a union, taking up a trade union or employee representation mandate

Proposal for personal commitment / discernment

Behave like a demanding and responsible consumer on a daily basis: as individuals, we are all customers of shops, craftsmen, service providers... and sometimes employers (home helps...). In the name of the search for an economic optimum, can we agree to make the work of those who work directly or indirectly for us unbearable or illegal? As consumers, under what social and environmental conditions are the products and services we buy manufactured/delivered/sold? As an employer, am I sure that meeting my requirements is not to the detriment of my employees' privacy, safety or access to "fair" remuneration?



Health

Political and institutional proposals

SANT1: Putting prevention at the heart of health policy guidelines

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Education for health, knowledge and use of the health system begins in school and continues at all ages. Although it is a prerequisite for receiving individual messages, such as taking responsibility for future behaviours, it is not considered a priority, even though we are already observing an increase in future risk factors among adolescents, particularly of food origin (obesity, alcohol).

Prevention is a social and economic investment. The total cost of chronic diseases that can be prevented (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancers of the upper aerodigestive tract) accounts for almost two-thirds of health expenditure.

Benefiting everyone, and more particularly the less well-off, in terms of quality of life and life expectancy, prevention can be considered a "common health good", which should be given priority in health financing choices. In France, many institutional players, public or private, are involved, with no overall coherence, no coordination of actions and no overall legibility of funding.

SANT2: Integrate into the training and selection of health professionals skills in the human, economic and social sciences that enable them to perceive the importance of the time devoted to each patient, to better integrate ethical reflection and to practice cooperative processes

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Beyond the acquisition of technical knowledge, it is a question of training professionals capable of remaining attentive to the patient's complaint and of responding to it with their skills, while respecting

The "lying man" in listening to what he can teach them about care and their profession. Reducing the time spent listening to the patient allows only a very partial consideration of the complaint, of the health problems it reflects, and of the conditions, particularly social conditions, that allow complementary investigations or treatments to be carried out.

The identification of the other partners necessary for the care and the coordination of each other suffer from this, which can make a care reduced to a prescription illusory. In a system that reduces this time in order to optimise the production of care without limits, the value of care disappears along with its financial value.

In the face of categorical compartmentalisation and in order to develop respect between professionals, reciprocal knowledge is necessary. This will be facilitated by common learning times, between the different categories of health professions and also with the professionals of the social or medico-social services who contribute to a global care of the person.

SANT3: Launching a citizens' health convention on the model of the climate convention

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Through an innovative initiative, the aim is to strengthen national cohesion and solidarity around the challenges that our country will have to face in the field of health.

If the general theme of the Convention could be: "How to ensure that every person has equitable access to the health system, starting with prevention, from care to rehabilitation, throughout life, within a framework in line with the requirement of national solidarity", then the general theme of the Convention could be: "How to ensure that every person has equitable access to the health system, starting with prevention, from care to rehabilitation, throughout life, within a framework in line with the requirement of national solidarity". "The precise question could be: "How, in twenty years, to halve the current gap in life expectancy between social categories (13 years for men, 8 years for women), by pulling up the disadvantaged categories, without inflation in health expenditure other than that linked to the ageing of the population".

Associative commitments

Possibility to join one of these associations or to be inspired by their testimony to launch a local initiative.

in the field of prevention

<https://www.medecinsdumonde.org/fr/contact/nous-rencontrer>

The health mission of <https://www.emmaus-solidarite.org/missions-transversales/>

Or in schools <https://eduscol.education.fr/2346/sante>

- in an intergenerational action to prevent the effects of isolation

<https://www.petitsfreresdespauvres.fr/devenir-benevole> <http://www.pace2000.org/fr/>

Joining the representatives of users of the hospital centre or clinic whose services I or my family are going to use, by informing me beforehand.

<https://www.france-assos-sante.org/>

<https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/systeme-de-sante-et-medico-social/parcours-de-sante-your-rights/article/user's-rights-know-while-life-the-rights-of-users>

Proposal of personal commitment/discernment

I facilitate communication between carers by filling in my personal medical file from the Assurance Maladie <https://dmp.fr>.

I keep my children's health record up to date, especially for vaccinations.

If I am a carrier of a chronic disease, I ask my doctor about the examinations and treatments I need to undergo and I try to be observant.

I note and keep up to date the important events that have required hospitalisation (maternity, operations, serious illnesses) as well as the medical treatments undergone and possible side effects. It will help me to inform a doctor or other caregiver that I do not yet know.

If the next consultation is to be a consultation to announce examination results with the prospect of a serious illness, I ask someone close to me to accompany me and note down the questions I wish to have addressed.

I respect the principle of the "coordinated care pathway" which allows my attending physician to better assess the examinations and possible secondary opinions that my condition requires.

I am attentive to my own nutritional balance, as well as that of my family and friends, looking for the Nutriscore of food products purchased that have been industrially prepared <https://www.mangerbouger.fr/Manger-mieux/Comment-manger-mieux/Comment-comprendre-nutritional-information/What-is-the-Nutriscore>

As a parent of children in secondary school, I find out about the existence and activities of the health and citizenship education committee of the schools in which they are pupils and ask to join it in order to promote actions that are consistent with the cultural and social environment and the epidemiological risks observed (drugs, overweight).

Ecology

Political and institutional proposals

ECO1: For a universal and exhaustive measurement of the "carbon content" of goods and services

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

The SSF supports all proposals that aim to provide citizens, consumers, economic decision-makers and policy-makers with reliable and comprehensive measures of the carbon impact of any activity producing goods and services.

The measurement of the "carbon content" should be simple and readable for the consumer and should be implemented starting with the obligation for businesses and administrations to carry out an annual carbon balance of "direct" emissions. This obligation should also be extended to imports.

ECO2: Strictly regulate unsolicited advertising

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

While advertising can be useful in enabling a consumer to choose, with knowledge of the possibilities offered by the market, it is too often an incentive to over- or under-consumption. Moreover, advertising itself generates a significant consumption of resources (paper, transport of leaflets and posters, electricity consumption of illuminated and video displays, etc.).

This is unsustainable for the planet, and it is therefore necessary to induce a change in the way the planet is used.

"systemic" by strictly regulating advertising on public roads, in public transport, deposited in letterboxes, advertising planes, automatic distribution of samples at the time of a purchase.

For websites, it is proposed to systematically give the choice between consulting the content free of charge with advertising, or consulting the same content without advertising in return for payment per consultation. It is also proposed that web browsers integrate an advertising blocker by default.

ECO3: Taxing greenhouse gas emissions to decarbonise the value chain of goods and services

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Given the urgency of action to limit climate change, it is necessary to send a very clear signal to the "market" (both producers and consumers) about the cost to society of any goods or services that would induce excessive GHG emissions compared to existing alternatives.

It is proposed a taxation (of the "carbon VAT" type) of the detailed, annual, and comprehensive "greenhouse gas" balance sheet of all products and services sold in the EU by EU companies and by a tax at the EU borders applying a similar taxation to the GHG emissions of imported products and services.

Revenues from this new tax would be channelled to help poorer households move towards carbon-free consumption and to finance projects contributing to the fight against climate change.

ECO4: Use public procurement to support agriculture towards healthy and sustainable production, while enabling low-income households to have access to this food

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

It is proposed to oblige all public canteens (including those of public administrations, hospitals, armies, and all public or publicly supervised establishments) to make a very large proportion (well beyond the proportion set out in the Egalim law) of their food purchases from agricultural production from short (ideally local) circuits and (at the same time) at low environmental cost (at least in "sustainable agriculture", ideally "organic").

For solidarity grocery networks and other food aid associations, this obligation would be accompanied by a "drawing right" on the volumes of sustainable ("local" and "organic") food purchases made by public administrations.

This shift in public procurement towards "local" and "organic" food should be accompanied by the implementation of an ambitious system of public aid for the ecological conversion of farms, in particular to enable young farmers to take over "traditional" farms for conversion.

#### Associative and citizen actions

Collective training actions on ecological transition and its implementation

Join a Laudato Si group

Join the Green Church movement <https://www.egliseverte.org/>

Join the United Christians for Earth movement <https://chretiensunispourlaterre.wordpress.com/>

Joining an AMAP (or creating one!)

Collective activism actions against climate change

Joining a climate change network such as Climate Action

Join an idea laboratory like The Shift Project (<https://theshiftproject.org/>)

Support (see [make.org](https://about.make.org/fr/about-us): <https://about.make.org/fr/about-us>) citizens' initiatives, including European citizens' initiatives such as the one on the stop of synthetic pesticides (<https://nousvoulonsdescoquelicots.org/> and <https://www.generations-futures.fr/>).

Implement one of the 100 "solutions to change society on a collective scale" proposed by the <https://www.convergences.org/> platform (which aims for "zero exclusion, zero carbon, zero poverty").

Actions to convert your organisation (association or company)

Use the "ecological conversion kit" of the Scouts and Guides De France to reduce the carbon footprint of an association of which you are an active member. (cf. <https://www.sgdf.fr/>)

Encourage your company to carry out an exhaustive carbon balance sheet. (cf. <https://www.bilans-ges.ademe.fr/>)

#### Individual actions

Training measures for personal "ecological conversion".

Training via a "Fresco on the climate" (<https://fresqueduclimat.org/>)

Read one or more "conversion guides":

"Understanding and living ecology - 52 weeks with Laudato Si" by Mahaut and Johannes Herrmann ; ed. L'Emmanuel

"Laudato Si in deeds. Petit guide de conversion écologique" by Marie-Hélène Lafage; ed.

First part

"Réussir la transition écologique, outils pour agir ensemble" by Grégory Derville; ed.

Living Earth

"Manuel de la grande transition", edited by Cécile Renouard; ed. Les Liens qui Libérées

Les cahiers consomm'acteurs, Larousse (to become a responsible consumer)

"L'entreprise responsable et vivante" by Louise Browaeys; ed. Terre Vivante (to convert one's business "from within" to CSR)

Make the "ecological conversion" of one's savings: Defossilize one's financial investments (for example by using a "sustainable banking" service such as Helios <https://www.helios.do/>)

Committing to a waste reduction approach: "zero waste" challenge (<https://www.famillezerodechet.com/>); setting up a compost (30% of a bin is made up of organic waste); selective sorting (application: <https://www.citeo.com/>)

Actions to evaluate one's carbon footprint, in order to deduce relevant and effective personal actions to be taken:

Measuring :

Measuring the carbon footprint of one's clothes: "Clear Fashion" application <https://www.clear-fashion.com/>

Measuring the carbon footprint of your journeys: <https://ecolab.ademe.fr/transport>

Measuring the ecological footprint of your purchases: Greenly application: <https://www.greenly.earth/>

Measuring your complete carbon footprint :

take part in a MyCO2 conference (hosted by Carbone4) (<https://www.myco2.fr/>);

with Ademe: <https://nosgestesclimat.fr/> ;

<https://avenirclimatique.org/micmac/index.php/>.

Assessing one's complete ecological footprint (in number of planets):

<https://www.wwf.ch/fr/vie-durable/calculateur-d-empreinte-ecologique> ;

<https://www.footprintcalculator.org/>.

Reducing :

Work on its digital sobriety: <https://www.greenit.fr/>.

Obtain supplies from one of the 850 ephemeral markets (short circuits) in France:

<https://laruchequiditoui.fr/fr>

Buy organic but cheaper by subscribing: <https://lafourche.fr/>

Go to a vegetarian restaurant: <https://www.happycow.net/>

Buy second-hand clothes: <https://www.vinted.fr/>; <https://fr.vestiairecollective.com/>

Cooking with environmental impact and seasonality in mind: <https://www.wwf.fr/recettes-durables>

Compensate for the impact of his internet research : Lilo / Ecogine / Ecosia: <https://www.lilo.org/>;

<https://ecogine.org/>; <https://www.ecosia.org/?c=fr>

Actions to support sustainable economic models

Agreeing to pay a subscription to its media (print or online) to free them from advertising dependency.

Agree to pay for its digital services (messaging, cloud storage, etc.) to reduce its exposure to advertising and allow the development of an IT ecosystem that is not subject to consumerism.



## Housing and Accommodation

### Political and institutional proposals

LOG1: Increase the construction of family housing that is genuinely social.

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Many of the so-called social housing units are in fact intermediate housing. Also counted as social housing are workers' hostels, student housing and residences for the elderly. However, the most crucial need in terms of housing concerns families and, among them, the most precarious families. The priority is therefore to make available to the most disadvantaged families (those in the "first quartile") a greater number of housing units that are truly social: of the PLAI (Prêt Locatif Aidé d'Intégration) type reserved for people in very precarious situations, and not PLS (Prêt Locatif Social).

LOG2: Develop reception centres to support each poorly housed person on their path to obtaining a roof.

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

There are several types of information desks on access to housing and the rights of the poorly housed: ADILs (departmental housing information associations), town halls, CCAS centres, law courts, etc. However, information is not enough for many people who are unable to manage on their own. What is missing are not so much information centres as individualised support services. As an example, the experience of the Espace Solidarité Habitat in Paris could be extended.

LOG3: Imposing more accommodation places to put an end to "hotel nights".

Considered as a stopgap measure for emergencies, "hotel overnight stays" and other hotel mobilisations are exorbitantly expensive for the community. In order to reduce the number of hotel overnight stays, a significant increase in the number of places in the Centres d'hébergement et de réinsertion sociale (CHRS) (accommodation and social reintegration centres), shelters, workers'

hostels, residences for migrants and rented accommodation (ex-Solibail) is needed. The Mole law of 2009 imposes in large cities only one accommodation place per thousand inhabitants. However, fifteen obligatory accommodation places per thousand inhabitants would be necessary if, for example, hotel overnight stays in all the communes of Greater Paris were to be abolished. The 2009 law would have to be rewritten along these lines, depending on the local difficulties of the municipalities, with deadlines for implementation and penalties for failure to do so.

LOG4: Giving prefects the right to mobilise private housing that is empty or rented on the open market IN DEBATE

Social housing cannot meet the needs of the poorly housed. It is also necessary to mobilise some vacant housing (three million in France!) by effectively implementing the possibility of requisition provided for by law. Above all, it is necessary to mobilise privately rented housing from the private stock. Mechanisms also exist in this field (Solibail, Louez solidaire etc...), but they are not well known. A text making it obligatory for prefects and mayors to inform landlords who intend to rent, would make it possible to allocate some private housing to families who cannot pay the full rent. Financial compensation could be envisaged.

Associative commitments

Joining a local association to help the poorly housed

Example of association: Habitat and humanism. The families hosted by H et H cannot live in social housing because they have often lost their bearings. They need volunteers to help them settle into the housing provided, to integrate into the neighbourhood and to undertake their administrative procedures (enrolment in schools and crèches, etc.), in liaison with the social worker employed by the association. The volunteers also put the families in touch with various organisations: literacy, holidays and leisure activities, job search. In addition, the association accepts skills in DIY, accounting and computer skills. Finally, H. and

H. needs volunteers to look for available housing, social landlords and to go out and solicit landlords and solidarity savers.

<https://www.habitat-humanisme.org/>

Entering a facility for people with poor housing conditions close to home

It is possible to find out whether there is a CHRS (Centre d'hébergement et de réinsertion sociale), a night reception centre, a migrants' centre, a home for young workers or a boarding house near your home. As noted by the Hauts-de-Seine Observatory of Precariousness and Poor Housing, these structures have a constant need for volunteers and sometimes have to renew themselves. There are three ways to get involved:

To join as a simple member, in order to attend the general meetings and become aware of the issues at stake;

Become a volunteer, with a wide range of possible actions;

Joining the board of directors of one of these facilities, in order to have a say or even take on leadership roles.

Proposals for personal commitments

Welcoming people who are badly housed, but also having a role in awakening them.

Some suggestions for commitments for those who do not belong to an association:

Show your interest in the homeless around your home: talk to the homeless person on the street corner, make sure that they are not isolated, etc.

Evoke the problem of poor housing in your neighbourhood.

Occasionally take a poorly housed person in your home, alternating for example with two other families: a tried and tested formula with three alternating reception centres, less cumbersome than housing someone alone in your own home.

Go fishing for ideas by taking part, every end of January (often at La Défense), in the great Day of the Abbé-Pierre Foundation <https://www.fondation-abbe-pierre.fr/>. Or by regularly receiving its Newsletter.

Organise a conference in your commune on the problem of housing, with the intervention of specialists and concrete ways of mobilising participants.

Consult on the internet the information available to get involved. See for example the Soliguide guide <https://soliguide.fr/>, or the Solibail scheme (to become a solidarity landlord <https://www.cohesion-territoires.gouv.fr/louer-solidaire-avec-solibail>). Get information on the web to become a solidarity saver.

Fight the preconceived ideas of your neighbours or friends about a particular local social housing project, and make a reasoned argument against the "demonisation" of the homeless or excluded.

Solidarity across borders

Political and institutional proposals

SOL1: For a strong European policy on legal migration

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

In response to illegal immigration and in order to combat trafficking unworthy of "smugglers", we suggest that there should be a genuine European policy on legal immigration. We recommend facilitating the development of safe and legal channels for migrants, such as the Humanitarian Corridors for Refugees, through which they can come to Europe safely and be welcomed, protected, promoted and integrated.

The new European Pact on Asylum and Migration has elements of this, but we want the development of legal channels to be at the heart of European policy. In particular, we propose that legal migration for study or work should be organised through the granting of temporary visas. We hope that the development of legal channels will not be to the detriment of respect for the rights of people who have arrived illegally.

SOL2: For a more humane and supportive European reception

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

The European Pact on Asylum proposes a mechanism of solidarity between States which seems to us very insufficient. We would like the Dublin Regulation, which is largely dysfunctional, to be reviewed in depth and in particular to allow migrants with members of their extended family in one of the Member States of the European Union to have the effective possibility of lodging their asylum application there.

SOL3: Ensure that our government does not abandon France's commitments to aid and international solidarity (0.7% of national income - 0.44% in 2019) and continues to support the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals « Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

According to the World Bank, with the Covid-19 pandemic, up to 150 million people worldwide will fall below the extreme poverty line by the end of 2021. This is the first increase in more than 20 years. European countries, and first and foremost France, faced with an unprecedented health, economic and social crisis, must not forget their international commitments.

Association commitments :

Join or support one of these associations or take inspiration from their testimony to launch a local initiative :

Sant'Egidio ([www.santegidio.fr](http://www.santegidio.fr)) is a Christian community, founded by Andea Riccardi, today present in more than 70 countries. In France, Sant'Egidio was created in 1999.

Its action pays particular attention to the peripheries and to people in situations of exclusion and vulnerability (the elderly, the homeless, migrants...), bringing together men and women of all ages and all conditions, united by a bond of fraternity in listening to

the gospel and in voluntary and free commitment for the poor and for peace. Prayer, free service of the poor and the search for peace are its fundamental references.

The Humanitarian Corridors allow the safe and legal arrival of vulnerable people in need of protection in Europe and advocate an innovative reception of these people by citizens, based on fraternity and friendship. (<https://www.humanitariancorridor.org/fr/couloirs-humanitaires/>)

The Humanitarian Corridors have shown during the crisis that the reception model is effective and suitable for exceptional situations in the sense that families are at home here, surrounded by people and have not been exposed during confinement to the same problems as other vulnerable people (no collective housing, no rough sleeping, no extreme isolation, etc.).

The DCC (Délégation Catholique pour la Coopération) (<https://www.ladcc.org/>) is the international voluntary service of the Church in France. Its volunteers, more than 400 each year, of all ages, are involved in more than 50 countries and act to support the projects of local partners in all areas of development and in all types of professions, and to live with the local population.

Different forms of commitment are offered to contribute to development: going on a long-term mission (1 to 6 years), going on a short mission for a specific project (a few months) or helping to host a foreign volunteer in France.

JRS France (<https://www.jrsfrance.org/>) with its "Welcome" programme: reception of refugees (whose asylum application is in the process of being processed) at home by volunteers (national network of families and religious congregations) over a period of 4 to 6 weeks, with the coordination of a support referent to monitor the refugees for the duration of the accommodation, which can be up to 9 months.

"The aim is not to provide emergency accommodation, but above all to enable people to meet each other, which is the most difficult experience for asylum seekers. Reception in families or religious congregations is subject to prior agreement governed by good reception practices."  
(<https://www.jrsfrance.org/jrs-welcome/>).

"JRS Jeunes": one-off activities allowing volunteers and refugees to meet on an equal footing. The principle is to share a common activity in order to encourage encounters and exchanges. Different types of activities are proposed: artistic activities (theatre, for example), walks, cooking, especially during the activity "Come and dine at home" where volunteers (families, for example) welcome a refugee with friends to their home to share a dinner prepared together beforehand.

Proposal for personal commitment / discernment

Converting one's view of the migrant, of the foreigner

Digital tools and solidarity

Political and institutional proposals

NUM1: Ensure a "right to connection", by encouraging institutional, associative or parish reception centres to be equipped with a quality Wifi connection and an operational PC.

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

The digital divide only amplifies the social divide. It makes at-risk populations, homeless, unemployed or isolated people even more vulnerable. The dematerialisation of public services, the generalisation of teleworking and the use of distance learning make operational access to wifi and access to suitable equipment for all indispensable.

For the most vulnerable, we offer the following services:

The "right to connection" involves making suitable equipment, a quality Wifi connection, an operational PC and a printer available in nearby locations. It could also be interactive terminals, with simple ergonomics, which would be present in places where people are obliged to pass through (post office, community reception centres, food banks, accommodation, etc.) to enable them to complete essential administrative procedures.

NUM2: Deploy the good practices of stakeholders in the field (Emmaus connect, Hypra or others...) regarding the training of digital assistants/digital mediators to increase the digital autonomy of users

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

The provision of materials is a prerequisite, which cannot be sufficient. Most people need caring and patient support to enable them to improve their autonomy on the net, in order to meet their basic needs (accommodation, food, health, socialisation...) and to access their rights (employment centre, right of asylum, benefits...). Today, this support is uneven: there is no such thing as a digital mediator, each support worker (voluntary or paid) does his or her best, with disparate objectives.

NUM3: Promote the setting up of a module adapted to each age group, to be deployed throughout the school curriculum, to educate pupils in the use of digital citizenship, to give them an understanding of their role and responsibilities in an ultra-connected world.

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Another aspect of digital solidarity concerns the uses we make of it. Indeed, social networks can become vectors of social fragmentation: relaying conspiracy theories,

"In order for them to serve the purpose of strengthening democracy by developing a culture of debate, the confrontation of sources, and empowerment, it is necessary to widely promote the use of digital technology by citizens, particularly young people, the citizens of tomorrow.

Education in the use of digital technology by citizens must be an educational priority for all. With the help of trained professionals, at school and in associations (cf. Génération numérique <https://asso-generationnumerique.fr/>). With the help of educational tools developed by the CNIL.

It implies raising awareness, which also involves families. Action in schools should ideally be reinforced by a national campaign to raise awareness of digital uses.

Associative commitments :

Possibility to join one of these 3 associations or to be inspired by their testimony to launch a local initiative myself:

Entourage (<https://www.entourage.social/>),

In Site (<https://www.insite-france.org/>)

1letter1sourire (<https://1lettre1sourire.org/>)

The 3 associations with proposals also recruit and train volunteers

Catholic Relief Services (<https://www.secours-catholique.org/>)

Emmaus connect (<https://emmaus-connect.org/>)

Digital generation (<https://asso-generationnumerique.fr/>)

Join Eric Salobir's Optic technology network to contribute to reflections on the ethical challenges of digital developments (<http://optictechnology.org/>)

Proposal for personal commitment / discernment

I'm waiting another year to replace my computer/phone

I donate my old computer/phone to an association or a computer dealer who will recycle it.

I buy my next refurbished equipment instead of new equipment



I always turn off my computer when I'm done using it.

I turn off the power switch in my stall at night.

I only print what I need to print

I set my printer in NB, draft, duplex

I regularly clean my mailbox

I only keep in stock, either online or on my equipment, what I need

For my online orders or services, I prefer local sales outlets.

Territories and local democracy.

Political and institutional proposals

TER 1: For greater solidarity, and at the request of the inhabitants, to enable the State to give priority to territories that do not have the capacity to develop certain programmes by intervening directly, alongside local elected representatives, for their deployment, this direct intervention should be subject to a shared evaluation. IN DEBATE

Subsidiarity appeared to be a way of respecting local democracy, but the unevenness between the territories' capacities to act can make it necessary, on a project, to bypass it.

TER 2: In order to go beyond the limits and biases of participatory democracy and move towards cooperative or implicative democracy, associations may, by delegation from local authorities, take responsibility for designing, instructing and, after political agreement on funding, be the project owner of cooperative projects. This delegation implies transparency and public evaluation

« Plebiscite » (meaning it has been largely approved by participants)

Citizen commitments :

TER 3: Setting up a donations parliament: to be a member of this parliament, pay a contribution, for example 75€ per year, with the municipality doubling the amount. An annual session of this parliament deliberates and votes on one or more social projects to be supported.

In order to generalise citizen initiative funds co-financed by local authorities, which are levers for the emergence of micro-projects or high visibility actions, it seems interesting to test a tool that works in Germany and, after evaluation of its reception and its effectiveness, to institutionalise the possibility of doing so.

TER 4: In order to systematise direct dialogue between elected representatives and associations in front of citizens, associations must solicit elected representatives in a public way, with substantiated

files, with a concern to broaden the reflection beyond the usual boundaries of their group. Local elected representatives must undertake to respond publicly to these requests.

Local community life allows citizen initiatives to flourish and be monitored, but the effectiveness of the dialogue between local authorities and project leaders could often be improved. (the experience of the Semaines Sociales de Rueil: [www.semsocruel.com](http://www.semsocruel.com))

TER 5: Renovating neighbourhoods with the inhabitants: the zero unemployment territory tool must be used to foster cooperation between craftsmen and job seekers in thermal renovation; search for complementarity between people of very different statuses. After dialogue between the actors and in the event of a debate on the risk of unfair competition, a public policy decision will have to be taken.

The effectiveness of urban policy requires that, beyond public intervention in infrastructures and especially the strengthening of public services in territories excluded from collective wealth, the associative fabric should be a tool of this policy.

Commitment and personal effort :

Fratelli tutti: to move from a political, social proposal to a personal commitment can be shifted, which often requires an effort of discernment, and a new look at this neighbour, these neighbours, who are my neighbour, of whom I am the next.

## **What are we going to do now?**

The participants in the 94th meeting of the Semaines Sociales de France left after debating the proposals of this Manifesto, sharing a renewed desire to commit themselves.

A few ideas on how to move - now - from the written word to action:

### **TELL**

What we experienced and discussed during this meeting

Our attention to the poorest, our commitment to justice and to more sober and responsible consumption

Our hope

### **MEET**

Other participants or members of the SSF, to continue the debate, refine certain proposals or propose new ones

Those who are already involved today, from high-level leaders to local community activists, to understand their realities, their joys and sadnesses, the complexity of the issues they have to deal with

### **DO**

With others, in the political, citizen, associative and local fields To change one's outlook and behaviour

Choose your areas of commitment, identify actions and try to stick to them in the long term.

We wanted this Manifesto as the first part of a book that we have yet to write, all together. So, yes, now, let's COMMIT OURSELVES!