MUNICIPAL ID CARD

Towards inclusive urban citizenship
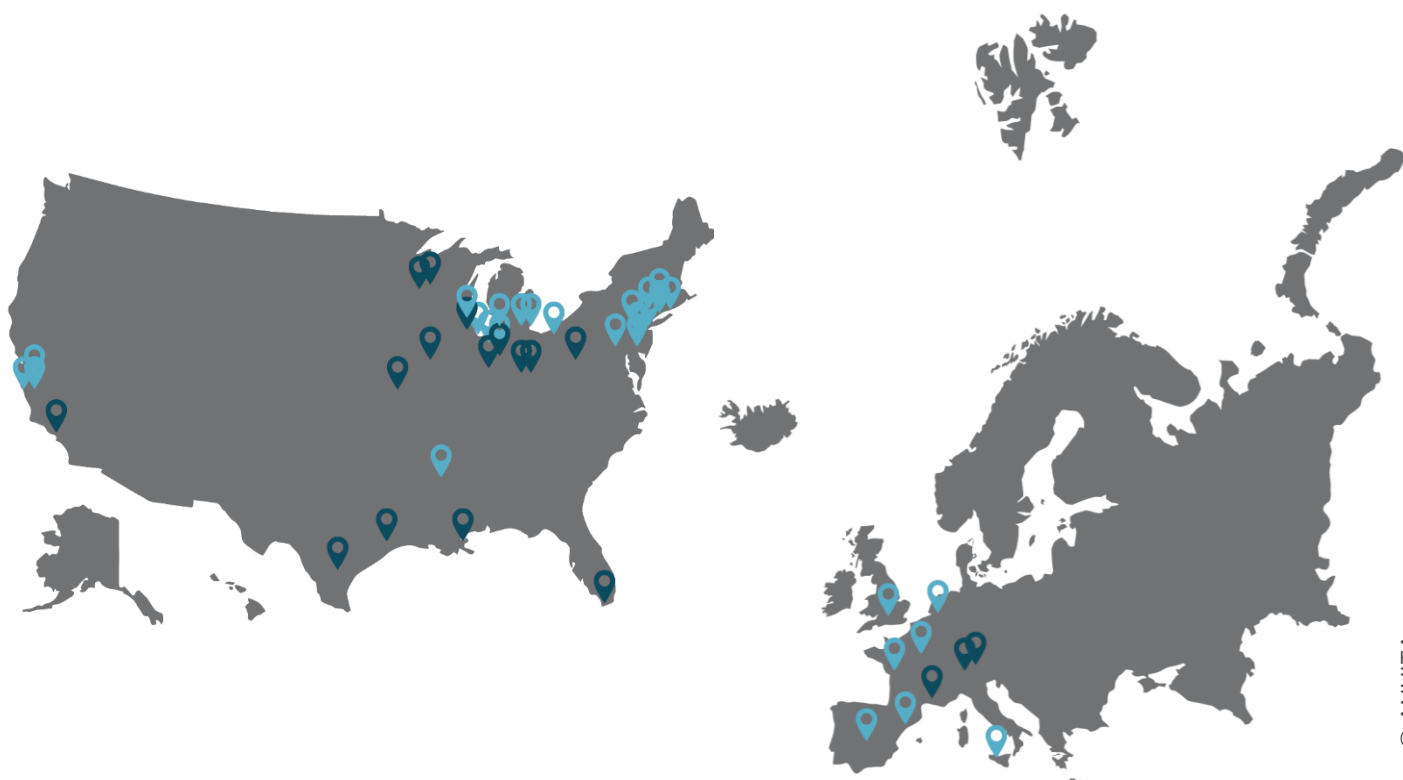
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METHODOLOGY

The production of this report is the result of a **research process** in **several phases**.

Since June 2021, a **documentary survey** allowed the identification of territories where local ID cards are in place, but also where there are in the process of thinking and designing such a project. This was an opportunity to collect a lot of data and to draw up a **criteria grid** (see appendix) in order to start a series of semi-structured interviews with researchers and technicians from various cities in September 2021.

Thus, we were able to obtain information on the cities of **Zurich**, **Bern** (Switzerland), **Barcelona**, **Madrid** (Spain), **Utrecht** (Netherlands), **New York City**, **New-Heaven**, **Chicago**, **Oakland**, **Richmond**, **San Francisco** (United States), **Palermo** (Italy), **Le Vigan, Paris, Nantes** (France).

In October 2021, ANVITA started a **reflection phase** which allowed to classify these models into 3 categories of public devices for inclusive citizenship:

o The census extended to all;
o Local cards aiming at access to services and rights for a specific public;
o The implementation of a local card as part of the construction of a wider project of local and inclusive citizenship.

The report was **written** in November 2021. The association's partners, as well as the people interviewed, participated in the re-reading of this report.

December 2021

INTRODUCTION:
FOR AN INCLUSIVE URBAN CITIZENSHIP

Beyond the urgency of providing shelter and access to rights, unconditional reception is also thought of in terms of the participation of all residents in local public policies. Moreover, following the creation of the Schengen Area and the granting of the right to vote to European foreigners in local elections, reaffirming the difference between "citizenship" and "nationality", the **contemporary exploration of a new form of citizenship** is essential.

At the Association Nationale des Villes et Territoires Accueillants (ANVITA), this approach finds an echo in the notion of the "**right to the city**", introduced by the sociologist and philosopher Henri Lefebvre (1968), and taken up again through the 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) defined by the United Nations: "*to ensure that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*". This right to the city is still claimed by United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the largest network of cities in the world.

The promotion of the right to the city aims at foster a sense of belonging and territorial appropriation which everyone is entitled*. By valuing the principle of residence, it is the recognition of all people as citizens and stakeholders of the territory that is at stake.

* This echoes Recommendation CM/Rec (2018) 4 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on citizens' participation in public life at local level, adopted on 21 March 2018 [https://search.coe.int/cm/pages/result_details.aspx?objectid=09000016807954c4].

In order to build such inclusive spaces, ANVITA takes up the notion of **urban citizenship**. ANVITA, within the Alliance Migrations, an international alliance of local authorities and civil society, defends this perspective in a common base of dignified hospitality founded on **three complementary and indissociable pillars**:

o   The promotion of an intercultural and inclusive vision in local policies;
o   Unconditional access to rights facilitated by local actors;
o   Political participation and the exercise of local citizenship.

Inclusive local citizenship therefore embraces territories open to vulnerable groups, regardless of administrative situations or isolation.

Although limited by national competences, inclusive local citizenship is reflected in the implementation of alternative and innovative mechanisms. Among these tools is the **municipal ID card**. It aims to ensure a form of virtuous official identification of all persons living in a territory, to provide access to municipal and inter-municipal services, as well as proof of residence in the administrative procedures of each person. This type of program is in line with the experience of US *sanctuary cities*, where local ID cards have been developed to enable the inclusion of people, including those in administrative precariousness.

This guide provides a **synthetic and non-exhaustive overview of existing local ID cards** in different cities around the world and offers **recommendations** for their possible transposition into the French legal framework.

PANORAMA

These two maps provide a non-exhaustive overview of different cities in Europe and in the United States that have or are implementing one of the three tools presented in this report.

Color code :

Cards already implemented

Cards under consideration

List of cities, from left to right

- Madrid
- Nantes
- London
- Barcelona
- Paris
- Utrecht
- Palermo

- Le Vigan
- Bern
- Zurich

List of cities & counties, from left to right

• San Francisco	• Philadelphia
• Richmond	• Mercer county
• Oakland	• Middletown
• Little Rock	• Newark
• Milwaukee	• Paterson
• Chicago	• Newburgh
• South Bend	• Beacon
• Goshen	• Union city
• Kalamazoo county	• New York
• Washtenaw county	• Bridgeport
• Detroit	• New Heaven
• Northfield	• Hartford
• Washington	• Providence
• Kingston	

• Los Angeles	• New Orleans
• Austin	• Cook county
• Kansas City	• Indianapolis
• Cook county	• Elkhart
• Minneapolis	• Pittsburg
• Colombus	• Miami-Dade
• Ioawa City	

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This panorama was elaborated thanks to a documentary survey, interviews and the precious work from Open Society Foundation.

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MUNICIPAL ID CARD:
A REFLECTION WITHIN ANVITA

The production of this guide meets a **set of dynamics** gravitated around ANVITA:

L'**Alliance Migrations**, led by the ANVITA and the Organisation pour une Citoyenneté Universelle (OCU), has the mission of defending a different governance of migration. Within this framework, the sending of volunteers to different pilot territories has highlighted the use of the residence card (Barcelona) or related tools (Palermo). Currently, three volunteers are working in the cities of Berlin, Liège and Le Vigan, the latter two being in reflection on this tool

On the occasion of **Working Group #1 on the participation of exiled people** organised within the ANVITA network, in partnership with IFRI, Union des Étudiant.es Exilé.es and Démocratie Ouverte, several member cities expressed their willingness to set up a local ID card on their territory

In connection with the **C-Mise network** (City Initiative on Migrants with Irregular Status in Europe), ANVITA attended in June 2021 their discussion time on the Zurich City Card

The **Intercultural Cities Programme (ICC)** of the Council of Europe shared its interest with ANVITA, in order to follow its reflection process on the local

The **Isère branch of the Ligue de l'enseignement**, the association **Les Verts accueillants** and the **Migrants in Isère collective** have proposed a list of grievances to the welcoming authorities. Among the proposals, the issuing of a local citizenship card has been formulated

The association **ModOp (Modus Operandi)** works on the idea of citizenship in action. It is a critique of the purely legal approach to citizenship, and an anthropological approach that recognises that people do participate in political life. It is part of the advocacy of the *Pour une société de l'accueil*

ANVITA is also part of the **Convergences group of appeals for regularisation** composed, among others, of collectives of undocumented migrants. It is in this context that the desire to set up a local card was formulated, in particular via the collectives of Paris XXth, Lyon, Villeurbanne and Grenoble

Other ideas are emerging throughout France. It is driven by the desire to see these different dynamics converge that ANVITA proposes this guide, so that local ID card projects can be spread.

#1 CENSUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGISTRATION

In many countries, the census and civil registration are the responsibility of the local level. These systems, which are often long-standing in the administrations, give access to numerous rights and make it possible to take a census of the entire population in order to assess its needs and to design the services and public policies for the city according to them.

Spain

The *"empadronamiento"'*

All Spanish local authorities have a system of registration of residents called "*empadronamiento*". This is a compulsory procedure with the Town Hall, regardless of the administrative status, for anyone who intends to stay more than 6 months in the municipality. This administrative procedure provides a document, the "*padrón*", which certifies the name, surname and address of the citizen concerned, as well as the number of people in the household. This census proves that everyone is rooted in the territory and will make it possible to design the services of the local authority by ensuring that they are accessible to all. However, this form of census does not only serve to map the territorial anchorage of the population. The *padrón* is essential for many administrative procedures, such as renewing a driving license, and also gives access to rights such as voting, unemployment, social security, schooling and all the city's services, which are open unconditionally.

Italy

Administrative registration

Registration in Italy is different from the Spanish *padrón*. You only have to register once, so there is no need to renew your registration when you move to another municipality. This administrative process is less linked to the idea of territorial roots. However, it remains within the competence of the city and also gives access to many rights such as obtaining a certificate of residence or a national identity card, which is necessary to be able to benefit from public services such as access to healthcare, professional training, access to social housing, the granting of possible subsidies or registration with an employment agency. At the local level, accessibility to administrative registration is therefore a major issue for the inclusion of vulnerable groups.

Centuries-old census systems at the service of an inclusive citizenship project

At first glance, these administrative practices may seem far removed from an approach aimed at inclusive urban citizenship and the concretization of a local ID card.

However, the Spanish *"empadronamiento"* and the Italian civil registration are sometimes **rethought** by some local authorities in order to **improve the inclusiveness** of these tools. In these cases, administrative changes are made to **include vulnerable groups that are far from** local facilities and institutions. Sometimes, civil registration can become the instrument of a local authority's political positioning to recognize the presence of a population on its territory and claim its rights.

Barcelona's case

In 2015, Ada Colau, who came from a background of right to housing activism and was later sensitized to the issue of reception, became the new mayor of Barcelona. The new mayor's local team then undertook an adjustment of some public services in order to make them more accessible for people in situations of exclusion and vulnerability. The *padrón* underwent several changes. Firstly, **outreach methods** were introduced: they are now organized by public workers to reach homeless people who would not yet be registered in the *padrón* and therefore deprived of many rights and services. Secondly, the **conditions for obtaining** the *padrón* have been made more flexible. Proof of residence, even at a social center, is no longer required if the person is homeless. A precise location of the place where the person is "rooted" and where their daily and social life takes place is now sufficient.

Palermo's case

"Everyone who lives in Palermo is a Palermitan". This is the speech of the Mayor of the Sicilian capital, Leoluca Orlando. In 2018, the "security decree" issued by the then Minister of the Interior, Matteo Salvini, prohibited the registration of applicants for international protection in the civil registration, limiting their access to many rights and services. The Mayor of Palermo then categorically refused to obey to this new administrative registration procedures, deeming them unconstitutional. Unlike Barcelona, the city of Palermo did not transform the census system but, on the contrary, maintained its inclusive character, despite the national law, in the name of a local citizenship project.

Here, the interest of this positioning does not lie in inclusive practices but rather in a **political discourse** that carries the values of a citizenship **extended to all.** Subsequently, Italian municipalities supported Palermo with actions of disobedience, thus giving real political force to these demands at the national level.

Thus, the census and administrative registration systems can be tools that promote inclusive citizenship, like the local ID cards. They enable the recognition of the presence and legitimacy of all people in a territory, which is an essential prerequisite for citizenship. It obviously implies the protection of people's personal data as well as the need for a relationship of trust with the institutions.

#2. LOCAL ID CARDS FOR SPECIFIC AUDIENCES

Some local cards, especially in Europe, have been created for specific audiences. These cards aim to offer social services to people affected by situations of vulnerability and precariousness. They seek to compensate for the shortcomings of national social or integration policies that are deemed insufficient and non-inclusive, within the limited framework of local authorities.

Utrecht

Utrecht, capital of the eponymous province in the Netherlands, has developed two cards.

The "U Card" issued on social criteria

The "U Card", in effect since 2001, is from the municipal department "Utrecht for everyone" and is intended for anyone receiving social assistance. Obtaining the card is therefore subject to income criteria and gives access to social assistance and numerous services such as free access to cultural institutions, promotional offers for sports and cultural activities or events, or other services offered by private partner structures for which the local authority is responsible for reimbursing the difference resulting from the promotions.

The project of local citizenship is here experienced by the delivery of social rights and services aimed at reducing income inequalities as well as by the will to favor access to existing activities and leisure that urban life can offer to its inhabitants.

The "BBB Card" for undocumented people

Among several large cities in the Netherlands, Utrecht was the first to declare itself a "Human Right City" in 2013. As part of this process, Utrecht and other cities provide shelters on their territory as part of a program called 'Bed, Bath and Bread' (BBB) co-financed by the State (2/3) and the municipality (1/3) through the "National and local scheme for inclusive policies for undocumented migrants in large cities".

From the perspective of fight against homelessness, these shelters offer, as the name of the program implies, basic needs such as three meals a day, a roof and a shower to people who have been refused asylum while they find a solution to their administrative situation.

In this context, the city supported in 2018 the creation of a card for the beneficiaries of the "BBB program". Under the responsibility of the NGOs managing the program, this card, stamped with the city's logo, firstly allows the identification of people registered in the program. Secondly, the owners of the card are then protected from arrest and can prove that they are members of the BBB program. Thirdly, this card provides the same services as the U-Card, especially in the field of health. This "legal external benefits" card focuses

particularly on international texts on children's rights, allowing access to the rights and leisure activities of the "U Card" mainly to children.

The Bed, Bath and Bread program is often the subject of negotiation between the Dutch State and local actors, particularly on the modalities and criteria for access.

However, the city of Utrecht has enabled, for people whose administrative status excluded them from many of the rights offered by citizenship, to be taken into account by relying on international rights and by favoring a close partnership with civil society, to which the responsibility for the BBB card was delegated.

Barcelona

The *"carta de vecindad"*

After observing the administrative difficulties of undocumented people, particularly in the event of expulsion, Barcelona City Council created the *"carta de vecindad"*, or "neighborhood card". The aim of this card is to attest to the territorial anchorage of the person in order to optimize their chances when their case is studied while there is an expulsion procedure. In the form of an A4 document, the cardholder can include all documents that support an integration process, such as certificates of language courses, voluntary work, etc. This document is distributed by the Immigration and Refugee Service of the

City Council and is passed on to the people concerned by Barcelona's associations in order to make them aware of its existence.

Although this document has no legal value under national law and does not protect the holder of the document from arrest, it is a way for the City Council to acknowledge the presence of people in an irregular situation in its territory. It shows its support for their integration process and to offer an additional argument to the competent authorities dealing with irregular administrative situations.

What about France?

The sponsorship card: the example of the City of Le Vigan

The equivalent of a local citizenship card for a specific public exists in France in the form of the sponsorship card. In 2017, the town of Le Vigan officially showed its support for 12 Sudanese under threat of expulsion during a **sponsorship ceremony**. Like many other local authorities in France, the municipality has since renewed its desire to formalise these sponsorship ceremonies, which consist of welcoming and formalising in a symbolic way the link between a volunteer sponsor and a person, family or child who has experienced exile. This card therefore also **attests a form of local integration** of the person and can possibly provide the contact of a referral person in case of problems, particularly in case of arrest. The impact of the sponsorship card remains limited in terms of access to rights and services for undocumented migrants. In addition to offering a support that **testifies the territorial integration** and that can act as mediation in the event of arrests or expulsions, following the example of the Barcelona *"vecindad"* card, the sponsorship card also proposes to deepen the links between the different inhabitants of its territory. It is an important means of encouraging and developing citizenship and the participation of all in the daily life of the city.

At this very moment, the Pays Viganais Terre d'Accueil (APAVIA) collective and the city of Le Vigan are working on the implementation of **a card which would also allow access to the town's services**. To date, the media library, the museum and the public digital space are places where the card provides privileged access. In order to widen the number of accessible services, APAVIA intends to develop a partnership network with the various actors in the area, whether they be associations, institutions or businesses. In the surrounding area, other associative groups, such as in Valleraugue, are interested in the initiative and could encourage their town to replicate it.

The "Carte Blanche": the example of Nantes

The city of Nantes, through its CCAS and the Social Inclusion Department, has implemented the "**Carte Blanche**" ("white card" in French). The aim is to promote access to culture, sports and leisure for the most vulnerable populations, including exiles, via a common law system. Issued annually on the basis of social criteria on presentation of an identity document and proof of income, the "Carte Blanche" allows access to shows, cultural and sporting activities and events, and financial assistance for annual enrolment in language courses, artistic activities or sports training. However, the local authority is encountering difficulties in granting financial aid to people in an irregular situation*. Since 2021, in addition to the City Hall, neighborhood centers and the CCAS, the city of Nantes has extended the distribution points via three local socio-cultural centers in order to reach a larger number of card beneficiaries.

* It should be noted that local authorities in France can grant optional social benefits without the condition of regularity of residence (e.g.: CCAS of cities).

In conclusion, cards for specific audiences are dependent on the share of power between the national State and the local authorities, which can limit the impact and scope of the latter. However, alternatives can be found, such as partnerships with NGOs that would support or complement municipal policies. Furthermore, beyond the legal framework, it is necessary to underline the symbolic value of these schemes.

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#3. INCLUSIVE URBAN CITIZENSHIP CARD

Inclusive urban citizenship cards are specific schemes in which the notions of **residence, right to the city, solidarity and inclusiveness** are intertwined. Designed for various vulnerable groups, particularly exiles without legal status, these cards are open to the entire population of a territory. In this sense, the scheme embodies the meeting of a resident identification program and a specific card intended for a target public.

This type of program is anchored in a voluntary context of welcome and protection, and allows the **recognition of all residents in local life without stigmatizing a specific population**. Its objectives are multiple: improve access to rights and services for all; fight against discrimination; reinforce public security and crime detection; guarantee links of trust between users and local services. Therefore, urban citizenship cards contribute to the creation of a sense of belonging to the city through the **promotion of urban citizenship.**

United States of America

New York City's case

Inclusive urban citizenship cards were born in the context of *American sanctuary cities*, mobilized against federal immigration and expulsion policies targeting people without legal status. It is in this context that the city of New Heaven launched such an innovative scheme in 2007. The model was quickly imitated by other cities in the country, such as **New York City and its Identity New York City Card (IDNYC)**. This card is open to all New Yorkers over the age of 10, regardless of administrative status. In order to reach out to the most vulnerable populations, including those experiencing homelessness or domestic violence, the conditions for obtaining the card are voluntarily broad (e.g., letter from an NGO or hospital). With a view to inclusiveness, the official website of the card is translated into more than **90 languages** and the application can be submitted in **30 different languages** or even be supported by a sign language interpreter. Finally, New York City has an **outreach approach** with a team of social workers who provide information about the local card in different neighborhoods.

The city's broad powers make the IDNYC a gateway to a large number of services and benefits: access to municipal services, free access to public cultural and sports institutions, discounts on health products, on entertainment and in certain supermarkets. It is also recognized as an **official identification document** by public agencies and institutions, city police officers, employers, partner banks and for the New York State High School Equivalency Examination. The consideration of issues specific to certain groups, such as identification with police services, the absence of mention of administrative status or the exemption of gender notification, is part of the city's anti-discrimination policy. At the same time, partnerships with public and private organizations aim to reinforce the attractiveness of a card whose ambition is universal. The aim is to prevent the card from being used as a stigmatization tool. The challenge has been met: seven years after its introduction, **more than 15% of the New York population has the IDNYC.**

Switzerland

An emerging dynamic: the examples of Zurich and Bern

In Switzerland, several cities strive to transpose the New York ID card model into their local dynamics. This is the case of the cities of Bern and Zurich, both encouraged by civil society actors. In order to establish the feasibility of introducing an unconditionally open local citizens' card, the two authorities first of all started a **major reflection process** involving a variety of stakeholders.

Thus, the Zurich city government set up an interdepartmental working group, which included consultation with lawyers and jurists and an assessment of the needs of vulnerable people. After two years of work, the municipality submitted a detailed position paper on the **Züri City Card (ZZC)** to the local parliament. It states that the ZZC is a legal document, and that the city is entitled to issue a card with the identity and residence of its residents, including those without legal status. The introduction of a citizenship card does not interfere with federal or cantonal legislation as it does not lead to regularization. In addition to facilitating access to municipal services and cultural and sports institutions, the ZZC is also seen as an identification tool for the city's police services, except in cases of doubt based on the person's administrative status.

The budget of three million Swiss francs needed to introduce the ZZC is now being put to a popular vote in a referendum. If the referendum is positive, it will be followed by an implementation phase of four to five years.

With the same ambitions, the city of Bern has launched a working group composed of representatives of the different departments of the city as well as associative actors from the movement "*Wir alle sind Bern*" ("We are all Bern") and the "Advice center for undocumented migrants". The working group was asked to study the potential of a **Bern City Card** and came to the same positive conclusions as its Zurich counterpart. The Bern City Card could facilitate access to municipal services and sports and cultural institutions for all residents. However, the case of Bern is hampered by the **impossibility of using it as an identification tool in front of the police**, given the absence of municipal police services. Indeed, the city of Bern cannot order the cantonal police to accept the City Card as an identification document on its territory. At the same time, the Bern municipality is planning to integrate the Bern City Card into the broader project to digitalize its services. The card could then be available in digital format via a QR code. The focus is on the protection of individual data.

The working group is currently at the end of its reflection phase. A study, including a legal report and an analysis of the card's potential - particularly for exiled persons - will soon be published. As in Zurich, the final plan for the introduction of the Bern City Card will certainly be voted on by referendum.

What about France?

The example of the Paris citizen card

In the aftermath of the 2015 attacks, the city of Paris announced the creation of a citizen card, symbolizing the values of **living together, solidarity and democracy**. The card is accessible to anyone living, working or loving Paris via an online form requiring only a postal address, an e-mail and a passport photo. The card is free and does not need to be renewed. It is sent to all seven-year-olds attending school in Paris.

Every month, a hundred or so cultural, sporting and civic offers are made to cardholders, free of charge or with discounts. Thus, many events and activities in the city dedicate a part of their reservations to card members. Aiming at civic participation, the aim is to **educate citizens through thematic workshops, behind-the-scenes visits to public services, meetings with elected officials, etc**. In parallel, this tool offers the possibility to get involved, notably through the Paris Volunteers program. All these offers are available on the official website of the City.

As proof of its attractiveness, the tool currently has more than **300,000 beneficiaries**.

The inclusive local citizenship card thus celebrates the symbolic belonging of all people in the territory. Because it is unconditional, this tool conveys profound values of anti-discrimination and equal access to rights and participation. In an inclusive approach, the card is seen as a device that should integrate vulnerable groups and those who are most excluded from institutions.

WHAT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRANSPOSING IT TO FRENCH CITIES?

The issue of transposing the municipal identity card scheme to French cities is intrinsically linked to the existing French legal framework in which the competences of local authorities are defined. Through these examples, we have identified three possible objectives for these cards:

1. **Keep a register of all residents** of the territory to allow them **unconditional** access to public services;
2. **Identify vulnerable groups** to provide them with specific assistance;
3. **To create a tool with a political message on local citizenship** with the objective of access to rights and recognition of each resident.

ANVITA's recommendations to interested French communities are:

⇨ **Identify the objective of the map:** with the citizens and associations of the territory;
⇨ Depending on the chosen objective(s):

Objectives 1 and 3: **the legal frame**
The card should be examined in the light of the existing legal framework. Possible changes to it should be studied. This issue will have to be dealt with internally in the local authorities. Depending on the needs, a space for legal reflection between cities, led by ANVITA on a national scale, could be planned for 2022.

Objectives 1, 2 and 3: **accessibility of the tool**
In order to guarantee the inclusiveness of the card, it is necessary to think about the issues of translation in communication but also of the digital divide. It is necessary to consider a physical and virtual card format, physical distribution and information points on the card or a communication strategy via urban displays.

Objective 3: **the risk of illusion and misunderstanding**
It is essential to differentiate a local card and documents that may be similar to a regularization title. For best understanding of the tool, it must be communicated as clearly as possible to individuals and to communication relays such as associations.

Objective 3: **a tool to be used by the whole population**
For the tool to work, every citizen and local authority employee must be aware of its existence and seize it. This is essential to prevent the card from becoming a tool of stigmatisation and labelled "vulnerable groups". To do this, we need to think about the rights to which it could give access in order to make it attractive to everyone (simplification of procedures, discounts on products, etc.). The associations will be priority relays for disseminating this tool. It seems important that the city's services receive training on this tool and its implications in their work.

Objectives 1, 2 and 3: **facilitate administrative procedures**
The idea is to simplify administrative procedures for people, for example by rethinking the question of domiciliation in order to be inclusive of people experiencing homelessness, by extending the list of supporting documents requested, etc.

Objectives 1, 2 and 3: communication on the tool

It is advisable to present these schemes as open to all, in an inclusive and universal manner. While objective 2 is aimed at a more specific population, objectives 1 and 3 concern all residents of a territory.

Objective 1 contains a more pragmatic account of the issue of accessibility to public services, while objective 3 is more political in scope and concerns citizenship of residence.

Objectives 1, 2 and 3: data protection

The issue of data protection is central, both for reasons of personal security, based on the RGPD, and for the confidence of individuals in such a tool. In this respect, local authorities can rely on the general policy recommendation n°16 of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), which recommends that public or private service providers be prohibited from sharing the personal data of undocumented migrants*.

* ECRI General Policy Recommendation No. 16 on the protection of irregular migrants against discrimination, adopted on 16 March 2016. [https://www.coe.int/fr/web/european-commission-against-racism-and-intolerance/recommendation-no.16]

Objectives 1, 2 and 3: the relationship of trust with local institutions

The adoption of the card by a large part of the population, particularly people in a precarious administrative situation, requires the creation of a relationship of trust with local institutions. It is a question of reassuring people about the objectives of access to rights and recognition of the card, far from security and control logics. Therefore, the political environment in which the tool is used is decisive; in particular the prior links created between the local authority and the local associations.

Objective 3: designing the tool to counteract administrative violence

Obtaining protection is the main need of people in administrative insecurity. It would be worthwhile to reflect on how to establish a political position on this issue. In practice, this could be done through training on the card for the municipal police.

Examples of rights and services that could be linked to the card are:

** It should be noted that domiciliation with the CCAS is a legal obligation.

- Access to local facilities (swimming pool, library, multi-purpose hall, museums, etc.) at a reduced or free rate
- Facilitate access to the domiciliation in the CCAS**
- Proof of address for procedures with non-municipal actors: opening a bank account, enrolling at university, enrolling in a sports club, etc.
- Discounts on hygiene products, food, etc.
- Invitation to city events (official ceremonies, festivals, conferences, etc.) thanks to the linkage of all services, visits to the town hall, etc.
- Access to training for citizens and users of public services
- Finally, and to be studied: proof of identity and residence during identity checks (by the municipal police)?

The local card programs must be co-constructed with local associations and the people concerned, including the most vulnerable, from the very beginning of the project. This participation ensures greater relevance and conformity of the card with the real needs of the people. At the same time, it makes the tool more effective.

ANNEXES

Abbreviations

Doc: documents

Min: minimum

Num: number

OCS: organization of civil society

NGO: non-governmental organization

SP: sans-papiers, undocumented

Color code

Implemented
In reflection In the process of implementation

		BARCELONA
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Padrón**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	**Census** (num. of inhabitants, access and proximity of services and infrastructures) **Entitlement:** identifies who and where people live. **Homelessness:** registration at the nearest social service center in the neighborhood
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	None, old device
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	**Official** and **legal** registration of a person living in the territory. Right and duty, also for undocumented
	Details of the reflection process	None, old device
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	All residents regardless of their status
	How to access	Living in Barcelona
	Period of validity	Must be renewed when moving to a new city, renewable every 2 years for non-EU citizens
	Collected / visible data	Bar code, surname, first name, home address, passport number, nationality, place of birth, gender
	Services and rights opened by the card	All services in the city's jurisdiction, Necessary for all administrative procedures
	Form of the card	Physical (sheet)
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	/
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	Secular device
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	Central City Hall, Neighborhood Halls
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/novaciutadania/es/empadronamiento
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Sometimes resistance from administrative agents if a home address is not provided.
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

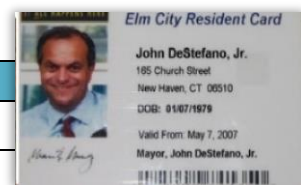|		BARCELONA
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Carta de vecindad**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	To attest to the **territorial anchoring** and **integration** of persons undergoing deportation proceedings or admission to the CIE (*Detention center* in English)
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	None, internal process
	Local authority's departments involved	Immigration and Refugee Services Department
	Legal framework	Municipal document **without legal value**
	Details of the reflection process	Municipal document without legal value.
	Duration of the reflection period	2 years
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Undocumented people
	How to access	Be registered at the Padrón for 6 months, live in Barcelona continuously for 6 months, be over 18 years old, be in an irregular situation.
	Period of validity	24 months
	Collected / visible data	Name, First Name, anything that **can prove a process of integration** (language courses, volunteer work, etc), photo
	Services and rights opened by the card	None, **recognition by the City Council of the presence** of the person in the territory of Barcelona
	Form of the card	Document (sheet)
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	Project development, presentation to City Council, implementation
	Stakeholders in charge	Immigration and Refugee Services Directorate, Associations
	Effective date	**2018**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	Information advertising campaign
	Communication stakeholders	Directorate of Migration in relation with many OCS networks. Advisory Council of migrant support associations, SAYER ("Service for immigrants, emigrants and refugees"), Coordination of language training.
	Where the card is available	City Hall, Neighborhood Hall
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	Contacts with Barcelona's association network
	Number of cards distributed	200-400 in 2018
	More information	https://seuelectronica.ajuntament.barcelona.cat/oficinavirtual/es/tramit/20170001272
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Respecting the legal process, well-structured and argued project at the technical and administrative level so that it is acceptable to the municipal council, obtaining a decree to have legal coverage
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

		BERN
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Bern City Card**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	Civil society actors: Berner Beratungsstelle für Sans-Papiers, movement « Wir alle sind Bern » (We are all Bern), City.
	Objective(s)	**Access to municipal services** for undocumented, access to rights and services for people who are far from the institutions by **strengthening their confidence**, creation of a sense of **belonging to the city**.
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	Interdepartmental working group and three people from civil society ("Beratungsstelle für Sans-Papiers" and "Wir alle sind Bern")
	Local authority's departments involved	Department of Education and Social Issues, Sport, Office of Migration and Racism, Digital Services
	Legal framework	The city can issue the City Card, but the police are not in the hands of the municipality (cantonal police).
	Details of the reflection process	**2016**: assembly on urban citizenship convened by civil society: led to the coalition "We are all Bern". Different participatory assemblies to verify the needs of the inhabitants and migrants in the different districts. Objective to introduce the city map in the 2017 - 2021 city magistracy. Preliminary study on the competence of the city + inclusion and exclusion of SP, conducted by a sociologist and two lawyers.
	Reflection period	2018-2021
FEATURES	Target Audiences	All residents
	How to access	Residency of at least 3 months with a bill or by being domiciled with an NGO
	Period of validity	Probably renewed every 2 years
	Collected / visible data	Name, address, QR code, gender
	Services and rights opened by the card	Access to city services, identification with local authorities, discounts, offers for various leisure activities, restaurants, culture, etc. (under discussion)
	Form of the card	Under discussion: the city wants a virtual application; civil society actors will propose an additional paper version
IMPLEMENTATIO	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	The preliminary research report will be published in late 2021. Decision of the municipal government in the first half of 2022
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	/
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	The city has budgetary limits
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	Organization of events and debates such as the "Urban Forum" of "We are all Bern". Other awareness-raising activities planned by the city
	Communication stakeholders	The associations and the movement "We are all Bern" are very active.
	Where the card is available	Virtual if access to digital services, otherwise associations/NGOs
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	Strong links between civil society and local authority, mutual support between the two spheres. The preliminary report proved the potential of a city map
	Points of attention / limits	Make the tool attractive for all (not only for migrants), Recognition of the card by municipal authorities + private service providers, no municipal police, cannot force cantonal police to cooperate, limited budget, data security, undocumented from suburbs excluded from the card
	Solutions implemented	Distribution of the card to undocumented by NGOs: not required to report their presence to national authorities, merging of the project with the digitization of services project to circumvent budgetary restrictions
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	Mapping the « solidarity city » to locate the structures offering the card. Strengthening of trans-urban city networks for the empowerment of municipalities.
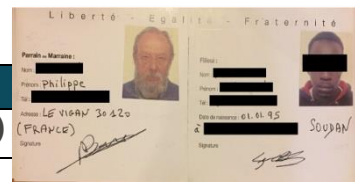
		LE VIGAN
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Sponsorship card (Carte de parrainage / marrainage)**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	Collectif Pays Viganais Terre d'Accueil
	Objective(s)	Symbolic and official welcome, feeling at home, access to rights
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	Associations, Undocumented people
	Local authority's departments involved	Collectif Pays Viganais Terre d'Accueil, the municipality is a stakeholder
	Legal framework	Restrictive and centralized national law on foreigners
	Details of the reflection process	Creation of commissions by the collective
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Undocumented people
	How to access	/
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	Name and surname of the holder, name and contact of the godfather or godmother
	Services and rights opened by the card	Access to rights and services (library)
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	/
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	First cards in **2017**, renewed in 2021
	Financial cost	The APAVIA collective pays for the library.
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	Media coverage of the ceremony with the presence of dubbed people. They were finally allowed to return to France.
	Points of attention / limits	Broaden access to services and rights gradually, expand the partnership network
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

		MADRID
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Municipal DNI**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	PSOE (Spanish Socialist Workers' Party)
	Objective(s)	**Access to municipal services** for migrants (cultural, sports, public transport, municipal employment agency, etc.), **access to the administration** for undocumented migrants, **access to basic services** (health and education)
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	/
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Undocumented people
	How to access	To be a registered resident of the city, persons without valid identity documents
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	/
	Services and rights opened by the card	/
	Form of the card	/
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	**2016**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	/
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	Second phase planned: **tailoring social policies for target audiences.** Measures envisaged: helping immigrant children to go to school, improving their language skills, promoting their employability and, in collaboration with the Transport Consortium, offering the possibility of a season ticket

		NANTES
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Carte Blanche**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	Helping the most vulnerable public in Nantes, opening up to culture, leisure and sport to vulnerable people, both in practice and as observers
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	Difficulties in providing financial assistance to undocumented migrants via the card.
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Open to the entire population of Nantes, including exiled people (including those in an irregular situation), access to the card for people in a disadvantaged situation, family income below 650 criterion
	How to access	Identity documents (regardless of nationality) with a photo, proof of income
	Period of validity	Annual renewal
	Collected / visible data	/
	Services and rights opened by the card	Discounts at 60 partner cultural, sports and leisure venues: theaters, cinemas, swimming pools, municipal museums, sports licenses at major clubs, the possibility of applying for financial aid, registration for language courses
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	Solidarity Department + CCAS (City Social Center)
	Effective date	/
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	From September 2021 to January 2022, three socio-cultural centers will offer information sessions and the possibility of obtaining a Carte Blanche
	Where the card is available	City Hall and CCAS
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	https://metropole.nantes.fr/carte-blanche
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Difficulties in providing financial assistance to undocumented migrants via the card
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements	/

Elm City Resident Card
John DeStefano, Jr.
165 Church Street
New Haven, CT 06510
DOB: 01/07/1979
Valid From: May 7, 2007
Mayor, John DeStefano, Jr.

		NEW HEAVEN
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Elm City residents Card**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	Enhance **the safety of target audiences** by improving the Hispanic community's relationship with the police, strengthen **crime prevention and detection**, enable Hispanic community **citizenship integration**
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	/
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	All inhabitants, thought for the most vulnerable (homeless, migrants)
	How to access	<u>Proof of identity:</u> passports, valid driver's license, birth certificate, consular ID, voter's card, valid visa, ITIN... <u>Proof of residency:</u> bill, RIB, recent checkbook, pay slip, proof of school registration, voter registration card, certificate from a health or social organization... $11 ($5 for children under 17)
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	Name / first name, address, date of birth, validity period
IMPLEMENTATION	Services and rights opened by the card	Access to city services, school identification card, prison release, car parking, car dealership discounts, benefit applications
	Form of the card	Physical
	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	**2007 (June)**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	2018: 14 000 cards, 10% of the population
	More information	https://www.newhavenct.gov/gov/depts/vital_stats/elm_city_resident_card.htm
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	After evaluation: **less stigmatization** of refugees when applying for benefits, **greater sense of identification** with the host country
	Points of attention / limits	Reprisals of the national authorities + demonstration of anti-migration organizations, misuse of databases, unofficial sounding name of the card undermined its legitimacy
	Solutions implemented	No information on migration status, information classified as confidential
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	Make the municipal card a debit card

NYC IDENTIFICATION CARD

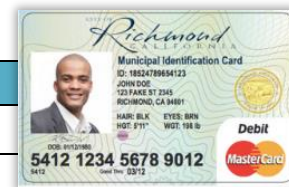|		NEW YORK
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**IDNCY**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	**Strengthening the safety of target audiences**, strengthening **crime prevention** and **detection**, strengthening **access to medical assistance**, creating a **sense of belonging to the city**
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	July 2014: law allowing the creation of the card
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Migrants, homeless, elderly, youth, LGBTQ. LGBTQ.
	How to access	All NYC residents, +14 years old (from 10 years old with an accompanying person), min 3 points to prove identity and min 1 point to prove domicile, according to this document, registration to the program possible in +10 languages => widest possible proof of identification
	Period of validity	5 years
	Collected / visible data	Gender (not required), absence: country of origin / administrative status
	Services and rights opened by the card	Sign a lease agreement, access to all municipal services, free access to public libraries, cultural and sports institutions, discounts when purchasing medication, discounts at certain supermarkets, open a bank account at partner banks, identify yourself to NYPD officers, pass the state high school equivalency exam
IMPLEMENTATION	Form of the card	Physical
	Decision-makers	/
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	/
	Effective date	2015
	Financial cost	$19 millions / yr
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	The city employs a team of "community engagement workers" who visit neighborhoods, 15 local offices where people can sign up
	Number of cards distributed	2016: 863,464 cards, +10% of population, 2018: 1.3M, +15% of population (Among the most distributed cards)
	More information	https://www1.nyc.gov/site/idnyc/index.page
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Card as an instrument of stigmatization, use of data by security institutions.
	Solutions implemented	Make the card attractive to all, communication on the "solidarity" dimension of the card, no information on the migratory status, unique identity number, quarterly destruction of documents after 2 years => Few acts of fraud until now.
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

		OAKLAND
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Oakland Municipal ID**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	**Strengthen public safety** Strengthen the **welcoming and inclusive nature** of the city
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	/
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	4 years
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Undocumented people
	How to access	All residents. 15$ (10$ seniors) **Access to debit option**: social security card or (1 doc) valid passport, green card, US driver's license, US state card **Proof of identity** (1 doc): NIC, passport, driver's license, consular ID, military ID. Expired or valid. **Proof of residence**: government bills, local property tax statement, mortgage statement, RIB, pay stub, legal summons...
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	Physical characteristics (hair / eyes / height / weight)
	Services and rights opened by the card	Debit card, access to libraries, identification with local authorities, access to health organizations, account opening at partner banks
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	Administration: private company (SF Global LLC) Director: sits on the Board of Clerks
	Effective date	**2013**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	2013: 3, 000 cards
	More information	https://www.oaklandcityid.com/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	Attractiveness of the "flow" option
	Points of attention / limits	Debit card fees: 75 cents/use, $2.99/month, $1.75/call to customer service, logistical difficulties with debit option: delay in City Card launch
	Solutions implemented	One of the cheapest debit fees available
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

		PARIS
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Carte citoyenne citoyen de Paris**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	Strengthening a sense of belonging and unity after the 2015 attacks ("generosity" vs. "terror" discourses)
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departements involved	/
	Legal framework	/
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	School children, social housing tenants, undocumented migrants
	How to access	All residents, + 7 years old
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	/
	Services and rights opened by the card	Municipal services, cultural field
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	/
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	Card Management Team
	Effective date	**2016**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	2018: 200,000 cards, 10% of the population
	More information	https://www.paris.fr/pages/la-carte-citoyenne-3284
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Range of services in France > European Union City, due to the skills of the local authority. Upper-class over-represented among subscribers (// Parisian socio-demography)
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	Promote the card in the municipalities of Greater Paris, where people of immigrant background are concentrated

		RICHMOND
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Richmond City ID**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	Associations, community groups, City
	Objective(s)	Strengthen **access to services**, strengthen the **safety of target audiences**, strengthen **crime prevention and detection**
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	/
	Reflection process	/
	Reflection period	July 2011: vote
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Migrants, children, low-income people, homeless people, survivors of domestic violence
	How to access	All residents (min. 15 days). 15$ (10$ for low-income people). **Proof of identity** (1 doc): passport, US driver's license, federal CI, green card... OR (2 docs) : CI with photo & date of birth, valid visa, ITIN, educational CI, etc. **Proof of residency** (1 doc): bill, certificate from a homeless shelter/medical or social organization, school certificate, pay slip, ... Documents can be in the name of the spouse if marriage certificate
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	Physical characteristics (hair / eyes / height / weight)
	Services and rights opened by the card	Identification with local authorities, registration for driver's license, access to Peralta Community College, access to interstate transportation, access to food assistance program, opening a bank account at partner banks, access to medical services
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	Administration: private company (SF Global LLC). Director: appointed by the City Manager.
	Effective date	/
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	Covid period: request / renewal only by online appointment
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	https://www.ci.richmond.ca.us/2607/Richmond-Municipal-ID
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	Official website in English and Spanish
	Points of attention / limits	Concern: possible identity fraud, financial cost
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements	Prepaid debit card

		SAN FRANCISCO
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**San Francisco City ID Card**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	Latin American Alliance for Immigrant Rights (ALIADI) Creation coalition of 40 organizations
	Objective(s)	/
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	/
	Local authority's departments involved	/
	Legal framework	November 2007: Order
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	All residents
	How to access	15$ (5$: children, elderly and low-income people). **Proof of identity** (1 doc): passport, US driver's license, green card, … OR (2 docs); birth certificate, social security card, foreign driver's license, military ID, valid visa, ITIN, education ID, etc. **Proof of residency** (1): bill, recent RIB, pay stub, recent subpoena or court order, certificate from a homeless shelter…
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	<u>Absence</u>: gender, emergency contact list, information on medical conditions / allergies
	Services and rights opened by the card	Open a checking account (partner banks), access to public libraries, access to medical services (public hospitals)
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	/
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	The city administers, cards issued by the Clerk's office, a program managed by two clerks
	Effective date	**2009**
	Financial cost	$800,000 at launch (equipment + personnel) 200,000 / year
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	/
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	https://sfgov.org/countyclerk/sf-city-id-card-how-get-card
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	/
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	/

		UTRECHT
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**BBB Card**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	Local NGOs, then Policy Advisor "migration, diversity and integration" of the municipality.
	Objective(s)	**Census** and **identification** of people in the national migration scheme, "offering a **sustainable solution**, **offering security** to people in refuge, **civic engagement** and activities (education), **Health**
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	NGO
	Local authority's departments involved	"Utrecht for everyone" department
	Legal framework	Bed, Bath& Bread Program, 2018: NGO / local government agreement. International texts on children's rights, sort of "outside legal benefits".
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	2 years
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Undocumented people, especially children.
	How to access	Be registered in the national Bed, Bath & Bread program for Undocumented people
	Period of validity	Until the end of the Bed, Bath & Bread registration
	Collected / visible data	Name, name of the shelter, phone number of the NGO, logo of the municipality giving an official dimension even if it is not a map of the city.
	Services and rights opened by the card	Identification to the authorities. Protection from eviction. Access to activities for children (e.g. summer camps). Adults: benefits also, but not more extensive than for Utrecht residents.
	Form of the card	Physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	NGO
	Effective date	**2010**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	Inclusive communication, showing up to NGOs with BBB devices
	Communication stakeholders	NGO
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	To be developed
	Number of cards distributed	Difficult to establish, about 400 people live in the shelters.
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	20 years of progressive migration policies, supported by the population and broad support within the City Council. Habit of thinking about inclusion
	Points of attention / limits	No sustainable agreement with the national government. Legal framework: social benefits are generally for legal persons, 2 different cards: lack of inclusiveness
	Solutions implemented	Start with children: easier to convince that social benefits are a duty for this vulnerable audience, human rights arguments
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	Combination of these 2 cards, broader services, more open discussions on the card and general migration policy with the state

		UTRECHT
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**U card**
	Stakeholders behind the initiative	City
	Objective(s)	Improve **access to social services**, provide **financial assistance to vulnerable populations**
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	City
	Local authority's departments involved	Social benefits department, "Utrecht for everyone" department
	Legal framework	/
	Details of the reflection process	/
	Duration of the reflection period	/
FEATURES	Target Audiences	All the population, people receiving social benefits
	How to access	Prove your income
	Period of validity	/
	Collected / visible data	Local authority logo
	Services and rights opened by the card	Free access to cultural institutions, discounts: sports, culture, etc. Partnership with private companies. (The price difference is paid by the local government), social benefits".
	Form of the card	physical
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	City Council
	Steps	/
	Stakeholders in charge	City Council
	Effective date	**2001**
	Financial cost	/
	Difficulties	/
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	Inclusive communication, positive narrative and rooted migration policies.
	Communication stakeholders	The municipality, sometimes with the support of NGOs
	Where the card is available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	Non-existent, to be developed
	Number of cards distributed	/
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention / limits	Reach everyone, get rid of the "shame" surrounding the use of a card created for the "poor
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements / ongoing reflections	**Combination of both cards** (U card + BBB card), broader services, more open discussions on the card and general migration policy.

		ZURICH
PROJECT DESIGN	Card's name	**Züri City Card**
	Behind the initiative	Political demand of the civil society (association "zurich city card")
	Objective(s)	Strengthen the sense of belonging to the city (urban citizenship), strong symbolic inclusion, make access to public/private institutions more efficient, strengthen social ties and solidarity
	Stakeholders involved in the design of the project	Discussion with civil society (not part of the workgroup), independent academics lawyers
	Local authority's departments involved	Interdepartmental thought process: health, social and integration, digital and digital service, legal service, etc.
	Legal framework	Legal obligation of city services to notify the State of the presence of undocumented migrants. Police obliged to request residence if irregular status suspected
	Details of the reflection process	Internal interdepartmental working group process. Recent publication of a government "report".
	reflection period	4 years, since 2018
FEATURES	Target Audiences	Urban citizenship: everyone, including all people living in Zurich except tourists. Also includes migrants, Undocumented, regular residents, public administration
	How to access	Under consideration: possibility of a financial participation proportional to the income of each person. Remarks: For an administration, selling a card is more complicated and costly than giving it
	Period of validity	Under consideration, renewal implies a cost.
	Collected / visible data	Issuing authority (city of Zurich, coat of arms), document number, issue date, expiration date, facial image, surname, first name, date of birth, gender, signature, chips with QR code. Residence status and place of origin are not required
	Services and rights opened by the card	Possibility of identification with authorities, access to municipal services, will replace all other cards, reduced fees for culture, sports and education, private services.
	Form of the card	Physical, with an electronic chip
IMPLEMENTATION	Decision-makers	Politically: Presidential Department of the City
	Steps	Evaluation by the city of the possibility of access to the judicial system for undocumented migrants + compatibility of the card with cantonal and federal legislation. Preparation budget voted by the parliament implying a referendum. Information campaign in view of the referendum, sensitization impossible in this framework. Creation of partnerships with cultural and sports institutions
	Stakeholders in charge	City government administrative group planned for major projects
	Effective date	**About 4 years from now (2025)**
	Financial cost	CHF 3.2 million to finance the comprehensive organizational, technical and legal preparations for the introduction of the "Züri City-Card". The City Council will subsequently request the costs incurred for the provision and introduction of the "ZCC" as well as the annual recurring costs.
	Difficulties	Preparation credit of 3 million CHF must be confirmed during referendum imposed by the opposition (UTC)
COMMUNICATION	Communication strategy	None at this time because of the referendum campaign. Later, the city will be in charge of the advertising campaign.
	Communication stakeholders	/
	Where is it available	/
	Methods for engaging remote audiences	/
	cards distributed	/
	More information	/
ISSUES	Successes / strengths	/
	Points of attention	Potential for loss, falsification and misuse of paper documents and centralized database, must be recognized by municipal authorities and private providers (who voluntarily join)
	Solutions implemented	/
	Improvements	Blockchain database: decentralized, unforgeable and secure. Digital recording of individual identifications. Useful in case of migration from one country to another.

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ASSOCIATION NATIONALE
DES VILLES ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS

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