



Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

Common Template of EMN Focussed Study 2016

Final version: 25/03/2016

1 STUDY AIMS AND RATIONALE

1.1 STUDY AIMS

This EMN study aims to offer a comprehensive overview of challenges and current solutions regarding the functioning of resettlement schemes and humanitarian admission programmes for refugees in the EU Member States and Norway. The outcomes of the study will make it possible for the target audience to learn about and identify difficulties and success factors for resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes. Thus it aims to assist the elaboration and further development of both national programmes and joint European initiatives, also with a view to contribute to the handling of possible future refugee crises and humanitarian emergencies.

1.2 RATIONALE

According to the UNHCR, in 2015, the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people worldwide has, for the first time in the post-World War II era, exceeded 60 million people.¹ This development was driven mainly by the war in Syria, which at the end of 2015 had displaced millions of people. Major new displacement were taking place in Africa – due to continued wars and failure to resolve or prevent conflict.

While most refugees have fled to neighbouring or other countries in their regions of origin, migration and refugee flows to Europe have also increased massively, with hundreds of thousands of refugees arriving in the EU Member States and Norway to apply for international protection, especially since the summer of 2015. Most of them entered the EU without registering, often via Greece or Italy, and then transited through a number of countries, both EU-Member States and non-members, hoping to reach Western and Central Europe or the Nordic countries. Under this exceptional migratory pressure, the border and mobility rules of the Schengen area and the Dublin regulation came under significant pressures, and for many refugees, the journey to Europe meant extreme uncertainty, risks and dangers. It also became obvious that many EU Member States were reluctant to accept significant numbers of asylum seekers onto their territory.

While the EU Member States and Norway are searching for adequate responses to the challenges of strongly increasing migratory pressures, several ideas and concepts to resolve, or at least alleviate, the resulting problems have been discussed, such as better controls at the external borders of the Schengen area, a strengthened approach against traffickers and smugglers of human beings, the implementation of a relocation scheme to distribute asylum seekers within the EU, assisting neighbouring states of conflict countries, as well as addressing the root causes of irregular migration by contributing to development and peace in affected countries in Africa, the

¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>

Middle East, and Asia. Last but not least, the need for opening up, or expanding existing, “legal routes” or pathways to protection in the EU has also been discussed. Resettlement is an important element of such legal routes and one (of three) main long-term solutions for refugees alongside return (the preferred solution) and local integration in the country of first refuge. Resettlement refers to the transfer of refugees from the country of first refuge to a country willing to admit them (see below under “Definitions”).

The goal of resettlement is to offer a durable solution for those fleeing conflict and to support first countries of asylum in their efforts to deal with displaced people seeking asylum and the pressure this places on their country’s infrastructure, resources and citizens. The European Commission confirmed the relevance of resettlement activities in its “European Agenda for Migration” of May 2015, and in July 2015, the EU Member States committed to welcome over 20,000 refugees in the next two years in this way. Also, at the EU-Africa summit on Migration that took place in November 2015 in Valletta, the participating states declared that “access to regular mechanisms for protection, such as resettlement, should be reinforced”. In its communication on the on the State of Play of Implementation of the Priority Actions under the European in February 2016,² the Commission indicated that the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme with Turkey must be put in place quickly to provide a legal pathway for Member States to offer international protection to persons displaced by the conflict in Syria. Following the agreement between the European Council and Turkey on the implementation of an EU-Turkey joint action plan (18th March), the Commission announced a proposal to amend a Council Decision to relocate people in need for international protection from Italy and Greece. The amendment would make possible to allocate 54,000 places, which were foreseen for relocations, for resettlement of Syrians from Turkey.³

While the momentum is growing for resettlement programmes, there is a need for increased knowledge-sharing and support between “old”, “new” and “emerging” resettlement countries. Some (Member) States have had resettlement schemes for many years, others have recently started them, and some are considering the possibility to do so. While there are already projects aiming to develop the practical cooperation between (Member) States, and while a certain amount of information on national resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes is available and is being described and analysed (see “Literature” below), there is still a need to update and improve knowledge and awareness of practical problems and key success factors for resettlement schemes that are well designed, successfully implemented and are able to expand the quota of persons to be resettled..

By looking into challenges faced by (Member) States that have resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes, while also aiming to understand the reasons of other Member States for not (yet) implementing such programmes, this study shall identify relevant common measures that may serve to increase the capacities for resettlement in Europe and improve the sustainability of the concept in times of high migratory pressure.

1.3 PRIMARY QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

The main questions the Study will aim to address are:

- ★ What are the national political contexts for policies on resettlement and humanitarian admission in (Member) States? How have key national actors analysed and evaluated the experience with resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes?
- ★ How many persons have been resettled/admitted to EU Member States and Norway, and on what grounds? What are the distinctive features of national resettlement schemes and programmes? What are the practical components of existing resettlement schemes?
- ★ What are the methods and criteria for selecting persons to be resettled/admitted? Are there cultural orientation programs and, if so, how are they designed and how do they work? Which actors are involved in the pre-departure and post arrival stages? What post-arrival integration efforts are there for resettled persons?

² COM(2016) 85 final

³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-981_en.htm

- ★ What are the current challenges and “best practices” for resettlement programmes and humanitarian admission programmes and what are the ambitions and plans among EU Member States and Norway for the coming years?⁴

2 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study will look into policies and practices developed by the EU Member States and Norway regarding resettlement of third-country nationals. Humanitarian admission programmes are also covered when they are (operationally) similar or even identical to, even if not defined as, resettlement. Private sponsorship programmes are covered in this Study but as they are less common in the EU than official resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programmes, these will be covered in less detail. Not addressed in this Study are intra-EU relocation measures (i.e. programmes designed to reallocate asylum seekers or beneficiaries of international protection between the Member States of the EU) and other regular admission channels (e.g., for persons migrating for employment, study or family reunification purposes). For Member States that do not currently have resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes, the study will cover a number of areas potentially of relevance for those countries.

The study will briefly present, comment on, and compare the national political contexts for contemporary policies on resettlement and humanitarian admission in EU Member States and Norway, including relevant debates and views of key stakeholders. There will also be an analysis and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes by the different national and international actors involved. The study is also relevant for Member States that do not yet have a resettlement or humanitarian admission programme but might wish to set one up in the futures.

Member State statistics on categories and nationalities of resettled/admitted individuals will be analysed, as well as distinctive features of national resettlement programmes and programmes carried out as part of the Joint EU Resettlement Programme.

The study will present methods and criteria used for selecting persons to be resettled/admitted, as well as the use of cultural orientation programmes and other measures in advance of resettlement. Post-arrival integration efforts for resettled persons will also be studied when they differ from integration measures for other migrants or persons granted protection following an application on the country’s territory.

Finally, the study will present and discuss the findings of any evaluations of resettlement programmes/humanitarian admission programmes, identify best practices, look into relevant public debates in the Member States, and examine any ambitions and plans among EU Member States and Norway for the coming years.

2.1 TEMPORAL SCOPE

The study covers approaches and experiences in EU Member States and Norway to resettlement during the period 2011-2015.

3 EU LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The 1999 Tampere Summit laid down the general direction for the Justice & Home Affairs Area and produced agreement on the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). In 2003 a Commission communication highlighted resettlement as a way for ensuring ‘orderly and managed arrival’⁵ and this culminated in the Council asking the Commission in January 2005 to put in place a resettlement programme. The Commission responded to this in September 2005 with an action plan for regional protection programmes, highlighting voluntary resettlement

⁴ Drawing also on the findings of the 2016 EMN study ‘Integration of beneficiaries of international protection into the labour market’.

⁵ COM(2003) 315 final, 3/6/2003 Towards more accessible, equitable and manageable asylum systems

commitments.⁶ A proposal for an EU-wide Resettlement programme was tabled in September 2009 and the Commission set out the aims for setting up such as a programme.⁷ After long negotiations the Commission proposal was adopted by the European Parliament on 29th March 2013, and established common resettlement priorities for 2013 and allocated funding for resettlement by amending the Decision on the European Refugee Fund.⁸ This provided the basis for furthering the allocation of resources and designating specific priorities under the AMIF Regulation for the 2014-2020 period. Currently, Member States mostly set their priorities in resettlement at national level. EU action aimed at maximising the strategic impact of resettlement through a better targeting of those persons in greatest need of resettlement, formulating common priorities, and providing financial EU support for persons resettled, and for Member States resettling for the first time.⁹

On 25th November 2014 a Resettlement and Relocation Forum took place with the aim to “work towards Solidarity in Practice through a specific use of solidarity measures, such as resettlement of refugees to the EU and other legal avenues for allowing persons in need to seek protection in the EU without having to resort to illegal practices”.¹⁰ It highlighted the Union Resettlement Programme, based on common EU priorities considered to be instrumental for providing financial incentives.

In the May 2015 European Agenda on Migration, the European Commission reiterated the EU’s duty to contribute its share in helping displaced persons in clear need of international protection through safe and legal ways for them to reach the EU.¹¹ This was followed by the Commission Recommendation for a European Resettlement Scheme of 8 June 2015 in order to resettle 20,000 people in need of protection over two years. As a result, on 20 July 2015 Member State representatives meeting within the Council adopted conclusions to resettle, together with Dublin associated States (including Norway), 20,504 persons in need of protection.

The AMIF fund was amended in May 2015 for the financial year 2015 in order to respond to migratory pressures and foresees an additional amount of EUR 25 million for the implementation of the European Resettlement Scheme.¹² For the implementation of the scheme, the Conclusions of 20th July 2015 highlighted the important role of EASO in Member State and third country support in this regard, and should monitor the implementation of the scheme and report regularly on the implementation. The European Agenda on Migration reiterated cooperation with partners such as UNHCR and IOM.

EASO will take on a coordinating role (“clearing house”) in exchanging information and other actions on resettlement taken by EU Member States in cooperation with UNHCR and IOM. In cooperation with UNHCR and

⁶ COM (2005) 0388 final, 1/9/2005 Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on regional protection programmes

⁷ COM (2009), 447 final, 2/9/2009 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council of 2 September 2009 on the establishment of a joint EU resettlement programme

⁸ Decision No 281/2012/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 March 2012 amending Decision No 573/2007/EC establishing the European Refugee Fund for the period 2008 to 2013 as part of the General programme ‘Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows’: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:092:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

⁹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:092:0001:0003:EN:PDF>

¹⁰ http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2014_2019/documents/libe/dv/18_paper_solidarityinpractice_/18_paper_solidarityinpractice_en.pdf

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/communication_on_the_european_agenda_on_migration_en.pdf

¹² Regulation (EU) No 516/2014, of 16 April 2014, of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC, O.J. L 150 of 20.05.14.

IOM, EASO will promote coordination between EU Member States in achieving agreed targets of resettlement. Further supporting this process, EASO is developing new tools and methodologies.

As part of the 2015 Conclusions, all EU and EFTA Member States– with the exception of Hungary – have agreed to resettle through multilateral and national schemes the following number of persons by 2017:

AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE	IT	LV
1,900	1,100	50	150	69	400	1,000	20	293	2,375	1,600	354	-	520	1,989	50
LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK	NO	IS	LI	CH
70	30	14	1,000	900	191	80	100	20	1,449	491	2,200	3,500	50	20	519

In addition, several Member States have their own national resettlement schemes.

On 15 December 2015, the European Commission presented a recommendation for a voluntary humanitarian admission scheme with Turkey for persons displaced by the conflict in Syria who are in need of international protection and have been registered by the Turkish authorities prior to 29 November 2015.¹³ The European Commission has further announced it would follow up on these initiatives with a proposal for a more coordinated EU-wide approach to resettlement.

At the moment no EU policy and legal developments have been formulated specifically for private sponsorship as a potential attractive alternative to irregular movements.

4 RELEVANT SOURCES AND LITERATURE

Relevant studies

There is a wide array of documents and studies at international level relevant for this study, such as:

- ★ European Parliament (2013): Comparative study on the best practices for the integration of resettled refugees in the EU Member States, Doc.-no. PE 474.393 [<http://www.ecre.org/component/downloads/downloads/747.html>].
- ★ Capps, R., K. Newland (2015), The integration outcomes of U.S. refugees: Successes and Challenges: Migration Policy Institute
- ★ Kumin, J (2015), Welcoming engagement: How private sponsorship can strengthen refugee resettlement in the European Union, Migration Policy Institute Europe (MPI Europe)
- ★ UNHCR (2011): UNHCR Resettlement Handbook, Geneva [<http://www.unhcr.org/4a2ccf4c6.html>].
- ★ Perrin, D. (ed.) (2013): Refugee Resettlement in the EU – 2011-2013 Report, KNOW RESET RR 2013/05, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole: European University Institute [<http://www.know-reset.eu/>].
- ★ ICMC (2013): Welcome to Europe! A comprehensive guide to resettlement.
- ★ IOM (2011): Facilitating Integration through Cultural Orientation [<http://icmc.ttp.eu/sites/icmc.ttp.eu/files/NLCO%20Publication.pdf>].

¹³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6330_en.htm

- ★ UNHCR (2013): The Integration of Resettled Refugees: Essentials for Establishing a Resettlement Programme and Fundamentals for Sustainable Resettlement Programmes.
- ★ UNHCR (2013): Clarifying UNHCR Resettlement: A few considerations from a legal perspective [http://www.refworld.org/docid/5294b2f84.html]

Relevant EMN Outputs

The following examples of EMN outputs are also relevant:

Ad Hoc Queries

- ★ 2015.727 *Resettlement Programmes (2)*
- ★ 2015.726 *Resettlement Programmes (1)*
- ★ 2015.697 *Type of status in relocation/resettlement schemes*
- ★ 2015.695 *Resettlement costs*
- ★ 2014.638 *Risk to national security in resettlement context*
- ★ 2014.627 *Resettlement financing*

EMN Studies / EMN REG outputs

- ★ Integration of beneficiaries of international protection into the labour market (2016)
- ★ Organisation of reception facilities for asylum seekers (2013)
- ★ Non EU-harmonised protection statuses (2010)

Websites

- ★ The European Resettlement Network (<http://resettlement.eu>)

5 METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As with all EMN Studies, the National Reports should be primarily based on secondary sources. In particular, information on national policies and approaches will be a key source of information, while available evaluations should provide evidence of the effectiveness, good practices and lessons learnt of existing approaches in resettlement and humanitarian admission. In addition, when identifying the different channels of information dissemination in your Member State (see section 4 of the Common Template), it may be useful to **conduct interviews** with stakeholders at national, regional and local level, particularly on their effectiveness and challenges faced.

6 AVAILABLE STATISTICS

Eurostat

Some basic statistics on resettlement are available in the Eurostat database, i.e. annual numbers on resettled persons by age, sex and citizenship for all EU Member States, as well as and Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. These will be incorporated into the respective sections of the national contributions to be produced by each EMN NCP.

If, following discussions within the advisory group for this study, Eurostat statistics are not considered sufficient, other national statistics may be used. Since Eurostat does not collect data on the countries where resettlement is carried out, such data might be added by EMN NCPs from national sources.

7 DEFINITIONS

The following key terms are used in the Common Template. The definitions are taken from the EMN Glossary v3.0¹⁴ unless specified otherwise in footnotes.

Applicant for international protection: *a third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.*

Application for asylum: *an application made by a foreigner or a stateless person which can be understood as a request for protection under the Geneva Convention of 1951 or national refugee law.*

Application for international protection: *A request made by a third-country national or a stateless person for protection from a Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of Directive 2011/95/EU, that can be applied for separately.*

Asylum: *A form of protection given by a State on its territory, based on the principle of non-refoulement and internationally or nationally recognised refugee rights and which is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in their country of citizenship and / or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.*

Asylum seeker: *in the global context, a person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In the EU context, a person who has made an application for protection under the Geneva Convention in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken.*

Beneficiary of international protection: *means a person who has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status*

Durable solutions: *Any means by which the situation of refugees can be satisfactorily and permanently resolved to enable them to live normal lives.*

Geneva Convention: *means the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967*

Humanitarian protection: *a person covered by a decision granting authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection by administrative or judicial bodies. It includes persons who are not eligible for international protection as currently defined in the Qualifications Directive (Directive 2011/95/EU) but are nonetheless protected against removal under the obligations that are imposed on all Member States by international refugee or human rights instruments or on the basis of principles flowing from such instruments. [...] persons granted a permission to stay for humanitarian reasons but who have not previously applied for international protection are not included under this concept."*

Integration: *in the EU context, a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States.*

International protection: *In the global context, the actions by the international community on the basis of international law, aimed at protecting the fundamental rights of a specific category of persons outside their countries of origin, who lack the national protection of their own countries. In the EU context, protection that encompasses refugee status and subsidiary protection status.*

Orientation courses: *Orientation courses typically provide factual information about the country of destination but may also aim to foster positive attitudes for successful adaptation in the long run. These could include opportunities for migrants to gain (and practice) the necessary skills needed to facilitate their integration and to develop helpful attitudes including pro-activity, self-sufficiency and resourcefulness (knowing how to find the*

¹⁴ Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/docs/emn-glossary-en-version.pdf

information they are seeking); skills include knowing how to conduct oneself in certain situations, time management and goal-setting, as well as being able to navigate complex systems including banking, social, health and emergency services, transportation etc. (Source: IOM Best Practices IOM's migrant training and pre-departure orientation programmes).

Person eligible for subsidiary protection: a third-country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm and is unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country;

Refugee: In the global context, either a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned before, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it. In the EU context, either a third-country national who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned above, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it, and to whom Art. 12 (Exclusion) of Directive 2011/95/EU does not apply.

Refugee status: The recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or stateless person as a refugee.

Residence permit: Any authorisation issued by the authorities of an EU Member State allowing a non-EU national to stay legally in its territory

Subsidiary protection status: recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or a stateless person as a person eligible for subsidiary protection;

Third-country national: means any person who is not a citizen of the Union (including stateless persons) within the meaning of Article 17 (1) of the Treaty and who is not a person enjoying the Community right of free movement, as defined in Article 2(5) of the Schengen Borders Code.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: The refugee agency of the United Nations (UN) mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide, and to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees;

In addition, the study uses on the following concepts and definitions:

Dossier selection: in the context of this study, the selection of third-country nationals or stateless persons for the resettlement/humanitarian admission programme on the basis of a written document, as alternative to in-country selection. In the case of resettlement, such documents are usually submitted by UNHCR.

Humanitarian admission: The term "admission" is defined as "the lawful entry of an alien onto the territory of a State after inspection and authorisation by an immigration officer". The term "humanitarian admission" is however not defined. In the context of this study, humanitarian admission refers to schemes which are similar to resettlement but for varying reasons do not fully match the definition of resettlement. For example, resettlement may be a permanent solution for the people benefiting from it, while humanitarian admission may be temporary. Also, whilst a precondition for resettlement is the eligibility to international protection, (determined by the UNHCR), humanitarian admission could be available to a wider range of potential beneficiaries. Humanitarian admission is therefore intended as the transfer from a third country to a Member State of a third-country national for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection by administrative or judicial bodies.

Private sponsorship:

There is no common and agreed definition of private sponsorship. A key element of private sponsorship is that a person, group or organisation assumes responsibility for providing financial, social and emotional support to a resettled person or family, for a predetermined period of time (usually one year or even longer) or until the person or family becomes self-sufficient. Additionally, sponsors have the option of naming the person or family they are willing to support in resettlement, though some sponsors do not have specific persons in mind but rather seek to match a certain profile.¹⁵

Resettled person: *in the context of this study, a third-country national or stateless person transferred from a third country to a Member State under a resettlement scheme.*

Resettlement: *In the global context, the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to admit them as refugees with permanent residence status. The status provided ensures protection against refoulement and provides a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependants with access to rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country.¹⁶*

In the EU context and specifically for the purposes of this Study, the transfer, on a request from UNHCR and based on the need for international protection of a third-country national or stateless person, from a third country to a Member State, where they are permitted to reside with one of the following statuses:

(i) refugee status within the meaning of Art. 2(d) of Directive 2011/95/EU; or

(ii) a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and EU law as refugee status.”

Selection missions: *in the context of this study, the in-country visit carried out to select third-country nationals or stateless persons for the resettlement/humanitarian admission programme, organised as a mission of Member States representatives to the third country. In the case of resettlement, such missions are usually prepared in cooperation with UNHCR.*

¹⁵ MPI Europe, “Welcoming engagement: How private sponsorship can strengthen refugee resettlement in the European Union”, available at <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/Asylum-PrivateSponsorship-Kumin-FINAL.pdf>.

¹⁶ UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: <http://www.unhcr.org/46f7c0ee2.pdf>. Although resettlement has legal foundations in the international framework, the application of the legal instrument is subject to various interpretation. See UNHCR (2013): Clarifying UNHCR Resettlement: A few considerations from a legal perspective, p.15. Therefore, a clear definition of the term remains subject to interpretation from the resettlement country (i.e. the selection process may differ from one resettlement country to another).

EMN FOCUSED STUDY 2016

Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

Top-line “Factsheet” (National Contribution)

National contribution (one page only)

Overview of the National Contribution – introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Focussed Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

Synthesis Report (up to three pages)

Executive Summary of Synthesis Report: this will form the basis of an EMN Inform, which will have EU and National policymakers as its main target audience.

Section 1: Overview of national context

This section will briefly outline the Member State legal framework and policies on resettlement and/or humanitarian admission.

i. General overview of the legal framework on resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States. Please also include any recent changes in the legal framework (i.e., as a result of the refugee situation in 2015-2016)

ii. General overview of specific policies in resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States. Please also include any recent changes in the policy framework (i.e., as a result of the refugee situation in 2015-2016)

iii. Brief overview of national debate on resettlement in the Member State. Please indicate key points of discussion and players involved in this debate. It is suggested the debate also covers the discussion on resettlement following the refugee situation in 2015-2016 and the resettlement scheme proposed in the EU-Turkey negotiations. Sources of national debate to include may be national media reports, parliamentary debates, and statements of NGO/civil society organisations or International Organisations (IOs).

Section 2: Overview of the national resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programme

The purpose of this second section is to provide a detailed overview of the national resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programme(s). It describes the characteristics of these programmes. While the questions appear at the front in this Common Template, Member States may wish to move the statistics to an annex when developing their own National Reports for publication. The statistics may also be described in an annex in the Synthesis Report.

2.1 NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT AND/OR HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMME

Q1a. Does your Member State have a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or other similar programme in place, or did your Member State have one in the past?

Note: in case of more than one programme, please make it clear in the textbox and then refer to 'Programme 1', 'Programme 2' and so on when answering the next questions. If your Member State had a programme in the past please fill out the sections below, but make it clear in the answers that it concerns a previous programme.

Yes, currently

Yes, previously, from ___ to ___

No

Q1b. Is it a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or another programme?

The definitions and differences are described above under "7. Definitions".

(Resettlement programme / Humanitarian admission programme / Other programme)

If other, please specify:

Q1c. Is it a permanent (programme-based) or temporary (ad-hoc) programme?

Please substantiate your answer below.

Member States that do not currently have an operational resettlement or humanitarian admission programme or that are currently setting them up, please fill out the sections below (where applicable) and, if not applicable, please go directly to Section 2.4 (question 21)

Q2. Please indicate what the main objectives of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme are (i.e. stemming irregular migration flows, contributing to humanitarian relief in third countries, provide legal avenues for migration, etc.)

Q3. How has your Member State set up the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme?

This question aims to investigate how the programme was conceived and its functioning. Please describe briefly (a) the process followed by your Member States in setting up such a programme, (b) the steps taken from its

inception until the current status (working with NGOs, UNHCR, IOM, through bilateral agreements, study visits to third countries) and (c) the organisational structure of the programme.

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Q4. Please provide the main characteristics of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme by completing the table below. As mentioned above, in case of more than one programme, please make it clear in the textbox and then refer to 'Programme 1', 'Programme 2'

Question	Answer					
When did your Member State start the resettlement programme and/or humanitarian admission programme?						
Does your Member State set geographical priorities in resettlement or humanitarian admission during the 2011-2016 period? (such as regions, nationalities)	Yes/No					
<i>Have nationals of countries in the following regions been included in resettlement or humanitarian admission for the years 2011-2016?</i> Yes/No	North Africa ¹⁷	Sub-Saharan Africa ¹⁸	Middle East ¹⁹	Other parts of Asia	Americas	Other, please specify
Does the resettled/admitted person need to have been recognised as refugee by UNHCR or a third country? Can the person be a beneficiary of subsidiary protection?						
Does your Member State reassess the recognition of persons for resettlement/humanitaria	Yes/No	If yes, when is this done?	If yes, where is the reassessment carried out?	If yes, how is the reassessment carried out?		

¹⁷ See UN geographical division at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm#africa>.

¹⁸ All of Africa, except Northern Africa as per UN geographical division (see previous footnote).

¹⁹ Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Question	Answer					
n admission by UNHCR?						
Does your Member State set an annual or multi-annual quota for resettlement/humanitarian admission?	Yes/No					
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>regular quota</u> per year</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>emergency quota</u> per year</i>						
How are the above quota determined and applied? (please indicate who determines the quota, how they are set and what are the quota for both regular and emergency resettlement)						
In the period 2011-2015, have quota differed significantly from the actual number of persons resettled/admitted? If so, how (much) and why?						

2.2 PRE-DEPARTURE AND DEPARTURE PHASE

Q5. Please indicate in the table below which authority/actor is responsible for each of the actions/measures indicated and briefly explain their responsibilities. Please note that more details as to how each task/step of the resettlement process is carried out, are further detailed in subsequent questions (e.g. selection criteria, etc.).

Action/measure	Authority/actor responsible	Explanation of responsibilities (when, how and what)
Polycymaking on national resettlement or humanitarian admission programme/strategy (including objectives, geographical focus, priorities, etc.)		
Identification of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission		

First selection of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission		
Security screening		
Interviews with pre-selected persons		
Health checks		
Decision on the final selection of a candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission		
Pre-departure assistance/measures		
Departure and travel		
Provision of information to the selected person (<u>before departure</u>)		What information is provided? When is it provided? How is it provided?
Provision of cultural orientation to the selected person (before departure)		What orientation is provided? When is it provided? How is it provided?
<i>Please add rows where necessary</i>		

The questions below concern the identification of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission.

Q6. How does your Member State approach the identification of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission in terms of first steps and relations with key stakeholders (such as UNHCR and third countries)? Please describe the process followed by your Member State. If this process is not always the same, please describe when they differ and why this is the case?

--

The questions below concern the criteria used by your Member State and/or UNHCR for the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission.

Q7. Please indicate which methods are used for the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
<u>Selection missions</u>		
Selection missions to the third country		
<i>If selection missions are carried out, a) how often? b) Are they carried out to all countries from which persons are resettled?</i>	a) b)	
Personal on-site interviews with candidates <i>(If yes, please indicate who carries out the interviews)</i>		
Dossier-based selection <i>(i.e., UNHCR submission of file)</i>		
Video/telephone interviews with candidates		
Consultations with UNHCR/IOM (tripartite consultations) <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>		
Consultations with EASO <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>		
Consultations with civil society/NGOs on criteria for selection of candidates		
Consultations with authorities of the country where the resettled person is present		
Arrangement of interpreters		

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
for interviewing candidates		
Other method, please specify Please add more rows where necessary		

Q8a. Does your Member (State) use criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice)? These criteria should be understood as additional ones to the key requirement of being eligible for international protection and those applied by UNHCR in its selection

Yes/No

If yes, please see questions 8b and 8c. If no, please go to question 9.

*The Synthesis Report will highlight that the selected person must be eligible for international protection, therefore the Member State will verify that there are no exclusion clauses under Article 12 of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU, which reads as follows:

"Exclusion

1. A third-country national or a stateless person is excluded from being a refugee if: (a) he or she falls within the scope of Article 1(D) of the Geneva Convention, relating to protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason, without the position of such persons being definitely settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, those persons shall ipso facto be entitled to the benefits of this Directive; (b) he or she is recognised by the competent authorities of the country in which he or she has taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or rights and obligations equivalent to those.

2. A third-country national or a stateless person is excluded from being a refugee where there are serious reasons for considering that: (a) he or she has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; (b) he or she has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his or her admission as a refugee, which means the time of issuing a residence permit based on the granting of refugee status; particularly cruel actions, even if committed with an allegedly political objective, may be classified as serious non-political crimes; (c) he or she has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Paragraph 2 applies to persons who incite or otherwise participate in the commission of the crimes or acts mentioned therein."

If you have comments on this aspect, please state it below:

Q8b. If yes, who sets such criteria and how? Please specify what is the rationale behind setting the criteria, if there is a quota approach and if a specific weighting is used.

Q8c. If yes, please indicate the relevant criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission. These criteria could be general pre-defined criteria matching with those identified by UNHCR, but can also be preferences and part of the discretionary power of Member States applied on a case by case basis.

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
Assessed degree of vulnerability of the person(s)	
<i>Survivors of violence and/or torture</i>	
<i>At risk of violence and/or torture and people at serious risk of violence and/or torture due to persecution</i>	
<i>Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions</i>	
<i>Internal displacement inside the country of origin is not possible</i>	
<i>Persons in need of medical assistance, including critical illness, treatment for genital mutilation</i>	
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to their sexual orientation or gender identity</i>	
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to Religion/beliefs (also specific focus on non-believers)</i>	
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to political beliefs</i>	
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to belonging to specific ethnic group, social group</i>	

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
<i>or belonging to minority, indigenous group, nationality</i>	
<i>Legal and/or physical protection needs of the refugee in the country of refuge (this includes a risk of refoulement);</i>	
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	
Other criteria	
Sex (men, women)	
Age (i.e. adults, children, elderly)	
Religion / (non-) religious group	
Family unit: preference to resettle entire family groups.	
Presence of family members in the Member State	
nationality/ethnic group he/she belongs to	
Integration potential or assessed/expected motivation of integrate	
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	

Q9a. Does your Member State use criteria to exclude/deprioritise certain persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission? Such criteria are those which lead to the exclusion or postponement of the transfer once the pre-selection has been concluded.

Yes/No

If yes, please go to questions 9b and 9c. If no, please go to question 10.

Q9b. Who sets the criteria for excluding/deprioritising and how is this approached in practice?

Q9c. Please indicate if there are criteria for excluding/deprioritising certain persons from the selection for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice).

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
Knowledge of substantial ab(use) or criminal record of the refugee	
Refugees assessed to lack integration potential	
Refugees with family composition issues <i>(unresolved child custody issues, underage marriage)</i>	
Refugees with complex profiles, including: <i>high-ranking members of government/authorities, judges, prosecutors</i>	
<i>Individuals involved in the military or private security, intelligence branches, paramilitary and militant groups</i>	
<i>Members of police forces</i>	
<i>Staff at prisons or detention centres</i>	
<i>Informers</i>	
<i>Individuals on the EU sanctions list²⁰</i>	
<i>Individuals who (allegedly) committed serious (non-political) crimes in their country of origin</i>	
Persons who have direct family members engaged as combatants	
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	

²⁰ Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions, accessible at http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/consol-list/index_en.htm

The following questions regard the period after the selection to resettle but before actual departure to the Member State.

Q10a. What is the overall procedure followed in the immediate aftermath of the decision to resettle/admit? Please indicate the administrative steps to be taken and how authorities and responsible stakeholders prepare for departure. Please describe the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in this process.

Q10b. Is there a formal agreement signed by both the resettled/admitted person and Member State after selection and before departure? If yes, what is covered by such an agreement? For instance, how are dependent children dealt with?

Q11a. How is the person actually transferred to the Member State? Please indicate who organises the travel, how travel is carried out in practice (individual, charter or normal commercial flight; transit arrangements via Schengen or non-Schengen States) and what services are normally included (special arrangements for persons with disabilities, access to medication where necessary, etc.). (For services immediately upon arrival, see below.)

Q11b. Are there specific services available for vulnerable persons when they are being transferred to the Member State? (Special pick-up from the place of stay, at the airport, during the flight).

2.3 POST-ARRIVAL AND INTEGRATION PHASE

This phase concerns the period right after the physical arrival of the resettled person or admitted under humanitarian admission programme on the territory of the Member State.

Q12a. Is policy and law for the integration of resettled refugees different than integration policy/law for recognised refugees after an asylum application? If yes, briefly mention on what aspects.

Q12b. Who are the key players/actors and which are their responsibilities in the post-arrival and integration phase? This concerns national, regional and local state actors, NGOs, schools and education providers, health care providers, private sector entities, religious institutions, etc.

Player	Responsibilities
Example: Ministry of {}, NGO {name}, Office for {}, individual tutors and counsellors, etc.	Example: responsible for pick-up on arrival, responsible for organising housing, responsible for assisting the resettled person, etc.

Q13. What is the immediate support available upon arrival (presumably by plane) for resettled/admitted persons? This concerns only the immediate support on arrival, most likely within the first hours or day. Please fill in the table below and add extra rows if necessary.

Measure	Yes/No	Further explanation
Airport pick-up		
Provision of (temporary) documentation		
Food		
Lodging (<i>more detailed questions below</i>)		
Clothing		
Medical examination		

Other form of health care		
Interpretation upon arrival		
<i>Other, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>		

The following questions regard the permit granted to the person admitted under resettlement or humanitarian admission.

Q14a. What status is granted to the person resettled or admitted under humanitarian admission? Does it differ from the status given to persons granted international protection for 'regular' asylum applications? Please indicate the duration and other relevant details (extension, etc.).

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Q14b. If the person is not granted the 'standard' international protection status and related residence permit upon arrival, what legal title is granted? If there are multiple types of resettlement or humanitarian admission, please add more rows or clearly distinguish this information.

Type of programme	Permit/residence title granted	Initial duration of the permit (in months)	If applicable, extensions possible for the permit	Please provide further details where necessary/applicable
Resettlement Programme				
Humanitarian Admission Programme				

Q15a. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have the right to family reunification?

Yes/No

Q15b. If yes, to what extent is the right to family reunification for resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission different than for others persons granted refugee status?

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Q15c. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have access to naturalisation/citizenship?

Yes/No

Q15d. If yes, to what extent is access to naturalisation/citizenship for the resettled person or person admitted under humanitarian admission different than for other persons granted refugee status?

The following set of questions describe the geographical distribution of resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission and the allocation of (different types of) accommodation. The aim is to better understand the specific practices in Member States in the physical resettling of persons immediately upon arrival and the period straight after.

Q16a. Is there geographical distribution in the Member State of the resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission? Geographical distribution is the placement of resettled persons in different areas/provinces/municipalities of the Member State according to national priorities.

Yes/No

Please explain:

If no, go to question 17. If yes, please answer 16b.

Q16b. Who decides on geographical distribution and how does it work in practice? (in terms of funding allocated to municipalities taking in resettled persons, availability of accommodation, access to schools and employment, preferences of the person)?

Q17a. Please indicate which types of accommodation are available to resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission upon arrival, and how accommodation is arranged in your Member State by indicating the maximum duration and who provides the accommodation.

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
Accommodation in reception centres				
Accommodation in temporary shelter/housing (tents, converted buildings such as schools)				
Accommodation in social/council housing				
Accommodation in hotels or other types of housing (formerly)				

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
foreseen for tourists				
Accommodation in regular/private housing				
Other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary				

Q17b. Is a resettled/admitted person allowed to freely move elsewhere within the Member State after his/her arrival or once accommodation has been allocated?

Yes, immediately

Yes, but after ___ months

No

Yes, when certain conditions have been satisfied, which are:

Q17c. Is a resettled person allowed to freely travel to another Member State once housing has been allocated?

Yes, immediately/ after ___ months / No

Yes, when certain conditions have been satisfied, which are:

The following set of questions describe the services and resources available for the integration of resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission. The aim is to better understand the specific practices in Member States in the physical resettling of persons immediately upon arrival and the period straight after. Please note that information and cultural orientation are not covered here but rather in the next set of questions on p.27.

Q18. Please indicate in the table below which integration measures are available specifically to persons admitted under resettlement and/or humanitarian admission, and who provides them.

The EMN Focussed Study “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices” covers labour market migration and elements covered at length in that study do not need to be repeated here if they are exactly the same as for resettled persons. However, if the services available and integration measures provided are different for resettled persons than for other persons granted refugee status, please fill out the entire table below.

Service or measure	Available (Yes/No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks, months, years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement)?
Weekly or monthly allowance (please indicate the amount per person)					
In-kind support (food, clothing, transportation, furniture, household supplies, and other basic needs)					
Initial medical check-up (including screening, vaccinations)					
Full access to healthcare (for specialised care, etc.)					
Access to specialised services for survivors of violence and victims of torture, women or girls at risk, children at risk, refugees with disabilities, elderly, persons not likely to enter the labour force (including counsellors, psychologists, mental health checks, etc.)					
Education support ((a)school registration for children, (b) recognition of qualifications)					
Social support (family reunification,					

Service or measure	Available (Yes/No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks, months, years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement)?
legal support, advocacy and community outreach)					
Availability of interpreters/translation for reception and orientation sessions and appointments with service providers					
Other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary					

Q19a. What funding is made available specifically for resettlement or humanitarian admission, to whom is it made available, and how is this allocated? Is there a monthly or annual fixed sum per resettled person or an overall annual budget regardless of the number of resettled persons? Please indicate whether this covers funding at national, regional and local level and to what extent the Member State relies on EU (AMIF) funding. Please clearly indicate whether this funding is available to all persons granted international protection by your Member State or is specific funding under resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes.

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Q19b. Please indicate the annual funding available for resettlement or humanitarian admission (only resettlement activities until the arrival in the (Member) State, not including the budget/funding for after-arrival services). If funding is allocated as a fixed sum per resettled person please consider all funding that were allocated for all resettled persons. Please also indicate what the funding includes.

<i>If yes, please indicate the quota</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Budget for resettlement						
What does it include?						

The following set of questions concern the provision of information and cultural orientation.

Q20a. To what extent is information and cultural orientation provided to resettled persons/admitted under humanitarian admission programmes upon arrival? Please include the information in the table below and indicate to what extent the information and orientation provided under resettlement and humanitarian admission is different from the one provided to other persons granted international protection by your Member State

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement)?
e.g., community orientation, transportation and travel, overview of rights, role of the police, opening bank account, etc.	e.g.: upon arrival, during the first week/month etc.	e.g., social worker, municipality officers, Police, etc.	e.g., oral/written, leaflets, etc.	

Q20b. How is the receiving community at local level prepared for the arrival of the resettled/admitted person(s) through the provision of information? Please indicate the type of information provided (oral or written information), the receivers of such information (local authority offices, schools, community centres) and how this information is spread.

Q20c. How are government officials, municipalities, local NGOs, citizens and other people at local level informed/trained on how to deal with the arrival of resettled/admitted persons? Who provides and who receives this information/training, how is it provided and what qualification/background does the training staff have?

2.4 MEMBER STATES WITHOUT OR CURRENTLY SETTING UP A RESETTLEMENT OR HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMME

Member States that currently do not have a resettlement or humanitarian admission programme might be interested in having such a programme or have specific reasons why they currently are not able or do not wish to set up such a programme. The questions below will explore in further details Member States' considerations.

Q21. Are there any plans to establish such a programme in the foreseeable future?

Yes / No

Please substantiate your answer below.

Q22. Is there a debate in your Member State about whether to set-up a resettlement programme? Please indicate the pros and cons presented whether or not to have a national resettlement programme

Q23. Please indicate what the current status of your resettlement programme is, what is the time-frame for carrying out the first resettlement activities and what are the challenges/obstacles/difficulties in setting up a resettlement programme? E.g.: *not a priority, legal obstacles; limited support base for resettlement in society; limited or insufficient technical know-how on how to set-up a resettlement programme; limited or insufficient public human resources; limited or insufficient public financial resources; limited resources for the reception and integration of resettled persons at local level.*

Section 3: National legislation and policies on private sponsorship programmes

In light of the discussion on safe and legal ways for refugees to reach EU territory, private sponsorship is often not considered in the EU.

Private sponsorship programmes shift primary responsibility for assisting refugees (pre-departure and post-arrival) from the government to private actors (including International Organisations, NGOs, etc.). These private sponsors usually accept a degree of responsibility, either financial, material or other, for the resettled person, for a certain period of time. Often they are able to select or indicate the persons they would like to sponsor for resettlement, but decision-making remains the exclusive competence of the relevant government authorities. Private sponsorship in this Study therefore only concerns those programmes where final decision-making lies with relevant government authorities.

Note: in some Member States, Humanitarian Admission Programmes may contain an element of private sponsorship (e.g., by a family member). These elements should be reported primarily in section 2 and, where applicable, can be cross-referred here in section 3.

Q24. Does or did your Member State have a private sponsorship programme for enabling resettlement of third country nationals? If yes, are they permanent programmes or rather ad-hoc?

Yes / No

Q26a. Is your Member State considering to set up/repeat a private sponsorship programme? Please indicate what are reasons for having or not having/repeating such a programme. (e.g. practical obstacles (such as access to reception, housing, integration services, social support) or indication of lack of interest in private sponsorship, limited or insufficient technical know-how, limited or insufficient public human resources, limited or insufficient public financial resources, etc.)

Q26b. If your Member State is interested in setting up such a programme for the first time, what is of particular importance to consider in setting up a private sponsorship programme? (e.g. technical support from other (Member) States currently having such a programme, handbooks/manuals/toolkits, relevant European or international fora for discussing private sponsorship).

The below questions are to be answered by Member States that currently have or had in the recent past a private sponsorship programme, either permanent or ad-hoc.

Q27. Please indicate what are or were the main objectives of the private sponsorship programme? (e.g. increase possibilities for resettlement, increase national quota for resettlement, provide avenues for legal migration, provide legal avenues for expanding the concept of family reunification, etc.)

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Q28. Please indicate the main *characteristics* of the private sponsorship programme by completing the table below.

Question	Answer
When was the sponsorship programme started/when did it run?	
Who can sponsor a resettled person? <i>(e.g., Citizens or permanent residents, groups of persons, NGOs, universities, other organisations or companies)</i>	
Who can be sponsored? <i>(i.e. All nationalities or only specific nationalities (i.e. Syrians))</i>	
Were (international) organisations involved in setting-up the programme?	Yes/No
How does the selection/preference process work?	
Does the sponsored person need to be recognised as refugee by UNHCR or a third country?	Yes/No
Does the sponsored person need to be in their country of origin or can they also be somewhere else (another third country)?	Yes/No
Can only one person be sponsored at a time or more than one (family)?	Yes/No
Which persons can or cannot be sponsored through the programme? <i>(low-skilled persons, high-skilled persons, persons with medical need, family members of</i>	

Question	Answer
<i>persons already residing in the Member State,)</i>	
Is the sponsorship programme permanent or temporary? <i>(for the latter, only a short period of time in which sponsorship was possible)</i>	
How does the sponsored person enter the Member States? (directly, indirectly)	
Is a family link with the sponsor needed?	Yes/No
Duration of obligations of sponsorship (in months or years)?	
What status is granted to the sponsored resettled person or family?	
Is there an annual quota for persons that can be resettled through a private sponsorship programme?	Yes/No
Is the quota in addition to the resettlement quota?	Yes/No

Q29. What are the obligations of the sponsor?

Question	Answer (Yes/No)	Amount in euro, and further details
Is there a minimum income requirement for the sponsor?		
Does the sponsor need to cover the visa fee?		
Does the sponsor need to cover the airfare/travel to the Member State?		
Does the sponsor need to cover the cost of medical exams and other medical costs?		
Does the sponsor need to cover housing expenses?		

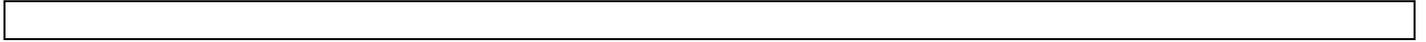
Question	Answer (Yes/No)	Amount in euro, and further details
Does the sponsor need to cover household expenses?		
Does the sponsor need to provide other types of economic/social support?		
Does the sponsor need to cover administrative fees or costs? (Registration, contributions to ensure access to the health care system, social security, education).		
Other obligations of sponsor		
If other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary		

Q30a. Are there consequences for a private sponsor not being able to meet support requirements? Can the sponsor turn to the government for support?

Q30b. Do persons resettled through private sponsorship have access to the same (integration) support actions and measures available to persons resettled under the government resettlement programme? (i.e. support with accessing education and vocational training, access to language training, access to skills and job training, job finding support)

Q31a. What happens when the sponsorship programme ends? Is there a minimum timeframe established by national legislation to maintain the sponsorship?

Q31b. How is the private sponsorship programme monitored and evaluated?



Section 4: Evaluations and identified challenges, good practices and lessons learnt

Section 4.1 examines the existing *challenges and obstacles* for the design and implementation of specific policies on resettlement. EMN NCPs may also report on any challenges /barriers reported for resettling third-country nationals if available through available studies / evaluations.

Section 4.2 aims to highlight any *good practices* of the (Member) States that have successfully implemented and managed resettled third country nationals through their resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes. This section can include also lessons learnt from the practical implementation of specific policies, programmes or schemes in resettlement: lessons learnt may address also assessments of the expected and/or unintended (positive and negative) consequences of specific measures.

In principle only those Member States that have or have had resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes are asked to fill out this Section.

Section 4.1: Challenges and obstacles for designing and implementation of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes

Q32. Are you aware of any evaluations at national, regional or local level of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes in your Member State from 2011? If so, what were the main findings?

Evaluations could concern the design and implementation of resettlement programmes, pre-departure, post-arrival, integration, etc.

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Q33. In your Member State, have any practical challenges/obstacles related to designing, implementing and running resettlement /humanitarian admission programmes been identified? (This could concern the time it takes to actually resettle a person, administrative obstacles including obtaining travel documents and visa, challenges in working with third countries and their authorities). Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.

Phase	Challenges (if any)
<i>Pre-departure and departure (including identification and selection)</i>	
<i>Arrival and post-arrival (including integration)</i>	
Others, please specify.	

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Section 4.2: Good practices and lessons learnt

Q34a. If there are specific examples of good practices or lessons learnt of the resettlement programme in your Member States worth highlighting, please fill in the box below. These can include priorities, types of information necessary for a successful resettlement programme, do's and don't's, etc. *Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.*

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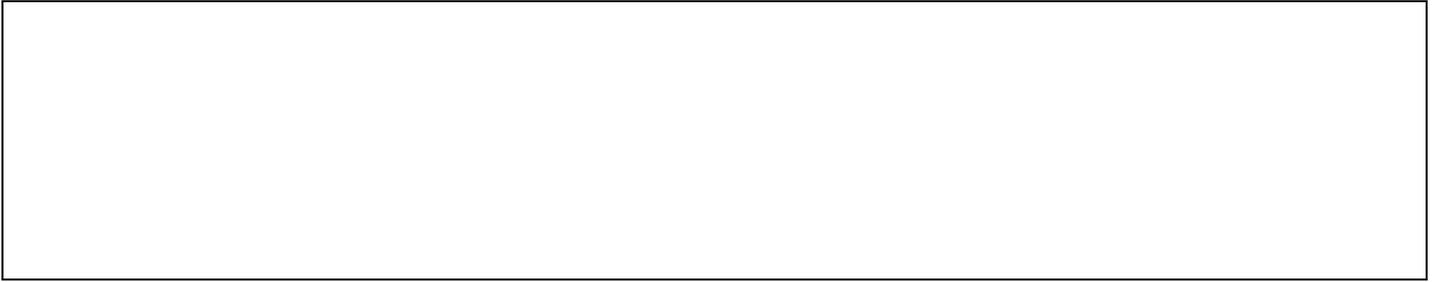
Q34b. If there are specific examples of good practices or lessons learnt of the humanitarian admission programme in your Member States worth highlighting, please fill in the box below. *Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.*

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Section 5: Conclusions

The Synthesis Report will outline the key findings, main observations of the Study, present conclusions relevant for policymakers at national and EU level and identify policy pointers for future actions. Specific conclusions drawn by (Member) State should be included in the Top Line Factsheet to prevent duplication of efforts.

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Annex 1 Statistics

Statistics on resettlement available on Eurostat will be used for the synthesis report. However, for humanitarian admission programmes no such data is available and for those Member States that have such programmes, data would need to be collected at national level.

Table A.1: National Statistics

Indicator	Year					Source	Method used to reach the estimates, as well as any caveats as to their likely accuracy
	2011 (total)	2012 (total)	2013 (total)	2014 (total)	2015 (total)		
Total number of persons resettled under the humanitarian admission programme (where possibly disaggregated by sex, age, citizenship and country of transit). <i>This data is additional the data available on Eurostat</i>							
Total number of persons resettled by country of transit							
Total number of persons resettled under the private sponsorship programme							