



EMN Study: Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

Findings

EMN Conference

*Resettlement in Sweden and Europe- What works?
13th October 2016, Stockholm*

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Home Affairs

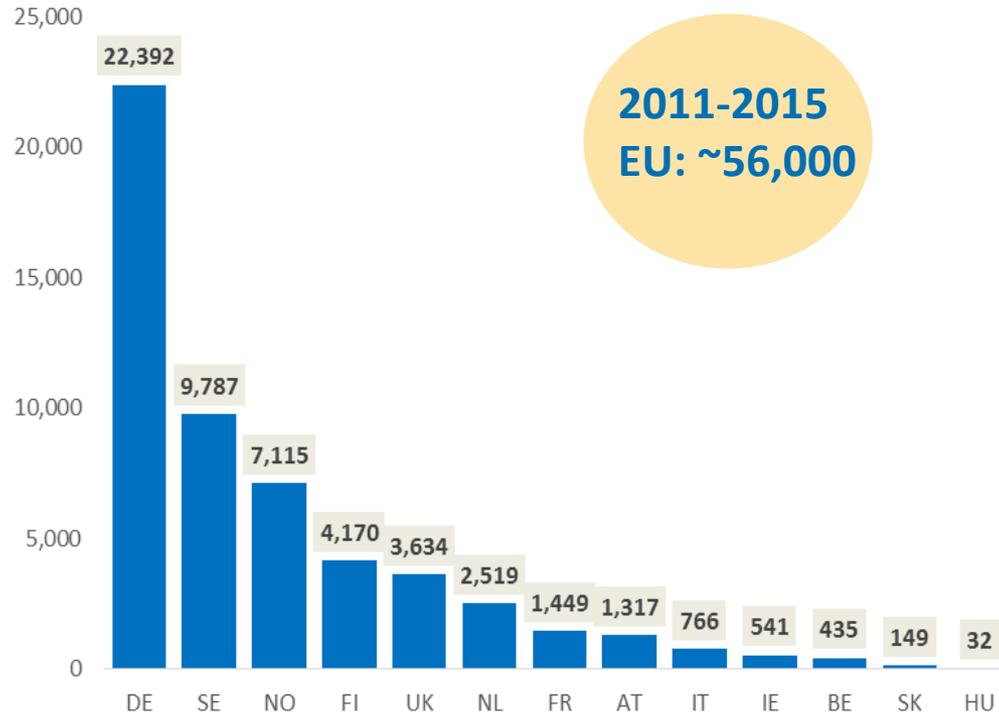


Main aims

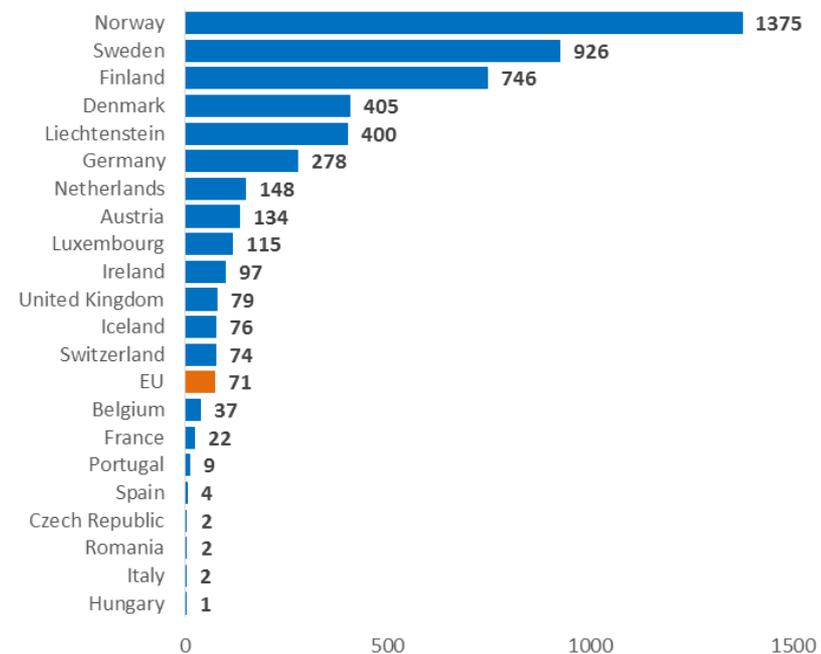
- Map the approaches and systems of practices of resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes and schemes across the EU and Norway;
- Obtain insights into EU-wide and Member State level developments in Member States with resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, as well as those currently setting up such programmes or schemes;
- Provide an overview of challenges and lessons learnt from setting up and implementing resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes and schemes;
- Map the practices and approaches to private sponsorship schemes.

Background: Resettlement and humanitarian admission in a wider context

Total number of persons resettled or admitted through humanitarian admission for the years 2011-2015

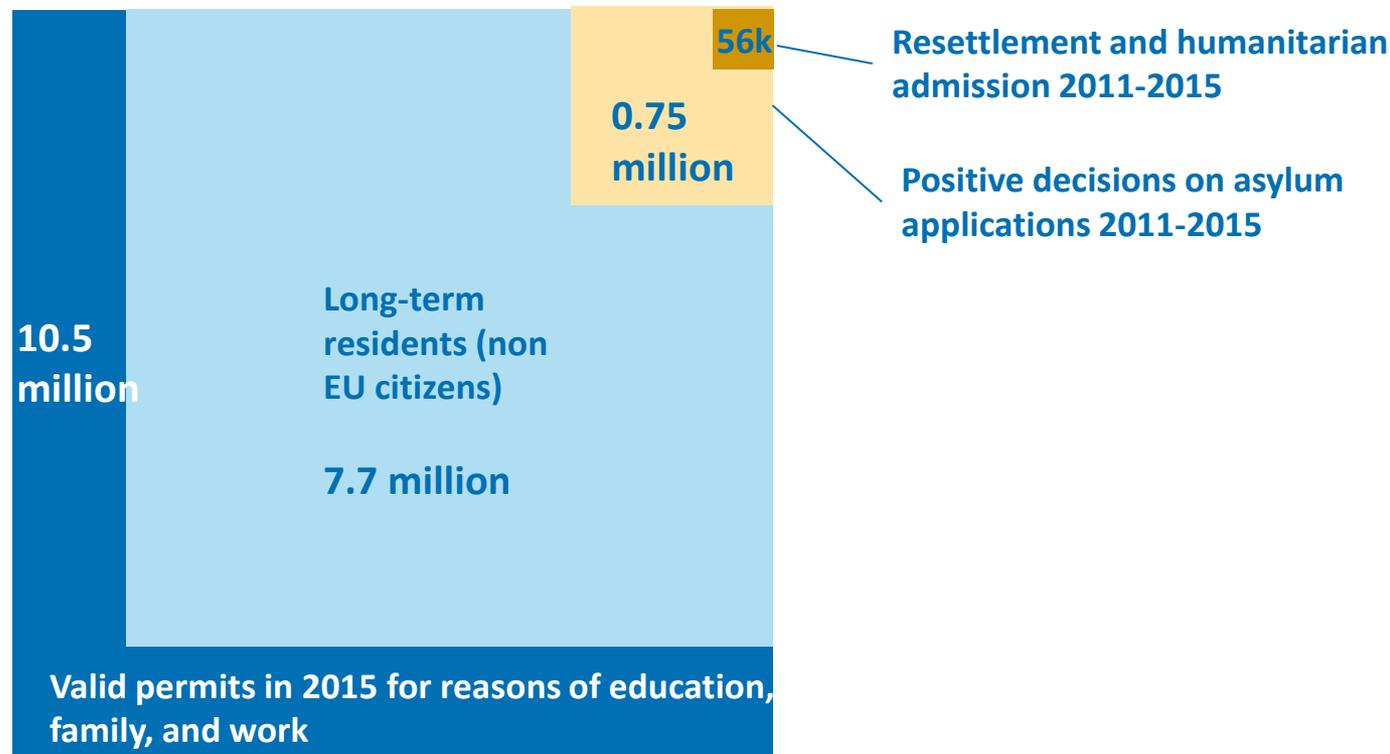


Resettlement and humanitarian admissions per million inhabitants

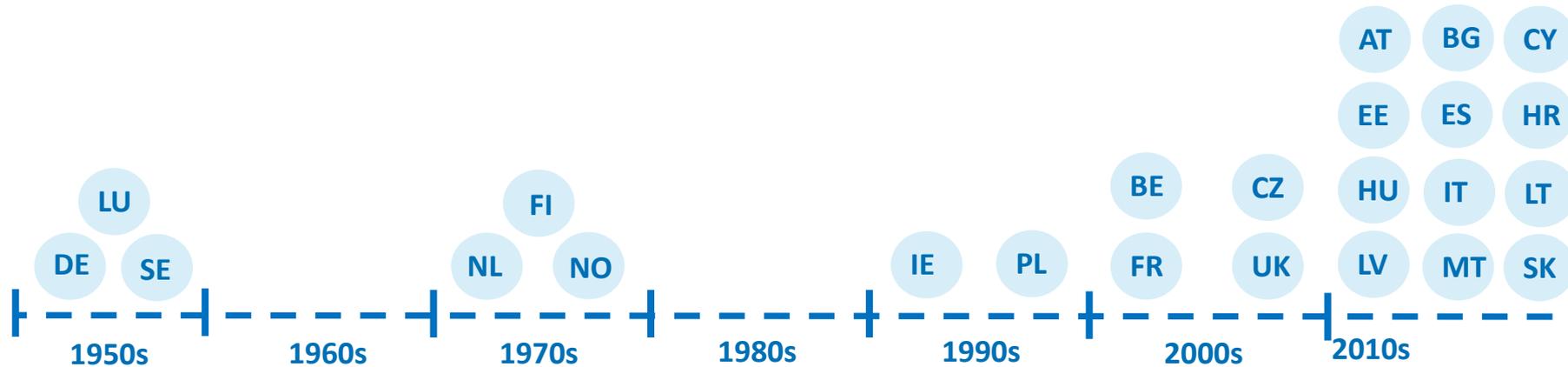


The European Migration Network (EMN) is co-ordinated by the European Commission with National Contact Points (EMN NCPs) established in each EU Member State plus Norway.

Background: Resettlement and humanitarian admission in a wider context



Overview of programmes/schemes



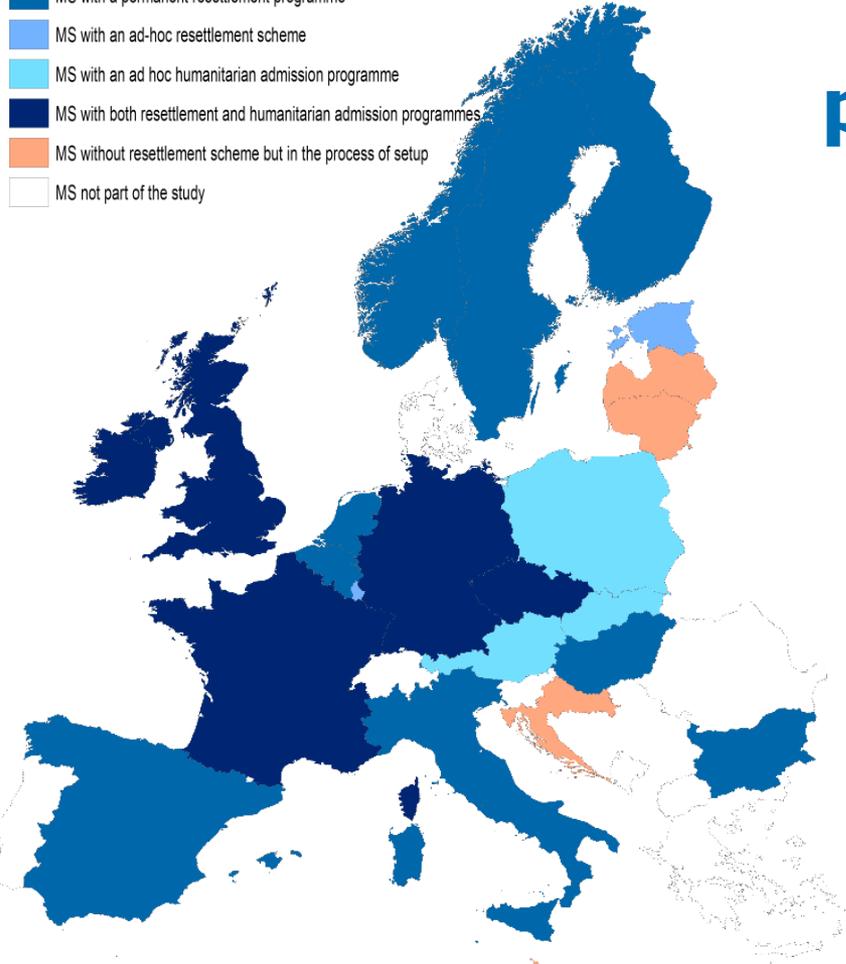
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European
Commission

Overview of programmes/schemes

- MS with a permanent resettlement programme
- MS with an ad-hoc resettlement scheme
- MS with an ad hoc humanitarian admission programme
- MS with both resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes
- MS without resettlement scheme but in the process of setup
- MS not part of the study

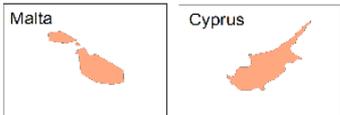


Permanent resettlement programme:
BE, BG, ES, FI, IT, NL, SE, NO

MS with both resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes:
AT, CZ, DE, IE, UK

Ad-hoc resettlement or humanitarian admission schemes:
AT, HU, LU, PL, SK

Starting up resettlement schemes:
CY, HR, LT, LV, MT



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Pre-departure and departure

- Identification and screening:
 - UNHCR
 - Selection missions and dossier selection
- Criteria for selection and prioritization
- Information and cultural orientation
- Transfer

Post-arrival: integration



Accommodation

- Reception centres (short-term)
- Private/social/council housing (long-term) (Duration varies)
- Geographical distribution



Employment

- Vocational orientation, counselling
- Assistance in entering the labour market



Education

- Information and cultural orientation
- Language training
- School registration



Healthcare

- Medical check-up upon arrival
- Specialised healthcare
- Access to full services (long-term)



Welfare

- In-kind support (short-term);
- Guaranteed Minimum Income support;

Other

- Legal and social support/counselling
- Housing market support
- Family reunification support



Overview of private sponsorship schemes

Running a private sponsorship scheme:
DE, IT, UK

MS that had private sponsorship schemes that now ended:
IE, PL

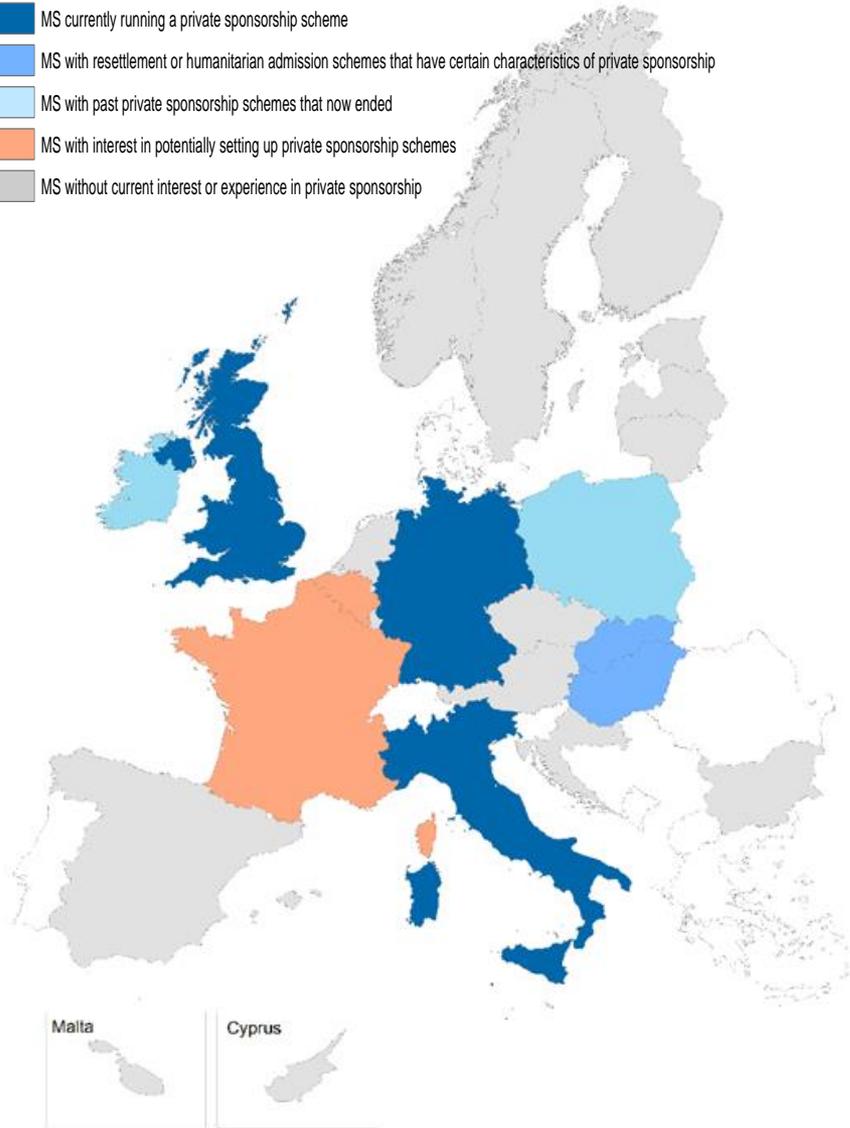
Hybrid schemes:
SK, HU

Interest in private sponsorship schemes:
BE, FR

2011-2015
EU: ~22,000

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-  MS not part of the study
-  MS currently running a private sponsorship scheme
-  MS with resettlement or humanitarian admission schemes that have certain characteristics of private sponsorship
-  MS with past private sponsorship schemes that now ended
-  MS with interest in potentially setting up private sponsorship schemes
-  MS without current interest or experience in private sponsorship



Challenges to setting up and implementing resettlement programmes and schemes

Pre-departure and departure	Arrival and integration	Lessons learnt
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Long selection procedures and delays in actual transfers;• Logistical obstacles in third countries;• Meeting specific needs of vulnerable persons and changing characteristics of families• Providing pre-departure information and orientation and managing expectations• Organizational challenges in coordinating with various stakeholders• Ensuring sufficient resources and capacity for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring housing/accommodation• Availability of language courses• Time planning and dealing with short-term arrivals• Meeting needs for specialised support;• Access to employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination between authorities• Adequate information and cultural orientation• Early medical assessment• Access to housing as facilitator of integration• Role of local communities and volunteers



Thank you!

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