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2025.43 ALTERNATIVES TO PROVIDING HOUSING IN KIND FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

November, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.43 ALTERNATIVES TO PROVIDING HOUSING IN KIND FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

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Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Norway, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(25 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In many countries, reception systems are under increasing pressure due to a variety of factors, including persistently high numbers of applications for international protection, insufficient accommodation capacity, lengthy asylum processing times, challenges in transitioning beneficiaries of international protection to housing outside the reception system, and difficulties in

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carrying out returns or Dublin transfers.[1]

In this context, the inform explores whether EMN Member and Observer Countries are using alternatives to provide housing in kind to alleviate pressure on their accommodation centres, while respecting their legal obligations, supporting applicants' autonomy, addressing their vulnerability, and promoting their integration into society—within the framework of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, alongside the Reception Conditions Directive, relevant jurisprudence, and policy documents that provide the legislative and policy framework.

Pursuant to the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights,[2] 'Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected'. The Charter also prohibits inhuman or degrading treatment. These principles cannot be derogated from.

The Recast Reception Conditions Directive (Directive 2013/33/EU)[3] aims to ensure adequate and comparable living conditions in all Member States. It defines reception conditions as 'the full set of measures that Member States grant to applicants in accordance with this Directive,' as well as material reception conditions, which include housing. It also states the possibility of providing such material reception conditions 'in kind, as financial allowances, in vouchers, or as a combination thereof, as well as a daily expense allowance.'

The new Recast Reception Conditions Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/1346) clarifies that reception conditions have to enable an 'adequate standard of living for applicants which guarantees their subsistence, protects their physical and mental health and respects their rights under the charter'.[4]

Where Member States opt to provide material reception conditions (such as housing) in the form of financial allowances or vouchers, the Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU) provides further details on the determination of the level to ensure an adequate standard. The Directive states that 'Where Member States provide material reception conditions in the form of financial allowances or vouchers, the amount thereof shall be determined on the basis of the level(s) established by the Member State concerned either by law or by practice to ensure adequate standards of living for nationals' and allows Member States to 'grant less favourable treatment to applicants compared with nationals in this respect, in particular where material support is partially provided in kind or where those level(s), applied for nationals, aim to ensure a standard of living higher than that prescribed for

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applicants under this Directive.[5]'

A CJEU ruling (C-79/13)[6] confirmed that if a Member State has opted to grant the material reception conditions in the form of financial allowances or vouchers, those allowances must be sufficient to enable applicants to secure housing. However, in addition to the level of such alternatives, applicants may face other difficulties in accessing housing (e.g. administrative hurdles, unwillingness of owners to rent to applicants).

In many EMN Member and Observer Countries, housing in kind, such as accommodation centres or other reception structures, not only serve as shelter but often also as a mechanism to deliver other elements of reception conditions. Hence, when housing is not provided in kind, Member States need to find alternative ways to ensure they fulfil all obligations as set in the Recast Reception Conditions Directive. To some extent this challenge also exists when housing is provided in kind but in private houses, flats, hotel or other premises adapted to housing applicants.

The Pact on Migration and Asylum[7] offers a framework for improving the management of asylum procedures and reducing secondary movements of applicants. Built around four pillars—secure external borders, fast and efficient procedures, effective solidarity and responsibility, and strong international partnerships—the Pact on Migration and Asylum provides Member States with a new framework to organise the reception of applicants for international protection. The Reception Conditions Directive sets minimum standards of assistance and reception, harmonising standards across Member States to ensure adequate living conditions for applicants of international protection.

The EU Commission Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027)[8] further stresses the importance of supporting applicants' autonomy and self-sufficiency through housing measures that provide more flexibility and dignity than conventional collective housing with the goal of fostering early integration and reducing dependence on state support. This is especially significant for families and individuals likely to be granted protection.

Although EMN Observer Countries are not under an obligation to adhere to the EU legislative framework, they can still benefit from sharing best practices and exploring measures that promote applicants' autonomy and alleviate pressure on their reception systems.

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- [1] EUAA, Latest asylum trends: Mid-year review 2024, <https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/latest-asylum-trends-mid-year-review-2024>, accessed 26 August 2025.
- [2] Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, available at <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:12012P/TXT> , accessed 25 August 2025.
- [3] Directive (EU) 2024/1346 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 May laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1346/oj/eng> , accessed 26 August 2025.
- [4] Article 19(2) in Directive (EU) 2024/1346.
- [5] Article 17(5), Directive (EU) 2013/33/EU.
- [6] Judgment of the court (Fourth Chamber) of 27 February 2014, CURIA - Documents , accessed 25 August 2025.
- [7] Regulation (EU) 2024/1351 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on asylum and migration management, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1147 and (EU) 2021/1060 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1351/oj/eng> , accessed 26 August 2025.
- [8] Communication on the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021 – 2027, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52020DC0758> , accessed 30 May 2025.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **15 October 2025**.

1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.
2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:

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- a) during periods of high pressure on reception centres
- b) as a continuous component of the reception system
- c) as part of the preparedness measures in your country
- d) all of the above
- none of the above

3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?

4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.

5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?

6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).

7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?


8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

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10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>Yes. In Austria, foreigners in need of assistance and protection (including foreigners who have applied for asylum and whose application has not yet been legally decided) are granted basic care (Art. 1 and Art. 2 para. 1 subpara. 1 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act). Basic care includes, among other things, accommodation in suitable lodgings that respect human dignity and family unity (Art. 6 para. 1 subpara 1 Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act), either in organized accommodation or in individual lodgings.</p> <p>In the context of individual accommodation, foreigners in need of assistance are granted a monthly sum of money as support to finance private accommodation (currently EUR 165 for individuals and EUR 330 for families).</p> <p>---</p>

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			<p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Question 2: Individual accommodation is a permanent component of basic care as an alternative to accommodation in organized shelters (option b). However, accommodation at the federal level (especially during the initial arrival phase) is provided exclusively in organized shelters. Individual accommodation can be granted (as part of the regular basic care system) at the provincial level.</p> <p>Question 3: The decision is made by the respective province and may vary. As a rule, in addition to the foreigner's need for assistance and protection, the provincial authorities must assess whether the person appears generally suitable and evidence of the need for support (in particular a rental agreement) must be provided.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
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4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.

There is a data network system for the administration of all foreigners in Austria who are in need of assistance and protection and who receive basic care. Regular attendance checks (in the form of visits to the authorities at least every 1-2 months) are in place, in addition to checks on the need for assistance; there is no tracking system.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?

Source: Ministry of the Interior

6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).

Services that are to be provided can be utilized. Individual accommodation focuses on independent living in Austria, therefore any appointments (e.g., doctor's appointments) must be attended independently.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?

As a rule, vulnerable groups are placed in specially designed organized care facilities (especially unaccompanied minors or cases requiring special care/accommodation). Otherwise, there are counseling and support options available in the respective province.


Source: Ministry of the Interior

8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

Since individual accommodation is only possible at the provincial level, the assessment of need for assistance (and thus the need for support in individual cases) is generally the responsibility of the provinces. By setting maximum rates for accommodation costs in the Agreement between the Federal State and the Provinces on Basic Care - Art. 15a Federal Constitutional Act, which was agreed between the Federal Government and the provinces, a maximum limit is defined that can be jointly settled between the Federal Government and the provinces. The provinces are free to pay out less or more in individual cases, depending on actual needs. If an additional amount exceeding the respective maximum cost rate is paid out, this would be possible, but the province cannot settle the excess amount with the Federal Government and the other provinces on a partnership basis.

Source: Ministry of the Interior

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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No. Fedasil, the Belgian Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, has not implemented alternatives to housing in kind as such.</p> <p>Applicants for international protection may request accommodation at Fedasil, the Belgian Federal agency for the Reception of asylum seekers. Some categories of applicants are exempted from reception (Article 4, §1 of the Reception Act). In July 2025, two additional grounds for exemption were added to the provision of the Reception Act: (1) individuals already benefiting from international protection in another EU Member State, and (2) cases where a minor foreign national applies for international protection independently, while a previous application submitted by their parents has received a final negative decision. In such</p>

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			<p>cases, the exemption applies until a decision on admissibility has been made (Article 4, §1, 5° and 6° of the Reception Act). Justel databank)</p> <p>Since the COVID-19 pandemic, Fedasil has introduced a measure providing daily allowances in the form of meal vouchers to applicants for international protection who voluntarily leave the reception network, provided they have access to alternative accommodation outside the system (see eligibility criteria in question 3). This meal voucher system continues to be used due to the ongoing saturation of the reception network.</p> <p>(Source: Fedasil)</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Belgium does not implement alternatives to providing housing in kind.</p> <p>However, the meal voucher scheme implemented by Fedasil is available for applicants whose applications are still pending, provided they are not subject to an accelerated procedure (such as applicants from "safe countries" or countries with a low recognition rate). Eligibility also requires that the applicant has resided in a collective reception centre for at least one month and has the option to secure accommodation elsewhere. Beneficiaries may receive meal</p>
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vouchers every two weeks until the end of their entitlement to material assistance or until their reintegration into the reception network. The scheme also applies to residents who have obtained a residence permit valid for more than three months (including permits for international protection, regularisation, or family reunification). During the two-month transition period, instead of residing in a Local Reception Initiative (individual housing operated by the Public Social Welfare Centres of Belgian municipalities or NGO's), these individuals may receive meal voucher. Meal vouchers are a monthly allowance that can be used to cover general expenses, including food.

(Source: Fedasil)

4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.

Belgium does not implement alternatives to providing housing in kind.

Regarding the meal vouchers scheme implemented by Fedasil, there is no tracking system in place. Each file is checked manually every two weeks to see if beneficiaries are still entitled to receive meal vouchers.

(Source: Fedasil)

5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?

Not applicable.

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6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).

Belgium does not implement alternatives to providing housing in kind.

However, applicants who reside outside the reception network can benefit from these services:

Healthcare:

Healthcare costs are covered by the state (Fedasil) for applicants while their application for international protection is processed, ensuring they receive necessary treatment . Before seeking medical assistance, applicants who are not staying in the reception network must first submit a request to Fedasil. The applicant (or their doctor) must submit a request to the Fedasil Medical Costs Unit via an online platform, a few days before the visit to the doctor, hospital, or pharmacist. Fedasil will assess whether the costs will be reimbursed. If the Agency agrees to cover the medical expenses, the applicant will receive a requisitorium, a formal commitment from Fedasil to pay the costs. With this requisitorium, the applicant can consult the doctor, the hospital, or the pharmacist. Fedasil will cover the medical costs after the visit. The caregiver must always respect the convention rates and will only be reimbursed up to that amount. If the applicant has paid the costs directly, they can submit a reimbursement request to Fedasil.

If the medical treatment was urgent and it was not possible for the applicant to request a requisitorium in advance, and they received the medical invoice at home, they can send it to Fedasil. If the Agency is responsible for the applicant's health care coverage, the health care costs will be covered according to the convention rates. Applicants outside the reception

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			<p>network who require urgent medical assistance can also go to the Refugee Medical Point in Brussels. Established in 2023, the Refugee Medical Point is funded by Fedasil and managed by the Belgian Red Cross (Croix Rouge de Belgique). The Refugee Medical Point is a frontline service that aims to provide low-threshold access to basic healthcare for people in vulnerable situations. Beneficiaries have access to primary medical and psychological consultations, nursing care and administrative and social support related to health.</p> <p>Applicants can also register for basic health insurance (through the "mutuelle" system), which allow them to access public healthcare services, including general practitioners, specialists, and emergency care.</p> <p>Information provision: Managed by Fedasil and Caritas International, the integrated information point or one-stopdesk, Info Point Brussels, serves as a central hub for providing information and guidance and facilitating referrals to essential services such as medical care and shelters. This information point targets applicants for international protection who reside outside the reception network.</p> <p>Reach-Out Team: The Reach-Out Team is a mobile and multilingual team from Fedasil that actively reaches out to and informs migrants residing outside the regular reception network. The team seeks to engage with them and provide information about their rights in Belgium, their reception options, social assistance, asylum procedure and voluntary return possibilities.</p> <p>Legal support: Applicants for international protection residing outside the reception network have the right to legal support.</p> <p>Organisations - Certain organisations dedicated to asylum seekers and refugees provide</p>
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			<p>support by listening to applicants and connecting them with solicitors specialised in immigration law.</p> <p>Lawyers. For applicants for international protection with limited income, legal assistance is free (pro bono). To find a lawyer or a legal helpdesk, applicants can use information on this website: Need legal advice? Fedasil info - informatieplatform voor asielzoekers in België</p> <p>Education: Children of applicants have the right to attend school under the same conditions as Belgian nationals. This right is guaranteed regardless of the stage or outcome of the procedure for international protection. Children can enrol in regular primary and secondary schools in their area of residence. Schools often provide additional language support and integration measures to assist non-native speakers. In some cases, reception classes are available to help children adjust to the Belgian education system and improve their language skills.</p> <p>(Source: Fedasil)</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>Belgium does not implement alternatives to providing housing in kind.</p> <p>(Source: Fedasil)</p>
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8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

Belgium does not have an alternative to housing in kind in place.


However, fixed amounts are applied under the meal vouchers system implemented by Fedasil. Residents with a pending asylum procedure who choose to live outside the reception network receive €140 every two weeks per adult or unaccompanied minor, and €60 per child (these amounts apply in 2025). These payments continue until the end of their entitlement to material assistance or until their reintegration into the reception network.

Residents who obtain a residence permit valid for more than three months and choose to receive meal vouchers instead of staying in a Local Reception Initiative during the two-month transition period (i.e., outside the reception network) will receive €420 per adult or unaccompanied minor and €180 per child per month (these amounts apply in 2025). If the individual leaves immediately upon receiving their status, they will receive meal vouchers for a period of four months. If they leave at any point within the three months following the granting of their status, the amount will be calculated on a pro rata basis. In August 2024, the transition instruction was amended to enhance the attractiveness of the meal voucher scheme for residents with a residence permit by extending the total duration from two to four months.

(Source: Fedasil)

9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.


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			<p>Belgium does not have an alternative to housing in kind in place.</p> <p>(Source: Fedasil)</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>Not applicable.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No. We haven't implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>N/A</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No, Croatia has not implemented alternatives to housing in kind during the period 2020-2025 in a sense of giving financial allowance to applicants for renting houses, flats or for accommodation in the hotels.</p> <p>Foreigners who have applied for international protection are granted basic care in organized accommodation in reception centers. These centers are staffed by specialised professionals who provide a wide range of services including medical support, social and psychological care, language instructions, translation services, basic legal information on the international</p>

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			<p>protection procedure, mediation and integration into schools and local community.</p> <p>In reception centers adequate standard of living of accommodated applicants is ensured. Special attention will be paid to gender, age, position of vulnerable groups, as well as applicants with special reception needs and family integrity.</p> <p>An unaccompanied children over the age of 16 will be placed in the reception center based on the professional opinion of a special guardian and in accordance with the Protocol on Treatment of Children Separated from their Parents - Foreign Nationals, where they will be provided with special reception guarantees. Unaccompanied children under the age of 16 and people with severe disabilities are placed in social welfare institutions or foster families.</p> <p>Although Croatia does not include a financial assistance to help applicants rent private accommodation as an alternative to staying in reception centers, the applicant may reside at their own expense at any address in the Republic of Croatia. This is the way to encourage and support applicant's autonomy and self-sufficiency with the goal of fostering early integration and reducing dependence on state support (according to EU Commission Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p>
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			<p>After the hygienic, health examination and the submission of the application for international protection, the applicant, with the prior consent of the Ministry of the Interior, can reside at his own expense at any address in the Republic of Croatia. In this case, the applicant must attach a certified copy of the rental agreement or a certified statement from the property owner that he accepts the applicant for housing and will provide him with an appropriate standard of living. Applicant can also attach a title deed if the applicant is the owner of the property in which he intends to stay or a hotel reservation if the applicant is staying in a hotel (according to Article 10 of the Regulation on the Realization of the Material Conditions of Acceptance).</p> <p>An accommodation for unaccompanied minors under the age of 16, in recognition of their specific protection needs, falls under the responsibility of the social welfare system. Victims of domestic abuse who feel threatened by their spouse or other family member can use the right to shelter in safe houses. This also falls under the jurisdiction of the social welfare regulations. Besides that, for the applicants who have severe disabilities or reduced mobility and are without proper care of family members or close relatives, as well as those who are recovering from surgery or serious illness, there are special facilities adapted for their needs located in a hospital grounds.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>Applicants are required to declare their residence and to inform the reception centre officer of any change of the address. Applicants have to come to reception center to get a new ID card with the following address. Reception center officers does not carry out physical monitoring of where the applicant lives. In some cases, officers can do the check by contacting the property</p>
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			<p>owner or by having police officers perform a routine residence check, as in the case of the general population.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>Applicant must provide documents proving the legality of residence at the chosen address and employment status. The Act on International and Temporary Protection stipulates that the applicant is obliged to notify the Ministry of the Interior of any change of residence within 2 days of the change. Besides that, the applicant is obliged, in writing, to inform the reception center about the establishment of an employment relationship and submit the employer's confirmation of the concluded employment contract, within 15 days from the conclusion of the employment contract.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Applicants for international protection residing outside the reception network have the right to legal support. Certain organisations, like state Legal Aid Center, provide support by advising applicants and connecting them with solicitors specialised in immigration law. For applicants with limited income, legal assistance is free (pro bono).</p> <p>Applicants are also entitled to essential and emergency healthcare, psychological assistance and social services provided by state funds. The same applies for applicants in private premises as for those in state accommodation.</p>
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			<p>Individual accommodation focuses on independent living therefore any appointment (e.g. doctor's appointments) must attend independently. If the applicant have some difficulties making an appointment with a doctor or a specialist, NGO organizations like Croatian Red Cross and Médecins du Monde (MDM) are at their disposal. These organizations act as a partner organization in reception centers. Applicants can contact directly these organizations or they can inform specialised staff in reception centers that worked with them during their stay in organized accommodation.</p> <p>Specialised staff in reception centers also provide help and support to include children of applicants in the educational system. Children of applicants have the right to attend school under the same conditions as Croatian nationals. They can enrol in regular preschools, primary and secondary schools in their area of residence. Schools often provide additional language support.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>Specialised staff in reception centers applied detailed procedures for identifying and supporting applicants with specific acceptance guarantees and ensuring appropriate reception conditions, including when the applicants lives outside a state facility. Specialised staff – qualified social workers - continues coordination and monitoring through the case-management. They are in direct contact with institutes for social work, social welfare are child protective services, as well as with health and educational institutions. This psychosocial support is continuous process that enables new needs to be identified and settled.</p>
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8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

The system does not include a financial assistance to help applicants rent private accommodation as an alternative to staying in reception centers.

The material conditions of reception are: accommodation in the reception center, food and clothing provided in kind, reimbursement of public transport costs for the purposes of the procedure for granting international protection, and financial assistance. The Ministry of the Interior determines methods and conditions for achieving material conditions of reception, and the right to financial assistance is decided by the reception center. The Minister determines the amount of financial assistance by his formal decision. According to the current regulations, applicants are provided monthly cash allowance of 20 € per person.

9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

There is no specific evaluation of how the benefit in kind for housing rental works.

10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?

Not applicable.


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	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>The Social Welfare Services in Cyprus provide financial allowances to find private accommodation for rent and to cover basic needs. Other options involve the use of various types of temporary housing, such as specific shelter for vulnerable applicants.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>d) all of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>The eligibility criteria or the factors include: a) lack of availability in the Reception Centres and b) vulnerability</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>The Refugee Law obliges the applicant to register any new address before the District Immigration Police.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Free healthcare, psychological support is mandatory by law and provided by the public health centres/ hospitals, while legal support is provided by NGOs.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>Yes, specific shelters are operated for vulnerable persons as mentioned above. Programs for semi-independent housing are also in operation. Also, there are programs implemented to foster families.</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>The allowance provided by the Asylum Service for applicants accommodated in the Reception</p>
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			<p>Centres, is determined by a ministerial decision, while the allowance for applicants residing outside the Asylum Service's centres is determined by the Social Welfare Services based on the standards of living.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Monitoring of the reception system is applied by a number of Commissioners such as the Commissioner for Administration and the Protection of Human Rights (Ombudsman), the Commissioner for Children's Rights, the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection etc.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>Yes, the provision of accommodation has been introduced for persons with disabilities or other vulnerabilities that prevent the applicant from being accommodated in an asylum facility. These individuals are accommodated in social service facilities.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p>

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			<p>b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>The main criterion is a disability or another vulnerability that makes it impossible to stay in an asylum facility.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>Specific monitoring of applicants has not been introduced but the information about who these services are provided to is kept within the registration system.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>It monitors their situation within the asylum procedure and whether all their needs are being met to the extent that the facility allows.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p>
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Since these are social service facilities where the applicants are accommodated, they are provided with full health and social care. If needed, a legal representative or psychologist also visits the applicant. However, regular planned visits at fixed times are not arranged.

7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?

No.

8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?


Applicants are entitled to pocket money of CZK 30 per day, which is paid once a month.

9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

No.

10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?

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			N/A
 EMN NCP Estonia		Yes	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No. Persons may stay outside of state-provided accommodation if they have sufficient means to do so (or the means of friends/relatives), but Estonia would not consider this as a state-provided in-kind solution.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p>

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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in</p>
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			<p>kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No. Finland has not implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection (asylum seekers) during the period 2020-2025 (giving financial allowance to applicants for renting costs/rent deposits).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p>
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			10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?
	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>The material reception conditions for asylum seekers are provided by the French Office for Immigration and Integration (Office français pour l’immigration et l’intégration-OFII) to each eligible asylum seeker after their application has been registered by the competent administrative authority.</p> <p>An asylum seeker who has accepted the proposed material reception conditions is entitled to the Asylum Seeker’s Allowance (Allocation pour demandeurs d’asile -ADA) if they meet certain age and income requirements. The allowance amounts to €6.80 per day for a single person. If the asylum seeker has accepted the reception offer, expressed a need for accommodation, and does not have free access to accommodation or housing in any form, they receive an increased ADA amount (an additional €7.40 per day).</p> <p>During the processing of their asylum claim, asylum seekers are either accommodated within the national reception system or find housing on their own. In the latter case, they receive an additional payment added to the ADA. These individuals are also supported by first reception structures for asylum seekers (Structure de Premier Accueil des Demandeurs d’Asile de Paris – SPADA), which provide administrative and social assistance.</p> <p>Depending on available accommodation capacity, persons who were unable to be housed in</p>

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			<p>the national reception system at the time of their visit to the single asylum application desk may later be offered accommodation, which then terminates the additional ADA payment.</p> <p>Reception and assessment centers provide temporary shelter for asylum seekers while arrangements are made for their transfer to more permanent housing solutions, either within the same region or elsewhere in France (notably from the Île-de-France region).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>a) during periods of high pressure on reception centres, b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>As previously indicated, the asylum seeker must have accepted the reception offer, expressed a need for accommodation, and not have free access to housing in any form. The offer is made following the vulnerability assessment interview conducted by OFII.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES, these individuals are monitored through the automated national reception system, called</p>
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			<p>DN@-NG, which tracks all persons receiving the ADA.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>The information system of the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) monitors all ADA recipients, whether housed or not. The personal data and information recorded in the automated national reception system are listed in Annex 7 referred to in Articles R.142-52, R.142-53, R.142-54, and R.142-56 of the French Code on Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Asylum seekers not housed in reception centers are domiciled and supported in SPADA structures throughout the procedure and regularly attend these facilities for information and assistance (for example, completing the application to be sent to OFPRA or obtaining information on legal aid before the appeal court, the National Court of Asylum appeal (, as well as access to social rights such as healthcare coverage, emergency housing, food aid, clothing, or children’s schooling).</p> <p>To address specific difficulties asylum seekers face in accessing healthcare (limited knowledge of the healthcare system, language barriers), OFII offers a “health appointment” for newly arrived asylum seekers in certain areas (27 regional offices in 2025). This medical visit explains the French healthcare system, provides prevention and screening, and guides</p>
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			<p>applicants toward appropriate healthcare when needed.</p> <p>While awaiting affiliation to Universal Health Protection (protection universelle maladie - PUMa), asylum seekers can access urgent healthcare services. These cover treatments necessary to prevent life-threatening risks, serious and lasting deterioration of health, or risks to public health, as well as all care related to pregnancy (prenatal and postnatal care, abortion, miscarriage management).</p> <p>To receive these services, asylum seekers can visit Hospital Healthcare Access Points , where doctors provide free consultations and medications. Some associations also offer free dental, ophthalmologic, or psychological consultations, even without health insurance.</p> <p>In addition, departmental houses often host maternal and child health services for regular child monitoring and vaccination, and family planning and education centers for women (providing contraception information and maternity support). Applicants can use these services even before PUMa affiliation.</p> <p>Asylum seekers become eligible for PUMa and Complementary Health Insurance after three months of continuous residence in France. This three-month delay applies only to adults; minors are eligible immediately. PUMa provides free coverage for most medical and hospital expenses for the applicant, their spouse, and their children.</p> <p>To obtain it, the asylum seeker must submit an application to the Primary Health Insurance Fund of their local area. They may be assisted in this process by their reception center or by a SPADA, which offers social, legal, and administrative support throughout the asylum procedure.</p>
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7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?

After an asylum claim is lodged, OFII assesses the applicant's vulnerability to identify any special reception needs. Throughout the asylum process, the specific situation of vulnerable persons must be taken into account (Article L522-1 of CESEDA).

Certain accommodation places are reserved for vulnerable asylum seekers, with additional resources for enhanced security and support. There are dedicated places for women victims of violence and/or human trafficking and their children, as well as LGBT+ friendly centers. Some facilities also provide accessible units for persons with reduced mobility.

Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) fall under the Child Welfare Services managed by local authorities. As they are covered under general child protection schemes rather than asylum reception conditions, they are not affected by alternatives to in-kind accommodation.

8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

As previously mentioned, an asylum seeker who is not housed free of charge may receive an increased ADA of €7.40 per day, in addition to the base ADA of €6.80 per day for a single person.


Below are the daily flat-rate ADA amounts, which vary depending on the household size:

Table - Daily amount of the Ada
Family size

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		Daily amount
		Daily amount + additional amount (for persons not staying in accommodation or lodging free of charge)
		1 person 6,80 €
		2 persons 10,20 €
		3 persons 13,60 €
		4 persons 17,00 €
		5 persons 20,40 €
		6 persons 23,80 €
		7 persons 27,20 €
		8 persons 30,60 €
		9 persons 34,00 €
		10 persons 41,40 €

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			<p>10 persons 37,40 € 44,80 €</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>As part of the initial reception market for asylum seekers, the OFII evaluates compliance with the quality objectives of the SPADA.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>In Germany, housing and providing accommodation is a shared responsibility by the Federal States and the local level of government. Hence, the details of the implementation of Federal Law governing accommodation, such as the German Asylum Act and the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act, may vary.</p> <p>Pursuant to Art. 44 Asylum Act, in Germany, the Federal States are obliged to provide</p>

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accommodation for applicants for international protection. They also must ensure a sufficient capacity in accordance with the expected number of arrivals communicated monthly by the Federal Government.

The applicants must reside in the initial reception centre to which they have been distributed to (Art. 47 Asylum Act). They must live there until a decision has been made and, in the event of rejection of the asylum application, until their departure or until the enforcement of the threat or order of deportation, but no longer than for 18 months. In the case of minors and their parents or other legal guardians, as well as their adult, unmarried siblings, the residence obligation is for a maximum of six months. An extension beyond the maximum of 18 months is possible, e.g., when the person did not fulfil the obligation to cooperate to establish their identity.

The majority of Federal States does not implement the option for alternatives to housing in-kind provided by the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act, notably Art. 3 (2): The costs of accommodation, heating, and household goods, as well as home maintenance and household energy, shall be provided separately as cash or in kind, or by means of a payment card, as necessary and appropriate. Therefore, as a general rule, housing is provided in-kind. However, some Federal States do make use of alternatives to in-kind in exceptional cases. Exceptions may be due to certain needs, e.g. hospital, elderly home.

Art. 3 (2) Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act allows for a direct payment to the landlord, a transfer to a payment card, or, in exceptional cases, a provision of cash.

The Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act online: <https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/asylblg/index.html#BJNR107410993BJNE000318130>

The Asylum Act online: https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_asylvfg/englisch_asylvfg.html#p0425

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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>d) all of the above, none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>to Q2: Depending on the Federal State during none or all circumstances, the alternatives may be implemented.</p> <p>to Q3: The individual needs are the determining factor for providing alternatives to housing in-kind, within the framework of Federal and State law.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>As the basis for granting alternatives to housing in-kind is an individual assessment, the approving authority keeps track of the beneficiary and his/ her benefits granted.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>As the basis for granting alternatives to housing in-kind is an individual assessment, the granting authority keeps track of the necessary elements to maintain the benefits granted.</p>
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6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).

Healthcare is provided in accordance with Art. 4 and 6 of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act within the regular health care system. Other support services are provided and are accessible regardless whether housing is provided in-kind or with an alternative to in-kind.


7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?

No, no specific measures are in place. However, the individual needs are assessed and considered by the responsible local benefits authority when deciding on support measures. Unaccompanied minors are generally housed in youth care facilities.

8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

This is not done by the Federal State, but by the responsible local benefits authority, and is determined on the basis of the adequacy of the living space actually available/used. There is no flat-rate payment.


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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>An evaluation of effectiveness is not necessary, as the existing admission procedure has been standard practice for many years.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p>

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			Not applicable
			4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.
			Not applicable
			5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?
			Not applicable
			6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).
			Not applicable
			7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?
			Not applicable

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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>Yes. In 2023, due to significant pressure on IPAS accommodation and overall housing shortages, IPAS was unable to accommodate all asylum applicants upon arrival. From December 2023, the rules around the Daily Expense Allowance (provided to international protection applicants) were changed so that it could be offered to people who IPAS was unable to accommodate, and to increase the amount of the allowance for those who were not yet accommodated. The standard allowance was increased by €75 per week, to a total of €113.8</p>

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			<p>per week.[1]</p> <p>Agreements with homelessness NGOs were also made to ensure that drop-in day services are available to asylum seekers not offered accommodation, including hot showers, meals, and laundry services, as well as tents and sleeping bags.[2]</p> <p>[1] See Potter et al. (2025) 'Annual report on migration and asylum 2023: Ireland' (EMN Ireland/ESRI)</p> <p>[2] Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (2024) 'Response to parliamentary question 2672/24'. Available at https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-01-23/521/</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>a) during periods of high pressure on reception centres</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Families, couples and single females are prioritised for accommodation, meaning that all individuals not offered accommodation immediately upon arrival have been single males. Vulnerability triage assessments are offered to single male international protection applicants, to identify the most vulnerable within this cohort and ensure that they are prioritised for accommodation. Those who consent to participate in an assessment are asked a number of questions to determine significant vulnerabilities. Where a person indicates that they have a</p>
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			<p>current or ongoing health need, they are referred to a Health Service Executive (HSE) Team in the International Protection Office for an initial review. The HSE will notify the International Protection Accommodation Service Assessment Officer if an applicant has indicated that they have an urgent health need. The Assessment Officer will then determine if the applicant requires priority for accommodation and will make a recommendation to have accommodation offered immediately or as soon as it is available.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>No. There is an obligation on individuals to notify the International Protection Office of their current address and any changes.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Applicants are entitled to mainstream services. The vulnerability triage ensures that those with serious health concerns are accommodated. All international protection applicants are provided with an information leaflet, which is explained to them in person. The leaflet provides</p>
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			<p>details of how to access medical or emergency services as required. Once a person accesses these services, other psychological support or healthcare required is mainstreamed and persons will receive the appropriate referrals. Waiting times for certain treatments and assessments apply, similar to all other persons seeking medical treatment in Ireland. An NGO (Safetynet) has clinics that provide free healthcare for international protection applicants in Dublin.[1]</p> <p>The International Protection Office provides all applicants (regardless of accommodation status) with an Important Notice with a QR code link to the IPO's Information Booklet for applicants, and a leaflet for the Legal Aid Board – both provide contact details for seeking legal aid/support on their application.</p> <p>[1] Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (2024) 'Response to parliamentary question 2672/24'. Available at https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-01-23/521/; see https://www.primarycaresafetynet.ie/internationalprotectionapplicants</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>N/A as these groups are not provided with alternatives, they are prioritised for accommodation.</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p>
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			<p>Each applicant receives the same amount of €75 extra per week. This is based on similar payments provided by other European countries.[1]</p> <p>[1] Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (2024) 'Response to parliamentary question 2672/24'. Available at https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-01-23/521/</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO</p>


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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>/</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>/</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>/</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p>
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			<p>/</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>/</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>/</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>/</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>/</p>
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	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>Yes. Lithuania has implemented alternatives to housing in kind in 2020–2025. Authorized private accommodation: an applicant may, on request, live at their chosen address if this does not interfere with the asylum procedure Accommodation suited to special needs: vulnerable persons and their family members may be housed in premises meeting their specific needs or with a legally present adult relative</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Neither the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners nor the Description of the Procedure for Granting and Withdrawing Asylum in the Republic of Lithuania establish specific eligibility criteria for access to alternatives to housing in kind. According to the Description [] an</p>

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			<p>applicant must submit a request, indicate the chosen address, and provide documents proving the legality of residence at that address. The decision to authorize such residence is made by the Migration Department.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>No. Tracking is administrative: applicants are required to declare their residence and to inform the Migration Department of any change of address, but the Department does not carry out active or physical monitoring of where the applicant lives.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>From 1 January 2025, these functions are coordinated by the Reception and Integration Agency.</p> <p>Legal aid: Provided as state-guaranteed legal aid under Order A1-939 []. The Agency appoints a legal-</p>
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			<p>aid provider within 24 hours of request, ensuring interpretation if needed. Services are financed by the state and EU funds.</p> <p>Healthcare: Applicants are entitled to essential and emergency healthcare, psychological assistance, and social services under Article 71(1)(7) of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners. Those residing privately use territorial public-health services, with costs covered from state funds.</p> <p>Psychological and social support: Organized by the Reception and Integration Agency through municipal social-service departments and NGOs (e.g. Lithuanian Red Cross, Caritas) implementing AMIF/PMIF projects. Service delivery is decentralized but coordinated nationally, ensuring the same access for applicants in private or municipal premises as for those in state accommodation.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>Yes, Lithuania applies detailed procedures for identifying and supporting applicants with special reception needs.</p> <p>The Reception and Integration Agency is responsible for identifying vulnerability, assessing special needs, and ensuring appropriate reception conditions, including when the person lives outside a state facility. Vulnerability assessment covers all applicants belonging to or potentially belonging to categories listed in Article 18² of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners, and the Order A1-947 [, such as minors (including unaccompanied minors), persons with disabilities, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents, victims of torture,</p>
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			<p>sexual or gender-based violence, trafficking victims, or persons with severe illnesses or psychological trauma. Vulnerability is determined by the Agency's social worker, psychologist and doctor through the EUAA's Special Needs and Vulnerability Assessment (SNVA) tool. Findings are recorded in the Individual Support Plan, stored in the Agency's information system, and transmitted via MIGRIS to the Migration Department.</p> <p>Based on these findings, the Agency issues recommendations on accommodation, adaptation of premises, and services, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• adapted or barrier-free housing;• joint accommodation with a legally present adult relative;• provision of specialized healthcare, psychological care, rehabilitation, and social services;• tailored communication and information methods. <p>For applicants authorized to reside at a private address (alternatives to housing in kind), the Agency continues coordination and monitoring through its case-management system and municipal social services to ensure that the Individual Support Plan is implemented.</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>Financial assistance for applicants for international protection in Lithuania is regulated by Article 71 of the Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners. All allowances are administered by the Reception and Integration Agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Security and Labor. The calculation method is uniform nationwide.</p> <p>The amount of financial support is calculated as a percentage of the state-supported income (valstybės remiamų pajamų dydis (VRP)), set annually by the Government. The VRP from 1 January 2025 equals 221 EUR.</p>
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			<p>Accordingly, the law provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a monthly cash allowance equal to 10% of VRP = 22.10 EUR; - a food allowance equal to 60% of VRP = 132.60 EUR, where catering services are not provided. <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO. Luxembourg has not implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025.</p> <p>The initial reception facility includes the Centre de primo-accueil Kirchberg (CPA K). The initial reception facility is the first point of contact for anyone wishing to lodge an application for international protection in Luxembourg. It is intended for short-term accommodation (in principle a few weeks) before transfer to a temporary accommodation</p>

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			<p>facility for applicants for international protection (AIPs).</p> <p>The temporary accommodation facilities for AIPs are intended to house them for the remaining duration of the processing of their international protection application.</p> <p>Accommodation facilities for AIPs may vary in several respects: The management of the facilities is either directly ensured by the National Reception Office (ONA), or delegated to partner associations, in particular the Luxembourg Red Cross and HUT Luxembourg (Hëllef um Terrain). In partner-run facilities, the social and ethno-psychological support of AIPs is provided by the staff of the managing organisations.</p> <p>The facilities are distributed throughout the country.</p> <p>Some accommodation facilities are specifically adapted for unaccompanied minors, families, women, single men, or people with reduced mobility.</p> <p>Some facilities are equipped with kitchens where AIPs can prepare their own meals, while others have a catering company that provide pre-prepared meals served in a shared dining hall. Newly built modular facilities are equipped with kitchens so that AIPs can cook for themselves.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>none of the above</p>
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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>N/A. An applicant for international protection (AIP) is entitled to material reception conditions granted by the National Reception Office (ONA) as soon as they submit their application for international protection. The material reception conditions are provided in kind, in cash, or in the form of vouchers.</p> <p>The material reception conditions ensure that the applicant enjoys an adequate standard of living that guarantees their subsistence and protects their physical and mental health.</p>
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7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?


Dedicated accommodation for unaccompanied minors, in recognition of their specific protection needs, falls under the responsibility of the National Office for Children (ONE). In addition, a specialized centre is located near a hospital and includes medical rooms adapted for individuals requiring specific care, such as wheelchair users or persons recovering from surgery or serious illness. Where capacity permits, individual rooms may be allocated to applicants on the basis of their particular vulnerabilities.

Throughout the reception process, and within the limits of available infrastructure, efforts are made to ensure that persons with disabilities or reduced mobility are accommodated in facilities adapted to their needs, including buildings with elevators, accessible bathrooms, and other necessary features.

From the first working day following arrival, a special needs assessment is initiated through a semi-structured interview conducted by a qualified social worker. The objective is to identify vulnerabilities or specific needs that may affect reception conditions, including access to material assistance and suitable accommodation. This assessment is not a one-time exercise but a continuous process, allowing new needs or changes in circumstances to be identified in a timely manner. In this way, support measures remain responsive and person-centred. In Luxembourg, applicants for international protection also benefit from immediate access to healthcare.

See also answer to Q.6.


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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p>

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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Norway</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>YES. The alternative housing scheme is called "Temporary alternative to reception centres" (MAMOT). In March 2022, The Ministry of Justice and Public Security instructed the Norwegian</p>

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			<p>Directorate of Immigration (UDI), to expand the target group for the already applicable scheme "Alternative accommodation to reception centres" (AMOT) to include privately housed individuals displaced from Ukraine who were eligible for collective protection. The scheme was aimed to alleviate the pressure on the asylum reception centers and ensure that asylum seekers could live privately with public support until they were settled. MAMOT involves a municipality voluntarily taking on the responsibility of providing economic support and the following up of individuals who are granted placement in the scheme.</p> <p>The refugee must already be living in a private home, either with family members, or other people who have offered the refugee a place to live or be living in another private housing made available by the municipality or a voluntary organization, in order to apply to UDI for MAMOT. Once UDI has accepted the refugee's application, UDI will contact the respective municipality and ask whether the municipality accepts to take over the responsibility for the person. UDI then enters into an agreement with the municipality which will receive a monthly grant, which shall, among other things, cover the refugee's financial benefits for living expenses and housing costs. The grant will also cover any costs for kindergarten places that the municipality shall offer.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>a) during periods of high pressure on reception centres, c) as part of the preparedness measures in your country</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p>
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			<p>MAMOT has been used once, and only individuals displaced from Ukraine eligible for collective protection (incl third country nationals and stateless persons and their close family members who had been granted protection in Ukraine prior to 24th of February 2022), had access to apply for MAMOT.</p> <p>MAMOT was introduced as a temporary arrangement and has been discontinued but is retained as a preparedness measure.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>In UDI's guidelines for municipalities that have entered into an agreement with UDI to take over the responsibility for Ukrainians who are staying in private homes in their municipalities, commit, inter alia to establishing good routines for identifying particularly vulnerable people and to follow them up, especially when it comes to situations involving possible exploitation.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>MAMOT means that the municipalities in question 'take on the responsibility to provide necessary financial support to the refugees, and to establish good routines for safeguarding and following up individuals who have entered into an agreement with a municipality'. The mentioned guidelines were however for the most part formulated at a general level, allowing municipalities to adapt the program to local conditions. Consequentially the municipalities interpreted and implemented the guidelines differently, and based on this, decided what services and offerings the Ukrainians would receive in the individual municipality.</p>
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6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).

In general, asylum seekers and refugees in Norway have the same rights to healthcare as the general population, with a few exceptions. In Norway, the so-called sectoral responsibility principle applies, which means that the health care services themselves must offer and provide healthcare to asylum seekers and refugees as well. Thus, the provision of healthcare falls outside the UDI's mandate, and even more so since in this scheme, the municipalities/local authorities, including health care services, have themselves committed to following up on the individuals through the agreement with UDI. Furthermore, the supervisory authorities are also relevant in these cases, and the UDI assumes that they act as intended. Regarding legal support, the target group for MAMOT was Ukrainian refugees who were eligible for collective protection – and thus not in need of legal support to the same extent as asylum seekers applying for protection.


7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?

Unaccompanied minors have been excluded from the MAMOT scheme. Furthermore, within the MAMOT-scheme it is the responsibility of the individual municipality to assess the individual person's needs and provide the necessary measures accordingly.

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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>As mentioned, the municipalities which have entered into an agreement with UDI on taking over the responsibility of the Ukrainians in question, they are also responsible of interpreting the requirement concerning providing "necessary financial support". From the evaluation mentioned below, we see that only a handful of the municipalities have found it challenging to calculate the level of the allowance.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>Yes. On behalf of UDI, Proba samfunnsanalyse in collaboration with PricewaterhouseCoopers have conducted an evaluation of the MAMOT scheme.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>Main findings: An overall finding is that MAMOT has functioned as intended and is a good example of innovative public administration.</p> <p>The guidelines for MAMOT gave municipalities a large degree of freedom to design the scheme themselves. The municipalities made MAMOT "their own", with significant assistance from civil society. At the same time, the municipalities were unsure about their responsibility for people on MAMOT. The refugees were satisfied with the MAMOT scheme and that it covered the needs of different groups. MAMOT supported the settlement process and may have contributed to</p>
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			<p>better integration The evaluators formulated three main recommendations on how to improve the MAMOT scheme, in case UDI considers implementing a similar scheme in the future: MAMOT should be retained as a contingency measure, but as one of several measures to relieve the reception system MAMOT guideline should provide clearer guidance for the municipalities on benefits and services for individuals in the scheme MAMOT guideline should provide clearer guidance on how municipalities should follow up on vulnerable refugees</p>
<p> EMN NCP Poland</p>		<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>Poland has implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection. In addition to assistance provided in reception centres (accommodation, food or its cash equivalent, pocket money, clothing allowances, Polish language courses, teaching aids for children, extracurricular support, and transport costs in certain cases), applicants may also receive support outside the centres.</p> <p>This form of assistance consists of a cash benefit to cover the costs of stay in the territory of Poland, combined with access to medical care, Polish language learning and materials, educational support for children in public schools, coverage (as far as possible) of extracurricular and recreational activities for children, and financing of public transport journeys in statutorily defined cases.</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>d) all of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Eligibility for alternatives to housing in kind (cash benefits) is set out in the Act on Granting Protection to Foreigners on the Territory of the Republic of Poland. Cash assistance may be granted when required for organisational reasons, or when it is necessary to: ensure the safety of the foreigner, with particular consideration of the situation of single women; protect public order; protect and maintain family unity; prepare the foreigner for independent life outside the centre, after receiving either a positive decision on refugee status or a negative decision accompanied by the granting of subsidiary protection.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>Poland implements systems to track applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind. Currently, asylum seekers receiving social assistance outside reception centres are obliged to provide their home address. Plans are underway to introduce an additional obligation to provide a current address, telephone number, and e-mail contact.</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>Monitoring mechanisms include: Verification of whether beneficiaries collect the money transfer (delivered via the national postal operator) at the indicated address. If the transfer is not collected, further transfers are suspended until the applicant submits a request and it is verified that they were not outside Poland during that period.Regular checks of the entitlement to medical care, linked to the status of the asylum procedure.Visits by staff to the places declared as residence to monitor living conditions and confirm the actual presence of the applicant, especially in relation to vulnerable groups.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Medical and psychological services for foreigners seeking protection in the territory of the Republic of Poland are provided based on a civil law agreement concluded between the Office for Foreigners and the medical provider. Medical and psychological care for foreigners residing outside of the refugee centers is provided at facilities cooperating with the medical provider. Appointments are scheduled and coordinated through the medical provider's hotline, where the foreigner receives information on the date and location of the appointment and how to fill prescriptions.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when</p>
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			<p>providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>The Head of the Office assesses whether a foreign national applying for international protection is a vulnerable person in the context of the international protection procedure or social assistance. An applicant or the person on whose behalf the applicant is acting is considered a vulnerable person in the context of social assistance if there may be a need to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. accommodate them in a facility:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) adapted to the needs of disabled persons,b) providing a single room,c) intended exclusively for women or women with children;2. place them in a care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a hospice;3. place them in foster care appropriate to their psychophysical situation;4. adjust their diet to their health condition. <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>The amount of financial assistance is determined by a Ministerial Regulation. The regulation sets fixed rates depending on the type of benefit and the size of the family unit. Key provisions include: Cash allowance to cover the costs of stay outside reception centres (different amount for single person, two-person households, three-person households and households of four or more) Foreigners receiving social assistance in the form of financial benefits are entitled to: assistance in learning the Polish language and access to basic materials necessary for learning this language; teaching aids for children attending public childcare facilities, primary schools, or secondary schools; coverage, where possible, of the costs of extracurricular and recreational</p>
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			<p>or sports activities for children; financing of public transport travel: a) for the purpose of participating in proceedings concerning the granting of international protection, b) for the purpose of medical treatment or vaccination, c) in other particularly justified cases. Payments are made monthly (usually by the 15th day of each month) and are adjusted proportionally if the period of assistance does not cover a full month.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO.</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p>
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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Serbia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p>

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			<p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Although the Republic of Serbia does not provide alternatives to in-kind accommodation, applicants with sufficient means and prior consent from the Asylum Office may live independently in accommodation they provide themselves. These applicants have the same rights to health care, work, education, and social protection as those in state-provided accommodation. They exercise their rights in the same manner as nationals. In addition, NGOs that provide psychosocial support, legal counselling, or other types of assistance may support those living in their own accommodation. Information about available support is provided to applicants by the Asylum Office, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, UNHCR, or the NGOs themselves.</p>
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			<p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p>


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			<p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented: none of the above</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind? NA</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. NA</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track? NA</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services</p>
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			<p>such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Although the Slovak Republic does not provide alternatives to housing in kind, if the asylum seekers decide anyway to live on their own, they can, of course, do that. If that is the case, they/ or the person they live with (usually a relative) signs the document they have enough financial means to cover their living costs. However, they still have certain services available. Legal support is provided by the NGO and the state Legal Aid Centre. Psychological and social support is provided by an NGO or via Mobile Team (National project) – both AMIF financed projects. Applicants for international protection are eligible for urgent health care that can be provided to them throughout the territory of the Slovak Republic, or if feasible they can also take advantage of the doctor’s presence in one of the accommodation centre during his working hours.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>NA. The Slovak Republic does not provide alternatives to housing in kind.</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>NA</p>
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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>NA</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>YES. The International Protection Act (the Act) stipulates that for the accommodation of applicants for international protection, the government establishes an asylum home and, if necessary, its branches, which are managed by the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants (the Office), who also organizes the operation and residence in them. The Act also stipulates that the Office may approve the applicant's relocation to a private address, if the conditions set out in the Act are met. In practice, relocation to a private address means that applicants are accommodated by private individuals, where they rent a room or an apartment. In the case of single persons, they more often rent a room, while families rent apartments,</p>

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2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:

b) as a continuous component of the reception system

3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?

The Office may approve the relocation of an applicant for international protection to a private address if the following conditions are met:

that his/her identity has been established on the basis of the second paragraph of Article 42 of the Act, that he/she has been provided with appropriate living conditions at the private address, that he/she has been interviewed in person. The decision on relocation is made by an authorized official of the office.

The Act also stipulates that if an applicant arbitrarily leaves his/her private residence or another institution in which he/she is housed, the landlord or head of the institution must immediately notify the Office.

The Office revokes the decision granting the applicant permission to move to a private address if:

it is established on the basis of procedures in the Republic of Slovenia that the applicant has violated public order in the Republic of Slovenia or has been working illegally, the conditions of residence at the private address are no longer appropriate due to changed circumstances, or this is necessary for the rapid and efficient processing of his or her application for international protection.

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>/</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Applicants staying at a private address have the same access to healthcare as those staying in an asylum home or asylum home branches. The same applies to access to other services - during their stay in an asylum home, they are informed about all services and access to them, including access to non-governmental organizations, which can also provide access to legal support.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>The International Protection Act stipulates that, regardless of the conditions described in the</p>
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answer to question 3, in the event of exceptional personal circumstances, the Office may carry out all necessary activities to accommodate the applicant in another suitable institution if it cannot provide him with appropriate accommodation in an asylum home or a branch of an asylum home. The existence of these exceptional personal circumstances is established by a commission appointed by the head of the Office. The Office shall cover the costs of accommodation in another suitable institution for an applicant who is approved for relocation on the basis of these exceptional personal circumstances and does not have his own means of subsistence or is not otherwise ensured his subsistence and is not provided with free accommodation or no other person liable to pay the costs of accommodation is determined on the basis of another regulation. The decision on relocation is made by an authorised official of the Office.

Regarding unaccompanied minors, the Regulation on the method of ensuring appropriate accommodation, care and treatment of unaccompanied minors stipulates in Article 3 that the government establishes the following accommodation capacities for their accommodation, which are managed by the Office (and organises their operation and the treatment, care and stay of minors therein):

reception centre for unaccompanied minors, accommodation units for unaccompanied minors, youth housing for unaccompanied minors. Youth housing for unaccompanied minors is intended for the accommodation of those minors who have reached the age of 16 and who have been assessed by a multidisciplinary team as being ready for independent living. In practice, unaccompanied minors have not yet been accommodated in youth housing for minors. A separate accommodation capacity has been established for the accommodation of unaccompanied minors, in which only unaccompanied minors are accommodated.

8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?

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			<p>Financial assistance is not included, except in cases where the applicant has exceptional personal circumstances – see answer to Q7.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>/</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>In Spain, between 2020 and 2025, no specific alternative to housing has been implemented for applicants for international protection. These individuals are accommodated in state-owned facilities or reception centers managed by partner organizations, in accordance with the International Protection Reception System established by Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March. However, the system does include a phase in which financial assistance is provided to help applicants rent private accommodation as an alternative to staying in reception centers. The Spanish Reception System distinguishes between three phases:</p>

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			<p>- Phase 0 – Initial Assessment and Referral aims to conduct an individualised analysis of each recipient’s specific circumstances and needs, in order to refer them as quickly as possible to the resources within the system that best match their profile. To ensure that the basic and urgent needs of those who require immediate support are met, beneficiaries may be referred—subject to availability—to temporary accommodation resources before entering the reception phase.</p> <p>- Phase 1 – Reception is primarily implemented through reception centres, which are managed either by the DHAHSAPI or by partner organisations. During this phase, beneficiaries receive support to meet their basic needs from the moment they arrive in Spain. They are also guided in developing the skills necessary for independent living after their stay in the reception facilities. These centres are staffed by specialised professionals who, beyond providing accommodation and meals, deliver a wide range of services including social and psychological care, language instruction, vocational training, employment assistance, interpretation and translation services, and legal support.</p> <p>- Phase 2 – Autonomy focuses on the full integration of individuals who have been granted international or temporary protection. The objective is to support their transition to independent living by providing housing benefits and other forms of assistance to meet basic needs. As a result, accommodation in the previously mentioned reception centres is no longer included in this phase.</p> <p>Therefore, in the initial assessment phase and in the reception phase, the alternative of resources in kind is not considered for people entering the system and people who have the legal status of applicants for international protection. However, in the autonomy phase, financial benefits are provided so that people with recognised protection can rent accommodation on the private market.</p>
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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Access to the autonomy phase is subject to specific criteria. While financial assistance is available to support rental accommodation, it does not extend to alternative housing options, which depend on broader conditions in the Spanish property market—factors that fall outside the scope of the reception system.</p> <p>Transitioning to this phase requires that the beneficiary has been granted international or temporary protection. Additionally, the shelter facility must prepare a social report justifying the suitability of the proposed transition.</p> <p>The shelter’s technical team is responsible for informing, advising, and supporting beneficiaries throughout the process of securing rental housing. The rental agreement must be formally approved by the entity overseeing Phase 2, which is tasked with verifying the viability and conditions of the rental before finalisation.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>Those who have moved on to the autonomy phase and receive financial assistance for housing</p>
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			<p>rental must prove that this amount is used for the purpose for which it was granted, so the continuity of the rental and permanence in the dwelling is monitored on an individual basis. In addition, the organisation supporting the beneficiary in the autonomy phase will continue to provide support in all areas covered by the system: social assistance, psychological assistance, legal assistance, translation and interpretation, language learning, training and employment. In other words, at this stage, the person is not left alone, but is accompanied on their journey, monitored and supervised to ensure that financial assistance, including that intended for housing rent, is used to cover their basic needs.</p> <p>This financial assistance will be suspended if the minimum income required to qualify for it is exceeded, in which case it will be easier to rent and access the property market as there is greater reliability and guarantees of payment when the person has their own income.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>Rental assistance in kind is provided exclusively during the autonomy phase. To ensure that the support is used appropriately, verification mechanisms are in place to confirm that the financial aid serves its intended purpose. These include documentation of the rental contract and a signed receipt from the beneficiary acknowledging the funds received. Additionally, the technical staff responsible for overseeing the integration pathway conduct ongoing monitoring to ensure that the assistance is being applied to eligible housing expenses and effectively meets basic accommodation needs.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled</p>
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			<p>appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>Considering that, during the first two phases of the reception system, beneficiaries are accommodated in public facilities or in resources managed by partner entities—and that in the autonomy phase these are treated as alternatives to rental housing, in line with the regulations governing the management of the international protection reception system through concerted action (Order ISM/680/2022 of 19 July)—legal, psychological, and healthcare support is provided throughout all three phases.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Initial Assessment and Referral Phase includes the following services and actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social and psychological care, where necessary, and specific legal assistance in matters of international protection, temporary protection and statelessness status.• Healthcare and medication costs, and processing of medical certificates to detect communicable diseases. <p>During the reception phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Social, psychological, legal and cultural support, intervention and assistance, consisting of the following actions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At the social and cultural level:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Social, family, health and/or intercultural mediation interventions.o Information, guidance, advice and social, civic, health and legal support to obtain any documentation they may need.o Health promotion.• At the legal level:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Basic legal information on the international protection procedure, stateless status and/or temporary protection.o Advice, support and assistance with applications for international protection, temporary
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			<p>protection or statelessness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychological support:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Identification, assessment and monitoring of possible vulnerabilities or specific reception needs.o Care and supporto Mediation in conflict situations <p>In the autonomy phase: Social, psychological, legal and cultural support, intervention and assistance, through actions equivalent to those in the reception phase.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>The guardianship of unaccompanied minors in Spain is the responsibility of the Autonomous Communities. However, in exceptional cases and at the request of the Community that requires it, the General State Administration may temporarily take in some minors, as well as providing extraordinary support in situations of need. These minors are cared for in specialised reception centres, designed to respond to the particular needs of this group.</p> <p>With regard to other people in vulnerable situations, reception is organised according to their specific needs. Single-parent families and people with disabilities or other situations of special vulnerability are cared for in specialised facilities adapted to each case. Families with minors are received in standard centres that are suitably laid out and equipped to meet the particular needs of family life.</p>
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8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?


The amount granted as housing rental assistance is determined based on the number of people living together, with the household being understood as 'the applicant and, where applicable, those who live with them in the same dwelling or accommodation, whether through marriage or civil partnership, by blood relationship or affinity up to the fourth and second degree respectively, through guardianship or foster care'.

In the case of households with fewer than three persons, priority is given to shared accommodation, except in duly justified cases, with the aim of ensuring that the cost of housing is affordable for recipients when they cease to receive the assistance, as well as to encourage the creation of support networks. There is also a maximum amount of rental assistance, which is also calculated in relation to the number of persons in the household. On the other hand, and with a maximum amount per itinerary, financial assistance is also granted for the deposit, for the management of the rent by an agency and for the rental insurance, which complement the direct assistance for the rent itself mentioned above.

9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.

In Spain, there is no specific evaluation of how the benefit in kind for housing rental works. The evaluation that is carried out focuses on the reception system as a whole, covering its three phases: the initial assessment and referral phase, the reception phase and the autonomy phase, within which this type of support for access to housing is considered.

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			<p>10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country?</p> <p>Regarding the results of the assessment of the autonomy phase, in relation to access to rental housing, the following conclusions can be drawn: the difficulty arising from the high price of housing, especially in certain areas of Spain; the shortage of rental housing; the obstacles faced by beneficiaries of the international protection reception system due to the lack of documentation usually required in the rental market; and the persistence of stereotypes and reluctance on the part of some landlords to rent to immigrants.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Has your country implemented alternatives to housing in kind for applicants for international protection during the period 2020-2025? YES/NO. If YES, please detail the types of alternatives to housing in kind that your country has implemented.</p> <p>Yes, the majority of asylum seekers live in self-arranged housing for which they do not receive compensation from the SMA. From 1 March 2025, a law was introduced requiring those who applied for asylum after that date to live in the SMA's accommodation in order to receive daily allowance, exceptions exist, such as in the case of a resident family, health reasons, etc. By the end of August 2025, those who lived in self-arranged housing before 1 March were forced to move into the accommodation assigned by the SMA in order to keep their daily allowance. So the proportion of people living in self-arranged housing is decreasing.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, under which circumstances are alternatives to housing in kind implemented:</p> <p>b) as a continuous component of the reception system</p>

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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, what are the eligibility criteria or the factors determining whether applicants for international protection have access to alternatives to housing in-kind?</p> <p>Everyone has the opportunity to live in self-arranged housing, but as mentioned above, the right to daily allowance is limited.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country implement systems to specifically track all applicants who are provided with alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q.4, which elements does your system track?</p> <p>We register the applicant's address and the type of accommodation the person lives in. If the person does not ensure that the SMA has the correct address or the SMA suspects that the applicant does not live at the address provided, the application for protection may be considered withdrawn.</p> <p>6. In case of applicants for international protection accommodated in alternatives to housing in kind, what system your country has in place to ensure the mandatory provision of services such as legal support, psychological support and healthcare? (Ex: regular scheduled appointments in healthcare centres).</p> <p>In their case of international protection, the person may be given a lawyer, but otherwise no legal support is provided. Regarding healthcare and psychological support, applicants are</p>
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			<p>referred to the healthcare regions that handle all healthcare in Sweden.</p> <p>7. Are there any specific measures in place to support applicants with special reception needs (e.g., unaccompanied minors, single parents, persons with disabilities or vulnerabilities) when providing alternatives to housing in kind?</p> <p>UAM is given a legal guardian and has support from the social services in the municipality to get extra support. For single parents there is no special support except that we take this into account when we place the people in a housing so that it is adapted for children. Otherwise, people with disabilities and vulnerabilities can get adaptations in the housing, be placed in assisted housing, get help with protected postal address. etc.</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1 and alternatives to housing in kind include financial assistance, how does your country determine the amount of financial support for each applicant?</p> <p>The amount is determined by Regulation (1994:361) on the reception of asylum seekers and others, through adjustments in the amount of daily allowance depending on whether the applicant arranges their own housing or lives in SMA accommodation.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q1, does your country have an established evaluation system to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of the provision of alternatives to housing in kind? YES/NO. If YES, please explain.</p> <p>No.</p>
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			10. If you answered YES to Q10, what were the key results of the evaluation in your country? N/A
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