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2026.41 Ad-Hoc Query on neighbourhood initiatives implemented by reception centres

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

September, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.41 AD-HOC QUERY ON NEIGHBOURHOOD INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED BY RECEPTION CENTRES

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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 France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Ukraine **(24 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In Belgium, reception centres managed by Fedasil, the Belgian reception agency, organise "neighbourhood initiatives" aimed at connecting applicants for international protection with the local community. These initiatives seek to foster positive relationships between reception centres and local residents by providing a clear and nuanced understanding of the reception system, promoting positive perceptions of life in reception centres, and supporting the integration of the centres into the wider community. At centre level, a dedicated community integration worker (approximately 1 full-time equivalent per centre) is responsible for

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implementing and coordinating these initiatives and external contacts.

Belgium is interested in learning about good practices from other EMN Member and Observer Countries regarding initiatives that strengthen ties between reception centres and local communities. It also seeks information on how these initiatives are organised and resourced, including staffing arrangements in the context of budgetary constraints, as well as how their impact is monitored and evaluated.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **18 August 2026**.

1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.
2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.)
3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents).
4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used).
5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring?

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6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres?

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. In Austria, no specific national legal requirement was identified that obliges reception centres to organise initiatives fostering interaction with the local community once operational. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organisation of neighbourhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/a. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time

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			equivalents). N/a. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/a. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/a. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/a.
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

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		Yes. In Belgium, the Reception Act (article 52) provides that reception centres organise neighbourhood activities using grants awarded by Fedasil, the federal reception agency. By 'neighbourhood activities, the Reception Act understands actions aimed at integrating the reception structure into its environment and fostering a positive perception of the reception of applicants for international protection within society. These activities are centred in three objectives: - Integrating the reception structure into its local environment; - Providing accurate information about the operation of the reception centre; - Promoting awareness-raising actions regarding the reception of applicants. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organisation of neighbourhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Reception centres organise a wide range of community engagement initiatives aimed at fostering mutual understanding, social cohesion, and integration. These include: Guided tours and information sessions for schools, organisations, and local stakeholders; Recruitment, coordination, and support of volunteers; Development of partnerships with local organisations, associations, municipalities, and service providers; Activities that support residents' integration, social networks, personal development, and participation in community life; Community events, both large and small, open to neighbours and other interested members of the public; Regular cooperation and communication with local authorities, police services, and community actors; Communication through social media channels, centre websites, and newsletters. All centres maintain social media channels and a website. Newsletters are distributed three times per year, of which two editions are still circulated in print format.
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		3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). Community integration is an officially recognised function within the reception system. In principle, each reception centre has one dedicated full-time equivalent (FTE) staff member responsible for these tasks. In practice, operational realities often require these staff members to combine community engagement responsibilities with other duties, resulting in an effective allocation closer to 0.5 FTE in some centres. These staff members are responsible for: Coordinating volunteers; Developing and maintaining partnerships with local organisations and stakeholders; Managing relations with the local community; Organising community events and communication activities; Supporting and coordinating the initiatives described above. The function is supported through formal recruitment procedures, internal coordination structures, and professional support mechanisms. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). Yes. Impact is monitored annually through a combination of quantitative indicators and qualitative assessment. The results are discussed during an annual evaluation process and contribute to what is referred to as the centre's Integration Index. The Integration Index includes indicators such as: Number of active volunteers; Number and diversity of partner organisations; Number of newsletters distributed; Social media activity (e.g. Facebook posts); Website publications;
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			Diversity and frequency of community engagement activities; Participation levels in organised activities. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? Monitoring consistently shows that most reception centres maintain positive relationships with their local communities. Generally, the longer a centre has been established in a municipality, the stronger its community relations and integration outcomes tend to be. Newly established centres may initially face greater challenges due to local concerns, political sensitivities, or societal polarisation. Nevertheless, even these centres often succeed in attracting substantial numbers of volunteers and partners, while receiving relatively few formal complaints from local residents. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Not applicable. Impact and community relations are monitored through the annual Integration Index and accompanying qualitative evaluations.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

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		No. The national legal framework does not require reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community. Although there is no legal requirement, the State Agency for Refugees (SAR) carries out various activities for cultural orientation and social adaptation of asylum seekers, including initiatives to engage with the local community. The activities and initiatives are organised independently by the State Agency for Refugees or jointly with various international partners, the Bulgarian Red Cross and non-governmental organisations. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) The main activities carried out include organising socio-cultural events, creative workshops, excursions, sports events and holidays for children and adults, in which volunteers from the local community participate. Events are periodically held at which asylum seekers present their traditional cuisine and also get acquainted with Bulgarian traditions and holidays. Such activities are often organised within the framework of different projects. In all territorial units of the State Agency for Refugees, jobs markets are organised, consultations on professional orientation are held, asylum seekers are assisted in connecting with employers. Together with the territorial departments in the field of education, children seeking international protection are directed and enrolled in state and municipal schools of the Republic of Bulgaria. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). Specialised staff to foster interaction with the local community has not been appointed. Social work experts working in the SAR registration-and-reception centres carry out activities to
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			support the process of social adaptation and cultural orientation, including to promote interaction with the local community. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). There is no established system for monitoring and evaluating these activities. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? No data. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? When difficulties arise, meetings are organised with representatives of the local community to discuss the issue and seek a solution.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

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		No. In Croatia, reception centres have no legal obligation to organise community-interaction initiatives. However, staff members continually work on a voluntary basis to foster the social inclusion of applicants for international protection. They are supported by Croatian Red Cross staff stationed inside the centres, who carry out these objectives through dedicated project activities. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Main activities are assisting minor children with school enrolment and daily attendance, field trips, extracurricular activities and local sports clubs that helps them build social connections and feel integrated among peers. For adults, workshops are held in partnership with municipalities, open universities, and museums. The workshops focus on cultural exchange and sharing customs, history, and current issues of the countries from which the applicants came. They are also provided booths at community events where they can display indigenous food, traditional craftwork and art. Furthermore, guided tours and community events were organized for schools, associations and civic organizations. For employed applicants, reception centre staff act as active mediators between applicants and employers. They help them overcome bureaucratic obstacles, work permits and workplace adjustments. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). In Croatia, civil servants under the Ministry of the Interior's Service for Reception and Accommodation of Applicants for International Protection, who are also social workers by profession, continuously work with the aim of connecting applicants with the local community.
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		They closely collaborate with the staff of Croatian Red Cross in reception centres. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Local residents' perceptions of reception centres are assessed based on complaints and comments sent to reception centre staff and administrators (in-person complaints, official emails, and social media comments). As in Belgium, in Croatia the length of time a reception centre operates in a given municipality directly correlates with stronger community relations and improved integration outcomes over time. Local employers play a pivotal role in fostering positive community relationships. They actively seek to employ applicants for international protection and assist them in securing private local housing for their families.
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	 EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. Although CY national law and policy do not require initiatives for interaction with local communities, in the secondary reception centre (Kofinou), a dedicated officer is responsible to cooperate with NGOs for activities in the center, including donations and clothing shops. Also, the local community is encouraged to seek possible employment roles in the centre as members of the community where the centre is located. Organisations appointed to provide services within the centre may employ members of the local community. Ad hoc meetings also may take place when there are issues to be discussed from either side. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/A 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). N/A
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			4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. There is no explicit requirement or policy within the national legislative or policy framework obliging or encouraging reception centres to organise initiatives that foster interaction with the local community once they are operational. Nevertheless, reception centres actively organise and facilitate such activities on their own

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		initiative. We consider fostering positive relationships between applicants for international protection accommodated in our facilities and the local community to be an important part of promoting mutual understanding and social cohesion. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Although these activities are not required by legislation or national policy, reception centres regularly organise a range of neighbourhood and community engagement activities. We regularly organise discussions, lectures and interactive meetings with local schools, including primary schools, secondary schools and higher vocational schools. These activities take place in both directions: pupils and students visit reception centres, while applicants accommodated in the centres also visit schools to participate in discussions and educational events. Reception centres also participate in local and regional cultural events together with applicants and cooperate with senior citizens. For example, creative workshops are organised jointly with residents of nearby retirement homes, and applicants also visit senior centres. In addition, applicants' artwork is exhibited during municipal events and anniversaries, and reception centres regularly participate in local markets, traditional carnivals (Masopust) and other community celebrations. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). Yes. Although community engagement is not explicitly required by law, dedicated staff
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		members are responsible for these activities. Within our reception centres, these tasks are primarily carried out by Leisure Time Educators, with support from social workers where appropriate. Their main responsibility is to organise leisure-time activities, including sports, cultural, creative and educational programmes. These activities help applicants spend their time meaningfully, prevent social problems and minimise tension or potential conflicts within the facilities. In addition, they coordinate community engagement activities such as workshops, school visits, lectures and seasonal public events. They also maintain regular contact with schools, retirement homes and local authorities to support good relations with the surrounding community. Staffing levels vary according to the size of the reception centre and typically range from one to three full-time equivalent staff members. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). No. There is no formal monitoring mechanism or systematic evaluation framework to assess the impact of neighbourhood activities. Nevertheless, reception centres observe positive effects in practice, including a friendlier atmosphere, greater openness and improved mutual understanding between applicants, reception centres and the local community.
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			5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? Not applicable (answered NO to Q.4). 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Although no formal surveys or evaluation mechanisms are in place, reception centres assess local residents' perceptions through regular communication and informal feedback received during and after community activities. Experience shows that these initiatives are generally well received. Local schools, organisations and residents frequently express interest in continuing the cooperation, suggesting that the activities contribute to building trust, strengthening mutual understanding and maintaining positive relationships between reception centres and the surrounding community.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No, Estonian national legal framework does not require reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community.

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		2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/A 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/A
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	EMN NCP France	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. Yes, the government establishes a framework that allows operators managing reception facilities to organise activities, particularly in collaboration with local stakeholders. Article R.552-2 of the Code on the Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and the Right of Asylum (CESEDA) provides that the ministry responsible for asylum shall issue a decision establishing the specifications for accommodation facilities for asylum seekers, other than hotels, listed in Article L.552-1 of the same code. The specifications for reception centres for asylum seekers (CADA), established by the decree of 26 March 2026, encourage the CADA operator to develop partnerships with local authorities and the local nonprofit sector: '8. The development of partnerships with local authorities and the nonprofit sector The manager of the reception centre for asylum seekers informs the residents about how local public services operate and about the possibility of benefiting from locally available services or benefits. The manager of the reception centre for asylum seekers shall develop partnerships with local authorities and the local nonprofit sector in order to promote, in particular, the implementation of activities that contribute to the self-sufficiency of residents in the area.' Similarly, the specifications for emergency housing for asylum seekers (HUDA), established by the decree of 19 June 2019, provide as follows: '4. The development of partnerships with local authorities and the local nonprofit sector Professionals at emergency shelters for asylum seekers: - develop partnerships with local authorities and the local nonprofit sector;
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		- provide information on how local public services operate and on the availability of local benefits.' See here. See here. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organisation of neighbourhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) In the French reception system, the accommodation scheme is divided into two categories: independent accommodation for a single person or a family and collective accommodation, in which residents live in shared facilities. Within the collective accommodation framework, each housing facility is managed by an operator with a high degree of operational autonomy, particularly regarding partnerships and the organization of activities with local stakeholders. This flexibility in the operational framework allows operators to tailor their initiatives to the profiles of the residents, the capacity of the housing facility, and local opportunities. As a result, the activities organized by operators vary significantly from one housing facility to another. Activity reports from operators managing housing facilities provide details on activities involving local volunteers or local organizations, such as: - Workshops: art, cooking, gardening, - Sports activities, - Cultural outings/visits to local points of interest (museums, monuments, etc.), - French language classes and academic tutoring, - Social gatherings, - Awareness-raising sessions.
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		3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). The assignment of staff dedicated to fostering interactions with the local community is a matter for the managing operator's internal organization and may vary from one organization to another. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). No, the impact of neighbourhood activities is not assessed. Information on organized activities may be available in the activity reports of the operators managing lodging facilities. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? This has not been evaluated.
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	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. In Germany, responsibility for reception centres lies with the Federal States (Länder) and the municipalities, rather than the German Federal Government. Consequently, there is generally no national framework (e.g. legislation or policy) governing the organisation of initiatives by reception centres to foster interaction with local communities. Although they do not constitute a national legal or policy framework, the guidelines for the protection of refugees in reception centres (see: "Mindeststandards zum Schutz von geflüchteten Menschen in Flüchtlingsunterkünften"), jointly developed by UNICEF and the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), also apply to volunteers and any other internal and external staff. These standards encourage active cooperation between reception centres and local stakeholders, including social, community, health and religious organisations. They also recommend that reception centres provide information and referral services on the rights of parents and children and on available public support services, particularly those promoting child development and assistance to women, especially in cases of violence. At the level of the federal states and the municipalities, there is no common legal or policy framework. However, there is a strong commitment to promoting mutual understanding and regular exchange between reception centres and neighbouring communities. The following examples illustrate the different approaches adopted by the federal states:
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		Strategic integration and participation framework (Berlin): A comprehensive policy framework setting out objectives and measures to promote refugee integration and participation. It also enhances cooperation between reception centres, local authorities, civil society organisations and neighbourhood initiatives, supported by mandatory volunteer coordination in reception centres Neighbourhood agreements (Hamburg and North-Rhine Westphalia): Local cooperation frameworks establishing practical arrangements for dialogue, participation and conflict management between reception centres and neighbouring communities 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) The following types of activities are organised: Language exchange and social interaction: e.g. German cafés, democracy workshops and individual counselling, such as in the municipality of Unna (North Rhine-Westphalia) and Berlin Support with everyday life: assistance in dealing with public authorities and homework support in Hannover (Lower Saxony), Berlin and Saxony-Anhalt Community projects: refugees and local residents come together through neighbourhood repair shops, joint cooking activities and community gardens (e.g. in Munich, Bavaria; Berlin and Thuringia) Visiting programmes: in Baden-Württemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate, municipalities invite local residents to visit reception centres and promote joint activities, such as children playing
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		together Citizens' consultations and dialogue: local immigration authorities, volunteers, reception centre staff and social welfare organisations engage in dialogue and exchange with local communities, such as in Hamburg. Furthermore, specific reception centres in Saxony, have established hotlines, providing timely responses to requests of local residents 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). At the level of the German Federal Government, there are no dedicated staff positions specifically assigned to the planning, coordination or implementation of neighbourhood initiatives in or around reception centres. Consequently, no standardised staffing levels or full-time equivalent (FTE) allocations exist at the federal level. Where neighbourhood initiatives are implemented, responsibility generally lies with the Federal States, municipalities or contracted service providers operating the reception facilities. In practice, these activities are usually carried out by existing staff as part of their regular duties rather than by personnel exclusively assigned to neighbourhood initiatives. Depending on the Federal State, tasks may be performed by social workers, volunteer coordinators, streetworkers, neighbourhood liaison officers or other employees responsible for community relations and social support. Volunteers and civil society organisations may also contribute to the implementation of such activities. Only in isolated cases specific staff resources are assigned to coordination functions. Overall, there is no uniform staffing model, and personnel arrangements vary between the federal states and individual reception facilities.
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		4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). There is no nationwide monitoring or evaluation framework for neighbourhood initiatives implemented by reception centres in Germany. At federal level, no systematic monitoring of these initiatives is carried out. However, a number of studies and expert reports have examined neighbourhood relations, social cohesion and the integration of refugees. Recent examples include Kosyakova (2024), analysing labour market integration of Ukrainian refugees using multivariate regression analysis. Petermann and Steffes (2025) review the relationship between housing, neighbourhoods and integration based on a meta-analysis and descriptive statistics. At the level of the Federal States, monitoring practices vary considerably. In general, no formal evaluation of the impact of neighbourhood initiatives is conducted. Instead, monitoring is primarily based on operational practice, including regular exchanges with local residents and network partners, as well as the documentation of consultations, complaints and suggestions for improvement. Where necessary, these findings are incorporated into action plans, complaints procedures or adjustments to existing processes. For example, in Hamburg neighbourhood initiatives are monitored by the district coordination office. In Saxony, consultations with local residents are documented by the reception centre operator and identified needs or complaints may result in action plans or procedural adjustments. In Saxony-Anhalt, no formal evaluation is carried out; however, feedback from local residents and network partners is continuously considered in the ongoing cooperation with reception centres. In Rhineland-Palatinate, monitoring is based on regular exchanges between the competent
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		authority and neighbourhood liaison officers, with reporting currently being further developed to include both qualitative and quantitative elements. In Berlin, neighbourhood initiatives are not monitored separately. Instead, they are covered by the annual monitoring of the Strategic Integration and Participation Framework. This monitoring combines qualitative and quantitative methods, including expert consultations, stakeholder interviews, project reports, evaluations of event and programme-related impact assessments. It also uses indicators on participation, access to local infrastructure and services, barriers to inclusion, self-organisation and the development of local participation structures. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? Available evidence suggests that neighbourhood initiatives can contribute positively to the integration of refugees and to relations between reception centres and local communities. Their overall impact depends on local conditions and complementary integration measures. Local initiatives report positive long-term outcomes, including stronger social ties between refugees and local residents, with refugees gradually becoming neighbours, friends and colleagues. In Rhineland-Palatinate and Berlin, practical experience shows that engagement with local communities helps reduce prejudice and barriers to contact, facilitates the dissemination of factual information, and increases public acceptance of reception centres and their work. Research supports these findings. Kosyakova (2024) highlights that social contact with the resident population has positive effects on labour market integration of refugees, particularly
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		for male refugees. Petermann and Steffes (2025) conclude that regular interaction between refugees and local residents helps reduce segregation and stabilise social relations. Both emphasise that neighbourhood initiatives are most effective when combined with practical local support and sustainable access to the regular housing market. Without such interaction, refugees are more likely to rely primarily on co-ethnic networks, which may reinforce segregation. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Local residents' perceptions of reception centres vary considerably depending on local circumstances, the size and location of the facility and the quality of the communication and engagement with the local community. While many neighbourhood initiatives have contributed to improving mutual understanding and acceptance, concerns continue to be expressed in some locations. The main concerns raised by local residents relate to the perceived impact of reception centres on local infrastructure, housing and quality of life, particularly where the number of asylum applicants is considered disproportionate to the size of the host community. In some cases, residents have organised local initiatives or taken legal action against the establishment of reception centres. Local initiatives have also called for greater transparency and earlier involvement of residents in decision-making processes concerning new reception facilities. In addition, some initiatives have expressed concerns about the political instrumentalisation of local protests. At the same time, practical experience indicates that regular dialogue and neighbourhood engagement can improve acceptance among local residents. For example, Hamburg reports that community outreach activities have contributed to improving both local support services
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			and public acceptance of reception centres. In Lower Saxony, residents' concerns are routinely collected by streetworkers and taken into account in day-to-day practice, although no formal methodology exists to evaluate residents' perceptions or the impact of neighbourhood initiatives.
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. YES. According to the Reception and Identification Service of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, the enhancement of interaction between residents of reception and accommodation facilities under the responsibility of the Reception and Identification Service (RIS) and the local communities is institutionally supported, particularly through the integration of children into the Greek public education system. In particular, pursuant to Article 30 of Law 5307/2026, minor applicants and minor children of applicants, during their stay in the country and for as long as no pending removal measure against them or their parents is being enforced, are enrolled in primary and secondary education institutions of the Greek public education system. Competent authorities are required to provide the necessary and adequate means to support and facilitate this process. Education is provided under conditions equivalent to those applicable to Greek citizens, particularly with regard to compulsory education and the quality of education. Facilitations are also provided for enrolment where difficulties arise in submitting the required documentation, as well as appropriate educational measures where access to the education system is not possible due to the minor's specific circumstances. Additionally, Article 31 of Law 5307/2026 provides that applicants, with the exception of those subject to the border asylum procedure, have access to language courses and vocational training programmes aimed at enhancing their ability to act independently, interact with the

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		competent authorities and access employment, under the same conditions as Greek citizens. However, some reception and accommodation facilities, independently or in cooperation with international organisations, EU agencies, public authorities and NGOs, organise activities aimed at fostering interaction with the local communities 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Although activities with the local community are not organised systematically or implemented across all facilities, they may include, indicatively: • Participation in sports activities outside the facilities; • Participation in excursions; • Organisation of excursions for unaccompanied children; • Visits by students from DYEP (Reception School Annexes for Refugee Education – schools exclusively serving asylum-seeking children) to local schools to participate in joint activities; • Visits to museums; • Facilitating access to local markets; • Participation in local cultural events and music festivals; In addition to these activities, and with the aim of facilitating residents' integration into Greek society, activities may also include support in accessing employment, including linking residents with available job opportunities and potential employers, job fairs, information sessions on labour rights in Greece, digital learning seminars, Greek language lessons, as well as meetings between Refugee Education Coordinators, appointed by the Ministry of Education, Religious Affairs and Sports in each RIS facility, and parents of students residing in the facilities, with a view to promoting their integration and/or continuation of education. It should further be noted that the Ministry of Migration and Asylum has a Directorate for Social Integration, which is specifically mandated to address and coordinate matters relating to the social integration of refugees.
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		3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NO. Under the current national legal and administrative framework, there is no provision for dedicated staff in reception and accommodation facilities whose exclusive or specialised responsibility is to design, coordinate and implement activities aimed at fostering interaction with local communities. Nevertheless, staff from the Reception and Identification Service (RIS), together with personnel from EU agencies, international organisations, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders, may participate in such activities. Depending on the nature and needs of each activity, relevant staff may include social workers, psychologists, social scientists, interpreters, administrative staff and other specialised personnel. Activities are coordinated by the staff of the respective reception and accommodation facility, who may be responsible for planning and coordination, liaising with local stakeholders, facilitating residents' participation and supporting interaction with the local community. These responsibilities form part of the broader duties of existing staff and are assigned according to the operational needs of each facility. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). No. At national level, RIS has no formal and uniformly applied monitoring or evaluation system specifically designed to assess the impact of activities aimed at fostering interaction between reception and accommodation facilities and local communities through predefined
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		indicators or standardised evaluation methods. However, following each activity, an internal review may be conducted by the staff and other actors involved to identify good practices, challenges encountered and areas for improvement. Relevant observations, together with informal feedback from residents of RIS facilities and, where appropriate, members of the local community, are taken into consideration when planning or adapting subsequent activities. The level of interest and participation of residents in RIS facilities is also considered an informal indication of the relevance and effectiveness of the activities. In addition, efforts are made to engage with the local community by participating, where appropriate, in activities organised by local entities, such as cultural events or activities organised by local schools. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? RIS, has no formal monitoring mechanism is in place, no official results or documented outcomes have been established. Nevertheless, informal feedback collected following activities, together with observations and discussions among staff members and other relevant actors, helps identify good practices, areas for improvement and potential adjustments to future activities. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? In the absence of a formal and standardised monitoring mechanism, by RIS, local residents' perceptions of reception and accommodation facilities are assessed primarily through regular
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			communication and cooperation with local authorities (especially the Migrant Integration Centers), public services and other relevant local stakeholders. This includes municipalities, local integration services, civil society organisations and community representatives. Additional information may be gathered through meetings and consultations, participation in joint activities, feedback from local residents, and the management of complaints, requests or observations submitted by citizens. Staff also consider the level of engagement, openness and cooperation observed during activities involving the local community, which provides an informal indication of community perceptions. Where relevant, perceptions may also be reflected through parliamentary questions, public consultations and the local or wider public debate. However, there is no standardised procedure, survey or set of indicators for systematically collecting and assessing such information.
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. Hungarian legislation does not require reception centres to organise initiatives fostering interaction with the local community. Such activities may be organised on a voluntary basis or within the framework of individual projects, but they are not prescribed by the national reception framework. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are

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		the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.)
		N/A
		3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents).
		N/A
		4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used).
		N/A
		5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring?
		N/A
		6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres?
		N/A

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	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. NO. There is no national framework in Ireland that requires reception or accommodation centres to organise initiatives aimed at fostering interaction with local communities. However, a range of national and local supports are in place to promote integration and facilitate access to services within the local community. The International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS), a division of the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration, provides accommodation and other supports to people who are applying for International Protection in Ireland. International protection accommodation is provided through a combination of State-owned centres and centres operated by commercial providers. While privately operated centres are not formally required to organise community interaction initiatives, individual centres may facilitate or participate in local activities on a voluntary basis. The Government's Comprehensive Accommodation Strategy for International Protection Applicants, published in 2024, provides for the development of a greater number of State-owned, permanent accommodation centres. The Strategy recognises the importance of early engagement with local communities when new centres are being planned. This ensures communities receive accurate information about proposed developments and helps local service providers plan for new arrivals' needs, both of which assist in the integration progress. Communities and NGOs are actively encouraged to become engaged in supporting international protection applicants and their families at each stage of the process (https://assets.gov.ie/static/documents/comprehensive-accommodation-strategy-for-international-protection-applicants.pdf).
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		The following local actors are providing supports to international protection applicants, where the accommodation centres are located: Local Authority Integration teams (LAITs) are across all 31 Local Authorities in Ireland. LAITS are supported by the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) who coordinate reporting, collaboration, information provision, and providing national guidance and supporting a community of practice among the LAITs. LAITS supports applicants for International Protection (as well as refugees and Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection, programme refugees and people with status). Their teams act as a local point of contact, identify how best applicants can be supported in their local area, and provide information and guidance in accessing relevant mainstream and community services, including healthcare, English-language provision, education and training, employment and volunteering opportunities. LAITs deliver their services in the local authority offices, libraries, community centres and other public facilities. In practice, a significant proportion of scheduled clinics take place within accommodation centres for logistical reasons, including the geographical location of some centres and transport barriers for residents. Community Integration Forums (CIFs) At local level, each local authority has established a Community Integration Forum (CIF). These forums bring together relevant local stakeholders involved in supporting the integration of international protection applicants and refugees, including also Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection and programme refugees. CIFs operate on a strategic level, collaboratively bringing together mainstream services, NGO's and community and voluntary organisations. Each CIF is chaired at senior level within the local authority. Stakeholder participation is voluntary. Children and Young People Service Committees (CYPSCs) Tusla, the Child and Family Agency coordinates 27 CYPSCs in Ireland. CYPSCs bring together the main statutory, community and voluntary providers of services in a local area. CYPSCs
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		International Protection Fund was established in 2023 to improve the health and wellbeing of children and young people in International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS). Activities include community integration, health and wellbeing, supports for parents, and pathways to independence. Some of their services are provided in reception centres. Targeted Healthcare These are delivered primarily through the Health Service Executive (HSE). HSE is responsible for the design and delivery of healthcare measures under the Refugees and Applicants Seeking Protection (RASP) Service Delivery Model, which provides a coordinated, whole-of-organisation HSE response across Primary Care, Acute services, and GP services. The HSE's RASP Service Delivery Model was developed in 2023 to respond to the arrival of displaced Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BoTPs) into Ireland and International Protection Applicants (IPAs) seeking asylum. The model outlines pathways to access services and provide a sustainable and consistent migrant health response. Targeted healthcare services and supports are delivered through multiple modalities: Onsite in International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) accommodation centres e.g. with in-reach services into accommodation centres and/or at sites where International Protection Applicants can travel to attend the offered service; through a Mobile Health & Screening Unit deployed to selected centres. NGO programmes: Various NGO programmes, supported through both governmental and non-governmental funding, provide integration supports to applicants. These programmes are delivered in various locations throughout Ireland. Mainstream Provision: Language classes and vocational training Under the national model, mainstream English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL)
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		provision and other Further Education and Training (FET) programmes are delivered by 16 Education and Training Boards (ETBs) across Ireland. They are delivered in the community rather than within accommodation centres. Some ESOL classes have been delivered in accommodation centres on an ad-hoc basis, particularly during periods of high demand or where transport or other barriers limit access. There is currently no centralised or coordinated national scheme for ESOL delivery in reception centres. The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) SICAP is Ireland's primary social inclusion intervention programme overseen by the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht (DRCDG). It is delivered in both rural and urban areas by Local Development Companies (LDCs) and it is managed locally by Local Community Development Committee. It aims to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion and equality in Ireland by supporting communities and individuals. Local Development Companies Network (LDCN) is the national representative body for Local Development Companies (LDCs) in Ireland. In 2023, additional funding for SICAP, initially targeted exclusively towards Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection, was extended to include supports for International Protection applicants. Additionally, in the current iteration of SICAP (2024-2028), International Protection Applicants are now explicitly named as one of 12 Target Groups, and Refugee and Migrant integration features as one of 8 Thematic Focus Areas for the programme. The Community Connection Project (CCP) The Community Connection Project is overseen by the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht (DRCDG) and implemented at local level through a number of Local Development Companies (LDCs). The project is focused on areas with substantial numbers of Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection and/or International Protection applicants and runs complementary to SICAP's direct supports for New Arrivals, by instead engaging directly with residents of host communities to address concerns and challenges in the context of community integration locally, using a community development and inclusion approach.
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		2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) The accommodating centres do not organise activities themselves, but the above local actors provide the following activities: Local Authority Integration teams (LAITs) do not deliver specialist services directly but support access to existing services within the local area. LAITs are Mapping the services available within the local area; Holding scheduled clinics and information sessions in accommodation centres and community settings; Signposting applicants to appropriate mainstream services; Identifying recurring issues at local level and communicating these through established coordination structures. Community Integration Forums (CIFs) CIFs support information sharing and coordination at local level and work to collaboratively bring together mainstream services, NGOs and community and voluntary organisations who provide those integration supports locally. CIFs work to avoid duplication across various organisations and look to collaboratively find solutions to issues identified at a local level. Children and Young People Service Committees (CYPSCs) International Protection Fund are provided through CYPSCs supports projects relating to community integration, health and wellbeing, supports for parents, and pathways to independence. Funding initiatives include employment support for young people (Kildare), intercultural exchange and integration (Donegal, Tipperary), and intervention programmes for trauma (Dún Laoghaire - Rathdown). NGO programmes A range of NGO-led integration programmes are funded under Asylum, Migration and
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		Integration Fund (AMIF), which is managed by the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration. The NGOs are responsible for delivering these programmes, with the partners identified through the funding calls. Examples of activities supported under AMIF include: - Psychosocial supports for applicants who have experienced torture and trauma (Spirasi, Áit na nDaoine in Louth); - Integration plans and supports (People 1st in Donegal, Jesuit Refugee Service in the South-East, Nasc) - Information clinics in reception centres (KASI in Kerry, CISC in Clare, Sligo Leader Partnership in Sligo, Jesuit Refugee Service in the South-East, Irish Refugee Council, Nasc); - English language classes/linking to English language classes (KASI in Kerry, Galway City Partnership in Galway); - Literacy development courses (Áit na nDaoine in Louth); - Employment supports (SECAD in Cork, Galway City Partnership in Galway, Áit na nDaoine in Louth); - Intercultural events (KASI, Galway City Partnership, Áit na nDaoine in Louth). - Civic orientation (Áit na nDaoine in Louth). In addition, 48 projects focus mainly on International Protection applications, were funded under a separate funding stream 'Integration Fund' in 2025. Targeted Healthcare: The Health Service Executive (HSE) Social inclusion Migrant Health Teams actively link with Local Authority Integration teams (LAITs), Community Integration Forums (CIFs) and other NGOs and community-based partners supporting RASP (Refugees and Applicants Seeking Protection) populations. Key components of the Primary Care migrant health approach include: Migrant Health Teams in each Health Region co-ordinate access to health care services, support care navigation, and address barriers to care for RASP populationsIn-reach Migrant
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		Health Teams provide a first health response in accommodation centres to determine immediate health needs of residents, support health system access and navigation, and link to GP sessional clinics, GPs and Public Health Nursing. GP sessional clinics provide access to Primary Care and onward referral to other health services for RASP populations with limited GP access. Clinics are needs driven and are primarily delivered in community settings. Targeted infectious disease testing and catch-up immunisation programmes for RASP populations. Where there is capacity, HSE Social Inclusion Migrant Health Teams also link in with local NGOs on the delivery of Wellbeing Initiatives outside of the key Primary Care migration health approach. An example of such an initiative is a programme of workshops called 'Wellness Wednesdays' which included 8 x 2-hour workshops for International Protection Applicants covering different topics such as: sleep, coping skills for trauma, men's workshop etc. This is delivered in conjunction with a number of local NGOs and facilitated in the community. Mainstream Provision: Language classes and vocational training The Education and Training Boards (ETB) across Ireland provide English language classes, in addition to a range of vocational programmes and adult education options. Each ETB acts as statutory authority responsible for delivering further education and training within its region. The format of classes varies between ETB areas. Vocational training is available for applicants with labour market access permission. Applicants for international protection may apply for labour market access where they have not received a first-instance decision within six months. However, eligibility for certain courses may also depend on additional criteria such as receipt of particular social-welfare payments, English language proficiency, or a specified period of unemployment. The National Adult Literacy Agency (NALA) also contributes to the wider adult literacy and English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) landscape by offering optional professional development and resources for tutors, which supports practice enhancement across the sector.
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		The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) SICAP addresses social exclusion through community events, information sessions, and tailored support services (social enterprise, community wellbeing) that promote integration and independence across diverse communities with a particular focus on the most marginalised communities. In terms of supports to migrant communities, the current programme, SICAP 2024 – 2028, features refugees and International Protection applicants as distinct Target Groups, and migrant integration as a thematic focus area. Examples of programme supports include supporting new arrivals to volunteer until they can get a permit to work, development of support groups for migrants, engagement with local employers to ensure good quality employment opportunities for migrants and supporting local integration activities such as anti-racism initiatives, multi-cultural social events, voter education programmes, language supports and advocacy work. The Community Connection Project (CCP) The project takes a community development approach when engaging with residents in a locality with a large number of new arrivals, with an emphasis on intercultural activities to foster community spirit and learning, as well as provision of factual information on the International Protection process and counteracting instances of misinformation that negatively impact social cohesion locally. Work is also ongoing under the project to develop a research piece on best practice integration approaches, with a view to findings informing a community integration toolkit for wider dissemination. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). N/A As indicated in response to Question 1, accommodation centres are not required under the
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		national framework to organise neighbourhood initiatives. Accordingly, there are no staff nationally designated within reception centres for this purpose. Integration supports are instead provided by a range of relevant bodies, including NGOs, community and voluntary organisations. Staff working within these structures generally support International Protection applicants, refugees and Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A. Different local actors' impacts are monitored by different agencies and departments. For example: Local Authority Integration teams (LAITs) are supported by the Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) who coordinate reporting, collaboration, information provision, and providing national guidance and supporting a community of practice among the LAITs. Engagement with LAITs services is voluntary for individuals within the supported cohorts with no penalties arising from a decision not to engage. Community Integration Forums (CIFs) CIFs operate on a strategic level, collaboratively bringing together mainstream services, NGO's and community and voluntary organisations. Each CIF is chaired at senior level within the local authority. Stakeholder participation is voluntary. The Local Government Management Agency (LGMA) also has a support function for national coordination and development of the CIF network.
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		Children and Young People Service Committees (CYPSCs): Tusla, the Child and Family Agency coordinates 27 CYPSYs in Ireland. Mainstream Provision: Language classes and vocational training English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) and other Further Education and Training (FET) programmes delivered by 16 Education and Training Boards (ETBs) across Ireland, are funded through the national Further Education and Training (FET) budget allocated by the Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science (DFHERIS), and administered by SOLAS, the state agency responsible for overseeing and funding the FET sector. Education and Training Boards Ireland (ETBI) represents and supports coordination across the ETB network. DFHERIS officials liaise regularly and have communication channels with relevant stakeholders, such as ETBs, NGOs, SOLAS, Education and Training Boards Ireland (ETBI), other Departments and community groups to meet provision needs and outline FET provision. Some ETBs may also receive additional funding from the Department of Education for specific literacy or community-based learning supports. The Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) is delivered by Local Development Companies across the country and is managed locally by 33 Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) with support from Local Authorities. SICAP actions are carried out by Programme Implementers across 53 areas. SICAP is monitored through analysis of quantitative and qualitative data provided by Programme Implementers, supplemented by additional monitoring, learning and evaluation activities as appropriate. The programme features two high level Key Performance Indicators, which are designed to ensure flexibility for programme implementers to adapt approaches to local need. Pobal (https://www.pobal.ie/) acts as the agent of the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht with respect to national management and oversight of the
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			programme. Pobal monitors the outputs of the programme, reported by LDCs. Groups who receive funding report on outputs to the funder. The Community Connection Project (CCP) The CCP is delivered through Local Development Companies, who employ dedicated Community Link Workers to implement the project. Local Development Companies submit 6-monthly progress reports to the Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? There is no formal policy in place to assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres. However, supports are provided at the local level to ensure that local groups and local authorities can assess directly and respond to issues as they arise.
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

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		Yes, the SAI Reception and Integration System (Sistema di accoglienza e integrazione) proposes a model of integrated reception grounded in the relationship with the local area and in the building of local networks, fostering initiatives that involve the local community. In particular, the operational manual provides that this model shall be an integral part of local welfare — both at national level and, even more so, at local level — and that it must operate as a system in dialogue with the local context in which it is embedded, in no way adopting a self-contained operating approach and, above all, without being placed in a position of otherness with respect to the other services in the area; all the more so considering the public nature of the System and the fact that ownership lies with the Municipalities and other local authorities. In this sense, the SAI must be founded on the building and strengthening of local networks that involve local actors, instrumental to supporting reception measures in their entirety and, at the same time, the personalised pathways of the individual beneficiaries. Even more stringently, it must be perceived as an integral part of local welfare and, as such, complementary to the other public services provided in the area and of a universal nature. The SAI is therefore not something separate from welfare, nor does it play a substitutive role in relation to it, even where reception measures are activated ex novo; indeed, it must be regarded as added value in the local area, capable of bringing about change and strengthening the network of services from which the entire community of citizens — whether native or migrant — may benefit. The local network makes it possible to deliver effective integrated reception, responding — through the possibility of drawing on the competences and capacities of the other actors/services present in the area — to the multiple needs of the individual beneficiaries and, at the same time, to the organisational and operational requirements of the SAI framework as a whole; strengthening cooperation and dialogue with different third-party actors, both public and private, in the area — privileged interlocutors for the services — with whom to share resources and experiences, also with a view to multiplying in this way the positive effects on the local community and the synergies between public and private services. It is likewise important to seek dialogue with any migrant communities present in the area and to explore
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		the possibility of establishing situations of dialogue and exchange, such as the so-called intercultural roundtables (tavoli di intercultura). Networking is also instrumental in ensuring that the SAI is not regarded as a "package" of services running parallel to those of local welfare, of which — on the contrary — it must be an integral part, through the arrangement of a set of targeted measures that integrate with those already activated in the area, according to a mutual strengthening of potential and a logic of resource optimisation. From this perspective, it is useful to consider that such an approach may give rise not only to a more effective use of existing services, but also to the creation of new universal services and opportunities. At the legislative level, Legislative Decree No 142 of 18 August 2015 currently governs the entire national reception system for applicants for international protection, structured across several levels: the governmental first-line reception centres, the extraordinary reception measures activated by the Prefectures in the event that first-line reception places are exhausted, and the Reception and Integration System (SAI) — a "second-line reception" network established on a voluntary basis by local authorities with the contribution of the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services. It is important to point out that the SAI is not the component of the national system that receives applicants for international protection in general: applicants for international protection may in fact access the SAI only where specific conditions are met — situations of vulnerability recognised by the legal system, or entry into Italy through humanitarian corridors, evacuations or resettlement programmes in cooperation with UNHCR — whereas applicants in general remain the responsibility of the governmental first-line reception centres and the CAS (Centri di Accoglienza Straordinaria — Extraordinary Reception Centres). The SAI receives instead, without similar quota limitations, beneficiaries of international protection and holders of other equivalent residence permits, as well as all unaccompanied minors (Article 19, Legislative Decree No 142/2015). Article 22-bis of the aforementioned Decree, on the other hand (Participation of applicants for international protection in activities of social utility), specifically governs the performance, on a voluntary basis, of activities of social utility for the benefit of local communities (e.g. maintenance of
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		public green areas, upkeep, urban decorum). 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) The network Alongside a constant activity of mapping local actors and organisations, the initiatives that operators may implement in this direction may consist of: promoting the SAI in the local area, presenting it (also by means of brochures, videos, informational leaflets, etc.) to privileged interlocutors, such as schools, public and private employment services (employment centres and employment agencies), trade associations and trade unions, estate agencies, voluntary and social-promotion associations, sports centres, etc.;promoting the realisation of awareness-raising and information initiatives on the SAI and on the presence in the local area of the persons it accommodates: participation in public events with stands or other initiatives, holding of meetings in schools, participation in cultural and sporting events, with the active involvement — where possible and on a preferential basis — of the beneficiaries themselves;building channels of connection and opportunities for cooperation and partnership among the various local actors and between these and other national actors;offering the other institutional actors support in carrying out system-level actions in the local area concerning the reception and inclusion of migrants, also through the design of, and access to, European, national and regional funding sources;supporting the other institutional actors in the planning of interdisciplinary measures, also with a view to optimising the available resources. In this regard, the model may arise within the very local authority holding the reception project, which may implement or pilot new cross-departmental intervention strategies;disseminating good practices concerning inclusion activities, strategies and policies. For the realisation of such actions, it appears advisable to use tools capable of making cooperation dynamics within the network more structural, such as the drafting of memoranda of understanding, agreements, conventions, programmatic documents,
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		intervention platforms, etc. The possibility of accessing and using the network on the part of the various actors is certainly linked to communication and to the exchange of strategies among the operators of the bodies involved in various capacities, through periodic meetings and joint initiatives; such communication may also be effectively supported by the use of IT tools such as mailing lists and online discussion groups, in order to facilitate the timely exchange of information among the entities in the network. The ultimate objective of this activity of building and maintaining the network will be to involve on a stable basis all the entities identified as fundamental in the beneficiaries' reception pathway, so as to guarantee continuity and sustainability in the response to the rights and needs of the beneficiaries themselves (as well as of the other migrants present in the area) and, in parallel, to bring about a development of skills and resources for the benefit of the entire "receiving" community. Sociocultural and sporting activities The desirable socio-economic integration of SAI beneficiaries cannot be separated from a broader notion of social inclusion that enhances the beneficiaries' sense of belonging to the community and at the same time guarantees the cohesion needed for positive coexistence within the social fabric of the town. In this direction, alongside the activities of orientation and assistance in accessing services described above, particular importance is assumed by the sociocultural and educational animation activities carried out in the local area, also in cooperation with the local organisations engaged in this field. The objective of such measures will be to: enhance the abilities, competences and aspirations of the beneficiaries, including in areas not strictly related to employment; prevent the emergence of phenomena of social exclusion and marginalisation, fostering a positive social integration of the persons within the local community; intervene in cases of rejection and isolation, also employing alternative expressive methods; enhance intercultural dialogue within and outside the reception project; promote active participation in the life of the community, as well as the use, respect and enhancement of common goods, in a perspective of reciprocity and sharing with the local populations. In
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		carrying out these initiatives, SAI entities can benefit from the added value provided by the active participation of the beneficiaries (also in view of entirely self-organised events); by the involvement of several departments of the local authority (depending on the type of initiatives); and by the network of the implementing body. Through such measures, knowledge of the reception project, of the condition of migrants and, more generally, of asylum and immigration issues in Italy will also be facilitated. The activities to be carried out or promoted may be many and of various kinds (recreational, cultural, sporting, social), as may be the organisations with which to initiate cooperation in this direction (public bodies, schools, communities of foreign citizens, associations and other third-sector organisations, religious bodies, etc.). By way of example: workshops aimed at acquiring expressive techniques, also with therapeutic purposes of recovering individual resources, facilitating group dynamics, and promoting dialogue and respect for differences (art, photography, theatre, music workshops, etc.). The outputs, whether tangible or intangible (e.g. a performance), of the workshops may be presented during public initiatives with the involvement of the beneficiaries; activities for the knowledge and protection of common goods and of the historical, artistic and environmental heritage of the local area: these make it possible to accompany the beneficiaries in getting to know the host area not only as visitors, but also offering them the possibility of caring for it in the first person as custodians, maintainers, tour guides, or through initiatives for the restoration of the natural environment, also in cooperation with the organisations engaged in this field; meetings in schools, seminars and conferences, the production of videos and advertising campaigns: such public initiatives on the themes of international protection, of the reception of forced migrants and of knowledge of the contexts of origin (current affairs and country focuses), besides representing an opportunity for visibility for the project, can contribute to spreading greater awareness on such topics and thus foster the overcoming of prejudices and stereotypes; sporting events, musical, cultural and gastronomic events with typical dishes from the beneficiaries' countries, also carried out by making the reception facility accessible, where possible, to the local population: these are aggregative initiatives aimed at the broadest
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		possible involvement of the citizenry, which allow the beneficiaries, if suitably involved, to display some of their abilities by sharing them with the local population. In order to enhance the reception pathways and make them a shared asset of the local communities, but also to enable the beneficiaries to regain the possibility of narrating and telling their stories, as well as to offer opportunities for cooperation with other local organisations, the production of a newspaper may also be envisaged. In such a case, involvement should not be conceived as targeted solely at writing: the research and selection of photographs, contacts for interviews, proposals on content, typesetting work, graphics and drawing are all areas that allow participation, the enhancement of aptitudes and competences, and the acquisition of new skills. Through IT tools that are nowadays easily accessible, this experience can be transposed onto the web with the creation of an online newspaper or a blog, which allows a wider dissemination of the content proposed. Furthermore, thanks to the possibilities made available by the web and following the experiences launched in this direction in some areas, it is possible to produce podcasts or even run a web radio which, in addition to conveying the SAI's own content, allows the beneficiaries to express themselves through a universal language that transcends linguistic and cultural barriers, such as the language of music. The Central Service carries out a systematic collection of the material produced by the local projects (collections of stories and experiences, intercultural notebooks and guides, videos, radio spots, campaigns and exhibitions, etc.), making it available to the network with the aim of disseminating the experiences carried out. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). The design of integrated reception measures, besides having to be founded on a strong rootedness in, and dialogue with, the local area, requires the participation of heterogeneous, competent and qualified skills and capacities. In view of a form of reception characterised by a
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		holistic approach, as defined above, each individual SAI project must provide for a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary team, with competences, roles and organisational arrangements such as to be able to address the complexity of a case management process of such an articulated nature. The responses given to the individual needs become interlinking elements of a single pathway of social inclusion, as well as of support and rehabilitation in the case of persons bearing specific vulnerabilities, such as, for example, victims of violence, torture and trafficking, or beneficiaries with psychological or psychiatric distress. In these cases, for example, psychological support proves incomplete if it is not made complementary to measures aimed at overcoming the condition of social fragility, at supporting the application for protection, at recognising personal needs (even where these relate to the history of the culture of belonging and to the country of origin), at fostering the recovery of self-perception (identity, voice, body, history, thought), and at activating pathways geared towards social inclusion. Without prejudice to the autonomous selection and management of staff — which depend primarily on the specific organisational requirements of the reception services, as well as on the characteristics of the persons accommodated (individuals or family units, women or men, adults or unaccompanied minors, persons bearing particular needs or vulnerabilities, victims of trafficking or torture, etc.) — whatever the level and organisational complexity, it is always advisable to provide for the presence of staff able to: respond in a qualified manner to the needs of the beneficiaries, both as individual persons and as a reception group; prepare a planning of the measures on the basis of the management requirements of the entire reception framework; interact with the local context, understood both as a network of services and as a community of citizens; work in synergy with the professional figures and competences present in the other local public services. The staff employed must therefore have specific competences and capacities, with educational and professional backgrounds appropriate to the role held and the tasks assigned. In order to guarantee all this, it becomes unavoidable to provide, within the SAI teams, for staff with several years' experience. The possible contribution of volunteers, albeit qualified, must be complementary and not substitutive of functions and roles pertaining to the operators on the
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		staff of the SAI project. A volunteer may work alongside the professional figures, but never replace them, nor take on fundamental roles; nor may responsibilities proper to the professional figures be assigned to the figure of the volunteer. The reception operator "Reception operator" is a general — but not generic — term that refers to all the operators who, in various capacities, with different roles, tasks and competences, take part in the work of the SAI teams and contribute to the composition of the complex and articulated framework of integrated reception. General indications on the SAI teams The team is composed both of staff of the local authority holding the SAI and of the implementing body. The multidisciplinary team must be solid, cohesive and organised, composed of adequately trained operators supported by specialists able to structure an individual pathway in a "holistic" manner. Such a team is a working group whose individual members share the objectives and in which the tasks, responsibilities, capacities and know-how of each are integrated with those of the others. By enhancing the differences among the members, the working group defines its professional and methodological characteristics, as well as its identity. A working group functions if everyone feels that they belong to it and that they can make their own contribution to it. The competences proper to the figure of the social worker are important for defining and identifying the contextual elements within which to place the reception measure. They make it possible to put the beneficiary in a position to express their own needs. At the same time, they facilitate the relationship with the other services in the area, also taking into account the relevant legislation and the possibilities (and modalities) of access on the part of the beneficiaries. In the services and activities of the SAI, the work of the Municipality's social workers is central, also in order to bring the reception measures back within the broader and more articulated structure of local welfare.
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		4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). In compliance with the ministerial decree governing access to, and the functioning of, the SAI — also through the related Guidelines annexed thereto — the local authorities of the System are required to produce an annual report aimed at representing the results achieved during the year and, at the same time, at monitoring the activities carried out and the services provided. The annual report and the monitoring sheet, although being two obligations to which the local authorities are compulsorily bound, must be regarded as two important tools for autonomously carrying out a review of the work conducted during the year, an assessment of the measures implemented and, therefore, the planning and programming of activities and services for the following year. For the local authority holding the SAI, and for its implementing body, they are therefore two very important monitoring and self-assessment tools, which require the contribution and participation of all the parties involved in the SAI: the manager of the local authority and of the implementing body, the RUP (Responsabile Unico del Procedimento — Single Procedure Officer), the full team, and the administrative staff. The assistance and monitoring activities of the SAI Central Service The SAI Central Service is the technical coordination structure of the SAI Network, activated by the Ministry of the Interior and by the latter entrusted by law to ANCI (Law No 189/2002). The SAI Central Service therefore has a role of coordination, information, promotion, consultancy and technical assistance to the local authorities. The Central Service is thus responsible for tasks of technical assistance to the local authorities, both as regards the qualitative management of reception services and in the administrative sphere. In the offices of the Central Service, the staff responsible for assistance must be a point of reference for continuous and wide-ranging dialogue on the conduct of the SAI, from the management of particularly complex cases of care through to the assessment of the eligibility of expenditure,
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		and from the sharing of particularly positive experiences through to the structuring of measures to strengthen the services and the local area. Availing themselves of technical assistance is also an opportunity for the local authorities and implementing bodies of the SAI to look at themselves with an "external" eye and thus also to carry out a self-assessment — an indispensable process for strengthening, in a forward-looking perspective, the programming of services and activities; monitoring of the reception services and activities carried out, above all through visits to the individual SAI facilities. The monitoring activities — like the assistance activities — are to be regarded as being in support of the work conducted in the local areas by the local authorities, by their implementing bodies, and by the operators of the System. The identification of any critical issues or problems is not aimed at putting the bodies in default, but rather at pursuing a higher objective, namely the continuous alignment — from year to year — with the SAI Guidelines and with the standards set out therein. Likewise, the identification of positive practices, experiences and experimentations aims to make them a shared asset of the entire reception Network and thus to contribute to a further raising of the quality of the services. Moreover, thanks to a complex work of data extraction and processing (from the SAI Database itself, as well as from the annual reports produced by the individual local authorities), a SAI Report is also published each year, recounting the results achieved by the entire reception Network; training and updating of the SAI operators. The Central Service works so that the experiences of the local areas become a shared asset and the services offered guarantee quality standards. The training meetings (both in the classroom and through webinars) are an opportunity to foster the perception of being part of a national Network and the awareness that the actions conducted in the individual local areas are not detached from what is carried out in different areas. During the moments of training and updating, attention is focused on the SAI Guidelines, prospects are brought into focus, the margins for strengthening the measures are acknowledged, and a shared asset of the SAI is exchanged — one made up of objectives, of quality standards to aim for, of methodologies and also of approach and lexicon.
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		5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? It is important to point out that the monitoring provided for by the ministerial decree governing the SAI (the annual report and the periodic monitoring sheet extracted from the SAI Database, as well as the on-site visits by the Central Service) is a general form of monitoring of the integrated reception services and activities as a whole, and does not provide for indicators specifically dedicated to measuring the impact of the individual neighbourhood initiatives or the perception of local residents. There does not yet exist, therefore, at national level, a specific set of quantitative indicators for neighbourhood initiatives. That said, from the work of collecting, analysing and systematising the local experiences carried out by the Central Service (which also feeds into the annual SAI Report and into the operational Manual itself), certain recurring results attributable to these activities emerge: the strengthening of local networks and of collaborative relationships with local public and private services (schools, employment services, third sector, sports associations, etc.), often formalised through memoranda of understanding, conventions and programme agreements; a greater awareness, on the part of the citizenry, of the reception project and of the persons accommodated, with a reduction in prejudices and stereotypes, fostered by public events, meetings in schools and cultural, sporting and gastronomic events open to the local population; a greater visibility and legitimisation of the SAI projects among the holding local authorities, which come to be perceived as part of local welfare rather than as services running parallel to, or extraneous to, the local area; positive effects on the social inclusion pathways of the individual beneficiaries, through direct involvement in workshops, self-organised events and initiatives for the care of common goods. Such outcomes are, however, recorded in a predominantly qualitative and narrative manner (good practices, experiences, materials produced by the local projects), rather than through standardised indicators of impact on the perception of the host community.
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			6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? /
 EMN NCP Latvia		Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/a 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). N/a 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment

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			methods used). N/a 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/a 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/a
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. NO. The national legal framework does not require reception centers to organize initiatives aimed at fostering interaction with local communities. However, the Reception Conditions Standard, approved by an order of the Director of the Reception and Integration Agency, provides that activities involving members of the local community may be used as an early integration measure for applicants for international protection. In practice, the Agency organizes such activities on its own initiative, in line with good practice.

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		2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Although the answer to Q.1 is "NO", the Agency organizes a range of activities on its own initiative to foster interaction between reception center residents and local communities. The Agency regularly organizes open days at its reception centers, during which visitors are introduced to the centers' work. These events often also feature musical performances by students from local schools. Each year, the Agency organizes World Refugee Day celebrations at different reception centers, inviting representatives of local authorities, public institutions, and local communities. These events provide opportunities for members of the local community and reception center residents to interact in an informal setting, develop mutual understanding, and promote intercultural dialogue. The Agency also holds meetings with local authorities to present its mandate, activities, and services and to strengthen cooperation. Information on key community initiatives and events is shared through the Agency's website and social media channels to raise public awareness of the reception centers' activities, increase their visibility, and encourage dialogue with local communities. Community-building camps bring together foreign nationals accommodated in reception centers and representatives of local institutions from neighboring municipalities. These events promote interaction and mutual understanding and may include workshops and lectures on cultural awareness and intercultural sensitivity. The Agency has signed cooperation agreements with five non-governmental organizations, which support the provision of assistance and the organization of activities at reception centers. These activities include art workshops, sports sessions, and other initiatives aimed at
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		strengthening community engagement. For example, the Vilnius Reception Center has concluded a cooperation agreement with a local school, allowing students to use the center's basketball hall according to an agreed schedule. As a significant proportion of residents at the Pabradė Reception Center are Muslim, the center enables them to practice their religion and maintain their religious traditions. Important religious holidays are observed with the involvement of various community-based and religious organisations. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NO. No staff members are dedicated exclusively to these tasks. Responsibility for coordinating individual initiatives is assigned to Agency staff according to their respective roles and areas of competence. For example, social workers organize open days, while advisers coordinate World Refugee Day events, cooperation agreements, and partnership initiatives. As these tasks form part of the staff members' broader responsibilities, no separate staffing level or full-time equivalent is assigned to them. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). NO. The impact of neighborhood activities is not formally monitored or evaluated, and no specific evaluation indicators or assessment methods have been established.
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			5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Although no formal mechanism is in place to assess relations with the local community, the Agency continuously monitors cooperation with local residents and institutions, identifies emerging challenges, and responds promptly to potential disagreements. Where difficulties arise in cooperation or communication, meetings are organised with the relevant stakeholders to discuss the situation and identify solutions acceptable to all parties.
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. NO. Luxembourg does not have an equivalent provision requiring reception centres to organise neighbourhood activities or providing dedicated funding for such activities. Instead, this approach is reflected in policy guidance and good practice. The NRO (National Reception Office)'s guidance states: "Occupants of the accommodation structures may move freely within and outside the structures. Children attend school, either on the accommodation site or in a local school. Adults carry out their administrative procedures and attend language courses or take part in

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		other activities organised on-site or externally. It is important to offer activities that do not take place exclusively within the structures, and to create opportunities for applicants for international protection (AIP) to meet the local population in order to support their integration." (Le gouvernement luxembourgeois, Office national de l'accueil, Tout savoir sur l'accueil des demandeurs et bénéficiaires de protection internationale (DPI/BPI) dans les communes, p. 14). Wherever possible, the NRO's social and educational teams actively encourage applicants to take part in local and community activities, such as neighbourhood festivals, gatherings with local residents and various intercultural events. In addition, when the NRO opens a new reception structure, it organises information meetings in the host commune, at the request of the communal authorities and in cooperation with the relevant ministerial partners and the managers of the reception structure. Open days may also be organised before a new structure becomes operational, allowing residents of neighboring communes to visit the premises and engage directly with the NRO staff, who are available to address their questions and concerns. (Le gouvernement luxembourgeois, Office national de l'accueil, Tout savoir sur l'accueil des demandeurs et bénéficiaires de protection internationale (DPI/BPI) dans les communes, p. 13). 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) See answer to Q.1. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time
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			equivalents). N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/A.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain.

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		NO. There are no national laws or regulations that require or encourage reception centres to organise such activities. However, together with municipalities, the Dutch agency responsible for the reception of asylum seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers, COA) aims to contribute to a positive image about reception centres. Moreover, COA tries to improve the connection between the neighbourhood and the reception centres.[1] In order to do this, COA has national programmes that are organised by the different reception centres throughout the country. These are: Open asylum centre day:[2] On this day, more than 180 reception centres open their doors for local residents, partner organisations and other interested parties. Visitors are welcome to ask questions to staff, meet residents and explore the facility. The day is intended to foster greater connection between the reception centres and the local community. Participation Desks (Meedoenbalie's):[3] These are aimed at integrating residents into Dutch society by enabling them to take part in activities, voluntary work or work experience programmes – either at the asylum seekers' centre or elsewhere. In doing so, these Participation Desks also foster closer ties between residents of the asylum seekers' centre and the local community. Municipality Council members' days (Raadsledendagen):[4] The COA also organises special council members' days. These are meetings at which municipality council members are invited to visit reception centres. This was already taking place locally at some centres, but starting this year, it has been organised nationally. Local volunteering:[5] Moreover, COA works with over 2.000 volunteers from the direct surroundings of the centres. The involvement of volunteers fosters strong links with the local community. The national language method "Basaal Nederlands" relies on the help of volunteers. COA has a national coordinator for the volunteers as well as standardised volunteering policy. The individual supervision is done by a professional. At the national level, there is a legal framework that requires the involvement of stakeholders in the process of opening reception centres.[6] However, a mandate aimed at interaction with the local community once a reception centre is operational, is non-existent.
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		There are initiatives focussing on integration with the local community, but they are primarily organised locally, involving other parties alongside COA. An example is "Plan Einstein" at the reception centres in Utrecht. This initiative facilitates residents of the reception centre and residents from the surrounding neighbourhoods to take courses, participate in training programs and organise activities together.[7] ^ COA, het AZC van morgen [the reception centre of tomorrow], last accessed 14 July 2026. ^ COA, Open AZC dag [Open asylum centre day], last accessed 16 July 2026. ^ COA, Meedoenbalie's [participation desks], last accessed 16 July 2026. ^ Information provision by COA. ^ Information provision by COA. ^ Participatiebeleid Omgevingswet ^ Plan Einstein, Onze filosofie Plan Einstein, last accessed 16 July 2026. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/A. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time
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			equivalents). N/A. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? The opening, re-opening or closing of reception centres happens in consultation with the municipalities.[1] After the municipalities have agreed, an agreement is drawn up regarding topics such as the number of available spaces and the duration for which the centre will be used.[2] By the Participation section in the Environment and Planning Act,[3] municipalities have to include residents living nearby as well as stakeholders in the process of deciding on and setting up the reception centres, for example through information evenings and focus groups. ^
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			COA, Capacity, last accessed 14 July 2026. ^ COA, For municipalities: opening a reception centre, last accessed 16 July 2026. ^ Participatiebeleid Omgevingswet
	 EMN NCP Poland	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. The current procedure for opening a new centre for foreign nationals, drawn up on the basis of applicable legislation and the experience of staff at the Office for Foreigners, provides for a series of information and consultation activities to be undertaken before the centre begins operations. Firstly, meetings are organised with local authorities and representatives of the local community. In addition, meetings are held with the authorities of schools operating within the relevant district or municipality, representatives of education departments, teachers and representatives of parents' councils. The aim of these meetings is to provide information regarding the planned opening of the centre, to discuss issues relating to the education of foreign children and to address the questions and concerns of the local community. Before the centre begins operations, meetings are also organised with representatives of the Police and the Border Guard. During these meetings, the centre is presented, its operating principles are discussed, and issues relating to ensuring the safety of the centre's residents and the local community are addressed. The meetings also serve to establish principles of cooperation between all the institutions involved. At a later stage of the centre's operation, meetings continue to be held with representatives of local authorities, schools, the Police and the Border Guard. These serve to facilitate the ongoing exchange of information, discuss emerging

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		challenges and coordinate activities relating to the centre's operation and the stay of the foreign nationals housed there. In the case of centres selected following a public procurement procedure for the provision of accommodation and catering services, the Contractor is obliged to inform the relevant local authorities (the commune head, mayor or city mayor) of its intention to use the facility in question as a centre for foreign nationals. In addition, subject to authorisation, the centres receive delegations from institutions and organisations interested in the operation of centres for foreign nationals in Poland. During such visits, the centres' operating principles are explained. One of the missions of the Office for Foreigners is to raise awareness of migration issues. As part of this mission, the Office organised so-called 'open days' at centres for foreigners. These events were open to anyone interested and provided an opportunity to visit the centre, learn about how it operates, and discover the culture and traditions of the people staying there. The aim of this initiative was to raise awareness amongst members of local communities about the issue of refugees in Poland, to increase knowledge about the activities of centres for foreign nationals, and to create a space for direct contact, dialogue and mutual understanding between local residents and foreign nationals. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) "Open-days" (see Q.1) - presentation of the centre, Information sessions, information materials.
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			3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NO. The tasks are assigned to individuals selected by their line managers from among the available staff. Consideration may also be given to engage an external organisation to provide professional assistance in planning and, where appropriate, carrying out information and promotional activities relating to the planned opening of the centre. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). NO 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? The relationships between members of the local community and those staying at the centres are being monitored, with particular attention paid to the occurrence of conflicts, how people
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			respond to them, and the methods used to resolve them.
	EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. There is no explicit provision that requires or encourages centers to organize such activities. However, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration every year implements the "Programme of Incentives for the Implementation of Measures and Activities Necessary to Strengthen Tolerance towards Migrants and the Capacities of Local Self-Government Units in the Republic of Serbia on whose Territories Migrants Reside." Through this program, activities that include joint initiatives between beneficiaries of the centers and the local population are supported. Additionally, through various grant schemes implemented by the Commissariat together with different international partners (IOM, UNHCR, GIZ, etc.), non-governmental organisations that carry out such activities are funded. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) The main initiatives can be categorized into several thematic areas: Cultural and Social Exchange: Organising cultural and artistic events, including folklore presentations, traditional handicraft exhibitions, and highly successful culinary events showcasing cuisines from the migrants' countries of origin. Sports and Recreation: Conducting various joint sports activities and friendly tournaments

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		between centre residents and the local community. Environmental Initiatives: Implementing joint community projects aimed at environmental improvement, public space clean-ups, and ecological awareness. Educational and Child Inclusion: Prioritising the integration of children through targeted school programs. Schools enrolling migrant pupils implement diverse activities supported by the Ministry of Education to foster an inclusive, welcoming educational environment. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NO. There is no dedicated staff exclusively assigned to these tasks, as these responsibilities are instead integrated into existing roles across different levels of centre management. The manager of each reception centre is directly responsible for communication and cooperation with the local community, meaning all joint field activities are coordinated directly with them. At the central level, the Head of the Department for the Coordination and Support of Asylum Centres at the Commissariat's headquarters ensures that the necessary conditions for implementing these initiatives are met and that resources are distributed evenly. Furthermore, in centres hosting school-aged children, staff specifically tasked with child education and welfare handle the organization and coordination of these inclusion activities within local schools. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment
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			methods used). NO. There is no established standardized system for monitoring and evaluation of these activities. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? The key sources of data for assessing local residents' perceptions are the activity reports submitted by local self-governments, reception centres, and non-governmental organizations. In addition to these formal reports, specific attention is paid to tracking the level of ongoing interaction with the local community, which serves as an indirect indicator of the success and acceptance of these activities.
	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. The Slovak Republic does not have a national policy or legislative framework that explicitly requires reception centres to organise initiatives aimed at fostering interactions with the local

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		community. In practice, reception centres may cooperate with schools, NGOs and local communities on an ad-hoc basis. Applicants for international protection may participate in cultural, educational or community activities organised by these external partners. However, such initiatives are not implemented under a national framework and depend on the capacity and initiative of individual reception centres and their local partners. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) NA 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NA 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). NA
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			5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? NA 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? NA
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. There is no specific legal provision that would require or encourage cooperation between reception centres and local authorities. Responsibility and competence regarding the regulation and management of accommodation capacities for applicants for international protection lies entirely at the national level. Notwithstanding the above, Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants, which is responsible for the accommodation and care of applicants for international protection, cooperates with the local level, i.e. municipalities, in terms of informing and providing and exchanging up-to-date and relevant information. Dialogue is maintained both with the leadership of local communities (mayors) and with the surrounding population, when necessary. Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants also cooperates with non-governmental organizations by enabling them to implement various programs and activities in

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		the accommodation facilities, or by selecting, through public tenders, contractors and non-governmental organizations that implement various programs and activities that represent an upgrade of the basic standard and services offered to applicants for international protection. These include programs and activities that strengthen mutual cooperation or promote intercultural dialogue, including with the general public. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) N/A 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). N/A 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). N/A 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring?
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			N/A 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? Responses from the local community are obtained through the office's contacts with representatives of the local community where the accommodation facilities are located.
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. YES, indirectly. Although Royal Decree 220/2022 of 29 March, approving the Regulation governing the reception system for applicants for international protection, does not impose a specific obligation on reception centres to organise particular activities aimed at interaction with the local community, the reception system is designed to promote the social inclusion and autonomy of applicants for international protection. In this context, the Regulation encourages cooperation with other public authorities and local stakeholders to ensure the effectiveness and coherence of reception and inclusion policies. In addition, reception pathways include measures intended to facilitate social integration, such as language learning, social orientation and access to community resources. Therefore, participation in activities involving the local community, such as volunteering initiatives, guided visits or cultural exchange activities, may be regarded as a good practice consistent with the objectives of the reception system, even though it is not established as a specific legal obligation.

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		2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Within the International Protection Reception System, numerous activities are carried out with the aim of fostering coexistence, strengthening social cohesion and promoting the integration of accommodated persons into the communities where reception facilities are located. In a cross-cutting manner, all activities within the system seek to facilitate participation in community life and encourage positive relationships with the local population. Among the most prominent initiatives are open days, organised periodically in reception centres with the aim of bringing these facilities closer to the public, raising awareness of their activities and increasing understanding of the situation of refugees and beneficiaries of international or temporary protection. These activities help to reduce possible fears or uncertainties and promote better mutual understanding between accommodated persons and local residents. To this end, neighbourhood associations, residents' communities, civil society organisations, institutional representatives and other relevant local stakeholders are regularly invited to participate. In addition, community-based activities are carried out to encourage the active participation of accommodated persons in the social life of the municipalities and neighbourhoods where they reside. These initiatives include cooperation with local associations, third-sector organisations, educational institutions, universities and other community resources, with the aim of facilitating the creation of social networks and strengthening a sense of belonging to the community. Leisure, sports and cultural activities also constitute an important element of the integration process. Through participation in sports clubs, local events, recreational activities, popular celebrations and other community initiatives, everyday interaction between accommodated persons and the local population is encouraged. Likewise, intercultural activities are organised
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		to promote knowledge of the culture, values and customs of the host society, while also creating opportunities for cultural exchange and mutual enrichment. Specific actions are also promoted in the educational and academic field through cooperation with universities, educational institutions and training providers, including talks, awareness-raising activities, volunteering programmes, community-building activities and other initiatives that foster contact between accommodated persons and the educational community. Furthermore, the system promotes the mainstream use of public services and community resources, facilitating access to healthcare, educational, social, cultural and sports services available in the local area. Participation in these shared resources constitutes an essential element of integration and of building links with the local community. In addition, many activities aim to facilitate access to housing and employment, promoting contacts with companies, partner organisations, public administrations and other local stakeholders that may contribute to the social and labour market inclusion of accommodated persons. Neighbourhood activities developed within the Reception System are not limited to isolated actions but form part of a comprehensive community integration strategy based on the active participation of beneficiaries in the social, cultural, educational, healthcare, sporting and labour-related life of the communities in which they reside. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). NO In the International Protection Reception System, neighbourhood activities, community
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		participation and engagement with the local environment form part of the integration process of accommodated persons. Therefore, in most reception facilities these functions are not carried out by a specific team, but are integrated into the regular activities undertaken by the professionals working within the system. These activities are usually promoted and coordinated by social integration workers, with the support of the rest of the multidisciplinary team (social work, mediation, employment guidance, educational staff and other professionals), as part of intervention and social integration pathways. However, in those organisations that manage a large number of reception places, there may be staff members or coordination roles that assume responsibility more specifically for the planning and monitoring of these activities. 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). Although the specific mechanisms may vary between organisations, in general the entities managing facilities within the Reception System carry out periodic monitoring of the community and neighbourhood activities they implement. These activities are usually integrated into the planning, monitoring and evaluation systems of reception and integration programmes. Monitoring is carried out through the definition of both quantitative and qualitative indicators, which make it possible to assess the level of participation in the activities, the relationship with the local community and the results achieved in terms of integration and coexistence. Evaluation is generally conducted through periodic monitoring reports, activity reports,
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		participation records, satisfaction questionnaires and coordination meetings of professional teams. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? The monitoring carried out by organisations managing facilities within the Reception System generally shows that these types of activities have a positive impact both on the integration process of accommodated persons and on their relationship with the local community. The main conclusion is that maintaining continuous contact with the local community facilitates more effective integration and promotes the autonomy of individuals once they leave the reception system. Participation in community, cultural, educational, sports and awareness-raising activities helps to expand social and support networks, improve knowledge of the local environment and create opportunities for interaction with the local population. It is also observed that individuals who actively participate in these initiatives tend to have more tools to function independently within the community, which has a positive effect on key aspects of their integration process, such as access to housing, education and training, employment, and the regular use of public services. Furthermore, the results indicate that establishing links with local organisations, businesses, associations and other community resources can subsequently facilitate access to employment, housing and informal support networks. These elements are particularly relevant during the final stage of the reception pathway and in the transition towards an independent life.
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		6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? If there is no formal and uniform system for evaluating local residents' perceptions across all facilities, experience nevertheless allows some general trends to be identified. In certain areas, particularly when the opening of a new reception facility is announced, doubts, uncertainty or reluctance may initially arise among part of the local population. These reactions are usually linked to a lack of knowledge about the functioning of the centres or about the profile of the persons who will be accommodated there. However, experience shows that, as the facility begins operating and information, awareness-raising and community participation activities are implemented, these perceptions tend to evolve positively. Direct knowledge of the reality of the centre and of the accommodated persons generally contributes to reducing initial concerns and promoting a greater normalisation of coexistence. For this reason, actions aimed at strengthening relationships with the local community are of particular importance, as they create opportunities for direct contact that foster mutual understanding and trust. It is also observed that the greater the participation of accommodated persons in the everyday life of the community, through access to educational, healthcare, cultural, sports or employment-related resources, the easier their integration becomes and the more natural their presence is perceived by the local community.
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	 EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. Yes, according to decree (2016:1363) on the county administrative boards' responsibility regarding measures for asylum seekers and certain newly arrived immigrants, reception centres are encouraged to cooperate with civil society organizations in organizing activities for applicants. The responsibilities are shared between different actors. Country Administrative Boards are responsible for allocating funding and deciding which organizations receive financial support. The organizations are responsible for designing and delivering activities for specific target groups, while the Swedish migration Agency coordinates between the Country Administrative Board, the funded organizations and the residents at the reception centres. However, the scope of the current decree (2016:1363) does not include activities for children or for persons in the return process. To address these needs, other organizations provide complementary activities outside the framework of the decree, sometimes with funding from sources such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). Furthermore, under the current Reception Act, and as further reflected in chapter 5 of the new Reception Act, which will enter into force in October 2026, reception centres are able to organise activities for residents in centres. These activities are divided into two categories. The first category consists of mandatory information sessions covering Swedish society, human rights, applicable legislation and regulations, and the asylum procedure. The second category consists of voluntary activities aimed at encouraging participation in the daily life of the reception centre, such as gardening and other meaningful activities. The activities in the second category are often organised in cooperation with local communities and civil society organisations
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		In addition, the Swedish Government has assigned the Swedish Migration Agency a government mandate to reform the national reception system. One objective of this reform is to strengthen cooperation with local communities and civil society organizations in order to increase the availability of activities at reception centres. To support the implementation of this objective, the Agency has established an internal coordination structure consisting of three levels: local, regional and national coordinators. At the local level, coordinators serve as the primary point of contact for external stakeholders and are responsible for promoting and facilitating neighborhood initiatives and other community-based activities for residents. Regional and national coordinators support the local coordinators and are responsible for developing and maintaining cooperation with stakeholders at the regional and national levels. The national coordinator also has overall responsibility for the strategic development of neighborhood initiatives and for ensuring a coherent and coordinated approach across the country. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) Reception centres in Sweden have long organized activities aimed at promoting social cohesion, facilitating participation in community life, and supporting applicants' understanding of Swedish society. Such activities have been available both within the previous accommodation-based reception system and are now being further developed within the reception centre model. The activities include information sessions delivered in cooperation with external stakeholders, such as municipalities, the Police Authority, healthcare providers, civil society organizations, LGBTQI organizations, child right organizations, and other local actors. Activities also promote health and well-being and may include educational, social, emotional and psychosocial support, as well as tailored initiatives for children and other groups with specific needs.
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		To strengthen local cooperation and ensure a coordinated approach, the Swedish Migration Agency has signed memorandum of understanding with the municipalities, County Administrative Boards and regions in all locations where reception centres have been established. These agreements provide a framework for collaboration and support the joint planning and implementation of neighborhood activities that contribute to social cohesion and community engagement. As part of the ongoing reform of the reception system, Sweden is now placing greater emphasis on ensuring that residents across all reception centres have access to a common baseline of neighborhood activities. This baseline is currently being developed through the coordination structure, with the aim of creating a more consistent and coordinated offer while maintaining the flexibility to adapt activities to local needs and partnerships. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). Since April 2026, coordinators have been assigned to every reception centre to coordinate activities and other initiatives for residents, monitor and evaluate ongoing work, and develop a portfolio of activities that meets the needs of the target group. The coordinator position is currently not a full-time equivalent (FTE), as this is not considered necessary at this stage. The local coordinators are supported through an internal coordination structure consisting of regional and national coordinators, as well as national guidelines and manuals.
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		4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). Sweden monitors and evaluates neighborhood activities and collaboration at the local level. Many reception facilities have established local methods for follow-up and evaluation, often developed together with municipalities, civil society organizations, and other local stakeholders. As a result, the scope and maturity of monitoring practices vary depending on how long the local activities and partnerships have been established. To ensure more consistent and comparable results across the country, Sweden is currently developing a national methodology for monitoring and evaluating activities and collaboration. The aim is to establish a common framework with shared indicators and assessment methods that can generate reliable regional and national results, while still allowing for local adaptation where appropriate. This will strengthen the evidence base for assessing outcomes and support continuous improvement of the activities. At present, this work is still in its early stages. During the autumn, Sweden will begin developing a national baseline package of activities together with common tools and indicators for monitoring and evaluation. This will provide a more systematic and harmonized approach to assessing both implementation and outcomes across the country. 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? At the local level, monitoring and evaluation indicate that activities generally contribute to strengthened cooperation between reception centres, municipalities, civil society organizations and other local stakeholders. Experiences from established reception facilities also suggest
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			that well-functioning partnerships and a broad range of activities can promote participation, social inclusion and positive relations with the local community. However, as monitoring and evaluation are currently carried out using local developed methods, Sweden does not yet have a harmonized national framework that allows for comparable results or national conclusions regarding outcomes. As described under Q.4, Sweden will begin developing a common national methodology during the autumn, including shared indicators and monitoring tools. This will enable more systematic follow-up and provide a stronger evidence base for assessing outcomes at both regional and national level. 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? N/A
	EMN NCP Ukraine	Yes	1. Does your national framework (e.g. policy, legislation, etc.) require or encourage reception centres to organise initiatives to foster interaction with the local community once they are operational? (e.g. volunteering, guided tours, cultural exchanges). YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain. No. 2. If you answer YES to Q.1, regarding the organization of neighborhood activities, what are the main activities organised (e.g.: guided tours, newsletters, etc.) -

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		3. If you answer YES to Q.1, are dedicated staff assigned to these tasks? YES/NO. If yes, please provide information on their main responsibilities and staffing levels (e.g. full-time equivalents). - 4. If you answer YES to Q.1, is the impact of neighbourhood activities monitored or evaluated? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please describe how this is done (e.g. indicators, assessment methods used). - 5. If you answer YES to Q.4, what key results or outcomes have been established based on this monitoring? - 6. If you answer NO to Q.4, how do you assess local residents' perceptions of reception centres? -
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