



Ad-Hoc Query on Resettlement Programmes (2)

Launched by UK EMN NCP on 28/10/2015

Reply requested by 25/11/2015

Responses from Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Croatia, Norway (21 in Total)

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Background information

Members States, including the UK, are expanding refugee resettlement activities. The UK would like to build on and update certain aspects of the DG document on internal policies (attached), which compared resettlement practices across Member States on UNHCR quota refugees. We hope to assemble examples of best practice in order to inform guidelines for future Syrian resettlement activities.

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Questions

1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?
2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?
3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?

Type of support	Provision for quota refugees
Housing	
Health (Psychological and Physical)	
Education and training	
Employment support	
Language	
Cultural	.

4. For how long after arrival is this support provided?
5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker)
6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?

We would be very grateful for a response by 25th November 2015

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2. Responses¹

		Wider Dissemination ?²	
	Austria	Yes	
	Belgium	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>The size of the Belgian Resettlement quota is decided by the Government (State Secretary for Asylum and Migration). The Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), the determining authority in Belgium and the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (FEDASIL) make a proposal on the allocation of the quota based on the UNHCR projected global resettlement needs, the EU priorities in the Union Resettlement Programme and EU Resettlement Scheme and national considerations.</p> <p>The final decision belongs to the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration. To optimize the national strategic use, coherence with the Belgian Foreign Affairs and Development cooperation policy is sought. The timing of the decision process follows the UNHCR (needs), European (thematic and geographic priorities and ERF/AMIF pledging exercises) and Belgian cycles (budget).</p> <p>As there is no legislation on resettlement, there are also no legal selection criteria. Belgium only accepts refugees who meet the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol refugee definition for resettlement and only cases submitted by UNHCR are considered. Regarding submission categories, Belgium accepts all categories except the “Medical Needs” category. Belgium does not use integration criteria. We do take into account the capacity of the integration services. For 2015, for example, Belgium did not accept unaccompanied minors or families larger than 6 persons. Cases with serious medical issues are assessed on a case-by-case basis. In accordance with the principle of family</p>

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."

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unity, resettlement is, as a rule, offered to all core family members (spouses and minor children) in a case.

2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?

We provide for information on resettlement to Belgium, in writing (translation). We organize, where possible, cultural orientation missions (3 days per group). Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) staff is making this CO training. IOM supports with the logistics.

3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?

Type of support	Provision for quota refugees
Housing	<p>1. The initial reception phase is ensured by Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers): the refugees are hosted in a federal reception centre for a duration of 3 to 6 weeks. The objectives of this transitional period include: identification of special needs, dealing with administrative steps (opening of social rights), provision of basis integration courses, and liaison with integration actors.</p> <p>2. The provision of adequate housing and social support for a duration of minimum 12 months is delegated to voluntary Public Centres for Social Welfare (PCSW) which are competent at the municipality level. An agreement is signed between the voluntary PCSW and Fedasil. In 2013 and 2014, 30 voluntary PCSW have been selected to provide housing and intensive social support to the resettled refugees. Two NGOs (Caritas and Convivial) also follow resettled refugees.</p> <p>In 2015, Belgium will resettle more than 300 resettled refugees. Fedasil will work together with voluntary PCSW and will also</p>

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				use the classical reception model. In all the cases, resettled refugees will be followed up with the two partner NGOs.
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	Health assistance for resettled refugees is part of the mainstream services.
			Education and training	Education and training for resettled refugees are part of mainstream services.
			Employment support	Employment support is provided to resettled refugees according to the specific programmes for newcomers (regional competence) and mainstream services.
			Language	Language courses are offered to resettled refugees according to the specific programmes for newcomers (regional competence).
			Cultural	Two NGOs subsidised by Fedasil (Caritas and Convivial) assist the Public Centers for Social Welfare by bringing additional support to the refugees' integration process for a period of up to 24 months depending on the specific needs of each refugee. Resettled refugees are referred to existing specific services such as the civic integration programme in Flanders, the literacy and language training structures in Wallonia, the regional employment agencies, vocational training organizations, psychological counselling services, etc.
			4. For how long after arrival is this support provided?	
				12 months (up to 24 months for the most vulnerable, by the NGOs)
			5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings,	

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			<p>helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker)</p> <p>Belgium started its structural resettlement programme quite recently and didn't evaluate the programme over a longer period of time (integration prospects). Based on our experience, key aspects are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information before departure (informed resettlement decision and expectations management) - Reception for a limited period of time to settle administrative matters, make a vulnerability assessment and liaise with all involved partners, including the local centres and NGOs - Cooperation with PSCW and anticipated housing offer (in private housing) - Follow-up up to 24 months for the most vulnerable - Referent caseworkers (tandem between PSCW and NGOs) <p>6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differences in programmes for newcomers in the different regions: not a barrier but a challenge. - Increased reception trends in 2015 - Finding enough voluntary PSCW for an upscaled programme (up to 550 in 2016) <p>Coordination between resettlement chain partners is good and smooth but rather time-consuming.</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulgarian preferences are to resettle from Turkey Syrian applicants for international protection. 2. Bulgarian authorities would provide support for quota refugees pre-departure related with social and cultural orientation. 3. In 2016-2017 Bulgarian authorities would provide integration support for quota refugees post-arrival in the following areas: housing, health (psychological and physical), education and training, employment support, language, cultural. 4. The above mentioned support would be provided for one year time period.
	Cyprus	Yes	

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	<p>Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basically, the Czech Republic while selecting refugees prefers smaller, complete and young families with children. The criteria do not include religious affiliation or health conditions. 2. Pre-departure support mainly consists of an informative seminar which is realized in cooperation with NGOs. During this daylong seminar refugees are familiarized with the daily life in the Czech Republic. There are informed about standards of living, health and education etc. Pre-departure activities also include cooperation with representative offices in the sphere of visa issuance. The CR is also responsible for arranging transport to the country. For the facilitation of related activities the Czech republic has its own liaison officer in place that is situated in Jordan. 3. Table below: <table border="1" data-bbox="752 823 1921 1412"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="752 823 1048 863">Type of support</th> <th data-bbox="1048 823 1921 863">Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="752 863 1048 1412">Housing</td> <td data-bbox="1048 863 1921 1412">After their arrival, quota refugees are treated the same way as regular refugees. At the beginning they are placed in the reception centre for approximately 1-2 weeks. During this period they are registered and their health is examined. After this initial phase they are placed in the residential centre where they stay during the time when the asylum procedure is in progress. Regarding quota refugees, the asylum procedure should be shorter (as already recognized by UNHCR). After this phase, refugees can participate in the State Integration Programme. Participants then can be provided with temporary accommodation within the integration asylum centre where they can stay for up to 18 months. In this centre they are primarily taught Czech language (the course is free of charge) and they are helped to acquire living of their own and also employment. In the final stage they are placed in the individual municipality where they should get</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	After their arrival, quota refugees are treated the same way as regular refugees. At the beginning they are placed in the reception centre for approximately 1-2 weeks. During this period they are registered and their health is examined. After this initial phase they are placed in the residential centre where they stay during the time when the asylum procedure is in progress. Regarding quota refugees, the asylum procedure should be shorter (as already recognized by UNHCR). After this phase, refugees can participate in the State Integration Programme. Participants then can be provided with temporary accommodation within the integration asylum centre where they can stay for up to 18 months. In this centre they are primarily taught Czech language (the course is free of charge) and they are helped to acquire living of their own and also employment. In the final stage they are placed in the individual municipality where they should get
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				<p>residence.</p> <p>Regarding labour market, welfare, health and education, the rights and obligations of persons granted international protection are identical as those of Czech citizens.</p>	
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	<p>As asylum seekers they are provided with free health care through the obligatory health insurance. This insurance is covered by the State.</p> <p>As recognised refugees, i.e. after being granted asylum, their rights and obligations are the same as those of the Czech citizens. That means that they are obliged to cover the insurance by themselves and if they cannot afford it, the State will support them.</p>	
			Education and training	<p>Also in this sphere the same conditions apply to them as to Czech citizens. Moreover, they are provided with support from the State Integration Programme. That means that they are provided with free and obligatory education (concerning minors). Schooling is compulsory already for applicants for asylum while they are in the residential centre. Adults are provided with requalification trainings.</p> <p>Free Czech courses are also provided.</p>	
			Employment support	<p>Recognized refugees have the same rights and obligations as Czech citizens plus they are provided with support from the State Integration Programme.</p> <p>Recognized refugees are perceived as a vulnerable target group.</p>	

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				<p>They are provided with special care for the purposes of arrangement of employment – offered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and its Labour Offices. Currently the unemployment rate of the Czech Republic is one of the lowest within the EU – around 6 %. Thus, especially in the sphere of industry and manufacturing there is a high demand for labour force – also concerning foreigners.</p>
			Language	<p>Recognized refugees are offered intensive language courses through the State Integration Programme. The course consists of 400 hours of Czech language.</p>
			Cultural	<p>They are provided with intercultural courses through the State Integration Programme. These courses are focused on three areas – Czech language, labour market and accommodation. The knowledge of the language is the priority. The basic orientation in the Czech life is offered by the Refugee Facilities Administration and by NGOs. Recognized refugees are also provided with social and legal counselling if needed.</p>
			<p>4. This is based on individual needs.</p> <p>5. Factors for successful integration include the knowledge of Czech language, an early entry to the labour market, improving qualification, education of children, creating social relations with Czech citizens and for example their allocation across the whole territory of the Czech Republic which would prevent their potential isolation.</p> <p>6. Contrary to that, key barriers may include their isolation, not sufficient knowledge of Czech language, long-term welfare dependency etc.</p>	

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	Denmark	Yes									
	Estonia	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees? Up to now Estonia has not resettled any quota refugees, but negotiations are underway with UNHCR to start resettling quota refugees. Estonia would prefer to take full families (parents with their minor children), single parent families, unaccompanied minors, orphans. Refugees need to give their consent to be resettled to Estonia.</p> <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? At this stage there is no information available about the pre-departure support provided to refugees. It is being elaborated in upcoming months.</p> <p>3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>Accommodation has been selected before refugees arrive to Estonia. Accommodation costs are covered up to 2 years. Refugees also receive financial support for furnishing. Support persons provide support in household management tasks.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td>Health insurance is provided on the same grounds as to Estonian permanent residents. Support persons help refugees to register for doctor's appointments. A primary health check is performed after arriving to Estonia.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and training</td> <td>The support person and the official from the local government where the refugee is living are helping refugees with organizational issues concerning schools and kindergarten. First the individual needs of minor refugees are assessed and then an individual curriculum will be composed. Basic education or studying until 17 years old is compulsory in Estonia and has to be provided by the state.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Accommodation has been selected before refugees arrive to Estonia. Accommodation costs are covered up to 2 years. Refugees also receive financial support for furnishing. Support persons provide support in household management tasks.	Health (Psychological and Physical)	Health insurance is provided on the same grounds as to Estonian permanent residents. Support persons help refugees to register for doctor's appointments. A primary health check is performed after arriving to Estonia.	Education and training	The support person and the official from the local government where the refugee is living are helping refugees with organizational issues concerning schools and kindergarten. First the individual needs of minor refugees are assessed and then an individual curriculum will be composed. Basic education or studying until 17 years old is compulsory in Estonia and has to be provided by the state.
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			<p>4. For how long after arrival is this support provided? Accommodation is funded for up to 2 years after arrival. Language courses and translation services are provided for up to 2 years after receiving the residence permit. Support persons services are provided for up to 1 year which can be prolonged depending on the needs of the refugee.</p> <p>5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated</p>						

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			<p>caseworker) Estonia does not have any previous experience in quota refugee integration.</p> <p>6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? Estonia does not have any previous experience in quota refugee integration.</p>
+	Finland	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>Aliens Act Section 92</p> <p>The grounds for issuing a residence permit under the refugee quota are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The alien is in need of international protection with regard to his or her native country. 2) The alien is in need of resettlement from the first country of asylum. 3) The requirements for admitting and integrating the alien into Finland have been assessed. 4) There are no obstacles under section 36 to issuing a residence permit. <p>Aliens Act Section 36</p> <p><i>General requirements for issuing residence permits</i></p> <p>(1) A residence permit may be refused if the alien is considered a danger to public order, security or health or to Finland's international relations. Or if the entry to the country and transit shall be prohibited according to the binding international obligations or the Council's decision that has been given according to the Treaty of the European Union. Endangering public health does not, however, prevent the issuing of an extended permit, if the requirements for issuing a permit are otherwise met.</p>

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			<p>Endangering international relations does not, however, prevent the issuing of a residence permit on the basis of family ties or issuing a residence permit to an alien who has been issued with a long-term resident's EC residence permit by a Member State of the European Union.</p> <p>(2) A residence permit may be refused if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the alien intends to evade the provisions on entry into or residence in the country.</p> <p>(3) A residence permit by reason of family ties may be refused if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the sponsor has received a residence permit by circumventing the provisions on entry or residence by providing false information on his or her identity or family relations.</p> <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?</p> <p>During the selection mission the Finnish Immigration Service presents a briefing to provide the refugees with basic information on Finland.</p> <p>Most of the quota refugees receive 3-day Cultural Orientation (CO). Urgent and emergency cases do not receive CO, but Finland (The Finnish Immigration Service and Diaconia University of Applied Sciences) has developed a website www.movingtofinland.fi with information on Finland.</p> <p>IOM (according to the agreement between IOM and Finnish Immigration Service) performs fit-for-travel examinations when needed.</p> <p>3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="714 1254 1865 1406"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="714 1254 1048 1294">Type of support</th> <th data-bbox="1048 1254 1865 1294">Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="714 1294 1048 1406">Housing</td> <td data-bbox="1048 1294 1865 1406">Regional administrative authorities for employment and economy (ELY Centres) are in charge of negotiating with municipalities about the agreement on refugees' reception at</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Regional administrative authorities for employment and economy (ELY Centres) are in charge of negotiating with municipalities about the agreement on refugees' reception at
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				local level. Once the quota refugee arrives to Finland, s/he is directed to the municipality which has an agreement about the reception. The agreement obliges the municipality to organise a housing prior to refugee's arrival.	
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	Medical check is among the first measures when the person arrives to the municipality. It is important to find out about possible contagious diseases and check / update the vaccinations. If there are any other symptoms which need further examinations, the client is directed to specialists. The basic examinations are carried out in the local public health care centres and the costs are reimbursed by the government to those municipalities, which have an agreement on reception. The government reimburses the health costs of a quota refugee for 10 years if the person had the ailment when s/he arrived to Finland.	
			Education and training	Children are entitled to the free of charge basic public education like any other person permanently living in Finland. The adults are entitled to the free of charge integration training, which lasts 1 year and consists of language studies and information about the Finnish society and work life.	
			Employment support	If the adult does not find employment, s/he is entitled to register him/herself as an unemployed job seeker in the public employment office. The officer will draft him/her an individual integration plan, which covers all the measures the job seeker should take in order to find employment.	
			Language	See "Education and training".	

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			<table border="1" data-bbox="714 280 1865 509"> <tr> <td data-bbox="721 280 1048 509">Cultural</td> <td data-bbox="1048 280 1859 509">Several public and private agencies provide financial support and project funding to NGOs; the refugee communities can apply those funds or join the cultural activities organised by the other groups. Alternatively they may do their own fund raising in their own community in order to fund their cultural activities.</td> </tr> </table> <p data-bbox="703 627 1491 659">4. For how long after arrival is this support provided?</p> <p data-bbox="703 699 2051 767">Refugee specific support is provided for 4 years. All other public support for the citizens is also available for the refugees (for example public funds to finance cultural activities)</p> <p data-bbox="703 810 2063 954">5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker)</p> <p data-bbox="703 997 2051 1141">All these measures listed in the brackets are provided for the refugees by the public sector in Finland. Especially the pre-departure cultural orientation (see the question number 2) has been very well organised and highly praised factor in the quota refugee integration. Together they all provide a refugee a good start to integrate oneself into the Finnish society.</p> <p data-bbox="703 1182 1995 1214">6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <p data-bbox="703 1257 2051 1326">Finding employment. It is especially hard for those who are illiterate or whose educational background is poor.</p>	Cultural	Several public and private agencies provide financial support and project funding to NGOs; the refugee communities can apply those funds or join the cultural activities organised by the other groups. Alternatively they may do their own fund raising in their own community in order to fund their cultural activities.
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	France	Yes	<p>a) What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees? Under the UNHCR strict mandate (articles 6 and 7 of the statute of the UNHCR) in a vulnerable position or precarious situation in the first host country</p> <p>b) What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? Pre-departure cultural orientation (cultural session or for small groups through a leaflet) and medical screening</p> <p>c) What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 507 1977 1185"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>Specific housing facilities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td>No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees who have the same rights as the French nationals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and training</td> <td>No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees. Same as for all refugees who have the same rights as the French nationals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment support</td> <td>Specific support from a dedicated caseworker</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural</td> <td>Specific support from a dedicated caseworker</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>d) For how long after arrival is this support provided? 1 to 2 years</p> <p>e) What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a</p>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Specific housing facilities	Health (Psychological and Physical)	No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees who have the same rights as the French nationals.	Education and training	No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees. Same as for all refugees who have the same rights as the French nationals.	Employment support	Specific support from a dedicated caseworker	Language	No specific provisions for resettled refugees. Same as for all refugees.	Cultural	Specific support from a dedicated caseworker
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			<p>dedicated caseworker) Providing housing support, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker</p> <p>f) What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? The vulnerability of resettled refugees.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees? Since 2012 Germany has been carrying out a permanent resettlement programme for individuals from third countries requiring special protection. The selection of the applicants is normally carried out in accordance with suggestions made by the UNHCR. The selection process of the German Federal Office takes into special consideration any ties with families already living in Germany or other connections promoting integration. In addition to these factors the selection is determined in accordance with the integration capability. Indicators for this purpose are for example school and vocational and professional qualification, work experience, knowledge of languages, religious affiliation, younger age. Seriously ill individuals can also be accepted within a limited degree. In terms of the selection process, importance is attached to the preservation of the family unit (where required also over and above the core of the family unit).</p> <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? The so called resettlement refugees receive a preparatory cultural orientation. These courses most recently have covered roughly 28 hours and are spread over 5 days. The aim of such courses is to impart elementary knowledge regarding the most important topics of daily life (life, society, everyday life). The topics include the following areas of activity: rights and duties, education and work, money and saving money, family and partnership, housing and shopping, health and health care provision, weather/climate and clothing, leisure activities and orientation within a city, religion and social life. Pictures and videos are also used during these courses. In this way participants gain a first impression of life in Germany and can thus be attuned to their stay in this country which in turn means that they will be capable of acting and functioning up to certain degree. So far, the IOM and the German Goethe Institute have been entrusted with the execution of such first cultural orientation courses.</p>

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3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?		
Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	
Housing	Housing is provided by the German Federal States and/or the social authorities. Social benefits are granted up to the same amount and for the same period of time as those granted to the remaining population	
Health (Psychological and Physical)	Right from the beginning onwards, the same social benefits are granted as those granted to the rest of the population. The same applies also to the health care. The so called resettlement refugees enjoy immediate health insurance.	
Education and training	Job Centres, social authorities and aid organizations support the promotion of employment.	
Employment support	Job Centres, social authorities and aid organizations support the promotion of employment.	
Language	Cultural orientation courses are on offer. The immigration authorities can oblige individuals to take part in such courses. The integration courses of the German Federal State consist of one language and one orientation course. The courses end with a language test. All of those taking part are expected to reach level B1 of the Common European Framework (CEF). Apart from the general integration courses, orientation and special courses are also carried out. These courses consist of 600 hours at least up to a maximum of 1260 hours. If necessary, parts of courses can be repeated.	
Cultural	During the course of the orientation courses participants deal with the German culture, history and legal order. They gather valuable knowledge about life in Germany, the democratic system and the values that are of fundamental importance for us. Furthermore the immigrants learn about regional customs and receive cultural and historic background information.	

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			<p>4. For how long after arrival is this support provided? Social benefits are granted up to the same amount and for the same periods of time as those granted to the remaining population.</p> <p>5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker) The preparatory cultural orientation courses in the third country and the participation in the integration courses are key factors for a good start into the integration process and for coping with everyday life. The cooperation of voluntary organisations and charity associations can provide a significant support to the integration work.</p> <p>6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? The key factors for success also reflect obstacles. Language barriers and insufficient job qualifications are impediments to the integration process. Access to the society can only be managed successfully if such barriers can be removed.</p>
	Greece	Yes	
	Hungary	Yes	<p>. The potentially eligible applicant for the Hungarian National Resettlement Program must meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he/ she must be a Syrian national - he/ she must be registered with UNHCR (or Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) in Turkey - he/she must be residing in a country other than Syria (in case of Hungary these countries are Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon) - he/ she must have some connections (i.e. family ties) to Hungary <p>2.Pre-departure support provided to quota refugees:</p>

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			<p>-travel documents are taken care of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) in close cooperation with ICRC; visas are provided by the Hungarian embassies</p> <p>- OIN used to undertake travel arrangements (airplane tickets, exit permits, etc) in cooperation with IOM; from this year on travel arrangements are split between OIN and an experienced partner NGO (affiliated with the Reformed Church in Hungary). This NGO responsible for the implementation of future integration programs of quota refugees is in charge of providing all travel arrangements-related services ranging from pre-departure medical screening (implemented through the NGO's local church network) through booking flight tickets to cultural orientation. In the previous programs, IOM's local office used to provide the "fit-to-travel" health examination and general medical screenings if needed.</p> <p>- a dedicated caseworker based in the Department of International Affairs of OIN coordinates (keeps in contact with all the stakeholders (potential beneficiaries, relatives, Hungarian and third country authorities, international organizations involved)) the resettlement program.</p> <p>3.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="750 836 1951 1431"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="750 836 1182 874">Type of support</th> <th data-bbox="1182 836 1951 874">Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="750 874 1182 1171">Housing</td> <td data-bbox="1182 874 1951 1171"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purchase of furniture and household appliances - apartments are rented by the NGO in charge of integration within the framework of a housing program run by the NGO and funded from AMIF - every costs and overheads are covered from the integration allowance provided by the Hungarian State - a dedicated caseworker at OIN to facilitate cooperation between stakeholders and OIN </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="750 1171 1182 1431">Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td data-bbox="1182 1171 1951 1431"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly health care contributions paid to the National Health Care System - if necessary health counselling is provided by the partner organizations of the NGO in charge of integration - a dedicated caseworker at OIN to facilitate cooperation between stakeholders and OIN </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purchase of furniture and household appliances - apartments are rented by the NGO in charge of integration within the framework of a housing program run by the NGO and funded from AMIF - every costs and overheads are covered from the integration allowance provided by the Hungarian State - a dedicated caseworker at OIN to facilitate cooperation between stakeholders and OIN 	Health (Psychological and Physical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly health care contributions paid to the National Health Care System - if necessary health counselling is provided by the partner organizations of the NGO in charge of integration - a dedicated caseworker at OIN to facilitate cooperation between stakeholders and OIN
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			<p>available)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing housing support - integration allowances - a dedicated caseworker - the involvement of NGOs with a considerable amount of experience in the field of refugee integration - family members living or residing in Hungary <p>6. In case of successful quota refugee integration in Hungary, the key barriers are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hungary is not a destination country: The participants' integration in Hungary can also be burdened with difficulties partly in the light of the fact that Hungary is a transit country not a destination country in terms of migration. Sometimes they see their stay in Hungary as an interim period particularly when they have relatives living in more developed Western European countries, who are willing to support them once they are there. - Language barriers: Hungarian is not a widely spoken language in the world. Speaking Hungarian is the key to managing everyday life in Hungary. - Lack of certificates: Most quota refugees lack certificates testifying their qualifications. Thus they are only eligible to take part in vocational trainings where admission is exclusively based on competences and not on certificates. This is the reason why they have to earn certificates issued by a Hungarian institution to be able to participate in vocational trainings or continue their studies in secondary and tertiary education. <p>Family ties: The success of integration heavily depends on refugees' relatives living in Hungary and the grade of family link they are related to such relatives.</p>
	Ireland	Yes	
	Italy	Yes	<p>What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>Since 1 December 2015, the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior has started a national resettlement programme, which will involve 1,989 refugees by 8 December 2017, according to the commitments taken following the conclusions of the JHA Council of 20 July 2015. The programme will be</p>

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financed from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). In order to define the operational aspects of the programme, the Vice Head of Department chairs a technical committee, which so far has included the representatives from the Department of Public Security (Police), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, System of Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR), IOM, UNHCR and Consiglio Italiano per i Rifugiati (CIR, the Italian Refugee Council). The first part of the programme will end by 30 June 2016 and will involve 500 refugees, selected as follows: 450 Syrian refugees from Lebanon (this number may also include 50 Palestinian citizens who have taken refugee in Syria) and 50 Eritreans from Sudan.

What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?

The dossiers of the refugees who have already been recognised by the UNHCR and are eligible for the programme are prepared and sent by the UNHCR to the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration. The Department then selects the refugees. After the necessary security checks are carried out by the Police, pre-departure cultural orientation programmes, organised by the IOM, are delivered. The IOM also takes care of medical screening and travel arrangements to Italy.

What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?

Type of support	Provision for quota refugees
Housing	After arrival in Italy, the refugees are placed in the facilities of the <i>System of Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees</i> (SPRAR).
Health (Psychological and Physical)	There is a number of health professionals available for the residents of the SPRAR system. Moreover, SPRAR refugees are registered with the National Health Service.
Education and training	The SPRAR also provides guidance and social integration support (for instance, school enrolment, school support for children, guidance and support for integration in the labour market, and socio-cultural and sports activities).
Employment support	SPRAR refugees are provided the following services: skill certification, recognition of academic qualifications, drafting of CVs, vocational training, traineeship, summer traineeship, work bursary, apprenticeship, job search support, preparation for job

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			<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>interviews and for self-employed work.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>The SPRAR provides for courses of Italian as a foreign language at different levels and access to adult learning courses.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cultural</td> <td>The SPRAR is part of the local welfare system and, as such, it complements public services for the general public at a local level.</td> </tr> </table> <p>For how long after arrival is this support provided? Reception within the SPRAR lasts 6 months. If this period is not enough to complete the beneficiary's "integrated reception process", an extension may be granted. Such an extension may be granted, subject to prior authorization of the Ministry of the Interior through the SPRAR's Central Service for 6 months or longer, depending on individual needs. An extension is granted on the basis of duly motivated extraordinary circumstances, with reference to the ongoing social and economic integration processes or proved health reasons. In principle, an extension of the reception period is always possible in the case of persons with specific vulnerabilities that slow down the social integration processes.</p> <p>What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker) Successful integration may be associated with the SPRAR implementing a truly "emancipating reception", establishing useful contacts with the services provided in the local community, in which the refugees will continue their integration process on their own.</p> <p>What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? Integration may be unsuccessful if the SPRAR does not establish useful contacts with the services provided in the local community, in which case the integration process may be slowed down or may become more difficult.</p>		interviews and for self-employed work.	Language	The SPRAR provides for courses of Italian as a foreign language at different levels and access to adult learning courses.	Cultural	The SPRAR is part of the local welfare system and, as such, it complements public services for the general public at a local level.
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Cultural	The SPRAR is part of the local welfare system and, as such, it complements public services for the general public at a local level.								
 Latvia	Yes	<p>7. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees? We do not have strict selection criterions. What we have is something that could be defined as preferences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> families with children, basic language knowledge (English or French or Russian), persons who do not require special medical treatment, secondary school, secondary-professional education, professional training, previous working experience, 							

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			<p>e. valid travel documents, or documents which would help to establish identity of the person, f. persons who cooperate and agree to all proceedings, including to provide finger prints for Eurodac.</p> <p>8. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? – Only support provided in pre-departure phase is general information on reception, inclusion measures after the status has been granted, employment, education, health etc.</p> <p>9. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)? All persons will be provided with services of a social worker (approximately first three months while waiting for decision) and social mentor (approximately first three months while waiting for the decision and 12 months after the status has been granted). The social worker together with the social mentor will develop an individual socioeconomic inclusion plan for each person. This plan will include information on the needs of the person, list of required consultations from different state institutions, will provide information on the rights and obligations of the person, plan will also include information on the skills/qualifications of the person as well as prospects for the better inclusion of the person into the labour market etc. At the same time social worker and social mentor will provide support for the implementation of this individual socioeconomic inclusion plan as well as will help to solve different everyday situations, raise awareness about life in the society, and help to acquire skills needed in everyday life with an aim that the person could start an independent life in Latvian society.</p> <p>It is planned to open an information centre for asylum seekers, refugees, and persons with alternative status. The centre will implement following activities: - provide information on different public services and specialists; - provide information to general public on the social inclusion activities and results; - services of several specialists (psychologist, lawyer, social worker); - information hotline (during the working hours of the centre); - registration of social initiatives (coordination of these initiatives as well as providing support to these initiatives); - translation services.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="696 1209 2036 1402"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="696 1209 943 1289">Type of support</th> <th data-bbox="943 1209 1525 1289">Provision for quota refugees</th> <th data-bbox="1525 1209 2036 1289">For how long after arrival is this support provided?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="696 1289 943 1402">Housing</td> <td data-bbox="943 1289 1525 1402">Access to the data base with information on the availability of low cost apartments for rent.</td> <td data-bbox="1525 1289 2036 1402">Access to the data base will not be limited.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	For how long after arrival is this support provided?	Housing	Access to the data base with information on the availability of low cost apartments for rent.	Access to the data base will not be limited.
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				<p>Support from the social mentor while looking for an apartment.</p> <p>Municipality might provide financial support to cover expenses of rent/utilities.</p> <p>Financial support could be available in those cases when municipality has such financial resources and as long as the person has low-income status.</p>	
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	<p>Initial in-depth medical examination, psychiatrists consultation, social rehabilitation services for asylum seekers.</p> <p>For refugees and persons with alternative status emergency medical assistance, as well as primary, secondary and out-patient health care is provided according to the same principles as for the citizens of Latvia.</p>	<p>During the asylum procedure.</p> <p>After the status has been granted.</p>
			Education and training	<p>Course of 10 lectures “Get to know Latvia!”. Lectures on following topics – general information about Latvia, practical information about services, inclusion into the society, non-discrimination principle, housing market, employment, education, health care, social support etc.</p> <p>Support from the social mentor.</p>	<p>Courses “Get to know Latvia!” - during the asylum procedure.</p> <p>After the status has been granted.</p>

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				<p>Professional trainings provided by employer.</p> <p>Change of profile to better adapt to labour market needs.</p> <p>Secondary school and secondary-professional education for minors.</p>	
			Employment support	<p>Introduction course “Employment opportunities in Latvia”</p> <p>Currently it is considered to provide asylum seekers with a possibility to do temporary or voluntary work at the accommodation centre and within its territory.</p> <p>Socioeconomic inclusion with help of employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granting of the status of unemployed or person seeking employment in accordance with the law; • Profiling of the person; • Development of individual employment search plan; • Career consultations; 	<p>Course “Employment opportunities in Latvia” - during the asylum procedure.</p> <p>During the asylum procedure.</p> <p>After the status has been granted.</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with employers; • Subsidized working places; • Training provided by the employer; • Participation in paid temporary community work. <p>Recognition of education documents, qualifications.</p>	After the status has been granted.
			Language	<p>Latvian language courses (120 hours) both for adults and minors.</p> <p>Language courses.</p>	<p>During the asylum procedure.</p> <p>After the status has been granted.</p>
			Cultural	<p>All persons while waiting for the decision on the status will be provided with introduction course in socioeconomic inclusion, this course will contain information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General information on the history, culture, traditions, political structure etc.; • Practical information on the services (banks, public transport, availability of the internet, currency etc.) • Inclusion into the society, non-discrimination principles, written and non-written social norms, ethics. Possible cultural differences, different attitude 	Introduction course will be provided during the first three months while person is waiting for the status.

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				<p>towards conflict situations, decision making etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on housing market (possibilities to rent, renting agreements etc.) • Employment possibilities • Education system, education institutions, general education, education for adults. • Free time activities, information on groups of interest. • Social security information, social insurance system. • Social support system, information in institutions which provide social guarantees. <p>The course will also include practical workshops.</p> <p>Initiatives from civil society, NGOs and other actors.</p>	<p>Initiatives from civil society, NGOs and other actors will be available after the person will receive a status.</p>
				<p>10. For how long after arrival is this support provided? Depending on the type of support it is available either for approximately three months (while person is waiting for the decision) or for 12 months after the status has been granted (more detailed information is provided in the table)</p> <p>11. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker).</p>	

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			Education, qualifications, skills, language knowledge, interest/will to acquire language, genuine wish to become a part of society.				
			<p>12. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <p>Lack of education, qualifications, skills, language knowledge, interest/will to acquire language, genuine wish to become a part of society.</p>				
	Lithuania	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.				
	Luxembourg	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As Luxembourg has not implemented a resettlement programme, the resettlements that were made in 2014 and 2015 were <i>ad-hoc</i>. In 2014, the Luxembourg Reception and Integration Agency (OLAI), together with the Directorate of Immigration of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs carried out 2 selection missions in Jordan and in Turkey. This delegation conducted interviews with the refugees selected by UNHCR. The interviews covered personal data of the refugees, questions related to the Geneva Convention and the family situation of the refugees. The civil servants from OLAI provided the refugees with information on their future life in Luxembourg. In addition, the Luxembourgish authorities carried out all the security verifications of the candidates chosen for resettlement by UNHCR. These security verifications are conducted by the department in charge of national security issues which depends on the Ministry of State. 2. Luxembourg through IOM, provided assistance for pre-departure medical screenings as well the practical arrangements in obtaining travel documents, bookings and assistance upon departure, in transit and upon arrival at the various airports. 3. The resettled beneficiaries do not have to undergo the regular application procedure and are granted refugee status in the country. <table border="1" data-bbox="750 1273 1948 1425"> <tr> <td>Type of support</td> <td>Provision for quota refugees</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>The Luxembourgish government provides temporary housing until the beneficiaries receive the Guaranteed minimum income (RMG) and can find proper accommodation. As any</td> </tr> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	The Luxembourgish government provides temporary housing until the beneficiaries receive the Guaranteed minimum income (RMG) and can find proper accommodation. As any
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				recognised refugee, the resettled refugee has access to housing under the same conditions as any third-country national legally residing in Luxembourg.
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	They have access to the healthcare system as any Luxembourgish national (article 51 (1) of the Asylum Law). They have access to psychological and physical treatment.
			Education and training	Their children have access to the national educational system. Reception classes accept migrant pupils at any time of the school year. These pupils learn French and are later oriented to an integration section or to vocational secondary studies (Enseignement secondaire technique - EST) section. In the case of adults, they have access to professional training and adult education.
			Employment support	Once the person is granted refugee status or subsidiary protection, s/he has access to the labour market with the exception of the public sector (article 48 (1) of the Asylum law). The beneficiary can register with the Agency for the Development of Employment which will work with the person to find employment.
			Language	Resettled refugees have access to the Welcome and Integration Contract (CAI) which is open to any foreigner legally residing in Luxembourg and willing to integrate. The language training course (30-180 hrs.) offered within the CAI aims to enable the signatory of the CAI to reach at least Basic User Level A.1.1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages in one or more of the three

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				<p>administrative languages of Luxembourg – i.e. Luxembourgish, French, or German. There are also special courses for illiterate persons.³</p>
			Cultural	<p>As it was mentioned above, the civil servants from OLAI provided the refugees with information on their future life in Luxembourg. The CAI offers in addition to the language training course a citizenship training course and an orientation day.</p> <p>The citizenship training course aims to provide insight on integration and on the basic conditions of a harmonious cohabitation in a plural Luxembourg as well as on the history of Luxembourg, its political organisation, and its mores and customs. Courses are organised jointly by the OLAI and the Ministry of Education, Children and Youth in partnership with the communes and high schools.</p> <p>The orientation day is aimed at enabling the signatory candidate of the CAI to acquire better knowledge of Luxembourg's institutions and organisations and to help them in their daily efforts in a multicultural atmosphere.</p>
<p>4. The OLAI continues to support the resettled refugees in order to favour their integration in Luxembourgish society. The OLAI provides financial support to the refugees until they obtain the</p>				

³ An administrative meeting with the candidate to the CAI is held to determine the linguistic skill of the candidate and to orient him/her in the language training that is better adapted to his/her personal/professional needs. If the candidate reaches and approved the introductory level A.1.1 either in Luxembourgish, French or German, he/she can, in accordance with his/her personal/professional needs develop his/her competences in one of the languages in which he/she had approved the introductory level A.1.1. (In case of need, the language training can be completed with literacy courses. The performance of the signatory is evaluated by the OLAI after two years at the end of the contract (art. 22 of the grand-ducal regulation). The verification is made by the OLAI. It is important to mention that the student must sign an attendance list every time s/he assists to a course (language, orientation or citizenship course). The courses are proven by a certificate and introduced in a database. The language skills acquired at the end of a course are evaluated through a descriptive skills assessment issued by the training organisation.

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			<p>Guaranteed minimum income (RMG) or professional income. It also supports the recognised refugees, making available second phase housing for a fixed period of time.</p> <p>5. Key factors for successful integration are the same as for asylum applicants, such as language skills, employment, scholarship, professional trainings, etc. and the willingness and efforts made by the refugees to integrate.</p> <p>Key barriers for successful integration are the lack of housing structures, due to the migration crisis, the populism on social networks, the misunderstanding and criticism of refugees, the fear of the other...etc.</p>								
	Malta	Yes	As yet Malta has no experience in resettlement.								
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? We provide quota refugees with cultural orientation. Three weeks of four days of training. Dutch lessons are part of this training and resettled refugees in the Netherlands have an active role in the training through skype connection.</p> <p>What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td> <p>After a maximum of 48 hours of arrival procedures resettled refugees are housed in a Dutch municipality in permanent social housing.</p> <p>Until regular accommodation is found, quota refugees are lodged in public facilities for refugees and asylum seekers, operated by COA. COA operates under the responsibility of the Ministry of Security and Justice.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td>(Quota) refugees have the same rights and access to healthcare facilities as Dutch citizens, which means that they are obliged to close on a basic health insurance.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and training</td> <td>(Quota) refugees have the same access to education as Dutch citizens. However, in order to access higher education, (quota)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	<p>After a maximum of 48 hours of arrival procedures resettled refugees are housed in a Dutch municipality in permanent social housing.</p> <p>Until regular accommodation is found, quota refugees are lodged in public facilities for refugees and asylum seekers, operated by COA. COA operates under the responsibility of the Ministry of Security and Justice.</p>	Health (Psychological and Physical)	(Quota) refugees have the same rights and access to healthcare facilities as Dutch citizens, which means that they are obliged to close on a basic health insurance.	Education and training	(Quota) refugees have the same access to education as Dutch citizens. However, in order to access higher education, (quota)
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				<p>refugees have to have a recognized diploma of previous (higher) education. (Quota) refugees can have their diplomas checked free of charge by IcDW, a public body which is recognized by the Dutch authorities.</p>
			Employment support	<p>(Quota) refugees have the same access to public employment support measures as Dutch citizens. The municipalities are responsible for the integration of citizens to the labour market. The Dutch Refugee Council, a foundation, provides additional job support to (quota) refugees who cannot find a job.</p>
			Language	<p>Quota refugees are obliged to pass a civic integration exam within three years after obtaining a residence permit. This exam contains a language component and a cultural component.</p> <p>In order to pass the exam, quota refugees can obtain a public loan of up to 10.000 EUR with a low interest rate, to purchase civic integration classes. If the refugee passes the exam, this loan is absolved.</p> <p>Within the public lodging facilities, COA provides ‘pre-integration courses’ in which the refugee is familiarized with the basic elements of the Dutch language and norms and values in the Netherlands.</p>
			Cultural	<p>See above.</p>
			<p>2. For how long after arrival is this support provided? The goal is that resettled refugees become independent (economically) ASAP. Until that moment (depending on the refugee) support is provided.</p>	

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			<p>What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker) COA organised a survey in 2014 in which 154 quota refugees were interviewed about social and economic participation. Please find the report in Dutch and English enclosed. Secondly, The EMN focussed study on the integration of beneficiaries of international protection to the labour market, which will be published within two months, discusses the <i>good practices</i> and limits of the Dutch integration policy in detail.</p> <p>3. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? See Q5.</p>						
	Poland	Yes							
	Portugal	Yes							
	Romania	Yes							
	Slovak Republic	Yes	The Slovak Republic does not run any national resettlement programme. Such programme will be developed. The Slovak Republic is involved in resettlement initiatives only on ad-hoc basis under bilateral agreements and carries out humanitarian transfers through its territory as part of the resettlement of refugees to third countries.						
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>One of main criteria in selection process is focusing on vulnerable group and families; Q.2. In pre-departure process all necessary information will be provided by the IOM. (* So far in Slovenia Resettlement Programme has not been implemented yet); Q.3.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="712 1139 1901 1401"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>Three months introduction period, following 12 months period providing accommodation in the integration facilities of the MOI. After this period financial compensation is provided for accommodation in private facilities for period of two years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and</td> <td>Beneficiaries of recognized international protection status</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Three months introduction period, following 12 months period providing accommodation in the integration facilities of the MOI. After this period financial compensation is provided for accommodation in private facilities for period of two years.	Health (Psychological and	Beneficiaries of recognized international protection status
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			Physical)	(BIPs) have right to a free access of health insurance which is covered by the Ministry of Health, in case BIPs do not hold any other type of health insurance. Health insurance rights for BIPs are equal to/same level as for Slovenian citizens. Assistance with implementation of health insurance rights are provided by the NGOs through different projects such as: promoting social integration, initial integration programs, life settlement programs, etc. In first 12 months BIPs are entitled to Individual Integration Program which provide <i>among others</i> personal adviser for integration who is responsible for assistance and help with accommodation, health, education, of the each BIP etc.
			Education and training	Access to education rights (kindergarten, primary-secondary education, university etc.) for BIPs are free of charge and equal to/same level as for Slovenian citizens. Assistance is provided by the personal adviser for integration.
			Employment support	BIP personal adviser for integration reestablish contact with adviser for employment at the Employment Institution in order to present BIP his/her employment options and other possibilities. BIP's level of education, previous experience, skills and individual requests/goals etc. are considered through a whole process as well. Assistance could be provided also by the NGOs.
			Language	During implementation of BIP Personal Integration Plan assistance for more effective integration into local community is provided <i>inter alia</i> through his/her participation at Slovenian language course of 300 hours, with possibility of extension to another 100 hours, all free of

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	Spain	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>In accordance with additional provision 1 of <i>Act 12/2009</i>, on the right of asylum and subsidiary protection, it falls to the central Government to adopt resettlement programmes. The number of people to be resettled is indicated in the respective resolution of the Council of Ministers adopting the National Plan of Annual Resettlement. This figure is determined on the basis of several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of economic resources in the reception system to accommodate a larger volume of beneficiaries. ➤ Consistency with the overall resettlement requirements established each year by UNHCR and, as the case may be, commitments made in the framework of the EU. ➤ Reception capacity of the country. <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?</p> <p>Resettlement involves a procedure for identification, selection and transfer of refugees from a country in which they have applied for protection to a third country that has accepted them with a long-term or permanent status. The procedure comprises the following stages:</p>				

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of cases proposed by UNHCR delegations. Case pre-selection is based on reports produced by UNHCR. These highly detailed forms include personal data and information on family, education, work history, military service, etc. • Selection mission in the intended host country. Missions allow for closer engagement and greater depth and specificity in the assessment of applications previously submitted by UNHCR. The aims of such missions are to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Achieve greater depth in direct acquaintance with the context and protection needs of specific cases. b) Draw together the management of the expectations of all parties involved: refugees and national stakeholders. c) Support an improved awareness of the reality on the ground and adaptation capability of the social, cultural and language orientation courses to be conducted in Spain. d) Offer refugees an opportunity to explain and provide further detail on their reasons and clarify their needs and situations. e) Create ties and relationships among the entities in charge of reception and integration. • Arrangement of transfers and travel. As soon as Spain has accepted and selected the refugees to be resettled, the aim must be to arrange their transfer and travel as soon as practicable to their final destinations in our country. The IMO, together with UNHCR, has played a central role, in partnership with the official representatives of the various central government departments involved, in preparing transfers, conducting any medical screenings required, preparing travel documents, issuing entry visas, etc. The cost of procedural formalities, transfers, and any prior medical screening are borne by the reception system implemented by the Ministry of Employment and Social Security. <p>3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="678 1294 2033 1406"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="678 1294 999 1334">Type of support</th> <th data-bbox="999 1294 2033 1334">Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 1334 999 1406">Housing</td> <td data-bbox="999 1334 2033 1406">Reception at a centre is intended to cover the basic needs of the resettled</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Reception at a centre is intended to cover the basic needs of the resettled
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				<p>person as from the time of his or her arrival in Spain, while helping him or her to acquire the necessary skills to support him or herself independently upon leaving the centre. Reception teams are staffed by technical specialists and offer users other actions besides housing and subsistence, such as social and psychological interventions, translation and interpreting, and legal advice, thus supplementing the work done at the reception centre.</p>
			Health (Psychological and Physical)	<p>The service is aimed at addressing programme beneficiaries' adaptation difficulties so as to support the development of psychosocial skills and aptitudes and enhance health and social integration, through the implementation of individual and/or collective processes of assessment, diagnosis and psychological follow-up.</p> <p>In addition, programme beneficiaries may receive financial assistance for pharmaceutical products, prostheses, glasses and other medical needs.</p>
			Education and training	<p>Interventions in the context of this service are aimed at integration through the education of minors, occupational training, acquisition of social skills, Spanish language learning training activities, training for employment, etc.</p>
			Employment support	<p>This service allows for social and labour integration actions that help resettled people to find jobs.</p> <p>Such actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individualised diagnosis and assessment of the social/labour integration pathway through interviews with beneficiaries. ➤ Preliminary training through actions for the acquisition of Spanish language skills and social skills conducive to successful interaction with the environment.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Labour-related guidance through training actions on jobseeking techniques, strategies and social skills. ➤ Follow-up of occupational integration.
			Language	Spanish language training is aimed at helping resettled people to acquire the skills and tools required to achieve a sufficient level of Spanish-language proficiency and fluency to enable them to understand information and express themselves effectively, such that each person can interact independently in the various situations arising in his or her day-to-day life. Where necessary, training in co-official languages is also offered.
			Cultural	As part of the cultural side of the programme, so that resettled people are suitably trained in social skills, workshops are provided to enhance awareness of the social and cultural context.
			<p>4. For how long after arrival is this support provided?</p> <p>Interventions with resettled people are implemented through Individualised Integration Pathways, which involve case-by-case assessment and follow-up. Each pathway focuses on gradual acquisition of autonomy, and may be divided into three stages, each with a given duration, in response to the degree of autonomy acquired by the beneficiary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reception stage (first stage) Duration of stay at the centre: Up to 6 months, which may be extended to 9 months for vulnerable persons. • Integration stage (second stage) Duration: Up to 6 months, which may be extended to 14 months for vulnerable persons. 	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autonomy stage (third stage) Duration: 6 months. <p>The overall duration of a pathway may not exceed 24 months.</p> <p>5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker)</p> <p>Cultural orientation is the main tool for successful integration. It is essential that before transfer to the host country accurate information be provided on key aspects of that country, such as education, transport, employment, banking procedures, etc. It is important for resettled people to be provided with accurate and clear information about the resettlement country so that false expectations can be avoided.</p> <p>It is also key to provide information and assistance immediately upon arrival, to arrange interpreting services and to implement informational and cultural awareness courses.</p> <p>Finally, given that resettled people arriving in Spain after being awarded international protection status can benefit from work and residence permits with no restrictions as to duration, geographical area or sector of activity, it is essential to conduct intensive language learning programmes so as to support suitable labour integration.</p> <p>6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Language learning difficulties b) Difficulties finding jobs, mainly where the original level of educational attainment is low. c) Difficulties understanding the mechanisms of the reception system in relation to providing proof of expenses.
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			<p>d) Difficulties adapting to the new environment and the emergence of patterns of emotional instability relating to the affective deficits surrounding the fact of having been uprooted and the loss or lack of social support networks.</p> <p>e) Difficulties surrounding gender equality and fair sharing of tasks and chores owing to previous cultural barriers relating to child care roles.</p>												
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees? The Migration Agency decides on the allocation of the places within the resettlement quota in consultation with UNHCR and after consultation with the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? Within the framework of the budget appropriation to transfer refugees to Sweden, the programme known as the Swedish cultural orientation program can be implemented for refugees who have been granted permits in Sweden. The programme aims to inform refugees of the conditions in Swedish, and to prepare them before their trip and arrival in Sweden.</p> <p>3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td>Housing is provided and is arranged before arrival</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and training</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment support</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Language</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	Housing is provided and is arranged before arrival	Health (Psychological and Physical)	YES	Education and training	YES	Employment support	YES	Language	YES
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			<table border="1" data-bbox="678 288 1865 408"> <tr> <td data-bbox="678 288 1048 408">Cultural</td> <td data-bbox="1048 288 1865 408">YES</td> </tr> </table> <p>For all of the above the rules are the same for everyone granted residence permit in Sweden so for more information see the EMN study on "Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices" or the forth coming study on resettlement.</p> <p>4. For how long after arrival is this support provided? There is no time limit since the refugees, as having a permanent residence permit, is covered by the social benefits of Sweden. Just like everyone else with a residence permit in the country.</p> <p>5. What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, providing housing support, conducting medical screenings, helping refugees into employment, improving language skills, providing refugees with a dedicated caseworker) To the best of our knowledge there is no systematic, scientific, evaluation of the Swedish resettlement programme. We are intending to consider this closely in connection to the forthcoming study on resettlement.</p> <p>6. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State? To the best of our knowledge there is no systematic, scientific, evaluation of the Swedish resettlement programme. We are intending to consider this closely in connection to the forthcoming study on resettlement.</p>	Cultural	YES
Cultural	YES				
	<p>United Kingdom</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>The UK quota programme is named the Gateway Protection Programme. In selecting applicants, the UK assesses whether the resettlement programme is able to meet the resettlement needs of the applicant and their dependants; and whether resettlement of the applicant and their dependants in the UK would nonconductive to the public good. The UK also seeks to establish whether resettlement to the UK may be contrary to the best interests of the applicant, or their dependants⁴.</p>		

⁴ Comparative study on the best practices for integration of resettled refugees in EU member states, Directorate-General for Internal Policies, 2013

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3. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure?

The Home Office delivers a 1-day cultural orientation programme for Gateway refugees. It has been developed in close cooperation with support providers and is constantly reviewed and amended to remain current. It often includes video interviews with refugees previously resettled through the programme in which they talk about their experiences of resettling and advice they have for new arrivals.

The Home Office commissions the IOM to carry out travel bookings for the refugees once the necessary visa documentation has been prepared by the UK Government. This covers ground transportation, air charter and commercial flights, arranging travel documents, flight schedules, exit permits, transit, entry visas and passports.

4. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?

Type of support	Provision for quota refugees
Housing	12 months accommodation provided. Caseworkers also provide support with household management tasks such as paying bills and arranging repairs.
Health (Psychological and Physical)	Prior to arrival in the UK refugees are provided with counselling sessions by the International Organisation for Migration. On arrival, the UK, as part of its integration programme offers an initial counselling session to all. This can be followed up with further sessions if necessary. Caseworkers also support refugees in registering for mainstream provision such as with a dentist and doctor.
Education and training	Caseworkers assist with access to mainstream education, vocational training, acquisition of skills and volunteering opportunities.
Employment support	Certain Gateway providers have an employment adviser to assist refugees in preparing and seeking employment.
Language	Certain Gateway providers offer English for Speakers of Other

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⁵ An Evaluation of the Gateway Protection Programme: <https://www.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/eval-gateway-protection-programme.pdf>

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			<p>Volunteering opportunities have the potential to help improve English language skills, prepare refugees for work and integrate refugees into the local community. The 2004-2006 Home Office evaluation⁶ noted that one or two refugees in each area had volunteered in organisations bringing them into contact with the wider community (e.g. an Age Concern café, a charity shop or the Police volunteers).</p> <p>7. What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <p>Improving ESOL outcomes is largely dependent on provision, with some Gateway providers and Job Centre staff suggesting that demand outstrips supply. Employment can provide a stable source of income and is crucial to self-sufficiency. However, the 2007-2010 Home Office evaluation⁷ found that only 3 of 89 refugees had experienced paid work in the UK after 18 months (all three being skilled Iraqi men).</p> <p>The distance between refugee housing differs depending on the resettlement area; large distances can lead to greater isolation. For instance, in the 2007-2010 Home Office evaluation Iraqi women in Sheffield commented that being housed far away from friends and family made it difficult to interact with fellow refugees.</p> <p>Resettling refugees in deprived areas with high unemployment can prove a barrier to integration. It means refugees enter an extremely competitive labour market, competing with a native labour force who may be more familiar with UK employer requirements and with greater English language skills.</p> <p>Gateway providers stated that scarcity of childcare facilities was also a barrier to integration. Survey data suggests that the speed of gaining self-sufficiency and outcomes are generally worse for women, particularly for those who are staying at home to look after children. Women were less likely to be employed or volunteering, felt less confident going out in public and felt less safe in their local community.</p>
	<p>Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Croatia does not have resettlement program yet.</p>

⁶ 2004-2006 evaluation available here: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110314171826/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/09/horr12c.pdf>

⁷ An Evaluation of the Gateway Protection Programme: <https://www.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/eval-gateway-protection-programme.pdf>

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	Norway	Yes	<p>1. What are your selection criteria for resettling quota refugees?</p> <p>a) Need of international protection S/he must meet the criteria in accordance with the law of 2008 number 35 (the Norwegian Immigration act) paragraph 28. Relevant points are the refugee's reason for leaving his/her country of origin, possible risks if the refugee returns to his/her country of origin and the security situation in the first country of asylum. UNHCR's evaluation of the refugee claim forms the basis for these considerations. When assessing the protection needs of cases submitted for resettlement we will primarily only accept cases that would have been granted refugee status if they were to seek asylum from within Norway. They are also subject to the same credibility assessments as applicants seeking protection in Norway.</p> <p>Norway will primarily only accept cases for resettlement where the applicant is in need of international protection as stated above. However, additional measures may also be taken into consideration, such as for example Norway's participation in broader strategic resettlement programs.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances Norway will also accept applicants solely on the basis of strong humanitarian considerations, for example where a refugee has an accompanying family member of a different nationality without protection needs.</p> <p>b) Need of resettlement S/he must be in need of resettlement: Prospects for other durable solutions should be considered in the short term as well as in a longer perspective.</p> <p>Additional considerations</p> <p>c) Female profile When considering resettlement cases, female refugee vulnerabilities are particularly taken into consideration. Norway gives priority to Woman at Risk cases.</p> <p>d) Children profile</p>

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			<p>When considering resettlement cases, Norway will give priority to families with children under the age of 18.</p> <p>e) Integration perspective When considering resettlement cases for persons above the age of 18, Norway will give priority to persons with education and work experience relevant to the Norwegian labour market.</p> <p>The following considerations will typically implicate rejecting resettlement to Norway</p> <p>f) Exclusion Where the exclusion clauses as incorporated in the law of 2008 number 35 paragraph 31 apply, resettlement shall, as a rule, not be offered. Exclusion will be considered if there are serious reasons for considering that the foreign national:</p> <p>(a) Has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;</p> <p>(b) Has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee; or</p> <p>(c) Has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.</p> <p>g) Undesirable conduct and approaches Persons of known criminal behaviour or heavy drug users will, as a rule, not be offered resettlement.</p> <p>h) Capacity in settlement services Specific capacity problems in services offered by receiving municipalities may be taken into consideration.</p> <p>National Security The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration cooperates with the Norwegian Police Security Service. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration will consult the Norwegian Police Security Service regarding cases that might raise national security concerns. Norway will not accept persons who may constitute a threat to national security.</p>
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			<p>Remarks</p> <p>The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration interprets the additional considerations defined in the criteria by prioritizing female and children profiles. Thus the integration perspective is only regarded relevant in cases without female or children profiles, or if there are more cases being assessed than there are resettlement slots available.</p> <p>The Norwegian quota allocation for 2015 is as follows: 1500 refugees from Syria (Lebanon: 1100, Jordan: 200, Turkey: 200) 200 Afghan refugees (preferably women / children) in Iran 150 Congolese Refugees (preferably women / children) (DRC) in Uganda 155 open spaces, of which 20 to the Mujahedin e-Khalq and locally hired personnel who have been employed by the Norwegian authorities in Afghanistan 75 urgent cases 40 medical matters Total 2120</p> <p>2. What support do you provide quota refugees pre-departure? Norway does not provide general support to quota refugees pre-departure. In principle we regard support of resettlement refugees as UNHCR's responsibility until they have entered Norway. However, this principle is complemented by the fact that Norway is a substantial donor to UNHCR and that our resettlement procedures are swift. The average time from acceptance to departure is five months.</p> <p>Cultural Orientation Pre-cultural orientation classes (CO) are given to refugees prior to their departure to Norway. Each course consists of 20 hours of intensive CO training given over a period of 4 days for adults aged 16 and above.</p> <p>Children aged 8 to 14 years receive 2 days for a total of 10 hours of CO training. The use of the refugees' own language as the language of instruction maximizes effective learning.</p> <p>The curriculum includes topics like the resettlement process in Norway, climate, history, geography,</p>
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			<p>housing, introduction programme, education, health care, employment, and other public services.</p> <p>The CO classes emphasize a participatory approach, are learner-centred, and combine discussions, visual teaching aids, theatre-for-development and learning through dialogue and case studies.</p> <p>Medical check-ups Resettlement refugees undergo a visual pre-departure medical check-up before travelling to Norway. If deemed necessary, Norway may also instigate a larger scale check-up for whole groups of refugees travelling to Norway. This may include de-worming or TB screening, for instance.</p> <p>3. What integration support do you provide quota refugees post-arrival (please complete the table)?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="752 767 1883 1401"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of support</th> <th>Provision for quota refugees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities are responsible for securing homes for settlement. • Municipalities provide subsidies for rental housing for refugees. • Cooperation with the private sector. • Use of the private rental market. • Use of home loans. • The use of guarantees and deposits in the private market. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health (Psychological and Physical)</td> <td>Refugees have the same rights to universal health (psychological and physical) care and follow up as other residents. It is the municipalities that provide health care.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and training</td> <td>Refugees and their families who have been granted a residence permit in Norway, have a right and a duty to complete an Introductory Programme. All municipalities that settle</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of support	Provision for quota refugees	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities are responsible for securing homes for settlement. • Municipalities provide subsidies for rental housing for refugees. • Cooperation with the private sector. • Use of the private rental market. • Use of home loans. • The use of guarantees and deposits in the private market. 	Health (Psychological and Physical)	Refugees have the same rights to universal health (psychological and physical) care and follow up as other residents. It is the municipalities that provide health care.	Education and training	Refugees and their families who have been granted a residence permit in Norway, have a right and a duty to complete an Introductory Programme. All municipalities that settle
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				<p>refugees are obliged to offer the programme.</p> <p>The Introduction Act entitles and obligates refugees to participate in a full-time introductory programme for up to two years.</p> <p>Refugees receive economical support (180 000 NOK a year) whilst participating in the Introductory Programme.</p>	
			Employment support	<p>The Introductory Programme consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norwegian language tuition. • Measures to attain skills for labour market entry. • Career guidance. • Measures to continue education. 	
			Language	<p>The introduction programme aims at providing basic Norwegian language skills and insight into the Norwegian society, and aims to prepare refugees to enter into the labour force or educational institution. Municipalities are responsible for offering Introductory programmes to refugees. The Government has developed quality standards, which programmes have to meet.</p>	
			Cultural	<p>At least 50 hours of social studies in the immigrant's native language or a language the immigrant can understand are made available.</p>	
			4. For how long after arrival is this support provided?		

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			<p>If you have been granted family immigration with a spouse, registered partner or cohabitant who is Norwegian or a Nordic national, or a person who has a permanent resident permit here, you have both a right and an obligation to take 600 hours' tuition in Norwegian and social studies.</p> <p>The obligation means that you must have completed the mandatory tuition prescribed in the Introduction Act if you subsequently wish to apply for a permanent residence permit in Norway or for Norwegian citizenship. The right means that you are entitled to this tuition free of charge during the first three years you live in Norway.</p> <p>Only persons in the age group 16 – 55 have a right and obligation to participate in Norwegian language tuition. People between the ages of 55 and 67 have a right to free tuition, but they are not obliged to have completed tuition in Norwegian if they subsequently want to apply for a permanent residence permit in Norway or Norwegian citizenship.</p> <p>5.What are the key factors associated with successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <p>At a municipality level it is good leadership, internal cooperation, goal management, good quality of the Introduction Programme and Norwegian education, close individual follow-up, work training, cooperation with NGOs, matching with suitable local businesses.</p> <p>6.What are the key barriers to successful quota refugee integration in your Member State?</p> <p>At a municipality level it is no leadership, lack of internal cooperation, no goal management, lack of good quality of the Introduction Programme and Norwegian education, no individual follow-up, no work training, no cooperation with NGOs, no matching with suitable local businesses.</p>
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