

## **NATIONAL PROGRAMME AMIF**

CCI	2014BE65AMNP001
Title	Belgium National Programme AMIF
Version	1.6
First Year	2014
Last Year	2020
Eligible From	01-Jan-2014
EC Decision Number	
EC Decision Date	

### **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Under the AMIF, Belgium (BE) intends to continue and, where possible, enhance actions developed under the preceding funding programmes, as well as to lead and participate in several specific actions (SA) in cooperation with other European Union (EU) Member States (MS) and the European Asylum Support Office (EASO).

In the field of **Asylum** the main focus will be on further strengthening the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), with special attention to the situation of vulnerable persons.

Development of a qualitative, flexible and easily adaptable **reception** system will be a main goal for BE. Increased attention will therefore be given to optimizing reception capacities and being able to adapt to situations of increase of arrivals, to enhancing reception quality with special emphasis on vulnerable persons and psychological and legal assistance, to ensuring a smooth transition of recognized refugees from the reception network to adequate and stable housing as well as to enhance exchange of information and best practices at EU level. BE will also continue supporting further harmonisation of the CEAS by increased use of EASO developed tools and practical cooperation. Further developing a solid, flexible, efficient and qualitative **asylum process** remains a priority. BE aims at continuous evaluation of the asylum system and improvement of quality and speed of the procedure, maintaining a consistent level of legal aid and access to information for asylum seekers, strengthening the identification of and guarantees for vulnerable applicants, including unaccompanied minors. Finally BE intends to maintain and gradually increase its commitment to participate in **resettlement** schemes with the creation of sustainable resettlement conditions on an annual basis. During 2014-2020 an estimated 1450 persons will be resettled on the basis of EU priorities, with increased attention to vulnerable persons, starting with 100 persons in 2014 and gradually rising. Increasing participation on issues of external dimension through e.g. capacity building in the regions of origin (included in the regional protection programmes) is also a priority.

For third-country nationals (TCN) who are residing legally in BE or who are in the process of acquiring legal residence, there is a need for basic **integration** so that the individual can feel a part of the society and vice versa. BE wishes to increase integration of TCNs, with special attention to unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable groups.

Actions as language training, initiation courses to citizenship, preparatory courses for the labour market and integration trajectories, when appropriate in coherence with the European Social Fund (ESF), will be funded under the AMIF. These actions will offer those individuals, especially certain target groups such as vulnerable groups, the possibility to integrate in BE.

BE also wants to continue efforts to increase the efficiency of its **legal migration** procedures and in particular to speed up issuing of legal migration channels for bona fide applicants through i.a. updating IT tools to improve efficiency of procedures and better detect abuses; increasing cooperation in countries of origin and in EU MS (e.g. information campaigns).

In its **return** policy, BE applies a progressive approach: individuals who can no longer stay are first encouraged to return on a voluntary basis before gradually resorting to forced return. For both voluntary and forced return, the focus will be on strengthening the cooperation with countries of origin, improvement of the efficiency and speed of procedures (including through IT tools) with special attention to vulnerable groups.

The objective of the **voluntary return** programme is to invest in making a voluntary return as feasible and as accessible as possible. In order to achieve that, the programme must provide a continued effort in making qualitative information on return readily available (both towards the potential returnees and to the persons working in the field), in removing barriers that prevent return and in providing tailor-made reintegration assistance during the whole return trajectory. Simultaneously a humane and effective approach to **integrated and forced return** will also be further developed in order to limit the use of detention, develop alternatives to detention and, where detention is still needed, shorten detention times and improve living conditions in detention centres. To attain this goal the follow up of return decision must be enhanced, the return and readmission procedures should be further streamlined, the return coaching should be improved as well as the conditions and effectiveness of return operations. Return operations will be monitored.

BE also leads the SA EU Return Liaison Officers (EUR-LO).

The financing plan of the programme foresees allocating approximately 32% to asylum, 29,5% to legal migration/integration, 32,5% to return measures and 6% TA.

## **2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE**

**Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund**

### **RECEPTION**

#### **national situation (NS)**

The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil) coordinates and finances the reception network. This network totalizes (01.01.2014) 20.854 places managed by several operators: Fedasil centers (4.927), Red Cross (5.609), local reception initiatives (7.934) and others partners.

After a long period of saturation of this network (2009 to early 2012) the occupancy rate has decreased significantly from 23.411 in February 2012 to 14.718 residents beginning of 2014. This evolution is linked to structural measures aiming at lowering the number of asylum applications and to an increase in persons leaving the network.

### **Needs assessment (ass.)/ analysis of requirements (req.)**

The main points that need attention are the quality and flexibility of the reception system and the smooth transition towards an integration path for asylum applicants obtaining a permit to stay and a 'return trajectory' for those who have received a negative decision.

In terms of quality, the main points of attention for the future are the adoption of implementation instruments of the law, employment of asylum applicants, access to information and legal aid, persons suffering from pathological disorders, qualitative training for all asylum applications, policy towards vulnerable persons and in particular those asylum seekers who are Unaccompanied Minors (UAM.)

The total budget of Fedasil was in 2013, €387.736.961. From this €379.435.171 is used for reception from which €261.288.000 as funding for the reception outside Fedasil and € 117.147.000 for reception facilities managed directly by Fedasil.

The remaining budget is used for Voluntary Return (VR) activities (€7.101.790) and the resettlement programme (€1.536.833).

## **ASYLUM**

### **The NS and measures undertaken**

High numbers of asylum applications (2011: 31.915 and 2012: 28.105) have put the asylum system under severe pressure. After the implementation of a whole range of measures both on the legislative and operational side the numbers decreased (2013: 21.030). At the same time the average protection rate increased, the average period for decision making shortened and the backlog decreased. The SOLID Funds allowed BE to increase the quality standards, enhance standards for vulnerable groups and to react to emergency situations.

Average (Avg.) duration of (new) asylum procedure (excluding Dublin):

- 2012: 219 days (d)
- 2013: 140 d
- 2014 (until 31 Oct) : 70 d

Including the old (backlog) procedure:

- 2012: 317 d
- 2013: 406 d
- 2014 (until 31 Oct) : 279 d

Appeal for the new applications:

- 2014 (until 31 Oct) : 172 d

Appeal including the old applications:

- 2014 (until 31 Oct) : 518 d

In 2014, 690 asylum applications were submitted from persons held in detention.

BE continuously invests in a solid, efficient and qualitative system on all levels (training, Country of origin information, organisational) and will continue to do so in the future. Through the implementation of the legislative instruments, and the participation in (EASO) practical cooperation initiatives and tools, BE will remain a reliable partner and will work towards a common approach in the context of the CEAS.

### **Needs ass./ analysis of req.**

Certain aspects need further development: identification of vulnerable persons, alternatives to detention, a best interest of the child determination procedure, legal aid and access to information for applications. Where possible, BE will rely on the expertise of UNHCR, civil society organisations and other external experts.

BE is ready to further develop the external dimension of asylum (relating to resettlement), preferably in cooperation with EASO.

The 3 authorities involved in the asylum proc. work with around 860 employees and have an annual budget of around €50 m, which consists mainly of salary costs.

### **RESETTLEMENT**

After several ad hoc resettlement operations (ex-Iraq, ex-Libya), 2013 marked the first year of the BE structural resettlement programme. BE pledges to further develop its programme by increasing its quota (250 in 2020) and reinforce sensitisation among potential partners. The SOLID funds allowed BE to set up pilot projects, gain expertise and set up a resettlement structure.

### **LEGAL MIGRATION**

#### **NS**

BE is confronted to various forms of pseudo-legal migration like abuse of family-reunification. In 2013 for example, 12.996 applications were submitted for a regularisation procedure, supposed to be an exception procedure.

BE undertook in recent years different measures to decrease abuse. The rules on family reunification were reformed in 2006 (transposition of directive 2003/86) and 2011. In 2006 marriages of convenience, and in 2007 forced marriages were made punishable. As this resulted in a shift towards abuses of cohabitation, BE reformed its legislation in that matter. A better follow-up on decisions was put into place, also while transposing the Return Directive, leading towards an increase in voluntary departures.

## **Needs ass. / analysis of req.**

The database needs to be further developed to ameliorate the picture of migration and to increase further the follow-up on decisions.

In 2013, approx. 3,4 m € was reserved for improvement of these ICT tools.

## **INTEGRATION**

### **NS**

In BE integration of Third Country Nationals (TCN) is mostly 'federalised' matter and hence largely a competence of the communities. Effective integration of citizens of TCs is a particular challenge. For this, capacity building of competent authorities and mutual coordination of authorities involved is an important factor.

The employment rate of TCNs is lower than the European average and the rate for Belgians. The employment rate of TCN women is particularly low, although it is on the rise, breaking the trend witnessed elsewhere in the EU. Society and its structures don't know always how to deal with migrants and the consequences of migration. Decreasing the gap towards the labour market is therefore a priority. The BE programme will try to be as complementary as possible to the partnership agreement of the ESF. The development of linguistic skills is an important aspect as well as the integration on several levels.

For Flanders (FL), the data shows that in 2013 the employment rate of non-EU citizens was 26 percentage points (%ps) lower than Belgians and 23 %ps lower than EU citizens.

For the French speaking community (FSC), the data shows that the employment rate of non-EU citizens was 29,6 (Wall.) and 23.8 (BXL) %ps lower than Belgians and respectively 11.3 and 4.4 %ps lower than EU citizens in 2012.

For the German-speaking community (GSC), 2.4 % of the population are people with a non EU nationality. However, 20 % of the people registered at the regional employment office are non-EU citizen (10 %) or have an immigration background (10 %).

Concrete statistical data on unqualified outflow is not available, but surveys show that the socio-economic background of students has an impact on school performance, and by consequence also on grade repetition. Especially the presence or absence of a language deficiency influences one's chances of success in education.

Since 1998 FL has developed a legal base for a horizontal and inclusive integration policy in order to focus on facilitating TCNs access to the labour market, addressing and insuring the right reference flow and the prevention of unqualified outflow in education and segregation in certain cities. The federal level is responsible for the integration of persons who are too far removed from the 'activation' services offered by the Communities: focus is on vulnerable individuals through intensive social assistance offered by the Public Social Welfare Centres (OCMW/CPAS) that was provided in the SOLID funds.

## **National needs ass./analysis of req.**

FL will work on training in order to increase employment, such as integration courses and language tuition, as well as on support to stimulate the access to public Services. The Flemish integration policy is inclusive: it is essential that the policy domains involved make the necessary efforts to promote the integration of TCNs. To decrease the employment gap between non-EU newcomers and EU-citizens/Belgians, attention will be paid to complementarity of available resources with ESF.

The FSC will focus on the 'parcours d'integration' for non-EU newcomers including civic orientation courses and French as foreign language classes. Attention will be paid to ensuring synergies with the ESF in particular in relation to facilitating access to the labour market. The 'parcours d'integration' will be taken care of by the welcome offices in Brussels and in the regional centres of integration in Wallonia, in two-ways structured: diagnostic and formation. The number of persons involved by the parcours is estimated on 15.000 each year.

The GSC will focus on improving cooperation between services and supporting cultural and anti-discrimination activities as well as civic orientation and language classes. These activities would be open to asylum seekers and the intention is to cooperate with Germany where possible.

Federal Level: The need for the existing integration programmes and guidance remains while there is still a group vulnerable TCNs not ready for the existing offer of programmes in order to meet their specific needs and to tap their strengths and skills.

The same agencies are responsible for the ESF and Integration part of AMIF which has the advantage to avoid double support. The currently scattered integration structures will be improved and optimized by increasing the collaboration between actors and by emphasizing the results to the end user. As an indication for the available budget which is hard to measure, there was for 2013 in FL an available budget for Integration and Civic Integration policy of € 55 mil, the GSC has a dedicated budget for approx. €300.000, the FSC €25 mil and the federal level approx. €390 mil.

## **RETURN**

In its return policy, BE applies a progressive approach: BE encourages persons who are no longer permitted to stay in BE first to return on a voluntary basis, with or without assistance, before gradually resorting to forced return.

## **NS**

Starting from 2009 there is a constant increase in the total number of return from BE (from 7.842 returns in 2009 to 10.104 in 2013 (4.433 the first half of 2014), including inadmissible persons). This increase is more significant in the field of VR ( from 2.668 to 4.585 (1.803 in the first half of 2014). The main catalysts for this continuous increase are the efforts made in the field of follow-up of and increased efficiency of the return processes.

Great effort has been done on making information on return readily available to a broad group of persons and these efforts need to be continued under the AMIF.

The main obstacles remain the difficult relationship with certain countries of origin (mostly on identifying their nationals), the problems with returning persons with special needs and the capacity of the Federal Police to organize escorts within short deadlines.

Under the SOLID-funds several actions are implemented contributing to the current baseline situation.

In the field of VR an improved reintegration programme is complemented by information activities, training sessions, etc. Since 2012 a return trajectory is implemented for all asylum seekers. For every asylum seeker in every reception center, information and guidance is given about VR during the asylum procedure. Rejected asylum applications are allocated to 'open return places' with the necessary support. After a 30-day period the Immigration Office is entitled to proceed to a forced return (FR).

Furthermore since 2011 the project SEFOR (sensitization, follow-up and return) is created. Every person that receives an order to leave the country is given information about VR, the risks of illegal stay, their rights and duties.

In the field of FR the main focus is on the needs of vulnerable persons, reflected in projects such as 'families' and 'special needs'. Additionally several actions are implemented based on the Return Directive, such as monitoring of forced return, humanization of closed centers, upgrade of equipment, etc.

Significant efforts are also made in developing lasting relationships with key Countries of origin such as Morocco and DR Congo in order to facilitate return as well as developing capacity building activities e.g. in support of Mobility Partnerships.

BE regularly carries out information campaigns in third countries aimed at preventing illegal migration and promoting legal migration channels.

On a national level, a **coordination mechanism** was set up to coordinate the activities in the area of integrated and forced return and ensure coherence with related actions supported by AMIF and ISF.

### **National needs ass./analysis of req.**

The following general needs can be identified:

- improvement of the return processes by enhancing cooperation with other authorities and by further developing and updating ICT tools.
- humanisation of closed centers and return procedures by investigating alternatives for detention of vulnerable persons, tailor-made support and assistance and further training of the staff.
- Continuous follow-up of persons with a return decision by information campaigns, promotion of VR and further development of the open return center/places.
- In the field of VR, investments in increased reintegration assistance will remain a priority. Next to that, there should be more cooperation with other MS to exchange best and common practices and to organise, monitor and evaluate the reintegration in the same way.

Yearly approx. 92m €are dedicated to return actions by the immigration office, Fedasil and the monitoring of forced return.

### 3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

<b>Specific objective</b>	1 - Asylum
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#### **Reception**

Belgium aims at maintaining a flexible but qualitative reception capacity to be able to face sudden changes in the number of asylum applicants, especially by keeping a buffer capacity which is high enough. Next to that Belgium aims at ensuring a smooth transition towards an integration path for asylum applicants obtaining a permit to stay and offering a ‘return trajectory’ for those who have received a negative decision. To achieve this last objective attention will be given to, amongst others, employment of asylum applicants, increased access to information and legal aid, qualitative training possibilities for asylum applicants and a specific approach towards vulnerable persons (in particular unaccompanied minors).

#### **Asylum**

Belgium has taken its responsibility in developing a solid, flexible, efficient and qualitative asylum process and evaluates that system continuously, and in contributing to the development of a truly Common European Asylum System.

Belgium will continue to invest on all levels and consolidate the asylum system, adhering to the principle of frontloading (last in first out) and close monitoring, including through IT tools and external consultancy.

The further harmonization on EU level requires the transposition and implementation of the legislative instruments, the further development of practical cooperation initiatives and tools (i.a. the exchange of good practices, (IT) investments, e.g. to ensure a qualitative Belgian participation in the EU initiatives such as the Common COI portal, Early Warning & Preparedness system, ...).

#### **Resettlement**

Belgium is also ready to share its expertise and support the external dimension. Belgium will maintain and expand its commitment to participate in resettlement schemes with the creation of sustainable resettlement conditions on an annual basis by consolidating the existing programme and maintaining the existing network of stakeholders.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - Reception/asylum
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF are:

Action 1: Further develop an IT system (ERF 11-7) to optimize the reception capacity and make it able to adapt to possible influx.

Desired outcome/result (D O/R):

- A flexible and proactive reception system able to:
  - monitor permanently the reception network
  - facilitate a proactive management of the asylum flow
  - maintain a buffer reception capacity

Action 2: Enhance the reception quality.

Ex. actions:

- Controls of the quality of reception structures; assistance of vulnerable persons (who are asylum seekers).
- Provide specific assistance for vulnerable persons (e.g. UAM, victims of sexual mutilation).
- Provide psychological and legal assistance (e.g. regarding the asylum procedure).
- Train reception staff to provide quality assistance.

D O/R:

- Increased reception quality, focused on the target groups, by better trained staff

Action 3: Support recognized refugees during the transition out of the reception network to obtain adequate and stable accommodation.

D O/R:

- Recognized refugees are helped in their search to obtain stable accommodation.

Action 4: Exchange of information and best practices with other European national agencies (via European Platform of Reception Agencies (EPRA) developed under ERF 13; this platform will be maintained and expanded).

D O/R:

- More coherent procedures with increased quality between the agencies by expanding the action radius, developing information material, websites and increasing the number of participating MS.

Action 5: Development of identification mechanisms and support tools regarding asylum applicants part of vulnerable groups so as to better address those groups, in particular guaranteeing the best interest of minors.

Ex. action:

- Support for the organisation of the guardians, including training.

D O/R:

- Vulnerable applicants are approached with strengthened identification mechanisms and guarantees, in particular at the border.
- Children at risk are assisted according to the developed procedure and the improved guardianship system.

Action 6: Work towards more harmonisation and realisation of CEAS by increased use of EASO developed tools in different areas, and by investing in practical cooperation initiatives and exchange of good practices.

Example actions:

- Connect to Common COI Portal.
- Contribute to EASO COI, policy, data provision.
- Exchange good practices and explore possibilities of i.a. pooling of case officers, mechanisms to enhance decision-making processes, mutual recognition of asylum decisions.

DO/R:

- CEAS is further harmonised and realised.
- Increased use of EASO developed tools and practical cooperation

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Evaluation
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 7: Assure the quality and efficiency of the asylum procedure while taking into account the principle of frontloading.

Example actions:

- Set up a common database for monitoring the asylum procedure.
- Improve organizational aspects (i.a. interviews, credibility, interpreters services, reduction of processing times, human capital, training) via i.a. external expertise and ICT.

D O/R:

- Continuous evaluation of the asylum system (also monitoring the chain process from asylum application to final decision on the asylum request).
- More efficient asylum decision-making procedure.

Action 8: Streamline, harmonize and diversify information products on the asylum procedure and assure adequate provision of and access to legal aid.

Example action:

- Evaluate and improve the 'pro deo' system of free legal aid provided to all asylum seekers, independently of whether they are being detained or not.
- Develop streamlined information products (like brochures, video's, website, etc.) in multiple languages.

D O/R:

- The level of legal aid is adequate.
- All applicants/stakeholders have easier access to legal and procedural information.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Resettlement
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 9: Increase Belgian involvement on issues of external dimension of asylum

Example action:

- Strengthening of infrastructure and services relevant to migration and asylum in Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPP) countries. Concrete countries have not yet been selected but Morocco and Jordan are possible destinations.

D O/R:

- The asylum authorities in the specific countries have improved their protection capacity (e.g. have a functioning asylum system)

Action 10: Establish a solid resettlement programme

Example actions:

- Development of processes from selection to individual assistance.
- Information sessions and regular consultations, continuous communication, in particular through the official website.

- Fixing resettlement priorities, operational and budgetary planning, consultation steering (resettlement stakeholders meetings), continuous follow-up/evaluation of operations, exchange of best practices and international coordination, etc.

D O/R:

- The operational processes have been developed.
- Strengthened awareness of operators and potential partners (local and regional level) as well as of the general public.
- Maintained and expanded commitment to participate in resettlement schemes with the creation of sustainable resettlement conditions on an annual basis.
- Strengthened coordination of the resettlement programme by Fedasil and the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS).

<b>Specific action</b>	1 - Transit centres
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<b>Specific action</b>	2 - Access to asylum
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Belgium will participate as partner in the following Specific Action: EU-FRANK (European Union action on Facilitating Resettlement and Access to Asylum through New Knowledge)

Lead MS: Sweden.

As participating Member State in the EU-FRANK action with lead Member State Sweden:

Belgium will contribute to the action in form of their specific expertise regarding resettlement and asylum procedures. The contribution can take the form of developing trainings, capacity building packages, participating in information exchange, mentorship, study visits, participating in the Steering Group, necessary meetings/workshops, evaluating the action etc.

Belgium can contribute to the action financially or by nationally paid capacity.

The objectives of the action are to increase the number of EU resettlement places through development and implementation of a comprehensive EU Resettlement Curriculum including new methods, technical support equipment, training, capacity building as well as closer practical cooperation and exchange of experience and knowledge.

<b>Specific objective</b>	2 - Integration/legal migration
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## INTEGRATION

Federal: Promoting integration through intensive social activation trajectories of non-EU newcomers too far removed from the labour market and too vulnerable for other existing integration programmes. They are therefore complementary to regional integration activities.

French speaking Community: in Wallonia as in Brussels, a welcome/integration parcours for the target group in order to support and give the necessary information to ensure them a total autonomous life, increase their education level and decrease the employment rate gap.

Flemish Community: an inclusive and horizontal policy in which the two way process is taken into account. This responds to the situations and dynamics related to the consequences of migration, with a view to realizing independent and proportional participation, accessibility of all facilities, active and shared citizenship, and social cohesion.

The strategy of Flanders will be to finance policy interventions bringing innovative answers to the integration needs mentioned in the baseline study. These social policy experiments will be implemented on a small scale, in conditions which ensure the possibility of measuring their impact and in order to be repeated on a wider scale if the results prove to be convincing.

German Speaking Community: focus on improving cooperation between services and on supporting cultural and anti-discrimination activities as well as civic orientation and language classes. These activities would be open to asylum seekers and the intention is to cooperate with Germany where possible.

The ESF will be used for general actions with a broad target group while the AMIF will be used to fund actions for the specific targets groups defined in the AMIF regulations. As both are managed by the same institutions the necessary attention is being given to prevent double financing.

## **Legal Migration**

Belgium wants to continue efforts to increase the efficiency of its legal migration procedures and in particular to speed up legal migration channels for bona fide applicants. To this end, Belgium wants to obtain a more detailed profile of the population which has introduced a request to stay, improve processes, detect abuses early and safeguard the efficiency of procedures. Belgium needs to further improve the quality and access of information on TCNs living in Belgium or applying for stay in the most important countries of origin.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - Legal migration
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<b>National objective</b>	2 - Integration
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 11 (federal): Promote integration by offering individualized trajectories to non-EU newcomers (including beneficiaries of international protection) through intensive social activation trajectories guided by e.g. the larger Public Social Welfare Centers.

D O/R:

- Narrowed employment rate gap between TCN and EU citizens/Belgians.
- Ensured availability and uptake of language courses.
- Combine AMIF and ESF without any overlap.

Action 12 (FR): Support a welcome course through support, reception and guidance. Ensure an adequate offer of French language or literacy courses and initiation modules to citizenship with more flexibility in function of needs in the field. Further development and improvement of the tools for the personnel in the sector.

D O/R

- All non-EU newcomers (including beneficiaries of international protection) are offered language trainings to obtain level A2.
- An initiation module to citizenship is developed and disseminated, stand-alone or integrated in the French language courses.
- As long term objective there is the increase of employment rate for non-EU citizens. For information, in 2012 the employment rate for non-EU was at 45.4% in Wallonia and 44.9% in Brussels.

Action 13 (FL): Create an inclusive integration policy by mobilizing resources in the domains where the backlog of non-EU newcomers (including beneficiaries of international protection) are the highest.

Example actions:

- Support initiatives and projects in the preliminary phase to promote access to the labour market (e.g. language training, personal competence building (not vocational training), recognition of skills, ...).
- Mainstream the tailor made approach for TCNs in horizontal integration policy (e.g. language policy in public services).
- Action according to the needs of specific target groups (illiterate, youth, women,...).
- Actions to better inform family TCN in their COO.
- Research actions or strategy development.
- Actions to prevent unqualified outflow in education and segregation in certain cities.

D O/R:

- Targeted actions are tested and implemented.
- Existing actions are screened, identifying defective influx's or failures of the target group (non-reached TCNs, outflow, etc.) and new actions are started.

Action 14 (GSC): Create a desk to manage coordination of language and integration courses, socio-professional and legal advice, medical and psychological assistance in order to promote

integration. Actors in the field and in the target group (including beneficiaries of international protection) can consult the desk.

D O/R:

- Actors in the field are supported.
- Social inclusion is promoted.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Capacity
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 15: Update and development of Immigration Office's IT Tools related to legal migration and stay.

D O/R:

- Increase the capacity to detect abuses.
- Improve efficiency of the procedures.

Action 16: Increase the activities in the countries of origin by migration experts.

Example actions:

- Organize information campaigns on the possibilities and rights, dangers and risks of illegal migration or collaborating with pseudo-legal migration practices. Concrete destination countries are not selected yet as this depends on a needs analysis but Congo DRC and Morocco can at this time be considered potential destinations.
- Deploy migration experts to verify documents and source documents or interview potential migrants to prevent fraud in e.g. family reunification applications.

D O/R:

- Decrease of fraud and irregular migration from targeted countries.

<b>Specific action</b>	3 - Joint initiatives
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<b>Specific action</b>	4 - Unaccompanied minors
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<b>Specific action</b>	8 - Legal migration
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Belgium will participate in the following Specific Action:

WAT-Action (lead Member State: the Netherlands)

The objective is to identify best practices and to share and analyse information on how to make application procedures more customer-friendly and manage big data, and information included in application forms, to be distributed to applicants or used in risk profiling. As participating Member State we will share experiences and develop good practices with other Member States.

As a participating MS Belgium will:

- **take part in the Steering Group determining/evaluating the action and in study visits, necessary meetings/workshops to obtain the goals of the action**
- **deploy content experts/analysers working on identification, improvement and implementation within the NCP network**

Belgium is not required to contribute financially.

<b>Specific objective</b>	3 - Return
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## **Introduction**

Belgium fully supports that TCNs who can no longer stay in a Member State, should first be encouraged to return on a voluntary basis before resorting to forced return. This implies investments in a programme that will facilitate voluntary return as much as possible.

Belgium invested in the development of a voluntary return programme in the framework of the European Return Fund (RF) and intends to continue under the AMIF along the same lines.

For both voluntary and forced return, the focus will be on closer cooperation with countries of origin, improving the efficiency and speed of procedures (including through IT tools) and reserving special attention to vulnerable groups and specific needs.

## **Voluntary return**

The objective of the voluntary return programme is to make a voluntary return feasible. To achieve this aim, the programme must be both problem solving (removal of obstacles complicating a return) and accessible (asylum seekers and irregular TCNs must know that the programme exists and access to it should be easy).

The programme is coordinated by a **coordination unit** within Fedasil to ensure that all voluntary return activities are coherent. The RF has invested in an efficient management of the programme, focusing on consistency between the different activities and actors and the development of a management and control cycle. Under the AMIF the tailor-made reintegration assistance will remain a priority as well as increased cooperation with other MS to organise the voluntary return in a more coherent way.

**Integrated and forced return**

Belgium wishes to build upon positive results of actions supported by the RF and reinforce international cooperation by further developing a humane and effective approach to return relying on the following orientations:

- limit the use of detention by encouraging voluntary return across the board and further develop alternatives to detention;
- where detention is still needed, improve living conditions in detention centres, and shorten detention times through enhanced return coaching and a speedier identification process;
- limit forced return by improving return coaching and offering appropriate AVR packages ;
- where return is enforced, improve the conditions and effectiveness of return operations including through a system of monitoring and using JRO;
- develop advanced ICT tools to provide reliable return related data and support procedures ;
- seek durable return solutions for vulnerable TCNs and UAM;
- collaboration with countries of origin is particularly needed to speed-up identification and issuing of laissez-passer documents.

Belgium also leads the SA EUR-LO creating European Return Liaison Officers aiming at an enlargement and increased cost-effectiveness of the existing network of return- and migration officers.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - Accompanying measures
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The main action to be funded through AMIF funding is:

Action 17: Maximise the access to the voluntary return programme.

Example actions:

- Further diversify the communication strategy, developed and launched under the RF in order to make sure that the target group and their representatives know about the voluntary return programme and how to get access to it.
- Maintain and/or extend a network of return counsellors and NGO-partners to ensure that professional return counselling is offered to the entire target group.
- Maintain the return desk (Brussels) as the central initiative. The network and the return desk were implemented under the RF and will be continued under the AMIF.
- Internal consultation and training on the “return path” within the reception network to further develop and implement systematically the method of return counseling (developed under the RF). This return path is implemented for asylum seekers as from the beginning of the asylum procedure. After a negative decision on their asylum request, asylum seekers are assigned to an open return place where individual tailor made return assistance is provided.

*D O/R:*

- First line social workers are trained and better equipped to provide the necessary assistance.
- Potential returnees have easy access to the Return Desk, open return places and receive individual assistance by qualified staff.
- An easily accessible, effective and intense communication strategy is implemented.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Return measures
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 18: Provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance.

Example actions:

- Provide reintegration support (up to a predefined ceiling).
- Implement strategies to adapt reintegration assistance / assistance by service providers to the specific needs of certain target groups (e.g. UAMs).
- Increase the capacity of local partners of the service providers, such as IOM and Caritas, through the development of capacity-building strategies to make sure that their local partners can make maximum use of the available support.

*D O/R:*

- Returnees are assisted with tailor made reintegration assistance specifically adapted to the individual needs.
- Target groups are assisted based on specific strategies (tailor made and based on specific needs of the target group).

### Action 19: Implement integrated and forced return.

Example actions:

- Provide return support and accessible information regarding voluntary return, risks of irregular stay and their rights and duties in BE to TCN who have received an order to leave the territory
- Provide information campaigns on return measures and risks of irregular travel and stay to TCN planning to migrate to BE.
- Support of identification procedures (processes, information to stakeholders, information exchange, IT tools, return liaison officers), including measures in third countries (such as cooperation agreements, document verification officers, capacity building, etc.).
- Identify reliable medical COI for TCN with special needs and TCN in detention centres.
- Develop alternatives to detention and enhance coaching, especially for vulnerable people.
- Further improvement of living conditions in closed centres.
- Perform JROs.
- Perform monitoring of forced return operations.
- Further develop/update/maintain ICT tools (partly funded by RF13-6 TARAP, RF13-8 ACC ) to record and analyse data on returnees, and manage return related processes (including i.a. the management of logistics, closed centres, transportation and follow-up of individual return decisions).

D O/R:

- TCN are better informed about their legal situation, the return possibilities, their rights and duties.
- Persons who received a return decision are better monitored.
- Diversified and tailor made return measures are provided, detention is used as a last measure of resort.
- Target groups can stay in specialised open facilities as an alternative to detention.
- Assisted (voluntary) return, reintegration and reliable medical COI for TCN with special needs and TCN in detention centres.
- Persons held in centers are identified faster.
- More efficient and humane forced return operations and improved efficiency of the monitoring of forced return operations.
- More comprehensive information on the return process by improved ICT tools.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Cooperation
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The main actions to be funded through AMIF funding are:

Action 20: Intensify the systematic exchange and development of best practices and co-operation between EU MS in the field of VR through the Common Support Initiative.

D O/R:

- Better management of the voluntary return programme by the development of a coherent and reactive system at national level as well as on European Level.
- Increased quality and harmonisation between the involved agencies through the organization of mutual support and the development of common practices in the field of reintegration service delivery, management or AVR programmes, financial controlling and the organization of counselling.

Action 21: Training of staff involved in the integrated and forced return procedure, including escorting police officers. Under the AMIF the trainings funded by the RF (action RF13-13 Training) will be continued and improved.

D O/R:

- Staff is better equipped to provide/develop effective and efficient return procedures and assistance.

<b>Specific action</b>	5 - Joint return
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1) SA 'European Return Liaison Officers (EUR-LO)' aiming at increasing the cost-effectiveness of the existing network of officers by opening it to more MS and enhancing/reinforcing activities in the field or return by:

1. Deployment of EURLO's to offer humane and flexible operational solutions in individual cases and common problems in return encountered by their partners in Europe and in TC.
2. Organise/participate in actions:
  1. Joint Return Actions within the framework of the implementation of EU Readmission Agreements and Mobility Partnerships.
  2. set up by partners of the EURINT.
  3. set up by EU partners in the field of reintegration after return, post-arrival assistance and monitoring (e.g. ERIN).
  4. in coop. with FRONTEX for the organisation of JRO's.

Countries that committed to participate are: AT, EL, HU, LU, NL, NO, PL, RO, SE, CH and the UK.

Obligations of these participating countries include:

1. Participating in the Steering Group.
2. Designate/deploy staff that will act as EUR-LO.

3. Report and ensure the correct administrative and financial follow-up towards the EUR-LO secretariat.

AMIF financing is 84% of the total budget.

BE will participate in:

EURINT Lead MS: NL

BE will participate in the following ways:

1. Designate one NCP that participates in the SGC's and operates as communication-hub towards the competent national services that need to be included in the events organized by the network;
2. Chair or participate :
  1. in the third country oriented Third Country Working Groups, by delegating the right experts to this working groups, holding decisive power to agree on common actions and strategies;
  2. in the defined actions (incoming/outgoing missions/task forces/training/capacity building/...)
  3. in the workshops for field-practitioners;
3. Actively contribute to the operational information exchange via the FOSS.
4. Cofinance the EURINT-Network

MEDCOI 4 Lead MS: NL

Enables partner MS to quickly access reliable and up to date information about the availability and accessibility of medical treatment in countries from which applicants in need of international protection and/or human rights applicants originate. This information is used in the determination of applications for international protection and other immigration procedures and to answer questions about the return of a person to their coo, especially whether the return would be possible or rather violate international obligations.

*BE* will:

- take part in the meetings/workshops to obtain the goals of the action
- contribute to obtain, share and exchange information on the availability and accessibility of medical treatment in coo.

*BE* is not required to contribute financially until 2017 when EASO is planning to take over the action. Contribution and organisation from 2017 on is to be addressed in a feasibility study and subject to decision of the EASO.

<b>Specific action</b>	6 - Joint reintegration
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Belgium will participate in the following Specific Action: European Re-integration Network (ERIN) (successor of the ERI (European Reintegration Instrument) project which ended on March 1st, 2014).

Lead MS: The Netherlands

- Belgium will participate in the activities of the ERIN-project in the following ways:
- Designate one National Contact Point that participates in the SGC's and operates as communication-hub towards the competent national services that need to be included in the events organized by the network;
- Participate in the defined actions;
- Chair or participate in the ERIN workshops;
- Chair or participate in the ERIN working groups;
- Co-finance the ERIN-project.

<b>Specific action</b>	7 - Joint family unity and unaccompanied minor reintegration
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Belgium will participate in the following Specific Action: "Organization of joint reintegration projects targeted towards unaccompanied minors"

Lead MS: France

This action aims at enhancing reintegration of unaccompanied minors, while respecting the principle of the "best interests of the child". The action consists of information campaigns in third countries and in Member States, family reunification and reintegration of minors through educational projects in the long term within the targeted countries of return. A pilot center is also considered, with the aim of welcoming minors in a target country of return.

As a partner Belgium will :

- participate in the cooperation in terms of reintegration of unaccompanied minors,
- take part in the steering committee,
- take part in the evaluation process of the action.

<b>Specific objective</b>	4 - Solidarity
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## INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific Objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Asylum	NO1 - Reception/asylum	1	1 develop a new IT system to optimize the reception capacity	2014	2015	2022
SO1 - Asylum	NO1 - Reception/asylum	2	2 enhance reception quality	2014	2015	2022
SO1 - Asylum	NO1 - Reception/asylum	3	3 support recognized refugees during the transition out of the reception network	2014	2015	2022
SO1 - Asylum	NO2 - Evaluation	1	7 assure the quality and efficiency of the asylum procedure	2014	2015	2022
SO1 - Asylum	NO2 - Evaluation	2	8 streamline, harmonize and diversify information products on the asylum procedure	2014	2015	2022
SO1 - Asylum	NO3 - Resettlement	1	10 establish a solid resettlement programme	2014	2015	2022
SO2 - Integration/legal migration	NO2 - Integration	1	11 promote integration by offering individualized trajectories	2014	2015	2022
SO2 - Integration/legal migration	NO2 - Integration	2	12 support a welcome course	2014	2015	2022
SO2 - Integration/legal migration	NO2 - Integration	3	13 create an inclusive integration policy	2014	2015	2022
SO2 - Integration/legal migration	NO3 - Capacity	1	15 update and development of immigration office's IT tools	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	NO1 - Accompanying measures	1	17 maximize the access to the VR programme	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	NO2 - Return measures	1	18 provide voluntary return and reintegration assistance	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	NO2 - Return measures	2	19 implement integrated and forced return activities	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	NO3 - Cooperation	1	20 intensify the systematic exchange between MS on VR	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	NO3 - Cooperation	3	21 training of staff on return procedures	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Return	SA5 - Joint return	1	SA EUR-LO	2014	2015	2022

## 4. SPECIAL CASES

### 4.1 Resettlement

#### Justification of the number of persons to be resettled

Pledging: Numbers will increase gradually in order to foresee sufficient supporting measures and permanent housing.

For 2014-2015: 400. For 2014 100 (common Union resettlement priorities). For 2015: 300 refugees.

#### Pledging plan

<b>Vulnerable groups and Common Union resettlement priorities (Lump Sum 10 000€per person resettled)</b>	<b>2014-2015</b>	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2018-2020</b>
Refugees in Eastern Africa/Great Lakes	100		
Syrian refugees in the region	300		

#### 4.2 Transfer of beneficiaries of international protection

	<b>2014-2015</b>	<b>2016-2017</b>	<b>2018-2020</b>
Number of persons	0		

## 5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS

Specific objective	1 - Asylum			
Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of target group persons provided with assistance through projects in the field of reception and asylum systems supported under this Fund	Number	0.00	7,175.00	Project reporting
C2.1 - Capacity (i.e. number of places) of new reception accommodation infrastructure set up in line with the minimum requirements for reception conditions set out in the EU acquis and of existing reception accommodation infrastructure improved in line with the same requirements as a result of the projects supported under this Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Project reporting
C2.2 - The percentage in the total reception accommodation capacity	%	0.00	0.00	Project reporting
C3.1 - Number of persons trained in asylum-related topics with the assistance of the Fund	Number	0.00	460.00	Project reporting
C3.2 - That number as a percentage of the total number of staff trained in those topics	%	0.00	75.00	Project reporting
C4 - Number of country of origin information products and fact-finding missions conducted with the assistance of the Fund	Number	0.00	25.00	Project reporting
C5 - Number of projects supported under this Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate asylum policies in Member States	Number	0.00	20.00	Project reporting
C6 - Number of persons resettled with support of this Fund	Number	0.00	1,450.00	Authority in charge of transferring the persons

Specific objective	2 - Integration/legal migration			
Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of target group persons who participated in pre-departure measures supported under this Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Project reporting
C2 - Number of target group persons assisted by this Fund through integration measures in the framework of national, local and regional strategies	Number	0.00	9,897.00	Project reporting
C3 - Number of local, regional and national policy frameworks/measures/tools in place for the integration of third country nationals and involving civil society, migrant communities as well as all other relevant stakeholders, as a result of the measures supported under this	Number	0.00	20.00	Project reporting

Specific objective	2 - Integration/legal migration			
Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
Fund				
C4 - Number of cooperation projects with other Member States on integration of third-country nationals supported under this Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Project reporting
C5 - Number of projects supported under this Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate integration policies in Member States	Number	0.00	0.00	Project reporting

Specific objective	3 - Return			
Indicator	Unit of measure	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of persons trained on return-related topics with the assistance of the Fund	Number	0.00	7,000.00	Project reporting
C2 - Number of returnees who received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund	Number	0.00	3,220.00	Project reporting
C3 - Number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund, persons who returned voluntarily	Number	0.00	3,150.00	Project reporting
C4 - Number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund, persons who were removed	Number	0.00	70.00	Project reporting
C5 - Number of monitored removal operations co-financed by the Fund	Number	0.00	630.00	Project reporting
C6 - Number of projects supported under the Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate return policies in Member States	Number	0.00	0.00	Project reporting

## **6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE**

### **6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme**

A questionnaire has been launched in May 2013 towards all key partners concerned, mostly governmental services like Immigration Office, Fedasil, PPS Social Integration. A majority of contacted partners responded to the questionnaire. Where appropriate key non-state organisations like Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO's) were also consulted indirectly by the responsible governmental service.

The first analysis of the results on the questionnaire has been discussed in a meeting in June 2013 with the competent ministerial delegations/policy makers. Subsequently, respondents of the questionnaire were given the occasion to validate the analysis or to provide additional information.

The results of the questionnaire served as the basic input to compose the Policy Dialogue and to draft the National Program. During the revisions of the draft NP, all partners were asked to deliver input and extra information, coordinated centrally by the ministry of Home Affairs. The input was given in different ways, mostly by e-mail exchange but also by bilateral meetings and telephone contacts. All partners had at all times access to the latest draft and the minutes of the policy dialogue. Each consulted partner provided the input for the field in which it is responsible, including the indicators. During discussions with the coordination unit these were refined when necessary. The formal submission finally took place on September 27th 2014. Comments received after the formal submission are just as before sent to the relevant partners and reaction is gathered on a bilateral basis. The budgetary division was decided on an interministerial level (05/02/2014) where all the relevant political decision makers were present.

### **6.2 Monitoring Committee**

On 05/02/2014 on inter-ministerial level the decision has been made to set up a monitoring committee (MC). This MC will consist of the relevant cabinets and will be chaired by the president of the FPS Home affairs. The composition will be thematic or political based upon the matters to be discussed/monitored. The main role of this MC is to validate all important decisions like the selection of projects and the annual reporting to the EC. It will meet when necessary but at least once a year for the annual reporting. These MC meetings can be preceded by a preparatory meeting at the level of the administrations.

The European Funds Unit is responsible to provide all necessary information, like reports, analyses, Audit reports, financial updates, etc. available in due time.

Besides the MC, relevant partners involved in the preparation and implementation will gather on a regular basis in other, more informal working groups. These will be on a project level, bringing together persons working on the project to discuss the progress and the NP in general. The results of these meetings will also serve as input for the MC discussing the progress and implementation on a broader level.

### **6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework**

Monitoring is an essential part of the management of the fund and is as such inherently a duty of the RA. The data for monitoring and evaluation will be included in the reports from the project implementers which they submit on defined dates to the RA (exact dates will be included in the grant agreements). In these reports there will be info on the defined common indicators but also on the impact of the project to be used for evaluating the project. The RA will check this data/information during the operational on-the-spot checks and will gather all this data in an electronic system (an excel table is envisaged) to be able to have a clear look on the progress at all time. This collected data will also be presented and discussed in the monitoring and working group meetings, allowing for revisions or improvements of the existing system/programme. The requested evaluations in 2017 and 2024 will preferably be done 'in-house', meaning specialized experts inside the administrations but outside the RA. Close cooperation with the RA will be necessary to be able to perform a successful evaluation. Outsourcing remains a possibility but is not preferred as the subject requires specific knowledge. For these evaluations visits and interviews will complement the data gathered from reports.

### **6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme**

See also 6.1 and 6.2

The key partners involved in the preparation will also be involved in the preparatory meeting of the MC introduced in 6.2 (for the broader management of the NP). The partners involved in the preparatory meeting are the relevant administrations (e.g. Home affairs, Fedasil, Integration,...). The partners in the MC are the political decision makers (cabinets of the ministers). The MC will decide on strategic issues and will ratify the selection of projects, respecting the agreed NP.

In the working group meetings (for the management on project level) all partners involved in the implementation will be present. They will not necessarily be the same partners as in the MC as they implement the projects and are not necessarily the political decision making partners. The partners in the working group meetings can include besides administration also NGO's, IGO, cities, social welfare institutions, red cross,... At this level no decisions are taken but the progress of the NP is discussed, issues can be raised and problems can be solved.

There will be feed-back between these two levels of partnership as decisions or remarks made can have influence on both levels. The RA acts as the main interlocutor but most of the administrations will be present on both levels, ensuring a smooth flow of information between both levels.

### **6.5 Information and Publicity**

The National Programme will be available on a website. All information about projects, procedures and management of the AMIF will be equally available on this specific website established only for this reason. The website will be regularly updated by the Responsible Authority. After closure of projects, information regarding the achieved objectives and the impact will also be made available for the public through this website.

Practical information on procedures, intermediary decisions and modifications of any kind on the application of the National Programme will be communicated to the project partners through the monitoring committee and working groups. (See 6.2. )

## **6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments**

The NP is prepared in close cooperation with a broad range of partners, of which some are familiar with other Union instruments. This is especially the case for the ESF and ISF. In the NP the separation between AMIF and ESF/ISF actions is clearly mentioned and this will be monitored by the RA/DA. For the overlap with ISF: all projects will be discussed inside the RA and during the working group meetings, so overlap shall be immediately discovered. For the possible overlap with ESF (mostly applicable to the regions (Integration part)) there is a similar mechanism in place. All projects from both AMIF and ESF are discussed in the same meetings, avoiding overlaps. This mechanism will be monitored by the RA.

As regards actions with possible synergies and complementarities with the EU external policies on migration, the EU delegations will be involved where possible. Coordination with these EU delegations in the programming and implementation phases of actions as e.g. information campaigns will be ensured as these projects are de facto executed in cooperation with these delegations.

As regards the complementarity with other instruments further away from the field of the AMIF (and ISF), the information regarding the actions and projects will be distributed to all involved partners and to representatives and contact persons at different levels (cabinets, coordination units, etc.). Where possible coordination and/or complementarity with other instruments managed or monitored by them will be investigated.

## **6.7 Beneficiaries**

### **6.7.1 List of five main types of beneficiaries of the programme**

1. State (federal and regional) authorities
2. Local public bodies
3. Non-Governmental organisations
4. International public organisations
5. National Red Cross

### **6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)**

Belgium will use direct award in cases where projects are part of a competence which is a legal or de facto monopoly.

## 7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

**Table 1: AMIF Financial plan**

<b>Specific objective / national objective / specific action</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO1.NO1 Reception/asylum	19,617,518.37
SO1.NO2 Evaluation	8,337,445.31
SO1.NO3 Resettlement	2,055,168.59
<b>TOTAL NO SO1 Asylum</b>	<b>30,010,132.27</b>
SO1.SA1 Transit centres	
SO1.SA2 Access to asylum	
<b>TOTAL SA SO1 Asylum</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL SO1 Asylum</b>	<b>30,010,132.27</b>
SO2.NO1 Legal migration	
SO2.NO2 Integration	25,914,223.66
SO2.NO3 Capacity	1,868,335.08
<b>TOTAL NO SO2 Integration/legal migration</b>	<b>27,782,558.74</b>
SO2.SA3 Joint initiatives	
SO2.SA4 Unaccompanied minors	
SO2.SA8 Legal migration	
<b>TOTAL SA SO2 Integration/legal migration</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL SO2 Integration/legal migration</b>	<b>27,782,558.74</b>
SO3.NO1 Accompanying measures	4,900,524.77
SO3.NO2 Return measures	18,398,716.52
SO3.NO3 Cooperation	2,250,240.97
<b>TOTAL NO SO3 Return</b>	<b>25,549,482.26</b>
SO3.SA5 Joint return	5,013,765.12
SO3.SA6 Joint reintegration	

SO3.SA7 Joint family unity and unaccompanied minor reintegration	
<b>TOTAL SA SO3 Return</b>	<b>5,013,765.12</b>
<b>TOTAL SO3 Return</b>	<b>30,563,247.38</b>
<b>TOTAL SO4 Solidarity</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Technical assistance	5,908,803.73
<b>TOTAL Special Cases</b>	<b>4,000,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,264,742.12</b>

**Table 2: Special case pledges**

Special case pledges	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Resettlement total	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00						4,000,000.00
Transfer total	0.00	0.00						0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>						<b>4,000,000.00</b>

**Table 3: Total Annual EU commitments (€)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
Asylum and solidarity	4,704,189.95	4,704,186.00	5,066,047.00	4,704,186.00	5,789,768.00	5,066,047.00	6,151,629.00	36,186,052.95
Integration and return	8,070,232.17	8,070,229.00	8,691,016.00	8,070,229.00	9,932,590.00	8,691,016.00	10,553,377.00	62,078,689.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,774,422.12</b>	<b>12,774,415.00</b>	<b>13,757,063.00</b>	<b>12,774,415.00</b>	<b>15,722,358.00</b>	<b>13,757,063.00</b>	<b>16,705,006.00</b>	<b>98,264,742.12</b>
	13.00%	13.00%	14.00%	13.00%	16.00%	14.00%	17.00%	100.00%

**Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations**