Migration Report

Overview of the Current Migration Facts and Figures in the Project Countries

Funded by the Erasmus+ Program of the European Union. However, European Commission and Turkish National Agency cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.
## CONTENTS

Abbreviations  
Introduction  
Foreword  
Country Reports  

### Turkey

#### Part I. Migration in Turkey

- I.1 Overview  
- I.2 Foreigners  
- I.3 Residence in Turkey  
- I.4 Irregular Migration  
- I.5 International Protection  
- I.6 Refugees  
- I.7 Conditional refugees  
- I.8 Subsidiary Protection  
- I.9 Temporary Protection  
- I.10 Human Trafficking  
- I.11 Statelessness  
- I.12 Removal Centers  
- I.13 Reception&Accommodation Centers  
- I.14 Harmonisation  
- I.15 Communication Center for Foreigners(YIMER157)  
- I.16 Emigration  

#### Part II. Provision of Services by Public&Private Organisations

- II.1 Overview: Public Institutions Working for Migrants  
- II.1.1 Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management  
- II.1.2 Disaster&Emergency Management Presidency ,AFAD
II.1.3 Turkish Red Crescent

II.2 The Role of Private Organisations in Migration Issues

II.2.1 Overview

II.2.2 Turkish NGOs working for Migrants

II.2.3 International Organisations

Part III: National Legislation, Migration Policies

III.1 Overview

III.2 Major Laws and Policies Applicable to Migrants

III.2.1 Law on Settlement No.5543

III.2.2 Law on Foreigners and International Protection No.6458

III.2.3 Temporary Protection Regulation

III.2.4 Law on Work Permits for Foreigners No. 4817

III.2.5 Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection

III.2.6 International Labor Force Law No. 6735

III.2.7 Turkish Citizenship Law No.5901

III.2.8 Passport Law No. 5682

III.3 EU/Turkey Statement

III.4 Legal measures

III.4.1 Migrant smuggling

III.4.2 Human Trafficking

III.4.3 Protection of victims

Part IV. Training opportunities for migrant-related educators in Turkey

IV.1 Overview

IV.1.1 Training opportunities for educators teaching refugee children

IV.1.2 “Training of Teachers who have Foreign Students in the Classroom”

IV.1.3 PICTES project

IV.1.4 GÖÇ-MAT Project
Hungary

Part I. Migration in Hungary

I.1 Overview

I.2 The European Migration Crisis and Hungary

I.3 Migrant Facilities in Hungary

I.4 Integration

I.5 Labour Migration

I.6 Immigration

I.7 Emigration

I.8 Trafficking in Human Beings

I.9 Smuggling

Part II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organisations

II.1 Overview

II.2 Skills and Diploma Recognition

II.2.1 Recognition of Diplomas

II.2.2 Validation of Skills by Higher Education

II.2.3 Validation of Skills from Volunteering

II.2.4 Validation of IT Skills

II.2.5 Validation of Language Skills

II.3 Integration Support

II.3.1 Living and Studying in Hungary

II.3.2 Living and Working in Hungary

II.3.3 Job Seeking Support

II.3.4 Career Guidance

II.3.5 Language Learning Support

II.3.6 Housing Support

II.3.7 Legal Support

II.3.8 Psychological, Psycho-Social and Psychiatric Support

II.4 Starting a Company
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II.5 Internship Opportunities</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III: National Legislation, Migration Policies</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1 Overview</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2 Border Control</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3 Reception centres, accommodation arrangements and other housing</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.4 Wider reception services</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5 Registration process of the asylum seekers</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.6 Asylum procedure</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.7 Law enforcement</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.8 Integration of asylum applicants</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.9 Integration of beneficiaries of international protection</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.10 Family Reunification, Resettlement and Relocation</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1 Artemisszio</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2 Kalunba</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.3 Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.4 ELTE language courses</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.5 Balassi Institute language courses</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.6 Hungarian as a foreign language teacher MA at Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary and at ELTE</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I: Migration in the United Kingdom</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1 Introduction to the Quantitative&amp; Qualitative data on Immigrants in the UK</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2 Migrant definitions based on the Immigration route</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.3 Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.4 Main reasons for Immigration to the UK</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.5 Asylum Applications’ Statistical Data</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organisations  
II.1 Introduction to the three sectors of society in the UK  
II.2 Provision of services by the Public sector and the Local Authorities  
II.3 Provision of services by National-level Organisations  

Part III: National Legislation, Migration Policies  
III.1 Introduction to Migration policy in the UK  
III.2 The European Union, the European Economic Area, non EEA Countries and the forms of residency  
III.3 Synopsis of the Main UK Migration and Asylum Legislation  
III.4 Asylum, Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave  
III.4.1 Asylum (Refugee Status)  
III.4.2 Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave  
III.5 European Union Law, the Common European Asylum System and the UK  

Part IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators  
IV.1 The rising need for supporting the professional growth of Migrant-related Educators  
IV.2 Training Opportunities offered by Organisations  

Czech Republic  
Part I: Migration in the Czech Republic  
I.1 Complementary data on migration  
I.2 International protection  
I.3 Data on children foreigners  
I.4 Roma minority in the Czech Republic  

Part II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organizations  
II.1 Public Organisations  
II.2 Private organisations  

Part III: National Legislation and Migration Policies  

v
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II.2 Internship possibilities</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.3 Acknowledgement of diplomas and language skills</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.3.1 Validation of international diplomas</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.3.2 Validation of professional qualifications</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.4 Starting own business in the Netherlands</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part III: National Legislation, Migration Policies</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.1 Legal system in the Netherlands</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2 The Aliens Act</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3 Border Control</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.4 Asylum procedure</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5 Integration of asylum applicants</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5.1 Language courses</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.5.2 Language courses</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.1 Het Begint met Taal</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.2 Taalkit DUTCH</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.3 ONA Portaal</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.4 Training to educate NT2 (The Language Centre of University of Groningen)</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.5 Dutch Council for Refugees</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part I: Migration in Bulgaria</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1 Migration in Bulgaria</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1.1 Overview</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1.2 Irregular migration, Legal Immigration and Emigration</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2 Refugee and asylum seekers in Bulgaria</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2.1 Overview</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2.2 Statistical information</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Good Practices in Czech Republic**

1. Program to support educators in work with children-foreigners.  
2. Integration of foreigners from the non-EU countries with a specific focus on the integration of children and youth in Prague 12 in 2014

**Good Practices in The Netherlands**

1. The brochure “Collaborating on the language coaching” (“Samen werken aan taalcoaching”)  
2. Collaboration with two Dutch ministries, different funds and institutions

**Good Practices in Bulgaria**

1. Promoting social engagement of immigrants - “Caritas Bulgaria”  
2. Job opportunities by Orient Bulgaria Foundation

**Annex 2: Links to national public and private organisations providing training services for migrant-related adult educators**

**References**  
**Key terms**  
**The Partners**
ABBREVIATIONS

AFAD: Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency


AZC: Asylum seekers’ centre

BMRE: Black Minority Ethnic & Refugee

BRP: Registration of personal details for the government

CCTE: Conditional Cash Transfer for Education

CEAS: Common European Asylum System

CEFR: Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

CJEU: Court of Justice of the European Union

COA: Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers

CSO: Civil society organisation

DAC: OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

DGMM: Turkish Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management

DL: Discretionary Leave

DLCM: Digital Life Cycle Map

Dublin Convention: Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities (1990)

Dublin II Regulation: Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national

Dublin III Regulation: Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast)
**ECDL**: European Computer Driving License


**EEA**: European Economic Area

**EFTA**: European Free Trade Association

**ELTE**: Eötvös Loránd University

**EU**: European Union

**EU Charter**: Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union


**EUREMA**: EU Pilot Project on Intra-EU Relocation from Malta

**FRONTEX**: European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union

**GIGM**: Göç İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü

**GNP**: Gross national product

**HP**: Humanitarian Protection

**ILR**: Indefinite Leave to Remain

**IND**: Dutch Immigration Authority

**IOM**: International Organisation for Migration

**ITTA**: Institution for Language research and Language education within the non-Dutch speakers

**LFIP**: Law on Foreigners and International Protection

**MoNE**: Ministry of National Education

**MRC**: Migrants Resource Centre

**MTV**: Mobile Security Monitoring

**NASS**: National Asylum Support Service
NCVO: National Council for Voluntary Organisations

NGO: Non-governmental organisation

NRPF: No Recourse to Public Funds

NT2: Dutch as a second language course

OCHA: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OIA: Office of Immigration and Asylum

OIN: Office of Immigration and Nationality

OLive: Open Learning Initiative

ONA: Orientation to the Dutch labour market

ONS: Office for National Statistics

OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

PABO: Teachers’ college for primary education

POH-GGZ: General practice-based mental health specialist

QD: Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted

QD recast: Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted


RNLM: Royal Netherlands Marechaussee

SBB: Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market

TCN: Third Country Nationals
**TEU:** Treaty on European Union

**TFEU:** Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

**UASC:** Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children

**UDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**UK:** United Kingdom

**UKBA:** United Kingdom Border Agency

**UN:** United Nations

**UNHCR:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children’s Fund

**UWV:** Employee Insurance Schemes Implementing Body

**VAT:** Value added tax

**WFP:** World Food Programme
INTRODUCTION

Supporting the Professional Development of Migrant-related Educators (SUMIGRE) project is a KA2 Strategic Partnership for Adult Education project funded by Erasmus+ programme of the European Commission.

Seven organisations from six different European countries have been cooperating to implement the 2-year project with a focus on development of innovation in the field of adult education.

The primary aim of the project is to provide support for the professional development of formal & non-formal adult educators working with immigrants by developing specifically tailored and innovative training materials. Other aims include to empower more NGOs to initiate actions aiming at producing solutions and raising public awareness of the migrant issue in order to secure their support.

The Migration Report is the first of the two intellectual outputs the project will generate. The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of the current situation of migrant population in the partner countries. In addition to the qualitative and quantitative data, the Report includes information about national legislation and policies concerning migration and the role of private organisations in managing the issue.

Annex 1 to the report contains good practice examples of provision of training opportunities for adult educators and of collaboration between civil society organisations and public institutions in producing solutions to the challenges of migrant integration.

Annex 2 is comprised of links to the public and private providers of training opportunities for migrant-related educators and brief information about the nature of training.

A Key Terms list, which is intended to assist the reader in understanding the commonly used words and concepts, is provided at the end of the report.

The Migration Report is an Open Educational Resource, thus, freely accessible on the project website: www.sumigre.eu
FOREWORD

“Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.”

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 14(1)

Migration is the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It encompasses any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes and includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, asylum seekers and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.

The history of migration is as old as that of man, humans have been migrating of their own accord or forcibly due to diverse drivers such as natural disasters, political conflicts, human rights abuses, economic poverty, climate change and fear of persecution.

Many countries around the world have been affected by migratory flows. The increase in mass migration trends in the second half of the 20th Century has been phenomenal. It is one of the greatest challenges the World is facing presently, with 258 million international migrants worldwide -people residing in a country other than their country of birth- in 2017. The number of forcibly displaced persons worldwide has been 65.6 million by the end of 2016 while the number of refugees have soared up to 22.5 million, over half of whom are under 18. The population of internally displaced people (IDPs) is 40.2 million and that of asylum-seekers worldwide is 2.8 million. 10.3 million newly displaced people during the year is equivalent to nearly 20 people being forcibly displaced every minute.

The conflicts and warfare in Syria and Iraq have resulted in an unprecedented displacement crisis in recent years. Persecution, horrendous violence and ensuing poverty forced more than 1 million people to flee to Europe in 2015 via treacherous journeys by sea and on land. The number of sea arrivals in Europe has been 11,986 by 13/March/2018, with more than 400 refugees dead and missing at sea.

---

2 UNHCR, Figures at a Glance, Global Trends 2016 (June 2017)
3 Internal Displacement Monitoring, Centre of the Norwegian Refugee Council
4 UNCHR, Mediterranean Situation, last updated 13/March/2018
Migration on this scale has created numerous humanitarian challenges as well as socio-economic concerns for many countries as development and migration are highly interdependent. This global phenomenon requires the engagement of diverse actors such as political, economic, development and humanitarian to facilitate the integration of migrants or their resettlement. It poses major challenges for governments in terms of providing protection, access to shelter, food, health services, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene and education, yet, their response capacities are sometimes overwhelmed. The majority of the world’s refugees under the UNHCR’s mandate - 84% - are being hosted by developing countries. Nine of the top ten refugee-hosting countries are in the developing regions according to the UN Statistics Division classification. These countries have been facing new challenges due to the increased flow of displaced populations.

Communities are becoming more and more diverse with the arrival of new migrants. Although this poses new challenges for the service delivery systems, it also makes positive impact on economic growth in the host countries and reduces social inequalities. Innovative and flexible programmes are needed by service providers to develop cultural competency and appropriate service skills migrant families require. It is important that service providers working with migrants be aware of the specific needs of these families.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview on migration in the six project countries. Each country report is organized around the following topics:

**Chapter 1:** Quantitative and qualitative current data on migrants/refugees in each partner country

**Chapter 2:** The rights of migrants, national & European laws regulating immigration

**Chapter 3:** Existing national policies adopted by the governments and private sector to deal with the migrant issue, provision of the training services for adult educators working for migrants

**Chapter 4:** Public and private organisations working for immigrants, the services they provide, the role of civil society organisations in handling the issue of migrants

The report concludes with two annexes the first of which comprises two good practice examples to addressing the challenges brought forth by migration in the partner countries and to the collaboration between NGOs and public institutions in

---

5 UNHCR, Global Trends, 2016
the integration process. The second annex includes links to the national public and private organisations which offer training services for educators working with migrants and relevant sources interested bodies can refer to.

The report is intended to be used as a source of reference by public and civil society organisations with an interest in immigrants and refugees. It is aimed that educators, trainers, administrators, public and private authorities involved in migrant issues use this report to gain knowledge about migration in different European countries and how they deal with it.

The national good practices of the partner organisations in Annex I are translated to the partner languages in order to facilitate their use by local/regional and national stakeholders.
Country Reports
Turkey
PART I. Migration in Turkey

I.1 Overview

Turkey’s unique location in the intersection point of Europe, Africa and Asia has lured migrants since time immemorial. After the 1980s, Turkey has become not only an emigrant sending country but also an immigrant receiving country, which has led the country to develop strategies, to issue legal reforms and to develop international cooperation in order to combat irregular migration. Currently, Turkey has been hosting more than 4 million migrants from 190 countries.\(^6\)

Establishment of a systematic migration management responsible for determining and implementing comprehensive migration policies peculiar to Turkey, based on experiences and humanitarian approach as well as regional and global dynamics, was essential.

Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMG) was established by Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection dated 04/04/2013. Article 103 of the Law governs the establishment of the Directorate General and stipulates:

'}ARTICLE 103 – (1) The Directorate General for Migration Management has been established under the Ministry of Interior with a view to implement policies and strategies related to migration; ensure coordination between the related agencies and organizations in these matters; carry out the tasks and procedures related to foreigners’ entry into, stay in, exit and removal from Turkey, international protection, temporary protection and protection of victims of human trafficking. ’\)

Mentioned Law was published in the Official Gazette of 11/04/2013 No: 28615, and Directorate General for Migration Management was established on the same date in order to take responsibility to implement migration policy and strategies in which all the related public institutions and agencies are represented at a senior level. The DGMM has become the sole institution responsible for asylum matters in Turkey.

I.2 Foreigners

A person who does not have citizenship bond with the Republic of Turkey is defined as “foreigner” according to Law on Foreigners and International Protection. In general, entry into and exit from Turkey is through the border gates, and foreigners must submit a valid passport or travel document to the border officials at the time of entry or

\(^6\) The Acting Director General’s address to the staff of the DGMM on the 5th anniversary of the DGMM
exit. Those who want to stay up to 90 days in Turkey must obtain a visa from the consulates of the Republic of Turkey in their country of citizenship or legal stay. However, visas shall not confer an absolute right of entry.

While 32.058.216 foreigners made entry into the country in 2017, a total of 32.033.516 foreigners made an exit from Turkey in the same year 2017.7

I.3 Residence in Turkey

According to LFIP, a residence permit document shall stand for the permit issued for the purpose of staying in Turkey. This document granted by the authorities entitles foreigners the right to reside in a specific location in Turkey for a given period of time. Residence permits are issued following the request and application by the foreigner together with the required documents on condition that he fulfills the related conditions.

Six types of residence permit can be issued by Article 30 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458. These are:

- Short-term residence permit
- Family residence permit
- Student residence permit
- Long-term residence permit
- Humanitarian residence permit
- Residence permit for victims of human trafficking

I.4 Irregular Migration

The number of irregular migrants captured in 2017 in Turkey was 175.752.8 (Table 1)

7 http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/entry---exit_915_1024_4744_icerik
8 http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/irregular-migration_915_1024_4746_icerik
In January 2018, a total of 1,640 refugees and migrants were rescued or intercepted at sea, according to data from the Turkish Coast Guard (TCG), which represents a slight increase in comparison to December 2017 (1,442 refugees and migrants). In addition, 378 refugees and migrants have been apprehended on land as a result of joint operations with TCG and Gendarmerie in January 2018.\(^9\)

**Table 1. Source: DGMM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Irregular Migrants Captured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>34,677*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>175,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>174,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>146,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>58,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>39,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>47,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>44,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>32,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>34,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>65,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>64,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>51,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>57,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* by the date of 10/01/2018

Turkey takes measures at national level and attaches importance to bilateral and regional cooperation with its neighbors in the field of irregular migration to combat it. It has strengthened border controls, intensified cooperation among law enforcement agencies; increased penalties for migrant smugglers, prepared Action Plan for Migrant Smuggling; initiated operations for dismantling migrant smuggling networks, increased capacity of Turkish Coast Guard Command and removal centers. In addition to migration issues, Turkey has also been cooperating with IOM since 2004 in combating human trafficking.

Turkey has institutional cooperation with Frontex, via the Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2012.

Turkey has signed and proposed readmission agreements with 16 countries and the EU since 2001 with a view to curbing irregular migration. The Agreement on the

---

\(^9\) UNICEF, Turkey 2018, Humanitarian Situation Report
Recognition of Persons who Reside without Permission\(^{10}\) was also signed with the EU in 2013 when the dialogue for visa free regime between the EU and Turkey has been initiated.

Turkey actively participates in the Global Compact on Migration Process led by the United Nations. The Global Compact, which will be finalised in December, 2018, will be a framework for global migration management.

### I.5 International Protection

The number of international protection applications became 66,167 in Turkey in 2016.\(^{11}\) (Table 2) Turkey ranked the fourth in the order of asylum applicants to EU and EFTA member countries.\(^{12}\)

Turkey approved and accepted the Geneva Refugee Convention (1951), which is the key legal document that forms the basis of international refugee law, in 1961. It also approved the 1967 Additional Protocol to the Statute of Refugees "(New York Protocol) on the same terms as of 1 July 1968.

While a party to the protocol, Turkey maintained the geographical limitation only to people originating from Europe and declared that it will extend the status of asylum only to persons from Europe. On the other hand, foreigners from outside Europe are taken into international protection until they are resettled in a third country. These persons are given the status of “conditional refugee”. Whatever their status, all foreigners, whether they are refugees or conditional refugees, benefit from international protection in Turkey.

Turkey’s Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), No. 6458 provides a holistic approach to the issue and includes many types of statutes.

The number of approved international protection applications became 23,886 in Turkey in 2016.\(^{13}\)


I.6 Refugees

Turkey continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide. As of the end of January 2018, almost 3.9 million refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Turkey, 1.6 million of whom were children. More than 3.5 million Syrians – including over 1.5 million children – were under temporary protection in Turkey. In addition to the Syrians, nearly 365,000 refugees mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Iran and, of whom some 120,000 were children\textsuperscript{14} reside in Turkey. More than 90% of these refugees live outside of camps in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

Syrian refugees are accommodated in Turkey within the scope of temporary protection.\textsuperscript{15} Turkey has maintained the "open door policy" to the Syrians since 2011 and, within the frame of its international obligations, abides by the principle of "non-refoulement" meticulously. However, as a result of the limitation clause in Turkey’s instrument of accession to the UN Convention on Refugees, Syrian migrants in Turkey cannot register with the Turkish government as refugees. With the LFIP’s entry into force, Syrian nationals can apply to the Turkish government for temporary protection and, based on vulnerabilities and other criteria, they may be referred by the government for resettlement to a third country.

\textsuperscript{14} UNICEF Turkey 2018, Humanitarian Situation Report

\textsuperscript{15} http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/temporary-protection_915_1024_4748_icerik
I.7 Conditional refugees

A person who, as a result of events occurring outside European countries and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it, shall be granted conditional refugee status upon completion of the refugee status determination process.

Conditional refugees are allowed to reside in Turkey temporarily until they are resettled to a third country.

I.8 Subsidiary Protection

A foreigner or a stateless person, who neither could be qualified as a refugee nor as a conditional refugee, shall nevertheless be granted subsidiary protection in Turkey upon the status determination because if returned to the country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence would:

a) be sentenced to death or face the execution of the death penalty;

b) face torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

c) face serious threat to himself or herself by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or nationwide armed conflict; and therefore is unable or for the reason of such threat is unwilling, to avail himself or herself of the protection of his country of origin or country of [former] habitual residence.

I.9 Temporary Protection

Temporary protection may be granted to foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country that they have left, and have arrived at
or crossed the borders of Turkey in a mass influx situation seeking immediate and temporary protection.

Syrian refugees have been granted temporary protection by the Turkish Government on a group basis under the Temporary Protection regime, whereas other nationalities undergo an individual refugee status determination procedure. Temporary Protection Regulation\(^{19}\) enables Turkey to provide temporary protection for Syrians within the scope of its international responsibilities and facilitates their access to education, healthcare and the labour market and protects them from refoulement. As of March 2018, 3,547,194 Syrians have been living in Turkey under temporary protection.\(^{20}\) (Table 3) While 228,299 Syrians are accommodated in temporary shelter centers, the rest live outside of these facilities.\(^{21}\) (Table 4)

Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Turkey’s Prime Ministry (AFAD), along with Turkish Red Crescent, has been providing social aid services and benefits to applicants and international protection beneficiaries in 21 temporary shelter centers.\(^{22}\) These camps have markets, reliable heating, religious services, communications infrastructure, firefighting services, interpreters, psychosocial support, banking services, and cleaning services.

In addition, the relevant Turkish laws on social security and medical insurance apply to those who are not covered by medical insurance and who do not have the means to afford medical services.

Turkey announced the Regulation on Work Permit of Refugees Under Temporary Protection\(^{23}\) in 2016 and thus, granted all beneficiaries (Syrians, stateless persons and Palestinians from Syria) access to formal employment. This move allows for increased self-reliance and additional opportunities for refugees in Turkey. Since it was launched countrywide in November 2016, the EU-funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) – or the Social Cohesion Programme as its title translates in Turkish – implemented in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (MoFSP), Disasters and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Directorate General of Citizenship and Population Affairs (DGCPA), and Directorate General of Migration


\(^{22}\) [https://www.afad.gov.tr/upload/Node/2374/files/12_02_2018_Suriye_GBM_Bilgi_Notu.pdf](https://www.afad.gov.tr/upload/Node/2374/files/12_02_2018_Suriye_GBM_Bilgi_Notu.pdf)

\(^{23}\) [http://www.refworld.org/docid/582c71464.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/582c71464.html)
Management (DGMM), seeks to address basic needs among over one million refugees across the country through the provision of multi-purpose, unrestricted cash.\textsuperscript{24}

Table 3. As of March, 2018, Source: GIGM

![Graph showing distribution of Syrian refugees in the scope of temporary protection by year.]

Table 4. Source: DGMM, as of March, 2018

![Graph showing sheltered and unsheltered Syrian refugees by temporary shelter centers.]

I.10 Human Trafficking

Turkey is a party to relevant international legal instruments to combat human trafficking. UN Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo

\textsuperscript{24} 3RP 2017 Progress Report, UNHCR
Convention)\textsuperscript{25} and its supplementary protocols on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants \textsuperscript{26} were ratified in March 2003 by Turkey. Turkey has also signed the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in March 2009 and became a party as of 2nd May 2016.

Turkey introduced numerous administrative and legal measures regarding human trafficking. The National Task Force on Fight against Human Trafficking was established in 2002. It plays a significant role in policy making for prevention of human trafficking, identification and protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers.

The number of human trafficking victims was 303 in 2017.\textsuperscript{27}

I.11 Statelessness\textsuperscript{28}

The status of Statelessness is regulated by Articles 50 and 51 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458. Those arriving in Turkey as not holding the citizenship of any state or those becoming stateless after losing their citizenship in Turkey are required to apply in person to the governorates for the status determination.

Such foreigners are granted a fee-free “Application Document” valid until a decision regarding their application is given. Foreigners are interviewed within fifteen days at the latest except force majeure following the completion of application and registration procedures.

Those determined as stateless are issued a Stateless Person Identification Document by the governorates. This document is not subject to any fee and shall be issued separately for each applicant.

In the case of the continuation of the statelessness, the Stateless Person Identification Document is renewed every two years as long as the statelessness continues. However, those being processed as a stateless person by another country shall not benefit from this right.

\textsuperscript{25}https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERETO.pdf
\textsuperscript{26}https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html
\textsuperscript{27}http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/victims-of-human-trafficking_915_1024_4749_icerik
\textsuperscript{28}http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/determination-of-statelessness_917_1061_8873_icerik
Persons holding a Stateless Person Identification Document:

- may apply to obtain any of the residence permits set out in this Law;
- shall not be deported unless they pose a serious public order or public security threat;
- are not subject to the reciprocity requirement sought in procedures concerning foreigners;
- are subject to the provisions of the Law No. 4817 in activities and actions regarding work permit;
- are entitled to the provisions of Article 18 of the Law No 5682.

I.12 Removal Centers

Currently, 18 removal centers are being managed by DGMM in Turkey with a capacity of 8276 persons.

The following services are provided in these centers:

- Emergency and basic health services which can not be compensated by foreigners are given free of charge,
- Foreigners are provided with access to and contact with their relatives, notaries, legal representatives and lawyers, and to telephone services.
- Foreigners are allowed to accept visitors, officials of the consulate of the country in which they are citizens and of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- Special care is given to children, families and unaccompanied children are hosted separately. Necessary measures are taken by the Ministry of National Education to ensure that children benefit from education and training.

Representatives of the relevant non-governmental organizations with expertise in the field of migration can visit the removal centers with the permission of the General Directorate.

---

I.13 Reception and Accommodation Centers

The Reception & Accommodation Centers and the Removal Centers are managed by DGMM according to the By-law on the Establishment, Management, Operation and Outsourcing the Operation of the Reception, Accommodation and Removal centers, which lays down the protocol principles for establishment, management, operation, outsourcing the operation of and auditing the reception, accommodation and removal centers affiliated to the DGMM, the type and nature and auditing of the services to be provided in the mentioned centers, cooperation among the institutions and duties and responsibilities of the personnel, principles and procedures related to financial issues.

This by-law was prepared on the grounds of article 58 and 59 of Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection. The by-law also includes some arrangements on respecting the important principles in operation or outsourcing the operation of the centers:

- Protecting right to life.
- Human-oriented approach.
- Giving priority to those with special needs.
- Keeping personal information confidential.
- Giving information to the relevant persons during the procedures.
- Respecting freedom of belief and worship of those benefiting from accommodation facilities.
- Providing services to those accommodated at the centers without any discrimination due to their language, race, colour, gender, political view, philosophical belief, religion, sect, etc.

Priority is given to the accommodation of special needs people in centers. Applicants who are residing outside the reception and accommodation center, or persons with international protection status and family members may benefit from services in these centers. To the extent possible, the integrity of the families remaining in the centers is preserved.

As of February, 2018, two reception and accommodation centers with a capacity of 150 persons have been providing services for persons subject to international protection procedure.

I.14 Harmonisation

LFIP, with contributions from public and private institutions, aims at the foreigners’ integration into the host community, in the country of resettlement or when they return, by enabling them to gain knowledge and skills that will make it easier for them to act independent of third parties. Within this scope, Directorate General of Lifelong Learning and Directorate General of Immigration signed a protocol to provide Turkish, integration courses and vocational and social skills courses in 2016. Foreigners may attend these courses where the basics of political structure, language, legal system, culture and history of Turkey as well as their rights and obligations are explained.

I.15 Communication Center for Foreigners (YIMER 157)

YIMER 157 has been providing services for foreigners since 2015. YIMER 157 provides 7/24 helpline and emergency services to save victims of human trafficking, in addition to answering all questions asked by foreigners about visa, residence permit, international protection and temporary protection. There have been 4 million calls to YIMER so far and 8605 lives have been saved.

I.16 Emigration

The population of Turkish people living abroad exceeds 6 million people, around 5.5 million of which live in Western European countries. This number increases to 9 million, when 3 million Turkish returned emigrants are taken into account.

The emigration of Turkish citizens started in the early years of 1960s to compensate the labor force deficit of the rapidly growing Western European countries.

---

32 http://www.yimer.gov.tr/english.html
33 The Acting Directorate General’s address on the 5th anniversary of the foundation of the DGMM(11/04(2018)
Large numbers of Turkish citizens emigrated to Western Europe, particularly Germany in 1961. Based on bilateral-labour agreements, in order to facilitate and regulate the movement of labor force, and to meet the needs of employers and workers, Turkey signed Labor Recruitment Agreements with the destination countries beginning with Germany in 1961, followed by Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands in 1964, France in 1965 and Australia in 1967. The emigration of Turkish workers into Western Europe continued until 1974. The economic downturn in western Europe that arrived with the oil crisis of 1973 ended the recruitment of labor from Turkey. From 1974 onwards, Turkish labor force have changed its destination towards North Africa, Middle East and Gulf countries. Following the disintegration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), the labor force was directed towards Russian Federation and Central Asian Countries.

After the end of labor recruitment from Turkey, Turkish emigration to Europe continued through family reunification in the 1980s and most of the 1990s.

Today, the major part of the Turkish community abroad is permanently residing in the host countries and has obtained the citizenship of these countries.

---

PART II. Provision of Services by Public and Private Organisations

II.1 Overview: Public institutions working for migrants

The recent mass influx of forcibly displaced people from Syria and to a smaller extent, Iraq, has required a strong infrastructure to implement strategies, improve current policies towards area of responsibility, ensure and facilitate coordination between related agencies and institutions in the areas concerning migration issues which cover foreigners’ entry into, stay in, exit and removal from Turkey, international & temporary protection and protection of victims of human trafficking.

II.1.1 Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM)

Directorate General for Migration Management was created in 2013 under the Ministry of Interior by Law on Foreigners and International Protection. Harmonization and Communication Department at DGMM is charged with executing the duties and procedures regarding mutual harmonization of foreigners with the society. It is responsible for facilitating the mutual harmonisation of the host communities and foreigners by equipping foreigners with skills and knowledge.
about the host country and its community through introductory courses, providing means of distant education and organising awareness-raising and info-sharing campaigns about how to access to public/private goods and services, education and economic activities and basic healthcare services. The courses provide basic information about the political structure, language, legal system, the culture and history of the country as well as the rights and obligations foreigners are entitled to.

One of the services the DGMM provides for migrant children in Turkey is “UYUM KIDS” website in three languages. The primary aim of this website is to facilitate harmonisation for migrant children living in Turkey and to raise Turkish children’s awareness of migrant kids and potential problems they are faced with.

II.1.2 Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)³⁶

Turkey’s Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) has been coordinating the humanitarian aid efforts of the public organisations in 21 temporary housing facilities where the refugees benefit from basic services such as education and healthcare. They can also attend certified vocational training courses such as IT and carpet weaving.

II.1.3 Turkish Red Crescent³⁷

The Directorate of Immigration and Refugee Services of Turkish Red Crescent helps hundreds of thousands of displaced people on their entrance to and exit from the country and during their stay in the camps if they take refuge in Turkey and at the time of their deportation. In cooperation with other public organisations, it distributes food and other essentials and addresses the basic needs of refugees in the fields of health and education.

Turkish Red Crescent also distributes donated aid materials to vulnerable groups across the border through international CSOs and Syrian groups. The Society is a

³⁵ http://www.uyumcocuk.gov.tr
³⁶ https://www.afad.gov.tr/en
³⁷ http://www.kizilay.org.tr/what-we-do/health-services
not-for-profit, volunteer-based social service organisation providing unconditional aid and service, and is a corporate body governed by special legal provisions.

II. 2 The Role of Private Organisations in Migration Issues

II.2.1 Overview

The majority of civil society organizations have often been considered to be incapable of dealing with serious migration problems. However, it is now being recognised that NGOs’ knowledge of local conditions, their easy access to migrants and their understanding of their immediate practical problems make them strong actors in dealing with the most important social challenges migrants are faced with.

Recent Syrian refugee crisis has shown the need for the involvement of more and more civil society actors to contribute to the relief and humanitarian aid efforts. When political conflict in Syria kicked off in 2011, massive waves of Syrian refugees crossed the Turkish border to flee from persecution and violation of human rights. In addition to the State’s immediate emergency response— which was overwhelmed in the beginning with thousands arriving in the country—, local humanitarian aid came through NGOs who addressed the most urgent needs of the refugees such as food, clothing, accommodation and so on. Their focus has shifted now, though, to more long-term challenges such as education, legal assistance and vocational training as it is now clear that the war in Syria is not expected to come to an end in short term.

According to ‘Syrian Refugees and NGOs Network Map, 2015’, there were 42 national and 14 international NGOs aiding the Syrian refugees in Turkey in 2016. Given the high number of refugees living in the country, it is clear that more NGOs are needed to be involved in the response to the refugee issue. Although a larger number of civil society initiatives and CSOs are taking an interest now in the plight of refugees, and the significance of their work in the field is acknowledged, it is still far from being adequate to be truly complementary to the relief and aid provided by the government.

The latest figures by the Ministry of Interior indicate that of the more than 3.5 million Syrian refugees living in Turkey, only 228.299 live in the temporary shelter centers under the control of AFAD. Whilst the basic needs of those living in the camps are being taken care of by professionals in the field, such as psychosocial support,

38 https://graphcommons.com/graphs/0711e621-a8c5-4651-a1d6-33106c7bb3f1
vocational and linguistic training, the urban refugee population has far less access to the services provided in the sheltering centers. Several NGOs cater to the immediate needs of refugees in towns by distributing furniture, food, clothes and household items, though in most cases not in coordination with the state institutions. Obviously, their collaboration and cooperation with established NGOs and public relief organisations would result in a more effective and efficient emergency response and contribute enormously to the integration efforts.

II.2.2 Turkish NGOs working for Migrants

Below are several NGOs working for migrants in Turkey:

**Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF)**[^40]

HRDF works towards establishing and strengthening the rights-based reception system to support refugees. Social workers in seven provinces closely work with the local authorities and advocate for refugees’ access to their rights. HRDF is the first NGO that has been providing legal counseling since 2001 and psychological counseling (since 2002) to asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey. Social workers, psychologists and translators at HRDF Refugee Offices cities are providing services to asylum seekers/refugees. The program is being implemented in collaboration with UNHCR since 2007.

The objective of this program is to mitigate the vulnerability of this group and strengthen social support. Social workers inform and refer members of the target group to access health, education and other services; they also work to raise the awareness of local administrators and institutions about refugee rights and provide advocacy activities.

HRDF also implements capacity building activities for human rights and advocacy NGOs to enhance their refugee protection efforts.

**The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)**[^41]

The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-

[^40]: [http://www.ikgv.org/](http://www.ikgv.org/)

[^41]: [http://sgdd.org.tr/](http://sgdd.org.tr/)
ASAM) was established in 1995 in Ankara as an independent, impartial and non-profit association to assist refugees and asylum-seekers living in Turkey. They have been providing social and legal support for refugees and asylum-seekers in reaching their rights and services; psychosocial support and organizing numerous courses and activities for the purposes of integrating them into social life since its establishment and currently continues its activities in more than 60 offices across more than 40 provinces in Turkey. They are the first association in Turkey having the concept of ‘asylum-seeker’ in its official name.

Humanitarian Relief Foundation (İHH)\(^{42}\)

Humanitarian Relief Foundation reaches out to Syrians and other vulnerable people impacted by war and natural disasters wherever they are and regardless of their ethnicity, religion or race.

The foundation’s primary goal is to address basic needs of refugees in the camps and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria. In addition to the relief aid to meet the urgent needs of refugees such as shelter, clothes, education, healthcare and food, İHH is constructing orphanages, wells, bakeries, container city, soup kitchens, mills, and hospitals inside Syria.

Deniz Feneri Association\(^{43}\)

Founded in 1992, Deniz Feneri Association provides emergency relief to Syrian refugees in Turkey and those internally displaced in Syria. It also assists vulnerable groups in other countries. The Association’s food and non-food humanitarian assistance includes healthcare services, medical equipments, prefabricated shelter construction, educational materials, generators, clothing, heaters and other furniture.

Support to Life International Humanitarian Aid \(^{44}\)

Operational since 2003, STL provides emergency relief aid impartially in humanitarian assistance includes rehabilitation, reconstruction and

\(^{42}\) https://www.ihh.org.tr/en

\(^{43}\) http://www.denizfeneri.org.tr

\(^{44}\) http://www.supporttolife.org
participatory development. Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction are important components of STL's mission.

STL aims to deliver goods to the most vulnerable groups as soon as possible to save lives and help them live in dignity. It develops and implements projects in collaboration with disaster-stricken communities, local, regional and international organisations. The organisation has reached many Syrian, Iraqi and Ezidi refugees through its ongoing and completed projects.

**Doctors Worldwide Turkey**

Doctors Worldwide Turkey (DWWT) delivers healthcare services to Syrians since the beginning of the Syrian conflict. The organisation sends out volunteer medical teams to Syria in order to establish healthcare stations and clinics where patients are examined and operated on. In addition to these services, DWWT provides medical supplies, medicines, first aid kits and surgical bags and baby formulas to the victims of the wartorn areas. Furthermore, Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey, or other countries, are provided with primary healthcare and psychosocial support.

**The Research Center on Asylum and Migration (IGAM/ARCAM)**

The Research Center on Asylum and Migration (ARCAM) is a young dynamic NGO founded on 12 June 2013 in Ankara, the capital city of Turkey by a group of academics, researchers, journalists and humanitarian workers to fill the gap of nonexistence of an independent research center on asylum and migration issues.

The mission of the Center is to undertake research, advocacy and proactive action in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, European Convention of Human Rights and other human rights instruments in order to build and increase public awareness in the field of asylum and migration.

45 [http://www.yyd.org.tr](http://www.yyd.org.tr)

Mülteciler Derneği⁴⁷

Refugees and Asylum Seekers Aid & Solidarity Association was established in 2014 to seek solutions to the problems of people who have left their country and are in need of international protection. The organisation has staff of different nationalities to cater to persons in need.

The organisation adopts the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds of language, religion, race, gender, age, disability, political opinions. It cooperates with the private sector, NGOs, public institutions and organizations to help solve problems about vital needs of the refugees and contribute to social cohesion.

Mavi Kalem Sosyal Yardımlaşma ve Dayanışma Derneği⁴⁸

Blue Pen Association was founded in 2000 by a small group of volunteers. The organisation is involved in a broad range of projects concerning domestic violence, psychological counseling, health education and counselling.

Blue Pen Association has been implementing the Integration of Syrian Girls into Education and Advocacy Project supported by Malala Fund. The project aims at 200 Syrian girls aged 10-14 who live in Fener-Balat area and the nearby districts of Fatih Municipality. The project has been launched in 2017.

II.2.3 International Organisations⁴⁹

IOM-Turkey

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) – the UN Migration Agency opened its first offices in Turkey in 1991, following the aftermath of the first Gulf War. The Mission’s activities began with resettlement for Iraqi refugees, and were later expanded to migration management programmes. IOM’s partnership with the Republic of Turkey was formalized in November 2004 when Turkey was granted member status to IOM. The partnership between IOM and Turkey has continued since then, including

⁴⁷ http://multeciler.org.tr/eng/
⁴⁸ http://www.mavikalem.org/
⁴⁹ http://www.turkey.iom.int/iom-turkey
support drafting the Law of Foreigners and International Protection, as well as establishing the Ministry of Interior’s Directorate General for Migration Management in 2013.

Following the devastating earthquake in Van in 2011, IOM Turkey began our emergency response programmes which have since expanded in response to ongoing regional conflicts and crises, notably the 2012 Syrian Crisis and the 2015 Mediterranean Crisis.

With over 25 years operational experience in Turkey, the Mission is now one of the largest globally with nearly 350 staff in 15 different locations across the country, with the main office in Ankara, and sub-offices in Istanbul and Gaziantep.

IOM Turkey has been providing support for:

- Capacity building in migration management and policies,
- Developing the rights of immigrants,
- Providing assistance in coordination with refugees and human traffickers either directly or in partnership with their implementing partners,
- Supporting vulnerable immigrants,
- Being ready and responding to emergencies,
- To provide technical expertise in migration, synyr management, labor migration and food recovery and to increase capacity,
- To provide refugees with resettlement in third countries.

**UNCHR-TURKEY**

Since 1960, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has been working in close cooperation with Turkey on asylum and refugee issues. Turkey and UNHCR signed a Host Country Agreement on 1 September 2016, which formalizes and strengthens this existing collaboration. UNHCR’s Turkey operation is one of its largest operations globally with an office in Ankara and field presence in Istanbul, İzmir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa and Van.

In Turkey, the main areas of UNHCR’s work are as follows:

---

[50](http://www.unhcr.org/tr/en/)
• leading and coordinating the efforts of the United Nations agencies in support of Turkey’s response to the Syria refugee crisis.

• strengthening the protection environment and access to social support mechanisms available in Turkey for people in need of international protection;

• working in close support of the Turkish authorities, providing humanitarian aid to refugees in camps and in urban areas;

• supporting and contributing to institutional and legislative capacity increasing activities for the strengthening of the national asylum system;

• registering and conducting mandate Refugee Status Determination for non-Syrian asylum seekers and pursuing resettlement and other legal avenues in third countries.

The European Union and UNICEF51

The European Union and UNICEF launched in June, 2017, the conditional cash transfer for education programme - CCTE, which will benefit more than 230,000 Syrian and other refugee children. The programme aims to increase the number of refugee children in schools by promoting school attendance, reducing drop-out rates, and encouraging enrolment. The programme also includes an important component that will ensure the follow-up of the most vulnerable children and their referral to complementary child protection services as required. The Government of Turkey has been providing conditional education support for children from the most vulnerable families in Turkey since 2003. This programme is now being extended to vulnerable refugee children in both Turkish public schools and temporary education centres.

The extension of the CCTE is implemented through a close partnership between the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the Ministry of National Education, AFAD, the Turkish Red Crescent and UNICEF. It was made possible thanks to the EUR 34 million contribution from the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid - ECHO, which is their largest ever contribution to education in emergencies.

PART III: National Legislation , Migration Policies

III.1 Overview

While Turkey was viewed as a “source” and “transit” country several decades ago, it has become “destination” country over the past two decades due to major migratory movements. This has led to the necessity of the establishment of a systematic migration management responsible for determining and implementing comprehensive migration policies peculiar to our country, based on experiences and humanitarian approach as well as regional and global dynamics, was essential. For this reason, “Migration Policies Board” in order to take responsibility to implement migration policy and strategies in which all the related public institutions and agencies are represented at senior level was established in compliance with the Law No. 6458.

III. 2 Major Laws and Policies Applicable to Migrants

III.2.1 Law on Settlement No.5543

Turkish Law on Settlement, No. 2510, regulated the formal settlement of foreigners in Turkey between 1934 and 2006. It restricted the right of asylum and immigration only to the persons of ‘Turkish descent and culture.’ When the new Law on Settlement No.5543 was adopted in 2006, the above-mentioned emphasis on the background remained. It is therefore understood that in Turkey, formal settlement, which also leads to citizenship in a short period of time, is still reserved for the individuals of such groups.

III.2.2 Law on Foreigners and International Protection No.6458

Turkey did not have any specific legislation on migration management other than the Settlement Law of 1934 until the 1950s when it joined the newly created UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (it also subsequently adopted the Convention’s 1967 Protocol). In 1999, while bidding for accession to the EU, Turkey began to introduce new policies and laws, among them the 2005 National Action Plan for Adoption of Acquis on Asylum and Migration. This plan aimed at modernizing the country’s legal structure on migration. In April 2013, the Law on Foreigners and

52 http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.5543.pdf
International Protection (LFIP), “the first inclusive and updated act about migration-related issues,” was adopted in General Assembly of the Parliament in April 2013 and came into effect in April 2014.

LFIP is the major legal instrument that governs the residence and working status of foreigners in Turkey. The law applies to the activities and actions related to foreigners; the international protection to be extended in cases of individual protection claims of foreigners at borders, the border gates or within Turkey; the immediate temporary protection to be provided to foreigners in cases when there is a large influx into Turkey and where they cannot return back to the country they were forced to leave.

This law is implemented without prejudice to provisions of international agreements to which Turkey is party to and specific laws. While Turkey still maintains the geographical limitation to the 1951 Convention, the law provides protection and assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees, regardless of their country of origin.

III.2.3 Temporary Protection Regulation\(^{54}\)

On October 22, 2014, the Temporary Protection Regulation, which was prepared on the basis of Article 91 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, was issued. The objective of this regulation, among other matters, is to determine the procedures and principles pertaining to temporary protection proceedings that may be provided to foreigners, who were forced to leave their countries and are unable to return to the countries they left and arrived at or crossed our borders in masses to seek urgent and temporary protection and whose international protection requests cannot be taken under individual assessment; to determine proceedings to be carried out related to their reception to Turkey, their stay in Turkey, their rights and obligations and their exits from Turkey, to regulate the measures to be taken against mass movements, and the provisions related to the cooperation between national and international organizations under Article 91 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection.

III. 2.4 Law on Work Permits for Foreigners No. 4817\textsuperscript{55}

The objective of this Law is to regulate the work of foreigners in Turkey with a system of work permit and to specify the rules regarding the working permits to be given to these foreigners. According to the law, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security is to make a final decision on a foreigner’s application for a work permit within thirty days. Restrictions may apply, however, for a certain period, “where the situation of the labour market and developments in the working life as well as sectoral and economic conditions necessitate,” or to certain sectors or administrative/geographic areas. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security decides whether or not to approve work permit applications on the basis of certain “evaluation criteria,” e.g., “for a work place to be eligible for hiring a foreign national, at least five Turkish citizens must be employed at the same work place. For every additional foreign national to be hired, the work place is obliged to demonstrate another 5 Turkish employees.

III.2.5 Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection\textsuperscript{56}

On January 16, 2015, the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection was published in Turkey’s Official Gazette and entered into force in January, 2016.

The objective of this Regulation is to determine the procedures and principles related to employment of foreigners under temporary protection pursuant to Article 91 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection. It provides for refugees, referred to in article 91 of the LFIP and article 7 of the Regulation on Temporary Protection, to be granted work permits under certain conditions and with certain restriction.

Foreigners under temporary protection can apply to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security for a work permit six months from the date on which they are registered as being under temporary protection status. At the workplace for which the work permit is requested, the number of temporary protection workers cannot exceed 10% of the Turkish citizens employed, but if the employer proves that there is no qualified Turkish citizen in the province who can perform the job being done by the

\textsuperscript{55} http://turkishlaborlaw.com/work-permits-in-turkey/work-permit-law

\textsuperscript{56} http://www.refworld.org/docid/582c71464.html
foreign worker, the employment quota may not be applied. Foreigners under temporary protection cannot be paid less than the minimum wage.

III. 2.6 International Labor Force Law No. 6735

The above law entered into force in 2016 to enable Turkey to benefit from the international qualified labour force at utmost level. This law identifies the policies concerning labour force, their implementation, monitoring, issuing work permits and work permit exemption procedures, authorisation and responsibilities, and the rights and obligations in the field of international business. However, the majority of procedures concerning work permits for foreigners are regulated by the Law on Work Permit for Foreigners, No. 4817 which was adopted in 2003.

III. 2.7 Turkish Citizenship Law No. 5901

The Turkish Citizenship Law has been published in the Official Gazette in Turkey on 12 June 2009. The purpose of this law is to define the principles and procedures regarding the conduct of operations and transactions for acquisition and loss of Turkish citizenship.

III. 2.8 Passport Law No. 5682

This Law contains articles governing such subjects as Entry Points, Passport or document obligation, Entry visa obligation, Persons who are forbidden to enter Turkey, Stateless persons, Exceptional measurements in war and exceptional circumstances, "For foreign persons" sealed passports, and so on.

57 http://www.lawsturkey.com/law/turkish-citizenship-law-5901
III.3 EU/Turkey Statement

On 18 March 2016, the European Council and Turkey reached an agreement aimed at stopping the flow of irregular migration via Turkey to Europe. According to the EU-Turkey Statement, all new irregular migrants and asylum seekers arriving from Turkey to the Greek islands and whose applications for asylum have been declared inadmissible should be returned to Turkey.

In order to break the business model of the smugglers and to offer migrants an alternative to putting their lives at risk, the EU and Turkey decided in March 2016 to work together to end the irregular migration from Turkey to the EU. For that purpose, the EU and Turkey agreed that:

- all new irregular migrants crossing from Turkey to the Greek islands as of 20 March 2016 will be returned to Turkey;

- for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to the EU;

- Turkey will take any necessary measures to prevent new sea or land routes for irregular migration opening from Turkey to the EU;

- once irregular crossings between Turkey and the EU are ending or have been substantially reduced, a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme will be activated;

- the fulfilment of the visa liberalisation roadmap will be accelerated with a view to lifting the visa requirements for Turkish citizens at the latest by the end of June 2016. Turkey will take all the necessary steps to fulfil the remaining requirements;

- the EU will, in close cooperation with Turkey, further speed up the disbursement of the initially allocated €3 billion under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Once these resources are about to be used in full, the EU will mobilise additional funding for the Facility up to an additional €3 billion by the end of 2018;

- Turkey’s accession to EU process will be re-energised, with Chapter 33 opened during the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the European Union and preparatory work on the opening of other chapters to continue at an accelerated pace;

- the EU and Turkey will work to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria.

Under the framework of the EU-Turkey Statement, a total of three rounds of returns took place for 47 people in January, 2018\(^{60}\). This brings the total number of returns to 1,531 since March 2016.\(^{61}\)

### III.4 Legal measures\(^{62}\)

#### III.4.1 Migrant smuggling

Turkey signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air in December 2000. This Agreement and its Protocols were ratified at the Turkish Grand National Assembly in March 2003. The crime of smuggling of migrant is drawn up in the Article 79 of Turkish Penal Code No 5237. The crime, even if it is only attempted, shall be imposed a penalty as if it is committed.

#### III.4.2 Human Trafficking

Turkey is a party to relevant international legal instruments to combat human trafficking. UN Conventions against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and its supplementary protocols on Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants were ratified in March 2003 by Turkey. Turkey also signed the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in March 2009 and became a party as of 2nd May 2016.

Turkey introduced numerous administrative and legal measures regarding human trafficking. The National Task Force on Fight against Human Trafficking was established in 2002. Two National Action Plans in Fight against Human Trafficking were developed by the National Task Force and put into practice. The Action Plans aim at achieving relevant international standards in the fight against human trafficking,

---

\(^{60}\) UNICEF, Turkey 2018 Humanitarian Situation Report

\(^{61}\) UNICEF, Turkey 2018, Humanitarian Situation Report

eradicating human trafficking in Turkey, strengthening relevant institutions, enhancing harmonization with the EU Acquis and strategy development in combatting human trafficking.

In order to align with the international instruments, necessary amendments are also made in relevant legislation, most significantly in the Turkish Penal Code and Law on the Work Permits for Foreigners and the Turkish Nationality Law to help combatting Trafficking in Human Beings.

Article 80 of Turkey’s penal code prohibits both sex and labor trafficking and prescribes penalties of eight to 12 years’ imprisonment. Article 227 of the Turkish Penal Code prohibits the facilitation of child prostitution and prescribes penalties of four to 10 years’ imprisonment.

The 2013 “Law on Foreigners and International Protection” provides a legal definition of trafficking and establishes trafficking victims’ eligibility for a special type of residence permit that can be renewed for up to three years. 18 human trafficking victims have been picked up by the police in Turkey in 2018.64

III.4.3 Protection of victims

In order to fight against human trafficking in a more effective way, the “Department for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking” was established under the DGMM according to the Law 6458. The said Department is responsible for fighting against human trafficking and protection of victims; implementing projects related to fight against human trafficking; setting up, operating and outsourcing the operation helplines for victims.

Turkey is providing two type of services for the victims of human trafficking. The first one is Victim Support Program and the second one is Voluntary and Safe Return Program. Victims of human trafficking can benefit from support services to be provided in Turkey upon their consent or can return to their home countries if they choose so on a voluntary basis.

63 By the date of February, 2018
According to the Victim Support Program, six-month humanitarian visa and short-term residence permit are granted to the victims of human trafficking during their treatment, healthcare and legal proceedings. The visa and residence permit can be extended for the same period of time depending on the length of legal proceedings or treatment.

According to the Voluntary and Safe Return Program, voluntary return of victims is ensured in a safe way in cooperation with the law enforcement agencies, IOM, counterpart agencies in source countries and local non-profit organizations.

Turkey, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), has put the 157 helpline into service for victims of human trafficking. The scope of the helpline has been extended to cover all the foreigners and it gives service in several languages. Turkey has also taken part in various activates within bilateral, regional and global arrangements, and participated in the related activities of various international organizations and initiatives, such as the OSCE and the Council of Europe.

PART IV. Training opportunities for migrant-related educators in Turkey

IV.1 Overview

Turkey has seen an unprecedented growth of migrant flows into the country since 2011 when the Syrian conflict broke out. The most vulnerable of these migrant groups are the refugee children who have fled from the horrors of the war either with their families or on their own. Following a history of traumatic experience prior to their arrival in their new country, refugee children have to cope with such barriers as the challenge of identifying themselves in a new cultural context, facing discrimination, worsened socioeconomic conditions, cultural shock, behavioural problems such as defying authority, tendency towards violence and lower academic achievement.

According to AFAD’s report in March 2018, the current number of registered Syrian and non-Syrian students enrolled in formal education in Turkey is 612,603. The majority of these students are at the level of primary education.

66 AFAD, Syria Information Note, 13/March/2018
On the other hand, this major and overwhelming socio-economic change brought about by the war in Syria, has posed a pedagogical and social challenge to educators. Many teachers who were accustomed to teaching at monocultural schools are suddenly confronted with the reality of having to cope with teaching in a multicultural classroom environment. It is most likely that most of these teachers were not prepared for this new situation and this unpreparedness has led to many problems being experienced by teachers in the multicultural classroom setting. Professional education of a teacher doesn’t always include multiculturalism, many teachers have relied on their own ideas and experiences to meet the needs of students.

Understanding the unique experience of refugee children and thus, their complex needs, the language barrier, in addition to the language problem, dealing with students with a low level of literacy in their mother tongue, learning complex contents in a new language, and having limited vocabulary and conceptual development due to disruption in their education creates a pedagogical challenge for teachers.

IV.1.1 Training opportunities for educators teaching refugee children

Turkish MoNE has adopted new policies for the training of teachers as well as for the education of migrants. In order to improve the skills and competences of teachers with migrant students in their classroom, MoNE has been providing in-service training at Temporary Training Centers (GEM) since 2016-17.

In addition to the training of Turkish teachers working with migrant students, the MoNE organised training for Syrian teachers working at Temporary Training Centers in 2017 in collaboration with UNICEF. 21,500 Syrian teachers were trained in this programme and 500 of them trained their colleagues in return. As a complement to the teacher training implemented in 2017, UNICEF and the MoNE are developing an inclusive education teacher training module that aims to increase the capacity of teachers, school counsellors and administrators to support all students in Turkish public schools. In early January 2018, a programme planning meeting was held in Istanbul, with MoNE and UNICEF staff and expert consultants participating, to discuss the content of the specific inclusive education training modules. Jointly identified modules are: working with children with disabilities and with traumatized children, working with refugee children and children affected by migration, conflict and/or natural disasters as well as a module on teaching Turkish as a second language. Next steps will include the development of 10 inclusive education teacher training modules, development of monitoring and evaluation module for the training and development of Training of Trainers handbook, following
which a pilot training of trainers in 8 provinces will commence\textsuperscript{67}.

These trainings are important in order to strengthen the role of teachers in the process, to motivate teachers, to create experience transfer with colleagues, and to provide guidance for the education of migrant children, as well as to improve the content of the trainings and to carry out impact analyzes, leading to further trainings.

\textbf{IV.1.2 “Training of Teachers who have Foreign Students in the Classroom” project}

Ministry of National Education has initiated specific studies to ensure that refugee children benefit from high quality educational opportunities and integrate rapidly into the community. The Ministry has developed a plan for the future in order to meet the training needs of foreign students. This plan primarily deals with language teaching, student integration into the school, the organization of building more schools and improving teacher qualifications.

The initial phase of the plan is to develop teachers’ knowledge and skills about Inclusive Education which also include the principles of multicultural education, to provide quality education for foreign students and ensure that they will not have any problems in their integration period. Within this context, the project titled "Training of Teachers who have Foreign Students in the Classroom" was carried out under the heading "Quality Inclusive Education."

The MoNE organised in-service training courses across the country for teachers teaching in multicultural classroom settings within the scope of the above-mentioned project. The aim of these courses was to improve the pedagogical knowledge and skills of teachers in order to facilitate the refugee students’ adaptation into Turkish educational system. The first main training activity was organised by the MoNE between November 2016 and April 2017\textsuperscript{68} in collaboration with UNICEF.

More than 600 teachers from all over Turkey were trained by academicians in a 84-hour program which focused on:

a) activities to raise the teachers’ awareness of the conditions of the foreign students,

\textsuperscript{67} UNICEF, Turkey 2018 Humanitarian Situation Report

\textsuperscript{68} http://www.meb.gov.tr/sinifinda-yabanci-ogrenci-bulunan-ogretmenlere-egitim/haber/12341/tr
b) the framework of inclusive education,

c) the kind of educational environment that should be created,

d) how teachers can support the students pedagogically and how they can communicate effectively with foreign students and

e) how adult education can be delivered effectively.

On the other hand, these teachers trained 36,412 colleagues in return in a 40-hour training program. 69

Within the scope of the project, a book was published by the General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development under the heading "Handbook for Teachers with foreign Nationals in Class" 70 based on implementation studies and inclusive education methodologies.

**IV.1.3 PICTES project** 71

PICTES is currently being implemented in 23 provinces within the scope of Supporting the Integration of Syrian Children into the Turkish Education System project which is carried out within the framework of “Financial Aid Program for Refugees in Turkey (FRIT)” Agreement between MONE and EU Delegation to Turkey. It aims to support the activities of MoNE in the refugee children’s integration into the educational system. PICTES aims to improve the operational capacity of educational institutions and the educators in order to achieve this.

More than 9000 teachers, who have minimum 15 Syrian students in their classrooms, participated in the training which focused on topics such as the methodologies of teaching Turkish as a foreign language, intercultural sensitivity and social integration, international law and children’s rights.

---

69 [https://www.facebook.com/groups/360128427673198/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/360128427673198/)


71 [https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme/](https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme/)
IV.1.4 GÖÇ-MAT Project

The main objective of this project is to support pre-school and 1,2,3,4 th grade primary school teachers in teaching mathematics to migrant children in their classroom and enable them to improve their vocational skills. Another objective is to develop an educational model including curriculum materials that can be used by educators working with migrants in Turkey and can be adapted to different disciplines. The project is being implemented by TED University.

In addition to the training programmes targeting teachers, MoNE organised awareness-raising information sharing meetings for school administrators and counselors in 2017 in cooperation with the UNHCR in order to develop solutions for the problems arising at schools where Syrian and internationally protected students of other nationalities attend. The staff from the General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development, the General Directorate of Special Education and Guidance Services, the Provincial Directorate of Migration and Administration, academicians, the General Directorate of Lifelong Learning and the UNHCR participated in these meetings and made presentations. The participants had the opportunity to discuss the problems they had experienced and make suggestions for solutions and introduce good examples.

---

72 http://gocmatprojesi.tedu.edu.tr/goc-mat-projesi/
Hungary
PART I: Migration in Hungary

I.1 Overview

Hungary functions as a transit, source, and destination country of both regular and irregular migration. Its geographic location, European Union (EU) membership, and relative prosperity, collectively act as pull factors for migrants from neighbouring countries, including ethnic Hungarians. As an EU Member State, a section of Hungary’s borders form the external borders of the EU.

Due to its geographic location, Hungary is one of the main transit countries of irregular land migration towards other EU Member State. Both Eastern and South-Eastern migration routes cross Hungarian territory, with the Western Balkan route (via Turkey, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia or Croatia to Hungary, then other EU Member States) being the most active. Prior to the construction of the border fences along the Hungary-Serbia and Hungary-Croatia borders, Hungary was one of the main entry points into the EU for migrants seeking to gain access to other Member States.

---

73 Sources used in this chapter:

The Economist, Seeming Project, https://www.economist.com/news/europe/21665031-eastern-europe-may-not-refugees-needs-them-more-other-countries-more-vacancies?id=307&ah=5e80419d1bc9821ebe173f4f0f060a07

Hungarian Police, www.police.hu

Hungarian Central Statistical Office

Interior Ministry of Hungary

IOM – The UN Migration Agency, Displacement Tracking Matrix, Migration Flows – Europe, migration.iom.int


World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016
The Hungarian Government, in addition to the construction of border fences, has also enacted a series of legal amendments intended to reduce irregular migration through Hungary. Since their initial enactment in 2015, these measures have reduced asylum applications to Hungary, and decreased the number of irregular border crossings following their peak of 441,515 in 2015.

There has also been a shift over time in the demographic makeup of those applying for asylum in Hungary. In 2014, the most numerous asylum applications came from Kosovars (21,453), Afghans (8,796), and Syrians (6,857). However, in 2015 asylum applications from Syrian citizens and Afghan citizens surged (64,587 and 46,227 respectively), while the number of asylum applications from Kosovar citizens, remained fairly constant at 24,454. Notably, while not to the extent of inflated applications by Syrian and Afghan citizens, the number of asylum applications from Pakistani citizens increased from 401 in 2014 to 15,157 in 2015, and Iraqi citizens’ applications grew from 497 in 2014 to 9,279 in 2015. In all cases, the decline in applications between 2015 and 2016 was drastic, and likely a result of the aforementioned border fences and legal amendments, as well as various international factors including the EU-Turkey agreement. Total applications fell from 177,135 in 2015 to 29,432 in 2016 with Syrian applications falling 92% to 4,979, Afghan applications falling 76% to 11,052, and Kosovar applications dwindling 99% to just 135.

As a result of the Hungarian Government’s policies, the closure of the Western-Balkans route and the EU-Turkey Statement, the trends of irregular migration have shifted. While 7,182 migrants applied for asylum in the first quarter of 2016, this number dropped to 1,495 during the same period in 2017, representing an 82% decrease in the number of asylum seekers. In the first quarter of 2017 Afghani (204), Iraqi (138) and Syrian (84) nationals were the most common nationalities among irregular border crossings. These numbers dropped even further in 2017: only 1,432 Afghans and 577 Syrians applied for asylum.

I.2 The European Migration Crisis and Hungary

In 2015, Hungary was the second EU country, behind Greece, to apprehend irregular migrants at its external borders with 411,515 recorded crossings. However, the construction of the construction of Southern border fences with Serbia and Croatia in September and October 2015, respectively placed Hungary outside the Western Balkan migratory route. Prior to the completion of the fences and the start of the migration crisis in summer 2015, the average daily arrivals in Hungary were 274 persons/day. During the months of June, July, and August the average number of registered arrivals in Hungary increased 447% to 1,500 persons/day. The increase of daily arrivals in the
country continued during the months of September and October in 2015. In these two months, the average daily arrivals recorded were higher than 7,000 people. In the months of November and December 2015 the daily arrivals in Hungary dropped to a record low of 10 persons/day. Since January 2016 the number of daily arrivals to Hungarian territory has increased each month. The percentage increase from January to February was 355% (from 18 persons/day to 82 persons/day), while from February to March there was a 48% increase of average daily apprehended migrants (from 82 persons/day to 116 persons/day). While there was an initial increase of arrivals by 20% between January and February 2017 from 138 persons/day to 166 persons/day, this number dropped by 78% in March to 37 persons/day and by 94% in December to 10 persons/day.

A series of amendments to asylum legislation caused many changes in the arrival procedures and overall treatment of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection in Hungary. In August and September 2015, together with the completion of the fence, Hungary designated Serbia as a safe third country, allowed for expedited asylum determination, and limited procedural safeguards. Additionally, climbing through the border fence or damaging it became a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment.

A system of transit zones was also implemented in 2015, and they remain the only place where migrants seeking asylum can legally enter the country, in Röszke and Tompa. As only 1 person/day is allowed to enter Hungary in each transit zone, migrants often remain in pre-transit zones in Serbia. Since mid-January 2018 only 1 person/day is allowed to enter Hungary in each transit zone, which will most probably result in the increase of the already long waiting time (often up to 1 year) in Serbia.

In 2016, a new amendment to asylum law prescribed police to push migrants who had “illegally” entered the territory and were apprehended within 8km from the border back to the other side of the border fence. More amendments have been subsequently adopted to decrease or suppress the different support mechanisms to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection. In 2017, new revisions to asylum law were enacted that decreed all asylum-seeking irregular migrants be pushed back to the Southern border. While it is only possible to make an asylum application in a transit zone, asylum seekers, including children over the age of 14, are detained throughout the time of their procedure.

The above asylum policies have been highly criticized on the basis of international and EU law as many international actors have argued that effective access to protection and the principle of non-refoulement are not upheld. Due to reception conditions in Hungary, several EU member states have chosen to stop transfers to
Hungary under the Dublin III mechanism. Hungary was also condemned by the European Court of Human Rights in the Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary case of March 2017. The court ruled that the detention of migrants in transit zones qualified as a violation of the right to liberty, and challenged the legality of the detention centres policies.

Collectively, these asylum policy measures have greatly impacted the number of asylum seekers in Hungary. Between September 2015 and 31 December 2016, 2,895 people were taken to court for “prohibited crossing of the border closure” and a majority were convicted. Between July 2016 and 31 December 2016, 19,000 migrants were pushed back beyond the border in accordance with the “8 km-distance-to-the-border” rule. The number of asylum seekers fell to 29,432 people seeking asylum in Hungary in 2016, while they were 177,135 in 2015. These asylum seekers were mainly coming from Afghanistan (11,052), Syria (4,979), Pakistan (3,873), Iraq (3,452) and Iran (1,286). In 2016, the Asylum Authorities made 54,586 decisions on asylum applications: 49,479 of them were suspended and 4,675 were rejected. According to Eurostat, less than 1% of the asylum applications were accepted (425); this is the lowest acceptance rate in the EU. In 2017, the Asylum Authorities made 3,397 decisions on claims for international protection, 2,049 claims were suspended and 2,880 rejected, while only a small
proportion of claims were accepted (1,291). These asylum seekers mainly came from Afghanistan (1,432), Iraq (812), Syria (577), Pakistan (163) and Iran (109).

I.3 Migrant Facilities in Hungary

In Hungary, there are different types of facilities accommodating migrants according to their status. These centres are managed and operated by different authorities of the Hungarian state. Migrants who claim asylum in Hungary are accommodated in one of the two transit zones and are detained there for the entire duration of their procedure. The transit zone in Tompa accommodates families from Syria, Iraq and Arab-speaking countries and single men of various nationalities. The facility in Röszke hosts families from Afghanistan, Iran and some African countries and unaccompanied children.

The reception centre in Vámosszabadi operated by the Office of Immigration and Asylum (OIA) hosts beneficiaries of international protection. This is an open facility: migrants can leave the centre during the day, but a curfew time shall be observed. Under the current legislation, people accommodated in the Vámosszabadi centre are not entitled to state-provided pocket money, only to meals, and are allowed to stay in the facility for a maximum of 30 days.
Repeat asylum seekers or Dublin returnees are transferred into a closed *asylum detention centre* operated by the OIA. There are two facilities of this kind in Hungary as shown in the map above.

The fourth type of migrant facility is managed and operated by the Hungarian Police. These institutions accommodate migrants who enter Hungarian territory in an irregular manner and do not claim asylum. Moreover, if a person overstays in Hungary and has no identification documents, he/she is also transferred to an alien policing detention centre. These facilities are closed and a migrant can be kept there up to two years according to latest changes in the asylum law.

The last type of facility is the *child protection centre*. There is only one of these centres, managed by the Guardianship Office of Hungary in Fót. It is open, and accommodates unaccompanied minors, but is scheduled to close down by summer 2018.

### I.4 Integration

According to 2011/2012 data, over 3/4 of non-EU citizen men and women in Hungary are long-settled, with 5+ years of residence.\(^\text{74}\) The same data shows that about half of the non-EU citizens in the country have lived there long enough to meet the ordinary requirements to become Hungarian citizens.\(^\text{75}\) Those who chose to reside in another country named the real or perceived lack of employment prospects as the main motivation to travel further.\(^\text{76}\) As for education, among 15-year-old PISA test-takers, only 0.8% were foreign-born and 1.0% were born in Hungary to foreign-born parents.\(^\text{77}\) These low numbers are comparable to other Central European countries with very new and small immigrant populations.

Hungary's health policies do relatively little to make health services more accessible and support the positive developments within health services to respond to specific health needs of migrant patients. While the Hungarian health system provides less information to migrant patients than most, in other areas more promising initiatives

\(^\text{74}\) Migrant Integration Policy Index, 2015. [http://www.mipex.eu/hungary/#/tab-labour-market-mobility](http://www.mipex.eu/hungary/#/tab-labour-market-mobility)

\(^\text{75}\) Ibid.


\(^\text{77}\) Migrant Integration Policy Index, 2015. [http://www.mipex.eu/hungary/#/tab-labour-market-mobility](http://www.mipex.eu/hungary/#/tab-labour-market-mobility)
have started in Hungary than on average in the region, thanks to the work of university clinics in Budapest and Szeged and state/EU-funded NGO projects.\textsuperscript{78}

In 2012, 6\% of all people in Hungary felt that they had recently experienced ethnic (4.8\%) and/or religious (1.4\%) discrimination, according to 2012 European-wide data.\textsuperscript{79} These high numbers were comparable to neighboring countries and a few Western European countries.

\subsection*{1.5 Labour Migration}

In 2017, 42\% of foreigners who resided in Hungary came for the purpose of work, making labour the most popular entitlement of residence. Labour migration of Hungarian citizens has increased, and as a result, Hungary is gradually becoming a country in need of foreign workers in certain economic sectors. According to Manpower Group, more than 50\% of Hungarian firms have significant difficulties filling jobs, especially in the field of information technology and health care. The country also has a serious demand for manual labour workers. The Hungarian Migration Strategy, adopted in October 2013, also emphasizes that although it is important to ensure the protection of the national labour market, receiving additional migrant labour is a necessity. Attracting knowledge-based migration has been set as a goal, but there is no developing tendency of highly qualified third-country nationals applying for the EU Blue Card as a possible way to gain residence permit in an EU country.

In 2016 and 2017, the Government of Hungary has repeatedly stated the country’s need for skilled labour, targeting Ukraine as a particular country of origin. Several reports confirm that Hungary is going through a major labour shortage.

\subsection*{1.6 Immigration}

As immigration to Hungary has increased over the past decade, a growing need for a coherent integration policy and assistance framework has become evident. In the decade between 2001 and 2011, the number of foreign citizens residing in Hungary grew from 110,028 to 206,909. However, in more recent years, this number has taken a sharp fall to 156,606 in 2016, and 166,030 in 2017. These statistics, provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office are in stark contrast with the increase of almost

\textsuperscript{78} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{79} Migrant Integration Policy Index, 2015. http://www.mipex.eu/hungary#tab-labour-market-mobility
double of Third Country Nationals (TCNs) living in Hungary. Nevertheless, the majority of the total foreign population (approximately 66%) comes from European countries. Romania and Germany have the largest number of citizens residing in Hungary, with China having the largest number of Asian residents in Hungary. Of the total number of foreign residents living in Hungary, 56% are men, and 44% are women.

While the number of foreign citizens living in Hungary has fallen in recent years, public opinion has remained negative towards immigrants, as the most recent Eurobarometer poll indicates that 65% of Hungarians consider immigration to be the most important issue facing the EU, ranking it higher than terrorism and the economy. In the same Eurobarometer survey 81% of Hungarians responded that they felt negatively towards immigration from outside the EU, and 94% answered that they would like additional measures for irregular migration.80

I.7 Emigration

According to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 350,000 Hungarians have moved abroad since 1989. The phenomenon of emigration has not been as significantly influenced by Hungary joining the EU in 2004 as by the first waves of the international economic crisis in 2008. As a consequence of the decreasing employment rate, an increasing number of Hungarian nationals decided to move abroad. 7.4% of Hungarians between the ages of 18-49 lived abroad in 2013 and their number has significantly increased as evidenced by the 29,400 Hungarians who moved abroad in 2016. Main countries of interest are Germany, where the number of Hungarians is estimated to be around 124,000; the United Kingdom (74,500) and Austria (36,000). According to the latest emigration trend, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium have also become popular destination countries for Hungarian nationals. According to the data of the World Bank, Hungary received 4.5 billion USD in the form of remittances from the members of the diaspora in 2015, and with this result it takes the 29th place among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittances from abroad.

To address the increasing pace of emigration, the Hungarian Government launched a programme in 2015 (“Gyere haza fiatal”) to encourage the return of young Hungarians living in the UK. The programme was operational from 2015 to 2016 and offered Hungarians with a higher education degree job opportunities, housing assistance, and mobility grants to facilitate the travel of those interested in returning for job interviews and mentoring.

80 Standard Eurobarometer 86
I.8 Trafficking in Human Beings

Recently, Hungary has become more visible as a country of origin for victims of trafficking. Reports indicate that Hungary is among the top five origin countries of EU trafficking victims, as Hungarians constituted 18% of the total victims identified in trafficking investigations by EUROPOL between 2009 and 2013. While the actual number of victims remains unknown, experts and professionals agree that the scope of the phenomenon has been on the rise. The growth of human trafficking is related not only to the trafficking of human beings across international borders, but also to trafficking within Hungary. As such, internal trafficking has become an increasing concern. Current trends indicate trafficking victims are being moved from areas of high unemployment in Eastern Hungary to Western Hungary. In 2016, the government identified in total 44 victims of trafficking, and Hungarian NGOs reported assisting approximately 143 trafficking victims - 77 female, 26 male, and 40 minors.

Despite the growing numbers, trafficking in human beings is not seen as a problem by society at large, due to the fact that it affects the subjective sense of safety to a lesser extent when compared to other violent criminal acts or offences against property. Additionally, some victims themselves sometimes do not realize that they have become victims of criminal activities and may even view acts, such as prostitution, as a chance for better financial conditions. Others may not realize that they have become victims of criminal activity until much later in the trafficking process as exemplified by many Hungarian women who are lured into sham marriages to third-country nationals within Europe, and reportedly subjected to forced prostitution. Public awareness of the phenomenon is largely insufficient even though a rising number of Hungarians go to work abroad and may potentially become victims of labour exploitation, especially in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and in factories. Groups most vulnerable to trafficking include those living in extreme poverty, the Roma, unaccompanied minors seeking asylum, and homeless men. The Roma are overrepresented among women and children who are subjected to sex trafficking within the country and Europe, in particular to the Netherlands and Switzerland. A large number of these victims come from state-provided childcare institutions and correctional facilities where many of them are underage and recruited by traffickers. Additionally, Hungarian men and women are victims of forced labour domestically and abroad, primarily in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

I.9 Smuggling

The number of human smuggling crimes has significantly increased from 338 in the first half of 2014 to 867 in the same period of 2015. The Hungarian-Serbian border
has been identified as the scene of the majority of human smuggling crimes, as local numbers increased from 231 to 396 during the period of 2014 and the first half of 2015. Serbia has the highest number of smugglers with data indicating an increase from 149 to 396 smugglers apprehended during the period of 2014 and first half of 2015. The number of human smuggling crimes in 2016 shows a significant drop compared to 2015 (1,177 to 253). Data from 2017 indicates that the majority of recorded smugglers have been Serbian, followed by Turks and Hungarians.

PART II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organisations

II.1. Overview

Refugees can access the same rights as Hungarian citizens, with some restrictions. They can access social benefits, if eligible, receive reimbursement of learning and educational costs and healthcare. Refugees can be employed under the same conditions as Hungarian citizens. There is no government agency in Hungary that is responsible for refugee integration, therefore integration support relies on non-state actors, such as NGOs or universities.

Hungary does not have a nationwide system which is based on uniform principles and procedures for the validation of skills, knowledge and competences. The recognition of skills, knowledge and competences acquired through non/in-formal learning falls under the responsibility of either the employers or the bodies/institutions that mediate between employers and employees, such as headhunter companies or NGOs. Since the system for the validation of non-formal and informal learning outcomes is at a very early stage in Hungary, the policy aim is to develop connections between lifelong learning and different levels of study. Applicants can request either the recognition of the level of education, or the validation of a degree or certification. Refugees in Hungary are exempt from fees for recognizing diplomas and receive information about this service during their asylum procedure. The costs of credit transfer in higher education are borne by the concerned higher education institutions.

---

II.2 Skills and Diploma Recognition

II.2.1 Recognition of Diplomas

Formal education experience and certificates can be recognized in Hungary. It is possible to request the official recognition of the level of education or degrees and certifications (nostrification) from the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre. Nostrification of academic degrees is done by the Hungarian higher education institutions.

II.2.2 Validation of Skills by Higher Education

If you want to continue your studies, you can have previous education and work experience validated. Additionally, your non-formal learning can also be recognized. The costs of credit transfer and other validation services in higher education are borne by the concerned higher education institutions.

Since 2007, the Credit Transfer Committees are authorized to recognize prior non-formal and informal learning, as well as work experience as fulfillment of course requirements. In the absence of an overall policy on validation, educational institutions tend to operate validation autonomously. Each faculty has its own credit transfer committee with varying rules in place. The applicable procedures are displayed on the website of each faculty.

II.2.3 Validation of Skills from Volunteering

The National Volunteer Centre Foundation supports volunteers with information, training, counseling and methodological tools (such as a volunteer portfolio) enabling the documentation of competences acquired through volunteering. The portfolio consists of three parts: 1. Portfolio: to identify and categorize competences and skills gained as volunteer through targeted exercises and self-assessment. 2. Volunteer passport: a booklet that contains a collection of activities carried out by the volunteer. Organizations can stamp in the booklet to verify the content. 3. Annex to CV: presentation of skills gained during volunteering to employers. A summary of the conclusions of parts 1 and 2 which can be customized to each job vacancy.

II.2.4 Validation of IT Skills

The European Computer Driving License (ECDL) examination scheme provides certification for IT skills and is based on international standards. It has been applied in Hungary since 1997 as the certification of digital literacy. The ECDL examination system coordination is carried out by a non-governmental organization, the John von Neumann Computer Society. Since the 2006-2007 academic year, the ECDL is recognized as a proper examination and integrated into training within various vocational programmes of higher education institutions.

The John Neumann Computer Society plays a leading role in the nation-wide dissemination of digital literacy. It is a member of the ECDL Foundation and coordinates the ECDL activities in Hungary.

II.2.5 Validation of Language Skills

The Educational Authority Accreditation Centre for Foreign Language Examinations can provide information on language exams, certifications and validation of foreign certificates. Applicants can acquire a certification of the level of language proficiency without participating in language training courses.

II.3 Integration Support

Entering the labour market not only means having one's skills recognized, but also fulfilling secondary conditions, such as speaking English or Hungarian, or having accommodation. A great number of organizations can support refugees with language learning, housing, psychological assistance, legal counselling, career guidance and job seeking.

II.3.1 Living and Studying in Hungary

The website of the Immigration and Asylum Office provides information on the conditions for traveling and living in Hungary as a student. There is a separate section which informs refugees and asylum seekers about their rights and duties. Additionally, the Office offers a call centre service, which provides information on the procedures and on social integration. This information is provided in English, German and French.

The Open Learning Initiative (OLIve) is a study program for beneficiaries of international protection in the European Economic Area (EEA). This initiative is divided into two programmes: the OLIve University Preparatory Program and the OLIve Weekend Program. They aim at training beneficiaries of international protection by developing their academic skills for them to be able to pursue studies at a European university.

II.3.2 Living and Working in Hungary

The website of the Office of Immigration and Asylum provides information on the conditions for traveling, living, and working in Hungary. There is a separate section which informs refugees and asylum seekers about their rights and duties. Additionally, the Office has a call centre service, which provides information on asylum procedures and social integration. This information is provided in English, German, and French.

In addition, there is a number of other resources that can be useful as well. The National Employment Service has an official informational guidebook on living and working in Hungary. EURES provides information, advice, and job-matching services for the benefit of both employers and employees in EU countries. EURES Hungary provides national living and working information. ‘Just Landed’ is an expatriate community website, providing (unofficial) information on visas and work permits.

II.3.3 Job Seeking Support

The Menedék Association offers a complex service to job-seekers, including the following components: social counseling, mentoring; legal counseling; individual mental care; alternative therapy group work; job-searching club; occupational therapeutic group work; and development of Hungarian language competences.

Within the framework of the “Job for you” project, the Maltese Care NonProfit Ltd would like to link the job-seeking third-country nationals to the employers, through a job placement service. The service is complemented by counseling and labor market training. The 50-hour accredited training program aims at increasing the participants’ activity and motivation, and at informing them about the Hungarian labor market standards, in order to reduce cultural difference-related issues and to increase their familiarity with employers’ expectations.

The Jövökerék Foundation deals with third-country nationals residing in Hungary for educational purposes, providing a wide range of services based on the
following principal pillars: individual job-searching counseling; identification of competences and definition of job-searching and development goals; running a job-searching club; skill-developing group sessions; business-development counseling; mentoring to facilitate integration and enhance knowledge; and extensive information provision.

The National Employment Service and National Labour Office is also useful in providing vacancy notification and career guidance.

II.3.4 Career Guidance

A number of organizations are useful in providing career guidance to migrants in Hungary. One of these, Artemisszió Foundation promotes labour market integration through intercultural trainings, job skills trainings, mentoring and language training. The Artemisszió Foundation developed a tool to document skills, qualifications and competences. With the “Digital Life Cycle Map” (Digitális Életpálya Térkép, or DLCM) the individual’s informal and non-formal skills, qualifications and competences are mapped and measured. Competence measurement is based on a person’s whole life cycle and not merely on working experience, and priority is placed on the objective of raising individual awareness of one’s competencies.

Menedék is another association promoting social integration of migrants through social work, language training, mentoring and intercultural training.

The Baptist Integration Centre similarly provides housing, psychosocial assistance, career and study counseling to facilitate integration. Kalunba also provides housing, psychosocial assistance, career and study counseling to facilitate integration.

The Migrants’ Help Association of Hungary, in particular, runs a career-center for migrants and organizes different skills development training sessions: ECDL trainings, family day-care operator training, and “B” type driving course.

II.3.5 Language Learning Support

Some organizations offer migrants help in learning the Hungarian language. For one, Balassi Institute provides cultural as well as linguistic guidance and training for Hungarian and non-Hungarian nationals. Menedék is another association promoting social integration of migrants through language training and mentoring. Artemisszió
Foundation similarly promotes integration in the society and in the job market through language training and mentoring for migrants.

II.3.6 Housing Support

Different organizations provide support for refugees and asylum-seekers to find accommodation. Kalunba provides housing, psychosocial assistance, career and study counseling to facilitate integration. The Baptist Integration Centre provides housing, psychosocial assistance and career and studies counseling to facilitate integration. The Refugee Mission of the Reformed Church offers assistance to asylum seekers and refugees to access housing, employment and education.

II.3.7 Legal Support

The Hungarian Helsinki Committee provides free and comprehensive legal counseling and legal representation for migrants. This includes support for all matters linked to the asylum procedure, such as legal representation for appeal procedures or family reunification support.

While IOM does not provide comprehensive legal counseling, the organization does provide information on family reunification and logistical support in the application process, as well as support at the beginning of the integration process.

II.3.8 Psychological, Psycho-Social and Psychiatric Support

The Cordelia Foundation provides psychiatric, psychotherapeutic, psychological treatment and psycho-social counseling to victims of torture and severely traumatized migrants. Kalunba provides housing, psychosocial assistance, career and study counseling to facilitate integration. The Baptist Integration Centre provides housing, psychosocial assistance, career and study counseling to facilitate integration.
II.4 Starting a Company

Migrants considering to start a new company or need further information for an existing enterprise can find useful materials through a number of organizations.

The National Association of Entrepreneurs and Employers, with a membership of 53,000 entrepreneurs representing more than two-thirds of Hungary’s GNP, is one of Hungary’s main employer’s associations and provides support and a number of services to its members. The Budapest Enterprise Agency, on the other hand, provides support to micro-, small- and medium enterprises in Budapest. It provides micro-financing services and networking opportunities. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry specifically supports small and medium enterprises.

The Jövőkerék Foundation offers help in business development, within the framework of the complex services offered to third-country nationals residing in Hungary for educational purposes. Through the help of consultants, they provide the opportunity for participants to consider if their ideas are viable, develop their business plans, and calculate whether it is financially worth starting their business.

The Subjective Values Foundation runs an entrepreneurial service center for migrants. It offers the following possibilities: skills development workshops; individual and thematic consultations; mentoring program; support in writing business plans, creating image and launching private webpage. The service is available for already running businesses as well as for start-ups.

II.5 Internship Opportunities

Often the first step to enter the labor market is to start with an internship which could not only give an insight about the field of interest, but also provide a concrete opportunity for skills development. Many organizations therefore offer help in searching for an internship.

The Subjective Values Foundation deals with third-country nationals residing in Hungary mostly for educational purposes, providing a wide range of services, based on the following principal pillars: labor market counseling and training of job search skills;


intercultural skills development and knowledge of local customs; and placement in an internship position.

The Foundation for Africa - Hungary offers nationals of any African country with a long-term residence in Hungary internship and volunteering opportunities, complemented by counseling, skills development and mentoring services.

The Artemisszió Foundation offers labor market-related services within the framework of the “Skills On!” project: job search skills development; guidance from a social worker who helps you find work, accommodation and solve your official issues; Hungarian language classes; personal skills identification and development trainings; and internship placement.

Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants also offers an internship program. The goal is to offer participants the possibility to develop the skills needed in everyday work, become familiar with the Hungarian characteristics and expectations of a specific field of work, define during the internship in which direction to deepen and specialize their competences, and develop effectively the already existing knowledge and skills. Interns may be entitled to a monthly allowance.

---

PART III: National Legislation, Migration Policies

III.1 Overview

Hungary experienced significant changes in the influx of asylum seekers in the past two decades. Between 2000 and 2002 the number of asylum seekers arriving in Hungary reached the average of 8,000 persons in a year (7,801 in 2000, 9,554 in 2001 and 6,412 in 2002). This influx was the continuation of the tendencies of the late 1990s, which was due to the Kosovo bombings (the majority of the arrivals were citizens of the successor states of Yugoslavia), and the war in Afghanistan. In 2003 the rate of arrivals decreased to one third compared to the previous year. In the upcoming decade, from 2003 to 2012 the number of asylum seekers was an average of 2,500 arrivals per year. The relatively low number of asylum applications did not require special measures to be taken to enhance the preparedness. However, in the

---

In this context, there have been some important changes in the Hungarian legal and institutional framework regarding asylum policies. Different measures have been introduced to enhance the preparedness of the Hungarian government as a response to these changes. In 2000 the Office of Immigration and Nationality was established under the Ministry of Interior. The structure and organization of the Office of Immigration and Nationality is regulated by the Enforcement Decree of the Minister of Justice and Law 52/2007. The Act II of 2007 on the entry and stay of third country nationals as well as the Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum was adopted. The Act on Asylum sets down the basic principles and the most important guidelines to follow in the area of asylum in line with the relevant EU directives. All EU-harmonized protection regimes, namely refugee status, subsidiary and temporary protection were duly transposed into Hungarian asylum legislation, creating three different statuses. The first Migration Strategy and the seven-year strategic document related to Asylum and Migration Fund established by the European Union for the years 2014-20 was adopted by the Ministry of Interior in 2013. The possibility of asylum detention was introduced in Hungary in July 2013.87 According to this legislation, asylum detention can only be ordered based on legally defined grounds that must be clearly listed in the detention decisions.

With the onset of the European migration crisis in 2015, Hungary thoroughly revised its national asylum system and border control: a fence was erected along the southern border, increased police and military presence was administered along the southern border, transit zones were established along the southern border that meant to serve as exclusive points for the influx to submit asylum claims and stay during the asylum status determination procedure, accelerated asylum procedures were introduced, daily quota of entries into the transit zones were adopted, integration measures of asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection were curtailed and accommodation arrangements and reception services were geographically re-allocated following fluctuations of the influx. The governmental objective of these measures was to control irregular crossings and limit the administrative burden on the asylum system. While the incoming flow to Hungary became significantly reduced, the measures designed in response to the high influx

87 Amendment of the Act LXXX. of 2007 in the government decree 101/2013
were not dismantled and plans to such effect are not known. Hungary argues that the measures are necessary to remain prepared for future changes in migratory trends.

Hungary declined to take part in EU efforts to redistribute responsibility of receiving and processing asylum seekers. The Hungarian government disagrees with the scheme and contends that it is an ineffective measure that encourages migratory movements and breaches national sovereignty.

Regarding future preparedness, Hungary considers its national system as adequate means to handle any potential increase in the number of asylum claims, while the Government argues for a better response at the EU level.

### III.2 Border Control

**September 15 2015:** A number of border laws were put into effect that aimed at controlling the flow of migrants to Hungary and reducing the number of irregular entries;

- A first barbed-wire fence along the 175 km long border section with Serbia was completed;
- Damaging or climbing over the fence became a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment;
- Transit zones, the only place where migrants can legally enter the country and where asylum claims are to be assessed, were established as part of the fence in Tompa and Röszke;
- State of emergency was declared in two southern regions that gave the authorities greater powers and allowed them to shut down roads and speed up asylum court cases.
- Plans were announced to build a fence at the border with Romania – to date this has not been implemented.

**October 16 2015:** A barbed-wire fence was completed along the border with Croatia aimed at controlling the migrant flow and reducing the number of irregular entries.

**March 9 2016:** State of emergency was declared nationwide and allowed for increased deployment of police officers and soldiers to the border, after neighbouring countries (Slovenia, Croatia and Serbia) introduced new measures to limit the number

---

88 Act CXL of 2015 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the management of mass migration
89 Article 71/A of the Asylum Act
of arriving migrants. According to the Hungarian Government the declaration of the state of emergency nationwide is necessary due to the unknown effects the closure of the migration route through the Balkans will have on migration flows.\textsuperscript{90}

**July 5 2016:** Legal amendments were implemented that allow for Hungarian police to escort back asylum seekers and irregular migrants apprehended within 8 km of the Serbian-Hungarian or Croatian-Hungarian border to the external side of the border fence and aimed at reducing irregular entry.\textsuperscript{91}

**December 15 2016:** It was decided that border protection bases would be set up so that 3,000 soldiers could be stationed there instead of being transported from a single point continuously. Units concerned can therefore be deployed much more swiftly should any changes occur. This was done in preparation for a prolonged migration crisis and aims at making Hungary’s border protection efforts more effective.

### III.3 Reception centres, accommodation arrangements and other housing

**October 17 2014:** Government decision was made to open a temporary reception centre at Nagyfa with the capacity of 300. The centre opened on January 2015. On **March 4 2016** a government decision was made to suspend the operation of the reception centre. The centre closed down in May, 2016.

**December 31 2015:** Debrecen Reception Centre – the open centre with the largest capacity - was closed down.\textsuperscript{92}

**April 11 2016:** Newly built asylum detention centre in Kiskunhalas opened. In 2016 there were often periods when there were more asylum seekers detained than in open reception centres. The opening of the facility was necessary due to the increasing influx of migrants.\textsuperscript{93}

**May 2 2016:** A temporary tent camp opened in Körmend to alleviate the pressure caused by the migration situation.

\textsuperscript{90} Government decree 41/2016

\textsuperscript{91} Act XCIV of 2016 on the amendment of necessary modification in order to the broad application of the border procedures

\textsuperscript{92} Government decree 1724/2015

\textsuperscript{93} Government decree 219/2015
June 1 2016: The maximum period of stay in open reception centres following the recognition of refugee status or subsidiary protection was reduced from 60 days to 30 days. The measure was taken by the Government of Hungary in order to avoid having “economic migrants” apply for asylum in Hungary.  

July 1 2016: Asylum detention centre in Kiskunhalas was extended with an open reception centre with a maximum capacity of 200. It was gradually filled by the end of July and it ran with almost full capacity during the summer.  

December 31 2016: Bicske Reception Centre – the open centre closest to Budapest and with the best reception conditions – was closed down.

III.4 Wider reception services

June 1 2016: The automatic eligibility period for basic health care services following recognition of refugee status or subsidiary protection was decreased from 1 year to 6 months. Basic medical care which is not available at reception facilities for asylum seekers can be accessed at medical facilities financed by local municipalities at the asylum seeker’s place of residence. The measures were taken in order to avoid having “economic migrants” apply for asylum in Hungary.  

III.5 Registration process of the asylum seekers

September 15 2015: Transit zones became the only place where asylum-seeking migrants can legally enter the country and where asylum claims are to be registered and assessed. This measure seeks to strengthen the Schengen borders, thereby reduce the number of unidentified people entering the European Union.  

September 15 2015 - November 2 2016: The Immigration and Asylum Office has gradually decreased the number of migrants entering the transit zones from 100 entries/transit zone every day to 10 entries/transit zone on weekdays.

94 Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendment of certain acts relating to migration and other relating acts
95 Government decree 219/2015
96 Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendment of certain acts relating to migration and other relating acts
97 Act CXL of 2015 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the management of mass migration
III.6 Asylum procedure

August 1 2015: Hungary designated a list of safe countries of origin and safe third countries – including Serbia – making it harder for migrants arriving through the southern border to gain asylum in Hungary.\textsuperscript{98} It enables the Hungarian authorities to refuse to examine the merit of asylum claims of those who crossed the Serbian-Hungarian border. Since April 1 2016 Turkey is considered as a safe country of origin and safe third country.

August 1 2015: The Asylum Act was amended to introduce an accelerated border procedure where the Office of Immigration and Nationality (today: Immigration and Asylum Office) has to pass a decision on asylum applications within 15 days.\textsuperscript{99}

September 15 2015: The asylum procedure at the border – a specific type of admissibility procedure – was introduced and states that the procedure can only be initiated if the applicant submitted her or his claim in a transit zone. The admissibility procedure was further shortened and the asylum authority has had to deliver a decision in maximum 8 calendar days. It was also decided that rejected asylum seekers will be expelled immediately and banned entry and stay for 1 or 2 years. The aim of the measure taken is to make the asylum procedures faster and more efficient.\textsuperscript{100}

May 2016: The Office of Immigration and Nationality (today: Immigration and Asylum Office) began to issue Dublin decisions on return to Greece again. In December 2016 the practice changed again and no more Greece Dublin transfer decisions are issued.

III.7 Law enforcement

August 18 2015: a government decision was made to establish a new subdivision (Hungarian National Police Border Patrol Action Department) under the Rapid Response Police Unit to protect the Hungarian-Serbian border. On the 10th of August, 2016 another government decision was made to extend the division with an additional 3,000 policemen. The purpose of the measure was to strengthen the already existing border control system and to reduce the number of irregular entries.

\textsuperscript{98} Government Decree 191/2015

\textsuperscript{99} Act CXXVII of 2015 on the amendment of acts relating to the establishment of a temporary border fence and migration

\textsuperscript{100} Act CXL of 2015 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the management of mass migration
**September 21 2015:** A law was passed allowing for the Hungarian Defence Forces to execute border protection tasks and for the use of non-lethal force against migrants.\(^{101}\)

**III.8 Integration of asylum applicants**

**April 1 2016:** The monthly cash allowance of free use for asylum seekers (EUR 24/month) and the school-enrolment benefit provided to child asylum seekers were terminated. At the same time, the previous limit of 80 hours per month for working hours of inhabitants at open reception facilities was removed. The measures were taken in order to avoid “economic migrants” from applying for asylum in Hungary, and to provide the same welfare services for beneficiaries of international protection as provided for Hungarian nationals, as their legal status is the same.\(^{102}\)

**III.9 Integration of beneficiaries of international protection**

**June 1 2016:** The integration support scheme for recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection that was introduced in 2013 was terminated without an alternative measure being put in place. The measure was taken in order to avoid “economic migrants” from applying for asylum in Hungary.\(^{103}\)

**June 1 2016:** The duration of Hungarian IDs issued to refugees was reduced from 10 years to 3 years, and in the case of persons with subsidiary protection, it was reduced from 5 years to 3 years. Refugee and subsidiary protection statuses are also to be reviewed every 3 years. The measure was taken in order to avoid “economic migrants” from applying for asylum in Hungary.\(^{104}\)

**July 1 2016:** The period during which family members of recognized refugees can apply for family reunification under preferential conditions was reduced from 6 months to 3 months after the sponsor has been recognized as a refugee. The measure

---

\(^{101}\) Act CXLII of 2015 on the amendment of certain laws with regard to the more effective protection of the state border of Hungary and to mass immigration

\(^{102}\) Government decree 62/2016

\(^{103}\) Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendment of certain acts relating to migration and other relating acts

\(^{104}\) Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendment of certain acts relating to migration and other relating acts
was taken in order to avoid “economic migrants” from applying for asylum in Hungary.”

III.10 Family Reunification, Resettlement and Relocation

The amendment of Act II of 2007 on the entry and stay of third country nationals reduced the period during which family members of recognized refugees could apply for family reunification under preferential conditions from 3 to six months after the sponsor has been granted asylum. The government decree 113/2016 (V. 30.) entered into force on the 1st of July, 2016.

Hungary has also participated in several resettlement and relocation mechanisms since the early 2010s. A reference to resettlement is included in the Act LXXX of 2007 (7. § (5)). The Hungarian Government announced its decision to become a resettlement country in October 2010 and confirmed its commitment through a pledge submitted to the Ministerial Conference organized by UNHCR in Geneva in December 2011. Hungary launched the programme in 2013. Hungary also participated in the EU Pilot Project on Intra-EU Relocation from Malta (EUREMA), where in the first phase pledged to relocate 8-10 persons, and in the second phase pledges to relocate 5. However, Hungary decided not to participate in the EU relocation programme that was adopted by the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council in September, 2015. The decision was taken by majority vote, with the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia voting against and Finland abstaining. Moreover, following the decision, Hungary and Slovakia took legal action over the EU’s mandatory migrant quotas at the European Court of Justice. Prime Minister Viktor Orbán argued the quota system would "redraw Hungary's and Europe's ethnic, cultural and religious identity, which no EU organ has the right to do". In parallel, Hungary hasn’t made a pledge to the European Resettlement Scheme.

PART IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators

There are only a few (non-governmental) organizations in Hungary that deal with the capacity-building of adult educators that may need to work with non-
Hungarians during their education activities. The focus of such training opportunities is usually on enhancing the intercultural skills of teachers and on enabling them to sensitize their own students to cultural diversity.

IV.1 Artemisszio

This organization provides training for teachers to promote intercultural pedagogy. Artemisszió offers different occasions to engage interested professionals in global understanding, social integration and intercultural education. The organization ensures both practical training and written materials as well. SAME World training is held for teachers and other professionals working with youth in order to increase their capacities to teach students about the processes connected to globalization. The last part of the training deals with the subject of migration – what happens to the people who are forced to move due to environmental reasons? The participants form small families in a roleplay and have to make decisions: should we flee from Hungary and if yes, how? The story continues depending on the decisions. The role play provides the opportunity to step into the shoes of another person, who has to make essential decisions. The World in the classroom Guidebook provides information of the benefits and establishment of partnerships between schools on different continents. The Guidebook details how these partnerships can contribute to the development of sensitivity and critical understanding of global problems among students and proposes exact project ideas for classroom discussions. 106

IV.2 Kalunba

The Kalunba organization addresses the problem of integration of refugee children and youngsters into the Hungarian school system. Among its aims are to improve education of Hungarian as a second language, to decrease the knowledge gap between refugee and Hungarian students and to give an insight for the refugee youngsters into Hungarian culture and society. For this purpose the organization employs well-trained and experienced teachers and psychologists as well, who not only help children in partner schools directly, but also contribute to the training of teachers in local schools. Indeed, refugee students are taken out from classes which prove to be difficult for them and they participate in individual courses addressing their needs, such as

Hungarian language knowledge. Kalunba’s professionals provide partnership and training for volunteer teachers in local schools and camps as well, and ensure sustainable results by bimonthly supervision. The organization also has a focus on illiterate and unaccompanied youth and their special needs.

Kalunba has also prepared a recommendation paper on the topic of refugees’ integration through community activities. The paper presents how common activities of different communities can be utilized as education and leisure at the same time. With the help of wide-ranging activities such as workshops, discussions, cultural and sport events, refugees can extend their social network and strengthen their own identity, and the local community can combat their worries at the same time, creating mutual understanding. 107

Kalunba, in cooperation with the Hungarian Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund also provides free Hungarian language courses for third-country nationals. The course is based on a curriculum approved by the National Office for Vocational Training and Adult Education and is held by professional adult educators. In the framework of language learning Kalunba offers teaching materials (also available online), and pays special attention to those who are not familiar with Latin characters. Besides courses, personal counselling regarding language learning and additional services needed for vulnerable groups are provided such as childcare for women. Kalunba organizes community, cultural and country knowledge programs to further help integration.

IV.3 Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants108

In addition to addressing the majority of society, Menedék also considers the training of professionals to be essential. In order to strengthen cooperation and professional self-knowledge, the organization offers migrant-specific, intercultural, conflict management and other competence-building training. These courses address civil servants, social workers, administrators, educators, child protection professionals, healthcare and law enforcement staff who deal with refugees and migrants during their every-day work, and those who work at refugee reception centers and guarded shelters as well.

The training offered by Menedék cover a uniquely wide range of topics, methods, tools, participants, trainers and duration. Every training is tailored individually to a certain target group and might vary from shorter, introductory events (16 hours) to intensive, advanced knowledge-sharing (88 hours).

The training help the participants on different levels, for example:

- In the knowledge-based training Menedék provides information on migration in general. Indeed, a lot of different and important factors relevant to migration are presented thoroughly, starting from the legal background to the details of a migrant’s life situation such as housing or employment.
- Tackling the issue of personal encounters of people with different backgrounds that are conflicting most of the time. Therefore, in the training Menedék simulates situations in which the participants can practice how to cooperate effectively with people of different cultural heritage and social habits creating a platform for mutual understanding.
- By developing an open, inclusive attitude, the participants gain competencies that help them identify and manage culture-rooted conflicts in the future. Through migrant-specific training that aims at developing professional self-knowledge, the intercultural competence of the participants improves.

Besides practical trainings Menedék also prepares professional-methodological guidelines, recommendations and reports that are available for everyone in need of development in the topic. The materials include for instance instructions for media platforms, family support services and employers.109

IV.4 ELTE language courses

Eötvös Loránd University offers Hungarian language and culture courses for its students throughout the whole year, covering all levels from complete beginner (A1) to proficiency (C2) described by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). Language teachers of the courses are the best professionals of the field, ELTE graduates of the Department of Hungarian as a Foreign Language. They use teaching materials developed at the Department. The courses start at the beginning of every autumn and spring semester and last 13 weeks offering two 45-

109 https://prezi.com/m4o3mu7ipn8c/szakmai-modszerzani-utmutato-kepben-vagy-mediatabor-akozsegrol/
http://tudastar.menedek.hu/sites/default/files/csaladsegito_utmutato.pdf
minute classes per week on 1 or 2 days. ELTE also organizes Summer University in each year that brings together interested individuals from diverse geographical, cultural, and academic backgrounds for an intensive course on Hungarian language and culture in Budapest. Those who are interested in accelerated language learning can take the Intensive Hungarian Foundation Course which is the ideal way to jump-start one’s future academic or professional life in Hungary. Divided into two terms, the aim of the course is to provide students with a system of tools allowing them to successfully manage communicational situations arising in the target language environment and enabling them to comprehend factual texts containing the basic structures of the language, in both reading and writing.¹¹⁰

IV.5 Balassi Institute language courses

One of the longest running Hungarian language courses is provided by Balassi Institute that has been teaching Hungarian for 58 years. Participants can join beginner, intermediate and advanced courses for 10 or 15 weeks. The groups include 5-12 students who can choose from intensive (20 hours/week), normal (12 hours/week) or evening (6 hours/week) courses. Those who complete the courses receive a certificate at the end, moreover if the number of applicants reach a certain amount the Institute organizes state accredited ECL language exams. Parallel with the language training, participants can join free complementary phonetic courses as well. All students enrolled gain access to the library of the Institute and can participate in its scientific and cultural lectures and programs.

IV.6 Hungarian as a foreign language teacher MA at Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary and at ELTE

The Faculty of Humanities at Károli Gáspár University and the Department of Hungarian as a Foreign Language at ELTE offers Master studies to train Hungarian as foreign language teachers. The length of the programs range from 2 to 5 semesters depending on the duration and topic of the applicants’ previous tertiary education. The latter is an admission requirement at both universities along with a B2 language certificate in any foreign language at Károli, possibly in Hungarian as the program is in that language. The aim of the programs is to train teachers for public, professional and

¹¹⁰ Eötvös Loránd University, https://www.elte.hu/en/language-courses/hungarian
adult education and to prepare the participants for educational, pedagogical, research and development tasks, or future doctoral studies. The programs consist of 3 areas of knowledge: grammatic and lexicological material to learn the specialities of the Hungarian language, methodical material to enable students to teach and Hungarian studies to get acquainted with the country and its culture. For those who have not studied Hungarian at BA level, Károli University provides special professional modules to develop the skills needed for the MA program.  

http://mid.elte.hu/index.php/mesterkepzes/
United Kingdom
PART I: Migration in the United Kingdom

I.1 Introduction to the Quantitative and Qualitative data on Immigrants in the UK

The concept of migration, as a permanent territorial shift in residence, has historically constituted a major influential factor for the shaping of demographic data, global economy and sociocultural structures. In modern times, immigration to the United Kingdom reached significant levels, involving populations deriving from different parts of the world, including the Republic of Ireland, other member states of the European Union, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, South Africa, the Caribbean and Hong Kong among others. The number of people migrating to the UK has been greater than the number emigrating since 1994, but throughout the twentieth century, the numbers migrating to and from the UK were approximately in balance. During the period of the 1960s and the early 1990s the number of emigrants was often greater than the number of immigrants, however over the last twenty five years, both immigration and emigration increased to historically high levels, with immigration exceeding emigration by more than 100,000 in every year since 1998\textsuperscript{112}.

UK Emigration, Immigration and Net migration, 1991-2016

\textbf{Source: Office for National Statistics (Long-Term International Migration)}

I.2 Migrant definitions based on the Immigration route

Defining a migrant is a difficult endeavour, as persons move across different spaces depending on issues arising from a very wide range of reasons. Broadly, a migrant is defined as a person who changes their country of usual residence. Particularly, taking into consideration the immigration route followed, a migrant in the UK may fall under one of the below-mentioned categories:

- **General Migrant**: An individual who leaves their country of origin in order to reside in another for the purposes of work, study or closer family ties.
- **Forced Migrant**: An individual who has been forced to leave their country of origin due to war, conflict, persecution or natural disaster.
- **Asylum seeker**: An individual who has applied for asylum under the 1951 Refugee Convention on the Status of Refugees on the grounds of fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political belief or membership of a particular social group.
- **Refugee**: An individual upon whom the status of refugee has been conferred under the 1951 Refugee Convention on the Status of Refugees. This can be obtained either through successful application for asylum or by direct selection via the Gateway Protection Programme or Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Programme.
- **Undocumented Migrant**: An individual who has entered the UK in a forced or unforced manner, but has lost or never obtained a right of residence. This includes general migrants who have overstayed their visa, trafficked persons, irregular entrants, children of undocumented migrants and refused asylum seekers.

I.3 Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality

Around 1 in 7 (14%) of the usually resident population in the UK were born abroad, and 1 in 11 (9%) had non-British nationality in 2016. Non-UK born population continued to increase between 2015 and 2016; the non-UK born population from 8.6 million to 9.2 million (up 7%) and the non-British population from 5.6 million to 6.0

---


million (up 8%). The increase in non-UK born residents was driven by significant increases in both EU and non EU born residents.

Furthermore, in 2016, there were 3.6 million people resident in the UK who were born abroad and held British nationality (39% of the non-UK born population – compared with 40% the previous year). Poland is the most common non-UK country of birth (an estimated 911,000 residents) and Polish the most common non-British nationality in the UK; in 2016 the number of Polish nationals resident in the UK reached 1 million.

Table 1: Five most common non-UK countries of birth and non-British nationalities for usual residents of the UK, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Birth</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Poland (911,000)</td>
<td>1. Poland (1 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. India (833,000)</td>
<td>2. India (362,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Pakistan (534,000)</td>
<td>3. Republic of Ireland (335,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Republic of Ireland (389,000)</td>
<td>4. Romania (328,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Romania (310,000)</td>
<td>5. Italy (233,000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Estimates of the resident population of the UK by country of birth and nationality, 2016, Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Birth</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All residents</td>
<td></td>
<td>64,727</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>64,727</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK born/British National</td>
<td></td>
<td>55,554</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>58,710</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-UK born/Non-British National</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,152</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5,998</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3,572</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU14</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,596</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,563</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,443</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the year ending June 2017, work was the most common reason for immigration, while formal study was the second most common reason. During the period 2009-12 however, study was the most common reason for immigration. The reduction in the number of people migrating to the UK to study since then, reflects the reduction in the number of student visas issued to students from outside the EEA and Switzerland.

In 2016, the number of non EEA visitors to the UK increased by 0.7 million (7%) to 10.1 million. Over a quarter (26%) of all non EEA visitors were United States (US) nationals. Many nationalities, including US nationals, do not normally require a visa to visit the UK and as a result the number of Visitor visas granted is much lower than the total number of arrivals. Over 2.6 million visas were granted in the year ending September 2017 and, of these, over 2 million (77%) were for visitor visas. There were 199,777 (11%) more Visitor visas granted in the year ending September 2017. There were notable increases in Visitor visas granted to Chinese nationals, up by 92,034 (20%) to 542,875 (excluding Hong Kong), and Indian nationals, up 42,123 (11%) to 427,737, and together these two nationalities accounted for almost half (47%) of all visitor visas granted.

Immigration to the UK by main reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU2</th>
<th>Non-EU</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>Rest of the World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>395</td>
<td>5,616</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>2,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formal study</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>2,425</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I.5 Asylum Applications’ Statistical Data

Asylum seekers constituted around 6.0% of immigrants to the UK in 2016. The number of asylum applications to the UK peaked in 2002 at 84,132 and after that the number fell sharply to reach a twenty year low point of 17,916 in 2010, before rising again in 2015. The percentage of asylum applicants refused at initial decision reached its highest point at 88% in 2004 and after that, the percentage of applicants refused at initial decision fell to 59% in 2014, before increasing to 66% in 2016. In the period from 2004 to 2016, around three-quarters of applicants refused asylum at initial decision lodged an appeal, but only around one quarter of those appeals was allowed.\(^{116}\)

In 2016, 37% of asylum applicants were nationals of Asian countries, 29% were nationals of Middle Eastern countries, 23% were nationals of African countries and 7% were from Europe. In 2016, there were six asylum applications for every 10,000 people resident in the UK. Across the EU28 there were 25 asylum applications for every 10,000 people. The UK is therefore below the average among EU countries for asylum applications per head of population, ranking 17\(^{th}\) among EU28 countries on this measure.\(^{117}\) Regarding resettlement activities, the UK runs: The Gateway Protection Programme, which is a quota-based resettlement scheme, available for refugees with considerable humanitarian or protection needs (a total of 834 people were resettled under this scheme in 2016), The Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme, which was set up in response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria and 4,369 people were

---


\(^{117}\) Ibid.
resettled under this scheme in 2016 and the Vulnerable Children’s Resettlement Scheme, relating to resettling children and adults from the Middle East and North Africa Region, in order to support vulnerable and refugee children at risk and their families\textsuperscript{118}.

The following tables aim to illustrate the main tendencies in the number of the asylum claims applied in the UK and the main nationalities requesting international protection, as well as to provide statistical data in relation to the decision-making procedures.

\textit{Table 3}\textsuperscript{119}: Number of asylum applications and as a share of the total number of applications in the EU (2013-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Asylum Applications</th>
<th>As a Share of EU Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>30,585</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>32,785</td>
<td>5.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40,160</td>
<td>3.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>38,785</td>
<td>3.08%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat migration statistics


**Table 4**: Asylum applications: Top five third-country nationalities (2013–2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>4,725</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,990</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>4,830</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>3,075</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>3,280</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>3,730</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,765</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>3,695</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>2,030</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>3,160</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1,890</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>2,850</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Eurostat migration statistics*

**Table 5**: Applications and granting of protection status at first instance in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicants in 2016</th>
<th>Pending applications in 2016</th>
<th>Asylum status</th>
<th>Humanitarian Protection</th>
<th>Discretionary leave</th>
<th>Rejection</th>
<th>Asylum rate</th>
<th>Hum. Prot. rate</th>
<th>Discretionary Leave rate</th>
<th>Rejection rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,603</td>
<td>24,903</td>
<td>7,136</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>16,518</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6**: Comparison between first instance and appeal decision rates: 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First instance</th>
<th>Appeal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of decisions</td>
<td>24,984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

120 Ibid.

Positive decisions 8,466 33.9% 5,002 40.1%

Refugee status 7,136 28.6% :

Humanitarian protection 189 0.8% :

Discretionary leave 1,141 4.6% :

Negative decisions 16,518 66.1% 6,698 54.4%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>4,184</td>
<td>2,569</td>
<td>-39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2,870</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>2,672</td>
<td>2,366</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>1,702</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>+28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>-5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>2,329</td>
<td>1,312</td>
<td>-44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,498</td>
<td>1,311</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>+35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7*: Top ten asylum applicant producing countries in 2017 (excl. dependants)

Table 8: Asylum decisions by nationality, 2017, top ten countries for number of decisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Decisions</th>
<th>Refugee status</th>
<th>Humanitarian Protection</th>
<th>Discretionary Leave</th>
<th>Family or Private Life UASC Leave</th>
<th>Refusals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2,690</td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,844</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>1,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>1,415</td>
<td>1,139</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1,319</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PART II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organisations

II.1 Introduction to the three sectors of society in the UK

In the UK, society is categorized in three different sections, each one of them engendering inherent characteristics, which are distinct from the others. The three sectors of society are:

The Government/Public/Statutory sector: Where taxation revenues, from companies and individuals, are used to fund the legislature and to provide a basic range of services, such as health education and social welfare.

The Private or Commercial sector: Where goods and services are produced and traded so as to make a profit.

---


125 National Council For Voluntary Organisations, Introduction to the voluntary sector, available at: https://knowhownonprofit.org/basics/what-is-non-profit
The Voluntary/Third sector/Civil society: Home to general charities, trades unions, social enterprises, public arts organisations, community interest, companies, voluntary and community organisations, independent schools, faith groups, housing associations, friendly societies and mutual societies which broadly exist for public benefit.

The purpose of the voluntary sector, or else referred to as civil society, is to contribute to the enrichment and progress of the society and to empower communities by enhancing the capacity of persons to actively participate in their development. It is significant to note that according to NCVO’s data, there are 162,965 voluntary organisations in the United Kingdom, focusing on issues surrounding social services, housing, education, human rights, community development, international development, health and medicine and conservation and environment\(^{126}\).

II.2 Provision of services by the Public sector and the Local Authorities

The provision of accessible services to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers constitutes an essential prerequisite for safeguarding their fundamental rights and allowing them to offer their own economic, social and intellectual contribution to the communities they live with. The public sector in general and the Local Authorities in particular, play a pivotal role in protecting and providing rights and entitlements to migrants, while offering services, which directly affect the individuals’ daily lives. The responsibility for the provision of the services varies, depending on the local authority type and they include: *Education (schooling for children)*, *Housing*, *Health*, *Social care* and *Culture*\(^{127}\).

Additionally, concerning homelessness services, it is particularly important to mention people who are in the ‘No recourse to public funds (NRPF)’ support class, referring to people who are subject to immigration control and have no entitlement to welfare benefits or public housing, such as undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and refused asylum seekers\(^{128}\). Special reference should also be made to the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) of the Home Office that provides support (accommodation and


\(^{128}\)The Innovation and Good Practice Team, *Supporting people with no recourse to public funds (NRPF), Guidance for homelessness services*, May 2016, available at: https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Supporting%20people%20with%20no%20recourse%20to%20public%20funds%20(NRPF)%202016.pdf
basic needs) to asylum seekers, who would otherwise, if not supported, face destitution, while their asylum applications are under consideration by the authorities.

The table below comprises a summary of the Refugees’, Asylum Seekers’, EU Migrants’ and Other nationals’ entitlements to accessing main services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Housing</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Social Services</th>
<th>Legal Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugee</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Seeker</td>
<td>✓ (NASS programme)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>✓ (primary and secondary)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Migrant</td>
<td>✓ (if employed)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ (primary and secondary)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nationals</td>
<td>- (in case of eligible householder)</td>
<td>Depending on visa (may be charged)</td>
<td>✓ (primary and secondary)</td>
<td>Depending on specific community legislation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.3 Provision of services by National-level Organisations

Numerous organisations in the UK provide services, such as legal aid, employment and careers advice, educational opportunities and health support to Migrants. The list below is comprised of some of the international and domestic organisations, functioning nationwide and offering a variety of services to asylum seekers, refugees and migrants

Amnesty International UK: supports human rights issues, free speech and advocates for refugees’ and asylum seekers’, immigrants’ and women’s rights.

Asylum Aid: is part of the MRC and works to secure protection for people seeking refuge in the UK from persecution and human rights abuses abroad, it provides free and

129 Please, note that the pieces of Information in the listing are found in the Directory of Services & Organisations for Refugees, Asylum Seekers & Migrants, produced by Dr Farkhondeh Farsimadan, University of East London, available at: https://www.uel.ac.uk/schools/psychology/research/refugee-mental-health-and-wellbeing-portal/resource-centre/directory-of-services
accessible legal representation of the highest professional standard to the most vulnerable and excluded asylum seekers, it runs an advice line and campaigns for a fairer and more humane asylum based system in the UK. It is also runs a Women’s Project, providing advice and guidance and appropriate referrals to other agencies and training on gender issues in the asylum system.

Asylum Help: provides confidential and impartial advice on how to claim asylum and offers financial and accommodation support and health assessment.

Asylum Support Appeal Project: offers free legal service and representation to asylum seekers and refused asylum seekers appealing against the Home Office decision of refusal or withdrawal of their housing etc.; it also provides training and advice to organisation/agencies working with this group and lobbies to improve policies and procedures on asylum support.

Better Health: aims to develop a national evidence-based resource to help health professionals, including Better Health briefings, translated resources, research, toolkits, etc.

Bail for Immigration Detainees: challenges immigration and detention in the UK, whilst working with asylum seekers and migrants in removal centres and prisons to secure their release.

Barnardo’s: works with and transforming the lives of the UK’s most vulnerable, the abused, the neglected and forgotten children regardless of their gender, race and background including children from BME communities and those seeking asylum. Services offered include advocacy and counselling for children who have been abused, trafficked and neglected.

The Black, African & Asian Therapy Network: provides training, resources and information and an online directory of qualified therapists, experienced in working with immigrant population including from Africa, the Caribbean and Asia.

British Red Cross: helps people in crisis including vulnerable refugees and prepares for and responds to conflicts, natural disasters and individual emergencies.

Centre for Armenian Information & Advice: offers advice and information for the Armenian community including refugees and asylum seekers on housing, benefits, immigration and training, education, etc. in London and UK wide.

The Centre for Victims of Torture: provides healing/treatment services to survivors of torture and offers training to partner organisations in the United States and worldwide in
order to prevent torture and to treat victims of torture. In addition, CVT conducts research to enable practitioners to best treat survivors and advocates to end torture.

**Child Poverty Action Group**: works to end poverty among children, young people and families including refugees and asylum seekers in the UK.

**Children & Families Across Borders**: deals with child protection cases that involve the UK and other countries. It protects vulnerable children who have been separated from family members as a result of divorce, forced migration, seeking asylum or those victims of trafficking as well as other vulnerable children and families.

**Children’s Society**: runs a number of projects across the UK for refugee and migrant children helping them to find accommodation, overcome language barriers and rebuild their lives in new communities.

**The Chinese Information & Advice Centre**: offers free legal advice, support and information to disadvantaged Chinese people living in the UK.

**Coramvoice**: offers a free national helpline, a network of independent advocates who meet with children and young people face-to-face to discuss their problems and provides specialist support, training and consultancy to promote good practice and develop opportunities for children and young people in the UK.

**The Council for At Risk Academics**: helps academics in immediate danger, forced into exile and many who chose to remain in their homeland by offering them academic and financial support.

**Destitution Support, Refugee Council**: offers destitution support for asylum seekers in and around its offices in the UK.

**Detention Action**: provides support and advice to those seeking asylum whose claims have been refused or being processed in detention centres across the UK.

**Diversity, Equalities and Social Responsibility**: DESR is the United Kingdom Council for Psychotherapy, UKCP’s committee ensures that diversity and equalities issues are identified and addressed within the UKCP and in the wider psychotherapy discipline by encouraging, supporting and improving access to therapeutic services for BME communities service users and encourage and support BME counsellors and psychotherapists to enter the profession.

**European Council on Refugee and Exiles**: ECRE is a Pan-European alliance of 90 NGOs protecting and advancing the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and displaced people in 38 countries.

**Electronic Immigration Network**: provides information on immigration and refugee law via the internet. EIN website has a two level access, the free public site and the
subscription member’s site. The member’s site provides easy access to immigration and asylum related decisions from the Tribunal up to European Court of Human Rights.

**Embrace UK**: aims to relieve poverty among refugee, asylum seekers and migrants by the provision of free information, advice and guidance on welfare, benefits, housing and education employment, etc.

**Exiled Writers Ink**: aims to promote the work of writers in exile offering them a platform to raise awareness of their work by organising workshops, seminars and to facilitate the publication of their work by addressing issues including translation and publication.

**Foundation for Women’s Health Research and Development**: is a leading African women’s support organisation that campaigns against discriminatory practices against girls and women in Africa, Europe, including the UK which affect their dignity and wellbeing with specific focus on female genital mutilation (FGMS), child marriage and obstetric fistula.

**Freedom from Torture**: provides direct clinical/therapeutic services to survivors of torture who arrive in the UK and protect and promote their rights by enabling them to rebuild their lives from its bases in Birmingham, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle and London.

**Ghanaian Welfare Association**: provides the Ghanaian community in London and the UK including refugees and asylum seekers advice, elderly support services, health, women and mental health, housing, interpreting and translation services, victim and racial harassment support.

**Hibiscus Initiatives**: provides advice, information, advocacy information and welfare services in prisons supporting BMER (Black Minority Ethnic & Refugee) women in immigration removal centres, those who have been involved in the criminal justice system, UK border agency or recently released from prison.

**International Organisation for Migration**: IOM UK helps victims of human trafficking, and refugees and asylum seekers to return home, reunite with their family or resettle in the UK, offering them legal advice and travel assistance.

**Immigration Advice Service**: IAS is a nationwide immigration law firm that conducts both private and public funded work on a full range of immigration, asylum and citizenship cases, detention, bail and appeal cases.

**Immigration Law Practitioners’ Association**: ILPA is a professional association and registered charity the majority of whose members are barristers, solicitors and advocates practising in all aspects of immigration, asylum and nationality law, promoting the advising and representation of immigrants.

**JAN Trust**: empowers women across UK. JAN campaigns against abuse, discrimination, social exclusion amongst BME women and refugees and asylum seekers. Services
provided include Stop Domestic Violence, Against Forced Marriages, Raise Awareness and Prevent Hate Crime Against Refugees and Asylum Seekers and Against Female Genital Mutilation.

**Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants:** JCWI is an independent national charity that works to ensure justice and fairness in immigration, nationality and asylum law and policy and provides direct legal advice and assistance to those affected by UK immigration control.

**Law Centres Network:** defends the legal rights of people who cannot afford a lawyer; works in their local communities to uphold justice and advance equality.

**Medical Justice:** MJ is a network of volunteers (medical doctors, case workers, etc) who visit men, women and children in immigration detention and expose and challenge medical abuse in immigration detention centres.

**Migrant Help UK:** offers advice, guidance to vulnerable asylum seekers and support victims of human trafficking, foreign national detainees and prisoners services in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Dover, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

**Migrants Resource Centre:** helps migrants, refugees and asylum seekers overcome the barriers that prevent them from fully participating in British society and offering free advice, career support, English and computer classes, teacher training and physical and mental health workshops.

**Migrants’ Rights Network:** MRN is a national NGO that works for the rights of all migrants. MRN brings together public sector organisations, faith groups, migrant activists to advocate and campaign for a rightsbased migration system in the UK.

**Nafsiyat Intercultural Therapy:** offers culturally sensitive psychotherapy/counselling to ethnic minorities including refugees and asylum seekers in a variety of languages.

**National Centre for PTSD:** is a US Department of Veterans Affairs which has a public and professional section. In professional section there is information for professionals who work with people who have experienced trauma/PTSD, including assessment/screening and measures used to diagnose PTSD in adults and children, handouts, fact sheets, publications, toolkit videos.

**National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children:** offers support to children and their families through provision of a range of services including sexual abuse, neglect, early intervention, children in care, individual and family therapy services to help children to work through their issues and move on in a safe and secure environment.

**The No Accommodation Network:** provides accommodation for refugee and asylum seekers to prevent destitution amongst this population and other vulnerable immigrants.
The Ockenden Prizes: aims to support the rights of all refugees and displaced people in any location in the world to a life of dignity and to help them achieve self-reliance and independence.

Race Equality Foundation: REF is an independent charity that promotes race equality in social support and public services in London, Manchester, Leeds, by involving in a number of projects, including Better Health.

REDRESS: is a human rights organisation that works with survivors of torture to help restore their dignity, as well as providing legal assistance and campaigning on their behalf in order to seek justice for them.

Refugee Action: provides support system, housing, legal assistance and outreach and crisis help and training programmes for newly arrived asylum seekers, and helps those already settled or those considering assisted voluntary return.

Refugee Council: offers refugees and asylum seekers therapeutic services, destitution support and free advice and information on various matters including welfare benefits, education, housing, and works with refugee community organisations and services and partners to empower and support refugees and asylum seekers to rebuild their lives in the UK.

Refugee Council Children’s Section: works with separated children and young people seeking asylum who are under the age of 18 when they enter the UK, as well as trafficked children and provides advice to those involved in their support including statutory and voluntary organisations.

Refugee Education Across Conflicts Trust: REACT works with young people displaced by war and conflict offering them emergency assistance, as well as long term educational tools and support to allow them to re-enter their society as equals.

Register of Engineers for Disaster Relief: RedR is an international humanitarian NGO that provides other aid and humanitarian organisations across the globe advice, support, practical lifesaving skills and expertise to enable them to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters.

Rights of Women: aims to advise, educate and empower women including those claiming asylum and migrant women by provision of free, confidential legal advice by specialist women solicitors and barristers and through publications, training and campaigning to ensure women’s voices are heard.

Save the Children UK: helps save children’s lives in war-torn countries and wherever disaster strikes, helps children refugees.
Still Human Still Here: is a coalition of over 60 organisations that are campaigning to end the destitution of thousands of refused asylum seekers in the UK.

Student Action for Refugees: is a national charity of students welcoming refugees to the UK. STAR volunteer at local refugee projects, educate people about refugees and asylum seekers and fundraise to welcome and improve the lives of refugees in the UK.

UK Psychological Trauma Society: provides a forum for multi-disciplinary professionals to share ideas and knowledge relevant to the field of psychotrauma.

United Nations Children’s Fund: UNICEF is an international leading children charity organisation that believes every child should have access to clean water, food, healthcare, education and a safe secure environment to grow up in. UNICEF works to protect children including refugees and asylum seeking children and their families from disease, hunger, malnutrition, violence, exploitation, abuse, war, conflict and disaster, and transform their lives in their homeland or displaced communities, i.e. refugee camps.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency in the UK, provides guidance on refugee and asylum law and policy to the UK government, legal practitioners and NGO and intervenes in court proceedings for protection of refugees. In addition, UNHCR provides a wide range of training to organisations, which work with refugees and asylum seekers.

Vietnamese Mental Health Services: offers culturally sensitive mental health services to people from Vietnam with mental health problems including refugees and asylum seekers living in the UK.

PART III: National Legislation, Migration Policies

III.1 Introduction to Migration policy in the UK

Migration policy has always been influenced by a combination of internal economic factors, political aims and external geopolitical parameters. From 1945 to the end of the 20th century, it was affected by post-war economic needs, Commonwealth migration and the creation and expansion of the European Union. The Secretary of State for the Home Department and his department, commonly referred to as the Home Office, has responsibility for almost all matters relating to immigration, including asylum, nationality and border control laws130. Migration and

asylum in the UK are governed by a complex network of laws and practices; in addition to the primary legislation, immigration, asylum policy and practice are governed by a large body of secondary legislation in the form of statutory instruments and the Immigration Rules. The foundation of the current legal framework is the Immigration Act 1971, which came into force on January 1st, 1973 and the Immigration Rules made under it. These rules outline the practice to be followed in the administration of the Immigration Acts for regulating the entry and the stay of persons in the UK.\footnote{Home Office - European Migration Network, Linda Rice and Tim Angus Migration and Border Analysis, Home Office Science, The Organisation of Asylum and Migration Policies in the UK, 2011, p.13-14, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/migration-policies/uk_20120822_asylum_migration_final_en.pdf}

III.2 The European Union, the European Economic Area, non EEA Countries and the forms of residency\footnote{Hackney and City of London Public Health Team, Migrant Health Needs Assessment, London Borough of Hackney and the Corporation of the City of London, February 2018, p.31-33}

Immigration policy concerning the European Union is governed by the operation of the single market, which allows for the free movement of goods, capital, services and people among its members. The European Economic Area (EEA) allows European countries to enter into the EU single market and includes all EU countries as well as Iceland, Norway and Lichtenstein. Switzerland also has a set of bilateral agreements with the EU allowing it to integrate with the single market. As a result, Swiss residents have the same rights and privileges as EEA citizens in the UK. EU regulations currently allow EEA nationals to live freely in any EEA country and permit them to visit and seek employment in the UK without work permits. On June 23rd, 2016, the UK voted to leave the European Union and since work is the main reason for the EU migration to the UK, labour migration policies are likely to change following the UK exit from the EU.

Regarding non-EEA migrants, the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 created the legal framework behind a tiered points system for awarding entry visas and since 2008 potential migrants from non EEA countries are required to pass a scored assessment before they are given permission to enter the UK. Broadly, applications for non-EEA migrants are now classed as one of four 'tiers' with several sub-tiers within each. The current tiers are: Tier 1: Visas for entrepreneurs and investors, Tier 2: skilled workers for jobs that cannot be fulfilled by UK or EEA workers, intra-company transfers, ministers of religion and sportspeople, Tier 4: Student visas at school, college, or
university level, Tier 5: Temporary work visas for charity workers, entertainers, diplomatic staff, and sportspeople.

Other forms of residency status in the UK include the *Indefinite leave to remain* (ILR), which is also called ‘permanent residence’ or ‘settled status’, the *Limited leave to remain* as a permission to enter the UK for a limited period defined on many visas e.g. visitor, spousal and student visas and of course *British citizenship*, which can be applied for by adults who have held ILR for 12 months and who have remained in the UK for 5 years.

III.3 Synopsis of the Main UK Migration and Asylum Legislation

*Main legislative acts relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention*134

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act 2002</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1Sat0PR">http://bit.ly/1Sat0PR</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1Sat3Lt">http://bit.ly/1Sat3Lt</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Immigration Act 1971*: This Act included removing the automatic right of Commonwealth citizens to remain in the UK. Commonwealth citizens only had the right of abode in the UK if they, their parents or grandparents were born in the UK; without this, they could only remain in the UK, if they held a work permit for a specific


job, to be renewed annually. Also, Immigration officers were given powers to detain asylum applicants.

British Nationality Act 1981: The Act replaced citizenship of the UK and colonies with three separate citizenships: British citizenship, British dependent territories’ citizenship (BDTC) and British overseas citizenship.

Carriers’ Liability Act 1987: This Act introduced fines on airline and shipping companies for carrying undocumented passengers (Repealed and replaced by sections of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999).

Immigration Act 1988: The Act made the offence of overstaying the granted period of leave to enter a continuing offence. It ensured that people with the right of freedom of movement in the European Community did not need leave to enter or remain in the UK.

Asylum and Immigration Appeals Act 1993: This Act incorporated the UK’s obligations under the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees into UK law. It also introduced fingerprinting of asylum seekers and ensured that refused asylum seekers had the right to appeal negative decisions on their applications, within strict time limits. Now mostly repealed and replaced by later provisions.

Asylum and Immigration Act 1996: The Act made further new provision for asylum appeals and made it a criminal offence to employ anyone subject to immigration control, unless they had permission to live and work in the UK.

Immigration and Asylum Act 1999: This Act brought in new procedures for the consideration of asylum applications, appeals, enforcement and asylum support; of particular note is the removal of benefit entitlement from asylum applicants and creation of the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) to support and disperse destitute asylum seekers.

Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002: The Act required an individual to have ‘sufficient knowledge’ of life in the UK, relating to language and society; to attend citizenship ceremonies, which included taking an oath/affirmation to the Queen and a pledge of loyalty to the UK in order to become a British citizen; it also provided accommodation centres for asylum seekers.

Asylum and Immigration Act 2004: This Act introduced substantial changes to the appeals process, including the replacement of a two-tier adjudicator and tribunal appeals process with a single tier Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. The Act extended the safe third country provisions, listed behaviours that could damage an applicant’s credibility, made changes to asylum support adding provision to allow termination of support to families and created an offence of arriving in the UK without valid documentation.
Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006: The 2006 Act made further provision on appeals. Illegal working was tackled through a civil penalties scheme for employers. It also allowed for data sharing between the UK Border Agency, police and customs, as part of the e-Borders programme and defined who could be refused asylum on grounds of terrorist activity.

UK Borders Act 2007: This Act gave Immigration Officers more powers, both at ports and in relation to asylum support offences. It introduced biometric immigration documents for third country nationals, made provision for automatic deportation orders for foreign national offenders and limited their rights of appeal.

Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009: The 2009 Act enabled UKBA to carry out customs functions at the border. It extended the time required for citizenship and it also required the Secretary of State to make arrangements to ensure that immigration and customs functions were carried out with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Immigration Act 2014\textsuperscript{135}: The 2014 Act introduced changes to the removals and appeals system, mainly preventing persons without a status from accessing public services or the labour market.

Immigration Act 2016\textsuperscript{136}: The Act made changes to immigration law and practice and also affected areas such as housing, social welfare and employment.

The following table summarizes the main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention, as currently applied.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention\textsuperscript{137}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


III.4 Asylum, Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave

III.4.1 Asylum (Refugee Status)\textsuperscript{138}

The UK derives its legal framework for conferring the status of Refugee from the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, which was built on Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, illustrating the right of individuals to seek asylum from persecution in other countries. Legally, a Refugee is defined as “A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”. To qualify for asylum, a claimant must be able to show that there is a ‘reasonable degree of likelihood’ of being persecuted, for one of the UN Convention (1951) reasons. Concerning the decision-making process, the national caseworkers take into account the UNHCR guidance, relevant primary legislation, European Directives, country of origin information and UK case law. Once recognised as refugees, individuals receive a residence permit, which

allows them and their dependants to stay in the UK for an initial period of five years. The refugee status entitles them to the same rights as permanent residents of the UK, including access to the labour market, education and social assistance. For most people, applying for settlement, also known as Indefinite Leave to Remain, after the end of the 5 years period of leave is a straightforward process\textsuperscript{139}.

### III.4.2 Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave

The UK provides subsidiary and complementary protection to asylum seekers, who do not fall under the 1951 UN Convention definition. Applicants who do not qualify for asylum but are considered to have other humanitarian or discretionary reasons to remain in the UK, may be granted limited leave in accordance with UK policies on humanitarian protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL).

Humanitarian protection\textsuperscript{140} is granted to asylum seekers, who do not meet the criteria for being granted the refugee status, however they run a real risk of serious harm in their country of origin/or country of former habitual residence. Serious harm is described as death penalty or execution, unlawful killing, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the country of return or serious and individual threat to a (civilian’s) life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict. Individuals who qualify for HP receive a residence permit, which allows them to stay in the UK for an initial period of five years and they have immediate and unrestricted access to the labour market, and recourse to public funds. Family members who have been accepted as dependants on the claim will normally be granted leave and receive HP in line with the main claimant\textsuperscript{141}.

Discretionary leave\textsuperscript{142} is a form of leave to remain, which is granted outside the Immigration Rules and applications for it cannot be made from outside the UK. DL

---


applies to both asylum and non-asylum cases and only to those who provide evidence of exceptional compassionate circumstances or there are other compelling reasons to grant leave on a discretionary basis. Discretionary leave may be granted under the following circumstances:

i. where the return of a person to his/her country of origin would constitute inhuman or degrading treatment because of the severity of the person’s medical condition

ii. where return of the person to his/her country of origin would constitute a breach of his or her human rights (unless some more favourable form of leave to remain is granted)

iii. where a separated child asylum-seeker cannot be returned to his/her country of origin because there are no adequate reception arrangements for him or her

iv. where it is decided that paragraph 353B of the Immigration Rules applies

v. where a victim of trafficking is pursuing a compensation claim against his/her trafficker or cooperating with an ongoing police investigation (unless some more favourable form of leave to remain is grant)

vi. other exceptionally compelling cases

According to the asylum policy instruction, discretionary leave is granted for no more than 30 months and a person is required to complete at least 10 years of discretionary leave, before they can make an application for settlement (indefinite leave to remain). Regarding separated children asylum-seekers, they are granted the leave for the shorter period of either 30 months or until they reach their 17½ years of age.

III.5 European Union Law, the Common European Asylum System and the UK

In the UK, EU fundamental rights are laying within the EU Treaties, the CJEU jurisprudence, as general principles of EU law and in direct EU legislation such as regulations and decisions, which currently flow into domestic law under section 2(1) of the European Communities Act 1972. They are also reaffirmed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, which has the same legal status as the Treaties. Moreover, they are found in the domestic legislation, which implements EU obligations and relevant domestic case law. Human Rights in UK law are protected in the domestic legislation, most notably in the Human Rights Act 1998 and in the

devolution statutes. They exist at common law, such as the common law rights of access to justice and the right to a fair hearing. These domestic rights are not limited in the same way as corresponding EU fundamental rights, as they apply more widely than within the scope of EU law. Furthermore, they may be reflected in other international agreements, particularly in the European Convention on Human Rights and also in other UN treaties; the UK is bound by 7 United Nations human rights treaties (also called Conventions and Covenants) and a number of optional protocols. These treaties bind the UK in international law, in the sense that there is a presumption against violating international law, when the courts interpret legislation.

Regarding the Common European Asylum System, its content was inspired by international treaties concerning international protection needs. In particular, the system applies with relation to the Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which are the only instruments explicitly referred to in Article 78 TFEU, which provides that ‘This policy must be in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees, and other relevant treaties’. The CEAS was to be established ‘based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention, thus ensuring that nobody is sent back to persecution, i.e. maintaining the principle of non-refoulement’. The UK opted into the first phase of the CEAS and remained out of the second phase, with the exception of the Dublin III Regulation, which requires that asylum applications be processed in the first EU country where the asylum applicant enters.

The following table summarises the CEAS and other relevant instruments binding upon the UK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEAS and other instruments binding upon the UK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CEAS 1st Phase instruments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary protection Directive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


145 Ibid., p.18-19
PART IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators

IV.1 The rising need for supporting the professional growth of Migrant-related Educators

Education constitutes one of the most significant tools for an individual’s personal growth, skill development and confidence building. In particular, migrants’ involvement with educational activities is of vital importance to their integration process and thus, their ability to participate in their communities. A large number of educators offers their services to adult groups of migrant learners, and to secure the provision of a high quality participatory, friendly and motivating training environment to migrants, more resource is often required from the adult education system. Therefore, the need to support educators by encouraging the development of their professional competences has gained ground, mainly because of the recognition that having a better knowledge of their roles and responsibilities, as well as having a sound understanding of the specificities related to migrant learners, including the contingency of a background of vulnerability, is crucial. Many organisations in the UK (of all sectors) have been supporting migrant-related educators and trainers to develop new methods, which enhance creativity and efficient teaching processes of delivering knowledge, skill and experience to migrants’ integration process in the society.
IV.2 Training Opportunities offered by Organisations

For the purposes of this report, the selected approach to defining the term ‘educators’, is to describe them as service providers, including those in non-governmental organisations, who are experienced in providing information, advice and support -formal and informal- to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as governmental institutions, such as local authorities and migration departments/migration boards and also adult education centres, universities, professional/vocational schools, youth workers, parents, health personnel, legal practitioners and social workers. This section is dedicated to demonstrating examples of professional training sessions, courses, workshops and discussions that Organisations provide in the UK. The topics of these training opportunities vary and may involve the examination of legal or medical issues or focus on the provision of artistic, linguistic, social and IT skills.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Training Opportunities (i.e. Indicative reference)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amnesty International</td>
<td>Educational resources and tools for School teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resources for Early Years and primary schools</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Resources for secondary schools and further education</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Aid</td>
<td>Asylum Aid offers trainings on:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Women and the Asylum system</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Developing service model for asylum appeals</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>LGBTI Asylum issues</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Statelessness</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Credibility in Women’s Asylum claims</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Gender and Asylum claims</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Implications of medical reports on torture survivors</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Internal Relocation</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Women in detention</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>The Protection Gap Campaign</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Asylum Support Appeals Project | **Introduction to Asylum Support for Beginners**
This training provides an overview of the asylum support system. After this training, participants identify the type of support a client could access and what type of evidence they need to support this application.

**Asylum support for advisers**
Tips and advice on completing ASF1, best practice, and identify the best evidence to support it. The training also covers the appeals process and increases the confidence in using the legislation, key cases and Home Office asylum support policies.

**Asylum support appeals**
This training provides an overview of the asylum support appeals process. After this training, participants should be able to help clients submit an appeal and be confident in using policy and legislation to appeal negative Home Office decisions. |
| British Red Cross | **Free Teaching Resources**, which help young people explore assumptions about migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and understand the harmful effects of stigmatising behaviour towards these people.

Primary and secondary teaching ideas about:

-what causes people to leave their home and what their experiences are like (using examples from the European refugee crisis)

-the definition of and difference between asylum seekers, migrants and refugees

-what makes us who we are, and how we can understand and celebrate our differences.

*The Positive Images toolkit* is an educational resource for teachers, youth workers and other educators to teach young people about migration and development.
The toolkit includes ten innovative educational activities for young people aged 12 and over. It also includes a wealth of activities and case studies of actions, enabling young people through their community to make a difference to global issues. The toolkit incorporates four short films based on the stories of |
| **European Network on Statelessness** | Offering *training consultancy services*, including the design of bespoke training courses for specialist audiences  
Provision of trainers to support training events initiated by other organisations.  
*Online Learning course on statelessness issues*  
*Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention, A Regional Toolkit for Practitioners* |
| **Freedom from Torture** | *Training, Supervision and Consultation to teams and practitioners who work with survivors of torture*  
Help in recognising the impact of complex trauma and loss on individuals and families  
Confidently assessing the needs and risks of survivors of torture and their families  
Sharing good practice in engaging and supporting survivors of torture  
Bespoke training programmes tailored for teams-Open training courses that individual practitioners can join-Individual or group supervision or consultation.  
*Trainings on:*  
*Engaging with survivors of torture – what you need to know*  
*Self-care and Vicarious Trauma training*  
*Risk, Resilience and Rights*  
*Risk, Resilience and Rights: Working with Separated Young People*  
*Risk, Resilience and Rights: Working with Children and Families* |
| **Immigration Law Practitioners’ Association** | Providing training on all aspects of *Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Law* and practice.  
Leading practitioners and experts in the field provide training to their peers. The subjects of ILPA training sessions are identified by members, including in discussions at subcommittee meetings and at the training subcommittee. Sessions are pertinent to |

contemporary migrants and supporting Power Point presentations.
| **Leeds Refugee Forum** | **Bilingual Advocacy Outreach Surgery**  
A bi-lingual advocacy outreach surgery project run by Advonet Leeds for members of local refugee and asylum-seeking communities who use the One Community Centre. The project ascertains their needs and provides a bi-lingual advocacy service. Advocacy Support assesses new volunteers to be trained as bilingual advocates through its nationally accredited quality mark advocacy service. Advocacy Support also works closely with Leeds Refugee Forum and other identified agencies (eg. CAB, Jobcentre Plus, Red Cross) to increase access and support to services for those groups that find difficulty in these areas. |
| **Migrants Organise** | **The Migrants Organise Community Leadership Academy**  
A nine month programme building power, leadership and networks across the migrant and refugee community sector. Training and supporting diverse groups of people and organisations and sharing a common passion to build power, networks and leadership amongst migrant and refugee communities. Also organising one-off training events, reaching out to the wider community, such as schools and colleges and the local authority staff to help support their communities. |
| **Migrants Resource Center** | MRC runs a variety of courses and activities, helping asylum seekers, refugees and migrants with skill improvement, finding employment and realising an individual’s full potential in many different languages.  

**Digital Generation Gap in Migrant and Low Educated Families**  
**Health Inclusion & Wellbeing Project**  
**English Classes**: A range of English classes including beginner, intermediate and IELTS. Our English language classes are for speakers of other languages, designed for those whose first language is something other than English. The aim of these classes is to help learners to develop their skills and confidence in reading, writing, listening and speaking English.  
**Computer Classes**: A mixed level computer classes with tailored learning for individuals, from beginner to upper – intermediate |
level. Learn keyboard skills, online search, MS Office, social media and/or online marketing in a supportive environment.

*Job Search Support Group:* The job search support group helps with the understanding of the labour market in the UK, online job search techniques and writing CVs and cover letters. Also, offers as part of the National Careers Service, one-to-one advice sessions on learning, training and employment.

*Employability skills Workshop:* One to one support, CVs, Mock interviews, Project Management. Delivered by Deloitte volunteers-Organised by MRC

*Employability Workshop for people returning to work*

*Skills Speak: Skills Building Workshops to boost employability among migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in London.*


Goldman Sachs Volunteers- Organised by MRC

*Health and Safety Training Session*

The main UK health and safety laws-Who is responsible for health and safety at work
Who enforces health and safety- Sources of information and support

On-line Safety for Parents
Delivered by MRC and Cardinal Hume Centre

*Life Drawing Workshops*

*Making a Successful Pitch Workshop*

*Photography*

*Speaking with Impact*

*Network meetings and workshops*

MRC also runs many workshops to enable service providers - teachers, health professionals and others - to understand the barriers that migrants, asylum seekers and refugees face in the
| National Council for Voluntary Organisations | An introduction to coaching skills  
Coaching is an essential skillset for any manager, leader or team supervisor who wants to become better at engaging, influencing and supporting others. This training provides a very practical introduction to the main coaching skills and techniques, in a supportive environment, to enable persons to hold a coaching style conversation in confidence straightaway.  
Working for a Charity  
This course gives an overview of the voluntary sector and a better understanding of the roles available. Introduction to the voluntary sector - Bringing your skills into the voluntary sector-Finding your ideal role. |
| RedR UK | Provision of training, mentoring and technical support for NGOs, aid workers, and communities responding to humanitarian crises on topics, such as:  
Gender, Age and Disability Inclusion  
Essentials for Humanitarian Practice  
Effective Humanitarian Response  
Personal Security for Humanitarians |
| Refugee Action | The Frontline Immigration Advice Project offers on-going training and resources to charities and community organisations to enable them to provide competent, appropriately regulated immigration advice and information. By increasing the capacity of frontline organisations to deliver free-to-access immigration legal advice, the project aims to ensure that more vulnerable migrants will be able to access the advice that they need in order to escape destitution.  
The Frontline Immigration Advice project offers free training in immigration law, such as: Assistance through the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (OISC), registration process, Support with study and coaching for OISC assessments, Advice on alternative approaches to meeting the needs of destitute |
| **Refugee Council** | **Mental Distress in Refugee Populations**  
Suitable for a range of frontline professionals involved in the assessment of child and adolescent refugees and unaccompanied asylum seekers as general hospital or community psychiatrists, third sector workers, social workers, police, GP trainees, ED trainees, RGNs and RMNs.  
**Introduction to Working with Separated Children**  
Participants gain knowledge of relevant legal and support processes and examine the implications of these for the care and protection of these young people. By completing this one-day course participants have a practical understanding of: Who separated children are - the asylum determination process and the roles of those involved - the legal and policy framework for support and care - assessing the needs of separated children and planning for their support - some of the common issues faced by separated children and those working with them.  
**Human Trafficking and its Immigration Implications for Survivors**  
This training is aimed at legal advisers, voluntary sector workers and social workers and is for those with a moderate level of experience working with forced migrants and trafficking survivors. However, it begins with the definitions of trafficking and so is also suitable for those with a basic knowledge of the subject material. |
| **Refugee Law Initiative** | **European Asylum Law and Policy**  
The course is aimed at lawyers, policy-makers, NGO workers, international agency staff, postgraduate students, and others working in the field or interested in European Union asylum law and policy.  
**International Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons**  
The course serves to disseminate a strong grounding in the protection of refugees and other displaced persons under international law among lawyers, policy-makers, NGO workers, |
| **Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford** | International Agency staff, postgraduate students, and others working with refugees or interested in refugee issues. |
| **International Summer School in Forced Migration** | The Summer School is principally designed for policymakers and practitioners working on refugee protection and related issues. Participants typically include staff of the main refugee, migration and humanitarian international organisations; staff from refugee, human rights and humanitarian NGOs, and government officials working on refugee protection and related issues. Particularly keen to including those from a refugee background who work for refugee advocacy and community groups. |
| **Domestic Violence Injunctions** | Protections available to survivors under the criminal justice system-The law relating to non-molestation orders and occupation orders-Eligibility for legal aid-Step-by-step procedure for non-molestion and occupation order applications-Notice-Preparing the application-Issuing the application-Hearings-Enforcement. |
| **Domestic violence, migrant women and immigration control** | An overview of immigration control including European free movement rights. The regulation of immigration advice and services-The ‘domestic violence rule’-Other applications available to victims of domestic violence including family life applications, private life applications and asylum-Rights to reside under European law following relationship breakdown with a European partner-Financial support under the Destitution Domestic Violence Concession-Availability of legal aid-Other support available to those subject to ‘no recourse to public funds’ condition-Practical ways to assist women through the legal process. |
| **Two Day Equality Act Training** | Using the Equality Act 2010: training for organisations supporting Black, Minority Ethnic and Refugee communities. Participants learn who is protected under the Equality Act 2010, what types of behaviour and discrimination are unlawful, Review their own organisation’s policies and procedures and identify any changes. |
needed in order to comply with the Equality Act 2010, how to use the PSED to advance equality for BME&R mental health service users, explore different methods of obtaining and using data to identify racial inequality faced by BME&R people accessing mental health services and evidence the need for public authorities to work in collaboration with community organisations in order to meet the PSED, which has implications for how public authorities fund and commission services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scottish Refugee Council</th>
<th>Trainings on:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>New Scots: Refugees and the Asylum Process</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Working with Interpreters</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>New Scots: Refugees and VPRS Resettlement</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Refugee Rights to Housing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Being a Better Trainer</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Quality Consultation using Participatory Methods</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Working with Unaccompanied Refugee Children</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Engaging Hard to Reach Groups</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Refugee Community Sponsorship</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Age Assessment Awareness</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Selby Trust</th>
<th>Leading partnership projects and engaging community organisations into networks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selby Centre is an umbrella organisation with a 20 plus membership of Training Providers from Voluntary &amp; Community Sector; it works with these Organisations to provide training and employment opportunities for communities in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Services Include:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Matrix Quality Standard</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Grant-finder</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Staff Development</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Health and Safety Training</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Advice and Guidance</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **UNHCR** | **Partnership Development**  
| **Community Development Training, seminars & Workshops**  
| **Associate Membership**  
| **Small Grants Scheme & Publications**  
| **Teachers’ Toolkit**  
| Teaching materials on refugees, asylum, migration and statelessness and a section dedicated to professional development and guidance for primary and secondary school teachers on including refugee children in their classes.  
| **Teaching Resources**  
| A curated selection of teaching materials on refugees, asylum, migration and statelessness from NGOs, governments and other organizations, by language and age group.  
| **Welsh Refugee Council**  
| Provision of a wide range of education and training opportunities that work to enhance the knowledge and skills base of asylum seekers and refugees, volunteers and external organisations.  
| The services include:  
| *ESOL classes for refugees and asylum seekers from beginner to post-intermediate level*  
| *Volunteer opportunities and training*  
| *Training for Refugee Community Organisations*  
| *Training on the asylum system, refugee rights, migration*  

Czech Republic
PART I: Migration in the Czech Republic
I.1 Complementary data on migration

Czech Republic is an ethnically homogenous country with a small proportion of foreigners. Among OECD countries, the Czech Republic has one of the lowest proportions of foreign-born population, although since 2000 this increased significantly and stood at 7.0 % in 2013 (OECD, 2015). It is mostly given by the history of this post-communist country. Between 1948 and 1989 more people emigrated from Czech Republic due to the political reasons. There were only two conditions that caused the influx of immigrants. The first of them was the political emigration from Greece in the 50s of the 20th century. The second one was so called international aid in the 80s. On the basis of international agreements the workers from Viet Nam, Cuba, Poland and other countries came to Czech Republic. Since 1990, the situation has begun to change when the borders have opened and Czechoslovakia\textsuperscript{146} has ratified Geneva Convention on the Rights of Refugees (1951). The Czech society has begun to be confronted with immigration and its benefits and problems.

At the end of November 2017, the number of foreigners with authorized stay in Czech Republic was 524 132 which accounts for almost 5 % of Czech population. As it is visible from the Table 1, the total number of foreigners in the Czech Republic during the last five years was slightly increasing (by 0,75 % in total). “The proportion of foreign

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Year (by 31. 12.) & 2013 & 2014 & 2015 & 2016 & 2017 (30.11.) \\
\hline
Total number of foreigners & 441 536 & 451 923 & 467 562 & 496 413 & 524 132 \\
Percentage (%) & 4.20 & 4.29 & 4.43 & 4.70 & 4,95 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\textsuperscript{146} At that time Czech and Slovak Republics were one country. The division in two was acclaimed in 1993.
Residents with permanent residence has been steadily increasing since 2010 and in 2014 stands at 55%, that is, a quarter of a million permanent residents (Czech Statistical Office, 2015). Between 2003 and 2012, the largest inflows of migrants have been from the Slovak Republic, the Ukraine and Vietnam. These three nationalities made up 57% of foreign residents in the Czech Republic (OECD, 2015). In 2013, migrants from the Slovak Republic were the most numerous, at the same time the largest outflows were Ukrainian nationals (a net outflow of 7,000 Ukrainians in 2013). Bussolo, Koettl and Sinnott (2015) estimate the need for a net migration of 4.6 per 1,000 habitants between 2015 and 2025 to meet the population replacement rate. This is much higher than the net migration over recent years. “(OECD 2016: 36 - 37)

**Figure 1. Trend in the Number of Foreigners by the Type of Residence**

Since 2012 the number of foreigners with the long-term residence increased in comparison with the permanent residence (Figure 1). The immigrants acquired long-term residence, upon the condition, that they continuously stay in the Czech Republic for five years. There are also other circumstances under which the relative of immigrants can acquire the long-term residence. It is described in more detail in the chapter III.

The other significant trend is the fact that the number of foreigners from the EU-28 during the recent years increased and opposite to the number of foreigners from
third countries decreased. In 2014 the citizens of the EU-28 reached more than four-tenths (40.9 %) of the legally residing foreigners in the Czech Republic, and their share is steadily increasing (in 2006 they accounted for only 31.8 %). In contrast, the proportion of citizens of the third countries was decreasing in 2010-2013). (Czech Statistical Office 2014: 8)

Table 2. Foreigners - 5 most frequent citizenships by area as at 31 December 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Foreigners Total</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>493 441</td>
<td>109 850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>184 264</td>
<td>47 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Bohemia</td>
<td>64 815</td>
<td>16 962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>46 921</td>
<td>10 445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>52 988</td>
<td>6 929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>46 358</td>
<td>11 677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>51 884</td>
<td>12 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Moravia</td>
<td>19 727</td>
<td>2 796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravia-Silesia</td>
<td>25 547</td>
<td>1 338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Identified</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Directorate of the Alien Police Service*

At the end of November 2017, 194 892 of foreigners lived in Prague, which is 15 % of the population of Prague, while the total number of foreigners in the Czech Republic represents only 4.95 % of the population. It is therefore a pretty big disparity, which is mainly due to bigger employment opportunities for foreigners in the capital city.
The other interesting fact is that most of Vietnamese and Germans don’t live in Prague. Most of Vietnamese and Germans inhabit the Northwest region of the country.

While in the case of Germans it is intimidated by the proximity to Germany. In the case of Vietnamese, this is primarily due to their textile and electronics business, which was aimed at richer German clients.

Ukrainian immigrants represent the largest group of foreigners in the Czech Republic, which is due to the long-term historical, cultural and economic ties to the region. The second largest group constitute the Slovaks which stems from a common state of Czechoslovakia, which broke up in 1993 and cultural and linguistic similarities remain. The third largest group of foreigners is constituted by Vietnamese citizens. The high proportion of the Vietnamese is attributed to the fact the socialist Czechoslovak Government had contract with Vietnam Democratic Republic. The first Vietnamese students came to the Czech Republic in 1940s to become apprentices and then stayed here to work in industrial occupations. After 1989 most of them legalized their residence with a trade certificate and they opened clothes, groceries or electronics stores.

“In 2013/14, migrants made up less than 2 % of the school population (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, forthcoming). The proportion of migrants in the PISA 2003 sample was 1.3 % and in the PISA 2012 sample was 3.2 %. In both surveys there was a clear performance disadvantage for migrant students, but this was not as pronounced as in the OECD on average (OECD, 2013). A closer look at the performance of the three major migrant groups shows above average performance for students from Vietnam and below average performance for students from the Slovak Republic and Ukraine (OECD, 2013).“ (OECD 2016: 36 - 37)

1.2 International protection

In comparison with other EU countries, Czech Republic experienced very low number of applications for international protection in years 2015 and 2016 (Eurostat).

According to the monthly report of Ministry of Interior (2018), in last five years the biggest number of applications for international protection was submitted in 2015 (1,525 applications). Of the total number of applications submitted in 2015, there were 1,239 (81.3 %) filed for the first time, and 285 (18.7 %) repeatedly. In 2015 nationals from 54 countries asked for international protection in the Czech Republic. The largest group of applicants were from Ukraine, who have filled nearly half of all the applications (45.5 %). Applicants from Syria were the second largest group (8.8 %), the third leading members were applicants from Cuba (8.4 %).
In comparison to other EU countries, a high proportion of asylum applications from Cuba was submitted in the Czech Republic. There are two reasons, which could explain this number: it is primarily a result of so-called international aid during the communist regime and it is probably also based on the emphasis on human rights protection, which is quite strong among the Czech civil society. The number of other applications is negligible.

The proportion of the applicants has changed slightly during following two years. In 2017, there were 1450 applications for international protection in total. Most of the applications were submitted by Ukrainians, namely 435 (30 %). Armenians and Georgians have filled 129 applications, which represent the second largest number of submitted applications (8.9 %). Over one hundred applications were submitted also by Afghans, specifically 127 (8.8 %).

In Figure 2 it is possible to see, that the biggest amount of applications was from 1999 to 2003 when most of the applicants fled from the regions affected by armed conflicts in Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and the Caucasus.

In 2015, the Czech Republic accepted several hundred compatriots from Ukraine due to the crisis in eastern Ukraine. They are formally citizens of Ukraine, but with family roots in the Czech Republic. The Czech government continuously stresses that they would like to make a choice while accepting the immigrants, for example would be.
more willing to accept the citizens of Ukraine and the former Yugoslavia, as they are culturally and linguistically closer to the Czech major society.

Resettlement and relocation

As a member of the EU, the Czech Republic is supposed to accept people in need of international protection under the resettlement and relocation schemes. Within relocation the individuals are relocated from one member state of the European Union (Italy, Greece) to another EU member state. The aim is to relieve pressure on individual member states. However the legal commitment of Czech Republic in 2016-2017 was to relocate 2,691 people, but only 12 people were relocated from Greece by October 2017 (European Commission 2017a). Moreover Czech Republic stopped without agreement with other EU countries the relocation process in August 2016. This case was submitted by the European Commission for the investigation to the Court of Justice of the European Union (European Commission 2017b). As far as resettlement\(^\text{147}\) is concerned, the Czech Republic pledged to resettle 400 people but it resettled only 52 people by November 10, 2017 (European Commission 2017c).

\(^{147}\) Resettlement is the program which enables vulnerable individuals who are already recognized as refugees by the UN Refugee Agency to safely and legally leave a first host country to enter a third country prepared to admit them.
I.3 Data on children foreigners

According to the secondary data analysis in the area of migration the numbers of children of foreigners in the preschool age (2-6 years) has reached over 15 thousands in 2015. Almost a third of them were under the age of 0-2, which means that roughly 10,000 foreign children were aged 3 to 6 years. It would be then 2.2 % of children at this age group in the Czech Republic.

Table 3. Nursery schools – foreigners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursery schools</td>
<td>4,714</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>6,307</td>
<td>7,214</td>
<td>8,302</td>
<td>9,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports

The share of children of foreigners in nursery schools was 2.6 % of all children attending nursery schools in school year 2016/2017. Most of the children-foreigners at nursery schools come from Viet Nam (2 552, i.e. 26.9 %), Ukraine (2 254, i.e. 23.7 %), Slovakia (1 722, i.e. 18.1 %), and the Russian Federation (587, i.e. 6.2 %). In 2016/2017, 9 494 foreigners attended nursery schools, which is by 12.5 % more than in the preceding year, and over 100 % increase when compared with 2011/2012 (Ministry of Education 2017). (Czech Statistical Office 2016: 147)

Table 4. The Number of Children-Foreigners in Kindergartens (2016/2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Kindergarten</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Foreigners</td>
<td>Asylants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>with permanent residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech republic</td>
<td>353159</td>
<td>169516</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2552</td>
<td>1184</td>
<td>2488</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>2151</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>1722</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>587</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When comparing the immigrant children in kindergartens during the past five school years, one can notice that the numbers of foreign children are rising every year, but the order of representation according to the most populous countries of origin remains unchanged (Vietnam, Ukraine, Slovakia, Russia, Mongolia). The biggest share of children-foreigners in nursery schools could be observed in Prague, followed by the Central Bohemia region. (Ministry of Interior, 2016)

I.4 Roma minority in the Czech Republic

As mentioned above, the Czech Republic is a rather homogenous country in ethnical and also linguistic terms. However, the issue often raised at different levels concerns the situation and integration of Roma minority. The Roma has been stigmatized as criminals, lazy and maladjusted. Based on qualified estimates of the National Coordinator for Roma Affairs, about 245 800 of Roma lived in the Czech Republic in 2016, which represents 2.3 % of the total population of the country (Government of the Czech Republic 2017).

Referring to the education of children of foreigners, in 2014 the Czech Government has approved a new Strategy of Education Policy in the Czech Republic till 2020, ”The Strategy 2020”. ”The Strategy 2020” focuses on addressing inequalities and is also well aligned to a recent country specific recommendation by the European Commission to support underperforming schools and take measures to increase participation in mainstream education of disadvantaged children (European Commission, 2015). To this end, the proposed extension of the early childhood and care offer and introduction of a compulsory year of pre-primary education is expected to better mitigate socio-economic influences on early childhood learning development.

While national statistics do not present the information on ethnicity, results from a 2011 survey by the UNDP, World Bank and European Commission indicate that there is an important disadvantaged group, the Roma minority. For pre-school attendance this is reflected by low participation rate of 32 % compared to 73 % of non-
Roma population. In other words, only one-third of Roma households surveyed reported that their children attended either pre-school or kindergarten. At the same time, the survey results revealed low educational levels and tougher economic conditions for Roma households. Due to the absence of official data to monitor the integration of Roma children in mainstream education, some research reports compile data from different sources to provide estimates. One recent attempt (Decade of Roma Inclusion Secretariat Foundation, 2015) estimates that a significant proportion of Roma children is educated in segregated schools, although this information is contested by the Czech government. (OECD 2016: 63-64)

The problem with integration of Roma population has several consequences. Roma children are less likely to attend ordinary pre-school and more likely to be assigned to a special education institution. In addition, only one third of Roma young people (20-24 years old) completes at least upper secondary school and get employed. Almost 20% of Roma lack access to secure housing. In total, 606 socially excluded localities were identified by the Czech Government with up to 115 000 inhabitants the majority of whom are Roma (Government of the Czech Republic 2017).

PART II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organizations

The topic of integration of foreigners has been in the forefront of interest both in the European Union and in the Czech Republic during the last few years. There is a clear acknowledgment of the need to further active work in this area and creation of mechanisms, including security safeguards, to ensure the functional and effective prevention of the negative aspects associated with migration. In particular, support for inclusion (information, counselling, job search assistance, language courses, etc.) and the prevention of negative social phenomena, including social exclusion and crime. It is also important to support state authorities and educational institutions in overcoming language barriers and increasing the openness of foreign-language communities.

The Czech Republic ensures the integration of foreigners and refugees through its migration policy. This is based on the Concept of Integration of Foreigners and on the Czech Republic's Communication Strategy on Migration, which defines the key principles of migration policy of the Czech state. It sets out the basic and long-term objectives in the field at the national level of the Union, and sets out the concrete tools to achieve them. The main principles include strict monitoring, support for projects
aimed at the integration of foreigners, including the development of regional Centres to support the integration of foreigners and integration programs at the municipality level.

Since 2009, the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Czech Ministry of Interior has opened a network of Centres for the support of integration of foreigners in the majority of regions in the Czech Republic as part of projects funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals (EIF). The scope of each Centre is not limited to a regional city, but covers the whole region with its activities. It offers its clients free social and legal counselling, language and socio-cultural courses, interpreting services, Internet workplaces and libraries as well as the possibility of participating in the organization of integration activities.

In addition to organizations in public sector, organizations in private sector play a crucial role. The most common are non-governmental and non-profit organizations that aim to promote migration, asylum and integration policies that emphasize respect for human rights and socially just society. Like the Centre for the support of integration of foreigners, these organizations offer free counselling, courses and activities across age and national specifics.

One of the largest organizations in the private sector is, for example, the Organization for aid to refugees, which has been active in the Czech Republic for almost 25 years. In addition to consulting, it also focuses on the education thereby organizing courses and workshops for a wide as well as professional public to raise awareness of migration issues in the Czech Republic.

Promoting educational opportunities and activities plays an important role in the process of increasing support and development of solidarity and respect for socio-cultural differences. The non-profit organization META o.p.s., which has been supporting foreigners in education and work integration since 2004, also offers support to teachers and schools when addressing the specific needs of children and pupils with a different mother tongue. One of their activities is a development of the Inclusive school web portal which is focused on the issue of education and inclusion of pupils who grew up and were educated in a culturally and linguistically different environment.

An important role in linking the major society with migrants and refugees plays non-governmental organization InBáze. This organization was founded in 2005 as a community centre for migrants and Czechs. Nowadays it provides also social and legal counselling to migrants and various community and leisure activities for foreigners as well as for Czech people. Moreover InBáze organizes RefuFest and has also launched a very successful project called Ethnocatering which provides catering services based on national dishes of various ethnic groups residing the Czech Republic. Social enterprise
Ethnocatering employs women who plead their country of origin for various reasons and who are older than 50 years. They cook for Ethnocatering the traditional dishes from their countries. This social enterprise has been working for twelve years now. Intercultural festival RefuFest creates a space for meeting people from different countries and cultures. Visitors can learn about different culture through dance, music, theatre and other artistic experiences.

Below you will find a list of public and private organizations that are involved in the process of integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic. By no means this list is complete and represents only a selection of the most active organizations and the ones that already have established a stronger position in the Czech environment.

II.1 Public Organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centra na podporu integrace cizinců&lt;br&gt;Centers for Support of the Integration of Foreigners</td>
<td>[<a href="http://www.integracni">http://www.integracni</a> centra.cz](<a href="http://www.integracni">http://www.integracni</a> centra.cz)</td>
<td>Refugee Facilities Administration of the Czech Ministry of Interior (<a href="http://www.suz.cz">www.suz.cz</a>) opened within project financed by the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals, several Centers for support of the integration of foreigners (CPIC) among particular Czech Regions. The aim of these Centers is to eliminate disadvantaged situation of migrants in different areas of their life, decreasing tension between Prague’s citizens and migrants and involving migrants in a public life. Centers provide free social and law counseling, socio-cultural and language courses, translation services, libraries and internet work spaces as well different opportunities for participation on the development and implementation of integration activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Státní integrační program&lt;br&gt;The State Integration</td>
<td>[<a href="http://www.integracni">http://www.integracni</a> program.cz/](<a href="http://www.integracni">http://www.integracni</a> program.cz/)</td>
<td>State integration program is a complex way to help specifically selected group in the Czech Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program</td>
<td>There are five key departments, which provide special assistance in housing, employment, education, social and health system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIDV: Národní institut pro další vzdělávání National Institute for Further Education</td>
<td>It helps educators to increase their professionalism in terms of their work with children. It creates a platform for sharing information, opinions and experience between public and regional institutions of education, Ministry of education and another subject in education system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cizinci v České republice Foreigners in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>The aim of this website is to create a complex platform of information about integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čeština pro cizince The Czech for Foreigners</td>
<td>The Czech language for foreigners portal provides organized summary of all information for foreigners, who apply for permanent residence, endeavor the Czech citizenship or need information about Czech language exams or Czech realities exams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doma v České republice Home in the Czech Republic</td>
<td>The website includes information, which are designed for foreigners and provides better orientation how to solve difficult life situations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imigrační portál České republiky Immigration Portal of the Czech Republic</td>
<td>Website is created for foreigners and professionals who need to find information about migration and integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mezinárodní organizace pro migranče International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>It is an intergovernmental organization based in Geneva. The focus of this organization is migration, voluntary returns, development of work migration, prevention of human trafficking and building capacities for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poradna pro integraci</td>
<td><a href="http://p-p-i.cz">http://p-p-i.cz</a></td>
<td>Integration council is a nongovernmental organization. It provides law, social and psychosocial consulting, help and support in education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sdružení pro integraci a migraci</td>
<td><a href="http://www.migrace.com">http://www.migrace.com</a></td>
<td>It is a humanity-law civil organization, which defends rights of foreigners in the Czech Republic. It provides free law, social and psychosocial consultations to foreigners, who live in the Czech Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům</td>
<td><a href="https://www.opu.cz/cs/">https://www.opu.cz/cs/</a></td>
<td>It is a nongovernmental, civil and humanitarian organization, which helps foreigners and refugees, who live in the Czech Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBáze</td>
<td><a href="http://www.inbaze.cz/">http://www.inbaze.cz/</a></td>
<td>This organization aims at helping refugees in the Czech Republic. The special focus of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Website(s)</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InBáze</td>
<td></td>
<td>InBáze is working with refugees children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrum pro integraci cizinců</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cicprahaorg.cz">www.cicprahaorg.cz</a></td>
<td>The aim of this association is to help migrants to integrate to the Czech society trough social, educational and other activities. The Centre develops these activities according to client`s needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusio, o. p. s.</td>
<td><a href="http://inclusio.cz/">http://inclusio.cz/</a></td>
<td>The aim of this centre is to eliminate disadvantaged position of migrants in different areas of their lives, support inclusion in education and involve migrants in a public life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migrants, Assisting Organizations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>This website is a part of independent social ecological organization NESEHNUTÍ. It is focused on possibilities of mutual understanding among various cultural, social, national and race differences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Společně k rozmanitosti Together for diversity</td>
<td><a href="http://spolecnekrozmanitosti.cz/">http://spolecnekrozmanitosti.cz/</a></td>
<td>Slovo 21 is a non-governmental organization and its activities are divided in two parts - improvement of situation of Roma people and the third countries citizens in the Czech Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOST PRO, o. p. s. poradna pro cizince v Pardubickém kraji The BRIDGE FOR, o. p. s. Council for Foreigners in Pardubice Region</td>
<td><a href="http://www.mostlp.eu">http://www.mostlp.eu</a></td>
<td>Organization offers many voluntary activities, which can help to integrate migrants in the Czech Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency for Migration and Adaptation, z. s.</td>
<td><a href="http://amiga-migrant.eu">http://amiga-migrant.eu</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part III: National Legislation and Migration Policies

This part consists of the national legislation regulating migration in the Czech Republic and from the existing national migration and integration policies which were adopted by the Government of the Czech Republic during the last few years.

III.1 National Legislation

Immigration in the Czech Republic is regulated by the Foreign law which involves international conventions, European legislation and national legislation. Important role in European legislation plays the existence of Schengen area which allowed the removal of state border controls. National legislation is made up of several laws of which the most important are the following two.

The first one, the Act on the Residence of Aliens in the Czech Republic, regulates the entry conditions of the alien on the territory of the Czech Republic and the departure of a foreigner from the territory, determines the conditions of the alien's stay on the territory and defines the competence of the Police of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in this area of state administration. Foreign person means an individual who is not a citizen of the Czech Republic, including a citizen of the European Union.
The second one, the Asylum Act, regulates the status of asylum seekers / international protection of persons granted asylum or supplementary protection.

In the following part we will describe in more detail the conditions under which an alien can obtain a residence permit, or a citizenship.

III.1.1 European Union citizens

Temporary residence

European Union citizens can apply for the confirmation of the temporary residence but it is not obligatory. The confirmation of temporary residence may be issued to the European Union citizens who intend to stay in the territory of Czech Republic longer than 3 months. The application can be filed at any department of the Czech Ministry of Interior and is processed within 30 days. There is no administrative fee.

Permanent residence

The European Union citizen can apply for the permanent residence permit after five years of continuous temporary stay in the territory of Czech Republic. The application can be filed at any department of the Czech Ministry of Interior. The family member of EU citizen (husband/wife, registered partner, parent of the EU citizen who is younger than 21, descendant younger than 21, descendent or ancestor – also from husband/wife of European citizen – who is dependent on the care of EU citizen or his/her husband/wife) can apply for the permanent residence permit after two years of continuous temporary stay in Czech Republic. The application is processed within 60 days. There is no administrative fee.

Reporting obligation

If the EU resident intends to stay in the Czech Republic longer than 30 days from the date of the entry into the territory of the Czech Republic, he/she is obliged to report the place of his/her stay at the Alien Police Department. The same obligation applies to a family member of an EU citizen if he or she stays in the Czech Republic.

The obligation to report a place of stay does not apply in cases when this obligation has been fulfilled to the landlord.
III.1.2 The Citizens of Norway, Iceland, Lichtenstein and Switzerland

The Citizens of Norway, Iceland, Lichtenstein and Switzerland can apply for the confirmation of the temporary residence or for permanent residence permit as well as EU citizens. They will just obtain another type of card than the EU citizens.

III.1.3 Third country nationals

According to the length of the stay, there is difference between:

- Short-term residence (under 90 days) on the basis of visa-free contact or Schengen (short-term) visa

- Long-term residence (over 90 days) on the basis of long-term visa, long-term or permanent residence permit.

Short-term residence

Rules for temporary residence are set by European legislation. Countries that apply the same visa policy are Schengen Member States, Bulgaria, Croatia and Cyprus. Within the short-term residence the third country national can stay at the country 90 days in any 180 day period. This applies to citizens of countries with visa requirement as well as to the citizens of countries without visa requirement. However, in case of the visa applicants from countries with visa requirement the short-term residence is specified by the number of entries, territorial validity, the validity of visa and the length of stay. The visa application can be submitted to any Czech embassy.

Long-term residence

Third country national is eligible to apply for a long-term residence permit on territory of Czech Republic in Department of the Ministry of Interior under following conditions:

- The person is staying on the territory for a stay visa over 90 days.
- The person intends to stay on the territory longer than one year.
- The reason of the stay remains the same.
Permanent residence

The permanent residence permit is issued to third country nationals after 5 years of continuous stay. In specific cases, foreigner can obtain the permanent residence permit even if he does not meet the condition of five years of continuous stay. Foreigner also must demonstrate the required level of knowledge of the Czech language.

The administrative fee is 2500,- Kč.

III.1.4 Citizenship

The applicant for Czech citizenship must have a permanent residence in the Czech Republic for 5 years or for 3 years while being a citizen of EU or EEA or a permanent residence in the Czech Republic for a period that together with an immediate right of residence in CR comes up to 10 years. The applicant has to stay on the territory of the Czech Republic at least one half of the mandatory stay. Furthermore, he/she must not to be legally sentenced to an unconditional imprisonment. He/she must demonstrate the knowledge of Czech language and facts. Moreover, the applicant for Czech citizenship must demonstrate the amount and the resources of his/her earnings.

The application for Czech citizenship is submitted to the regional office in the place of permanent residence.

III.2 Migration Policy

In the Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 55 of 13 January 2003 which was just before the Czech Republic joined the European Union Czech Government’s Migration Policy Principles were declared:

1.) With regard to international obligations which are to arise from the EU membership, the Czech Republic consistently fosters government control in the field of migration.

2.) The country's migration policy is based on the coordinated approach of all state administration bodies and local governments and institutions and is promoted by other entities dealing with immigration.
3.) The country’s migration policy is aimed at eliminating all forms of illegal immigration and other illicit activities by means of measures taken on the basis of international cooperation as well as measures adopted at the national level.

4.) The country's migration policy does not hinder legal migration and supports those forms of immigration that are beneficial to the country and society in the long term.

5.) The implementation of the country's migration policy is conditional upon the mass involvement of non-governmental and other organizations of the civic society.

6.) The Czech Republic is involved in global and European communities' efforts aimed at coping with migration-related consequences of humanitarian crises and eliminating the reasons for such phenomena.

It is emphasized that the national migration policy does not place obstacles to legal migration and supports immigration, which is beneficial for the state and the society in the long run (principle No. 4). (Ministry of Interior 2003)

Slightly different approach is presented within the Strategy of the Migration Policy of the Czech Republic that came into force on 29 July 2015 together with the Czech Republic's Communication Strategy on Migration. These documents define the new migration policy principles, set goals in the area at national and European level and lists specific tools to achieve them.

The new migration policy principles formulate the priorities of the Czech Republic in the area of migration, integration and international protection, thus responding to the current discussion on these topics and the need to express clearly the attitudes of the Czech Republic. Principles are prioritized with regard to the security aspects of migration (representing a cross-sectional element of these principles) but also represent the basic thematic areas - integration of foreigners, illegal migration and return policy, international protection, external dimension of migration (including development and humanitarian aspects ), free movement of persons within the European Union, Schengen cooperation, legal migration and interdependence with the common policies of the European Union.

Within the Migration Policy of the Czech Republic, a great emphasis is placed on security. The National security audit which was approved by the Czech government on December 14, 2016 identified migration as one of the main security threats. In the analysis of the security aspects of migration two major threats have been highlighted. Firstly, it is a threat of illegal migration as a result of an increased number of local armed
conflicts in the world. Secondly, another threat is seen in the lack of integration of legal migrants which may be a source of social tension.

III.3 Integration policy

One of important document which concerns integration is updated Concept of Integration of Immigrants - mutual respect for 2016, which was adopted by the Czech Government Resolution and is being prepared by the Czech Ministry of Interior. The Concept was adopted by the decision of the Governmental Coordinator for Migrants Integration Policy in the Czech Republic.

The primary target groups for integration of immigrants are legally resident third country nationals (i.e. Non-EU countries) who are applicants for protection under International Treaties. In exceptional cases of emergency, the target group could be also EU citizens (citizens of EU Member States, EEA and Switzerland).

The target group of the integration consisted of 266,855 third country nationals (58.2% of the total of 458,710 foreigners staying in the Czech Republic). Their share in the total population of the Czech Republic reached 2.5%. Among the most numerically represented third-country nationals in the year 2015 were citizens of Ukraine (104,558), Vietnam (56,665) and Russia (34,787). Significantly less represented were citizens of the USA (6,292), Mongolia (5,813), China (5,655), Kazakhstan (5,146), Moldova (5,039), Belarus (4,765) and Serbia (2,652).

According to this concept of integration of migrants the greater attention should be paid to the education of children of foreigners also due to the fact that in the Czech Republic, the number of children and students from third countries increased linearly, in kindergartens, primary, secondary and high schools. In recent years, a number of foreign children in kindergartens has increased by 74%, in primary schools by 16% and in secondary schools by 40% (Ministry of Interior 2015b).

In 2014, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, created a network of 13 regional educational contact centers to provide information, methodological and educational support for teachers and schools. Their activities should consist of organizing training to support quality education of foreign students and provide an advice to teachers. The integration of immigrants in Prague in 2012 was delegated to the network of NGOs, some of which work with migrants since the early 90s. In 2009 they joined the NGOs in the projects of municipalities and three city districts. 12 municipalities and 14 projects has become an important element of the integration of foreigners, as responding to the needs of the city and the people living there. The individual integration
projects of non-profit organizations or neighborhoods that were locally fragmented and lacked interconnectivity. In 2012 the Prague City Council established a charitable society Integration Center Prague (the ICP). ICP has become the 11th functioning integration center in the Czech Republic and also coordinator of the integration activities in the capital city of Prague.

PART IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators

Migrant-related educators in the Czech context are primarily educational professionals at all levels of educational system. Still, there are many Czech teachers who have no training in multicultural education. This gap is mostly filled in by non-profit organizations which offer courses of multiculturalism and tolerance. Public organizations which offer some courses related to the migration focus directly on the education of children with a different mother tongue.

Our list includes those training opportunities which are aimed at educational professionals at all levels of educational system who work with children-foreigners, but also at social workers and civil servants who are not educators though but are in direct contact with foreigners.

IV.1 Public Organizations

   a. Course name: Czech as a foreign language in Czech

   Course description: Course is designed for pre-school, elementary and high school educators who work with children-foreigners, students-foreigners and migrants. The main teachers’ activities involve teaching Czech as a foreign language. Educational program is realized by combined learning of part time and full-time studies.

   b. Course name: Child-foreigner in nursery school
Course description: Unformal cycles of meetings which are designed for pre-school educators. The main topics are related to the situation of a child-foreigner in nursery school. Participants can present their own experience, practices and methods, focused on these issues. The aim of this course is to share relevant examples and good practice experiences.

c. Course name: Foreigner – child with socio-cultural diversity in our school

Course description: The aim of this course is to introduce the term foreigner-student to the course participants. The content of the course is to share the main information like legislation, specifics, principals and methods related to this topic.

2. Integration Centre Prague (Integrační centrum Praha)

a. Course name: Workshops in the nursery school

Course description: Workshops are designed for pre-school children. They are based on the interactive method using Persona Dolls, improving knowledge of culture diversity, supporting solidarity and respect for socio-cultural diversities. Workshops aim at engagement of children into the topic and building positive relationships between Czech and migrants’ children.

b. Course name: Education of professionals

Course description: Course provides a development of new skills and competences for educators and people who are engaged in teaching immigrants basic, vocational or linguistic skills.

3. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministerstvo školství mládeže a tělovýchovy)

a. Course name: Methods of work with children-foreigners in the elementary schools

b. Course name: Methods of work with children-foreigners in the elementary schools

Course description: The aim of this course is to introduce the term foreigner-student to the course participants. The content of the course is to share the main information like legislation, specifics, principals and methods related to this topic.

2. Integration Centre Prague (Integrační centrum Praha)

a. Course name: Workshops in the nursery school

Course description: Workshops are designed for pre-school children. They are based on the interactive method using Persona Dolls, improving knowledge of culture diversity, supporting solidarity and respect for socio-cultural diversities. Workshops aim at engagement of children into the topic and building positive relationships between Czech and migrants’ children.

b. Course name: Education of professionals

Course description: Course provides a development of new skills and competences for educators and people who are engaged in teaching immigrants basic, vocational or linguistic skills.

3. Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministerstvo školství mládeže a tělovýchovy)

a. Course name: Methods of work with children-foreigners in the elementary schools

b. Course name: Methods of work with children-foreigners in the elementary schools

Course description: The aim of this course is to introduce the term foreigner-student to the course participants. The content of the course is to share the main information like legislation, specifics, principals and methods related to this topic.
**Course description:** Ministry of education provides professional methods created by specialized experts, focusing on immigrants in Czech elementary schools.

4. **Association of Teachers of Czech as a Foreign Language**  
   (Asociace učitelů češtiny jako druhého jazyka)
   
   **a. Course name:** Courses, meetings

   **Course description:** Courses and meetings are designed for educators and lectors teaching Czech as a foreign language. It creates a platform for sharing experience and methods in teaching Czech.

5. **Foreigners in the Czech Republic**  
   (Cizinci v České republice)

   **a. Course name:** Children with a different mother tongue and how to involve them in Czech educational system

   **Course description:** Course is created for elementary and high school teachers in the Czech Republic. It is focused on work with children with a different mother tongue.

**IV.2 Private organizations**

1. **Counseling Center for Integration**  
   (Poradna pro integraci)

   **a. Course name:** Consulting on integration and education of children-foreigners

   **Course description:** The aim of the course is to help teachers working with children in multicultural environment.

   The main topics include participation of child-foreigner, inclusion into the class, evaluation, methods of learning Czech as a foreign language, etc.
b. Course name: Assistance on communication between teachers and parents of children-foreigners

Course description: This service helps teachers and parents how to communicate with each other.

c. Course name: Courses for educators

Course description: Counseling Center for Integration provides workshops for teachers, focusing on the problems they face in the multicultural class. The name of these courses is “Courses on key”. It enables teachers to choose the main topic of their interest.

d. Course name: Child-foreigner in Czech school

Course description: The aim of this course is to introduce the term child-foreigner to course participants. The content of the course is to share the main information like legislation, specifics, principals and methods related to this topic.

e. Course name: Child-foreigner in nursery school

Course description: The aim of this course is to introduce the main obstacles faced by foreigners in the Czech pre-school education. The goal of the course is to exchange the information related to legislative system, main principals and methods of work in pre-school.

f. Course name: Vietnamese people in the Czech Republic

Course description: Information about the situation of migration, living conditions, education and employment, specifics of the culture, habits and language of Vietnamese people in the Czech Republic.

g. Course name: Intercultural competences for educators
**Course description:** Course is focused on communication and tolerance to another nationality, includes information about educational systems abroad.

**h. Course name:** Multicultural programs

**Course description:** These programs aim to raise awareness of the importance of the issue of immigrants. They provide many interesting and discussed topics such as cultural shock, refugees, foreigners in the Czech Republic, etc.

2. **Association for Integration and Migration** (Sdružení pro integraci a migračí)

   **a. Course name:** Let’s talk together (about migration)

   **Course description:** Project aim is to enhance inclusion in schools in Prague, through the multicultural programs, intercultural education of teachers and students and other creative activities, motivated by education of tolerance. Workshops are organized in schools and include discussions with foreigners about Czech as a foreign language.

3. **META, o. p. s.**

   **a. Course name:** Language support for children speaking foreign language in nursery school

   **Course description:** The aim of the course is to acquire information about the process of learning foreign language and about an attitude of learning Czech as a foreign language. Part of the course contains video records of Good practice examples and linguistic activities.

   **b. Course name:** How to involve students with foreign language into a school system (principles and methods) in elementary and high schools
**Course description:** Course is created for elementary and high school teachers in the Czech Republic. It is focused on work with children with a different mother tongue. It introduces the method which is called a Balancing plan and how to use it.

c. **Course name:** ICT in teaching children with a different mother tongue

**Course description:** Participants of this course get a basic overview of IT educational tools for foreigners.

d. **Course name:** Complex program of language support for pre-school children with a different mother tongue

**Course description:** The aim of the course is to acquire information about process of learning foreign language and about an attitude of learning Czech as a foreign language.

e. **Course name:** Cooperation between teacher and teacher’s assistant

**Course description:** How should cooperation between teacher and teacher’s assistant in nursery, elementary or high school look like? How should be these roles interconnected in work with migrants and foreigners? How should communication look like?

f. **Course name:** Czech language as a foreign language and how to involve children with a different mother tongue into an elementary and high school education

**Course description:** Course is created for elementary and high school teachers in the Czech Republic. It is focused on work with children with a different mother tongue.

4. ***Slovo 21***

  a. **Course name:** Roma people and the institutions

Course description: This course is designed for civil servants that work and are in contact with Roma people. Course is focused on development of new skills and competencies in stressful situations. It is based on sharing the Good practice examples.

b. Course name: Intercultural competences

Course description: This course is designed for civil servants, who work in intercultural areas. Course is focused on communication and tolerance to another nationality in work process.

5. InBáze

http://www.inbaze.cz

a. Course name: Intercultural communication, principles of work with children with a different mother tongue in nursery and elementary schools

Course description: The aim of the course is to help teachers to work with children from multicultural environment. The main topics contain participation of foreign students, their inclusion class activities, evaluation, methods of learning Czech as a foreign language, etc.
The Netherlands
PART I: Migration in the Netherlands

To get a full picture of the migration in the Netherlands, it is essential to determine the background and the groups of migrants that come to the Netherlands. This way it is possible to make an overview of the situation per group and background. This part presents those overviews and in particular describe the immigration statistics for those groups. Those groups of migrants that come to live in the Netherlands are:

- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Labour immigrants and international students
- Victims of human trafficking
- Moving to the Netherlands for a partner or a family member

This part also pays attention on emigration, Dutch people leaving the Netherlands.

I.1 Background of immigrants 2017

The Netherlands counted in total 17.081507 people in 2017 of which there were 3.862753 people who had migration background. Of those approximately four million people there are 1.689030 who have a Western background and 2.173723 with a non-Western background\(^\text{148}\). The Netherlands knows a high migration percentage. Looking at 2017 the net migratory balance (the difference between the number of people coming to live in the Netherlands and emigrating to live in another country than the Netherlands) has not ascended in the first half year of 2017. That is interesting, because since 2013 the Netherlands has had an increasing number of immigrants compared to emigrants. Still, the number of immigrants coming to live in the Netherlands is still very high when comparing it to the previous years. In the first half of 2017 there were more immigrants with the North-, South- and Central American background than in 2016. There were especially more immigrants who have a European background. The new EU member states Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania are the countries where

\(^{148}\) Statistics Netherlands, Bevolking; generatie, geslacht, leeftijd en migratieachtergrond, 1 januari, March, 2018: http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?VW=T&DM=SLNL&PA=37325&D1=0&D2=a&D3=0&D4=0&D5=0-4&D6=I&HD=110629-1412&HDR=G5,T,G3,G2,G4&STB=G1 -
those immigrants mainly come from\textsuperscript{149}. When looking at the overview of the whole 2017, it is prominent that there were roughly 10,000 less Syrian immigrants (asylum seekers) in that year compared with 2016. However, there were more migrants in 2017 that came to live in the Netherlands that come to study or work in this country. Also, when looking at the statistics of the whole 2017, there were more immigrants from Brazil and India\textsuperscript{150}.

I.2 Migration of refugees

According to Dutch Council for Refugees\textsuperscript{151} a refugee is someone that was first an asylum seeker in a certain receiving country and has become refugee when the Netherlands immigration authority (IND) has determined that the person in question is indeed in danger in his or her country of origin. Then the IND gives that person a residence permit and from then on, he or she is a refugee\textsuperscript{152}.

The highest numbers of asylum seekers that came to the Netherlands in the past 25 years, were in 2015. In that year, there were 60,000 asylum seekers. A very large number of those people were Syrians. The most recent numbers of asylum seekers state that there were 14,716 asylum seekers in the Netherlands in 2017 in total. In 2016 there were approximately 3,500 less asylum seekers. Most of the asylum seekers came from Syria and Eritrea in both years. Because there were so many Syrian asylum seekers and refugees, there was a large number (8,582) of their family members that came to the Netherlands to reunite with their family members that have already an asylum residence permit. There were also a lot of single minors that fled their countries of origin and tried to seek asylum in the Netherlands. In 2017, most of them were Eritreans. The most accepted asylum seekers in the Netherlands in that same year were the citizens of Syria, Eritrea and those who were stateless\textsuperscript{153}. The Netherlands and Austria are the European receiving countries that has accepted asylum seekers the most in 2016. Both accepted

\textsuperscript{149} Statistics Netherlands, Migratie blijft bepalend voor bevolkingsgroei, July, 2017 \url{https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/nieuws/2017/31/migratie-blijft-bepalend-voor-bevolkingsgroei}


\textsuperscript{151} Dutch Council for Refugees, Wanneer ben je een vluchteling? \url{https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/wanneer-ben-je-vluchteling}

\textsuperscript{152} Dutch Council for Refugees, Wat houdt de asielprocedure in? \url{https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/procedures-wetten-beleid/asielprocedure}

\textsuperscript{153} Dutch Council for Refugees, Bescherming in Nederland, January, 2018 \url{https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/cijfers/bescherming-nederland}
72% of the asylum requests in that year (Dutch Council for Refugees, 2017)\textsuperscript{154}. COA (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) has contributed with living space of 21,063 asylum seekers in 2017. Syrians and Eritreans represent in 2018 the largest groups that had benefitted from COA with a living space (Dutch Council for Refugees, 2018).

The asylum policy in the Netherlands secures that everyone that comes to the Netherlands to seek asylum, gets a fair (judgement) procedure of the asylum request. When the asylum seekers arrive, they get at least six days to get some rest and to prepare for their asylum procedures. In that period, they receive information about the asylum procedure, they get the help of a lawyer and get medical advice for their asylum procedure. The COA makes sure asylum seekers have a place to stay and are being guided during their reception. Eventually, the IND handles the asylum procedures and first of all listens to the asylum seekers’ story about fleeing from his country of origin. IND pays attention to the facts and whether the story this person tells, is plausible. IND also takes the level of safety into account of the asylum seeker’s country of origin\textsuperscript{155}.

I.3 Labour immigrants and international students

Alongside migrants that come to the Netherlands, because of being unsafe in their country, there is also a group that comes to live in this country to get better education and to get more expertise work wise as a few examples. Those people want to benefit from their stay in the Netherlands primarily through the possibilities to enhance their careers. This paragraph divides the information about the migrants who come to the Netherlands for their work and students who come to this country for their education.

I.3.1 Labour migrants

Those who come to the Netherlands for work, aspire to improve their financial situation and/or career opportunities. In the sixties and seventies of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, the Netherlands had labour workers who were mainly originated from Southern

\textsuperscript{154} Dutch Council for Refugees, Bescherming in Europa, June, 2017
https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/cijfers/bescherming-europa

\textsuperscript{155} Dutch Council for Refugees, Wat houdt de asielprocedure in? https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/procedures-wetten-beleid/asielprocedure

139
Europe and the Mediterranean Sea area. When the European borders opened at the beginning of the 21st century, there were a lot of labour workers from Central and Eastern European countries that entered the Netherlands in order to work in this country. It is nowadays hard to trace the number of those labour workers due to the abrogation of the most work permits and the registration in the Dutch BRP register (registration of personal details for the government) in case the labour worker stays in the Netherlands for longer than four months. Although labour workers who stay in the Netherlands for less than this period, can register in the Dutch BRP voluntarily since 2014. The most labour migrants are workers that come from Poland. In 2015 there were about 156.000 of the Poles working in the Netherlands. Since 2014 there is also no obligation for the Romanian and Bulgarian labour migrants to have a work permit in the Netherlands. Thus, the number of labour migrants that come from Bulgaria and Romania has increased. In 2014 the number of Romanian labour migrants increased with 4.000, that eventually led to a total of 10.000 Romanian labour migrants that year. The number of Bulgarian labour migrants doubled in 2014 from 3.000 up to 6.000 (Statistics Netherlands, 2017).

There is also a group of expats that comes to the Netherlands to work. All of them are born and raised in another country and most of them work for international companies, usually earn more than the regular employees, have higher qualifications, but have no intention to stay and integrate in the Netherlands permanently. Some of those characteristics attributed to expats were analysed for 2011 and they illustrate the results that can be an important information about expats. First of all, there are likely more male expats then female expats. Most of the expats are from German and British origin. One third of those who have the characteristics of expats is single and have come to the Netherlands recently. Almost one third of those born abroad and having a high pay check, works in the Netherlands in the business services. A lot of Germans work in the governmental institutions and in care institutions.

---

156 Rekenkamercommissie, Verkennend onderzoek EU-arbeidsmigranten, May, 2017

157 Statistics Netherlands, Meer personen uit Oost-Europa aan het werk in Nederland, February, 2017

I.3.2 International students

The number of foreign students in the Netherlands was the highest ever recorded, during the academic year 2016 – 2017. That academic year, there were 120,000 international bachelor- and master students, who have got their secondary education diploma not in the Netherlands and who enrol for a full degree in public higher education, but also students who came to the Netherlands for a shorter period in order to be a part of an exchange, for internships, independent research and foundation years. The university that has the highest number of foreign students in Dutch higher education, is Maastricht University. Most students (almost 220,000) have Germany as the country of origin with the percentage of approximately 27% of all international students in the Netherlands. The second country of origin with the most students in the Netherlands is China, with more than 4,300 students getting educated in Dutch Universities of Applied Sciences and Research Universities. Italian students that come to Netherlands for their education show the strongest growth in numbers and has overtaken Belgium as the third main country of origin. When speaking about the fields of studies international students come here for, at Universities of Applied Sciences, Arts and Culture studies take the lead. In the case of Research Universities, Economics and Business is the most popular field of studies for foreign students. Statistically, more than one in four students that get their education in the Economics and Business field are international.\footnote{Nuffic, Update: Incoming student mobility in Dutch higher education 2016-17 report https://www.nuffic.nl/en/publications/find-a-publication/update-incoming-student-mobility-in-dutch-higher-education-2016-17.pdf}

I.4 Victims of human trafficking

In the Netherlands, there are four types defined of victims of human trafficking. Two of them have are victims that are trafficked from other countries. Those types are incoming cross-border sexual exploitation and incoming cross-border exploitation other than in the sex industry. Based on the estimated information of 2014 and 2015, there is 43,8% of all victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands, that come from another country. There is 21,1% of them that is being exploited in the sex industry of which 145 men are the victims and 1,179,5 women are being exploited. There is 22,7% that are being exploited other than in the sex industry of which 716 men and 708,5 women. There has also been researched how many international minors were the victims of human trafficking in 2014 and 2015. When speaking of the victims being
exploited in the sex industry, there were 249,5 international minors and 1,075 international adults. There were 194,5 international minors and 1,230 international adults that were exploited other than in the sex industry in the Netherlands. CoMensha, an organisation that provides information about human trafficking and puts effort to protect the interests and the rights of the victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands, reported that the most common nationalities of international victims of human trafficking are: Romania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. When speaking of international minors that are victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands, it is a different story when it comes to the most common nationalities. Those nationalities are Guinean, Eritrean, Vietnamese and Afghan.  

I.5 Moving to the Netherlands for a partner or a family member

There are some statistics available about the migrants that move to the Netherlands because of their partner or their family members. In 2015 there were roughly 159,000 non-Dutch migrants that came to live in the Netherlands. One third of them migrated to the Netherlands to reunite with a family member. Most of those immigrants came from Poland, Syria, Germany, India and the United Kingdom. In the period of 2007 – 2011 there were 40,000 people that came to live in the Netherlands for their partner. Most of them came from Turkey and Morocco, followed by former Soviet Union countries and Thailand. Almost the half of all marriage migrants are older than 30 years old and most of those migrants are women (approximately 70%).

I.6 The immigrants from Turkey

In 2017, there were 480 Turkish migrants that applied for asylum in the Netherlands. That is eight times as much as in 2015 and is also the highest number of

160 Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel en Seksueel Geweld tegen Kinderen, Slachtoffermonitor mensenhandel 2012-2016 report, October, 2017

161 Statistics Netherlands, Gezin nog steeds belangrijkste reden voor immigratie, July, 2017

162 Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau, Huwelijksmigratie in Nederland report, September, 2014
https://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=7&ved=0ahUKEwjapqzfpLaAhWI2aQKHfjcDGSQfghLMAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tweedekamer.nl%2Fdownloads%2Fdocument%3Fid%3Dd93ad0-c720-495f-a72c-5ced03ef3d5%26title%3DHuwelijksmigratie%2520in%2520Nederland.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3vuz-ctfjSuaWi7mCycQD
Turkish asylum seekers since 2002\textsuperscript{163}. The main reasons Turkish people move to the Netherlands is because of their partners (marriage migration) and because of the family reunification\textsuperscript{164}.

Turkish nationals do not have to have basic civic integration examination abroad. This also applies to their family members. The ones that are seen as family members according to IND, are:

- The married/registered partners

- The children and (great) grandchildren of the Turkish foreign national, but also the married/registered partners of those children and (great) grandchildren. The partners have to depend on them or be younger than 21 years old.

- The parents and (great) grandparents of the Turkish foreign national, but also the married/registered partners of those parents and (great) grandparents. The partners have to depend on them\textsuperscript{165}.

Turkish immigrants have a higher unemployment rate than the Dutch. They are also underrepresented in high qualification occupations (25,8%). However, the Turkish immigrants are over-represented in less qualified occupations (74,2\%)\textsuperscript{166}.

I.7 Emigration

While it is important to pay attention to those who come to live in the Netherlands, it is also important to have a clear picture of those who leave this country to live elsewhere in the world. There are 143.000 people each year that leave the Netherlands for another country. It is expected that this number will ascend each year. Dutch people have nowadays the tendency to live abroad part-time. Dutch people have an increased need to have a better quality of life. They crave tranquillity, less stress,
more space and natural environment. Aside from those reasons there are also work-related motives for the Dutch to emigrate. Medical staff and self-employed persons tend to move more to other countries, than the employed people that work in other fields of work\textsuperscript{167}. While for example farmers do not tend to move to other countries a lot, but when they do, there are specific countries to which they choose to move. Germany is the most popular country for them to move, followed by Belgium and Canada\textsuperscript{168}. Overall there are less barriers for the Dutch citizens to settle abroad. The percentage of the ones who want to move from the Netherlands to another country within one to two years is 58%. The rest of those who aim to emigrate, want to do it within 3 to 4 years. The ones that emigrate from the Netherlands to other countries are not the average citizens. They are often highly educated and have a lot of perseverance and are adventurous with no fear for taking risks. Those Dutch citizens have also more criticism about the government and the public domain\textsuperscript{169}.

There is also a certain group of Dutch citizens that emigrates abroad: retirees. Most of the Dutch retired people that emigrate are men. The youngest pensioners choose France and Germany as their destination to live for the rest of their lives. The oldest retired people emigrate to the United States, Canada and Australia\textsuperscript{170}.

\section*{PART II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organisations}

Public and private organisations can provide a lot of help in order to ease the immigration and integration process for immigrants. Thus, the immigrants will feel more welcome and can eventually contribute to the society of a certain country. This part describes a number of services that public and private organisations provide in the

\begin{thebibliography}
\bibitem{167} Emigration Expo, Feiten & Cijfers EmigratieBeurs 2017 \url{https://www.emigratiebeurs.nl/nl/feiten-en-cijfers/}
\bibitem{168} Statistics Netherlands, Emigratie boeren, 2010-2015, February 2017
\bibitem{170} Pensioenmigranten op zoek naar het Zwitserleven, April, 2009 \url{https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hendrik_P_Van_Dalen2/publication/254813129_Pensioenmigranten_op_zoek_naar_het_Zwitserleven/links/02e7e52024a713cd65000000.pdf}
\end{thebibliography}
Netherlands provide for migrants that come to live in this country. The services represented in this part are integration support, internship possibilities, acknowledgement of diplomas and language skills and the help with starting own business.

II.1 Integration support

Integration of the immigrants is often being seen as a win-win situation. When an immigrant integrates, he or she feels more connected with a country he lives in and knows his way around in a country, literally and figuratively. For the people in the receiving country, migrants who integrate, are easier to connect and work with. This paragraph will illustrate what migrants can expect when integrating in the Netherlands.

II.1.1 Integration of international students

Several ministries, employers and student organisations and the labour union FNV among others, have initiated a plan of action to integrate international students in the Netherlands. It was started by the end of 2013 and the name of this plan of action is Make it in the Netherlands. The aims of this plan of action are to make sure the international students learn Dutch, to make the transfer from education to the field of work easier, to conquer the barriers that are the result of regulations. Also, there is attention being paid to regional initiatives. There are interesting products developed that are made to achieve all those aims. There is a Serious Game to get acquainted with the Dutch language, there is a Study in Holland website that gives an overview of everyone providing a cursus per student city. On the website of Holland Alumni international students can find a Career Portal, that has lots of information for students that would like to continue their stay in the Netherlands in order to work.\(^\text{171}\)

II.1.2 Integration of international employees

The employees that are citizens of EU countries have the right to search for jobs in the Netherlands. They do not have to get a work permit, except for Croatian citizens (they have to deal with temporary transitional arrangement). Citizens of EU

\(^{171}\) Nuffic, Transfer magazine, Tussenstand Make it in the Netherlands, February, 2016

countries have also the right to live in the Netherlands while they work there and to stay in the Netherlands after their period of work in this country.\textsuperscript{172}

The citizens of the EU countries and of Lichtenstein, Iceland, Switzerland, Norway and Croatia, can find a lot of useful information about working in the Netherlands through a brochure that is called New in the Netherlands that is written by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment in different languages.\textsuperscript{173} Those brochures can be found on the governmental website. UWV (Employee Insurance Schemes Implementing Body) is one of the institutions that helps EU citizens that move to the Netherlands in order to work. This is also where the search for a job for those citizens starts, but UWV also provides with information, advice and assistance.\textsuperscript{174}

\textbf{II.1.3 Learning the language}

The Dutch federal government provides a lot of options to learn the Dutch language for the migrants that come to live in the Netherlands. One of the options are institutions that provide language and integration courses. Some immigrants can even loan money to attend the language and integration courses if the institutions chosen by those immigrants have the right hallmark. This possibility is given to those who are obliged to take the integration courses, are European labour workers and Turks who have moved to the Netherlands after 2013.\textsuperscript{175}

\textbf{II.1.4 Health care}

Immigrants with a residence permit, but also the ones who have not such a permit, have the right to get emergency medical care when needed. Also, when the foreigners come to live in the Netherlands, they ought to have health insurance, as one

\textsuperscript{172} UWV, Eures, Praktische aspecten bij indienst nemen van buitenlandse werknemers afkomstig uit de EU & EER leaflet \url{https://www.werk.nl/xpsimage/wdo214595}


\textsuperscript{174} UWV, Living and working in the Netherlands report, November, 2014 \url{https://www.werk.nl/xpsitem/wdo_007730}

\textsuperscript{175} Rijksoverheid, Hoe kan ik de Nederlandse taal leren? \url{https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/nieuw-in-nederland/vraag-en-antwoord/hoe-kan-ik-de-nederlandse-taal-leren}
of social securities this country provides. Also, when the immigrants have a job and get ill, they will get an allowance for the period they cannot work as a result of being sick. This goes also for the working female migrants in the Netherlands that are pregnant. The allowance is intended for the period of maternity leave, which is usually 16 weeks in total in the Netherlands. Those are a few examples of the services the Dutch government provides for immigrants regarding their general health care\textsuperscript{176}.

When foreigner comes to live to the Netherlands there are some possibilities provided in order to make it easier for the migrants to go to a professional with psychological issues. Most of the immigrants do not ask for help immediately, because they want to solve their problems within their social environment. Most of the immigrants, especially Turkish, Surinamese and Moroccan, think that having mental issues is a taboo. Besides those immigrants feel ashamed, have difficulty with speaking Dutch, are not familiar with the institutions that provide psychological help and they also experience culture differences. That is why it is only better that the number of general medical practices with a POH-GGZ (a general practice-based mental health specialist). They are available in the general medical practices and an easy way to get help with mental problems, especially for immigrants who hesitate to do so\textsuperscript{177}.

\textbf{II.2 Internship possibilities}

When an international student stays no longer than six months for the internship and spends more than 50\% of his time here on this internship, he or she can get a trainee allowance without paying the taxes for it in the Netherlands. This allowance consists of:

- Payment for the maintenance of the international student. With this remittance the international student should have enough budget to buy everything he or she needs. Those are paying for accommodation (rent for example), food, drinks and clothes among others.

\textsuperscript{176} European Migration Network, Toegang van migranten tot sociale zekerheid en gezondheidszorg report, January, 2014


\textsuperscript{177} TVCN, Allochtonen en de geestelijke gezondheidszorg, March, 2018

- Potential spending money received from the internship company. The choice to provide an international student with this money lies with the employer who gives the possibility to intern in his company. When the employer decides that the student is allowed to have spending money, it is not expected of the student to work more hours or do extra activities for it.

- Payment for gifts.

- Payment for education.

When the student stays longer than six months in the Netherlands for his or her internship, only the reimbursement of expenses is possible without the obligation of paying the taxes for it. This concerns the costs, for which the Dutch students can also get a tax-free allowance, like travelling expenses. There is a requirement to pay the taxes for the rest of the allowance that an international student gets while doing an internship longer than six months in the Netherlands\textsuperscript{178}. By staying longer than six months in the Netherlands for an internship, an international student is automatically covered by Dutch social security. He or she must then also arrange a Dutch public healthcare insurance for which the international student may get compensation of the cost of this insurance in the form of a healthcare allowance\textsuperscript{179}.

For students that search for housing while they intern in the Netherlands, there are some options available to find the right place to live in for the period of the internship. Kamernet (\url{www.kamernet.nl}) presents a lot of accommodations that are offered by others to rent, like rooms and studios\textsuperscript{180}. There is also a foundation named DUWO that offers Accommodate: housing in Amstelveen, Amsterdam, Delft, Haarlem, The Hague and Leiden that can be already furnished. A room provided through Accommodate is reserved for foreign students through the educational institute. Thus, it is immediately available when an international student arrives in the Netherlands\textsuperscript{181}.


\textsuperscript{179} Study in Holland, Internship as part of a programme abroad, December, 2013 \url{https://www.studyinholland.nl/study-options/internship/internship-as-part-of-a-programme-abroad}

\textsuperscript{180} Kamernet \url{https://kamernet.nl/en}

\textsuperscript{181} DUWO, Accommodate: How does it work? \url{https://www.duwo.nl/en/i-search/accommodate/accommodate-how-does-it-work/}
II.3 Acknowledgement of diplomas and language skills

When migrants come to the Netherlands to stay here permanently and they already have a diploma which they would like to use to get a job in the Netherlands, it is essential to assure if a certain international diploma will be accepted by a Dutch employer. Also, since mastering the Dutch language is being appreciated by the native Dutch, it is meaningful to know how the language skills are being tested. Therefore, this paragraph pays attention to the validation of migrants’ diplomas and their language knowledge in order for them to know whether and how they can proceed their career/educational path in the Netherlands.

II.3.1 Validation of international diplomas

There are two institutions that are responsible for the recognition of foreign diplomas. Those institutions are Expertisecentra Internationale diplomawaardering SBB and Nuffic. Expertisecentra Internationale diplomawaardering SBB does the valuation of international diplomas for preparatory secondary vocational education and intermediate vocational education, while Nuffic determines whether the international secondary diplomas and higher education diplomas are of a value in the Netherlands.\(^{182}\)

II.3.2 Validation of professional qualifications

In the Netherlands, those immigrants who are managing or have managed to master cultural norms and values of their receiving country and who are eventually putting those norms and values into practice, are considered a “good” citizen by the receiving society in the Netherlands. Immigrants who have learned (most of) the Dutch language are also being complimented. Thus, when a foreigner puts effort to learn Dutch, it is appreciated. But how is the knowledge of the language being tested? The Netherlands has been the first country that requested examination for Dutch language to be taken in the migrant’s country of origin. The Netherlands was also the first country to grant someone entry into the country through a computerized test administered over the telephone. Besides there is also an exam on Dutch society, the foreigners have to pass as one of the first steps in order to get the chance to live in the Netherlands. This examination is basically a language test disguised as a civic knowledge test. Since the 1\(^{st}\)

of April, there has been a new assessment component has been added to the civic integration exam. This component means for the foreigners that want to live in the Netherlands, that they have to be able to read in Dutch at CEFR level A1. This concerns five different assignments: (a) reading words out loud, (b) reading sentences out loud, (c) reading parts of texts out loud, (d) finishing incomplete sentences, and (e) answering questions linked to a short text.

In the Netherlands, the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference) defines the levels of language knowledge by which the progress of the language learning can be measured. The goal of CEFR is to offer a frame of reference. CEFR also aims to assist learners, course designers, teachers, educational administrators and examining bodies, but also to coordinate their efforts.\textsuperscript{183}

II.4 Starting own business in the Netherlands

The citizens of the EU member states, EEA (European Economic Area) or Switzerland, are free to live and work on a self-employed basis in the Netherlands. Those citizens are not obliged to have a residence permit (Document Duurzaam Verblijf) or an entry visa. The registration with the IND (Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, Immigration and Naturalisation Service in the Netherlands) is in this case also not obligatory, but is being advised, because of the arrangement of the Dutch public healthcare insurance among others, and this registration is free of charge.

The Chambers of Commerce is an institution that can help beginning entrepreneurs from every country and can give answers to their questions about the legal environment of their businesses. The Chambers of Commerce also provide seminars and other regular services. The Tax Administration is also important when it comes to starting own business in the Netherlands. As soon as the business has been started, the Tax Administration has to be notified and can answer every entrepreneur’s questions about taxes and the VAT (Value added tax). In the case of small-sized entrepreneurship, there has to be less VAT payed or no VAT at all. An exemption of VAT declaration can be requested. There are some requirements in order for small-sized entrepreneurship to take part in this profitable VAT arrangement.\textsuperscript{184}

\textsuperscript{183} Tilburg University, Language testing for immigration and citizenship in The Netherlands https://pure.uvt.nl/ws/files/4911826/wbcla108.pdf

Holland Trade and Invest is a Government of the Netherlands portal that provides help to foreigners that want to work with Dutch people or start their own company in the Netherlands. This portal provides information about the essential organisations that are of an importance when working in the Netherlands and showcases everything about export and import for example\textsuperscript{185}. There is also The Netherlands Enterprise Agency that helps start-ups and scaleups to expand and to stimulate their business by offering subsidies, credits and guarantee schemes. This is being done through organising specific events and providing access to networks. On the website of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, there is a page that offers relevant tools for each stage of the business. These instruments are instructed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy. A foreigner who is setting up a business in the Netherlands can also contact advisors of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency in order to be advised about each stage of the business\textsuperscript{186}.

Foreigners that want to establish their company in the Netherlands can also benefit from ACCESS, an independent non-profit organisation that helps internationals to settle in the Netherlands\textsuperscript{187}. ACCESS provides an overview of everything that one needs to know about the Netherlands but has also a guide that among others explains how starting own business in this country\textsuperscript{188}.

---

**PART III: National Legislation, Migration Policies**

When entering a country to stay there permanently, it is always wise to know how the legal system in the receiving country works and what are the migration policies. As a result, there must not be any unpleasant surprises concerning the national legislation and the migration process. This chapter emphasises different subjects that are relevant to both national legislation and the migration progress and will describe how the legal system in the Netherlands works, what the Aliens Act means in the Netherlands, the border control policy in the Netherlands, how the asylum procedure is regulated in this

---

\textsuperscript{185} Holland, Get a good start on doing business in the Netherlands or with a Dutch company
https://www.hollandtradeandinvest.com/business-information

\textsuperscript{186} Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Instruments for startups and scaleups
https://english.rvo.nl/topics/startupsandscaleups

\textsuperscript{187} ACCESS http://www.access-nl.org/

\textsuperscript{188} ACCESS, Partner support Guide, November, 2017 http://www.access-nl.org/media/147512/guide_partner_support.pdf
country and what is being put to effort in the Netherlands in order to integrate the asylum applicants.

III.1 Legal system in the Netherlands

In the Netherlands, the legal system is hierarchically organised. International treaties, such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR), have the highest rank. The European Community Law must also be taken into account as international law. The European Union is of a great influence when it comes to Regulations and Directives. Regulations are binding in all of the EU member states and apply directly, without requiring the adoption of transposing provisions by the Member State. Directives are binding to the Member States focusing on the result to be accomplished within a definite period. The national authorities are free to choose the form and the means to achieve this result when it comes to Directives. The Directives must be transposed into national legislation in the individual Member States in conformity with the procedures.\textsuperscript{189}

The Dutch Constitution is the next in line to be obeyed after the International legislation. The Dutch Constitution includes the national laws and governmental decrees, and policy rules, respectively. National laws on the proposal of the government or a member of the House of Representatives are being adopted by the parliament. Those national laws must not contradict the principles of the Dutch Constitution. There is also a guideline for administrative bodies in the form of general rules of administrative law provided by the General Administrative Law Act.

In the case of asylum and migration, these are the most important laws in the Netherlands:

**The Aliens Act 2000.** This Act serves as a regulation of the conditions for entry and admission to the Netherlands of immigrants that are third-country nationals. This also includes asylum procedure. The Aliens Act 2000 also regulates and conditions for removal from the Netherlands. The Aliens Act will be further outlined in the next paragraph.

---

The Foreign Nationals (Employment) Act. This Act focuses on the employment of third-country nationals in the Dutch labour market. It serves as the regulation of the conditions regarding this kind of employment.

The Civic Integration Act and the Civic Integration Abroad Act, makes it for third-nationals obligatory to integrate in their receiving country, the Netherlands. In some situations, this Act obliges to integrate in the Netherlands already in the country of origin of the third-country nationals.

The Netherlands Nationality Act regulates the conditions for the acquisition and loss of Dutch nationality.

III.2 The Aliens Act

The first Aliens Act was set up in 1849 and was meant to regulate the migration of foreigners. One of the most salient details of the first Aliens Act, is that the foreign nationals in most cases had to report to the police when they enter and when they leave the Netherlands. The foreign visitors that received the admission from the police to arrive in the Netherlands, were presented with a residence card and a travel document. The internationals had to have sufficient means of existence or were expected to gain those means of existence through labour in order to be admitted. Furthermore, the foreigners had to show a passport with a visa of the Dutch representative in the country of origin. Those foreign nationals who were admitted could only be removed from the Netherlands through the intervention of the subdistrict court. Some of the internationals did not have to go through the procedure of reporting upon their arrival and upon their departure in order to receive a travel document and a residence card. This concerned the foreigners that were married or had been married to a Dutch woman and who had a child/children who were born in the Netherlands.

The Aliens Act of 1849 was revised in 1965. The Aliens Act of 1965 now consisted some improvements for the legal position of the foreign nationals. Various types of entitlement to residence had now been laid down by law. This concerned such entitlements as the admission as a refugee and the residence permit. The Aliens Act of 1965 also took care of the cases in which permits could be rejected. It was not that easy to remove internationals anymore because of the strict rules registered in the Aliens Act.

190 Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, Broncommentaren 5 report https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/13894/Broncommentaren_5_Compleet.pdf?sequence=2
of 1965. This Act was also regulating the legal treatments that were available for the foreigners. The Aliens Act of 1965 that was revised, entered into force in 1967.

The revision of the Aliens Act was necessary again, due to the expanding number of asylum applications. Thus, the Act was revised again in 1994. The revision of the Aliens Act was meant to cut down the number of procedures that involved admission and removal. The aim of the revision was also to shorten the duration of the procedures\(^\text{191}\). The revision of the Aliens Act in 1994 also led to the establishment of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND). This institution was created in order to focus specifically on an efficient implementation of asylum and migration policies\(^\text{192}\).

The revision in 1994 appeared still not to be sufficient, so the Aliens Act was revised once again in 2000 and the latest version of the Aliens Act entered into force on 1 April 2001. With this new Act, asylum seekers would not go through a long period of uncertainty whether they can stay in the Netherlands or not. The aim of the Aliens Act 2000 was to make that period shorter. Also, this Act provides only one single asylum residence permit. This permit might be replaced with a permanent residence permit after living in the Netherlands for five years. The Aliens Act 2000 remains the most important Act concerning asylum and migration.

### III.3 Border Control

There are agreements made between the Schengen countries regarding visa policy, asylum policy and cooperation between the police and the judiciary. Those agreements are laid down in the Schengen Agreement\(^\text{193}\). At this moment, the Schengen Area encompasses most EU States, except for Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania and the United Kingdom. There are also non-EU States that are part of the


\(^{193}\) Ministry of Defence, Border controls [https://english.defensie.nl/topics/border-controls](https://english.defensie.nl/topics/border-controls)
Schengen Area. Those are: Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein\textsuperscript{194}. One of the most important agreements in the Schengen Agreement, is that there shall be no border control between the European countries that are part of the Schengen Area. Now, there is only one single EU external border. However, everyone travelling within the Schengen Area must be able to show their valid travel document. This, in order to fight the criminality and illegal immigration. Those checks are being done by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (RNLM) for the Ministry of Justice and Security.

When foreigners are travelling from another Schengen countries to the Netherlands through the German or Belgian borders, they are being monitored by the Mobile Security Monitoring (Mobiel Toezicht Veiligheid/MTV). They are doing checks in trains, at the airports, on roads and on the water. In the area immediately behind the border, the RNLM performs random checks on travel documents. In the case of mobile checks, the RNLM makes use of @migoboras camera system as an instrument to combat illegal immigration and cross-border crime\textsuperscript{195}.

There are checks that are being performed at the external borders of the Schengen area. In the Netherlands it concerns guarding the European external border along the coasts, but also at airports and seaports. The RNLM participates in Frontex, the European border control agency, thus making a great contribution to the control of Europe’s external borders in other EU member states.

The RNLM is also responsible for the first reception of the asylum seekers who apply for asylum at the border. The RNLM has also the authority to request any traveller that has not a European nationality for documents that provide information about the sufficiency of the income when arriving in the Netherlands. Each traveller should be able to provide for themselves. When an individual can not fulfil the obligations to travel into the Schengen areas, the RNLM will deny them entry into the Schengen country.

### III.4 Asylum procedure

In the situations when it could be dangerous for foreign asylum seekers to return to their own country, the Netherlands grants them asylum. Before the asylum

\textsuperscript{194} Rijksoverheid, Welke landen zijn Schengenlanden?\nhttps://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/europese-unie/vraag-en-antwoord/welke-landen-zijn-schengenlanden

\textsuperscript{195} Ministry of Defence, Border controls \url{https://english.defensie.nl/topics/border-controls}
seekers get asylum, there have to be procedures followed in order to determine if the asylum seeker indeed needs protection. Depending on the available reception capacity, there will be determined where the asylum seeker gets placed in. There are two types of receptions that are in use:

**Asylum seekers’ centre (AZC)** which is a regular reception centre.

**Emergency reception**. This type of reception is being used when the asylum seekers’ centres are scarce. The locations that are used in this case can be multi-purpose halls, pavilions and holiday parks.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) in Ter Apel (Groningen province in the Netherlands) is the place that asylum seekers must report to. First there is identification and registration followed by the transfer of the asylum seekers to a reception centre. Most of the time those reception centres are near the application centre that will handle the asylum application. When an asylum seeker arrives in the Netherlands by plane, he or she can report to the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee at Schiphol Airport. As a rule, those asylum seekers are denied entrance to the Netherlands. Following there will be a border procedure initiated in order to deal with their application for asylum. During this procedure the asylum seeker stays in the application centre at Schiphol Airport. There will be a special accelerated asylum procedure in case the asylum seeker is from a country that is listed as a safe country of origin or if there are signals that he or she already uses the protection in another EU member state.

There is also a moment when there is an interview during which the asylum seeker can tell what he or she has experienced in their country. The IND arranges a translator for that interview. The asylum seeker has the chance to ask for help of a representative of the Dutch Refugee Council or a lawyer. The interview is set up in order for the asylum seeker to speak openly but makes it also possible for the IND to ask critical questions if they find it necessary. The asylum seeker will get a report of the interview, after it is being held. It is for the asylum seeker possible to send additions or corrections with the help of his or her lawyer, if there are adjustments needed (Government of the Netherlands, n.d.).

---


The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) determines whether an asylum seeker needs protection. The IND assesses asylum applications based on:

- The facts and credibility of the asylum seeker.
- The security situation in the asylum seeker’s country of origin.

In case the IND determines that the asylum seeker needs protection, the asylum seeker will receive an asylum residence permit. When the IND decides that the asylum seeker does not require protection, he or she has to return to the country of origin. When the asylum seeker’s application is denied, can apply to the district court, so the IND’s decision can be reviewed. While those cases are being considered, the asylum seekers that applied for the review of IND’s decision, can often stay in the Netherlands.

III.5 Integration of asylum applicants

The integration of foreigners is an important issue in the Netherlands and it is no different to the asylum seekers. They are also provided with several opportunities in order to already blend in the Dutch society. This paragraph describes two of the opportunities asylum applicants have to integrate in the Netherlands: language courses and access to the labour market.

III.5.1 Language courses

While the asylum seekers await the decision of their asylum application, they are free to attend basic language classes that the volunteers provide in the reception centre. To make the language classes available to every asylum applicant and to assure the quality of those classes, the Dutch Minister of Social Affairs presented in March 2016 a plan to train 450 volunteers in teaching competences and teaching methods\(^\text{199}\). In the Dutch city Utrecht, there is a reception centre, that provides several courses from the first day the asylum seekers are housed there. They can follow a course on entrepreneurship, can participate in Dutch and English language classes or can be helped

to follow education or find voluntary work. Even if the asylum seeker’s applications will be denied, they will have some knowledge and experience to build on their future\textsuperscript{200}.

### III.5.2 Language courses

Asylum seekers have not the possibility to take part in the labour market for the first six months of their asylum procedure. After that they are free to search for temporary job to work a maximum period of 24 weeks (within a total period of 52 weeks). Not every employer can have an asylum applicant working for him or her. The employers need to have a work permit in order to have an asylum seeker working for them. Asylum seekers can have the first 25\% of their earnings until a maximum of €185,- per month. The rest of the income has to be received by COA in order to contribute to the costs of the reception. Because of the requirements (maximum of 24 weeks working period and employer needs a work permit) that are determined for asylum applicants to have paid employment, there are not many asylum seekers that have those employments. There are also signals of illegal employment by asylum applicants, but the extent of it is unknown.

Asylum seekers are also allowed to volunteer at non-profit organisations. The reception centre provides a coordinator to help asylum applicants find voluntary work. A qualitative study showed in 2016 that asylum seekers have the willingness to participate in the volunteering activities in order to get acquainted with the Dutch society and language\textsuperscript{201}.

---

### PART IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators

In order for immigrants to integrate in the Netherlands, there have to be organisations and people who can educate them. The people that directly educate the

\textsuperscript{200} Gemeente Utrecht, Integratie vluchtelingen https://www.utrecht.nl/zorg-en-onderwijs/samenleven-welzijn/utrecht-voor-iedereen/opvang-asielzoekers/integratie-vluchtelingen/

immigrants must be trained and facilitated in order to teach the immigrants everything needed the best way possible. Thus, this chapter displays the organisations and institutions that facilitate those who are responsible for the integrational education of immigrants in the Netherlands.

IV.1 Het Begint met Taal

*Het Begint met Taal* (translated from Dutch it means: It Begins with Language) is an organisation that puts effort into the strengthening and facilitation of the language volunteer organisations that are spread over 250 locations. The strengthening and facilitation of these organisations concerns every stage of their existence\(^\text{202}\). The language volunteer organisations link language coaches to foreign-language speakers. The 15.000 language coaches practice the Dutch language with 28.000 non-Dutch speakers on a weekly basis and make outings to the library or the market for example\(^\text{203}\).

*Het Begint met Taal* is a non-profit foundation that brings the knowledge and expertise of all the language volunteer organisations in the Netherlands together and that connects those organisations in order for everyone within those organisations to obtain all the knowledge and expertise possible. Thus, also new initiatives can start immediately, since *Het Begint met Taal* can provide them with all the knowledge and expertise in the field of Dutch language coaching available within the language volunteer organisations. *Het Begint met Taal* recruits language volunteers, trains them and guides them, but also facilitates with tools for the language volunteers in order to perform at their best. Coordinators of the language volunteer organisations, who are the invisible force within the language coaching, are also being strengthened by *Het Begint met Taal*.

The general principles that *Het Begint met Taal* as an organisation has, are:

- The opportunities and possibilities of local language volunteer organisations are the point of focus.

- The network’s expertise is being spread and utilized in the most optimal way.

- The theory always results from the practice examples.

- There is always room for improvement.

---

\(^{202}\) *Het Begint met Taal, Waarom we er zijn* [https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/landelijk-platform/](https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/landelijk-platform/)

\(^{203}\) *Het Begint met Taal, Wat doet Het Begint met Taal?* [https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/organisatie/](https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/organisatie/)
Het Begint met Taal is being financed with the contributions of the local language volunteer organisations. In addition, this non-profit foundation works with the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, different foundations and other institutions\(^{204}\). The board of Het Begint met Taal exists of volunteers who do not receive salary for their work within Het Begint met Taal\(^{205}\).

**IV.2 Taalkit DUTCH**

Nowadays, the asylum seekers have the possibility to learn the Dutch language, before they hear whether they can stay in the Netherlands or have to go back to their country of origin. This is very convenient, as the asylum applicants have the need to learn the Dutch language. There are already a lot of volunteers that provide Dutch language courses in the reception centres and libraries. To help those volunteers there has been Taalkit DUTCH developed, which is free of costs\(^{206}\). The Taalkit DUTCH is a social initiative that assures structure in the approach of teaching the Dutch language and provides the volunteers and supervisors with an extensive manual and training. The initiative has two parts in order to help the volunteers and supervisors, the partly offline part and an online part:

The partly offline part takes place at the reception centre. The refugee gets some tasks on paper to learn the Dutch language. Their own mobile phone serves as a tool to learn different words through several apps and own pictures. This way a refugee can communicate about everything he or she has to deal with on the everyday basis. There are language materials available in the reception centre, for the refugee to learn Dutch: forms, warnings, announcements and more.

The online part starts at the library, where the refugee receives a log in for four educational routes of Welcome which they can find at Oefenen.nl. Those educational routes are based on popular programmes of Taalklas.nl. They consist of songs, exercises, videos and games. The library makes sure there is access available to the educational routes and guides the refugees through these routes. After that it is always possible for the refugees to approach the educational routes themselves and work with them. The refugees will enlarge their knowledge of the Dutch language.

\(^{204}\) Het Begint met Taal, Onze partners [https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/onze-partners/](https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/onze-partners/)

\(^{205}\) Het Begint met Taal, Financiering [https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/organisatie/](https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/organisatie/)

through practicing with writing, listening, reading, but also through practicing with the pronunciation of words, sentences and short texts. There are also additional tools that secure the development of the vocabulary\textsuperscript{207}.

The \textit{Taalkit DUTCH} can be approached on three different levels: alphabetisation, low to mid skilled and high skilled. There is a flyer, a promo for refugees and volunteers and a manual for the volunteers developed. This manual illustrates the practical application and the methodology of the \textit{Taalkit DUTCH}. The manual has an overview of the existing materials, like different apps, dictionaries with pictures, and suchlike, but also a step-by-step plan on how to work with the \textit{Taalkit DUTCH}. The training about \textit{Taalkit DUTCH} and about the accompanying manual, enhances the support the supervisors (volunteers and library workers) are having through \textit{Taalkit DUTCH}. The training pays attention the everyday life in the reception centre and the library and to integration among others\textsuperscript{208}. There is also a short instruction in the form of a leaflet that displays more information about the Materials for the participants, the Manual for the volunteers, the request of the log ins, the educational routes Welcome at Oefenen.nl and the training for the supervisors\textsuperscript{209}.

\section*{IV.3 ONA Portaal}

This network is for everyone who is professionally involved in the supervision of the migrants that are integrating in the Netherlands and are orientating to get a job in the Dutch labour market. ONA Portaal collects and spreads the knowledge about the supervision of integrators through seminars, training, onaportaal.nl and social media. The ONA Portaal network is established because there was a need to exchange the knowledge on a national level\textsuperscript{210}.

ONA Portaal has a platform \url{www.onaportaal.nl}, where one can find news, tools, publications, topics, articles, policy papers and appeals. Members can also add documents, news and appeals themselves. ONA Portaal is active on Twitter, LinkedIn and

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{207} Oefenen.nl, Taalkit DUTCH voor vluchtelingen flyer \url{http://cinopadvies.nl/stream.aspx?file=/downloads/publicaties/2015_publicaties/tkdutch_flyer-vrijwilligers-lowres.pdf&id=3563}
\item \textsuperscript{208} Oefenen.nl, Taalkit DUTCH voor vluchtelingen flyer \url{http://cinopadvies.nl/stream.aspx?file=/downloads/publicaties/2015_publicaties/tkdutch_flyer-vrijwilligers-lowres.pdf&id=3563}
\item \textsuperscript{209} Taalkit DUTCH, leaflet \url{http://www.cinopadvies.nl/_images/user/Taalkit_DUTCH_Gebruikersinformatie.pdf}
\item \textsuperscript{210} ONA Portaal, Wat is ONA Portaal? \url{https://www.onaportaal.nl/wat-is-ona-portaal-16}
\end{itemize}
Facebook. The network also organises seminars for her members and other interested parties. During those seminars there are workshops organised regarding methodology, backgrounds, didactics and materials. Besides, those seminars provide the possibility to network. The seminars are free for the members of ONA Portaal. The non-members pay a contribution of €185,- to attend a seminar (free of tax).

The members of ONA Portaal profit from their memberships because of the different benefits:

- ONA Portaal gives her members the opportunity to retrain.
- ONA Portaal offers her members the opportunity to exchange the materials, experiences and knowledge.
- ONA Portaal provides participation in the seminars for her members without any costs.
- Access to the website of ONA Portaal and the opportunity to participate on the platform.
- The exchange of tools, up-to-date information and articles.

Every professional that supervises migrants that are integrating in the Netherlands and are orientating to get a job in the Dutch labour market and wants to be a member of ONA Portaal has to contribute €250,- (free of tax). There is also a certain requirement in order to become a member of ONA Portaal: a professional has to have the profile of an ONA supervisor or has attended the training Begeleider Oriëntatie op de Nederlandse arbeidsmarkt (Supervisor Orientation to the Dutch labour market)\textsuperscript{211}.

IV.4 Training to educate NT2 (The Language Centre of University of Groningen)

The University of Groningen (Groningen province, northern Netherlands), provides a training of one year to those who want to educate NT2 to non-Dutch speakers\textsuperscript{212}. NT2 stands for Nederlands als tweede taal, which means Dutch as a second language. The aim of the training is to prepare future teachers NT2 teachers so that they can independently work with the foreign language speakers and to teach them the level

\textsuperscript{211} ONA Portaal, Wat is ONA Portaal? \url{https://www.onaportaal.nl/wat-is-ona-portaal-16}

\textsuperscript{212} University of Groningen, Opleiding tot docent NT2, March, 2018 \url{https://www.rug.nl/language-centre/opleiding-docent-nt2/}
of Dutch which proves that they sufficiently master Dutch in order to study and work in the Netherlands. The ones who want to educate the Dutch language to the immigrants can enrol through an application form and will be chosen through the drawing by lot in order to follow the training.

When a participant is chosen there are some certain stages during the training that indirectly equip the participants to become NT2 teachers. There is a preparatory didactic phase and the meetings after that phase. This regards 19 meetings in total. There are 622 hours that must be spent on the training by the ones who eventually want to educate NT2, of which 76 contact hours (19 meetings) and 346 hours on self-education. There are also 200 hours that have to be spent on internship, including 40 hours of teaching NT2 to the foreign language speakers. With the time spent on the preparatory didactic phase, the total amount of hours spent during the whole year of the training is 646. There is a maximum of 20 participants that can take part in the training to educate NT2. The location for the training is at the University of Groningen.

There are a few requirements, that need to be fulfilled in order to participate in the training:

- Having a degree in linguistic studies (higher education), speech therapy or PABO (teachers’ college for primary education). The ones that are uncertain whether they have the right educational profile, still can enrol themselves for the training to educate NT2 to non-Dutch speakers. They will receive a message if they are accepted to participate in the training or not.

- Having a didactic note or a qualification to teach. When someone who wants to take part in the training to educate NT2 to foreign speakers does not have a didactic note or a qualification to teach, but has the right degree mentioned above, he or she, still can enrol for the training, but has to attend three meetings concerning the didactic part of the programme. However, it is possible that the qualification to teach can be obligatory when searching for a NT2 teaching job after the training. Also, when there is a didactic note or a qualification to teach, and a participant has no or barely experience in teaching, the attendance of the three meetings regarding the didactic part is necessary.

- Having found an internship placement within a certain period. This concerns adult education with supervision of an experienced NT2 teacher. In this case it

---

213 College voor Toetsen en Examens, Wat zijn de Staatsexamens Nt2? [https://www.staatsexamensnt2.nl/item/wat-zijn-de-staatsexamens-nt2](https://www.staatsexamensnt2.nl/item/wat-zijn-de-staatsexamens-nt2)
is not enough to intern as a volunteer or a teaching assistant. Dutch has to be a native language or the participant masters Dutch at a C1 (a pretty skilled user of the Dutch language) level. A potential participant will be invited for an interview when Dutch is not his or her native language.

**IV.5 Dutch Council for Refugees**

This organisation puts a lot of effort in helping and supervising the refugees. The Dutch Council for Refugees pays attention to different areas that are of importance for refugees, supervising children and representing of refugees’ interests. There are also volunteers within the Dutch Council for Refugees that contribute to the lives of the refugees with their work.

The Dutch language coaches that volunteer for the Dutch Council for Refugees make sure the refugees learn the language of their receiving country. In order to do that, the Dutch Council for Refugees offers them a special training named ‘Methodisch handelen als taalcoach’ which means ‘A language coach acting in a methodical way’. There are also two modules developed, ‘network building’ and ‘referral’. The training’s duration is one day and during the training the volunteers who will become Dutch language coaches, learn everything they need to know about what it takes to learn the Dutch language. The participants also experience how they can coach methodologically. Moreover, the language coaches get tips about which activities they can undertake with the refugees.

The methodology that is involved in the training, forms a base for the training and is developed especially for the integration of the migrants. The development of this methodology was carried out by the Institution for Language research and Language education within the non-Dutch speakers (Instituut voor Taalonderzoek en Taalonderwijs

*References*


216 Dutch Council for Refugees, Wat wij doen voor vluchtelingen [https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/wat-wij-doen](https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/wat-wij-doen)

Anderstaligen, ITTA). The ones that provide training are specially educated freelancers, that train groups with a maximum of 14 participants\textsuperscript{218}.

\textsuperscript{218} Dutch Council for Refugees, Samen werken aan Taalcoaching
Bulgaria
PART I: Migration in Bulgaria

Bulgaria is located in the South Eastern part of the European Union and is one of the gates into Europe along. Before to 2013, Bulgaria was neither a preferred entrance to Europe nor a transit destination for migrants. Since June 2013, however, the situation in Bulgaria has drastically changed in consideration to the number of undocumented migrants. The majority of undocumented migrants who arrive in Bulgaria try to move on to another country North and Western Europe.

However, most undocumented migrants who are detected by the Border Police initiate a procedure for seeking international protection. And the last few years there there is a noticeable increase in the number of migrants seeking international protection that is still ongoing.

I.1 Migration in Bulgaria

Over the past years the different studies have attempted to represent the immigration in Bulgaria more systematically. Immigration is a political problem of immense importance for Western countries. For the ethnic and cultural diversity in our country the term that is normally cused is minority – of ethnic communities (Turks, Roma, Jews, Tatars, Gagauz, and many other) that traditionally live on the territory of Bulgaria. This characteristic feature manifests itself at the level of the everyday perceptions of the mind, of the articulation of the political discourse and the public sciences as well as in the different case studies in the social sciences.

Sources used in this chapter:

- https://www.iom.int/countries/bulgaria
- https://annakrasteva.wordpress.com/2013/03/21/bulgarian-migration-profile/
I.1.1 Overview

According to a research paper for years, the Bulgarian society was characterized as a closed-type society during the period of its socialist past that regulated strictly and limited to a maximum extent the movement of the population and of foreign citizens towards itself. Migration in Bulgaria’s modern history is predominantly *ethnically* driven; in the communist period the emigration of Bulgarian citizens of Turkish origin to Turkey dominated. In this regard, the communist regime marked a continuation of a series of waves of Turkish emigration which continued even after Bulgaria’s democratization.

In the paper are mentioned historical references that show that the first immigrants in the modern Bulgarian history who were without ethnic Bulgarian self-awareness were the Armenians coming from the Ottoman Empire.

The next wave of immigrants to Bulgaria was during the socialist governance of the country when large groups of foreign students from the Third World were attracted to study higher education and came to study at Bulgarian educational institutions and many of them stayed in the country after their graduation. At the end of the 1970s Vietnamese immigrants were accepted due to the need of workers in some economic sectors such as the building sector. The process is characterized by even larger immigration to Bulgaria after 1989 when large groups of Chinese, Arabs, but also Vietnamese – their number had drastically dropped but started to rise again. Albanians, Africans, Serbs, Russians and other foreign nationals established themselves permanently in Bulgaria.

After the Bulgaria’s accession to the EU the number of immigrants with non-Bulgarian origin from the former USSR (mainly from Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia) and the former Yugoslavia (Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) increased. There was also a formation of new large groups of immigrants – Russians, Ukrainians, Arabs, Albanians, Armenians, Serbs, Turks, etc.

---


https://annakrasteva.wordpress.com/2013/03/21/bulgarian-migration-profile/
The immigration in Bulgaria is different from the immigration in the EU countries. Not only are the numbers less but also it started much later. It can be said that the image of the immigrant in Bulgaria differentiates and is almost opposite to the “classic” idea. Unlike this image the immigrants in Bulgaria employ Bulgarians thus creating jobs. In the West often the unemployment among the immigrants is much higher than the unemployment among the local population.

It should be mentioned that some key economic indicators of Bulgaria are still at the lowest levels in the Union thus making the country unattractive to immigrants. The overview of the demographic development of each country is a key national and social priority as well as an important problem of security. For that reason the essential features of the demographic development such as birth rate, death rate and natural growth of the population have crucial importance for the future development of each country not only from the point of view of number of population but also for the labour market, the productivity, the social security systems, etc. Nowadays even a worsening demographic situation could be at least alleviated by implementing a balanced immigration policy. As a country suffering from acute emigration the attention in Bulgaria is focused mainly on the external migration and its economic, social and demographic effects.\textsuperscript{221}

While in 2012 only 1 387 asylum seekers were registered in Bulgaria, in 2014 their number had increased to 11 087 and reached 10 664 new asylum applications in the first eight months of 2015 (from 01 January till 31 August 2015). The main countries of origin of asylum seekers in Bulgaria are Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan and Iran. The number of recognized protection status holders in Bulgaria (both refugee and subsidiary protection) from 1 January 2013 until 31 July 2015 is 13 222 persons (that is, 2 462 persons in 2013, 7000 persons in 2014 and 3760 persons from 1 January until 31 July 2015).\textsuperscript{222}


I.1.2. Irregular migration, Legal Immigration and Emigration

Irregular Migration

The public view in Bulgaria when talking about the increased number of persons in need of international protection, at the moment does not differentiate between irregular migration and the right to seek asylum. In politics and in journalism the terms ‘migrants’ and ‘refugees’ are often used without any differentiation between them. Therefore, there is little awareness that refugees do not have much of a choice, but to use the human smugglers and to cross the border illegally in order to be able to exercise their right to seek asylum.

To counter irregular migration asylum seekers often become the object of state measures. In Bulgaria the practice has been that asylum seekers might spend days, weeks or even months in immigration detention before they are given access to the asylum procedure. The analysis of this data reveals that the number of irregular migrants has cumulatively grown over the years. At the same time, Bulgaria does not dispose of any regularization mechanism to allow irregular migrants to remedy their legal situation. Furthermore, one can hardly find any measures to prevent falling into illegality by lawfully residing migrants. Bulgaria requires a special type of long-term “D-visa” (obtained by a Bulgarian embassy in the country of origin) in order to grant a residence permit under its Law on Foreign Nationals. So far the Bulgarian government does not seem to recognize the national security issues which are raised by the situation of
marginalized groups of persons in the country that are de facto excluded from access to basic human rights. 223

**Legal Immigration**

According to the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), 19,418 asylum applications were registered in Bulgaria (mainly by Afghan, Syrians and Iraqi nationals). From all Afghan asylum seekers, 2.5% of them got a positive decision. Access to employment and access to education by newcomers with a so-called ‘continuous’ residence permit (for a renewable period of up to one year) are quite problematic. The economic immigration for the purposes of highly qualified work in Bulgaria requires going through a number of obstacles and many conditions. In 2013 Bulgaria passed legislative amendments that aimed to attract more foreign investment to the country. The changes refer not only to the possibility to acquire permanent residence in Bulgaria, upon investment of significant amounts of funds for specific objectives, but also access to Bulgarian citizenship is facilitated for large foreign investors. According to Article 14a of the Law on Bulgarian Citizenship, if a foreign national performs certain precisely described investment activities, he/she is eligible to obtain Bulgarian citizenship under a simplified fast-track procedure. Only two conditions have to be met – he/she is an adult and he/she has not been sentenced for a crime by a Bulgarian court and there is no criminal procedure against him/her or he/she has been cleared of criminal charges.

**Emigration**

According to a report written by Anna Krusteva224 the bulgarian strategic vision of itself develops from a country of origin, through a transit country, towards a country that attracts immigration. At the moment emigrants outnumber immigrants. In 2001 Bulgaria reported huge emigration rate of over 25% after years of zero migration (OSI 2010: 52). In 2008 the NSI presented information from an interesting study that served as the basis on which the emigration flow was estimated as 10 000, and immigrants as 6 000, i.e. net migration was -4000. After 2008 the NSI has not published any public information although it continues monitoring the traffic of those who travel (OSI 2010: 54). According to the 2011 Census, 2,1 million Bulgarian citizens live abroad (mainly in Turkey, USA, Greece and Spain). Around 20 000 citizens emigrate annually from Bulgaria. Currently Bulgarian citizens can enjoy freedom of movement as EU

---


citizens. This was not possible during the exit visa regime and the ‘non-returnees’ phenomenon during the ‘communist’ government when at that time the prevention of emigration was one of the biggest priorities: there were several willing to emigrate and few inclined to immigrate. The exceptions could be seen only in the following groups – students, refugees, labor migrants.

- Students from Third World countries with the specific purpose of providing higher education to left intellectuals as a part of a long-term strategy for the preparation of a world revolution;
- Activists with leftist ideological beliefs from neighboring countries such as Turkey and Greece;
- An exception to this dominating political logic was the acceptance of economic migrants from Vietnam during the 1980’s in response to the demand for labor in certain economic sectors like construction.

I.2 Refugee and asylum seekers in Bulgaria

At the current moment the number of refugees and migrants entering Bulgaria declined, but reports of frequent pushbacks, excessive use of force and theft by border police continued. Irregular border crossing remained criminalized resulting in administrative detention of migrants and refugees, including unaccompanied children, who arrived in greater numbers. Bulgaria has long been a refugee accepting country, successfully integrating large (compared to its own population) groups of migrants and refugee seekers. From those the following major minorities were formed through the time: Armenians, Turkish, Jews, Russians, Roma, Greeks, Syrians, Vietnamese, etc.

However, today public opinion is divided on those who welcome refugees to those who oppose them based on religion and cultural differences.

225 Sources used in this Chapter
- http://www.asylumineurope.org – Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
- Procedures for asylum and protection in Bulgaria- UNHCR Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
- Asylum Information Database - Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
I.2.1 Overview

According to the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), 19,418 asylum applications were registered in Bulgaria (mainly by Afghan, Syrians and Iraqi nationals). From all Afghan asylum seekers, 2.5% of them got a positive decision.

Currently, the SAR suggests that 3,728 asylum seekers are accommodated in the open centres and the Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Interior stated that 984 are living in “closed-type” centres.

![Figure 2. Refugee Data for the period 01.01.1993 – 31.12.2017](image)

Today two reception centres, managed by the SAR, are existing as closed centres: One part of the centre in the outskirt of Harmanli, which opened after the riot in November 2016 and another one opened in the same centre already in August.

Categories of asylum provided in Bulgaria are pursuant to the law, the Bulgarian state grants **refugee status** to a foreigner who has a well-founded fear of persecution due to his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a social group or political opinion and, for these reasons, is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of his/her country of origin or return to it. Therefore, a foreigner must meet the requirements and grounds laid down in the law in order to be granted and receive refugee status in Bulgaria. Upon receiving refugee status, a foreigner acquires the rights which the Bulgarian legislation guarantees to the beneficiaries of this status.

The law stipulates that the Bulgarian state grants **humanitarian status** to a foreigner forced to leave, or to stay outside his/her country of origin because of facing a real danger of severe encroachment in this state, such as death penalty or execution,
torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Humanitarian status is also granted in the event of an armed conflict, where the population of a particular country is affected by a serious and personal threat to a civilian’s life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in a situation of international or internal armed conflict. Therefore, a foreigner must meet the requirements and grounds laid down in the law in order to receive humanitarian status in Bulgaria. Upon receiving humanitarian status, a foreigner acquires the rights which the Bulgarian legislation guarantees to the beneficiaries of this status.

1.2.2.Statistical information

The following information is officially published by the Bulgarian State Agency for Refugees:

Top 5 asylum seeker countries of origin for the period 01.01.1993 – 31.12.2017:

1. AFGHANISTAN 25 261
2. SYRIAN A. R. 1153
3. IRAQ 19 470
4. PAKISTAN 3 028
5. STATELESS 2126

Top 5 asylum seeker countries of origin for the period 01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017:

1. AFGHANISTAN 1 139
2. IRAQ 1 023
3. SYRIAN A. R. 970
4. PAKISTAN 212
5. IRAN 88
I.2.3 Statistical Data about Decisions for granting protection in Bulgaria

Information for the period 01.01.1993 - 31.12.2017

Applications submitted: 83 001
Refugee status granted: 13 160
Subsidiary protection granted: 11 266
Refusal: 12 719
Terminated procedure: 44 093
Total number of decisions: 81 238

Information for 2017

Applications submitted: 3 700
Refugee status granted: 804
Subsidiary protection granted: 900
Refusal: 3 048
Ceased procedure: 6 423
Terminated procedure: 9 662
Total number of decisions: 20 837
PART II: Provision of Services for Migrants by Public and Private Organizations

II.1. The Labor Market

People with refugee status and some asylum seekers (where their procedure for refugee status or asylum is not completed for reasons beyond their control) as all Bulgarian nationals on their personal wish can register in the 107 territorial structures of the Employment Agency (labour offices, LOs) as jobseekers.

Asylum seekers can register with LOs, if they have received the status of refugee. The procedure of its issuance has to take no more than three months (Art. 29 of LAR). Until 16 October 2015, the period was one year, but it was significantly reduced in favour of easier social integration of foreigners. The access to the labour market is also granted to some asylum seekers if their procedure for granting refugee status or asylum is not completed within the three months’ period for reasons beyond their control. This was decided again with the purpose to facilitate the easier integration of these people in the labour market. Some asylum seekers and persons with refugee status (as all Bulgarian citizens), according to their personal wishes, can register at LOs as jobseekers. After that, they have access to: all mediation services provided by LOs; regular information about open job vacancies; mediation of contact with employers; psychological assistance and professional orientation; vocational training courses and such for studying competences; and subsidised employment in programmes and measures. The services are free of charge. According to information of the Employment

Sources used in this chapter

- Labour market integration of asylum seekers and refugees – Written by Pobeda Loukanova, April 2016
- Note on the integration of Refugees in the European Union- UNHCR, April 2007
- Homeless and Access to Housing among asylum seekers, refugees and persons with international protection in Bulgaria – Sofia 2015
- “Why do so many refugees avoid Bulgaria?” Alexander Andreev, Tatiana Vaksberg /js, 10.9.2015
- Practical aspects of Bulgarian language TRAINING and education OF refugees – 19.4.2005, National Assembly, Sofia
- European Inventory on Validation of non-formal and informal learning, 2005
- European Inventory on Validation of non-formal and informal learning, 2010, Country Report: Bulgaria, by Nataliya Nikolova
Agency in 2014, 72 refugees and persons with humanitarian status have used mediation services, 21 refugees were included in employment, and 6 in specialised training courses for certain reasons.

**Education and Housing**

The right of refugee children to education is regulated in Article 26 of the Law on Asylum and Refugees and in Ordinance No 3 of 27 July 2000 of the Ministry of Education and Science. Refugee children aged up to 18 are entitled to full access, training and education at state and municipal schools in the Republic of Bulgaria.

**II.1.1 Adult and vocational education**

The access and active involvement of refugees in the variety of forms and degrees of education is a guarantee for their successful adaptation and integration in the host country. While in most cases education is perceived as related to children, in the case of refugees the access to education – basic, secondary, vocational or higher – concerns, to the same extent, both refugee children and refugee adults.

**II.1.2 Housing situation for asylum seekers**

A key component of Bulgaria’s policy for the treatment and integration of refugees and asylum-seekers is the provision of housing satisfying basic conditions. Whether the individuals are applying for asylum or have received protection, adequate housing conditions are one of the first steps toward ensuring successful integration.

**II .2 Access to healthcare services**

All migrants do have FREE access to healthcare services, except for medicines, for which they will have to pay.

The access to medical care in RRC Sofia follows the same logic – the individuals have the same rights as insured Bulgarians, which do not cover the costs of

---

227 Homeless and Access to Housing among asylum seekers, refugees and persons with international protection in Bulgaria – Sofia 2015
medicine. This is a serious problem for the refugees who have only minimal resources, in particular in cases of chronic illnesses which require the purchase of medicine on a regular basis.

II.3 Key players and stake holders (public authorities, NGOs and educational institutes) in Bulgaria

- **Ministry of Interior (MoI) Directorate General “Border Police” (DGBP)** is responsible for border control, protection of the state borders, counteraction of illegal migration and human trafficking. DGBP has regional units – Regional Border Policy Directorates (RBPD) – under the management of DGBP’s director.

- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** The Consular Affairs Directorate and Bulgaria’s representations abroad are responsible for the issuing of visas and for the interaction with the competent Bulgarian institutions and the visa services of Member States regarding the implementation of the visa regime, the issuance of national visas now and of uniform Schengen visas upon Bulgaria’s joining the Schengen Area. The Consular Affairs Directorate maintains the National Visa Information System via the National Visa Management Centre and in accordance with the EU and Schengen requirements and is responsible for its connection to the Visa Information System of the EU, as well as for the set up and maintenance of a Visa Backup Centre.

- **Ministry of Labor and Social Policy** -The ministry is responsible for formulating and implementing the policy for receiving third-country nationals on the labor market, for the signing of bilateral employment agreements and social security agreements with third countries, for assisting Bulgarian nationals in other Member States and nationals of other Member States in Bulgaria in exercising their employment and social security rights of EU citizens, for coordinating the Bulgarian policy for the integration of third-country nationals.

- **Employment Agency** -This executive agency under the Minister of Labor and Social policy is responsible for the implementation of the policy for protection of the labor market and regulated reception of third-country nationals for employment. The Agency, through its regional offices, registers EU citizens searching for jobs in Bulgaria. It assists Bulgarian nationals for employment
abroad in line with the international treaties and employment agreements, as well as within the EURES (European Employment Services) information and mediation network.

- **Ministry of Justice Citizenship Council** – The Council gives opinion on Bulgarian citizenship applications and proposals and the Minister of Justice drafts proposals to the President of the Republic of Bulgaria for issuing of decrees for granting of Bulgarian citizenship or proposals for refusal.

- **Bulgarian Citizenship Directorate** – Its competences involve acceptance and verification of Bulgarian citizenship applications and proposals; it organizes the coordination procedure at the interinstitutional level.

- **State Agency for National Security (SANS)** – SANS is among the institutions responsible for counteracting the migration pressure on Bulgaria associated with the possible establishment on national territory of persons connected with international terrorist organizations or with organized crime formations acting on Bulgarian territory.

- **State Agency for Refugees at the Council of Ministers (SAR)** The State Agency for Refugees at the Council of Minister is a legal entity financed from the state budget, seated in Sofia and having territorial units across the country. Its responsibilities include decision-taking on refugee and asylum cases, cooperation with other EU Member States in accordance with the Dublin Convention and with other competent Bulgarian institutions regarding refusals to grant asylum to asylum seekers.

- **State Agency for Bulgarians Abroad at the Council of Ministers** The State Agency for Bulgarians Abroad (SABA) implements the state policy for the Bulgarians abroad in coordination with the minister responsible for the policy for Bulgarians abroad. It coordinates the work of state institutions in the field. The Agency has contacts with and supports the operation of the citizen structures of the Bulgarian communities abroad.

- **Bulgarian National Anti-Trafficking Commission at the Council of Ministers** It organises and coordinates the cooperation between the relevant agencies and organisations for implementation of the Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act.

- **National Statistical Institute** The institute is a central unit collecting and analyzing statistical information. NSI is the Bulgarian contact point for submission of migration statistics to EUROSTAT. The official statistical information produced by NSI is intended for analyses and research, planning, forecasting, and governmental decision making at micro and macro level. NSI’s analyses are a main tool in migration management.
PART III: National Legislation, Migration Policies

III.1 National Legislation

According to the country report for Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, the submission of asylum applications may be done either before the specialised asylum administration, the State Agency for Refugees (SAR), or before any other government institution or state authority. Therefore, asylum can be claimed on the territory, at borders before the Border Police staff, or in detention centres before the Migration Directorate staff, either of which are obligated to refer it immediately to the SAR. Since 25 December 2015, the SAR is required to formally register the referred applications no later than 6 working days from their initial submission before another authority. The asylum application should be made within a reasonable time after entering the country, except in the case of irregular entry/residence when it ought to be made immediately, otherwise it could be ruled out as manifestly unfounded.

If the asylum application is made before a state authority other than the SAR, status determination procedures cannot legally start until the asylum seeker is physically transferred from the border or detention centre to any of the SAR’s reception centres for the so-called registration to lodge the claim ‘in person’.

If evidence is insufficient for taking a decision within 6 months, the law allows for the deadline to be extended for another 9 months, but it requires the whole procedure to be limited to a maximum duration of 21 months.

Bulgaria already had an approach, where asylum applicants who have made applications at the border are promptly referred to Elhovo, a “short-holding” or “triage”

Sources used in this chapter:
- https://annakrasteva.wordpress.com/2013/03/21/bulgarian-migration-profile/

centre. Here the applicants are registered and screened in conditions of detention for an average of 12 days, although the amount of time spent in detention depends on the nationality of the applicant.

Applicants are therefore either moved to one of the four reception centres in the country or transferred to the pre-removal centres in situations where asylum has not been claimed or where capacity in Elhovo is exceeded.

The delays of 12 days are normally due to a lack of coordination between the border police and the State Agency for Refugees, which is the body in charge of registering asylum applications in Bulgaria. In dereliction of the necessity and proportionality assessments when analysing the legality of detention under the recast Reception Conditions Directive as well as Article 6 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive, detention which is seemingly imposed for administrative convenience without any requisite safeguards is legally untenable. Additionally, as of 1 January 2016, domestic legislation in Bulgaria allows for the detention of asylum seekers on grounds listed in the recast Reception Conditions Directive. Detention is foreseen to be carried out in ‘closed departments’ within the existing reception centres.

III.2 Migration Policies

The migration policies in Bulgaria have been accepted as government priorities very late in the history of the country. Migration was given the status of public policy for which the state has a strategic vision almost twenty years after the transition. The first Strategy for Immigration and Integration was adopted in 2008 and carrying out that strategic vision and the development process are speeding up rapidly. The work on the development of a new migration strategy started in 2010 and was adopted at the start of 2011. In it is that there is a new definition of the main priorities in migration policy. While strategy from 2008 has its focus mostly in the economic emigration and integration of foreign citizens in Bulgaria, considering the current situation the new policy is focused on security problems.

The Bulgarian migration policy has had at least 3 periods according to Anna Krasteva’s Migration profile\(^\text{231}\): The first one is from the 90s until the withdraw of the


\(^{231}\) Bulgarian Migration profile by Anna Krusteva. Written March 2015. Retrieved from: https://annakrasteva.wordpress.com/2013/03/21/bulgarian-migration-profile/
State. From a top priority migration of the communist regime becomes more marginal political issue, the initial postcommunism degared it from high politics to low politics. From total control and restrictions it is now changing to more open and liberal migration regime. The individual is also given more freedom to define the individual and family migration strategiest. The political discourse is concerned with the brain drain and the massive emigration of young Bulgarians, but appropriate policies are not developed, either applied.

The second period begins at the beginning of 2000 – 2007. During this period there is a noticeable institutionalization. The institutionalization is build on two main pillars the Ministry of interior – Directorate on migration and the Ministry of labor and social policy – Directorate on integration. Bulgarian citizenship becomes more attractive especially for citizens of Macedonia, Moldova, Ukraine.

The third period begins 2007 when the political importance of migration policy starts to increase and so from no strategic document to two national strategies in a few years:

National Strategy for Immigration and Integration 2008 – 2015

This first National Strategy is trying for the first time to give a definition to a migration policy which does not cover a decade but only seven years (2008 – 2015). Thus, this is the first time we are provided with the outlines of the migration profile desired by the state. This national strategy is reserved to cultural diversity and emphasises on language and cultural premises for integration which are expected to be the highest among the representatives of the historical Bulgarian Diaspora. Attracting them, as well as the representatives of the new economic emigration, are the indisputed favorites of this strategic document. The strategy was written during the time of economic upheaval and shortage of labor in certain sectors which determines its second focus – economic immigration, the necessity to react to the deficit of certain types of qualifications (Krasteva et al 2011).

The National Strategy has identified two strategic aims:

__________________________

232 Brain drain - Emigration of trained and talented individuals from the country of origin to another country resulting in a depletion of skills resources in the former.
1. Attracting individuals with Bulgarian citizenship who live on the territory of other countries as well as individuals of Bulgarian origin with foreign citizenship – for permanent return to the Republic of Bulgaria.

2. Adopting and carrying out adequate policy on accepting and integration of foreigners and effective control on migration flows.

The strategy defends the idea of a migration where the best outcome is the return of the new emigration and the attraction of foreign citizens of Bulgarian origin. Immigration is defined as part of a more general trend where the key points are the Bulgarian origin and the contacts with the country: “Immigration, return and permanent settlement in Bulgaria with subgroups: 1/Bulgarian citizens; 2/Individuals applying for Bulgarian citizenship; 3/Individuals of Bulgarian origin – citizens of third countries; 4/ Individuals of Bulgarian origin – citizens of third countries, graduates from Bulgarian universities”. (Strategy, 2008)

**National Strategy on Migration, Asylum and Integration for 2015 – 2020**

A new National Strategy on Migration, Asylum and Integration for 2015 – 2020 had been adopted in June 2015. It merges and updates the previous national strategies adopted in the period 2008–2014 to adapt to the current refugee crisis and the increased number of asylum seekers. The strategy defines a list of priorities for national policy in the field for the years from 2015 to 2020.

In the first place, it prioritizes the security of the external borders of the European Union. Bulgaria continues to aspire to join the Schengen Area and the focus on the fight against illegal immigration remains a top priority in its policy. The next group of priorities concerns the establishment of a functioning asylum system that involves a fair and transparent procedure for determining the need for international protection and effective integration support to individuals recognized to be in need of international protection. Thirdly, the strategy establishes priorities for the good management of the legal immigration of third country nationals, as well as the voluntary return of illegally residing migrants. In the fourth place, the strategy addresses the attraction of highly qualified Bulgarian citizen emigrants and foreign nationals of Bulgarian origin for the purpose of permanent establishment in the country. (V. Ilareva, 2015)

The changed refugee context has been the main reason for the new updated Bulgarian Strategy on Migration, Asylum and Integration. In order for the policy to be integrated there will be priority measures in a few fields: health care, employment, social assistance, access to education and Bulgarian language training, recognition of professional qualifications, accommodation and integration in the ‘social, cultural and civic life of the society’.

183
According to the new strategy, the implementation of the integration policy towards beneficiaries of international protection will be done in accordance with annual Action Plans on Integration. However, there seems to be a lack of integration support and it has been a subject of heavy criticism. Thus, many protection status holders left Bulgaria as a result.

PART IV: Training Opportunities for Migrant-related Educators

IV.1. Linguistic training

Linguistic competence is an important condition for the more effective and efficient integration of refugees in society. In view of ensuring the necessary conditions for Bulgarian language learning, the State Agency for Refugees organizes and conducts Bulgarian language courses and vocational training for foreigners who seek or have been granted protection.

Refugee children and adults attending the Bulgarian language courses at the Refugee Integration Centre participate in various forms of Bulgarian language practice: preparation of artistic and musical programs, study tours, summer schools for intensive learning of colloquial Bulgarian, cultural and sports events, etc.

With a view to improving the conditions for the integration of foreigners who have been granted refugee of humanitarian status in the Bulgarian society, the Refugee-and-Migration Service of the Bulgarian Red Cross has been organizing and conducting Bulgarian language courses for adults, as a part of the Program for Social Counselling and Integration of Refugees in Bulgaria implemented by the Service.

For the purpose of the language training, a textbook “Bulgarian for Refugee Children” is used; it has been produced by the State Agency for Refugees under a project financed by UNHCR with funds from a German Charity Foundation. An aid to the Bulgarian language textbook for refugee children is being drafted; it will facilitate the

233 Sources used in this chapter:

- EESC fact-finding missions on the situation of refugees, as seen by civil society organisations MISSION REPORT – BULGARIA 25 AND 26 JANUARY 2016. European Economic and Social Committee
more efficient learning of Bulgarian grammar and vocabulary. The goals of Bulgarian language training are:

- Literacy;
- Creating learning skills and habits;
- Learning spoken Bulgarian;
- Learning written Bulgarian;
- Developing comprehension and communication skills
Annex 1

Good Practices

Offers of training opportunities for adult educators working with migrants

&

Collaboration between public and private organisations in integration processes
Good Practices in Turkey

1.

**Title of Good Practice:** The Improvement of Protection Situations and Social Conditions for Refugees and Asylum Seekers*

**Implementing Organisation(s):**
İnsan Kaynaklarını Geliştirme Vakfı (Human Resource Development Foundation-HRDF)

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?**
Immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers

**Budget:** -

**Funded by:** Funded with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:**

The project aims to provide counseling to the refugees and asylum seekers to promote their rights and to facilitate their access to the services in the satellite cities: Eskişehir, Bilecik and Kütahya. The services have expanded into more cities later, namely; Istanbul, Ankara, Ağrı and Van.

**Level of Implementation:** (Local/Regional/National/International)
Regional

**Duration:** Start date:2007, ongoing

**Description of the Good Practice:**

1. Background: HRDF is the first NGO that started providing legal counseling (since 2001) and psychological counseling (since 2002) to asylum seekers and refugees in Turkey. Psychological counseling services were expanded to Istanbul and Ankara in 2003 and social counseling services have been added to the current program in 2007. Social workers, psychologists and translators at HRDF Istanbul and Ankara Refugee Offices are providing services to asylum seekers/refugees. The program is being implemented in collaboration with UNHCR.

Refugees in Turkey reside in satellite cities pre-determined by the Ministry of Interior during their waiting periods in Turkey. Many of them are in need of psycho-social assistance. The primary aim of the project is to mitigate the vulnerability of the target population and to strengthen the local social support.
2.Methodologies:

Psycho-social support has been provided for many refugees and asylum seekers in the selected cities by Refugee Support Units composed by HRDF. Following a needs-assessment survey, HRDF’s social workers started to provide social support to asylum seekers and refugees who were residing in 3 satellite cities, Eskişehir, Bilecik and Kütahya in 2007 along with the initial provinces. This program was expanded to two new cities, Van and Ağrı in 2010.

HRDF staff including psychologists, social workers and translators in Refugee Support Units have been providing counseling for refugees and asylum seekers about how to deal with their situation. Furthermore, those with psychiatric diseases are directed to psychiatrists. The staff are also working to raise the awareness of local administrators and institutions about refugee rights and provide advocacy activities.

Among the services provided for migrants are: psychological support, mentoring, healthcare guidance, legal counselling, assistance with legal procedures, translation/interpretation services, number of contact points/facilities, counselling, social support, housing support, providing information about the existence of facilities for temporary housing and so on..

HRDF refugee offices have established regular contacts with local authorities and local NGOs in order to find other resources to meet the needs of asylum seekers and refugees in 7 cities (Istanbul and Ankara included). Through these relations, social solidarity foundations, state hospitals, municipalities, governorates, NGOs and philanthropists have started to become aware of the needs and started to provide financial aid to cover financial needs, health related expenses as well as accommodation, clothing, nutrition and hygienic materials.

3.Added Value: Many refugees and asylum seekers in Eskişehir, Bilecik and Kütahya have benefited from legal counselling and psychosocial support within the program, their knowledge about their legal rights has expanded. Many have learnt how to cope with their psychological problems. This has facilitated their integration to social life.

The program has also enabled HRDF to obtain some figures concerning migrant population, for example; number of employed migrants, number of those who did not return to their country of origin, number of migrants speaking the language of the host country, number of migrants who received training.

Within the framework of this program, refugees have found a trustworthy and secure atmosphere to talk about and share their problems, feelings and concerns. They have reliable, realistic and responsible source of information now about the asylum procedure in Turkey.
Another benefit of the program has been the public-private sector collaboration which is vital to ensure the success of many integration programmes.

Nearly 5000 refugees and asylum seekers in Eskişehir, Kütahya and Bilecik were provided with consultancy services between 2007 and 2008.

According to the data from the foundation, 164260 refugees and asylum seekers applied to HRDF offices in 7 cities to receive psychosocial support and legal counselling between 2011 and 2015.

**Sources:** Brochure for Syrian refugees (in Arabic&Turkish):


**Contact details:** http://www.ikgv.org/

URL of the good practice:

http://www.ikgv.org/duzensiz_goc_en.html (EN)

*The information about this good practice was taken from:

http://www.ikgv.org/duzensiz_goc_en.html and


2.

**Title of the Good Practice:** Supporting the Integration of Syrian Children into the Turkish Education System (PICTES)

**Implementing Organisation(s):**

The Ministry of National Education and the Delegation of the European Union to Turkey

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** Teachers who have Syrian children in their classroom

**Budget:** 300 million Euros

**Funded by:** Facility for Refugees in Turkey Pact (FRIT), the Ministry of National Education and the Delegation of the European Union to Turkey

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:**

- to support Syrian citizens, who are under temporary protection in Turkey, to gain access to education in Turkey.
-to support educators in their efforts to integrate Syrian students into the Turkish education system.

**Level of Implementation: (Local/Regional/National/International):**

National

**Duration:** 2-year period (03.10.2016-30.09.2018)

**Description of Good Practice:**

**Background:** Supporting the Integration of Syrian Children into the Turkish Education System is a 2-year project which is being conducted by the General Directorate of Lifelong Learning in 23 cities. It is being implemented according to the protocol signed between the Ministry of National Education and the Delegation of the European Union to Turkey.

The target group of this activity is the disadvantaged and unprotected students who are registered in the state school system. In order to integrate 100% of the Syrian children at the education age who are currently under temporary protection, to life in Turkey and to prevent the occurrence of lost generations, the Turkish Ministry of Education has adopted the strategy of providing these children with access to general education. Having a comprehensive communication strategy is essential for achieving this great goal. Thus, the target group of these activities are all Syrian citizens in Turkey and, particularly, Syrian families who are unaware of the educational possibilities the government of Turkish Republic has been providing and will provide for its children for several reasons.

**Methodologies:** Within the scope of the activity, awareness-raising activities are put into practice about the educational opportunities provided in the state schools in which the Syrians who are under temporary protection in our country are enrolled. In this framework, many activities such as opening and closing events, intermediary meetings, TV spots/short films, website, information seminars are being carried out. In order to offer a solution for the problems that are encountered at the schools where foreign students study and to bring out good examples, awareness trainings were organised for administrators and guidance counsellors in Bursa and Ankara and for teachers educating Syrian students in Antalya.

15,000 educators teaching Syrian children (including 5600 Turkish educators and 100 Arabic educators and 500 advisor educators) were given in-service training between 01.04.2017 and 01.12.2017 to enable them to offer psychological support to children. The training also covered the management of traumatized students, conflict management, teaching methodologies, guidance and counselling, skills aimed at
removing cultural and social obstacles, the history and the cultural backgrounds of societies etc.

A 5-day intensive training was given to the 2000 administrative staff working at the Ministry of National Education. The training focused on various aspects such as the integration of Syrian students into the school system, the related legal framework, temporary protection law, related legislation, processing of Arabic documents issued by Syrian authorities.

Within the scope of this project, 309,000 Syrian students were provided with Turkish language courses given by 5555 Turkish instructors, Arabic language teaching services by 94 Arabic teachers and counselling service given by 495 guidance counsellors.

Web-based software is prepared within the project framework and all activities, evaluations, results and outputs in the implementation phase are monitored effectively.

**Added Value:**

- Removal of the barriers that hinder access to education for Syrian children
- Stronger capacity of educational institutions and staff
- Increased educational quality for refugee children

**Sources:**

- Training presentations
- Online training platform

**Contact details:**

**Address:** Beştepe Mad. Mehale Sok.

No: 62 0665

Yenimahalle Ankara

**Phone:** (90) 312 2238751

**Email:** pictes@meb.gov.tr

**URL of the good practice:** [https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme/](https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme/)
Good Practices in Hungary

1.

Title of Good Practice: Training portfolio for professionals working with foreigners

Implementing Organisation: Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants

Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice? Civil servants, social workers, administrators, educators (including kindergarten as well as elementary and secondary teachers), child protection professionals, healthcare and law enforcement staff who deal with refugees and migrants during their every-day work, and those who work at refugee reception centers and guarded shelters as well.

Funded by: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (75%) and the Hungarian Ministry of Interior (25%)

Aims/objectives of Good Practice: Menedék offers a wide range of training opportunities to increase awareness of migration-related issues and strengthen migrant-specific, intercultural, conflict management and other key competences of practitioners.

Level of Implementation: National

Duration: Ongoing

Description of Good Practice:

The trainings offered by Menedék cover a uniquely wide range of topics, methods, tools, participants, trainers and duration. Every training is tailored individually to a certain target group and might vary from shorter, introductory events (16 hours) to intensive, advanced knowledge-sharing (88 hours).

The trainings help the participants on different levels, for example:

- In the knowledge-based trainings Menedék provides information on migration in general. Indeed, a lot of different and important factors relevant to migration are presented thoroughly, starting from the legal background to the details of a migrant's life situation such as housing or employment.

- Tackling the issue of personal encounter of people with different backgrounds which is conflicting most of the time. Therefore, in the trainings Menedék simulates situations in which the participants can practice how to cooperate effectively with people with different cultural heritage and social habits creating a platform for mutual understanding.

- By developing an open, inclusive attitude, the participants gain competencies that help them identify and manage culture-rooted conflicts in the future. Through...
migrant-specific trainings that aim at developing professional self-knowledge, the intercultural competence of the participants develops.

Additionally, Menedék also prepares professional-methodological guidelines, recommendations and reports that are available for everyone in need of development in the topic. The materials include for instance instructions for media platforms, family support services and employers.

**Background:** Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants has been helping the social integration of immigrants arriving to and departing from Hungary, through a set of social, educational and cultural programs built on more than 20 years of experience. Menedék runs its programs as public benefit activity, without the purpose of generating profit or wealth, in the form of a public benefit association.

**Methodologies:** The trainings are accredited by the state and therefore they provide participants with a certificate at the end of the training. The training sessions often rely on group work and practical exercises in a non-formal learning environment.

**Added Value:** Menedék is the only organization in Hungary that has been offering a core training portfolio for a wide audience, which allows the trainers to constantly update the curriculum based on the feedback of participants.

**Contact details:** [http://menedek.hu/en/contact](http://menedek.hu/en/contact)

**URL of the good practice:** [http://menedek.hu/en](http://menedek.hu/en)

2.

**Title of Good Practice:** Diverse engagement with state schools

**Implementing Organisation:** Artemisszió Foundation

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** In particular, elementary and secondary school teachers, professionals working with youth and trainers.

**Funded by:** Multiple sources, mostly from the European Union.

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:** (1) to encourage continuous dialogue and interaction between culturally, ethnically and socially diverse groups and to foster their mutual understanding; (2) to support the social integration of socially and culturally disadvantaged groups; (3) to strengthen scientific and cultural relations internationally; and (4) to develop and disseminate intercultural training courses, educational materials and methods.
**Level of Implementation:** National

**Duration:** Ongoing

**Description of Good Practice:**

The organization provides training for teachers to promote intercultural pedagogy. Artemisszió offers different occasions to engage interested professionals in global understanding, social integration, and intercultural education. The organization ensures both practical training and written materials as well. SAME World training is held for teachers and other professionals working with youth in order to increase their capacities to teach students about the processes connected to globalization. The last part of the training deals with the subject of migration – what happens to the people who are forced to move due to environmental reasons? The participants form small families in a roleplay and have to make decisions: should we flee from Hungary and if yes, how? The story continues depending on the decisions. The role play provides the opportunity to step into the shoes of another person, who has to take essential decisions. The World in the Classroom Guidebook provides information on the benefits and establishment of partnerships between schools on different continents. The Guidebook details how these partnerships can contribute to the development of sensitivity and critical understanding of global problems among students and proposes exact project ideas for classroom discussions.

**Background:** The Artemisszió Foundation has been operating since 1998 as a non-profit organization of public interest. The mission of the Foundation is to provide an opportunity for the widest possible section of society to take part in activities that develop competencies that strengthen relations among people, improve communication and conflict-resolution skills, and contribute to the development of tolerance, mutual understanding and cooperation. For us it is a priority to include socially disadvantaged groups – the unemployed, people living in rural areas, the Roma and immigrants – to increase their equal opportunities and to fight social exclusion. The Artemisszió Foundation is aiming to achieve its objectives through research, promotion, and using the theory and practice of intercultural communication.

**Methodologies:** Artemisszió publishes guidelines, organizes training-of-trainers events and classes in schools.

**Added Value:** Artemisszió’s diverse engagement with schools (including teachers and students) raises awareness around important social issues and equip educators to adequately address these topics in the classroom.

**Contact details:** Address: 6 Pál utca, 1085 Budapest, Hungary. Telephone: +36 1 413 6517. E-mail: info@artemisszi.hu
Good Practices in the United Kingdom

1.

**Title of the good practice:** Digital Generation Gap in Migrant and Low Educated Families

Digital Generation Gap in Migrant and Low Educated Families was a European consortium of organisations and experts, who were involved in local and transnational projects related to media education, human rights, digital literacy and digital citizenship.

**Implementing Organisations:** The project was developed and managed by a transnational partnership comprised of the following four organisations:

- Mira Media, Lead partner (Utrecht)
- ERVET – The Territorial Development Agency of Emilia-Romagna Region (Bologna)
- ActiveWatch (Bucharest)
- Migrants Resource Centre (London)

All the partners worked in multicultural, socially challenged and marginalized neighbourhoods in Utrecht, London, Bucharest, Bologna and Modena in providing media education and digital literacy services to migrant, Roma and low educated families.

**Beneficiaries of the Project (direct and indirect target groups):** The direct beneficiaries of the Project were Migrant, Roma and Socially Excluded (MRS) Communities. ActiveWatch discovered that two of the most marginalized Romanian communities were the Roma and the extremely poor rural communities, while Mira Media, ERVET and MRC collected data about the ethnic groups in their areas and gave priority to Turkish, Morrocan, Arab-speaking and African communities. MRC focused primarily on training intercultural media coaches and on offering digital skills support in computer classes to groups of parents of children under 16 years old. The activities took place in online centres at MRC, in libraries in central London and at the Cardinal Hume Centre. Overall, more than 1100 migrant, Roma, marginalized and low educated parents participated in DGGMLF activities, by means of the information meetings, the internet safety/media literacy programs and the digital skills workshops. Almost 5200 educational
professionals, policy makers and other professionals in the field constituted the indirect target group.

**Funding and Budget:** The project ‘Digital Generation Gap in Migrant and Low Educated Families’ (DGGMLF) was funded by the Erasmus Plus Programme and the allocated grant for it was estimated at 435,613.56 EUR.

**Aims/objectives of DGGMLF:** The activities of the Project were oriented in achieving the following outcomes.

- Developing a comprehensive approach that allows migrant, Roma and other vulnerable groups and parents to support their children in their internet use and prepare them for a self-supporting life in a rapidly digitalizing society.
- Providing migrant, Roma and low educated parents alternative pathways to improve their digital knowledge and skills by giving them new opportunities to access adult education.
- Creating a support system for children on digital and internet issues that includes parents, schools, public libraries, migrant organisations etc.
- Increasing the awareness and empower educational professionals on digital education aspects.

**Duration:** DGGMLF was implemented for a period of three years, officially starting in September 2014 and successfully completing its activities at the end of August 2017.

**Methodology:** The selected Methodology for the implementation of the Project included:

- the conduct of national research on the internet use of MRS parents and children
- the establishment of local and regional networks with relevant organisations and stakeholders
- the selection and training of intercultural media coaches
- the provision of digital support points in the neighbourhood
- holding Information meetings and follow up sessions with MRS parents
- offering digital literacy workshops to MRS parents
- selecting and training cyber-parents to become information resources in their communities
- running local information campaigns
- holding a national conference presenting the results
- exchanging materials and documents through a shared content system
- involving all partners in organising the European conference.

**Effectiveness and sustainability:** The project reached high levels of effectiveness, as the planned activities were pragmatic and largely implemented. The achievements of the
DGGMLF included among others: a. contributing to raising the awareness and interest of professionals towards the migrant population’s necessity to acquire digital skills, b. initiating partnerships and investing in establishing durable local networks, c. impacting positively each partners’ capacity by contributing to the improvement of their educational or digital programs and d. addressing other challenges in the MRS communities (such as having access to information about educational and employment opportunities, as well as having access to public online services) by providing media education and digital literacy meetings and workshops. Regarding the element of sustainability within the framework of DGGMLF, the allocated budget for the implemented activities allowed the partners to strengthen their competence in this field and to concentrate on achieving the desirable outcomes. Currently, all the partner organisations are involved in other funding schemes (European, private and governmental financing), in an effort to ensure the implementation of follow up activities.


2.

**Title of the good practice:** Health Inclusion & Wellbeing Project

The Health Inclusion and Wellbeing Project at the Migrants Resource Centre in collaboration with the borough of Westminster was focused on reducing isolation, improving the quality of life and providing help to users who were having difficulty accessing health services or health-related information, as well as on supporting health service providers.

**Implementing organisations/local authorities:** The project was developed by the Migrants Resource Centre in cooperation with the borough of Westminster.

**Beneficiaries of the Project (direct and indirect target groups):** The service was available to users of MRC e.g. refugees, asylum seekers and migrants. Additionally, the Health Project was actively engaged with local health service providers, by providing other organisations in the borough with training, workshops and information sheets. Notably, participation in the Patient Participation Group meetings at Pimlico Health at the Marven established working relationships with the surgery and supported migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in accessing primary health services. Also, the Health Project took part in events, such as 'Have Your Say - Health & Social Care' organised by the National Council
Duration, Funding and Annual Cost of the Project: The Health Inclusion project run from 2014 to 2017 and was supported with funding from the Westminster Public Health Team. Concerning the annual cost, it is indicatively mentioned that the total expenditure for the year ending March 2016, was estimated at the amount of 62,042 GBP.

Aims/Objectives of the Project: The Project aimed to support refugees, asylum seekers and migrants to secure improved health and well-being through equitable access to services and healthier lifestyle choices, as well as to train organisations in the particular borough.

Some of the services offered to the targeted groups included:

- Provision of information on how to find and to register with the local family doctor (GP) and dentist, as well as what to do in an emergency
- Assistance with the GP registration and Support/attendance at GP (where client had communication difficulties)
- Advice on which are the services of the National Health Service (NHS) and which services and medicines are available free of charge to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers
- Assistance with/completion of NHS forms and Provision on information on the rights and entitlements to healthcare and how to make a complaint about a treatment or service
- Booking interpreters for medical appointments
- Talks on access to health for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in other organisations
- Wellbeing activities such as yoga and Healthy lifestyle sessions such as: diabetes awareness, men’s health, improving sleep, stop smoking
- Counselling sessions to help with personal problems such as depression, low self-esteem, bereavement, stress and unhappiness.

The desired goals were to enhance the capacity of the beneficiaries to become:

- more knowledgeable about health and wellbeing services and how to access them
- more confident and better able to access services
- more informed on healthy lifestyles and less isolated.

Methodology: The service was accessed via:

- Registration assessment interviews at MRC offices
• Outreach sessions in the borough of Westminster
• Telephone and email enquiries
• Referrals from other services at MRC and Referrals from other organisations
• Promotional events in the borough

Additionally, the service was delivered through:
• One-to-one health advice, signposting and referral, as well as help to access health information online
• Publicity/information sheets
• Social events, workshops and health-related activities
• Individual counselling sessions in different languages

**Effectiveness:** The Project produced valuable outcomes and achieved high rates of success. According to the Migrants Resource Centre’s ‘Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016’, regarding the Health Inclusion Project:

• Organisations in the borough were offered training, workshops and information sheets
• 86 users were given one off information and advice and signposting and 64 users were evidenced as accessing services
• 244 users attended group healthy lifestyles sessions and 13 users attended Personal Development Training in Wellbeing Coaching (part of Roads2Recovery Project delivered in partnership with WWMIND) and 12 people attended Assertiveness Workshop facilitated by colleagues from Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT)
• 5 sessions of Stress and Worry course facilitated by colleagues from Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) with total number of 17 participants
• 14 people attended Unhelpful Thinking Workshop facilitated by colleagues from Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) and 7 people took part in ‘Act on Your Health’ drama workshop focused on chronic illnesses facilitated by a freelance drama therapist
• 5 people took part in the Coronary Heart Disease puppetry workshop facilitated by a community nurse from Health Improvement Team (this workshop was a part of London Creativity and Wellbeing Week)
• 9 people took part in Healthy Eating workshop facilitated by a health psychology student from London Metropolitan university who was doing her placement with MRC
• people took part in Oral Awareness Talk facilitated by a dentist from K Dental Studios
16 people took part in Access to A&E and Urgent Care workshop at MRC English classes and 18 people participated in Access to Healthcare workshop facilitated in MRC English classes

8 people took part in Meditation Workshop and 8 children benefited from an Oral Health Workshop delivered in MRC Nursery by a dentist from K Dental Studios

41 people visited NHS Choices website through Learn My Way.

---

Good Practices in Czech Republic

1.

**Title of Good Practice:** Program to support educators in work with children-foreigners.

**Implementing Organisation(s):** META, o.p.s.

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** Adult educators – teachers of nursery schools, elementary schools and secondary schools, children-foreigners (children with a different mother tongue)

**Budget:** cca 30 000 EUR (cca 750 000 CZK)

**Funded by:** Ministry of the Education of the Czech Republic, Municipality of Prague, European Union (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund)

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:** The main objective of the project was to support and strengthen the competencies of pedagogical staff to work with children-foreigners of all grades and intercultural competencies, which will allow effective integration of children with a different mother tongue into the Czech educational system. For schools and individual teachers, methodological support, counseling and educational programs were offered in the project.

**Level of Implementation:** Regional and National

**Duration:** 1.5 years (Overall, the project is underway for the eighth year.)

**Description of Good Practice:**

The current form of inclusion and education of children with a different mother tongue is characterized by a lack of conceptual anchoring. Schools that educate these children generally lack systemic support, and the situations arising from the arrival of children from culturally and linguistically diverse settings are often addressed ad hoc. META has a long-term goal of supporting the conceptual anchoring of this area, defining the vision of how the education of children with a different mother tongue should look like in the Czech Republic. With this goal, it focuses on the continuous networking of key...
partners, the elaboration of strategic and conceptual materials, the organization of expert conferences and the participation in other expert platforms.

As a part of the project, the Inclusive School portal (www.inkluzivniskola.cz) is constantly being developed to provide information on the education of children with a different mother tongue from a legislative point of view, examples of good practice, illustrative case studies, teaching materials, useful study materials and web links. This portal was created in 2009 as a methodical supporting tool, which is devoted to the issue of education of children with a different mother tongue (children-foreigners) and their integration into Czech schools and offers a certain clue for teachers who work with those children and try to integrate them successfully. META, o.p.s. won the award Naděžda 2010 in the field of integration of foreigners for creating this information web portal (Inclusive School).

The web portal inkluzivniskola.cz was also internationally successful. The portal inkluzivniskola.cz advanced to the final choice of 133 projects within the ERSTE Foundation award for social integration 2011, in which organizations from 12 European countries nominated 1850 projects. Therefore, META o.s. was included among so-called country winners. There were 320 projects enrolled from the Czech Republic and 25 advanced to the final.

The fact that the project has been organized repeatedly for a number of years points out that it is a good practice. For example, in the year 2016 300 teachers of nursery, primary and secondary schools were trained as part of this project. The Web portal of the Inclusive School visited about 70,000 unique visitors.

URL of the good practice: www.meta-ops.cz

2.

Title of Good Practice: Integration of foreigners from the non-EU countries with a specific focus on the integration of children and youth in Prague 12 in 2014

Implementing Organisation(s): Municipality Prague 12, META o.p.s., Primary school and nursery school ANGEL, Primary school and nursery school Smolkova, Primary school profesora Švejčara and Primary school Rakovského

Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice? Children-foreigners and youth-foreigners from non-EU countries and their parents, pedagogues from primary and nursery schools.

Budget: cca 51 160 EUR (1 403 056 CZK)
Funded by: Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

Aims/objectives of Good Practice:

The aim of the project was to involve children-foreigners in the educational process and reduce their language disadvantage. In addition, the project also aimed at fostering cooperation between parents and teachers. One of the objectives was also to ensure that all children were able to accept differences from a very early age and perceived them as enriching and were able to make the most of the knowledge they gained for mutual cooperation and communication. Another objective was to promote mutual education and sharing of experience in the field of education of children-foreigners among teachers of primary and nursery schools.

Level of Implementation: Local

Duration: 1 year (1. 1. 2014 – 31. 12. 2014)

Description of Good Practice:

Since 2009 the Municipality of Prague 12 has been involved in the program launched by the Czech Ministry of Interior's and aimed at supporting the integration of foreigners at the local level.

As one of the most successful activities in 2014 according to the Municipality were the community assistants’ placement to the nursery schools and providing interpretations of pre-school materials to migrant parents. These activities were ensured by the Municipality in cooperation with META o.p.s. and were based on the employment of Vietnamese teacher’s assistant in the local preschool Srdičko. This Nursery school has substantial experience with integration of children-foreigners. The assistant communicated with parents of Vietnamese children. Nursery school Srdičko normally uses Facebook to communicate with parents. The assistant also joined the communication and, thereby, involved parents of Vietnamese children. Thanks to social media, parents were not only reliant on specific times when the assistant was at school, but could receive answers to their questions at any time.

In cooperation with preschool Srdičko, the Municipality also created a Pre-school information sheet, describing basic information about the educational program from the beginning of the school year. The information sheet contained organizational information, but also the requirements for the skills a child should learn.

The cooperation between META and the Municipality began in 2013 with the realization of workshops for educational professionals. Within the project “Integration of foreigners from the non-EU countries with a specific focus on the integration of children and youth in Prague 12 in 2014”, META participated in the preparation of an information publication for parents of children with a different mother tongue living in the
municipality of Prague 12. In addition, the staff of this organization participated in information meetings of the headmasters of primary schools. At the same time, the abovementioned support of teachers' assistants and community interpreters has been carried out to overcome language barriers. An important outcome of the co-operation was the creation of support center for the education of children with a different mother tongue at the Primary school Smolkova where, in addition to the above services, comprehensive support and work with whole families was provided.

The sustainability of this co-operation can be viewed on the continuation of the project. In 2017, the project newly entitled "Supporting the integration of foreigners in Prague 12 - 2017" involves all primary and nursery schools, either through the education of teachers or by improving the teaching through the use of specialized tools. In the territory of Prague 12, non-governmental non-profit organizations such as META, o.p.s., but also the Integration Center Prague, o.p.s., Proxima Sociale o.p.s. or Center for the Integration of Foreigners, o.p.s. got involved in the project. These organizations provided trainings for teachers, supported the improvement of the teaching children the Czech language, organized leisure activities for children-foreigners as well as provided support in adult education, counselling and tutoring on volunteer basis.

URL of the good practice:
http://www.inkluzivniskola.cz/content/projekt-mc-praha-12

Good practices in the Netherlands

1.

Title of Good Practice: The brochure “Collaborating on the language coaching” (“Samen werken aan taalcoaching”).


Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice? The volunteers that provide Dutch language coaching for the refugees.

Funded by: Donations, the work of volunteers, sponsoring (by companies), funds set up in own name, estates and revenue generated via the webshop.

Aims/objectives of Good Practice: The aim of this good practice is to help the language coaches at the start of their voluntary work at the Dutch Council for Refugees.

Level of Implementation: National.

Duration: Ongoing.
**Description of Good Practice:** The brochure “Collaborating on the language coaching” explains what a Dutch language coach does and what is being expected of such a language coach. Besides that, the brochure also illustrates what the refugees have to deal with in order to integrate in the Netherlands. There is an explanation about different key terms concerning the immigrants, focused on the asylum seekers and the refugees. The brochure “Collaborating on the language coaching” provides a lot of information and suggestions for activities and interactions with the refugees. It begins form the first acquaintance and the possible ways to start language coaching with the refugees and ends with tips for books and websites in order to understand the refugee more and get examples of possible excercises and games for instance. The brochure discusses different excercises in order for the refugee to learn how to deal with everyday situations, like using the ATM in the Netherlands and using [www.9292ov.nl](http://www.9292ov.nl) (a website to plan a trip with public transport).

**Background:** The Dutch Council for Refugees exists almost 40 years and represents the interests of refugees that have fled to the Netherlands. It operates from the moment a refugee enters this country and helps a refugee until he or she is integrated in the Netherlands. The vision of the Dutch Council for Refugees, is for the refugees to find more of the juridical and social safety in the Netherlands and for the Netherlands to contribute more to solve the big crises.

**Methodologies:** The language coach project is an initiative of The Dutch Council for Refugees and has been made possible by the European Fund for the Integration and the European Refugee Fund. The training that is being given to the language coaches is based on methodology that has been specifically developed for the integration by the Institution for Language research and Language education within the non-Dutch speakers (Instituut voor Taalonderzoek en Taalonderwijs Anderstaligen, ITTA). Specially trained freelancers provide the training to groups no larger than 14 participants.

**Added Value:** By having developed the brochure “Collaborating on the language coaching”, the Dutch Council for Refugees provides a guide for the Dutch language coaches to fully understand their responsibilities and the ways to educate the refugees the Dutch language and culture the best possible way. The brochure gives lots of tips, information and support for the language coaches in order to help the refugees to integrate in the Netherlands.

**Contact details:** Address: Surinameplein 122, 1058 GV Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Telephone: +31 20 346 72 00. E-mail: info@vluchtelingenwerk.nl

**URL of the good practice:** [https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/english](https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/english)
2.

**Title of Good Practice:** Collaboration with two Dutch ministries, different funds and institutions.

**Implementing Organisation:** Het Begint met Taal (It Begins with Language).

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** Every volunteer that is a Dutch language coach and every organisation of Dutch language volunteers.

**Funded by:** The Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, different foundations and Erasmus+.

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:** The goal of Het Begint met Taal, is for every foreign speaker that lives in the Netherlands, to learn the Dutch language in order to enhance the participation of these migrants in the Dutch society. Het Begint met Taal is an organisation that wants to reach this aim through building one large network of Dutch language coaches and of the Dutch language volunteer organisations, so that they will exchange their knowledge and expertise.

**Level of Implementation:** National.

**Duration:** Ongoing.

**Description of Good Practice:** Het Begint met Taal is a non-profit foundation that brings the knowledge and expertise of all the language volunteer organisations in the Netherlands together and that connects those organisations in order for everyone within those organisations to obtain all the knowledge and expertise possible. Thus, also new initiatives can start immediately, since Het Begint met Taal can provide them with all the knowledge and expertise in the field of Dutch language coaching available within the language volunteer organisations. Het Begint met Taal recruits language volunteers, trains them and guides them, but also facilitates with tools for the language volunteers in order to perform at their best. Coordinators of the language volunteer organisations, who are the invisible force within the language coaching, are also being strengthened by Het Begint met Taal.

**Background:** Het Begint met Taal was established in 2008 by four Dutch language volunteer organisations for them to be strengthened in order to efficiently and effectively organise language coaching. The four Dutch language volunteer organisations that established Het Begint met Taal are: ABC Amsterdam, Taal aan Zee Den Haag, LOV Rotterdam and Taal doet meer Utrecht. By the end of 2013, the foundation Het Begint met Taal, was merged with Gilde SamenSpraak Nederland, which is a national integration project that is a part of Gilde Nederland (a foundation that involves 50 functioning local Guilds). The network of Het Begint met Taal has already become a national platform of 160 local partners that are surrounded across the 250 locations. Those partners make
sure that 15.000 volunteers are helping 28.000 foreign speakers to learn the Dutch language.

**Methodologies:** *Het Begint met Taal* has cooperated with experienced NT2 professionals to develop several tools and training possibilities for the Dutch language coaches to teach Dutch the best way possible.

**Added Value:** The collaboration of *Het Begint met Taal*, two ministries, different funds and institutions helps to raise the awareness of how important it is to master a Dutch language for non-native speakers. The collaboration also provides resources and a budget for *Het Begint met Taal* to continue with its work of collecting and exchanging of all of the experience and knowledge available on Dutch language coaching.

**Contact details:** Address: De Alchemist, Gebouw 1, Koningin Wilhelminalaan 8, 3527 LD Utrecht, The Netherlands. Telephone: +3130-2422841.

E-mail: info@hetbegintmettaal.nl

**URL of the good practice:** https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/

**Dutch Council for Refugees:** https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/english

---

**Good Practices in Bulgaria**

1.

**Title of Good Practice:** Promoting social engagement of immigrants - “Caritas Bulgaria”

**Implementing Organisation(s):** “Caritas Bulgaria”

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** Migrants and asylum seekers, no age limits

**Participants:** 1577 Migrants and asylum seekers to now

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:**

- to assist asylum seekers and refugees, as well as elderly people with status, through the discussion at expert level and proposed for their approval by Ministry of Education and Science measures for their educational integration in the Bulgarian society.

- to contribute to overcoming difficulties in the integration of children seeking protection and refugees at school;
-to contribute to the development of specialized pedagogical skills among teachers working with children.

**Level of Implementation:** Local/Regional/National/International

**Duration:** since 2016 – ongoing

**Description of Good Practice:**
- Work to enable immigrants with permanent residence to be involved in political life at local and regional level (situation analysis, identification of good practices, recommendations);
- Lobbying to involve immigrants in decision-making through participation in municipal and governmental advisory bodies, work with municipalities and immigrant organizations;
- Assistance in enhancing public engagement of immigrants in different associations;
- Enhancing the awareness of stakeholders and the public on the subject by disseminating prepared statements and policy statements.

**Contact details:** https://caritas.bg/en/

**URL of the good practice:** https://caritas.bg/en/causes/refugees/

---

2.

**Title of Good Practice:** Job opportunities by Orient Bulgaria Foundation

**Implementing Organisation(s):** Orient Bulgaria Foundation

**Who are the beneficiaries/target group of the good practice?** Migrants and refugees

**Participants:** Over 400 migrants and refugees already are working with their native language and English in call centers in Bulgaria.

**Aims/objectives of Good Practice:** To provide emergency aid without discrimination to humans in vulnerable position on the territory of Europe and elsewhere. Orient Bulgaria aids refugees and other vulnerable groups in Europe with humanitarian relief via medical services and educational/professional prospects.

**Level of Implementation:** Local/Regional/National/International

**Duration:** Since 2015 – ongoing

**Description of Good Practice:** Human Relief and Integration:

- emergency medical response
- qualified medical aid
- material donations
• educational opportunities,
• professional qualification

Contact details: http://www.orienths.net/index.php?Lang=EN#!prettyPhoto/0/

URL of the good practice: https://www.facebook.com/pg/Orient-Bulgaria-Foundation-870858326370119/about/?ref=page_internal
Annex 2

Links to the public&private providers of training
Turkey

1. Handbook for Teachers who have migrant students, Ministry of Education, General Governorate for Teacher Training&Development:


2. Supporting the Integration of Syrian Children into the Turkish Education System (PICTES)

   https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme

3. Teacher Support Programme Seminar&Workshop:


4. Training Course for Migrant-related Staff at Municipalities and NGOs within the scope of the project “Municipal Dialogue for Integration of Migrants”:


Training course for Maths teachers who have migrant children in their classrooms(TR):


9. Refugee Class Assistance 4 Teachers, Erasmus+ project, Multi-lingual

   http://www.teachers4refugees.eu/tr/index.html

Hungary

1. Artemisszio, http://artemisszio.blog.hu/2014/06/17/about_us_237


5. Artemisszió, The World in the Classroom Guidebook -
https://issuu.com/artemisz/docs/2014_worldclassroom_final


10. ‘That's how we work’ – Information issue for employers about the employment of migrants: 
    https://prezi.com/m4o3mu7ipn8c/szakmai-modszertani-utmutato-kepben-vagy-mediatabor-a-sokszinusegrol/


**United Kingdom**


Resources for Early Years and primary schools 
https://www.amnesty.org.uk/primary-schools-education-resources

Resources for secondary schools and further education
https://www.amnesty.org.uk/resources-secondary-schools-and-further-education

2. Asylum Aid - https://www.asylumaid.org.uk/


Teaching Resources
http://www.redcross.org.uk/What-we-do/Teaching-resources

Positive Images Toolkit
http://www.redcross.org.uk/What-we-do/Teaching-resources/Teaching-packages/Positive-Images

5. European Network on Statelessness - https://www.statelessness.eu/

Online training
https://www.statelessness.eu/capacity-building/online-learning
Protecting Stateless Persons from Arbitrary Detention, A Regional Toolkit for Practitioners

https://www.statelessness.eu/resources/protecting-stateless-persons-arbitrary-detention-united-kingdom


Gender Age and Disability Inclusion, Engineering in Emergencies, Safe Demolition Guide

https://www.redr.org.uk/Training-Learning/Resources


15. Refugee Law Initiative, School of Advanced Study, University of London - https://rli.sas.ac.uk/

16. Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford - https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/


18. ROTA (Race On The Agenda) - http://www.rota.org.uk/


20. The Selby Trust - http://selbytrust.co.uk/

21. UNHCR - http://www.unhcr.org/uk/

Teacher’s Toolkit

http://www.unhcr.org.uk/teachers-toolkit.html

Teaching Resources

http://www.unhcr.org.uk/teaching-resources.html

Czech Republic


2. Státní integrační program/The State Integration Program: http://www.integracniprogram.cz/


5. Čeština pro cizince /The Czech for Foreigners: http://cestina-pro-cizince.cz/


10. Asociace učitelů češtiny jako cizího jazyka/The Association of Teachers of Czech as a Foreigner Language: http://www.auccj.cz/

11. Poradna pro integraci/Counseling Center for Integration: http://p-p-i.cz

12. Sdružení pro integraci a migraci/Association for Integration and Migration: http://www.migrace.com


16. ASIM o. s. asociace pro právní otázky migrace/Association for Law Questions of Migration: http://www.asimos.cz/

17. Centrum pro integraci cizinců/The Centre for Integration of Foreigners: www.cicpraahaorg.cz

18. EKS: Kurzy a kariérové poradenství/Courses and Career Counseling:
http://www.ekscr.cz


26. Agency for Migration and Adaptation, z. s.: http://amiga-migrant.eu

27. Člověk v tísnì/People in Need: https://www.clovekvtisni.cz

The Netherlands

1. Het Begint met Taal: https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/

2. Het Begint met Taal offer of materials and training for the Dutch language volunteers: https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/voor-vrijwilligers/


8. ONA Portaal: https://www.onaporta.nl/home

9. ONA Portaal’s offer of courses: https://www.onaporta.nl/training/training/index

11. Dutch Council for Refugees: [https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/english](https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/english)


**Bulgaria**

1. [State Agency for Refugees at the Council of Ministers (SAR)](https://www.rug.nl/language-centre/opleiding-docent-nt2/)

2. [Ministry of Education and Science](https://www.rug.nl/language-centre/opleiding-docent-nt2/)

3. [Caritas Bulgaria](https://www.rug.nl/language-centre/opleiding-docent-nt2/)

4. [Bulgarian Union of teachers](https://www.rug.nl/language-centre/opleiding-docent-nt2/)
References

Turkey National Report

1. Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation:
2. Article 18 of Law No:5682
3. Article 30 of Law No: 6458
4. Articles 50-51 of Law No: 6458
5. Articles 58-59 of Law No: 6458
6. Article 103 of Law No: 6458
7. Article 79 of Turkish Penal Code No 5237
8. Article 80 of Turkish Penal Code
9. Article 227 of Turkish Penal Code
11. Deniz Feneri Association
12. Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency(AFAD)
13. Doctors Worldwide Turkey
    https://www.yyd.org.tr/
14. ESSN-Emergency Safety Net for Refugees in Turkey
    https://www.essncard.com/
15. European Commission, “Turkey Factsheet”, January, 2018:
16. EU-Turkey Statement, available at:
17. EU/Turkey 2015 Joint Action Plan

19. Göç-Mat Project
   http://gocmatprojesi.tedu.edu.tr/goc-mat-projesi/

20. Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF)
   http://www.ikgv.org/eng__ikgv_gecici/contact.htm

21. Humanitarian Relief Foundation (İHH)
   https://www.ihh.org.tr/en

22. IOM-Turkey
   http://www.turkey.iom.int/


24. International Labor Force Law No. 6735

25. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Instant announcement of Minister's statements or press briefings
   http://www.mfa.gov.tr/default.en.mfa

26. Ministry Of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management

27. PICTES Project
   https://pictes.meb.gov.tr/izleme/ and

28. Refugees Association (Mülteciler Derneği)
   http://multeciler.org.tr/eng/


   http://www.goc.gov.tr/icerik6/irregular-migration_915_1024_4746_icerik


33. Republic of Turkey, Prime Ministry, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, “Information about the Shelter Centers-TR”, February, 2018 Daily updates

34. Supporttolife

35. Temporary Protection Regulation (EN)

36. The AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation

37. The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM)
   http://en.sgdd.info/

38. The Emergency Safety Net
   https://ec.europa.eu/echo/essn_en

39. The Research Center on Asylum and Migration (IGAM/ARCAM)
   http://en.igamder.org/

40. “Training of Teachers who have Foreign Students in the Classroom” project

41. Turkish Law on Settlement No: 5543

42. Turkish Passport Law No: 5683
43. Turkish Law on Work Permit for Foreigners No: 4817
44. Turkish Citizenship Law No: 5901
45. Turkish Law on Foreign Direct Investment No: 4875
46. Turkish Red Crescent
   https://www.kizilay.org.tr/
47. Turkish Penal Code
   http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.5237.pdf
48. Turkish Ministry of Education
   https://www.meb.gov.tr/
49. Türk, Gül Dilek, Türkiye’de Suriyeli Mültecilere Yönelik Sivil Toplum Kuruluşlarının Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Bir Değerlendirme, Marmara Journal of Communication, 2016, available at:
   http://dergipark.gov.tr/download/article-file/219510
51. UNCHR Turkey
   http://www.unhcr.org/tr/
52. UNICEF, UNICEF Turkey 2017 Humanitarian Results Report, January, 2018
53. UNICEF, Turkey 2018 Humanitarian Situation Report
54. UYUM Kids,
55. YIMER
   http://yimer.gov.tr/
Hungary National Report

1. Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendment of certain acts relating to migration and other relating acts

2. Act XCIV of 2016 on the amendment of necessary modification in order to the broad application of the border procedures

3. Act CXL of 2015 on the amendment of certain Acts related to the management of mass migration

4. Act CXLI of 2015 on the amendment of certain laws with regard to the more effective protection of the state border of Hungary and to mass immigration

5. Act CXXVII of 2015 on the amendment of acts relating to the establishment of a temporary border fence and migration

6. Amendment of the Act LXXX. of 2007 in the government decree 101/2013

7. Artemisszio Intercultural Foundation, Available at: http://artemisszio.blog.hu/2014/06/17/about_us_237


9. Article 71/A of the Asylum Act of Hungary


11. Eötvös Loránd University, Hungarian as a foreign language teacher MA, Available at: http://mid.elte.hu/index.php/mesterkepzes/

12. Eötvös Loránd University, Hungarian language courses, Available at: https://www.elte.hu/en/language-courses/hungarian


15. European Migration Network [2017]: The Changing Influx of Asylum Seekers in 2014-2016 Member State Responses Hungary, 2017. Available at:
18. Government decree 113/2016
20. Government decree 219/2015
22. Hungarian Central Statistical Office
23. Hungarian Police, Available at: www.police.hu
25. IOM – The UN Migration Agency [2017]: Skills2Work Project. Available at: http://fromskills2work.eu/Hungary
29. Menedek – Hungarian Association for Migrants, Available at: http://menedek.hu/en
31. Menedek – Hungarian Association for Migrants [2014]: Professional-methodological guidelines – Media camp about diversity. Available at: https://prezi.com/m4o3mu7ipn8c/szakmai-modszertani-utmutato-kepben-vagy-mediatabora-sokszinusegrol/
32. Menedek – Hungarian Association for Migrants [2014]: ‘That’s how we work’ – Information issue for employers about the employment of migrants. Available at:

34. Ministry of Interior of Hungary


---

### United Kingdom National Report


25 North Lanarkshire Council, Housing and Social Work Services, *A guide to rights and entitlements to services and benefits for refugees, asylum seekers and migrant workers*, available at:

https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=4227&p=0


https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/november2017


https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/february2018


29. Prospects, *Overview of the charity sector in the UK*, available at:


https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0004/1343/Asylum_in_Europe_Aug_2017.pdf


https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0004/2566/Asylum_Statistics_Annual_Trends_Feb_2018.pdf


33. The Innovation and Good Practice Team, *Supporting people with no recourse to public funds (NRPF), Guidance for homelessness services*, May 2016, available at:

https://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Supporting%20people%20with%20no%20recourse%20to%20public%20funds%20(NRPF)%202016.pdf
34. United Kingdom: Court of Appeal (England and Wales), *Bench Book - Immigration and Asylum Law*, September 2007, available at:  
   [http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b3b47602.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b3b47602.html)

   [http://www.refworld.org/cases,UKHCL,58a6fca84.html](http://www.refworld.org/cases,UKHCL,58a6fca84.html)

   [http://www.refworld.org/docid/3be01b964.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3be01b964.html)

   [http://www.refworld.org/docid/59ba90f64.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/59ba90f64.html)


---

**Czech Republic National Report**

   [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22018](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/22018)


   [https://ec.europa.eu/home-](https://ec.europa.eu/home-)


http://toiler.uiv.cz/rocenka/rocenka.asp


**The Netherlands National Report**


2. Statistics Netherlands, Migratie blijft bepalend voor bevolkingsgroei, July, 2017

3. Statistics Netherlands, Ruim 100 duizend inwoners erbij in 2017, January, 2018

4. Dutch Council for Refugees, Bescherming in Nederland, January, 2018
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/cijfers/bescherming-nederland

5. Dutch Council for Refugees, Bescherming in Europa, June, 2017
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/cijfers/bescherming-europa

6. Rekenkamercommissie, Verkennend onderzoek EU-arbeidsmigranten, May, 2017

7. Statistics Netherlands, Meer personen uit Oost-Europa aan het werk in Nederland, February, 2017


228
9. Nuffic, Update: Incoming student mobility in Dutch higher education 2016-17 report


11. Statistics Netherlands, Gezin nog steeds belangrijkste reden voor immigratie, July, 2017

    https://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=7&ved=0ahUKEwjapqzfpIaAhWI2aQKHfjcDGsQFghLMAY&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tweedekamer.nl%2Fdownload%2Fdocument%3Fid%3Deddd9ad0-c720-495f-a72c-5ced03effd3f%26title%3DHuwelijksmigratie%2520in%2520Nederland.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3yuoz-cfJrSuaWI7mCycQD

13. Emigration Expo, Feiten & Cijfers EmigratieBeurs 2017
    https://www.emigratiebeurs.nl/nl/feiten-en-cijfers/


15. Pensioenmigranten op zoek naar het Zwitserleven, April, 2009

16. ESB, De stille krachten achter emigratie, January, 2011

17. Nuffic, Transfer magazine, Tussenstand Make it in the Netherlands, February, 2016

19. UWV, Eures, Praktische aspecten bij indienst nemen van buitenlandse werknemers afkomstig uit de EU & EER leaflet
   https://www.werk.nl/xpsimage/wdo214595

20. UWV, Living and working in the Netherlands report, November, 2014
   https://www.werk.nl/xpsitem/wdo_007730

21. Rijksoverheid, Hoe kan ik de Nederlandse taal leren?

22. TVCN, Allochtonen en de geestelijke gezondheidszorg, March, 2018

   http://www.emnnetherlands.nl/2014%20EMN%20%20Toegang%20van%20migranten%20tot%20sociale%20zekerheid%20en%20gezondheidszorg.%20Beleid%20en%20praktijk%20in%20Nederlandc3b0.pdf?objectid=3112&type=org

24. Kamernet https://kamernet.nl/en

25. DUWO, Accommodate: How does it work?
   https://www.duwo.nl/en/i-search/accommodate/accommodate-how-does-it-work/

26. Rijksoverheid, Hoe laat ik mijn buitenlandse diploma in Nederland waarderen of erkennen?

27. Tilburg University, Language testing for immigration and citizenship in The Netherlands

28. Chambers of Commerce, Starting your own business leaflet, December, 2017

29. Holland, Get a good start on doing business in the Netherlands or with a Dutch company
   https://www.hollandtradeandinvest.com/business-information

30. Netherlands Enterprise Agency, Instruments for startups and scaleups
31. ACCESS: [http://www.access-nl.org/](http://www.access-nl.org/)

32. ACCESS, Partner support Guide, November, 2017
   [http://www.access-nl.org/media/147512/guide_partner_support.pdf](http://www.access-nl.org/media/147512/guide_partner_support.pdf)


34. Instituut voor Nederlandse Geschiedenis, Broncommentaren 5 report
   [https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/13894/Broncommentaren_5_Complete.pdf?sequence=2](https://openaccess.leidenuniv.nl/bitstream/handle/1887/13894/Broncommentaren_5_Complete.pdf?sequence=2)


36. Rijksoverheid, Welke landen zijn Schengenlanden?

37. Ministry of Defence, Border controls
   [https://english.defensie.nl/topics/border-controls](https://english.defensie.nl/topics/border-controls)

38. Government of the Netherlands, Asylum procedure

39. Gemeente Utrecht, Integratie vluchtelingen

40. NIEM, Local responses to the refugee crisis in the Netherlands Reception and integration report

41. College voor Toetsen en Examens, Wat zijn de Staatsexamens Nt2?
   [https://www.staatsexamensnt2.nl/item/wat-zijn-de-staatsexamens-nt2](https://www.staatsexamensnt2.nl/item/wat-zijn-de-staatsexamens-nt2)

42. University of Groningen, Opleiding tot docent NT2, March, 2018
43. Dutch Council for Refugees, Wat wij doen voor vluchtelingen
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/wat-wij-doen

44. Dutch Council for Refugees, Samen werken aan Taalcoaching

45. Dutch Council for Refugees, Missie en visie
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/over-ons/missie-en-visie

46. Dutch Council for Refugees, Contact met Landelijk Bureau
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/over-ons/contact-met-landelijk-bureau

47. Dutch Council for Refugees, Bijna 40 jaar hart voor vluchtelingen
   https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/over-ons/onze-geschiedenis

48. Het Begint met Taal, Onze partners
   https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/once-partners/

49. Het Begint met Taal, voor taalvrijwilligers
   https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/voor-vrijwilligers/

50. Het Begint met Taal, Contact
    https://www.hetbegintmettaal.nl/contact/

51. UvA Talen, Niveaus Europees Referentiekader voor de Talen
    http://www.uvatalen.nl/site/page.php?contentID=9149

52. Dutch Council for Refugees, Wanneer ben je een vluchteling?
    https://www.vluchtelingenwerk.nl/feiten-cijfers/wanneer-ben-je-vluchteling

53. Nuffic, Incoming student mobility in Dutch higher education 2017-2018 report

54. Study in Holland, Internship as part of a programme abroad, December, 2013
    https://www.studyinholland.nl/study-options/internship/internship-as-part-of-a-programme-abroad

55. Government of the Netherlands, Reception of asylum seekers in the Netherlands
    https://www.govemment.nl/topics/asylum-policy/asylum-procedure/reception-asylumseeker
56. Het Begint met Taal, Waarom we er zijn,  
   https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/landelijk-platform/

57. Het Begint met Taal, Financiering  
   https://www.hetbegintmetaal.nl/organisatie/

58. CINOP Advies, Lancering Taalkit DUTCH voor vluchtelingen 2015 article, January, 2016  
   http://www.cinopadvies.nl/89_3564_Taalkit_DUTCH_voor_vluchtelingen.aspx

59. Oefenen.nl, Taalkit DUTCH voor vluchtelingen flyer  

60. Taalkit DUTCH, leaflet  
   http://www.cinopadvies.nl/_images/user/Taalkit_DUTCH_Gebruikersinformatie.pdf

61. ONA Portaal, Wat is ONA Portaal?  
   https://www.onaportaal.nl/wat-is-ona-portaal-16

---

**Bulgaria National Report**

2. Asylum Information Database - Bulgarian Helsinki Committee
   https://annakrasteva.wordpress.com/2013/03/21/bulgarian-migration-profile/
4. Country report - Bulgaria. Asylum Information Database (AIDA) funded by the European  
   Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM) Extracted from:  
5. EESC fact-finding missions on the situation of refugees, as seen by civil society organisations  
   MISSION REPORT – BULGARIA 25 AND 26 JANUARY 2016. European Economic and Social  
   Committee
6. European Inventory on Validation of non-formal and informal learning, 2005
7. European Inventory on Validation of non-formal and informal learning, 2010, Contry Report:  
   Bulgaria, by Nataliya Nikolova


10. Labour market integration of asylum seekers and refugees – Written by Pobeda Loukanova, April 201


17. Procedures for asylum and protection in Bulgaria- UNHCR Bulgarian Helsinki Committee


20. http://www.asylumineurope.org – Bulgarian Helsinki Committee

21. https://www.iom.int/countries/bulgaria
KEY TERMS

Asylum seeker - A person who seeks safety from persecution or serious harm in a country other than his or her own and awaits a decision on the application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, the person must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any non-national in an irregular or unlawful situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds.

Brain drain - Emigration of trained and talented individuals from the country of origin to another country resulting in a depletion of skills resources in the former.

Brain gain - Immigration of trained and talented individuals into the destination country. Also called "reverse brain drain".

Circular migration - The fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement which may be beneficial to all involved, if occurring voluntarily and linked to the labour needs of countries of origin and destination.

Country of origin - The country that is a source of migratory flows (regular or irregular).

Emigration - The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another.

Facilitated migration - Fostering or encouraging of regular migration by making travel easier and more convenient. This may take the form of a streamlined visa application process, or efficient and well-staffed passenger inspection procedures.

Forced migration - A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).

Freedom of movement - A human right comprising three basic elements: freedom of movement within the territory of a country (Art. 13(1), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.”), the right to leave any country and the right to return to his or her own country (Art. 13(2), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948: "Everyone has
the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. See also Art. 12, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Freedom of movement is also referred to in the context of freedom of movement arrangements between States at the regional level (e.g. European Union).

**Immigration** - A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.

**Internally Displaced Person (IDP)** - Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border (Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2.). See also de facto refugees, displaced person, externally displaced persons, uprooted people.

**Irregular migration** - Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfil the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.

**Labour migration** - Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment. Labour migration is addressed by most States in their migration laws. In addition, some States take an active role in regulating outward labour migration and seeking opportunities for their nationals abroad.

**Migrant** - IOM defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. IOM concerns itself with migrants and migration-related issues and, in agreement with relevant States, with migrants who are in need of international migration services.
**Migration** - The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification.

**Naturalization** - Granting by a State of its nationality to a non-national through a formal act on the application of the individual concerned. International law does not provide detailed rules for naturalization, but it recognizes the competence of every State to naturalize those who are not its nationals and who apply to become its nationals.

**Orderly migration** - The movement of a person from his or her usual place of residence to a new place of residence, in keeping with the laws and regulations governing exit of the country of origin and travel, transit and entry into the destination or host country.

**Push-pull factors** - Migration is often analysed in terms of the "push-pull model", which looks at the push factors, which drive people to leave their country (such as economic, social, or political problems) and the pull factors attracting them to the country of destination.

**Receiving country** - Country of destination or a third country. In the case of return or repatriation, also the country of origin. Country that has accepted to receive a certain number of refugees and migrants on a yearly basis by presidential, ministerial or parliamentary decision.

**Refugee** - A person who, "owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country. (Art. 1(A)(2), Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol). In addition to the refugee definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Art. 1(2), 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention defines a refugee as any person compelled to leave his or her country "owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country or origin or nationality." Similarly, the 1984 Cartagena Declaration states that refugees also include persons who flee their country "because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalised violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order."
**Remittances** - Monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin.

**Repatriation** - The personal right of a refugee, prisoner of war or a civil detainee to return to his or her country of nationality under specific conditions laid down in various international instruments (Geneva Conventions, 1949 and Protocols, 1977, the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, Annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, 1907, human rights instruments as well as customary international law). The option of repatriation is bestowed upon the individual personally and not upon the detaining power. In the law of international armed conflict, repatriation also entails the obligation of the detaining power to release eligible persons (soldiers and civilians) and the duty of the country of origin to receive its own nationals at the end of hostilities. Even if treaty law does not contain a general rule on this point, it is today readily accepted that the repatriation of prisoners of war and civil detainees has been consented to implicitly by the interested parties. Repatriation as a term also applies to diplomatic envoys and international officials in time of international crisis as well as expatriates and migrants.

**Resettlement** - The relocation and integration of people (refugees, internally displaced persons, etc.) into another geographical area and environment, usually in a third country. In the refugee context, the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought refuge to another State that has agreed to admit them. The refugees will usually be granted asylum or some other form of long-term resident rights and, in many cases, will have the opportunity to become naturalized.

**Smuggling** - "The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident" (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights.

**Stateless person** - A person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law" (Art. 1, UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954). As such, a stateless person lacks those rights attributable to national/diplomatic protection of a State, no inherent right of sojourn in the State of residence and no right of return in case he or she travels.
**Trafficking in persons** - "The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation" (Art. 3(a), UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000). Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one State or may have a transnational character.

**Xenophobia** - At the international level, no universally accepted definition of xenophobia exists, though it can be described as attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity. There is a close link between racism and xenophobia, two terms that can be hard to differentiate from each other.

**Source:** IOM, Glossary on Migration, International Migration Law Series No. 25, 2011
The Partners
Kocaeli Kültürel Gelişim ve Dayanışma Derneği (Coordinator)

Kocaeli Kültürel Gelişim ve Dayanışma Derneği (KOGED) is a non-governmental and non-profit organisation mainly engaged in activities aiming at the cultural development of the community and personal & professional development of individuals. It has been implementing non-formal training activities and organising events such as meetings, workshops and awareness-raising campaigns to raise the community’s awareness of the important social issues.

KOGED has also been implementing national and international projects since its foundation in 2009. The issues KOGED has addressed so far vary from equity, societal gender equality, women’s rights, volunteerism, vocational guidance, youth entrepreneurship in rural areas to provision of basic skills training such as linguistic and ICT. The organisation is currently interested in the integration efforts targeting the large number of Syrian refugees in the area; these include establishing a network with local public and private organisations working in the field, organising awareness-raising activities to get the local community more involved in the issue and participating in projects aiming at social integration for refugees.

Contact person: ayasarozturk@yahoo.com

Kartepe Halk Eğitim Merkezi (HEM)

Kartepe Halk Eğitim Merkezi is the adult education department of the local branch of the Ministry of Education. It provides non-formal training services to the adults. The Center provides a variety of free courses for adults: Family - Child Education Program (0-18 years), Arabic and English, IT, Computer System Installation- Maintenance and Troubleshooting, University Exam Preparation Training, Educational Program supporting Open High School Students, Drama, playing musical instruments, (Baglama, Guitar, percussion etc.) Turkish Folk Music, Turkish Folk Dancing, Women’s Fashion, Machine Embroidery, Reading & Writing 1st and 2nd Stages, Chess, Ebru Art, Art training, handicrafts training, sports courses are also available. All the courses are certified, which are approved by the Ministry of National Education.

The Center has provided literacy & vocational courses for more than a hundred refugees. Currently, there are 73 trainers in the center.

Contact person: fehimeoruc@hotmail.com
Established in 1985, Migrants Resource Centre (MRC) provides the most critical services to assist migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to secure their rights, integrate into British society, and build new lives in the UK.

- **MRC** legal service team offers advice and representation on immigration, asylum and statelessness, as well as a range of social welfare issues; general advice on issues including: Benefits, Debt and Money Advice, Employment, Housing and Homeless, Health and Community Care. The legal advice service has quality marks/accreditation from: Specialist Quality Mark (SQM), OISC level 3; the Solicitors Regulation Authority; Law Society Accreditation; Legal Aid Agency.

- **MRC** Integration and Community Development team leads the advancement of education services by offering classes including ESOL, job search skills, IT skills, and civic participation. The team also offers job search and employment support sessions, and health and wellbeing support & counselling. The career advice service has quality mark – Martix quality standard for information, advice and guidance services.

- **MRC** Policy and Voice Services team creates a fair and efficient asylum and immigration system for all by influencing government’s immigration and asylum policy on evidence and experience garnered from MRC’s services. In doing so, the team support a range of community groups and individual migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to have a voice in the policies and issues that affect them.

Contact person: ammanuel.woldesus@migrants.org.uk

**Bulgarian Development Agency (BDA)**

Bulgarian Development Agency (BDA) is a non-profit association undertaking activities for public benefit, established in Sofia, Bulgaria. The association aims to contribute to the regional development as well as to promote the democratic and integration processes in the context of Knowledge society. It is to be achieved through elaboration, localization and transfer of innovative training and education products, materials and methodologies; analysis, transfer and dissemination of best practices; establishment and promotion of centres of excellence, establishment and popularization of VET networks; contribution to the process of elaboration of EQF and validation of non-formal and informal learning in VET, etc.

Through the time BDA has successfully worked in different European Union funded projects, as well as with national projects in the areas of education, regional
development, transfer of innovation, vocational training, dissemination, partnership and others. The experienced staff at BDA includes researchers, trainers and teachers, managers and IT specialists. BDA also worked in the field of identification and transfer of good practices for integration of immigrants.

Contact person: denitza@bg-da.eu

**Business Development Friesland**

Business Development Friesland (BDF) helps other organisations to grow. BDF connects businesses, schools and governments and support them to realise their economic, international and social ambitions. Both regionally in the province of Friesland as well as internationally. BDF is based in the Netherlands and from its origin and mission it serves the needs of the supporting the regional economy and employment in Friesland. BDF runs an incubator for start-up entrepreneurs in its home town of Leeuwarden. It supports schools and universities with entrepreneurship education, unlocking the potential of young people, helping discovering their talents and develop their entrepreneurial mind-set. Besides BDA is involved in several support programs to help unemployed people, migrants and people from disadvantaged backgrounds to get fully involved in (business) society.

Contact person: n.dejager@bdfriesland.nl

**International Organisation for Migration**

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 166 member states, a further 8 states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

Contact person: dbagameri@iom.int
Schola Empirica

SCHOLA EMPIRICA is an independent, non-governmental, non-political, and non-profit organization. It was established in 2003 to support independent policy research in the Czech Republic. Based on objective qualitative and quantitative analysis, the SE strives to implement innovative solutions to problems in the fields of education and youth crime prevention. The aim of the organization is to contribute to national and international discussions on education and social issues. The SE holds accredited courses and is accredited as an educational institution by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in the Czech Republic. Schola Empirica implements EU funded educational and training projects for providers of social services, social workers, teachers, NGOs and public institutions focusing on youth crime prevention, social inclusion of children and youth, reducing problems in schools, support of children and parents from socially disadvantaged and culturally different environments.

Contact person: havrdova@scholaempirica.org