

**NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS
CO-FINANCED BY THE
EUROPEAN FUND FOR THE INTEGRATION OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2013**

(Report set out in Article 48 (2)(b) of Decision 2007/435/EC)

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PART A

- 1. KEY DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL EIF ANNUAL PROGRAMMES, 2011 TO 2013**
- 2. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL EIF ANNUAL PROGRAMMES, 2011 TO 2013**

Report submitted by the Responsible Authority of: (Member State)

.....

Date:

.....

Name, Signature (authorised representative of the Responsible Authority):

.....

**1. KEY DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL EIF
ANNUAL PROGRAMMES 2011 TO 2013**

1.1 Total number of projects funded under the Annual Programmes 2011, 2012 and 2013

	Annual Programme 2011	Annual Programme 2012	Annual Programme 2013	TOTAL Annual Programmes 2011-2013
TOTAL number of projects funded in the “<i>awarding body</i>” method	13	19	16	48
TOTAL number of projects funded in the “<i>executing body</i>” method	0	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL –Total number of projects funded under each annual programme	13	20	16	49

In total 8 projects were withdrawn after approval (2011: 2 projects, 2012: 4 projects and 2013: 2 project). Because they were originally funded, these projects are included in the above table.

1.2 Distribution of all projects funded, 2011 through 2013 (3 years 2011, 2012 and 2013 together)

<i>By Type of Final Beneficiary</i>	
Total number of EIF funded projects, 2011 through 2013 →	49
Of which Number of Projects where final beneficiary is ...	
National, non-governmental organisation (= any status, except those listed below)	29
State/Federal public authority	1
Regional public authority	0
Local public authority	8
Education/Research organisation	8
Social partners (employers or employees)	1
Private and public law company	2
International public organisation	0
Other international organisation	0

1.3 Distribution of all projects funded, 2011 through 2013 (3 years 2011, 2012 and 2013 together)

<i>By Priority</i>	
Total number of EIF funded projects, 2011 through 2013 →	49
Of which Number of Projects belonging to Priority ...	
Priority 1 : Implementation of actions designed to put the ‘Common Basic Principles for immigrant policy in the European Union’ into practice	42
Priority 2 : Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning	3
Priority 3 : Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government	4
Priority 4 : Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States	0

In total 8 projects were withdrawn after approval (priority 1: 7 projects, and priority 3: 1 project. Because they were originally funded, these projects are included in the above table.

1.4 Distribution of all projects funded, 2011 through 2013 (3 years 2011, 2012 and 2013 together)

<i>By Specific Priority</i>	
Total number of EIF funded projects, 2011 through 2013 →	49
Of which Number of projects implementing...	
Specific Priority 1	0
Specific Priority 2	0
Specific Priority 3	11
Specific Priority 4	0
Specific Priority 5	0
Projects implementing several Specific Priorities	0
Projects not implementing any Specific Priority	38

1.5 Share of the overall EU contribution to the Annual Programme granted in the “*executing body*” method, from 2011 to 2013

- Programme 2011: 0 % of the EU contribution to the annual programme (excluding the EU contribution for technical assistance) was granted to projects implemented in the “*executing body*” method

- Programme 2012: 5 %

- Programme 2013: 0 %

- Total annual programmes 2011 to 2013: 2 %

1.6 Overall budget implementation

Annual Programme	Total EIF contribution available to the annual programme as set in the Commission Decision approving the annual programme	Total EIF contribution committed by the Responsible Authority as of <u>30 June 2015</u> for the programme as a whole, including all <u>projects AND technical assistance</u>	EIF Budget Implementation Rate = (EIF Committed/ EIF Available)
	Amount in Euro (1)	Amount in Euro (2)	Percentage (3) = (2) / (1)
Annual Programme 2011	€2.792.429,01	€2.694.049,07	96%
Annual Programme 2012	€3.466.821,00	€2.973.262,31	86%
Annual Programme 2013	€3.839.553,00	€3.799.282,03	99%
TOTAL 2011 -2013	€10.098.803,01	€9.466.593,41	94%

The total EIF contribution committed by the Responsible Authority (2), was based on the originally committed contributions, not on the actual contribution afterwards.

2. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL EIF ANNUAL PROGRAMMES FROM 2011 TO 2013

IF YOU HAD RECOURSE TO AN EVALUATION EXPERTISE FOR THIS PART OF THE REPORT: Please explain what kind of evaluation expertise:

The Responsible Authority tendered for the hiring of external evaluation expertise. Van de Bunt Adviseurs won the tender as Van de Bunt has shown to have the necessary expertise and experience for the execution of the requested tasks. Van de Bunt is a medium-sized consultancy firm for strategy, organisation and management. Van de Bunt has been advising, counselling and assisting companies, institutions and authorities since 1933. Van de Bunt Adviseurs deployed two senior advisers to carry out the work. Both of these advisers have broad experience in conduction evaluation research and have experience with assignments related to the European Commission. Within the organization of the Responsible Authority a supervisory committee was formed.

The evaluation was carried out in the period August-November 2015.

2.1 Summary description of the projects funded under Priority 1 in the annual programmes, 2011 through 2013, and of any significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010

A summary description of the projects funded under Priority 1 from 2011 through 2013 is found below. Also, there are several indicators that caused changes to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013, compared to the period 2008-2010. These indicators cannot specifically be related to priority 1, 2 or 3, but are relevant for all the projects under all priorities. The significant changes in the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2008-2010 are:

Confusion about target group EIF

In the Netherlands, it was found that the definition of the target group for EIF appeared to be interpreted more strict in the period 2008-2010 than was possible according to the text of the basic acts. Therefore, for the 2011-2013 tranches the Responsible Authority (RA) adapted the description of the target group to be used for the execution of the funds in the Netherlands in the annual programmes, with which the Commission agreed.

The definition of “newcomers” and “oldcomers” are outlined in the Civic Integration Act (wet Inburgering). The first group includes foreigners- meaning persons without Dutch nationality- between the age categories 18 and 65 who entered The Netherlands after 1 January 2007 on the basis of non-temporary stay or people who were obliged to follow civic introduction courses. The second group includes immigrants in the same age category who lived in The Netherlands before 1 January 2007 but not during the 8 years of their school age and who do not hold any diploma of which it can be made clear that the person has knowledge of Dutch language and

the Dutch society at a certain level. Both of these groups fall within the scope of “newcomers” set out by the EIF. For the EIF, persons having the status of a refugee (art 29(1)(a) Vw), having a residence permit on other grounds of international protection (art. 29(1)(b) Vw), or having sought asylum on which no definitive decision has been taken yet, fall outside the target group of these actions.

No longer ‘target group policy’ on integration in period 2011-2013

The Dutch government was of the opinion that a specific policy for individual groups was generally undesirable. Therefore, the Dutch government abolished the so called ‘target group policies’, which means that certain policies cannot exclusively be meant for certain (ethnic) groups. This does not alter the fact that the cabinet had an eye for specific bottlenecks regarding the integration of groups of third country nationals. With regards to the funds, this can make it more difficult for the beneficiaries to appoint and to find specific groups, since they are not registered as such.

Greater focus on methods development in 2007-2010

As mentioned above, the Commission and the RA had a different perspective on the EIF target group. In order to overcome this difference of perspective, in the period 2007-2010 the RA decided to focus more on methods development and testing the methods in a pilot group. The pilot group would consist of the target group and a closely related group. Doing so, the RA had the possibility to fund projects in EIF that would not necessarily only consist of “newcomers”. In 2011-2013 this problem was solved.

No more projects concerning language buddies from 2012

From 2012 and further, projects concerning language buddies, were no longer included. There were sufficient projects carried out within EIF during the programmes 2007-2011. In addition, there was a national programme in which language buddies were offered. The focus could be shifted to other type of projects.

Shift in type of beneficiaries

Gradual shift from project implementation by civil society organizations to institutions, like Centra voor Maatschappelijke Ontwikkeling and municipalities.

In the “awarding body” method

2011EIF001 Methodiek vrijwilligers in de zorg – Actiz

De doelstelling van het project was om de EIF doelgroep de mogelijkheid te bieden tot een zinvolle vorm van participatie in de zorgsector. De ambitie was dat na afloop van het project een aantal mensen uit de EIF doelgroep in de zorg aan de slag was (als vrijwilliger). Daarnaast was de ambitie om aan het einde van het project een methodiek te presenteren en te verspreiden met als onderdelen taal, competentieontwikkeling, scholing en erkenning. Deze methodiek diende ondersteund te worden door een web-based inburgeringsinstrument.

Dit project heeft de beoogde resultaten niet behaald en er heeft geen financiering plaatsgevonden vanuit EIF. *For a substantive explanation, see 2.8 Description of one “failure”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013.*

2011EIF003 - Inburgering door Participatie in de Wijk - Gemeente Amsterdam stadsdeel Nieuw West

De doelstelling van het project was om de participatieactiviteiten van het reeds ontwikkelde participatiecentrum (na 1 januari 2013 onderdeel geworden van het Sociaal Loket van het stadsdeel Nieuw West) te vernieuwen en projectmatig vorm te geven. Het project wilde een specifieke kwetsbare doelgroep van het beleid — de niet-EU inwoners met verblijfsvergunning en grote afstand tot de arbeidsmarkt — in hun eigen leefomgeving bereiken. 505 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep hebben contact gehad met participatiecentrum in het kader van hun mogelijkheden tot participatie in Amsterdam. Daarvan hebben er 151 een duaal inburgeringstraject gevolgd, een burgerschapstraject gevolgd of een EVC training gedaan.

2011EIF004 - Taal en Vaardig – Gemeente Haarlem

De doelstelling van het project was het borgen en uitbreiden van de centrale plek van “NL-taalpleinen” in de bibliotheken in verschillende wijken in Haarlem waar EIF-ers buitenshuis de Nederlandse taal kunnen oefenen en hun taalvaardigheid verbeteren. Dit werd verbonden aan een ‘doorlopende leerlijn’ met activiteiten die leiden tot taalontmoetingen met vrijwilligers (taalcoaches). In totaal zijn 85 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep gekoppeld aan een taalgids. Daarnaast hebben 119 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep meegedaan aan integratieproject voor analfabete/oudere nieuwkomers. Deze inspanningen hadden tot doel om vaardigheden te oefenen die deelname aan vrijwilligerswerk, verdere scholing, en eventueel toetreding tot arbeid stimuleren.

2011EIF005 - Verduurzamen van informele taalprojecten - Gilde Samenspraak

Gilde SamenSprak (GSS) en Landelijk Netwerk Thuislesorganisaties (LNT) wilden via het project efficiënter worden door projecten gezamenlijk te initiëren en activiteiten zoals kennisdeling, trainingen, bijeenkomsten, e.d. gezamenlijk uit te voeren. LNT en GSS wilden met het project tevens versnippering in het veld tegengaan. In gemeenten waar beide organisaties actief zijn, kan krachtenbundeling efficiëntievoordelen opleveren; daar waar één van beide organisaties actief is, kan het dienstenaanbod mogelijk worden verbreed. LNT en GSS wilden daarnaast dat de informele taalprojecten bekender werden bij het algemene publiek, politiek, bedrijfsleven en overige stakeholders. Bekendheid vergroot het draagvlak voor deze projecten in de samenleving en vergemakkelijkt het vinden van nieuwe taalcoaches en financiers. Het project heeft een grote bijdrage geleverd aan de krachtenbundeling van GSS en LNT, welke heeft geleid tot de nieuwe organisatie Het Begint met Taal.

2011EIF006 – TOP - ROC Alfa-college

De doelstelling van het project was continuering, inbedding en innovatie van de ketenaanpak in Groningen, in aansluiting op de nieuwe integratienota en beleidslijnen waarmee de integratie en participatie van analfabeten/laaggeletterden die niet bereikt worden vanuit de reguliere inburgeringsprogramma's structureel wordt bevorderd. De ketenaanpak is in nieuwe beleidsvoornemens van de gemeente Groningen ingebed en gestart is met de uitrol naar acht omliggende gemeenten. De registratie van deelnemers aan het integratieproject liet te wensen over, waardoor slecht voor een beperkt aantal deelnemers kon worden vastgesteld dat zij tot EIF-doelgroep behoren. Een deel van de ingediende kosten zijn daardoor als niet subsidiabel aangemerkt.

2011EIF007 - Oost, west, thuis begint best – Stichting ABC

De doelstelling van het project was het toeleiden van geïsoleerde vrouwen (uit de EIF doelgroep) naar activiteiten buitenhuis en volwaardige participatie in de Nederlandse samenleving. Na een periode les aan huis door een vrijwilligster was het de bedoeling dat een deelnemster doorstroomde naar een activiteit buitenshuis, waaronder indien mogelijk vrijwilligerswerk. 114 deelnemers uit de doelgroep hebben deelgenomen aan sociale, doorstroom- en taalprojecten en 30 deelnemers aan trainingen 1001 kracht.

2011EIF008 - Taalduet III – SVAZ

De doelstelling van het project was het bevorderen van de integratie en participatie van de EIF doelgroep door het uitvoeren van een taalmaatjesproject waarbij inburgeraars uit de EIF doelgroep gekoppeld werden aan een vrijwillige taalcoach (individuele vrijwillige taalcoach, maar ook vrijwillige taalcoaches die vanuit maatschappelijke instellingen en/of bedrijven deelnemen). In totaal zijn 117 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep gekoppeld aan taalgids.

2011EIF009 - Taalpunt MFC De Verbinding - St. Welzijn

De doelstelling van het project was om EIF-ers positieve stappen op gebied van taal, participatie en empowerment te laten maken. Door deel te nemen aan een duaal taaltraject en een duurzame integratie- en participatiestructuur te organiseren. Door het werven en binden van vrijwilligers. Door het inrichten van een taalpunt in een multifunctioneel centrum (MFC de verbinding). Een door het vastleggen en overdraagbaar maken van trainings- en begeleidingsmethodieken. In totaal zijn circa 100 vrijwilligers getraind en zijn 97 EIF deelnemers gekoppeld aan taalgids.

2011EIF011– Taalcoaches – VWN

De doelstelling van het project was het bieden van taalondersteuning aan nieuwkomers door middel van individuele ondersteuning en groepsbijeenkomsten. De deelnemers zouden hun nieuw opgedane kennis van de Nederlandse taal vervolgens in de praktijk toepassen tijdens groepsbijeenkomsten en activiteiten in de Nederlandse samenleving. In totaal hebben 502 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep deelgenomen aan een inburgeringsprogramma met een duaal karakter en zijn er 80 groepsbijeenkomsten gehouden.

[2011EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Alfabetisering plus, participeren in Utrecht - Taalwereld+

Het doel van het project was een programma aanbieden aan leden van de EIF doelgroep waarmee zij bekend zouden raken met voor hen relevante organisaties en zouden leren participeren in de stad. Om de taalbarrière van de deelnemers te verkleinen zouden parallel aan de participatieactiviteiten taallessen worden ingezet waarmee de Nederlandse spreekvaardigheid van de deelnemers zou worden vergroot. De deelnemer zou aan het eind van het project tevens voor de toets Gesproken Nederlands uit het inburgeringsexamen slagen en participeren naar vermogen.

Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

[2011EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Nieuwkomer als selfmade (wo)man – Gemeente Zoetermeer

Doelstelling van het project was de zelfredzaamheid van de inburgeraar (behorend tot de EIF doelgroep) op lokaal-economisch niveau te verhogen door de inburgeraar in contact te brengen met het lokale bedrijfsleven. De inburgeraar zou aan het einde van het traject een gewenst en realistisch portfolio opstellen. Een portfolio waarin staat beschreven wat de inburgeraar kan, over welke competenties hij/zij beschikt, wat zijn/haar wensen zijn op de Zoetermeerse arbeidsmarkt; kortom de inburgeraar als 'Selfmade (wo)man'.

Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

2012EIF002 – Capabel Vrouwenvakschool - Capabel Onderwijs Groep

Het project had als doel gehad om deelnemers een 1,5 jaar durende zorgopleiding 'helpende niveau 2' te laten volgen met een uitgebreide taalcomponent, met extra aandacht voor onder andere werknemersvaardigheden en empowerment en met een uitgebreide stage.

Het project richtte zich op vrouwen en een enkele man uit de EIF doelgroep die over taalniveau A2 beschikken en niet participeren op de arbeidsmarkt. Om dit doel te behalen werd in het project een inburgerings-programma ontwikkeld gericht op verbetering van economische participatie. In totaal hebben 361 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep deelgenomen. Uit de deelnemersdossiers blijkt dat de deelnemers in taalniveau zijn gesteden en dat ze stage-ervaring hebben opgedaan.

2012EIF003 - Gay-Straight Alliantie Integratie - COC Nederland

De doelstelling was het bespreekbaar maken van homoseksualiteit in migrantenkringen. De activiteiten van dit project richtten zich niet zozeer op de versterking van de positie van individuele EIF deelnemer. Ingezet is op: leiderschap vanuit de migrantengemeenschappen als het gaat om het bespreekbaar maken van homoseksualiteit in eigen kring, de ontwikkeling van constructieve, continue en effectieve technieken om homofobie binnen de verschillende allochtone gemeenschappen tegen te gaan, de vorming en versterking van de gemeenschap van allochtone LHBT's (lesbiennes, homoseksuelen, biseksuelen en transgenders), de zichtbaarheid van LHBT's, zowel binnen de allochtone gemeenschappen als in de Nederlandse maatschappij als geheel, het delen van ervaringen in het proces binnen de verschillende gemeenschappen en het daaruit destilleren van een bestendige en effectieve aanpak waarvan de Nederlandse samenleving als geheel, en de gemeenschap van allochtone LHBT's in het bijzonder, profiteert. Het project heeft hier invulling aan gegeven.

2012EIF004 - Participatie in de buurt - Connecting2U B.V.

Het doel van het project was het ontwikkelen van een integrale methodiek: het naast de standaard componenten als portfolio, Taal en KNS, goed en actief burgerschap met rechten, integraal toe te voegen aan het inburgeringsprogramma. Daarnaast beoogde het project een infrastructuur met deelnemers op te zetten voor de komende jaren, een verwijssysteem naar ketenpartners en een doorstroom programma naar beroepsopleidingen, stageplaatsen en wellicht later de arbeidsmarkt.

Dit project heeft de beoogde resultaten niet behaald en er heeft geen financiering plaatsgevonden vanuit EIF.

2012EIF005 – Gedwongen liefde houdt geen stand - Contactorgaan Moslims en Overheid

Het project richtte zich op het stimuleren van bewustwording over en concrete invulling van het reduceren van huwelijksdwang door middel van het ontwikkelen van een methodiek.

Binnen het project is een methodiek ontwikkeld m.b.t. het bespreekbaar maken van de preventie van huwelijksdwang in migrantenkring. Trainingsmateriaal, een you tube filmpje en een boekje maakten onderdeel uit van de methodiek. Er is een pilot uitgevoerd door middel van het opleiden van sleutelfiguren. Daaraan hebben 32 sleutelfiguren meegedaan. Deze sleutelfiguren hebben 20 dialoogbijeenkomsten uitgevoerd. Ook is er een eindconferentie gehouden waarin de methodiek en de resultaten van de pilot werden gepresenteerd.

2012EIF008 – Goed, Beter, Best! – Gemeente Rotterdam

Het doel van het project was het ontwikkelen van een methodiek gericht op het vergroten van de ouderparticipatie van de EIF doelgroep op de (voor)school van hun kinderen, het ontwikkelen van partnerschap met de leerkrachten in de opvoeding van hun kinderen, het verbeteren van onderwijssteunend gedrag naar hun kinderen en het verhogen van hun taalvaardigheid in de context van onderwijs, opvoeding en participatie. De methodiek ‘Goed, Beter, Best’ is in een viertal pilottrajecten in de praktijk getoetst en bijgesteld.

2012EIF009 - Preventie Huwelijksdwang - Stichting Inspraakorgaan Turken in Nederland

Het project richtte zich op het voorkomen en het bestrijden van huwelijksdwang door het tot stand brengen van een landelijke en lokale aanpak. Het doel van het project was een breed gedragen veranderingsproces op gang te brengen d.m.v. activering van kwetsbare gemeenschappen en individuen. De ontwikkelde methodiek is gericht op de EIF doelgroep. In totaal zijn 27 sleutelfiguren opgeleid als changemaker (13 binnen de Turkse gemeenschap en 14 binnen de Marokkaanse gemeenschap). Zij hebben samen 60 dialoogbijeenkomsten geleid, waarbij circa 1.800 mensen bereikt zijn.

2012EIF010 - Landelijke overdracht van taaltrajecten op maat - Stichting Leer- en Ontmoetingsproject voor Vrouwen (LOV)

Het project had als doel een onderzoek naar de methodieken ‘vertrouwenscoaching’ en ‘gezinstaalcoaching’ met als resultaat een rapportage en een methodiekbeschrijving ten behoeve van overdracht naar alle organisaties in Nederland die informele taalprojecten uitvoeren. Om het onderzoek te kunnen uitvoeren, hebben in het project 96 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep deelgenomen aan trajecten taallessen aan huis (67), trajecten groepslessen (67), trajecten ‘vertrouwenscoaching’ (10) en trajecten ‘gezinstaalcoaching’ (19).

2012EIF011 - Let's KiKK together – ROC Noorderpoort

Het project had als doel het ontwikkelen van een methodiek die zich focust op verhoging van de zelfstandigheid en van het zelfsturende vermogen van de EIF doelgroep. Voor het doorontwikkelen van de methodiek is met verschillende pilotgroepen gewerkt. De opgeleverde methodiek is te gebruiken als handleiding voor uitvoerder. De belangrijkste aanpassing van de methodiek is het mentorprogramma waarin een groep van 40 docenten/vrijwilligers werden getraind in de mentorcomponent van de methodiek. Daarnaast is een onderzoeksrapport opgeleverd met betrekking tot welke factoren een rol spelen bij het vergroten van de zelfstandigheid van derdelanders tijdens hun integratie in Nederland, en zijn twee verslagen van studiereizen naar het Verenigde Koninkrijk opgeleverd.

2012EIF013 - Participatie Ateliers - Stichting Collusie

Het project heeft als doel gehad om aansluitend op generiek beleid een bijdrage te leveren aan de gemeentelijke verplichting om de EIF-doelgroep sociaal maatschappelijk te activeren en economisch te laten participeren in de samenleving. In het project zijn een drietal Participatie Ateliers ingericht waarin 43 deelnemers uit de EIF-doelgroep hebben deelgenomen en zich hebben georiënteerd op ambachtelijke en praktische (beroeps)vaardigheden, basisvaardigheden als taal en rekenen en sociale vaardigheden gericht op samenwerken in organisaties. De deelnemers hebben een certificaat ontvangen waarin de resultaten van hun traject worden weergegeven.

Omdat er tekortkomingen in het beheers- en controlesysteem van de projectorganisatie, voor het rechtmatig verantwoorden van de projectkosten, zijn geconstateerd, is er een forfaitaire korting toegepast op de subsidie.

2012EIF014 - Avalon - Zelfsturing bij integratie en participatie voor vrouwen die in het kader van gezinsvorming of hereniging naar NL zijn gekomen - Stichting Combiwel Amsterdam

De doelstelling van het project was om migrantenvrouwen, behorende tot de EIF-doelgroep, die in het kader van gezinsvorming of gezinshereniging naar Nederland zijn gekomen toe te rusten om zelf sturing te geven aan hun integratie- en participatieproces en tegelijkertijd hun actieve taalvaardigheid te verbeteren. In het project zijn twee modules ontwikkeld: ‘Vrouwen actief’ en ‘Opwaarts’. 121 (na controle) mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep hebben deelgenomen aan deze activiteiten.

2012EIF015 – Open inloop taal en werk - Stichting Cybersoek

Het project richtte zich op de constante vraag van derdelanders met een afstand tot de arbeidsmarkt naar ondersteuning bij taal en werkontwikkeling. Het doel van het project was het ontwikkelen van een inburgeringsprogramma gericht op verbetering van de economische participatie. 61 EIF deelnemers hebben deelgenomen aan de open inloop taal-bijeenkomsten. *See paragraph 2.8 Description of four “success stories”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013 for more information about this project.*

2012EIF017 – SLIM voor ouders - Stichting Jeugd en Samenleving Rijnland

Het project richtte zich op ouderparticipatie. Het doel van het project was het verbeteren van het contact tussen geïsoleerde en laagopgeleide ouders (EIF-doelgroep) en de basisschool van hun kind. Het project had als doel dat deze ouders beter op de hoogte zouden zijn van wat de school van hen verwacht en welke verwachtingen zij wel en niet van de school mogen hebben. In het project hebben 69 EIF ouders van schoolgaande kinderen deelgenomen aan een integratieproject. De helft is betrokken geraakt bij activiteiten op de school en enkele ouders participeren in vrijwilligerswerk buiten de school.

2012EIF018 – Taal in beweging - Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland

De doelstelling van het project was het opzetten van een landelijk samenwerkingsverband van 11 regionale stichtingen met als doel het realiseren van werving, intake, koppeling en begeleiding van vluchtelingen en migranten met getrainde taalcoaches. In totaal zijn door deze organisaties 818 koppels gevormd. Deze taalkoppels zijn tenminste een half jaar gedurende anderhalf uur per week samen opgetrokken om de taalbeheersing van de vluchteling/migrant – en daardoor de slaagkans voor het inburgeringsexamen- te verhogen en het sociale netwerk van de derdelander uit te breiden om op verschillende niveaus (als opvoeder, vrijwilliger, student/trainee, werknemer of ondernemer) actief te participeren in de samenleving. *See paragraph 2.8 Description of four “success stories”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013 for more information about this project.*

[2012EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Stichting Gilde Opleidingen

Het doel van het project was de verdere participatie en integratie van de allochtone bevolking, gemeten door de stijging op de participatieladder door deelname aan activiteiten op het gebied van taal en vrijwilligerswerk. Het project zou zich richten op de verschuiving van de verantwoordelijkheid van de professionele organisaties naar de zelforganisaties en de doelgroep.

Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

[2012EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Op weg naar actieve participatie - Stichting Welzijn Centraal

Het doel van het project was inzetten op preventieve kansen die er voor zorgen dat mensen op eigen kracht ontwikkelen en duurzaam een zelfstandig bestaan opbouwen. Activiteiten zouden zijn: inburgeringsprogramma's en integratietrajecten gericht op verbetering van de economische participatie.

Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

[2012EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Coach je kind – Stichting Interculturele Participatie en Integratie

Het doel van het project was dat in 50 deelnemende gezinnen na het project de ouderparticipatie ten aanzien van de opvoeding zou zijn bevorderd en dat de opvoedonzekerheid en –onmacht van ouders zou zijn verminderd. Voor elk gezin zou een eigen aanpak gevolgd worden.

Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

2013EIF002 - Inburgeren in Bedrijf - SNV Brabant Centraal

Het project beoogde de arbeidsparticipatie van migranten in Brabant, Limburg en de regio's Zuidvleugel en Amstel tot Zaan te verbeteren, door het uitvoeren van deelnemertrajecten en de ontwikkeling en uitvoering van een diversiteitspakket voor bedrijven en instellingen. Binnen het project zijn deelnemers begeleid middels de methodiek "Stagecarrousel", en hebben zij hun werknemerscompetenties verbeterd door werkervaring op te doen. Daarnaast heeft het project, middels de ontwikkeling van een diversiteitspakket, het voor werkgevers makkelijker geprobeerd te maken de doelgroep van nieuwkomers een plekje te bieden in hun organisatie. In totaal hebben 99 mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep deelgenomen aan het traject en hebben 37 deelnemers de stagecarrousel gevolgd.

2013EIF003- Verbeteren toegang en participatie van migrantenjeugd – Gemeente Nijmegen

Het project richtte zich op methodiekontwikkeling, waardoor de toegang en participatie van kwetsbare migrantenjeugd met ggz/lvb problematiek in de lokale jeugd-ggz structureel wordt verbeterd. In de vier deelnemende gemeenten: Rotterdam, Nijmegen, Ede en Gouda met totaal 20 lokale projectpartners zijn pilots met enerzijds professionals, anderzijds deelnemers uit de EIF doelgroep uitgevoerd om te komen tot methodieken.

See paragraph 2.8 Description of four “success stories”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013 for more information about this project.

2013EIF004 - First steps to integration - IOM – CO-Nareis

The CO-Nareis project contributes to the successful integration of family reunification migrants in the Netherlands, by preparing them to tackle the challenges to participants in a new society. The pre-departure training introduces the participants to the concepts of cultural shock, cultural adaptation and integration. The importance of learning Dutch language is constantly stressed in the training. The topic of employment is central to the curriculum; the migrants discuss a realistic path to work, including volunteer and internship opportunities. In the protected environment of the training, sensible issues are discussed such as gender relations, female genital mutilation and underage marriage. While the participants benefit directly of the factual information and skills they receive, they can also act as information multipliers when sharing correct information and practices with other migrants. In this sense the total reach of the project is much broader than the 184 participants and their family.

2013EIF007 - Taal en Ouderbetrokkenheid VVE - DWI Gemeente Amsterdam

Het project had als doel om ouders van kinderen op de voor- en vroegschoolse educatie uit de EIF doelgroep te ondersteunen. Amsterdam wil de (anderstalige) ouders handvaten bieden om de betrokkenheid bij de (taal)ontwikkeling van het kind te versterken. Het project ondersteunde 66 EIF-deelnemers.

2013EIF012 - SLIM voor ouders - Stg. Jeugd en Samenleving Rijnland

SLIM voor Ouders heeft concreet bijgedragen aan actieve participatie van migranten door het verbeteren van vaardigheden en competenties. 39 ouders uit de EIF doelgroep hebben bij SLIM 20 weken lang Nederlandse les gevolgd met als doel het vergroten van de ouderbetrokkenheid bij het onderwijs van hun kind. Zij leerden letterlijk en figuurlijk de taal die op school gesproken wordt. De ouders volgden de taallessen volgens dezelfde thema's als de jongste kinderen op school, zodat zij inhoudelijk met hun kinderen kunnen spreken over wat zij op school gedaan hebben. Daarnaast oefenden de ouders de taal die nodig is om de leerkracht op school aan te kunnen spreken of een vraag te kunnen stellen aan hem/ haar Zo wordt de ouderbetrokkenheid bij het onderwijs van het kind thuis en op school versterkt.

2013EIF017 - Alle stadgers actief - Alfa College

Het project had tot doel mensen uit de EIF doelgroep vanuit een geïsoleerde positie meer zelfvertrouwen en kennis van de Nederlandse taal te geven, via een breed aanbod aan activiteiten. Activiteiten die bijdragen aan het verhogen van taalvaardigheid in combinatie met maatschappelijke participatie. Daarnaast het verzorgen van scholing van medewerkers en vrijwilligers die een rol hebben in de informatievoorziening en ondersteuning van de doelgroep. En het op gang brengen en borgen van structurele samenwerking tussen organisaties, zoals gemeente en maatschappelijke instellingen.

2013EIF022 - Vertrouwen in eigen kracht - Nieuwland opleidingen BV

Het project had tot doel een instrumentarium te ontwikkelen voor het vastleggen van de situatie van de klant uitgewerkt naar verschillende deelaspecten zoals zelfredzaamheid, taal, participatiegraad, kwaliteit van leven, en opbouw informeel netwerk. Het meetinstrumentarium was bedoeld voor zowel professionals als sleutelfiguren en vrijwilligers van grassroots organisaties om te gebruiken gedurende een intakeprocedure of tijdens voortgangsgesprekken. Het instrument is getoetst in twee pilots binnen de eigen beroepspraktijk in de zorg en de beroepspraktijk van zorgaanbieders. Na intake en nulmeting met behulp van het instrument, werd coaching en begeleiding van de deelnemers aangeboden, afgesloten met een evaluatie met behulp van het meetinstrumentarium.

2013EIF028 - Gezonde participatie - CMO Groningen

Het project was er op gericht om vanuit het thema "Gezondheid" de sociaal-culturele kloof te verminderen tussen migranten en de Nederlandse samenleving, empowerment / zelfredzaamheid te bevorderen en een nieuwe aanpak te ontwikkelen die provinciaal en landelijk kan worden uitgerold en aansluit bij landelijk beleid van het ministerie van VWS en de richtlijnen van de Integratie agenda. Door het vroegtijdig beëindigen van het project is de hoofddoelstelling niet gehaald. De ervaringen in de bijeenkomsten in de 6 wijken in Groningen en de 3 DAL-gemeenten (Delfzijl, Appingedam, Loppersum) vormden wel een bron van ervaring en inspiratie om in andere regio's toe te passen. De aandacht voor de ontwikkeling van de 0^e-ijnszorg sloot volledig aan bij het transitieproces en ontwikkelingen in het zorgdomein. De handreiking had een belangrijke bijdrage kunnen leveren voor andere stakeholders waaronder gemeenten, zelfhulporganisaties en maatschappelijke organisaties in andere regio's. Helaas heeft dit niet kunnen plaatsvinden door het vroegtijdig beëindigen van het project.

2013EIF029 - Digitale Leerplekken Basisvaardigheden - De Bibliotheek Utrecht

Het DLB project stelde zich tot doel in de Utrechtse wijken Overvecht en Kanaleneiland migranten beter in staat te stellen tot het verwerven en bijhouden van hun basisvaardigheden, door meetbaar meer gebruik te maken van bestaand educatief online aanbod. www.oefenen.nl werd hiertoe via laagdrempelige DLB plekken voor EIF-ers beter toegankelijk gemaakt en structureel in lopende educatieve trajecten geïntegreerd. In de wijkbibliotheek en enkele andere openbare ruimtes zijn inmiddels Oefen PCs beschikbaar waar EIF-ers, begeleid door geschoolde vrijwilligers, toegang tot [oefenen.nl](http://www.oefenen.nl) wordt geboden en samen spreek- en sociale vaardigheden kunnen oefenen. EIF-ers kunnen nu, wanneer nodig, op verschillende plekken in de wijk een cursus volgen gericht op elementaire digitale basisvaardigheden die noodzakelijk zijn om van het educatieve online aanbod gebruik te kunnen maken. Op de DLB locaties zijn wekelijks aanvullende educatieve inloopbijeenkomsten, taaisprekuren en/of mediacafés waar EIF-ers hun basisvaardigheden -begeleidt door vrijwillige docenten- kunnen oefenen, terwijl er ook wekelijks wegwijzers aanwezig zijn die EIF-ers kunnen adviseren en doorverwijzen naar het meest geschikte cursusaanbod. Het DLB project heeft in beide wijken geresulteerd in een wijkinfrastructuur die als basis gaat dienen voor de verdere uitrol naar andere wijken in Utrecht.

2013EIF035 - Leef&Leer! - Openbare Bibliotheek Amsterdam

Leef en Leer! (L&L) biedt 23.120 laagopgeleide allochtone Amsterdamse EIF-ers een gratis L&L- pas met toegang tot een eigen persoonlijke online leeromgeving, gekoppeld aan een wijkgericht L&L aanbod met Oefen PC's, oefensprekuren, taalloop activiteiten en cursussen digitale vaardigheden, waar zij binnen en buiten OBA-filialen met ondersteuning en laagdrempelig, hun taal- en basisvaardigheden kunnen oefenen en verbeteren. Vrijwilligers en/professionals van educatieve partners worden getraind om deze Amsterdamse EIF-ers hierbij effectieve ondersteuning te bieden. Binnen de L&L online omgeving komen meer leerroutes beschikbaar waardoor de doelgroep ook digitaal beter gecoacht en gevolgd kan worden. Dit alles leidt tot een meetbare vergroting van het educatief en informatief internetgebruik van Amsterdamse EIF-ers, tot een vermindering van het aantal contacturen en tot meer zelfwerkzaamheid van deze Amsterdammers.

2013EIF036 - Optimale deelnamen van niet-westerse allochtonen – AMC/Universiteit van Amsterdam

Het project heeft zich gericht op het verbeteren van vaardigheden van EIF-ers om goed een geïnformeerd besluit te kunnen nemen over deelname aan het bevolkingsonderzoek darmkanker. Daarnaast heeft het project zich gericht op het verbeteren van vaardigheden om het bevolkingsonderzoek adequaat uit te kunnen voeren. Hierdoor is de toegang tot de zorg (i.e. darmkankerscreening) verbeterd. We hebben dit gedaan door: aanbevelingen te doen aan het RIVM/BVO over aanpassingen in het informatiemateriaal en door een voorlichtingsfilm te ontwikkelen.

2013EIF037 - Forsa! – Bureau Maatschappelijk Herstel en Rehabilitatie

Het project had tot doel de rehabilitatie en reïntegratie van jeugdige daders uit de EIF-doelgroep in hun omgeving en in de maatschappij in het algemeen te bespoedigen. Het programma Forsa! Werkt met de 'systeem-herstel methodiek'. Deze jongeren worden een jaar lang begeleid evenals hun directe omgeving. Tegelijkertijd worden herstelgesprekken met de direct betrokkenen en met slachtoffers geïnitieerd, wordt gewerkt aan de empowerment van moeders en zussen en aan het herwinnen van zelfvertrouwen door vaders en broers.

[2013EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] - De kunst van samen creëren actief - Kunstbedrijf Arnhem

Het project zou zich richten op het succesvol in het maatschappelijk verkeer betrekken van de EIF doelgroep door middel van een op samenwerking gerichte methodiek en het gebruik van kunstzinnige werkvormen. Daarbij zou de EIF doelgroep vaardigheden / attitudes verwerven welke hen kansrijker maken bij toegang tot de zorg, ouderparticipatie, het verwerven van werk en het assertief anticiperen op beleid van overheid en maatschappelijke instellingen. Het project is teruggetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

[2013EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] - Perspectief NL: met vrijwilligersondersteuning naar participatie – Stichting Gilde Samenspraak

Het project zou zich richten op het in handen geven van instrumenten aan lokale organisaties om anderstaligen uit de EIF-doelgroep te laten participeren. Bij voorkeur instrumenten die aansluiten bij de participatieovereenkomst tussen de anderstalige en de overheid. Er zou ontwikkeld worden:

1. Een methodiek om anderstaligen op weg te helpen naar een concrete participatiestap. Bijvoorbeeld met een ondersteuningstraject gericht op toeleiding naar de arbeidsmarkt(module) en op ouderbetrokkenheid. Denk aan de vrijwilliger die de migrant helpt bij een CV en motivatiebrief opstellen en een sollicitatiegesprek voeren of de vrijwilliger die meegaat naar school om een kind op te halen en de anderstalige laat kennismaken met de juf: de hele omgeving is hierbij gebaat.
2. Een handleiding netwerkanalyse. Er wordt een vrijwilligershandleiding ontwikkeld waarin wordt uitgewerkt hoe je als vrijwilliger samen met je anderstalige diens relevante netwerk kunt analyseren. Hierbij wordt aangesloten bij de ideeën achter het participatiecontract. Doel is een vorm van bewegwijzering maken voor migranten met als doel het vergroten van de kans op participatie.

Het project is teruggetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

In the “executing body” method

2012EIF020 - Onderzoek naar aanvullende behoeften van migranten vóór vertrek naar Nederland - Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid

De doelstelling van het project was beter inzicht te verkrijgen in de behoefte aan faciliteiten en inhoudelijke informatie onder migranten komende uit niet-EU-lidstaten vóór vertrek naar Nederland. Dit om het beleid op het gebied van inburgering in het buitenland verder te versterken en af te stemmen op de werkelijke behoefte onder migranten. Voor dit onderzoek zijn circa 900 migranten bevraagd uit Turkije, Marokko, Somalië, India, China, Irak, Brazilië, en de Filippijnen in Nederland en in het land van herkomst. Daarnaast zijn experts op het gebied van inburgering van migranten bevraagd. De uitkomsten van het onderzoek zijn opgeleverd in de vorm van een onderzoeksrapport.

2.2 Summary description of the projects funded under Priority 2 in the annual programmes, 2011 through 2013, and of any significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010

For indicators causing a significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010, we refer to question 2.1.

In the “awarding body” method

2012EIF001 - URBAN40 - AMC van de Universiteit van Amsterdam

Het project richtte zich op de ontwikkeling van effectief intersectoraal gezondheidsbeleid en interventies op zowel lokaal als nationaal niveau en in het bijzonder op de aanpak van gezondheidsproblemen van de EIF-doelgroep. Het doel van het project was kennis te genereren over determinanten van de kwaliteit van leven, sociale cohesie en gezondheid in wijken met een relatief groot percentage allochtonen (uit de EIF-doelgroep). Het onderzoek heeft plaatsgevonden in twintig achterstandswijken.

2012EIF007 – FOCUS – Gemeente Groningen

Het doel van het project was de ontwikkeling en implementatie van indicatoren en evaluatie methoden gericht op het meten van de participatie en integratiekansen voor de EIF-doelgroep. Om dit doel te bereiken is een vijftal onderzoeken gedaan naar de effectiviteit van regulier beleid voor migranten. Daarnaast is een vijftal evaluaties naar beleidsinterventies uitgevoerd. Dit alles in nauwe samenwerking met de stakeholders, om het bijstellen van beleidsmaatregelen en de coördinatie van vergelijkend leren te vergemakkelijken.

2013EIF013 - Indicatoren voor het psychisch welbevinden van migrantengroepen, ter evaluatie van integratiebeleid – AMC/UVA

Binnen dit project is een onderzoek uitgevoerd gericht op de EIF-doelgroep met de volgende vraagstelling:

1. In hoeverre verschilt het psychisch welbevinden van etnische minderheidsgroepen van dat van de autochtone bevolking, en is dit verschil kleiner voor de tweede dan voor de eerste generatie?
2. In hoeverre hangt het psychisch welbevinden van etnische minderheden samen met de mate van sociale en culturele integratie, en is die samenhang in de eerste en tweede generatie vergelijkbaar?
3. In hoeverre is het verschil in psychisch welbevinden tussen etnische minderheden en de autochtone bevolking terug te voeren op hun lagere niveau van economische integratie, en is die vergelijkbaar voor de eerste en tweede generatie?

Met behulp van dit project zijn indicatoren ontwikkeld om voortgang van integratiebeleid te meten. Geconstateerd is dat metingen voor geestelijke gezondheid voor een deel een reflectie zijn van de positie die etnische minderheidsgroepen in de maatschappij innemen, zowel in sociaal-cultureel als sociaal-economisch opzicht.

In the “executing body” method

Not applicable.

2.3 Summary description of the projects funded under Priority 3 in the annual programmes, 2011 through 2013, and of any significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010

For indicators causing a significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010, we refer to question 2.1.

In the “awarding body” method

2011EIF002 Integratie, Binding en Burgerschap - CMO Groningen

Het doel van het project was visie ontwikkeling, kennisuitwisseling en training van gemeentelijke organisaties in de provincie Groningen waarmee zij in staat zijn het nationale beleid, provinciaal en regionaal te vertalen en daarmee de voorwaarden te creëren voor integratie, binding en burgerschap, voor mensen met een geheel andere taal en culturele, sociale en religieuze achtergrond die behoren tot de EIF doelgroep.

De aanvrager heeft hieraan uitvoering gegeven door de uitbreiding van het Kennisnetwerk Multicultureel Groningen (KMG) waarbij alle 23 gemeenten in de provincie Groningen betrokken zijn. Daarnaast heeft de aanvrager een digitale sociale kaart op de website geplaatst met alle relevante stakeholders die in de diverse gemeenten actief zijn met de thema's integratie en participatie binnen het integraal beleid, en is kennisuitwisseling i.s.m. 23 gemeenten via platform www.multicultureelgroningen.nl tot stand gebracht. De samenwerking en coördinatie tussen de gemeenten op het gebied van integratie is verbeterd.

2011EIF010 - Een intercultureel fundament – VGN

De doelstelling van het project was interculturalisatie in de zorg (VVT, jeugd- kraam- en gehandicaptenzorg) op meerdere beleidsterreinen tegelijkertijd versnellen, zodat zorgorganisaties én zorgprofessionals in 2013 optimaal toegang hebben tot interculturele kennis en kunde, bestuurders daarmee in staat gesteld worden om de organisatiestructuur af te stemmen op de toepassing van interculturele kennis en kunde, een cultuur sensitieve bewustwording en houding regulier onderdeel wordt van professionele zorgrelaties, arbeidsrelaties en ketenrelaties, en dat de gehandicaptenzorg en de VV&T de stevige basis van interculturele kennis en kunde benutten voor verdere ontwikkeling van kwaliteit van de care in een pluralistische netwerksamenleving en het aantrekken, binden en behouden van allochtone medewerkers.

See paragraph 2.8 Description of four “success stories”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013 for more information about this project.

[2012EIF-Project is withdrawn by applicant] Zorg bindt Apeldoorn – Gemeente Apeldoorn

Het project zou zich richten op het toegankelijker maken van het zorgaanbod in de gemeente Apeldoorn voor mensen uit de EIF-doelgroep. De gemeente zou een effectief voorbeeld leveren van hoe een gemeente als regievoerder er voor kan zorgen dat de zorginstellingen voldoende zijn toegerust op de diversiteit van de bevolking en de EIF-doelgroep voldoende bereikt wordt. Het project is ingetrokken door de subsidieaanvrager.

2013EIF023 - Inclusie in tijden van transitie - CMO Groningen

In de provincies Groningen, Friesland en Gelderland is met de diverse activiteiten een belangrijke bijdrage geleverd aan capaciteitsopbouw door de discussies en ondersteuning bij de transitie en de rol en de positie van de EIF-doelgroep. Het heeft geresulteerd in de verbetering van de samenwerking tussen de verschillende instellingen en overheidsmedewerkers. De ontwikkelde handreiking en de kennisportaal zijn belangrijke instrumenten waar op verschillend niveaus bij de verschillende overheden kennis en ervaring beschikbaar is gesteld om het beleid nader vorm te geven. Daarnaast is een belangrijke bijdrage geleverd in de ontwikkeling van interculturele competenties, enerzijds door het programma gezamenlijk te vernieuwen en de capaciteit met nieuwe trainers te versterken, anderzijds door de scholing van ruim 60 deelnemers.

In the “executing body” method

Not applicable.

2.4 Summary description of the projects funded under Priority 4 in the annual programmes, 2011 through 2013, and of any significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2007-2010

In the “awarding body” method

Not applicable.

In the “executing body” method

Not applicable.

2.5 Explain any significant change to the share of EIF funding allocated to projects implemented in the ‘executing body’ method over the period 2011-2013, compared to the period 2007-2010.

No change: both in the period 2007-2010 as in the period 2011-2013 there was 1 project funded with the executing body method. This was a deliberate strategy; to enable civil society to execute necessary activities..

2.6 Describe and explain any significant change to the distribution of projects by Priority and by Specific Priority, over the period 2011-2013, compared to the same distribution during the period 2007-2010

Share of projects by priority	Period 2007-2010	Period 2011-2013
Priority 1 : Implementation of actions designed to put the 'Common Basic Principles for immigrant policy in the European Union' into practice	93%	86%
Priority 2 : Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning	4%	6%
Priority 3 : Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government	0%	8%
Priority 4 : Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States	4%	0%

Share of projects by specific priority	Period 2007-2010	Period 2011-2013
Specific Priority 1	0%	0%
Specific Priority 2	22%	0%
Specific Priority 3	0%	22%
Specific Priority 4	22%	0%
Specific Priority 5	11%	0%
Projects implementing several Specific Priorities	0%	0%
Projects not implementing any Specific Priority	44%	78%

There have been no major shifts in the distribution of projects by priority. Priority 1 was dominant in both periods. Because it was intended that over the two periods all priorities would be addressed, in the second period projects were selected under priority 3.

Shifts in the distribution of projects by priority and by specific priority also reflect the interest from applicants.

In order to finance more projects, there have been years when there was no option to submit projects under specific priorities. With a specific priority the projects could claim a contribution of 75% instead of 50% of the total costs. A consequence of granting an EU contribution of 75% would have meant less projects could have been selected. That is why the share of projects not implementing any specific priority has increased.

2.7 Additional information on the implementation of the annual programmes over the period covered by the annual programmes from 2011 to 2013

Work is still being done in accordance with the management and control system, as approved by the Commission on 13 February 2015 (version 7). However, in the description, the Responsible Authority in its functions is supported by the Directie Regie i.o. (in formation) within the Ministry of Security and Justice. Per 1 January 2015, the Directie Regie was established and the addition i.o. expired.

The Ministry of Security and Justice, Migration Policy Department, acts as Responsible Authority (RA) for the EBF. Agentschap SZW, acting as Delegated Authority (DA), has management, financial and project supervision tasks in relation to the EBF. The Certifying Authority (CA) is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The CA has its own mandate which allows it to certify independently. The Audit Authority (AA) is the internal audit service of the Dutch Government and part of the Ministry of Finance. It performs audits at the end of an EBF-funded project and system audits.

Changes in the 2011-2015 period: On 1 January 2011, both the Responsible Authority and the Delegated Authority moved from the Ministry of Justice to the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom relations. Thereby these authorities were separated from the Audit authority. This was the situation till 4 november 2012. With the installation of the new cabinet, the Responsible Authority and the Delegated Authority moved to the Ministry of Security and Justice. With the Audit Authority as part of the Ministry of Finance, the independence was guaranteed. From 1 January 2014, the Agentschap SZW was designated as Delegated Authority.

2.8 Description of four “success stories”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013

Projects that are considered success stories have two characteristics in common: they are both outstanding in terms of goal achievement as of professional administration. The following four projects meet these standards.

1. Project 2011EIF010 - Een intercultureel fundament – VGN

The objective of the project ‘an intercultural foundation’ was to speed up interculturalization in care (VVT, youth-, maternity care and care of the disabled) on multiple policy areas at the same time, so:

- care organisations and healthcare professionals have access to optimal in intercultural knowledge and skills;
- boardroom member being able to align the organizational structure on the application of intercultural knowledge and skills;
- a culture sensitive awareness and attitude is part of regular professional care relationships, labour relations and chain relationships, and that the care of the disabled and the VV&T the firm foundation of intercultural knowledge and skills for further development of quality of care in a pluralistic network society and attracting, bind and retain immigrant employees.

This project achieved not only its objectives but surpassed them. Moreover they could account for their activities due to a professional project administration.

2. Project 2012EIF015 – Open inloop taal en werk - Stichting Cybersoek

The project focused on the constant need of third-country nationals, with a distance to the labour market, for support on language and job proficiency. Within the project an integration programme was developed for improving economic participation. In total 61 EIF'ers participated in 'open inloop taal' (OIT) meetings. By professional language education in an informal setting, on level and tailored to the individual need, participants have worked on their language skills. This increase of language skills must function as a basis for the participants to take a next step to (volunteer) work. With 24 participants intensive interviews are conducted to determine if these could move on to the 'open inloop werk' (OIW) meetings. Finally 6 EIF'ers participated in these meetings. The 'open inloop werk' meetings contained the gaining and exchange of work and communication skills, recognizing talents, and to develop and create opportunities.

The developed integration program is laid down in the 'manual open walk-in language'. The developed method has led to a similar project in Belgium which is carried out by 'The house of the Netherlands' in Antwerp.

3. Project 2012EIF018 – Taal in beweging - Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland

The aim of the project was to set up a nationwide consortium of 11 regional foundations with the goal of realizing recruitment, intake, matching and guidance of EIF-ers with trained language coaches to over eight hundred language pairs. There is a lot of time spent on the matching of 818 language couples. These couples worked together during at least half a year. They worked one and a half hours a week together on to the language proficiency of the EIF-er. This contributed to an increase of the success rate for the civic integration exam, broaden the social network and stimulating to actively participate in society on different levels (as a parent, volunteer, student/trainee, employee or entrepreneur).

Important side effect, of the encounters between voluntary language coaches and participants, was an increase in public support for third-country nationals. In addition, EIFers had an opportunity to get acquainted with the Dutch society by visiting the home of the language coach.

4. Project 2013EIF003- Verbeteren toegang en participatie van migrantenjeugd – Gemeente Nijmegen

The project focused on methodology development for the EIF target group, to improve structurally the access and participation of vulnerable migrant youth with ggz/lvb problems in the local youth mental healthcare. In the four participating municipalities: Rotterdam, Nijmegen, Ede and Gouda, with a total of 20 local project partners, pilots are conducted. Professionals and participants from the EIF target group worked on developing methods. The project had a difficult start due to the complexity:

- to develop methodologies in different locations (Gouda, Ede, Nijmegen and Rotterdam);
- to achieve the target number of participants because of the relatively small share of EIF target group with mental health problems and the shame that there is around this topic.

But the subject and results (insights and methods) are very relevant and have it in them to make a permanent change.

2.8 Description of one “failure”, among all the projects funded in the annual programmes over the period from 2011 to 2013

Project 2011EIF001 Methodiek vrijwilligers in de zorg carried out by Actiz, has not been successful.

The objective of the project "Methodology of volunteers in care" was to give the EIF target group the possibility for a meaningful form of participation in the healthcare sector. The ambition was that, after the project, a number of people from the EIF target group would be active (as volunteers) in the healthcare sector. In addition, the ambition was to present and to disseminate a methodology consisting of the components language, competence, training and recognition. This methodology had to be supported by a web-based integration instrument.

The applicant has indicated in the application that it will carry out:

- A language guide program, tested in a pilot including 50 participants of EIF target group.
- An integration program with a dual nature, whereby a formal form of language teaching is combined with, for example , voluntary work or an empowerment training. Tested in a pilot including 25 participants of EIF target group.
- A test of the methodology developed for volunteers in care, including 50 participants.
- An international exchange of experience with a similar project in Europe.

This project is considered a failure. Most of the activities have not been performed or there is no credible evidence that the activities have been performed. The methodology could not be delivered. And the participants administration presented by the beneficiary was incomplete and it was impossible to determine whether the participants were part of the EIF target group.

During the monitoring visit, the delegated authority noticed these shortcomings. They provided an opportunity to come up with the necessary information. But the additional information provided was far from conclusive. Therefore the responsible authority has decided to withdraw the EIF contribution.

END OF PART A

**NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF
ACTIONS CO-FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN FUND FOR THE
INTEGRATION OF THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2013**

(Report set out in Article 48 (2)(b) of Decision 2007/435/EC)

PART B

- 3. THE PROGRAMMES' DIRECT RESULTS - OUTPUTS, PLANNED AND ACHIEVED**
- 4. EFFECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAMMES**
- 5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTIANNUAL STRATEGY**

Report submitted by the Responsible Authority of: (Member State)

.....

Date:

.....

Name, Signature (authorised representative of the Responsible Authority):

.....

3. THE PROGRAMMES' DIRECT RESULTS: OUTPUTS, PLANNED AND ACHIEVED

General information to be provided by the Responsible Authority on evaluation expertise and on methodology:

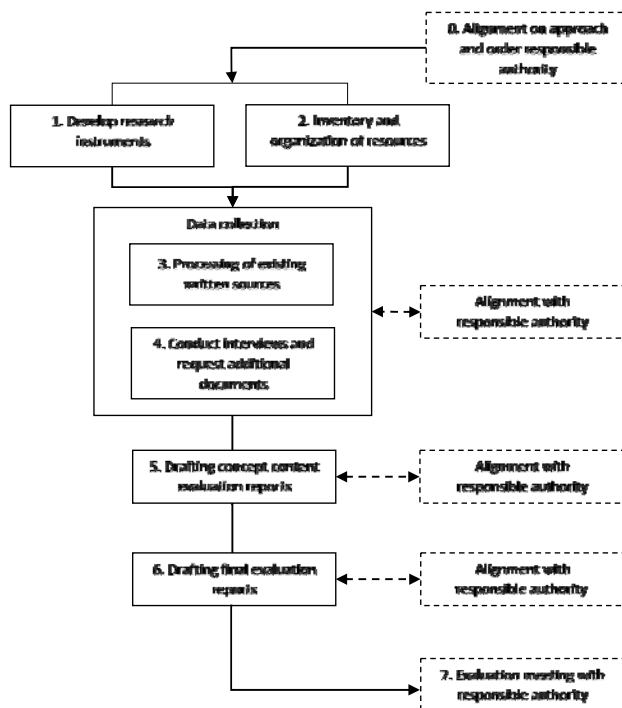
Please explain what kind of evaluation expertise you had recourse to draft Part B of the template.

The Responsible Authority tendered for the hiring of external evaluation expertise. Van de Bunt Adviseurs won the tender as Van de Bunt has shown to have the necessary expertise and experience for the execution of the requested tasks. Van de Bunt is a medium-sized consultancy firm for strategy, organisation and management. Van de Bunt has been advising, counselling and assisting companies, institutions and authorities since 1933. Van de Bunt Adviseurs deployed two senior advisers to carry out the work. Both of these advisers have broad experience in conduction evaluation research and have experience with assignments related to the European Commission. Within the organization of the Responsible Authority a supervisory committee was formed.

The evaluation was carried out in the period August-November 2015.

Brief description of the methodology used by the evaluation expertise

The following process approach has been followed:



First the EU format for the evaluation was reworked to a simple database and an inventory was made of the available sources. The requested information is largely distilled from the multiannual programme 2007-2013, the annual programmes 2011, 2012 and 2013, the decisions of the European Commission on the annual programmes 2011, 2012 and 2013, the final reports on implementation of the annual programmes 2011 and 2012, and the settlement reports by de beneficiaries of the projects of the annual programme 2013. The reason for using that last source is that the final report on implementation of the annual programme 2013 was not yet available. It has to be taken into account that there will be a verification on the settlement reports by the Responsible Authority, which can lead to corrections. With regard to the limitations of the study, there has been no independent investigation by the evaluation expertise to the accuracy of the written sources. Because these documents, with the exception of the settlement reports of the projects of the annual programme 2013, have already been accepted by the European Commission, this is acceptable.

Many of the required quantitative and qualitative data could be extracted from the above mentioned written sources. On the basis of preliminary analysis additional information, backgrounds and explanations were obtained through interviews with representatives of the Responsible Authority and the Delegated Authority. In addition, missing necessary information was requested from various agencies from inside the Ministry of Security and Justice as from the organizations of the beneficiaries.

Based on these sources, the evaluation expertise made a final analysis and filled out the evaluation format.

3.1 Admission procedures relevant to and supportive of the integration process of third-country nationals

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Setting up, developing and improving admission procedures; Pre-departure measures targeted at third-country nationals, before they arrive in the receiving Member State	N° of operations : 2 N° of third-country nationals targeted by pre-departure measures: 500	N° of operations : 2 N° of third-country nationals targeted by pre-departure measures: 184

In case of one of the two projects, the number of third-country nationals targeted, was not a relevant indicator.

3.2 Measures targeted at third-country nationals in the Member States (other than Member States' Capacity Building)

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
General and practical information, social and legal guidance and counselling	N° of operations: none N° of third-country nationals: none	N° of operations: none N° of third-country nationals: none
Civic orientation (culture, history, institutions of the receiving Member State, rights and obligations, etc.)	N° of operations: 4 N° of third-country nationals: 740	N° of operations: 4 N° of third-country nationals: 169
Improvement of language proficiency	N° of operations: 12 N° of third-country nationals: 4072	N° of operations: 12 N° of third-country nationals: 2540
Other forms of education, preliminary actions to facilitate access to the labour market, participation in employment, economic life and self-sufficiency	N° of operations: 11 N° of third-country nationals: 3040	N° of operations: 10 N° of third-country nationals: 951
Health care	N° of operations: 4 N° of third-country nationals: 4424	N° of operations: 4 N° of third-country nationals: 4820
Assistance in housing and means of subsistence	N° of operations: none N° of third-country nationals: none	N° of operations: none N° of third-country nationals: none
Actions to promote meaningful contact and dialogue with the receiving society, involvement of the media	N° of operations: 1 N° of third-country nationals: 820	N° of operations: 1 N° of third-country nationals: 818
Actions targeted at vulnerable groups (children, women, young, elderly, illiterate, disabled etc.)	N° of operations: 3 N° of third-country nationals: 230	N° of operations: 3 N° of third-country nationals: 188

It was not possible to determine the number of third-country nationals for all projects and for some projects the number of third-country nationals targeted was not a relevant indicator.

3.3 Capacity Building in Member States

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Collection/analysis of data and information on the situation and needs of TCNs and on attitude of the receiving society	N° of operations : 1	N° of operations : 1
Developing indicators / methods for evaluating integration measures / policies ; Analysis and evaluation of integration measures and policies	N° of operations : 2	N° of operations : 2
Adaptation of public and private services through training, capacity-building, awareness raising etc.	N° of operations : 6 N° of staff involved: undefined	N° of operations : 6 N° of staff involved: undefined
Platforms for consultation of TCNs	N° of operations : none N° of TCNs involved: none	N° of operations : none N° of TCNs involved: none
Intercultural, inter-faith and religious dialogue	N° of operations : 3 N° of TCNs involved: not applicable or undefined	N° of operations : 3 N° of TCNs involved: not applicable or undefined
Exchange of information, best practices, cooperation, etc. within the Member State	N° of operations : 8	N° of operations : 7
Coordination of relevant national policies and setting up national policy frameworks for integration of TCNs	N° of operations : none	N° of operations : none
Exchange of information, best practices, cooperation, etc. with other Member States	N° of operations : none N° of Member States involved: not applicable	N° of operations : none N° of Member States involved: not applicable

3.4 Estimates of the total number of persons reached directly by the projects implemented under the EIF programmes, 2011-2013

Please provide your best estimate of:

3.4.1 - Total number of third-country nationals who have been reached directly by the projects implemented under the EIF programmes 2011-2013:

8288 persons

3.4.2 – Total number of third-country nationals belonging to specific target groups, reached directly by the projects implemented under the EIF programmes 2011-2013:

Specific target groups: as referred to under Specific Priority 2 of the EIF Strategic Guidelines (Commission Decision C(2007)3926 of 21.08.2007)

638 persons

3.4.3. Total number of unaccompanied minors, in the scope of EIF, reached directly by the projects implemented under the EIF programmes 2011-2013:

0 unaccompanied minors

It was not possible to determine the numbers of the above mentioned groups of third-country nationals for all projects and for some projects these numbers were not a relevant indicator.

3.4.4 – Briefly explain the methodology used to calculate the figures tabled under 1, 2 and 3:

Van de Bunt created a database in which for each project was verified who belonged to the target groups and how many persons directly benefited for the EIF. These persons were added up and reported for the particular target group. For 2011 and 2012 information was distilled from the final reports on implementation of the annual programmes and for 2013 information is used from the settlement reports of the projects. For that last source is to be taken into account that control by the Delegated Authority still has to take place. It is possible that there will be corrections on the projects. Because the final report on implementation of the annual programme 2013 was not available (deadline is March 31, 2016), it is not taken into account.

For the number reported under 3.4.1 the definition is used as directed. That meant that no number is listed as the EIF audience was indirectly involved in the project.

For 3.4.2 is looked at the target group of Specific Priority 2 of the EIF Strategic Guidelines (Commission Decision C (2007) 3926 or 21.08.2007): people who are badly qualified for the labourmarket, such as: socially isolated newcomers and illiterates. As from the final report on the annual programme it is explicitly indicated that the project is focusing on this specific target group, this included, even if the project does not officially fall under specific priority 2.

For 3.4.3 applies that no projects were explicitly focused on unaccompanied minors. However, it could be that there are projects in which unaccompanied minors have participated, but that is not registered.

4. EFFECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAMMES 2011-2013

4.1 – EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMMES

4.1.1 - To what extent have planned results been achieved (see Part 3)?

There is a difference between the number of planned projects/operations and the number of implemented projects/operations. Eight projects are withdrawn by the applicant. Reasons for this are:

- Problems with obtaining enough funds for co-financing the project.
- The expectation of the applicant organization that they do not meet the requirements of the fund.
- The assessment of the applicant organization that the administrative requirements of the fund are too heavy in relation to the added value.
- The expectation of the applicant organization that they will not be able to reach the EIF target group sufficiently.
- Shift in strategy of the applicant organization.

The table below shows the implementation rate of the projects actually started. The projects have spent on average 74 % of their budget.

Annual Programme	Total EIF programmed EU contribution for the programme as a whole, including all projects* and technical assistance - amount in Euro (1)	Total EIF final EU contribution for the programme as a whole, including all projects and technical assistance - amount in Euro (2)	EIF Budget Implementation Rate = Percentage (3) - (2)/(1)
Annual Programme 2011	€2.457.429,30	€1.895.355,31	77%
Annual Programme 2012	€2.973.262,31	€2.019.113,46	68%
Annual Programme 2013	€3.494.121,14	€2.662.697,86	76%
TOTAL 2011 -2013	€8.924.812,75	€6.577.166,63	74%

*Projects withdrawn by the applicant were excluded to get a good picture of the implementation rate of the projects that have been carried out.

With regard to the achievement of the intended amount of people from the target group: in almost all projects a lower number than intended were reached and many projects failed to determine how many people they reached from the target group.

- It turns out to be difficult to recruit enough participants in a timely manner. Partly it's because the award decision was received later than expected by the applicant.
- Secondly, applicants often are too ambitious and the expected number of participants is not always realistic.
- Thirdly, the administration of participants was often insufficient whereby participants have been deleted from the results of the project during monitoring actions.

4.1.2 – If, for certain topics, achievements have exceeded the planned outputs, what are the reasons?

In almost all cases results achieved did not exceed planned outputs. Outputs were set at too high a level. In one or two cases there were a few more people out of the EIF target group reached.

4.1.3 - Conversely, if, for certain topics, the planned outputs have not been achieved, what are the reasons?

At the programme level: for some planned actions included in the annual programmes, there was too little interest from the field.

At the project level:

- It turns out to be difficult to recruit enough participants in a timely manner. Partly it's because the award decision was received later than expected by the applicant.
- Secondly, applicants often are too ambitious and the expected number of participants is not always realistic.
- Thirdly, the administration of participants was often insufficient whereby participants have been deleted from the results of the project during monitoring actions.

4.1.4 - Have there been unintended results?

Despite the fact that there are no projects started under specific priority 2, 23 projects started under the annual programmes 2011-2013 focused on people who are badly qualified for the labourmarket, such as: socially isolated newcomers and illiterate.

4.1.5 - Would other actions have been more effective than those chosen under the annual programmes?

No. The annual programmes were broadly defined and would fit with the issues that were relevant at that moment. Doing so, the needs of civil society would fit in one of the actions defined by the Ministry. The Netherlands highly values the insights of civil society and therefore chose to provide a broad range of actions and possibilities, to enable potential beneficiaries to submit project proposals that meet their needs.

4.2 – EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMMES

4.2.1 - Were resources needed to implement the projects sufficient and available on time?

Each year, there was an oversubscription to the call for proposals. A portion of the project applications were rejected, because the conditions were not met, but also projects, that did meet the requirements, have been rejected because of oversubscription. If more funds were available, the Netherlands would consequently be able to implement more eligible projects.

Unfortunately, at the end of the eligibility period it was always found that projects had been unable to spend all the allocated funding, for instance due to not being able to adhere to all of the appropriate eligibility rules, which caused some underspending of the EIF.

Regarding the timeline of the available resources:

- The funds for technical assistance were on time.
- To some beneficiaries it was a problem if the annual program was approved late, as the advance payment will also be received late. Some project organisations cannot start until they have received this advance payment and are consequently delayed. This may lead to problems in achieving the objectives.

4.2.2 - Do the costs incurred to achieve the projects' outputs seem reasonable, for example in comparison with nationally-funded projects or with projects funded from other EU Funds?

There wasn't a national subsidy programme directed at the EIF target group so no comparison can be made with nationally-funded projects. But the projects themselves were assessed in the selection phase. Among other things, the assessment concerned the degree in which reasonable costs were estimated. In addition, in the selection phase it is ensured that there was no double funding with the ESF programme. The EIF-programme contributes to bringing the target group closer to the labour market, and ESF is actually placing people.

With regard to costs over 5.000 euro in the projects, there was the obligation to select on the basis of best price/quality relationship. This selection is made on the basis of the TON principles (transparent, objective and non-discriminatory). The applicants own costs included in the application are looked at critically, and if the rates are higher than the market the applicant is requested to explain this.

In addition, during the monitoring activities and in the final audit, control has taken place. In practice, this has led to corrections in the actual funding of several projects. It may be assumed that these assessments and audits were carried out properly. In any case, they were performed by different persons.

4.2.3 - Could the same results have been achieved at a lower cost?

As was mentioned, the projects were assessed in the selection phase. Among other things, the assessment concerned the degree in which reasonable costs were estimated.

Also, as mentioned above, in case a beneficiary needs to hire external services for more than 5.000 euro, they need to arrange a shortened tendering procedure. The beneficiary should request at least three price quotes for the requested services at three different partners. The beneficiary rewards the offer that is most interesting in terms of quality and cost efficiency. This assures that results are achieved at a relatively low costs.

Working with resources from a fund, as EIF is, entails administrative duties for the responsible authority as well as for the beneficiary. For the responsible authority this concerns the costs of running the programme, for the beneficiary this concerns primarily accountability costs. These costs have a negative effect on the efficiency which is achieved with the fund.

4.3 ADDITIONALITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY

4.3.1 - EIF funding is intended to add to, not replace/reimburse, national public funding, or resources from other EU funds (such as e.g. the European Social Fund). Has this condition been met?

The priorities and actions under the EIF must coincide with national and local policies. Therefore, in the development of the annual programs the responsible authority investigates where national public funding and local public funding is focussing on. Projects under EIF, had to be additional to national or local financial resources. For example, from 2012 and further, projects concerning language buddies, were no longer included under EIF. There were sufficient projects carried out within EIF during the programmes 2007-2011. In addition, there was a national programme in which language buddies were offered. The focus could be shifted to other type of projects.

Also alignment has taken place between EIF and ESF. In the selection phase of EIF it is ensured that there was no double funding with the ESF programme. For example, the EIF-programme contributes to bringing the target group closer to the labour market, while with ESF the target group gets support in finding a job.

4.3.2 - To what extent was the implementation of the actions under the EIF coherent with and complementary to actions from other financial programmes, either national or European?

The implementation of the actions under EIF have been coherent and complementary to actions from other European and national financial programmes.

When it comes to complementarity of European financial programmes, projects that lead people to the labour market (eg. training in job interviews, looking for vacancies, orientation on the labour market) are funded by the EIF. The next step, actually finding a job for these

people, is funded by the ESF. So from the first step (labour market introduction) and the second step (actually finding a job) the EIF and ESF complement each other.

Public funding was used directly for co-financing some of the EIF projects, or indirectly via public funding of organizations like Vluchtelingen Werk Nederland. Also private funds like the Postcode Loterij and the Oranje Fonds, were used for co-financing EIF projects.

4.4 EU VALUE ADDED

4.4.1 - Have the EIF funds enabled projects, or actions, or types of actions, that could not be financed by national public resources only. If so, to what extent?

As was stated earlier, some projects were co-financed with public funding. It can be inferred that there were financial resources to performed some of the work without EIF. On the other hand, without the EIF programme these projects had probably not been started. Although the projects are in line with national policy, there was no national programme available for these projects. Many of these civil society organisations that initiated the projects, look out for funding opportunities such as EIF. The financial resources of the local and national government have gradually decreased, especially because of the financial crisis.

4.4.2 - In addition, has EIF funding produced other benefits to implementing organisations, such as recognition by partners and authorities, improvement of project preparation, implementation and management, setting up innovative operations, exchange with other organisations, etc.?

Project organisations with similar proposals were connected with each other, and project organisations that submitted a proposal were informed about similar previous projects. Also, the EIF contributed to the professionalization of organisations. For example, Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland mentioned that it is a lot of work to apply for EIF, but at the same time they made great progress in the project management system of their own organisation. Becoming more professional helps these organisations to obtain a stronger position and to build up trust towards the government and other partners.

4.4.3 - Have there also been benefits to the target groups, which could not have been achieved with national resources only?

As mentioned above, there was no national programme available for these projects. The EIF participants will experience direct benefits from the projects in their personal lives. For instance they will experience an increase in language comprehension, social activity, parent involvement, etc. In addition, also some people from the EIF target group who did not participate directly in one of the projects, will benefit. The developed methods and instruments will be used after the project period.

4.5 SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent have the positive effects of the actions under the EIF programmes lasted after the interventions were terminated? What are the main factors affecting/supporting sustainability?

Projects that focus on the transfer of methods specifically aim at reaching a long term effect. Other projects aimed at the wider use of good practices.

Also, the responsible authority encourages EIF-beneficiaries to focus on dissemination of methods and good practices of the projects. Doing so, other beneficiaries or other people who work with the same target group can learn from the EIF-experience. This took place both on a national level as on an international level.

At least, one (side)effect of some projects is to contribute to a more positive image building of third country nationals. This could for example be done by involving the neighbourhood in the project or by hiring local volunteers for the project. Doing so, the support of this group could increase, also after the project has terminated.

Last but not least, the EIF participants will experience the benefits from the projects in their personal lives. For instance they will experience an increase in language comprehension, social activity, parent involvement, etc.

4.6 – IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAMMES

4.6.1 – Improvement of national admission procedures relevant to and supportive of the integration process

Assess developments / improvements which have taken place in this area in the Member State during the period covered by the EIF annual programmes 2011-2013, irrespective of the EIF funded projects.

On June 1, 2013 the Dutch Modern Migration Policy (Wet modern migratiebeleid) Act has entered into force. This policy primarily concerns the regular purposes of stay such as employment, study and family reunification. A major advantage is that the application procedure in order to be allowed entry into the Netherlands (the regular provisional residence permit) and the application procedure for being allowed to stay in the Netherlands for a longer period of time (the residence permit) are combined into a single procedure. As a result, migrants or their sponsor no longer have to submit two separate applications for a regular provisional residence permit and a residence permit. After the regular provisional residence permit has been issued the residence permit will automatically be granted.

With the introduction of the Modern Migration Policy Act, regular residence permits such as permits for work, study and family reunification can be granted for a longer period of time, so that migrants or their sponsors will have to renew these less frequently. It is also possible to change employers or educational institutions more easily without a new permit being required for this.

According to the Cabinet the Netherlands will become due to this act more attractive for those migrants that are badly needed to strengthen the economy, culture and science. The point of departure of the modern migration policy is selectivity. This means that the policy is inviting

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to migrants for whom there is an economic need and restrictive for others. As a result of this the Netherlands must become more attractive as a place of business for international companies and highly skilled migrants, which can contribute to the strengthening of the Dutch economy.

In 2011 the Dutch Cabinet presented measures in the area of family integration. It gave its integrated view on the themes of marriage migration and integration of marriage partners in the Netherlands. An important starting point in the choice for the measures presented in this letter is the circumstance that according to the cabinet a number of family migrants coming to the Netherlands are still unable to integrate in Dutch society. These measures were presented in order to ensure that this integration proceeds more effectively. Following in 2011 the Netherlands furthermore took several measures to improve integration and full participation of family migrants. So that they can prepare themselves for the demands placed upon them by Dutch society even before their arrival in the Netherlands. The Civic Integration Act sets as a condition that family migrants learn the Dutch language at a basic level in their own country and that they are introduced to the basic concepts of Dutch society. As from April 2011 the Dutch government raised the level of the 'toets gesproken Nederlands' spoken Dutch tests from A1 minus to A1 the common European framework of reference for languages and added tests 'toets geletterdheid en begrijpend lezen' literacy and understanding written texts test.

With the new Dutch government and minister of Social Affairs in 2012 a new Agenda on Integration was set. Focus is on a Dutch society where people can develop without restrictions. Successful integration means that we can build on shared core values. And that everyone who becomes a long term resident in the Netherlands learns the Dutch language and has an understanding of the workings of the Dutch society and the most important Dutch norms and values. It is important that everyone contributes to the society and that everyone is self-reliant.

Assess how, and to what extent, the EIF projects funded under the 2011-2013 programmes have contributed to these developments / improvements. Please assess in each case the strength of this contribution (strong, medium, or weak). Wherever possible, please quantify the effects of the EIF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

Only two projects, of the 41 projects implemented, contributed to setting up, developing and improving admission procedures, pre-departure measures targeted at third-country nationals before they arrive in the Netherlands. One project (2012EIF020) was conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, in which research was done to collect information on the additional needs of migrants before departure to Netherlands. Since the ministry itself has initiated this research, we can assume that they have used the insights into policy development.

The other project (2013EIF004) First steps to integration by IOM – CO-Nareis, gives substance to pre-departure training that introduces to the concepts of cultural shock, cultural adaptation and integration. 184 people from the EIF target group participated in this project. While the participants benefited directly from the factual information and skills they receive, they also acted as information multipliers when sharing correct information and practices with other migrants.

4.6.2 – Development, and improvement of quality, of introductory programmes in the Member State, enabling third-country nationals, including vulnerable groups, to acquire language knowledge and other knowledge about the receiving society

Assess developments / improvements which have taken place in this area in the Member State during the period covered by the EIF annual programmes 2011-2013, irrespective of the EIF funded projects.

The objective of the Dutch integration act of 2012 is that everyone who becomes a long term resident in the Netherlands learns the Dutch language and has an understanding of the workings of the Dutch society and the most important Dutch norms and values. Civic integration programmes were until the end of 2012 offered through the local municipalities which generally outsource to private organizations which offers programmes. Since 2013 DUO (Dienst Uitvoering Onderwijs) arranges for civilians to integrate in the Netherlands.

Assess how, and to what extent, the EIF projects funded under the 2011-2013 programmes have contributed to these developments / improvements. Please assess in each case the strength of this contribution (strong, medium, or weak). Wherever possible, please quantify the effects of the EIF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

The projects as such did not contribute to the developments mentioned, but have been contributing to improving the quality of introductory programmes, enabling third-country nationals to acquire language knowledge and other knowledge about the Netherlands. 22 projects focused on methodology and instrument development and testing of these methodologies and instruments in pilots. Some projects focused on language only, but most of them focused on improvement of language proficiency, civic orientation (culture, history, institutions, rights and obligations, etc.) and other forms of education, preliminary actions to facilitate access to the labour market, participation in employment, economic life and self-sufficiency. Projects aiming at vulnerable groups focused on improving integration programmes for isolated third-country nationals, especially women, illiterate, elderly, children, young people and their parents.

4.6.3 – Increased capacity of the Member State in terms of the establishment of integration strategies, their implementation and systems to monitor their impact on the integration of third-country nationals

Assess developments / improvements which have taken place in this area in the Member State during the period covered by the EIF annual programmes 2011-2013, irrespective of the EIF funded projects.

The establishment of the integration strategies generally follows the coming into power of a new government and a new minister. With the new Dutch government and minister of Social Affairs in 2012 a new Agenda on Integration was set. Focus is on a Dutch society where people can develop without restrictions. Successful integration means that we can build on shared core values. And that everyone who becomes a long term resident in the Netherlands learns the Dutch language and has an understanding of the workings of the Dutch society and the most important Dutch norms and values. It is important that everyone contributes to the society and that everyone is self-reliant.

Municipalities however also have primary responsibilities for integration policy and in this regard develop their own policies and cater for implementation of national civic integration

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policy and need sufficient capacity to carry this out. The Netherlands has set up various facilities for this. Service centre for local integration policy of the Forum institute and the local integration map.

This objective of the Netherlands integration policy is to a large extent constant as is to ensure quality of chances, outcomes and access to services to the indigenous and immigrant population. To monitor progress on the national level the Netherlands has an elaborate general indicator based monitoring system in place the so called annual reports on the living situation of minorities which focuses on the largest target groups of the Netherlands integration policy (non-western ethnic groups) as well as asylum seekers from Iraq, Iran and Somalia. These are generally third country nationals who in some cases have acquired Dutch citizenship over time and their children. This ongoing monitoring is important to get an idea of the progress of integration and to adjust policy guidelines when necessary. The current system was however subject to various limitations such as costliness of the current methodology, the limited number of indicators used, the lack of analysis of some of the outcomes that are required in order to determine the difference in performance between the indigenous and immigrant population that can be explained on the basis of migration background and the difficulty to ascribe trends in relative performance (directly) to policy measures, eg the integration policy agenda 2012 on which progress the government frequently reports to parliament. Several actions were taken between 2011 and 2013 to remedy these shortcomings and improve methodology.

Assess how, and to what extent, the EIF projects funded under the 2011-2013 programmes have contributed to these developments / improvements. Please assess in each case the strength of this contribution (strong, medium, or weak). Wherever possible, please quantify the effects of the EIF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

As was indicated at 4.6.2 within EIF projects are conducted to develop methodology and instruments for integration. These projects probably had no direct effect on the establishment of integration strategies. But there are 2 projects carried out, that contribute to the developing of indicators and methods for evaluating integration measures and policies. Project (2012EIF007) FOCUS by the municipality Groningen has developed indicators and evaluation methods aimed at measuring the participation and integration opportunities for the EIF target group. Five studies were carried out on the effectiveness of standard policy for migrants. and five evaluations were conducted to policy interventions. Within the second project (2013EIF013) by AMC/UVA, indicators for the psychological well-being of migrant groups were developed to be used in evaluating integration policy and measuring progress of integration. It was found that measurements for mental health reflect the position of ethnic minority groups in society, both socially and culturally and socio-economically.

4.6.4 – Improved access of third-country nationals to public and private goods and services, and enhanced diversity management, in the Member State

Assess developments / improvements which have taken place in this area in the Member State during the period covered by the EIF annual programmes 2011-2013, irrespective of the EIF funded projects.

The objective of the Netherlands integration policy of respective ministers is to a large extent constant to ensure equality of chances, outcomes and access to services to the indigenous and immigrant population. Regular services and policy should enable everyone to create an

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independent life. Accordingly policy and its implementation need to be designed so they are effective in tackling specific social problems.

Between 2011 and 2013 there have been many actions relating to improving education outcomes of migrants, making youth policy more accessible, improving (youth) labour market outcomes and enhancement of diversity management within the Netherlands.

In education this included support for language skills development through early childhood education (VVE), extra language coaching in Dutch through bridging classes, intensified efforts to tackle school drop outs, the introduction of a compulsory three month work placement in a non-profit or voluntary organisation as part of the secondary school criterion. In youth policy this included the diversity in youth policy action programme, set up for this purpose which aimed to improve the outreach of youth care services to migrants, strengthen the expertise of professionals working with migrants and disseminate intervention methodologies for working migrants.

In the domain of labour market policy measures have been prepared to actively combat discrimination, help people to find jobs and develop their skills, and promote diversity policy. Regarding youth unemployment focus is on migrants and ask employers to focus on these migrants. Research has also been done into the effectiveness of reintegration programmes for ethnic minorities. Furthermore, the youth unemployment action plan was drafted in 2009 which devotes special attention to the high unemployment rates among migrant youth.

Assess how, and to what extent, the EIF projects funded under the 2011-2013 programmes have contributed to these developments / improvements. Please assess in each case the strength of this contribution (strong, medium, or weak). Wherever possible, please quantify the effects of the EIF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

Most of the projects funded by EIF brought the above mentioned policy into practice, through improvement of language proficiency, through civic orientation, and through other forms of education, preliminary actions to facilitate access to the labour market, participation in employment, economic life and self-sufficiency. Only a few projects were conducted that contribute directly to the improvement of access of third-country nationals to public and private goods and services, like project (2012EIF017) SLIM voor ouders by Stichting Jeugd en Samenleving Rijnland, in which the connection is strengthened between parents and the school of their children and parent participation is encouraged.

4.6.5 – Improvement of structures for exchange of information, best practices and cooperation on the integration of third-country nationals, including development of indicators for monitoring results, in the Member State and between Member States

Assess developments / improvements which have taken place in this area in the Member State during the period covered by the EIF annual programmes 2011-2013, irrespective of the EIF funded projects.

The national government is responsible for streamlining integration policy and coordination and information exchange between relevant government services at the different administrative level so as to also ensure consistency within and between different administrative levels. In this regard a common vision and a common policy agenda was established between the national government and municipalities in the field of integration. Including measures relating to improved coordination among municipalities and provincial authorities.

No specific structures have been established for international exchange of information.

Assess how, and to what extent, the EIF projects funded under the 2011-2013 programmes have contributed to these developments / improvements. Please assess in each case the strength of this contribution (strong, medium, or weak). Wherever possible, please quantify the effects of the EIF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

7 project contributed to the improvement of structures for exchange of information, best practices and cooperation on the integration of third-country nationals, in the Netherlands. These projects have brought the above mentioned policy into practice. For example: Project (2011EIF005) by Gilde Samenspraak, where organisations in the execution of integration policy joined forces. Project (201EIF002) by CMO Groningen, where cooperation and coordination between the municipalities has improved in the area of integration. Project (2013EIF003), where four municipalities worked together on methodology development.

There were no projects contributing to the exchange of information, best practices, cooperation, etc. with other Member States.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTI-ANNUAL STRATEGY

The national EIF multi-annual programme approved by the Commission provided in its Chapter 3 a “Strategy to achieve the objectives” in the Member State.

- How, and to what extent, has this strategy been implemented over the period 2011-2013?

Under priority 1: Implementation of actions designed to put the 'Common Basic Principles for immigrant policy in the European Union' into practice, is focused on:

- participation as a tool for integration: many EIF projects have this as point of engagement.
- Intercultural dialogue with resistant contacts as purpose: only one project links directly to this objective. However there are various projects that have this as a side effect.

By far most projects under the annual programmes 2011-2013 fell under priority 1: 35 from 41 executed projects. As a result, the strategy from the multi-annual programme has been mostly implemented within priority 1.

Under priority 2: Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning, just 3 projects were conducted. There is therefore limited content given to the goals described in the multi-annual programme.

Under priority 3: Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government, just 3 projects were conducted. There is therefore limited content given to the goals described in the multi-annual programme.

Consistent with the multi-annual programme, no goals were set on Priority 4: Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States.

- To what extent have the targets, including quantified targets, set in the multi-annual programmes been achieved?

There are no quantified targets in the multi-annual programme. See question above for estimation of the degree of realization of the goals.

- In the light of the results and effects of the annual programmes 2011-2013, and of the needs in the areas where the EIF funds projects, was the strategy set up at the beginning of the multi-annual programming period adequate?

The Netherlands highly values the input from NGO's that stand close to the target group. Therefore, the government wants to give these project organisations the possibility to submit project proposals that meet their needs. Additionally, the government considers it important that projects coincide or supplement government policies and to achieve government objectives as well. All these elements were reflected in the MAP and as well in the projects that have been executed in the period 2011-2013.

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END OF PART B AND OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

THANK YOU