

Template for preparation by the Member States of the

**NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN REFUGEE FUND
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2013**

(Report set out in Article 50 (2) of Decision 573/2007/EC)

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PART A	
1.	KEY DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ERF ANNUAL PROGRAMMES, 2011 TO 2013
2.	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ERF 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 ERF 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 2012¹	Annual Programme 2013	TOTAL Annual Programmes 2011-2013
TOTAL number of projects funded in the “awarding body” method	8	11	16	35
TOTAL number of projects funded in the “executing body” method	5	2	3	10
GRAND TOTAL –Total number of projects funded under each annual programme	13	13	19	45

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

By Type of Final Beneficiary

Total number of ERF funded projects, 2011 through 2013 →	45
Of which Number of Projects where final beneficiary is ...	
National, non-governmental organisation (= any status, except those listed below)	24
State/Federal public authority	15
Regional public authority	0
Local public authority	2
Education/Research organisation	0
Social partners (employers or employees)	0
Private and public law company	2
International public organisation	0

¹ In 2012 initially three projects had been awarded in the executing body method. However, in 2013 was decided to withdraw the INS-project called ‘Prevention Genital Mutilation’ and to move the available budget to the project ‘Optimisation of Document Process’, that was awarded to the INS via the awarding body method.

Other international organisation	2
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1.3 Distribution of all projects funded, 2011 through 2013 (3 years 2011, 2012 and 2013 together)

<i>By Priority</i>	
Total number of ERF funded projects, 2011 through 2013 →	45
Of which Number of Projects belonging to Priority ...	
Priority 1 : Implementation of the principles and measures set out in the Community acquis in the field of asylum, including those related to integration objectives	36
Priority 2 : Development of reference tools and evaluation methodologies to assess and improve the quality of procedures for the examination of claims for international protection and to underpin administrative structures in an effort to respond to the challenges brought forward by enhanced practical cooperation with other Member States	2
Priority 3 : Actions helping to enhance responsibility sharing between Member States and third countries	7
<p><i>IMPORTANT REMARK → This is the number of projects funded under Priority 3 of Annual Programmes, not resettlement operations related to the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC</i></p>	

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 ERF funded projects, 2011 through 2013² →	45
Of which Number of projects implementing...	
Specific Priority 1 of Priority 1	9
Specific Priority 2 of Priority 1	
Specific Priority 1 of Priority 2	
Specific Priority 2 of Priority 2	
Specific Priority 3 of Priority 2	
Specific Priority 1 of Priority 3	
Specific Priority 2 of Priority 3	
Projects implementing several Specific Priorities	
Projects not implementing any Specific Priority	36

² Specific priorities for 2013 have not been registered, it is neither mentioned in the Annual Program nor in the individual final reports of the projects.

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

For each annual programme from 2011 to 2013, enter the share of the overall EU contribution to the annual programme (excluding the EU contribution for technical assistance) which was granted to projects implemented in the “*executing body*” method (in percentage, no decimal).

- Programme 2011: 67 % 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: 49 %

- Programme 2013: 32 %³

- Total annual programmes 2011 to 2013: 46 %

1.6 Overall budget implementation

Based on the Commission Decision approving each annual programme, and on the information available to the Responsible Authority on the budget implementation of the programmes, please fill in the table below:

Annual Programme	Total ERF contribution available to the annual programme as set in the Commission Decision approving the annual programme	Total ERF contribution committed by the Responsible Authority as of 30 June 2015 for the programme as a whole, including all projects AND technical assistance	ERF Budget Implementation Rate = (ERF Committed/ERF Available)
	Amount in Euro (1)	Amount in Euro (2)	Percentage (3) = (2) / (1)
Annual Programme 2011	€4.595.313,15	€4.588.962,94	100%
Annual Programme 2012	€5.916.400,00	€6.146.635,69	104%
Annual Programme 2013	€6.398.958,00	€6.872.556,25	107%
TOTAL 2011 -2013	€16.910.671,15	€17.608.154,88	104%

³ In 2013 the Commission granted the Netherlands funding for a project under the direct management part of the ERF which was reserved for emergency measures in the Member States. This grant came on top of the allocation to the Netherlands for the shared management part of the ERF. Therefore the allocation to the project that was implemented as emergency measure is not included in this calculation.

National evaluation report on the results and impacts of actions co-financed by the ERF in the period 2011 to 2013

2. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ERF 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 conducting evaluation research and have experience with assignments related to the European Commission.

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 2008-2010

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 and integration part ERF

In the Netherlands, it was found that the definition of the target group for EIF and ERF 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 ERF, 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 within the target group of these actions. These groups fall outside the target group of EIF.

Impact of the Integration Agenda in period 2011-2013

The Integration Agenda, constituted in 2013 by the Ministry of Social Affairs, has its impact on the national programmes. The Integration Agenda states that it is the responsibility of newcomers to contribute to their integration process. For instance, newcomers have to pay themselves for their language courses.

More focus on children in detention

Unicef and UNHCR were of the opinion that the Netherlands could pay more attention to children in asylum procedure, and especially to the situation of children in alien detention. The Netherlands has taken this by heart for instance by defining ERF actions and selecting and awarding projects related to this topic.

More focus on alternatives for detention

Nationally and internationally the Netherlands has been criticized for the circumstances under which the Netherlands detained illegal aliens and asylum seekers who have to leave the country. Therefore in the period 2010-2012 the Netherlands has carried out several projects for alternatives for aliens detention.

More focus on vulnerable people

The Netherlands puts more emphasis on projects aimed at facilities for vulnerable groups, for example by adopting one of the specific priorities under Priority 1 of the Strategic Guidelines for the period 2008-2013. These measures aimed at taking into account the special needs of vulnerable people, in particular, unaccompanied minors, and more specifically measures aimed at improving the definitions and procedures applied by the Member States to identify the more vulnerable asylum seekers and to provide an appropriate response to such needs. Under the ERF 2011-2013 the Netherlands paid specific attention to this vulnerable group.

In the “awarding body” method

Projects 2011:

Quality for Unaccompanied Minor Asylumseekers – Stichting WESP

Het project had als doel het ontwikkelen van Nederlandse kwaliteitstandaarden voor alleenstaande minderjarige vreemdelingen (unaccompanied minors) naar het voorbeeld van Q4C-model in de reguliere jeugdzorg. Hiertoe zijn 170 bijeenkomsten georganiseerd via regiokantoren van Nidos. Zowel het proces als de uitkomsten boden een basis voor het kwaliteitsbeleid van de Stichting Nidos.

Het product van het project was een rapportage met kwaliteitsstandaarden voor amv's, gebaseerd op de beleving en mening van amv's.

AMA Monitor – Stichting Nidos

De doelstelling van het project “Alleenstaande Minderjarige Asielzoeker (unaccompanied minor) monitor” was betere informatie vergaren over het welbevinden van de amv's en inzicht krijgen in hun beoordeling van voogdij en zorg in Nederland. Dit werd gedaan door middel van participatief onderzoek en 5 World Cafés met 34 amv's en 104 opvangouders. Ook is er aan het eind van de voogdij een evaluatie onder 296 AMV gedaan .

De Kinderraad – Stichting De Vrolijkheid

The project aimed at increasing the participation of children in an asylum centre. As a result of the survey ‘Child in the center’ by Unicef, the Centraal orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers formulated a few quick wins to improve the living standards of children in the asylumcentres. The installation of the Childrens Council (Kinderraad) was one of these quick wins. The overall goals of the project was to enhance the participation of children and youngsters in an asylum center and to offer applied care and accommodation for this vulnerable group. A total of 812 children participated in the Childrens Council.

Tell Me – Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland

Het project had als doel het vergroten van weerbaarheid van kinderen in AZC's en het verkleinen van hun gevoel van onzekerheid en machteloosheid. Dit is bereikt door:

- Kinderen in AZC's op de hoogte te stellen van hun rechten;
- Kinderen in AZC's te informeren over de asielpcedure;
- Kinderen beter in staat te stellen te participeren;
- Professionals en vrijwilligers van COA en Vluchtelingenwerk die te maken hebben met kinderen in AZC's beter in staat te stellen om te gaan met kinderen in de AZC's.

In totaal zijn 44 voorlichtingsbijeenkomsten gehouden, waarbij 16 COA, 24 VWN en 117 VWN vrijwilligers hebben bijgedragen.

Beschermde Opvang – Centraal Orgaan Opvang Asielzoekers

De doelstelling van het project “Beschermde Opvang” was de optimalisatie van de beschermde opvang op grond van de conclusies van het WODC-rapport “Tussen beheersing en begeleiding” en verbeterpunten die door medewerkers in de beschermde opvang zelf werden aangedragen. Het project richtte zich op het continueren van beschermde opvang. Van 1 januari 2008 tot 1 juli 2011 werd een pilot uitgevoerd voor de opvang van minderjarige slachtoffers van mensenhandel en mensensmokkel of amv die risico lopen slachtoffer te worden. Alle opvangmedewerkers hebben een training “Herkennen slachtoffers mensenhandel en herijkte opvangmethodiek begeleiding potentiële slachtoffers mensenhandel” gevolgd.

Projects 2012:

2012EVF002 – Energiemanagement Centraal Orgaan opvang asielzoekers (COA)

De doelstelling van het project “Energiemanagement” was meer inzicht te krijgen in de besparingsmogelijkheden van energie in de centra. Daarnaast moesten de bewoners bewuster worden van hun energiegebruik en de bijbehorende energiekosten. Ten slotte wilde COA met dit project nauw aansluiten bij de Rijksbrede ontwikkelingen op het gebied van een duurzame overheid.

Het project had daarom als doel het verkrijgen van inzicht in de besparingsmogelijkheden ten aanzien van energiekosten van opvangcentra en het geven van voorlichting aan medewerkers en asielzoekers ten aanzien van energiebesparing.

2012EVF003 - Verbetering proces openbaar vervoer voor asielzoekers - Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers (COA)

Het doel van het project was het wegnemen van knelpunten bij de praktische uitvoering zoals het faciliteren van de uitgifte en vergoeding van de kosten van de OV-chipkaart, het geven van voorlichting en begeleiding en de verbetering van de interne procesbeschrijving & registratie zodat het gebruik van het openbaar vervoer gedurende de asielprocedure mogelijk blijft voor asielzoekers en medewerkers van het COA.

2012EVF004 – Pink Solutions – COC Nederland

De doelstelling van het project “Pink Solutions- Answering the Needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Asylumseekers” was om de toegang tot de juiste ondersteuning tijdens asielprocedures van lesbische, homoseksuele en biseksuele en transgender asielzoekers te verbeteren.

Het project had als doel het bevorderen van deskundigheid bij advocaten en medewerkers van de IND en COA zodat de speciale behoeften van lesbische, homoseksuele, biseksuele en transgender asielzoekers in de asielprocedure beter beantwoord werden.

2012EVF005 - Vluchtelingen in Participatie Activiteiten – Connecting 2U BV

The aim of the project ‘Refugees in participation activities’ was to enhance the integration of refugees. According to Connecting 2U it is necessary to participate close to home in the direct environment in order for refugees to be able to participate, Connecting2U finds that refugees should participate close to home in their direct community and to play their own role. According to Connecting2U, professional participation is an important aspect of integration. Therefore Connecting2U wanted to offer orientation on the labour market in order to prepare refugees for regular labour market participation.

2012EVF006 – Zo werkt het ook! - Stichting COS Gelderland

De doelstelling van het project “Zo werkt het ook!” was het toeleiden van vluchtelingen naar werk. Het project had als doel het ontwikkelen van effectieve methodieken ten behoeve van (semi-)overheden en (maatschappelijke) organisaties die zich bezighouden met arbeidstoeleiding om duurzame arbeidsparticipatie van vluchtelingen te bewerkstelligen. Instrumenten waren gericht op empowerment van vluchtelingen en het vergroten van hun netwerk. Daarbij werden vluchtelingen in staat gesteld hun ‘unique selling points’ bij werkgevers in beeld te brengen.

2012EVF008 - Toegang tot Amsterdam – Gemeente Amsterdam

De doelstelling van het project “Toegang tot Amsterdam” was de integratie van vluchtelingen te bevorderen. Vluchtelingen vormen een specifieke aandachtsgroep voor de gemeente Amsterdam, omdat deze groep vaak een extra steun in de rug kan gebruiken bij de integratie in Nederland. De vluchtervaring en –achtergrond leiden vaak tot belemmeringen op sociaal- en arbeidsgerelateerd vlak, die in de uitvoeringspraktijk (nog) niet (voldoende) beheersbaar zijn en die een specifieke aanpak nodig hebben.

Het project had als doel een methodiek te ontwikkelen waarmee de doelgroep vluchtelingen een betere aansluiting vindt bij het generiek gemeentelijk sociaal beleid. In totaal hebben 54 vluchtelingen deelgenomen en zijn er meer dan 500 brochures gedrukt.

2012EVF011 - Ondernemen in je eigen toekomst - New Dutch Connections

De doelstelling van het project “ondernemen in je eigen toekomst” was, de jongeren/jong volwassenen in asielzoekerscentra een toekomstperspectief te geven. Het project heeft in twee asielzoekerscentra 96 asielzoekers tussen de 15-25 jaar een traject te laten doorlopen waarbij de jongere inzicht krijgt in zijn/haar talenten en kwaliteiten. Daarbij leer hij/zij een netwerk op te bouwen en zelf de regie te nemen over zijn/haar leven.

2012EVF012 - Instroom hoger opgeleide vluchtelingen in de zorg - Stichting voor Vluchteling-Studenten UAF

De doelstelling van het project “Instroom hoger opgeleide vluchtelingen in de zorg” was vluchtelingen toeleiden naar werk aangezien de werkloosheid onder vluchtelingen hoog is. Ook onder vluchtelingen die een achtergrond in de gezondheidszorg hebben. Het doel van het project was het ontwikkelen van een arrangement voor hoog opgeleide vluchtelingen om succesvol in te stromen bij een beroepskwalificerende opleiding in de gezondheidszorg. In totaal hebben 38 deelnemers een voorbereidend traject gevolgd en zijn 19 deelnemers ingestroomd in een beroepskwalificerend traject. Er is een duurzaam samenwerkingsverband met een kenniscentrum en een onderwijsinstelling opgezet.

2012EVF013 – Kind in Harmonie - VluchtelingenWerk Nederland

This project focussed on children living in Dutch asylum centers. ‘Adult’ problems make children insecure, anxious, vulnerable and lonely. The focus of their parents in the asylum procedure raise tensions in the family and problems with raising the child. Due to this feeling of detachment, children have more difficulties connecting to other children. Moreover, after school there is not much to do for children in the asylumcenters. As a result of all these factors, the mainly traumatised children also become isolated.

The goal of the project was to improve living standards of children in the asylumcenter, to empower children and to enhance integration of the children in the asylumcenters. The project did so by developing modules in which the children were introduced in musical lessons, like dancing and singing. Also children and their parents were introduced to what the Netherlands has to offer in terms of musical activities. Every fifth week, after the end of the module, there was a performance. During the final concert in the Amsterdam 44 musicians of the Dutch Philharmonic Orchestra performed with the children. This concert highly impressed the children as well as the musicians.

2012EVF014 - Taal in beweging – Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland

De doelstelling van het project ‘Taal in beweging’ was het opzetten van een landelijk samenwerkingsverband van 11 regionale stichtingen met als doel het realiseren van werving, intake, koppeling en begeleiding van vluchtelingen, vallend onder de doelgroep van het EVF, met getrainde taalcoaches tot achttienhonderdvijftien taalkoppels. In totaal zijn 1.598 taalkoppels gevormd die tenminste een half jaar gedurende anderhalf uur per week samen optrokken om de taalbeheersing van de vluchteling/ –en daardoor de slaagkans voor het inburgeringsexamen- te verhogen en het sociale netwerk van de vluchteling/ uit te breiden. Zodoende leerde de vluchteling om op verschillende niveaus (als opvoeder, vrijwilliger, student/trainee, werknemer of ondernemer) actief te participeren in de samenleving. Vrijwilligers werden opgeleid tot taalcoach door middel van taalgidsprogramma’s. Om de koppelingen tot stand te brengen heeft het project nieuw trainingsprogramma inclusief materiaal ontwikkeld en een trainerpool opgezet om de taalcoaches op te leiden. Daarnaast is er een brochure te ontwikkelen voor een succesvolle overdracht van het nieuw trainingsprogramma. De resultaten van het project zijn gepresenteerd tijdens een 14 lokale slotconferenties.

2012EVF015 - Jongeren in asielzoekerscentra in Nederland - Nationale Stichting ter Bevordering van Vrolijkheid

Met het project zijn in azc's waar jongeren verblijven (30 azc's) tussen de 750 en 1000 jongeren bereikt via activiteiten die gericht waren op deze jongeren/jong volwassenen. De activiteiten in het project waren gericht op jongeren in de leeftijd van 15 – 25 jaar die op een azc wonen. Binnen deze doelgroep is extra aandacht voor meiden (300 bereikt). Er is een meidenmagazine gemaakt, een boekje ‘hoe overleef ik mijn status?’ en een cd gemaakt met verzameling muziek uit meerdere azc’s. Daarnaast zijn er peer-leaders bij het project betrokken. Deze peer-leaders waren jongeren die in azc’s gewoond hebben. Tot slot, zijn er 4 regionale netwerken in 2013 en 6 regionale netwerken in 2014. Deze netwerken werden gekoppeld tot één groot landelijk netwerk.

Projects 2013:

2013EVF001 - Pop-Art – Stichting De Vrolijkheid

Het project voerde wekelijks creatieve- en kunstactiviteiten, zoals poppen maken, kleding ontwerpen of animatiefilmpjes maken, uit in asielzoekerscentra. Hierdoor verbeterde de algehele sfeer en met name het gevoel van welzijn en empowerment. Indirect droeg het ook bij aan het gevoel van veiligheid, activering en participatie. Met dit project heeft de Vrolijkheid een extra voorziening op het asielzoekerscentrum georganiseerd voor deze kwetsbare groep kinderen en jongeren.

De activiteiten werden door meerdere partijen als waardevol, belangrijk en als zinnige tijdsbesteding bestempeld; een verrijking van de belevingswereld van kinderen en jongeren in de asielopvang. Zowel het COA, de ouders, scholen en externe organisaties ondersteunden dit. De activiteiten vergrootten ook de weerbaarheid en onafhankelijkheid van de kinderen en jongeren; het zelfvertrouwen werd vergroot, talent verder ontwikkeld en nieuwe vaardigheden werden ontdekt. Er kan gesteld worden dat deze activiteiten een positief effect hebben gehad op de (mentale) gezondheid van kinderen, jongeren en hun ouders. De activiteiten droegen bij

aan het vergroten van het lokale draagvlak voor de opvang van asielzoekers. Door optredens, voorstellingen en exposities van de kinderen en jongeren hebben zij de lokale omgeving laten zien wie zij zijn en wat er belangrijk voor hen is. De verhalen van de poppen en hun makers gaven de lokale omgeving een positief beeld van de leefwereld van de kinderen en jongeren in de asielopvang.

2013EVF003 - Pink Security – COC Nederland

Het doel van het project was het verbeteren van het welzijn, veiligheid en zelfredzaamheid van LHBT-asielzoekers door het creëren van een vertrouwd aanspreekpunt voor onveilige situaties (het 'roze vangnet' en het 'roze netwerk'). Dit vangnet kan adequaat reageren op onveilige situaties. In het project zijn maatjesprojecten georganiseerd -waarbij door VWN getrainde maatjes gekoppeld worden aan LHBT-asielzoekers- en aan gemeenschappelijke activiteiten. Op deze manier werd een sociaal netwerk gecreëerd waardoor de kans op eerder signaleren van problemen werd vergroot met als doel dat LHBT-asielzoekers minder vatbaar zijn voor misbruik. Activiteiten verricht in het kader van maatjesprojecten en community building zorgden voor een betere dagbesteding. Het roze netwerk zorgt ervoor dat problemen in AZC's sneller worden doorgegeven en de COA-locaties hebben één aanspreekpunt voor vragen.

2013EVF004 - Changemakers – Vluchtelingen Organisaties Nederland

In het project is een methodiek ontwikkeld gericht op 1) kadervorming onder vluchtelingenvrouwen en –jongeren, 2) versterken van weerbaarheid en persoonlijke ontwikkeling, 3) betere toeleiding naar vrouwen en jongeren naar zorg- en hulpvragen en 4) emancipatie van vluchtelingenmannen en –jongens. In het project werden in totaal 15 vrouwen, jongeren en mannen uit de vluchtelingengemeenschap getraind en ingezet om anderen in hun eigen achterban te ondersteunen richting sociale, educatieve en economische zelfredzaamheid. Door het trainingsprogramma krijgen de deelnemers vertrouwen in hun eigen kracht en keuzes. Daarnaast zijn in het trainingsprogramma zijn diverse elementen ingebouwd om zowel trainers als deelnemers bewust te maken van het ondersteuningsaanbod van instanties.

2013EVF006 - Krachten voor de start – SVAZ

In het project hebben de deelnemers een empowermenttraining gevolgd met als doel zich voor te bereiden op de arbeidsmarkt. Het accent ligt op het leren van praktische vaardigheden zoals het leren vinden van vacatures via internet, eigen netwerk opbouwen, zelfstandig bellen naar werkgevers, in een veilige omgeving leren presenteren en het doen van rollenspellen voor sollicitatiegesprekken. Het matenaal dat door de docenten wordt gebruikt is ontwikkeld door SVAZ met input van de docenten. Er hebben in totaal 54 vluchtelingen verdeeld over 7 groepen deelgenomen aan de empowermenttrainingen. Aanvullend was er aandacht voor het opdoen van praktijkervaring, door het bezoeken van bedrijven, zoals een techniekbedrijf en een vleesverwerker.

Uit de evaluaties met de vrijwillige docenten kwam naar voren dat zij content zijn over het ontwikkelde materiaal / modules. Ook is er gedurende het project een pilot gestart om een groepje Nederlandse hoogopgeleiden te koppelen aan een groepje hoogopgeleide

vluchtelingen. Het le doel is om wederzijds informatie uit te wisselen in het kader van interculturele communicatie. Het 2e doel is om het Nederlandse netwerk in te zetten om deze vluchtelingen te helpen aan een (snuffel)stage en, op de langere termijn, betaalde baan.

2013EVF009 - Kind in Harmonie – Vluchtelingen Werk Nederland

This project focussed on children living in Dutch asylum centers. The goal of the project was to improve living standards of children in the asylumcenter, to empower children and to enhance integration of the children in the asylumcenters. The project did so by developing modules in which the children were introduced in musical lessons, like dancing and singing. Also children and their parents were introduced to what the Netherlands has to offer in terms of musical activities.

2013EVF010 - DWI Amsterdam – Opstap in Amsterdam

Het doel van het project was het treffen van een pakket aan maatregelen (waaronder informatievoorziening en ondersteuning) ter verbetering van de aansluiting van huisvesting, onderwijs, arbeid en zorg enerzijds, en het aanbod van gemeentelijke reguliere instanties en instellingen anderzijds voor vluchtelingen. De methodiek (in te zetten gedurende de eerste drie maanden na vestiging in Amsterdam) stelde nieuwe vluchtelingen in staat om vanuit de eigen kracht de regie op het leven te herpakken en zich in te zetten voor taalverwerving en de weg naar werk. Uiteindelijk hebben 207 vluchtelingen het traject succesvol afgerond.

2013EVF011 - Ketenregie - Stichting Nidos

The project aimed at measures to take special needs of Unaccompanied Minor Asylumseekers (and vulnerable victims of human trafficking within this group) into account. The projectresults contributed to a better anticipation in their needs on the following aspects: procedures (B8⁴ vs. asylumchoices of the targetgroup), accommodation (operational conclusions about working in the basic accomodation, intake (better indicators in the Dutch central reception location at Ter Apel where asylum seekers are first received⁵, better cooperation in Ter Apel), more insight in willingness of police notification for victims of human trafficking and more insight in background of the targetgroup. The project delivered a clear contribution to the Dutch policy targets regarding vulnerable groups.

2013EVF012 - Match - Stichting voor Inburgering en Integratie

In dit project heeft Stichting Inburgering en Integratie zich ingezet om 80 vluchtelingen te ondersteunen bij hun vestiging, inburgering en participatie in de gemeenten Delfzijl, Appingedam en Loppersum. Deelnemers zijn geholpen met de opbouw van een sociaal netwerk met ondersteuning vanuit vrijwilligers (buddy's). De buddy's zochten aansluiting bij de behoeften van vluchtelingen op terreinen van arbeid, onderwijs, huisvesting, zorg, kunst en cultuur enerzijds en aanbod van reguliere instanties en instellingen. Ook was er aandacht voor de juiste ondersteuning om de jeugd een eerlijke kans te bieden voor ontwikkeling en participatie in de samenleving.

⁴ B8 is een onderdeel van de vreemdelingencirculaire op basis waarvan slachtoffers van mensensmokkel een tijdelijke verblijfsvergunning kunnen aanvragen

⁵ There is also a central reception location at Schiphol airport for asylum seekers who arrive by plane.

National evaluation report on the results and impacts of actions co-financed by the ERF in the period 2011 to 2013

Met name door de ontwikkeling en intensieve begeleiding van vluchtelingen zijn er enerzijds 92 vluchteling actief ondersteund voor participatie en huisvesting en zijn er instrumenten ontwikkeld die duurzaam worden ingezet en het mogelijk maakt om mensen structureel te helpen.

2013EVF014 – New Dutch Connections – Act 4 your life

Binnen het project Act 4 life hebben 177 asielzoeker-jongeren deelgenomen aan een empowerment programma. Het programma was erop gericht om deze jongeren de regie over hun toekomst weer in eigen handen te nemen. 123 coaches en 118 maatjes vanuit de lokale omgeving van de omgeving ondersteunden hen daarbij. Ook andere partners, zoals bedrijven en instellingen, werden betrokken bij de tour activiteiten, A4L evenementen en performances (bijvoorbeeld As I left my father's house). Hiermee werd hun netwerk vergroot waardoor zij het gevoel krijgen ergens bij te horen en ergens op terug te kunnen vallen. Tevens werden zij gestimuleerd hun toekomstdroom tijdens deze evenementen te presenteren aan de aanwezigen. Door het betrekken van de lokale gemeenschap bij de jongeren en het vertellen van de verhalen achter deze jonge mensen worden niet alleen de levens van de jonge asielzoekers verbeterd maar heeft dit tevens impact op het verbeteren van het draagvlak voor de opvang van deze jongeren.

Het onderzoeksteam van Ciceroon concludeert in haar onderzoeksrapport naar de impact van de methodiek dat de interventie van NDC een bevorderende werking heeft op de veerkracht, het psychosociaal welzijn en de sociale steun van deze jonge asielzoekers. Het verbeteren van deze waarden draagt bij aan het verbeteren van de opvang van asielzoekerjongeren in een opvanglocatie en tevens aan de participatie van deze jongeren.

Het project heeft tevens invloed op de beeldvorming van coaches en maatjes. Door het project leren Nederlanders de mensen achter de beelden op televisie kennen. Eventuele angst wordt weggenomen wanneer ze kennis maken met elkaar.

2013EVF016 - COA – Activeren Bewoners

Het project had als een doel een visie op activeren van asielzoekers op te leveren. Hiertoe heeft een maatschappelijk veldonderzoek plaatsgevonden, waarbij 27 medewerkers en 29 bewoners geïnterviewd zijn. De ontwikkelde visie zal bijdragen aan verbetering van de kwaliteit van de opvang van asielzoekers en het onderwerp activeren in het bijzonder. Daarnaast zal het het lokale draagvlak voor de opvang van asielzoekers vergroten en de samenwerking met keten- en samenwerkingspartners verbeteren, doordat kennis wordt gedeeld over het activeren van asielzoekers. In het project is intensief samengewerkt met diverse partners. Er is een visiedocument opgeleverd en gepresenteerd op de slotconferentie.

2013EVF018 - VWN – Tell me more (vervolgproject)

. Het doel van het project was om de informatievoorziening aan en over kinderen in asielzoekerscentra op allerlei manieren te verruimen en verbeteren. Dit werd gedaan door 1) een website met alle relevante informatie voor kinderen in AZC's, 2) kinderveerlichting over de asielprocedure zodat het gevoel van machteloosheid en onzekerheid verkleind wordt, 3) het opzetten van een kinderspreekuur waar ze kunnen chatten als ze daar behoefte aan hebben en 4) trainingen van professionals zodat medewerkers in de AZC's kinderen kindvriendelijker

bejegenen. Hierdoor zou de veiligheid van kinderen vergroot moeten worden en zullen zij minder angstig zullen zijn.

2013EVF020 - BMP – Vluchtelingen oral history

Het Vluchtelingen Oral History heeft gezorgd voor een interculturele dialoog tussen culturele organisaties, vluchtelingen en lokaal publiek. Er is ingezet op het ontwikkelen en onderhouden van duurzame contacten tussen erfgoedinstellingen en groepen en organisaties van vluchtelingen. Daarbij hebben de partners in het project en vluchtelingen in de vier steden tal van gezamenlijke activiteiten ontplooid en plannen gemaakt voor de toekomst. Er zijn tien vluchtelingengemeenschappen betrokken geweest. Het project heeft vier methodiekbeschrijvingen opgeleverd, die door anderen te gebruiken zijn. Er hebben 16 deelprojecten plaatsgevonden en 16 publiekspresentaties waarin is samengewerkt met diverse culturele organisaties en die goed bezocht werden door autochtone Nederlanders en vluchtelingen. In er die landelijke bijeenkomsten georganiseerd en vele bijeenkomsten van de vier lokale stuurgroepen en de landelijke expertgroep waarin vluchtelingen en culturele instellingen en anderen samenwerken. Behalve aan het versterken van de interculturele dialoog en duurzame contacten heeft het project ook bijgedragen aan de empowerment en de emancipatie van de deelnemende vluchtelingen in de vier steden, door het te stimuleren zelf groeps-presentaties te maken en door hun verhalen te verzamelen en duurzaam te bewaren, wat voor hen als een erkenning voelt van wat ze hebben doorgemaakt.

In the “executing body” method

Projects 2011:

Pilot Video Conferencing – Immigration and Naturalisation Services (INS)

This project consisted of an exploratory research that will enable the INS to assess whether a system of video conferencing will facilitate communication between the actors that are not in each others physical presence. Often it is not easy to gather all actors (the applicant, agent, interpreter, hearing officer, etc) in the same place and at the same time within a given step in the asylum procedure. The procedure is thus often delayed. Furthermore, there are financial consequences for having all the actors physically present in the same location. This would mean that video communication equipment will be bought and installed in different INS locations resulting in communication without the physical presence of some of the actors, mostly the translators. Additionally, it was assessed if this equipment can also be used for the (Bonaire Sint Eustatius and Saba) BES Islands. Moreover, it discussed was if the equipment will be suitable for other organisations working in the asylum chain such as VluchtelingenWerk Nederland, COA and Repatriation and Departure Service.

In de eerste pilot werd op kleine schaal een start gemaakt met videoconferentie en tolken in de asielpprocedure. 3 ruimtes zijn ingericht: 1 ruimte voor tolken in Utrecht en 2 ruimtes voor hoornmedewerkers op Schiphol en in Den Bosch. Hieruit volgde een gebruikersevaluatie en een technische review. De andere pilots (Horen op afstand en Thuistolken) waren niet geslaagd. De verbinding met DJI bleek niet mogelijk omdat het hier om een externe verbinding dus buiten de INS ging. Nu de externe verbinding niet gelegd kon worden gedurende de looptijd van het subsidie-traject kon de pilot niet uitgevoerd worden.

Train EAC (European Asylum Curriculum) – trainers and renewed coaching for senior personnel - Immigration and Naturalisation Services (INS)

The objective of the project was to increase the independence and the decision making skills of staff members working on asylum issues through participation in the European Asylum Curriculum.

The EAC created a learning system that was based on the EU asylum regulations and in international conventions, and therefore applicable to all member states. As part of the train-the-trainer training, senior staff members were trained to coach national colleagues who were in training of the EAC modules. The way they did this, was in line with the new culture that the department of asylum of the INS wants to create. The introduction of the improved asylum procedure and the IT system used by the INS called INDiGO were associated with the introduction of Case Responsibility. The aim was to improve the quality and speed of work. Case Responsibility requires a different type of employee and a different kind of attitude. One way to achieve this is to redesign how people are coached. The core of the new coach is based on the CS-balance, derived from the flow model Csikszentmihalyi. This method maintains the balance between the ambitions ("Challenges") of the employee and the skills ("Skills") that the employee needs to do his/her tasks. The Flow model during training is associated with the model of the learning styles of Kolb. This approach goes beyond the value of coaching. The senior staff member is therefore aware of the level of education, most appropriate method of learning and the absorption capacity of the employee. The training covers two days, preceded by an inventory (baseline) study by trainers and senior staff under the (deputy) unit managers.

A total of 376 asiel medewerkers hebben een EAC training gevolgd. Het in 2012 in gang gezette traject heeft begin 2013 geresulteerd in een Curriculum Leren & Ontwikkelen. Van het curriculum is een leaflet gemaakt die op de werkplek van alle asielmedewerkers is uitgedeeld.

Setting up the Application Centre in the new Judicial Complex of Schiphol (JCS) - Immigration and Naturalisation Services (INS)

The objective of the project was to increase the efficiency of the asylum process as dealt with in the application centre of Schiphol. Op 1 oktober 2012 is het Justitieel Centrum Schiphol beschikbaar gesteld aan de Staat en daarmee aan de INS. In de maanden oktober tot en met december is het pand ingericht en zijn de voorbereidingen getroffen voor de verhuizing. De fysieke verhuizing heeft op 2 januari 2013 plaats gevonden en de eerste ervaringen met het nieuwe complex zijn over het geheel genomen positief.

This complex includes a detention centre with a capacity of 580 persons, a returnees centre and an INS application centre and a court. Within the Judicial Complex Programme, this project focuses on the INS Asylum Application Centre within the Programme. The targeted group is limited to asylum seekers, who have made their application in custody or might be in the phase of appeal. As all these functions will be in one complex, the various judicial processes will be combined making the asylum process at Schiphol faster and more effective. The asylum process at the application centre of Schiphol differs from the asylum process in other application centres elsewhere in the country because the asylum process at Schiphol is characterised by different fast and at the same time complex procedures. The JCS is a form of public-private partnership of four partners. The INS is one of them. The INS has seconded one of its employees to head the set up of the JCS.

Taskforce Thuisgeven - Directie Migratiebeleid

The objective of this pilot project was to strengthen, improve and smoothen the process of housing and integration of asylum seekers with a residence permit in Dutch society. If asylum seekers are housed and are able to start civic integration, the expectation is that this will lead to increased participation in the labour market and in society. The process needed to be organised at local level in the most effective and efficient way. The commitment of all the involved stakeholders is of crucial importance. The new Housing act will change the role of the administrative body (Province). The Province is the public administrative body that controlled whether the local councils fulfil the yearly obligation of housing asylum seekers. The Taskforce would prepare them to become a supervision authority including compliance assistance.

Het resultaat van het project is een procesversnelling ten aanzien van de afgifte verblijfsdocumenten van 2 maanden naar maximaal 21 dagen. Door de bemiddeling direct te laten starten, wordt een tijdswinst van gemiddeld 6-8 weken geboekt. De nieuwe toewijzingsprocedure kent een looptijd van 3 maanden; een vergunninghouder stroomt na maximaal 3 maanden uit naar een gemeente (dit was 7 maanden). Door deze versnellingen zal een structurele besparing in de opvangkosten worden gerealiseerd en kan een vergunninghouder eerder vorm gaan geven aan zijn verdere participatie/integratie in Nederland.

Projects 2012:

2012EVF001 - Kind in de Opvang/Participatie en Weerbaarheid - Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers (COA)

De doelstelling van het project “Kind in de Opvang/ Participatie en Weerbaarheid” was aandacht te besteden aan de aanbevelingen die gedaan waren naar aanleiding van de onderzoeken die door diverse externe partijen zijn gedaan ten aanzien van de positie van het kind in de opvang. Het project had als doel het structureel verbeteren van de positie van kinderen in asielzoekerscentra. Hiervoor werden concrete activiteiten georganiseerd, zoals weerbaarheidstrainingen en zwemlessen.. Deze activiteiten waren gericht op de kinderen zelf, maar deels ook op de lokale omgeving, ouders en medewerkers. In totaal hebben 575 kinderen een weerbaarheidstraining gevolgd en 1569 kinderen hebben zwemlessen gehad.

2012EVF010 - Optimalisatie documentproces - Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst (INS)

De doelstelling van het project “Optimalisatie documentproces” was onderzoek te doen naar de situatie op dat moment en de gewenste situatie van het registratie- en identificatieproces van de asielaanvrager. Vervolgens zou de gewenste situatie tot stand gebracht moeten worden.

Het project had als doel de dienstverlening en de klantvriendelijkheid richting de asielzoeker te verbeteren door de noodzaak tot het aantal klantcontacten te verminderen. Dit werd gedaan door minder verschillende documenten in de asielprocedure aan de klant uit te reiken en in te nemen. Daartoe is het W document en W2 samengevoegd tot één document. Dit document kan gedurende de asielprocedure voor langere tijd gebruikt worden. De afname van de op jaarbasis afgegeven documenten als gevolg van dit project is niet met absolute cijfers aan te

tonen, noch is een procentuele afname goed weer te geven omdat het aantal asielaanvraag fluctueert. Wel kan er gezegd worden dat op basis van voorafgaande jaren het aantal asielaanvragen dat door gaat naar een verlengde asielaanvraag rond de 30-40% ligt. Ook de kosten die gerelateerd zijn aan klantcontact zijn gereduceerd.

Projects 2013:

2013EVF023 - Streamlining Admission Procedure Asylum – Immigration and Naturalisation Services

The aim of the (sub)project was the preparation and implementation of the measures leading to a streamlining / improvement of the procedure for asylum applications. During the project (implementation phase) the following activities were conducted:

1. Optimizing the organization of the process on verification of all the humanitarian frameworks during the first asylum application.
2. The design of the process concerning the so-called one-day application during second asylum requests at the registration centres; including the provision of care in the reception centres from the day before the one-day application, and the procedure if the applicant has no lawyer;
3. Optimizing the process on second asylum request from reception centres, including the location where applications should be preceded.
4. Conducting further research on optimizing the process of identification during (second) asylum applications;
5. Realisation of a faster Dublin procedure by combining procedures;
6. Combining the first hearing and Dublin hearing and adjust related regulation;
7. Adjusting the process for a more efficient organization of conducting the necessary research
8. Adjusting the planning of the so-called “rest and preparation time” so that preparation of the lawyer takes place as soon as possible;
9. Changing the working process at the related asylum units following the adjustment of the regulations on fees for issuance of a residence permit for asylum.

2013EVF024 - Project Calamity Team – Immigration and Naturalisation Services

The goal of the project was to develop and improve the services and information provided to asylum seekers who are on hunger strike/thirst strike or those who threaten to commit suicide during the course of the asylum process. The secondary goal was to professionalise the calamity team so that the team members will be in a position to act quickly and adequately whenever incidents occur concerning hunger/thirst strikes and suicidal tendencies within the organizations cooperating in the asylum/immigration process. The primary aim was to prevent as many suicides as possible by detecting at an early stage whenever a person is in a critical situation. Additionally, the goal was to prevent the escalation of incidents.

In order to develop and enhance the services and information provided to this vulnerable minority group, the INS organised meetings where team members of the calamity team, under the guidance of a psychologist, could exchange views, experiences and knowledge. Additionally, a uniform agreement was made between all the chain partners which will lead to

a common protocol. The calamity team was also further promoted and mobilized whenever incidents of suicide attempts or hunger/thirst strikes occurred.

Special attention for Emergency Measures in 2013

In 2012 the Netherlands faced a higher influx of asylum seekers after a period of low influx which led to the closure of several reception facilities. This continuous higher rise in influx was not foreseen. As the asylum applicants need to be housed among other things, new reception facilities needed to be opened immediately including all the necessary requirements and materials. In 2012 the total number of asylum applications was 9.810. By the end of August 2013 the number of asylum applications had already reached 10.466. The projection is that this number will raise to 17.078 by the end of the year. This means that compared to last year, the increase in asylum applications will be more than seven thousand. This large number of asylum applicants was placing an exceptional heavy and urgent demand on the reception facilities leading to a request from the Netherlands for Emergency funding. This demand could not be covered by the European Refugee Fund's annual programs 2012 and 2013 because the annual funds were already fully allocated to projects within the Netherlands. The project is described below:

COA – Emergency Measures

COA opened an additional reception center in November 2012. This additional reception center could accommodate 600 asylum seekers. The reception center was opened for five months within the project period and closed after the project duration. This reception center is relatively expensive compared to the regular reception centers as the rental of the furniture is included.

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 2008-2010

For indicators causing a significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2008-2010, we refer to question 2.1.

In the “awarding body” method

Projects 2011: No projects have been selected under priority 2 in accordance with the ‘awarding body mode’.

Projects 2012: No projects have been selected under priority 2 in accordance with the ‘awarding body mode’.

Projects 2013:

2013EVF022 – Wie ben ik? – ASKV

In het project 'Wie ben Ik' werd onderzocht en vergeleken hoe de identiteits vaststelling van asielzoekers verbeterd kan worden. Op die manier moet gekomen worden tot aanbevelingen en best practises.

Ter uitvoering van dit project zijn verschillende activiteiten opgezet, zoals 1) het organiseren van een nationaal kennisnetwerk om de uitwisseling en bekendheid van de verschillende methodieken te bevorderen, 2) een Europees vergelijkingsonderzoek, 3) een analyse van huidige methode, 4) een veldonderzoek door middel van interviews met asielvragers en dossieronderzoek en 5) een rapportage van best practice rondom de methoden en besluitvorming van identiteitsvaststelling.

Doel van het project was om bij de grote groep asielvragers (80% van alle instroom) die zonder documenten in Nederland aankomt betere instrumenten en besluitvorming te ontwikkelen bij het vaststellen van de identiteit.

In de uitvoering van het project bleek het lastig om tot gezamenlijke conclusies te komen. Er zijn meerdere onderzoeksvoorstellen geschreven door de onderzoekende partij (UvA), maar deze voldeden niet aan de wensen van de INS. In juni besloot de UvA haar onderzoek en offerte terug te trekken Aan de voorwaarden waarop de UvA het onderzoek wilde uitvoeren kon niet worden voldaan, vanwege het ontbreken van medewerking aan de zijde van de INS. Stichting ASKV heeft onmiddellijk aan de bel getrokken bij het Directoraat Generaal - Vreemdelingenzaken, omdat zij het project in gevaar zag komen. Samen met hen is een volgend gesprek geweest met de INS om hen tot samenwerking te bewegen. Dit zou men intern bespreken, waarop zij in september 2014 te kennen gaven geen samenwerking in dit project te zien. In overleg met het Programmasecretariaat Europese Fondsen is besloten het project te beëindigen en per 1 november 2014 geheel af te ronden.

In the “executing body” method

Projects 2011: No projects have been selected under priority 2 in accordance with the ‘executing body mode’.

Projects 2012: No projects have been selected under priority 2 in accordance with the ‘executing body mode’.

Projects 2013:

2013EVF025 - Safeguarding the integrity and acceptance of international protection – Immigration and Naturalisation Services

Purpose of the project was to gather information on international crimes and breaches of human rights in countries where recently the regime was subject to alterations in a violent way, and to categorise this information and make it accessible and applicable for case-workers. Doing so, victims of these breaches can be protected and perpetrators can be excluded from international protection. The project focused on finding methods and instruments to improve procedures and to stimulate cooperation between Member States by disseminating and sharing the results with counterparts in the Member States). Het resultaat was een onderzoeksrapport met vergelijkingen tussen de lidstaten. Rapportage is meerdere malen aangehaald in de Tweede Kamer bij debatten over bijvoorbeeld 1F onderzoeken naar Eritreeërs en Syriërs. Ook de staatssecretaris maakte melding van het project.

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 2008-2010

For indicators causing a significant change to the content of the projects funded over the period 2011-2013 compared to the period 2008-2010, we refer to question 2.1.

In the “awarding body” method

Projects 2011:

Opvangmodel voor Uitgenodigde Vluchtelingenstudenten - Stichting voor Vluchteling-Studenten UAF

Het project had als doel 60 talentvolle uitgenodigde vluchtelingen te laten instromen in het hoger onderwijs. Ze kregen daarbij advies en begeleiding bij de (voorbereiding op) hun studie van het UAF, intensief taal en/of schakelonderwijs bij universiteiten/hogescholen en werden door middel van een mentorprogramma gekoppeld aan Nederlandse studenten. In dit project werd ook een pilot gestart waarbij (een deel van) deze groep direct werd gehuisvest in studentenhuisvesting. Hierdoor werden zij direct opgenomen in de studentengemeenschap wat een positief effect zou kunnen hebben op hun integratie in Nederland.

Uitgenodigde Vluchtelingen - Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland

Het project richtte zich op het veranderde opvangmodel voor uitgenodigde vluchtelingen. Het kabinet Rutte heeft namelijk besloten dat de eerste opvang niet langer centraal plaats zal vinden in Amersfoort maar dat de uitgenodigde vluchtelingen rechtstreeks geplaatst worden in een gemeente zodat zij direct na aankomst kunnen starten met de inburgering en integratie.

Het doel van het project was dat uitgenodigde vluchtelingen kwalitatief goed en stabiel worden ondersteund bij aankomst en verblijf in een gemeente in Nederland.

NLCO2 Innovative Orientation Approaches towards Refugee Integration International Organization for Migration (IOM)

De doelstelling van het project “was ‘to contribute to the Integration of refugees into their new host society by facilitating and implementing a pre-departure cultural orientation program designed specifically for refugees accepted to the Netherlands on dossier basis’ through the Dutch resettlement programme. Het curriculum is aangepast in overeenstemming met nieuw Nederlands beleid. 50 uitgenodigde vluchtelingen kregen een vierdaagse CO training en 50 vluchtelingen hebben een informatiepakket ontvangen. Het project zal ertoe leiden dat hervestigde vluchtelingen voorbereid zijn op hun toekomstige verblijf in Nederland en voorzien zijn van kennis en vaardigheden om met de culturele schok en het dagelijks leven in de Nederlandse maatschappij om te gaan.

Projects 2012: No projects have been selected under priority 3 in accordance with the ‘awarding body mode’.

Projects 2013:

2013EVF002 – Studie en ontmoeting voor uitgenodigde vluchtelingen - UAF

Het project heeft bijgedragen aan verbetering van het hervestigingsprogramma. Dankzij het project zijn uitgenodigde vluchtelingen al voor aankomst beter op de hoogte van het Nederlandse onderwijs systeem en weten nu beter wat het UAF hen kan bieden. Door het mentoren programma breiden uitgenodigde vluchtelingen hun netwerk in Nederland uit, en dat is juist waar zij aangeven veel behoefte aan te hebben.

Door de nauwe samenwerking met het COA en hun goede voorlichting in de vluchtelingenkampen weten uitgenodigde vluchtelingen het UAF na aankomst beter te vinden, het merendeel neemt na aankomst direct contact op met het UAF terwijl deze groep het UAF in het verleden vaker niet wist te vinden. Dit komt ook naar voren in de evaluatie die heeft plaatsgevonden. In het huidige project starten uitgenodigde vluchtelingen gemiddeld binnen 3 maanden met een taalcursus terwijl dit in het vorige EVF project nog gemiddeld 6 maanden duurde. Dit draagt bij aan een grotere en snellere instroom van uitgenodigde vluchtelingen in het hoger onderwijs.

2013EVF015 – NLCO III - IOM

Refugees selected for resettlement on a dossier basis have been provided with tools and information to prepare for their integration into Dutch society, to cope with the culture shock, and to travel with confidence to the Netherlands. IOM the Netherlands created a forum to enable group discussions amongst trainers, project team and other stakeholders with access to the NLCO-III website. The forum assisted the project team to respond to trainer's queries in an efficient manner, keep in touch with stakeholders and make collective announcements about project developments.

2013EVF021 – Monitor Hervestigde Vluchtelingen - COA

Het project was een grootschalig onderzoek, onder regie van het COA, i.s.m. Universiteit Utrecht onder hervestigde vluchtelingen. Doel van het onderzoek was de begeleiding aan hervestigde vluchtelingen te verbeteren zodat hun participatie in de samenleving zal vergemakkelijken. Vluchtelingen vervulden de rol van mentor voor nieuwkomers en begeleiden de vluchtelingen bij sociale integratie. Deze begeleiding startte reeds voor aankomst in Nederland d.m.v. het opnemen van films en het leggen van Skype-verbindingen tijdens de culturele oriëntatie trainingen. De mentoren worden ingezet als kennisgroep die naar aanleiding van eigen ervaringen advies geven over verbeteringen van COA-activiteiten. In totaal zijn 532 hergevestigde vluchtelingen op deze wijze begeleid.

Het mentorsysteem bleek een goede toevoeging op het hervestigingsproces. De hervestigde vluchtelingen die zijn bereikt door de mentoren hebben gerichtere informatie ontvangen en hebben succesvolle voorbeelden in de mentoren kunnen ervaren. Dit zal hen helpen bij hun participatie in de samenleving.

In the “executing body” method

Projects 2011:

Development of training materials for resettled refugees - Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers

The aim of this project, on the one hand, is to develop the material that is used in selection missions and cultural orientation trainings further and, on the other hand, to share the knowledge and expertise that COA has delivered with Dutch municipalities that will receive the resettled refugees right after their arrival in the Netherlands.

Activities include:

- Development of material for the cultural orientation training
- Development of material for Dutch municipalities that will receive and guide the groups of resettled refugees
- Organising workshops for Dutch municipalities.

Het project heeft positieve resultaten geboekt. Het bestaande fotoboek en de deelnemersgids met informatie over Nederland zijn geactualiseerd. Er is een trainingsmethodiek en een methodiek voor taallessen Nederlands ontwikkeld. Er is een informatiekaart ontwikkeld die gebruikt wordt voor aankomst in Nederland, en fungeert als afsprakenkaart voor de eerste 48 uur na aankomst.

Er is een nieuw format ontwikkeld voor het overdrachtsdocument waarmee informatie over de uitgenodigde vluchtelingen vanuit COA naar de gemeente en begeleidende organisaties wordt overgedragen. Er zijn 10 workshops georganiseerd voor gemeenten om COA kennis en expertise op het gebied van opvang en begeleiding van vluchtelingen te delen. Hierin zijn aan bod gekomen: de financiële mogelijkheden van gemeenten om uitgenodigde vluchtelingen op te vangen, het overdrachtdossier en de Culturele Oriëntatie trainingen, de begeleiding in de gemeenten, het aanbodmodel en het kenniscentrum waar kennis en ervaring en best practices worden gedeeld en een evaluatie van de eerste groepsaankomst van uitgenodigde vluchtelingen.

Het project heeft ertoe bijgedragen dat het nieuwe model voor hervestiging gedegen is geïmplementeerd, gemeenten vertrouwd zijn gemaakt met de nieuwe werkwijze en het COA haar kennis en ervaring met de gemeenten heeft gedeeld. Onderdeel van het project is het blijvend uitwisselen van kennis en informatie ten behoeve van het optimaliseren van het hervestigingsbeleid van vluchtelingen. Ook na het project zullen bijeenkomsten met stakeholders worden georganiseerd om de voortgang van de hervestiging van vluchtelingen in gemeenten te waarborgen.

2.4 Explain any significant change to the share of ERF funding allocated to projects implemented in the ‘executing body’ method over the period 2011-2013, compared to the period 2008-2010.

Compared to 2008-2010, in 2011-2013 more projects have been allocated to governmental organisations that have a de jure or de facto monopoly position in the area of the actions, such as the Immigration and Naturalisation Service regarding asylum procedures and resettlement missions and the COA regarding the reception of asylum seekers (the so called monopoly partners). The main reason for this shift is the financial crisis. Because of the financial crisis NGO's had difficulties finding the necessary co-financing to enable them to successfully apply for ERF funding and as a consequence less NGO's applied for ERF funding. Therefore the RA was forced to allocate more funds to the monopoly partners. This was possible since one

of the objectives of the ERF is optimisation of the asylum procedure and reception conditions in the Member States.

2.5 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 2008-2010

Below one can find the changes to the distribution of projects by priority and by specific priority:

Share of projects by priority	Period 2008-2010	Period 2011-2013
Priority 1 : Implementation of the principles and measures set out in the Community acquis in the field of asylum, including those related to integration objectives	17	36
Priority 2 : Development of reference tools and evaluation methodologies to assess and improve the quality of procedures for the examination of claims for international protection and to underpin administrative structures in an effort to respond to the challenges brought forward by enhanced practical cooperation with other Member States	0	2
Priority 3 : Actions helping to enhance responsibility sharing between Member States and third countries	4	7

Share of projects by specific priority	Period 2008-2010	Period 2011-2013
Specific priority 1 of priority 1	6	9
Specific priority 2 of priority 1		
Specific priority 1 of priority 2		
Specific priority 2 of priority 2		
Specific priority 3 of priority 2		

Specific priority 1 of priority 3		
Specific priority of 2 priority 3		
Projects implementing several specific priorities		
Projects not implementing any specific priorities	15	36

During the period 2008-2010 as well as during the period 2011-2013, projects were mainly focussed on priority one. In the period 2011-2013 the RA defined actions and was able to select projects under all priorities.

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

Up to the first of January 2014, the delegated authority for the four migration funds was the European Funds Programme Secretariat (PEF). The PEF was part of the Ministry of Security and Justice. The RA for the EIF is the Director of the department of Society and Integration at the ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. The RA for ERF, RF and EBF is the director of the Immigration policy department at the ministry of Security and Justice. The RA for ERF was advised by the RA for the Integration Fund on the actions and project selection concerning the integration of refugees.

In 2014 the PEF ceased to exist and the Agency of the ministry of Social Affairs and Employment was installed as the delegated authority for the four SOLID funds and AMIF and ISF.

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

Unicef and UNHCR were of the opinion that the Netherlands could pay more attention to children in asylum procedure, and especially to the situation of children in alien detention. The Netherlands has taken this to heart for instance by defining ERF actions and selecting and awarding projects related to this topic. Equally important as impact, success of a project is determined by a comprehensive project and financial administration. The successful projects below meet both requirements.

1. Stichting NIDOS: Ketenregie

The project aimed at measures to take special needs of AMA's (and vulnerable victims of human trafficking within this group) into account. The project results contributed to a better anticipation in their needs on the following aspects: procedures (B8⁶ vs. asylum choices of the target group), accommodation (operational conclusions about working in the basic accommodation, intake (better indicators in the Dutch central reception location at Ter Apel

⁶ B8 is een onderdeel van de vreemdelingencirculaire op basis waarvan slachtoffers van mensensmokkel een tijdelijke verblijfsvergunning kunnen aanvragen

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where asylum seekers are first received⁷, better cooperation in Ter Apel), more insight in willingness of police notification for victims of human trafficking and more insight in background of the targetgroup. The project delivered a clear contribution to the Dutch policy targets regarding vulnerable groups.

2. Stichting De Vrolijkheid: De Kinderraad

The project aimed at increasing the participation of children in an asylum centre. As a result of the survey ‘Child in the center’ by Unicef, the COA formulated a few quick wins to improve the living standards of children in the asylumcentres. The installation of the Childrens Council (Kinderraad) was one of these quick wins.

The overall goal of the project was to enhance the participation of children and youngsters in an asylum center, by involving them in decisions about the type of activities in the centres. Although children could not be involved in decisions regarding rules of the asylum centres, they could be involved in decisions regarding the type of activities in the centres. In several creative workshops children were encouraged to raise their voice. In total 25 Children Councils have been established in which 812 children participated.

3. Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland: Kind in harmonie

This project focussed on children living in Dutch asylum centers. ‘Adult’ problems make children insecure, anxious, vulnerable and lonely. The focus of their parents in the asylum procedure raise tensions in the family and problems with raising the child. Due to this feeling of detachment, children have more difficulties connecting to other children. Moreover, after school there is not much to do for children in the asylumcenters. As a result of all these factors, the mainly traumatised children also become isolated.

The goal of the project was to improve living standards of children in the asylumcenter, to empower children and to enhance integration of the children in the asylumcenters. The project did so by developing modules in which the children were introduced in musical lessons, like dancing and singing. Also children and their parents were introduced to what the Netherlands has to offer in terms of musical activities. Every fifth week, after the end of the module, there was a performance. During the final concert in the Amsterdam 44 musicians of the Dutch Philharmonic Orchestra performed with the children. This concert highly impressed the children as well as the musicians.

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

1. Connecting2U – Vluchtelingen in participatieactiviteiten

The aim of the project ‘Refugees in participation activities’ was to enhance the integration of refugees, including preparing refugees for a position on the labour market.

Under the ERF, Connecting2U was supposed to develop a method for a participation project with attention to civil competences and participation. At the same time Connecting2U was granted a budget under the EIF, for which they would develop an integral trail focussing on the integration program.

Both projects, under the ERF as well as under the EIF, failed. During the monitoring visits for EIF and in their midterm report, Connecting2U reported to be on schedule in the development and implementation of the methods. However, in the final control Connecting 2 U couldn’t

⁷ There is also a central reception location at Schiphol airport for asylum seekers who arrive by plane.

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prove any of these activities. The delegated authority could see that the employees of Connecting2U justified their working hours and paid their bills, but the delegated authority could not link any of these activities to concrete results. The hours did not relate to what Connecting2U delivered and the management of Connecting2U could not respond to any content related questions of the delegated authority.

In the end, the RA rejected the project based on the fact that they did not develop a method (EVF) and did not develop an integral integration trail (EIF).

The delegated authority and the responsible authority admit that they could have been more strict during the first monitoring visits. However, they based their observations on the information they gained from the beneficiary and therefore were under the impression that the progress had been sufficient.

END OF PART A

**NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN REFUGEE FUND
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2013**

(Report set out in Article 50 (2) of Council Decision 573/2007/EC)

PART B
3. RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE FIXED AMOUNT SET OUT IN ARTICLE 13(3) OF DECISION 573/2007/EC

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

.....

Date:

.....

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

.....

**3. RESETTLEMENT OPERATIONS RELATED TO THE FIXED AMOUNT SET
OUT IN ARTICLE 13(3) OF DECISION 573/2007/EC 2011 TO 2013**

This part must be filled in by the Responsible Authority itself.

3.1 Number of persons resettled during the calendar years 2011 and 2012 in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC

Categories of persons	2011		2012		TOTAL 2011-2012	
	Number of persons in the “pledging” for 2011, accepted by the Commission	Number of persons actually resettled in the course of the calendar year (*)	Number of persons in the “pledging” for 2012, accepted by the Commission	Number of persons actually resettled in the course of the calendar year (*)	Number of persons in the “pledgings” 2011 and 2012, accepted by the Commission	Number of persons actually resettled during the calendar year 2011 and 2012 (*)
a) persons from a country or region designated for the implementation of a Regional Protection Programme	5	62	120	92	125	154
b) unaccompanied minors	10	1	10	0	20	1
c) children and women at risk, particularly from psychological, physical or sexual violence or exploitation	100	54	50	50	150	104
d) persons with serious medical needs that can only be addressed through resettlement	50	39	60	18	110	57
TOTAL 4 Categories	165	156	240	160	405	316

(*): In accordance with items 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) of document SOLID 2009-31 final

3.2 Number of persons resettled during the calendar year 2013 in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC (amended by Decision 281/2012/EU of 29 March 2012)

Categories of persons	2013	
	Number of persons in the “pledging”, accepted by the Commission	Number of persons actually resettled in the course of the calendar year (*)
a) persons from a country or region designated for the implementation of a Regional Protection Programme	0	35
b) persons from one or more of the following vulnerable groups: children and women at risk; unaccompanied minors; survivors of torture and/or violence; persons having serious medical needs that can be addressed only if they are resettled; persons in need of emergency resettlement or urgent resettlement for legal and/or physical protection needs	102	126
c) persons resettled in accordance with the specific common Union resettlement priorities for 2013 set out in the Annex to Decision 281/2012/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council	210	104
TOTAL 3 Categories	312	265

(*): In accordance with items 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c) of document SOLID 2009-31 final

3.3 Status conferred to resettled persons

Please refer to item 2(a) of document SOLID 2009-31 final

The total number of persons under 3.3.3 below must be equal to the total number of persons actually resettled during the calendar year 2011, 2012 and 2013 in the last line & last column of Table 3.1 + Table 3.2.

3.3.1 - Number of persons granted refugee status within the meaning of Article 2(d) of Directive 2004/83/EC:

n/a⁸ persons (in total for 2011-2013)

3.3.2 - Number of persons granted a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and Community law as refugee status:

n/a⁹ persons (in total for 2011-2013)

Please describe the aforementioned status:

Asylum in the Netherlands is granted on the basis of the 2000 Aliens Act. Article 29 identifies 6 grounds for admittance:

- A. 1951 Convention;
- B. European Convention on Human Rights;
- C. National protection for humanitarian reasons;
- D. National protection for special categories;
- E. Family reunification;
- F. Extended family reunification.

In a policy context, the above criteria are expanded upon as follows:

Ad. A. This is applicable for individuals who have personal indications that they are persecuted because of one of the grounds of the 1951 Convention, including human rights advocates and pro-democracy campaigners who dared to stand up for human rights and whose role in society in their homeland has put them in danger. However, special attention is paid to the exclusion grounds laid down in article 1F.

Ad. B. The principle of 'non refoulement' of article 3 of the ECHR is especially respected.

Ad. C. Special attention is paid to traumatic experiences (eg. victims of violence and torture), women at risk and medical emergency cases.

Ad. D. This is not applicable for resettlement.

Ad. E. This is only applicable for the reunion of a nuclear family member of the same nationality on the same moment or within three months upon arrival in the Netherlands of the first member of the nuclear family. Upon arrival in the Netherlands, the family member is granted so called derived asylum states if he or she possesses the same nationality as the head

⁸ The Netherlands does not register the status of the resettled refugee. Providing these exact number would require intensive document research on the individual resettled refugee, which falls outside the scope of this evaluation.

⁹ Ibid.

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of the family. The granting derived asylum status is based on the principle of family unity as the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, which adopted the text of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Ad. F: This is only applicable for the reunion on an adult member the nuclear family of the same nationality within three months upon arrival in the Netherlands.

3.3.3 - Total 3.3.1 + 3.3.2

n/a¹⁰ persons (in total for 2011 – 2013)

¹⁰ Ibid

National evaluation report on the results and impacts of actions co-financed by the ERF in the period 2011 to 2013

3.4 Key data on resettled persons

3.4.1 - Number of persons resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 (*3 years together*) in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC, whose country of asylum is:

By country of asylum (from which resettlement takes place)

Bangladesh	
Belarus	
Burundi	
Djibouti	
Ecuador	23
Egypt	
Ethiopia	6
Iran	4
Iraq	
Jordan	29
Kenya	111
Lebanon	26
Libya	
Malawi	
Malaysia	
Moldova	
Pakistan	
Rwanda	42
Sudan	57
Syria	20
Tanzania	
Thailand	91
Tunisia	42
Turkey	
Ukraine	1
Yemen	35
Zambia	
Any other country	94
TOTAL	581

The total number of persons must be equal to the total number of persons actually resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 reported under 3.3.3

3.4.2 - Number of persons resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 (3 years together) in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC, whose country of origin is:

By country of origin

Afghanistan	4
Burma/Myanmar	78
Burundi	
Colombia	29
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	131
Ethiopia	55
Eritrea	142
Iraq	70
Iran	
Nepal	
Palestine	
Rwanda	2
Somalia	5
Sudan	14
Syria	7
Any other country	44
TOTAL	581

The total number of persons must be equal to the total number of persons actually resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 reported under 3.3.3

3.4.3 – Resettled unaccompanied minors

Number of unaccompanied minors resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 (3 years together) in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC:

3 unaccompanied minors

3.4.4 – Persons resettled under Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC (any category thereof) belonging to three categories from the UNHCR Resettlement Submission Categories

Number of persons resettled during the calendar years from 2011 to 2013 (3 years together) in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC (any category thereof), belonging to the following categories from the UNHCR Resettlement Submission Categories:

Survivors of torture and/or violence	47
Women and girls at risk	129
Children and adolescents at risk	3

3.4.5 – Share of the number of persons resettled in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC during the calendar years 2011, 2012 and 2013, in the total number of persons resettled in the Member State

Total number of persons resettled in the Member State during the calendar years 2011-2013 (based on the definition in Article 3(1)(d) of Decision 573/2007/EC):

581 persons

During the same period, persons resettled in connection with the flat rate amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC represented 37% of the above total number of persons resettled in the Member State: 1.558 persons

37%

3.4.6 – Comparison with the previous 3-year period, 2008-2010

Total number of persons resettled in the Member State during the calendar years 2008-2010 (based on the definition in Article 3(1)(d) of Decision 573/2007/EC):

493 persons

To what extent has the aid scheme provided by Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC contributed to the change to the number of resettled persons during the calendar years 2011-2013, compared to the previous 3-year period?

The aid scheme provided by Article 13(3) did not affect the number of resettled persons, because the Netherlands participates in resettlement which is approved by political decision.

3.5 Assessment by the Responsible Authority of the aid scheme for resettlement provided by Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC

In 2008 a four year period of resettlement started. Yearly approximately 500 people can be resettled. In 2008-2010 the researchers argued that the aid scheme provided by Article 13(3) did not effect the number of resettled persons, because the Netherlands participates in resettlement which is approved by political decision.

END OF PART B

**NATIONAL EVALUATION REPORT ON THE RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF ACTIONS CO-FINANCED
BY THE EUROPEAN REFUGEE FUND
CONCERNING THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2013**

(Report set out in Article 50 (2) of Council Decision 573/2007/EC)

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

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

.....

Date:

.....

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

.....

Drafting Part C of the Template (The programmes' direct results; Effects and impacts of the programmes; Implementation of the multiannual strategy) **requires an evaluation expertise, either a Department of an administration not involved in programming/implementation, or an external evaluation expertise.**

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

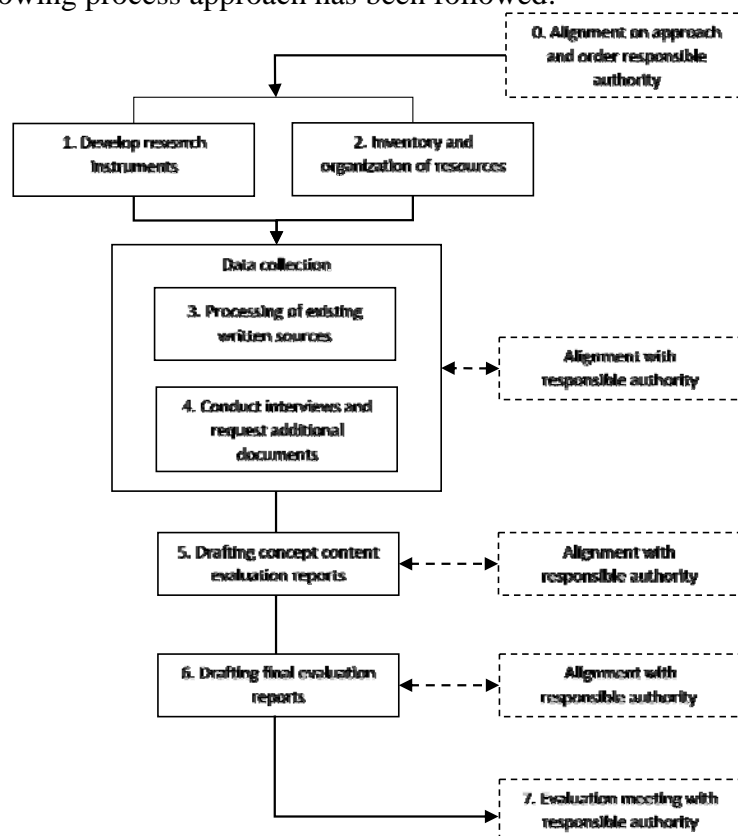
Please explain what kind of evaluation expertise you had recourse to draft Part C of the template.

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

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 the 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 beneficiaries.

<p>4. THE PROGRAMMES' DIRECT RESULTS:</p> <p>PLANNED AND ACHIEVED</p>	<p>OUTPUTS,</p>
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PLEASE FIRST READ METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON PAGES 26-27

4.1.1

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Accommodation infrastructure or services	No of operations: 3 ¹¹ No of target group persons: not applicable/undefined/600 ¹²	No of operations: 4 No of target group persons: not applicable/undefined/600
Material aid	No of operations: 1 No of target group persons: 16.000	No of operations: 1 No of target group persons: 19.437
Medical and psychological care	No of operations: 1 No of target group persons: 160	No of operations: 2 No of target group persons: 177
Social assistance, assistance with administrative/judicial formalities, counselling and legal aid, language assistance, interpretation	No of operations: 2 No of target group persons : not applicable/undefined	No of operations: 2 No of target group persons : not applicable/undefined
Education, language training, other initiatives consistent with the status of the person	No of operations: 7 No of target group persons : 7.822	No of operations: 7 No of target group persons : 9.945
Information to local communities, as well as training for the staff thereof, who will be interacting with those being received in the host country	No of operations: 5	No of operations: 6

¹¹ Including the project 'Emergency Measures' by COA, which was implemented as a result of the unexpected high influx envisaged for 2013.

¹² The goal of the emergency measures was to accommodate 600 asylumseekers in the newly built reception center.

PLEASE FIRST READ METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON PAGES 26-27

4.2 Integration

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Assistance in housing and means of subsistence	N° of operations: 2 N° of target group persons: 80	N° of operations: 2 N° of target group persons: 80
Medical and psychological care	N° of operations: 0 N° of target group persons: 0	N° of operations: 0 N° of target group persons: 0
Social assistance, assistance with administrative formalities, legal aid, language assistance, promotion of equality of access and equality of outcomes in dealing with public institutions	N° of operations: 3 N° of target group persons: 2.105	N° of operations: 3 N° of target group persons: 1.832
Education, vocational training, acquisition of skills, other actions aimed at access to employment or to promote self-empowerment	N° of operations: 11 N° of target group persons: 1.623/undefined	N° of operations: 10 N° of target group persons: 1.833
Actions enabling recipients to adapt to the society of the Member State, to promote meaningful contact and dialogue with the receiving society, and participation in civil and cultural life	N° of operations: 4 N° of target group persons: 543/undefined	N° of operations: 3 N° of target group persons: 715/undefined

PLEASE FIRST READ METHODOLOGICAL NOTES ON PAGES 26-27

4.3 Development of reference tools and evaluation methodologies, improvement of the quality of asylum procedures, enhancing practical cooperation with other Member States on asylum policy

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Actions related to country of origin information, including translation	N° of operations: 1	N° of operations: 1
Actions related to statistics on asylum and asylum-related topics	N° of operations: 0	N° of operations: 0
Actions contributing to the evaluation of asylum policy and procedures	N° of operations: 0	N° of operations: 0
Actions enhancing cooperation with other Member States on asylum policy	N° of operations: 2 N° of Member States: 4/unclear	N° of operations: 2 N° of Member States: 4/unclear
Improvement of the efficiency and quality of asylum procedures	N° of procedures to be improved: 8	N° of procedures actually improved: 8

4.4 Resettlement and relocation

IMPORTANT REMARK: *In the following table, only include operations funded in the annual programmes under Priority 3. Do NOT include resettlement operations related to the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of the ERFIII basic act, since they are covered in a separate chapter.*

- Resettlement: as defined in Article 3(1)(d) of Decision N° 573/2007/EC

- Relocation: as defined in Article 3(1)(e) of Decision N° 573/2007/EC

Topics	PLANNED 2011-2013	ACHIEVED 2011-2013
Establishment and development of resettlement programmes	N° of such programmes, planned: 2	N° of such programmes, achieved: 2
Actions related to resettlement , but prior to the actual resettlement operations	N° of operations : 3	N° of operations : 3
Actual resettlement operations	N° of asylum countries (<i>from which resettlement should take place</i>): N° of persons to be resettled (total): undefined	N° of asylum countries from which resettlement has taken place: N° of persons resettled (total): undefined
Actions related to relocation , but prior to the actual relocation operations	N° of operations: 0	N° of operations: 0
Actual relocation operations from another Member State which granted international protection	N° of Member States from which relocation should take place: 0 N° of persons to be relocated (total): 0	N° of Member States from which relocation has taken place: 0 N° of persons relocated (total): 0

- a. **Estimates of the total number of persons reached directly by the projects implemented under the ERF III programmes, 2011-2013 (3 years taken together)**

34.977¹³

IMPORTANT REMARK: do not include persons resettled in connection with the fixed amount set out in Article 13(3) of Decision 573/2007/EC, since they are covered in a separate chapter

Please provide your best estimate of:

4.5.1 - Total number of persons belonging to the ERF target groups who have been reached directly by the projects implemented under the ERF III programmes 2011-2013:

23.667¹⁴ persons

It should be noted that in the Netherlands relatively many projects did not directly reach the refugees, but were indirectly in the interests of refugees. The projects concerned were aimed at designing an approach to specific target groups or to develop methodologies for the improvement of the asylum procedure. The purpose of these projects was to train and develop staff, of government organisations as well as NGO's. In total, 46¹⁵ projects were implemented under the conditions of ERF, out of which 17 contributed indirectly to the reception of refugees.

In addition, it should be noted that the improvement of reception conditions in general is current policy and is funded from government finance. The funds from the European Fund are used, in particular, for additional measures to improve the reception, or to address specific target groups (such as unaccompanied minors). ERF funds are also used to implement sound recommendations made by non-government parties about the reception of asylum seekers. Due to the financial crisis, however, the ERF funds have become more important for the implementation of government activities.

4.5.2 – Total number of vulnerable people belonging to the ERF target groups, reached directly by the projects implemented under the ERF III programmes 2011-2013:

Vulnerable persons: as referred to under Specific Priority 1 of Priority 1 of the ERFIII Strategic Guidelines (Commission Decision 2007/815/EC of 29.11.2007)

11.276 vulnerable persons

¹³ Including COA – Improvement of Public Transport for Asylumseekers, which provided a public transportcard to 19.437 asylumseekers and including COA – Emergency Measures, which accomodated 600 asylumseekers as the result of the unexpected high influx.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Including emergency measures

4.5.3 – Total number of unaccompanied minors belonging to the ERF target groups, reached directly by the projects implemented under the ERF III programmes 2011-2013:

34 unaccompanied minors

It should be noted that in the Netherlands relatively many projects did not directly reach unaccompanied minors, but were indirectly in the interests of them. The projects concerned were aimed at designing an approach to specific target groups or to develop methodologies for the improvement of the asylum procedure. The purpose of these projects was to train and develop staff, of government organisations as well as NGO's.

4.5.4 – 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 ERF. These persons were added up and reported for the particular target group. The information was distilled from the final project reports. The effects were often indirect because it included training of staff or development of methodologies.

5. EFFECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAMMES 2011-2013

Please refer to methodological notes and sources of data on page 33

Based on the information included in Part 2 (Summary description of the implementation of the national ERF Annual Programmes, 2011 to 2013) and Part 4 (The programmes direct results: Outputs, planned and achieved), of other evaluations carried out so far (for instance, evaluations of annual programmes) and of any additional relevant information, such as information collected at project implementing organisations, provide your substantiated opinion on the following aspects.

Please support any judgement with arguments, facts, figures etc.

5.1 – EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMMES

5.1.1 - To what extent have planned results been achieved (see Part 4)?

Maximum length: one page

Overall, in the period 2011-2013 none of the beneficiaries withdrew their project and only one beneficiary did not meet the requirements. Also, all projects have been executed by professional organisations, either government organisations with a monopoly position or professional NGO's with a long state of affairs. Below you will find a description of the extent to which the planned results on the topics, as mentioned in Part 4, have been achieved:

- Improvement of reception conditions: achieved results exceeded the planned results on most of the topics. The topic 'Material Aid' reached many asylum seekers directly, although the number can be a little distorted because the project 'Public Transport' provided a Public Transport Card to 19.437 asylum seekers. With regards to the improvement of reception conditions, the achieved results exceeded the planned results. In this regard a special remark must be made to the topic 'Improvement of accommodation infrastructure'. In the revised annual program 2013 the Commission granted the Netherlands funding for a project under the direct management part of the ERF which was reserved for emergency measures in the Member States. This grant came on top of the allocation to the Netherlands for the shared management part of the ERF. The influx was unexpectedly high and there was a lack of accommodation for newly arriving asylum seekers. So in the year 2013 the annual program was revised so the planned results would be added up with providing accommodation for 600 asylum seekers. The COA, which executed the project, achieved this planned result. The revised annual programme was approved by the commission decision of 18 December 2013
- Integration: the planned and achieved results match on most of the topics, except for the topics related to 'Education, vocational training, acquisition of skills, other actions aimed at access to employment or to promote self-empowerment' and

‘Actions enabling recipients to adapt to the society of the Member State, to promote meaningful contact and dialogue with the receiving society, and participation in civil and cultural life’ to society’. This is because the project of Connecting2U, that did not meet the requirements, fell under these categories (see p. 37 ‘Description of failure story’).

- Development of reference tools: planned and achieved results balance out. Most of the projects are related to ‘Improvement of the efficiency and quality of asylum procedures’. None of the projects funded referred to ‘Actions related to statistics on asylum and asylum-related topics’ and ‘Actions contributing to the evaluation of asylum policy and procedures’.
- Resettlement and relocation: all planned results have been achieved. In this regard it is important to note that asylum seekers pledged by the UNHCR are not included in this overview as they are financed via a different source.

5.1.2 - If, for certain topics, achievements have exceeded the planned outputs, what are the reasons?

In 2011-2013, the number of operations related to accommodation and infrastructure exceeded the planned results, partly because the project ‘Beschermd Opvang’ by the COA continued after the project period terminated. During the project COA initiated with two other partners to set up a pilot with accommodation for girls who are eligible for regular accommodation but who are too vulnerable for regular accommodation. The pilot was not an intended goal, but the project made the COA realise there is a great need for accommodation for these vulnerable girls. The methodology will continue outside the scope of the project and with national funding .

Secondly, more operations related to informing the local communities have been carried out than initially planned. For example, in the project ‘Pop-Art’ by De Vrolijkheid informing the local communities is regarded as a positive side effect. Involving the local community was not mentioned as a separate objective prior to the start of the project.

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

In general, when projects do not achieve the intended results, they could have been too ambitious at the start of the project or they appear not to be able to meet the administrative requirements. In the period 2011-2013 only one beneficiary (Connecting2U) failed to achieved the planned output (see p. 37 ‘Description of failure story’).

5.1.4 - Have there been unintended results?

More organisations, NGO's as well as government institutions, realise they can supplement each other and they cooperate in projects. Also, more organisations focus on children in the reception centers.

On a project base, some projects funded by ERF continued after the finalisation of a project and became part of regular governmental policies. For example the project of ASKV was funded during the 2008-2010 period which focussed on the psychological wellbeing of asylum seekers. Psychological wellbeing has now more attention in regular government policies. More recently in 2011-2013 projects that were developed by INS and COA as well as NGO's like NIDOS and COC continued after termination of ERF funding.

5.1.5 - 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 are at stake at that moment. Doing so, the needs of civil society would fit in one of the actions and priorities 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, so the potential beneficiaries can submit project proposals that meet their needs.

5.2 – EFFICIENCY OF THE PROGRAMMES

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

The resources were not sufficient in some cases.

Each year, there is 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 ERF, even though the Netherlands chose to allocate more than the available EU allocation in an attempt to prevent underspending. For the 2011 programme 89,50% of the EU allocation to the Netherlands was used, for the 2012 programme this was 81,20%. For the 2013 programme this information is not available since the programme is not closed yet.

Regarding the timeline of the available resources:

- The funds for technical assistance were on time.
- To some beneficiaries it is a problem if the annual program is 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.

5.2.2 - 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?

Even though it is hard to judge whether the costs incurred to achieve the projects' outputs seem reasonable compared to nationally-funded projects, one could say it is for the following reasons:

- With regard to costs over 5.000 euro in the projects, the selection is made 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.
- 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.

The reasons that were mentioned above also apply for other European Funds, which would mean that the costs incurred to achieve the outputs of ERF are reasonable compared to projects funded by other EU funds.

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

It is hard to judge whether the same results could have been achieved at a lower cost. The Netherlands awarded a certain amount of projects to monopoly partners, which are part of the Dutch government. These projects seem to be more cost efficient compared to projects executed by NGO's. Monopoly partners have more experience doing this type of projects and usually have a better administrative system. However, the Dutch government highly values the input of non-governmental organisations, because these organisations stand in closer contact with the local community and they know the needs of the target groups. Therefore, it *might* have been possible to reach the same results at lower costs, but this would imply that projects need to be executed by governmental organisations. On the other hand, NGO's often work with volunteers which lowers the costs of human resources. Therefore, it is hard to judge whether the same results are achieved by lower costs if the project would either be executed by a government partner or by a NGO.

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.

5.3 ADDITIONALITY AND COMPLEMENTARITY

5.3.1 - ERF 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 be met?

The priorities and actions under the ERF must coincide with national and local policies. Therefore, in the development of the Annual Program the RA investigates where national public funding and local public funding is focussing on. Projects under ERF, whether the beneficiary is a monopolist or an NGO, has to be additional to national or local financial resources. Also, projects that have been executed by monopolists could not have been executed with other national public funding.

Initially the ERF 2008-2013 was used in particular for innovative activities. In the beginning of the period 2011-2013 the funding for experimental projects ended, and less projects related to methods development could be funded. In practise, this means that from 2011 onwards projects coincide more closely with national policy regulations. The ERF has then been used to implement improvements in the Dutch asylum procedure.

Also, after Unicef and UNHCR concluded that the Netherlands did not pay enough attention to children in the asylum procedure, the ERF paid specific attention to this vulnerable group. The efforts made for children are a top up on the national funding.

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

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

When it comes to complementarity of European financial programmes, projects that lead the relevant target group to the labour market/ prepare people for the labour market (eg. training in job interviews, looking for vacancies, orientation on the labour market) are funded by the ERF and 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 ERF/EIF and ESF complement each other.

When it comes to complementarity of the national financial programmes, the directorate general for immigration also provides funding for refugees or asylum related projects. ERF-projects of Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland and IOM were often co-financed by the directorate general for immigration. Doing so, the RA is ensured that the project coincides with national policies. Naturally project organisations had to apply separately for the national funding and meet the criteria in order to be awarded.

5.4 EU VALUE ADDED

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

In the beginning of ERF, the ERF called for innovative projects, projects that would have an experimental character or that could not be financed by other public resources. Doing so, the projects financed by ERF (especially in the period 2008-2010) had great added value, especially when it came to method development or starting a pilot.

Especially projects that are implemented by NGO's have added value and could not be financed by national public resources only. The projects implemented by NGO's are

reasonably specific as many NGO's are locally rooted and know how to reach the target group. Also, many of the NGO's look out for funding opportunities such as ERF, as the financial resources of the local and national government have gradually decreased, especially because of the financial crisis.

5.4.2 - In addition, has ERF III 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 ERF contributed to the professionalization of organisations. For example, Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland mentioned that it is a lot of work to apply for ERF, but at the same time they made great progress in the project management system of their own organisation.

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

As mentioned before, projects under ERF have an innovative character (especially in the period 2008-2010) and they could not have been funded by national resources only. Also, there are only limited national funds available focussing at children in asylum centres. Projects that focus on children in this situation, for example projects of De Vrolijkheid and Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland, report an increase in the psychological wellbeing of these children. This result could hardly have been achieved with national funding only.

Also, beneficiaries with similar project proposals are connected enabling them to cooperate or to exchange best practices.

5.5 SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent have the positive effects of the actions under the ERF III 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. For example, VON developed a method that enables young refugees ('changemakers') to empower other people from their own community and to strengthen them in their personal development. The young refugees that act as 'changemaker' are trained to have a mind-set in which they will always act and try to empower other people. This could be the start of a long term change, in which the mind-set of people is influenced by people from their own community.

Also, the RA encourages ERF-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 ERF-experience.

At last, one (side)effect of some projects is to contribute to a more positive image building of refugees. 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 refugees could increase, also after the project has terminated.

5.6 – IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAMMES

5.6.1 - Improvement of asylum seekers' reception conditions in the Member State

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

Developments in the Netherlands with regards to the improvement of asylum seekers' reception conditions:

- A. Since 2010, the Improved Asylum Procedure came into force. Between arrival in the registration center and the actual decision is a period of 8 days. If due to circumstances the decision cannot be made in these 8 days, the Prolonged Procedure starts, which can last up to 6 months.
- B. In 2013, the Netherlands was facing a higher influx of asylum seekers after a period of low influx which led to the closure of several reception facilities. This continuous higher rise of influx was not foreseen. In 2012 the total number of asylum applications was 9.810. By the end of August 2013 the number had already reached 10.466. It was expected that the number would raise to 17.078 by the end of 2013.

The projects under ERF 2011-2013 were usually not aimed at the reception system in general, but at specific components hereof, such as a specific target group. The project organisations often had a complementary role to that of the government. With regards to the developments/improvements that are mentioned above:

Ad A: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Medium

16 projects under ERF 2011-2013 aim at improving the conditions in the asylum centers, especially for those who have to stay up to 6 months. The improvement of the condition is done in various ways, for example via providing material aid (distribution of public transport (COA, Improving Public Transport) or via counselling (consulting children about their legal rights (VWN, Tell Me)).

Ad B: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Strong

Compared to 2012 the increase of asylum applications in 2013 will be more than seven thousand. This large number of asylum applicants is placing an exceptional heavy and urgent demand on the reception facilities leading to a request of the Dutch government for Emergency Funding. This demand could not be covered by the ERF annual programs 2012 and 2013, because the funds were already fully allocated to projects. Alternatively, the Netherlands requested additional funding (80% EU funds €1.122.362,40) for the opening of one additional reception centre in November 2013. The reception centre can accommodate up to 600 people.

5.6.2 - Improved integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the society of the host country

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

Developments in the Netherlands with regards to the improved integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the Netherlands:

- A. Basic points of the Dutch integration programme are promoting corporate emancipation and social integration, which require mutual involvement and effort from non-western migrants and natives. Integration of migrant groups and their children in the Netherlands involve among other things, integration into society, tackling discrimination, dealing with educational backlogs, promoting their participation in the employment market, including their religion into Dutch society, etc. In 2013, the Integration Agenda was constituted by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The Integration Agenda states that it is the newcomers own responsibility to contribute to their integration process. For instance, newcomers have to pay themselves for their language courses.
- B. Also, the Dutch government believes a specific policy for specific (ethnic) groups is generally undesirable. This does not alter the fact that this cabinet has an eye for specific bottlenecks regarding the integration of groups of refugees. This is why specific measures are being taken aimed at (specific groups of) refugees at implementation level.
- C. Local municipalities in the Netherlands have the obligation to house a certain number of refugees each year.

Assess how, and to what extent, the ERF 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 ERF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

Contribution of the ERF projects to the developments/improvements that are mentioned above:

Ad A: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Medium

The project organisations did not contribute to the implementation of the Integration Agenda. However, they had to deal with the consequences of the Agenda, which meant that in 2011-2013 less projects related to language development had been executed compared to the period 2008-2010. With regards to integration most projects under ERF 2011-2013 focussed on labour market orientation (for example, Working in health care for higher educated refugees (UAF) and Investing in your own future (NDC)).

Ad B: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Weak

In the period 2011-2013 no projects were focussed on the integration of specific ethnic groups of refugees.

Ad C: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Strong

In 2011 the Responsible Authority agreed to focus on the housing problem of asylum seekers who have been granted a residence permit. Even though local municipalities have the obligation to house a certain number of refugees, they do not seem to meet this standard. The project Taskforce Thuisgeven by immigration policy department should

enable municipalities to take on this challenge more successfully. Due to the current high influx of asylum seekers in the Netherlands, a new Taskforce has been established in order to accelerate the process of housing refugees in municipalities.

5.6.3 - Improved identification of vulnerable persons, improved support in terms of adapted reception and asylum procedures as well as integration conditions, with particular focus on unaccompanied minors

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

With regards to policy development/improvements related to vulnerable persons, the Netherlands mainly focused on the improvement of reception conditions of minor children and on the integration condition of children:

- A. Due to a court ruling on the 11th of January 2011, the Netherlands are obliged to give shelter to families with minor children even after the asylum claim has been rejected. Formally these families have no legal right to stay in the Netherlands and therefore have to leave the country. Giving these families the possibility and assistance for return and durable reintegration offers a (good) alternative for illegal stay in the Netherlands.
- B. On February 1st 2013 the Children Pardon (Kinderpardon) came into force. Children and their families who stayed in the Netherlands for at least five years can be eligible for a residence permit. The prerequisite for is that the request for the Children Pardon must be submitted when the child was below the age of 21, the child must have lived in the Netherlands for at least 5 years before its 18th birthday and the child must have been under government supervision during its stay in the Netherlands. The Children Pardon showed a decrease in the amount of people actually returning, but after a few months the amount of returnees increased again.
- C. Since 2013 the new Unaccompanied Minor Asylumseeker-policy came into force. Main goal of the new policy is to give the AMV as soon as possible clarity about the status of the asylum application and to focus on the cooperation of the AMV with its return to the country of origin.

D. In 2014 the Taskforce Human Trafficking, which is established in 2008, is prolonged with a third term until 2017. The Taskforce will intensify the fight against human trafficking and will focus on labour exploitation, sexual exploitation and atrocities in prostitution. In the Taskforce national police, the public prosecutor, KMar, Inspectie SZW, INS, COA, KvK, NGO's (like CoMensha) and private partners (like hotels) closely cooperate. *Assess how, and to what extent, the ERF 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 ERF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.*

The contribution of the projects to the developments mentioned above are:

Ad. A: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Strong

Unicef and UNHCR concluded that the Netherlands did not pay enough attention to children, and especially children in detention, in the allocation of the projects under the ERF. Therefore, the Netherlands allocated several projects aiming at improving the reception conditions of minor children. For example the project De Kinderraad by De Vrolijkheid reached 812 children and increased their participation in the asylumcentre. The installation of the Childrens Council was one of the outcomes.

Ad. B: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Weak

Under ERF no projects focussed on the integration of children who stayed in the Netherlands for several years but who were uncertain about the length of their stay. This is obvious, because children without a status do have access to education and health care, but cannot be involved in Dutch integration programmes.

Ad. C: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Medium

One project in the period 2011-2013 paid special attention to the needs of Unaccompanied Minor Asylumseekers. The project of Nidos reached 34 AMV's and aimed at measures to take special needs of AMV's (and vulnerable victims of human trafficking within this group) into account. The project results contributed to a better anticipation in their needs on procedures, accomodation and intake.

Ad. D: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Weak

Since the Taskforce has yet been established in 2008 the projects under ERF 2011-2013 did not specifically contribute to the development of the Taskforce. However, in the Taskforce Human Trafficking partners that are also funded by ERF closely cooperate. This experience can help the beneficieries of ERF to improve their projects under ERF and to learn from other partners of the Taskforce.

5.6.4 - Improved reference tools and evaluation methodologies to assess and improve the quality of procedures for the examination of claims for international protection and to underpin administrative structures in an effort to respond to the challenges brought forward by enhanced practical cooperation with other Member States

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

There have been only limited relevant developments/improvements in this area.

- a. The Netherlands increased its focus on effective communication in the asylum procedure, for example by implementing pilots with several kinds of translation services. These services are not limited to the obtainment of country of origin information, but also include translation services for counselling on return. These pilots are not necessarily implemented in cooperation with other Member States.
- b. When it comes to cooperation with other European Member States the Netherlands participated in several European programmes.

Assess how, and to what extent, the ERF 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 ERF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

In the period 2011-2013 only few projects focussed at improved reference tools and evaluation methodologies.

Ad. A: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Medium

In 2011, “the development of reference instruments and evaluation methods to test and improve the quality of the procedures for handling requests for international protection and consolidate the administrative structures and thus absorb the consequences of the more intensive practical cooperation with other Member States” was not addressed in the AP. However, the project Video Conferencing Asylum by the INS did contain elements to develop instrument to improve the quality of the procedures. The project consists of an exploratory research that will enable the INS to assess whether a system of video conferencing will facilitate communication between the actors that are not in each other’s physical presence, since it is often not easy to gather all actors (the applicant, agent, interpreter, hearing officer, etc) in the same place and at the same time within a given step in the asylum procedure. It is not possible to report on the number of refugees that benefited from this method.

Ad B: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Medium

Most projects include an element of information-sharing with other European Member States, and this information-sharing shows positive results. In the period 2011-2013 two projects were set up that specifically aimed at practical cooperation between European Member States and to improve the quality of procedures and to underpin administrative structures.

In 2013, the project Who Am I from ASKV was implemented. The project consisted of a European comparative research in which the process of identification in Belgium, UK, Sweden and the Netherlands were compared. In the same year, the INS paid attention to a European approach towards the conviction of offenders of international crimes. The project consisted of an international policy research and best practices on the topic of almost all European Member States.

5.6.5 - Improvement of asylum procedures

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

The main improvement in the asylum procedures are already mentioned before (under Q. 5.6.1 (Improvement of asylum seekers’ reception) and Q.5.6.3 (Improved support in terms of adapted reception and asylum procedures for vulnerable migrants)):

- A. As mentioned before, in 2010 the Improved Asylum Procedure came into force. Between arrival in the registration center and the actual decision is a period

of 8 days. If due to circumstances the decision cannot be made in these 8 days, the Prolonged Procedure starts, which can last up to 6 months.

- B. Due to a court ruling on the 11th of January 2011, the Netherlands are obliged to give shelter to families with minor children even after the asylum claim has been rejected. Formally these families have no legal right to stay in the Netherlands and therefore have to leave the country. Giving these families the possibility and assistance for return and durable reintegration offers a (good) alternative for illegal stay in the Netherlands.

Assess how, and to what extent, the ERF 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 ERF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

In the period 2011-2013 several projects focussed at the improvement of the asylum procedure:

Ad. A: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF: Medium

The ERF did not influence the policy making process in which the government decided to improve the asylum procedure. However, in the period 2011-2013 8 projects that improved the asylum procedure have been implemented. Some projects had a more practical focus, for example the project of INS in which a new reception center at Schiphol was built. Other projects aimed more at creating a vision on the improvement on the asylum procedure, for example the project by COA in which COA and other partners investigated possibilities on how to activate migrants in asylum centers.

Ad. B : Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Strong

As mentiod under Q.5.6.3, the Netherlands awarded several projects aiming at improving the reception conditions of children and youngsters.

5.6.6 - Development and strengthening of policies/actions for the resettlement of refugees from third-countries and the relocation of target group persons from other Member States

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

The main developments/improvements focussing on the development and strengthening of policies for the resettlements of refugees from third-countries are:

- A. Since January 2011 the resettled refugees have been received directly into the municipality and no longer first at a central location. The reason for changing the reception model is that resettled refugees can start to integrate and become established immediately after arrival, based on the municipality where they are living. As a result of the system of municipal responsibilities, invited refugees (and also other qualifying beneficiaries) are always housed in accommodation spread throughout the Netherlands. The Delta Plan for Civic Integration has been

in force since 2007. It is aimed primarily at improving the quality of civic integration and simplifying regulations. A municipality is obliged to offer every refugee admitted a programme geared to the individual. In addition, there are various projects by the public authorities or NGOs – sometimes specifically for (resettled) refugees – which focus on improving the educational and labour market position of migrants.

- B. For 2013 the Netherlands will claim a ‘fixed amount’ of €1.248.000,00 (€ 4.000,00 x 312) in connection with resettlement of 312 people from the designated vulnerable groups:
- Women and children at risk: 30
 - Unaccompanied minors: 2
 - Survivors of violence and torture: 20
 - People with medical needs who can only be treated by means of resettlement: 30
 - Persons in need of emergency resettlement or urgent resettlement for legal or physical protection needs: 20
 - Additionally, refugees will be resettled from countries categorized as specific common
 - EU resettlement priority for 2013. These countries are:
 - Congolese refugees in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Malawi, Rwanda or Zambia): 70 persons
 - Refugees from Iraq in Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan: 70 persons
 - Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan: 70 persons

In 2013, the Netherlands has planned resettlement missions to the following countries in 2013: Kenya, Jordan/Lebanon/Syria (for refugees from Iraq) Uganda/Rwanda (for refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo), Eastern Sudan (for refugees from Eritrea) and Thailand of Urban refugees. Additionally, the Netherlands will also accept individual refugees.

Refugees are selected on the recommendation of the UNHCR during the missions. About one fifth are admitted on the basis of dossier selection, with information supplied by the UNHCR. The main conditions for inviting a refugee are that they are recognised as a refugee by the UNHCR and can be admitted under the Dutch Aliens Act 2000. The assessment is made by the Immigration and Naturalisation Service. The invited refugees are awarded refugee status as laid down in Article 2(d) of Directive 2004/83/EC or a status which gives them the same rights and duties as under national and Community law. For refugees who come to the Netherlands in groups, the COA provides a three-day orientation programme before the refugees relocate to the Netherlands so that the refugees get a realistic picture of the Netherlands. The IOM provides the orientation course to those invited on a dossier basis. The IOM looks after the actual transfer to the Netherlands for both groups.

Assess how, and to what extent, the ERF 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 ERF funded projects on developments /improvements identified at Member State level.

Ad. A and B: Contribution to development/improvement by ERF : Strong

Since refugees need to be housed in the municipality, in 2012 action 3 (improvement of the integration of refugees) and action 5 (improvement of the resettlement programme) were opened up. The COA is to be the monopoly organisation to develop training materials for resettled groups of refugees. So since 2011, the focus of COA within the ERF is focussing on resettlement.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MULTI-ANNUAL STRATEGY

The national ERF III 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?

The multiannual programme forms the basis of the annual programmes. In the MAP is argued that the Netherlands needs to undertake actions on following aspects: asylum procedure, reception, integration and resettlement. In practice, the APs and its underlying actions, were largely based on the MAP. An exception is the AP 2013, in which the 2013 the Commission granted the Netherlands funding for a project under the direct management part of the ERF which was reserved for emergency measures in the Member States. This grant came on top of the allocation to the Netherlands for the shared management part of the ERF as a result of the high influx of asylum seekers.. This was not foreseen in the MAP.

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

Overall it can be concluded that the targets have been achieved, since the Dutch annual programmes and its underlying actions do not differ much from the MAP. Looking more specifically at the tables under chapter 4, one can see that most interventions have been dedicated to improvement of reception conditions (21 interventions) and integration (18 interventions). To a lesser extent, interventions are related to development of reference and evaluation methodologies (11 interventions, of which 8 operations aim at ‘improvement of the efficiency and quality of asylum procedures’) and resettlement (5 interventions). So one can conclude that out of 55 operations, 52 operations were aimed at the objectives of the MAP. Of these 52 operations 29.559 people have benefitted from the improvement of reception conditions and 4.460 benefitted from operations related to integration.

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

During the period 2008-2013 some internal changes in the DA and RA were about to occur. The DA, called PEF, was up to January 2014 part of the Ministry of Security and Justice. In 2014 the PEF ceased to exist and the Agency of the ministry of Social Affairs and Employment was installed as the DA for the four SOLID funds and AMIF and ISF. The strategy of the PEF has appeared to be effective in the selection process and in their monitoring system, since none of the beneficiaries withdrew their project and only one beneficiary did not meet the requirements in the period 2011-2013. From 2014 onwards, the newly established Agency of the Ministry of Social Affairs will continue and improve the monitoring strategy which was established by the PEF.

Additionally, the Netherlands highly values the input from civil society for instance 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. The government considers it important that projects coincide or supplement government policies. So NGO projects should still meet governmental objectives as well.

Also, the Netherlands slightly had to change their strategy that was set up at the beginning of the multi-annual programming period. The Netherlands has shown to be flexible in changing focus in their program, after the international critique from Unicef and UNHCR. Both organisations claimed that the Netherlands did not pay enough attention to children, and especially children in detention, in the allocation of the projects under the ERF. The Netherlands took this critique by heart and allocated several projects aiming at improving the reception conditions of minor children.

All these elements were reflected in the projects that have been executed in the period 2011-2013.

END OF PART C AND OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

THANK YOU