

ANNUAL PROGRAMME

- Initial version
- Revised version following dialogue with the Commission
- Version revised for other reasons: budget reallocation

MEMBER STATE: The Netherlands FUND: European Refugee Fund RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY: Director, Migration Policy Department in the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations YEAR COVERED: 2013 (May 2013)

1. GENERAL RULES FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED UNDER THE PROGRAMME
Two implementation methods are used for the European Refugee Fund. The implementation method is explained for each action in section 3.
 - A. *Selection of projects in accordance with an open call for grant applications ('call for proposals')*
 1. An open call for grant applications will be opened each year. The opening of the call for grant applications is announced in the Staatscourant (Netherlands Government Gazette). Notice of the call is also given by letter and email to various organisations which have registered as interested parties or which are known to be potential interested parties. The notice of the call includes a reference to the ERF webpage on the Government website (www.rijksoverheid.nl/migratiefondsen). The European Funds Programme Secretariat will in due course publish all relevant information concerning the 2013 call on this site (including the annual programme, the ERF implementation framework, the points system for selecting projects), where it will also be possible to download forms.
 2. The projects are selected on the basis of a points system. The points form will be published when the call for proposals is opened. The projects are evaluated in each case on the basis of the following criteria:
 - content (does the project fit into national – and EU – policy, the ERF multi-annual programme 2008-2013, the 2013 annual programme),
 - chance of idea succeeding (to what extent are the objectives clear and the planning realistic, the quality of the project organisation and the partnerships and the existence of a sound strategy to deal with any risks),
 - innovative character,
 - durability,
 - how far the project results are distributed (dissemination),
 - involvements of the target group in the organisation (asylum seekers/refugees),
 - cost-effectiveness,
 - the organisation's experience of successfully carrying out funded projects.
3. The ERF steering group advises the responsible authority about the selection of project proposals. The steering group is made up of representatives from the Aliens Department and the European and International Affairs Department of the Ministry of Security and Justice, the Civic Integration Department of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The responsible authority takes a final decision on the selection of project

proposals.

- 4 Projects which come under the specific subject priorities as described in section three may be eligible for a contribution of maximum 75% from the ERF. The Responsible Authority is competent to determine for each case whether such a project is eligible for a higher percentage contribution from the ERF. When assessing whether a project is eligible for a higher contribution, the responsible authority also takes the following factors into consideration:

- a) innovative content and added value of the project compared to existing national policy,
- b) applicability of the project, or its results, as a model or best practice in other countries, particularly in the EU.

A general determining factor in the assessment by the responsible authority to award co-financing of maximum 75% from the Fund, which is in part unrelated to the individual qualities of a grant application, is the relationship between the number and the quality of the total annual grant applications, as each increase in the contribution from the EU means the available funds for that year are not spread as far.

If the party submitting an application which comes under one of the stated specific priorities wants to be eligible for a higher percentage contribution from the ERF, this must be stated expressly in the application, and detailed grounds must be given to show that the project complies with one or more of those factors. At the same time, the project organisation must indicate what the consequences will be for implementation and the results of the project if the responsible authority decides not to award more than a 50% grant from the ERF.

B. Selection of projects in which the responsible authority acts as executing body (method two)

As described in the multi-annual programme 2008-2013, *de jure* monopoly situations regarding the subjects covered by the ERF apply only to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) when implementation of the asylum procedure and the reception of asylum seekers are concerned. The Programme Secretariat therefore asked these organisations on behalf of the Responsible Authority to supply project ideas for the 2013 annual programme. As a result of this 'call for interest', the project proposals 'Streamlining Admission procedure Asylum' and 'Project Calamity Team' from the IND and 'Project Renovatie Meldsysteem met biometrie' were submitted and only the projects of IND were included in this 2013 annual programme under action one. Additionally, IND submitted the project 'Safeguarding the integrity and acceptance of international protection' which focuses on asylum procedures but can also fall under action four. As the Netherlands has not had any projects implemented under action four, we decided to place this submitted project under this action. The Responsible Authority of the ERF has agreed to the inclusion of these projects in this annual programme.

2. ACTIONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAMME UNDER THE PRIORITIES CHOSEN

This annual programme is based on the multi-annual programme European Refugee Fund 2008-2013. This multi-annual programme provides extensive information on these priorities and actions. The strategic guidelines are set out in the annexes to this multi-annual programme. The actions included in this multi-annual programme are:

1. Improvements in asylum procedure
2. Improvement of the reception of asylum seekers
3. Improvement of the integration of refugees
4. Development of reference tools and evaluation methodologies and underpinning of administrative structures
5. Improvement of the resettlement programme.

The Responsible Authority's aim with the European Refugee Fund in the Netherlands is to finance innovative projects within the afore mentioned actions. However, in view of the financial crisis and the measures which the government is taking to use its financial resources more efficiently, it is becoming increasingly difficult for (non-)public organisations to find additional resources to co-finance these innovative projects. The monopoly organisations in the Netherlands were first consulted with a view to arriving at this annual programme. There are two monopoly organisations for the ERF, namely the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND), which is responsible for asylum procedures, and the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), which is responsible for asylum reception. These organisations have submitted project descriptions, and the Responsible Authority has selected 3 project descriptions, 2 projects under action 1 and one under action 4. These project descriptions have been selected because they fit into the ERF framework and the national policy framework.

The Responsible Authority also wants to make ERF funds available for the open call for project applications in which public and non-public organisations can submit project applications. In this annual programme, all actions will be drawn up during this open call for project applications. The amount available for the action in question will be explained for each action further on in this annual programme.

The SOLID document SOLID/2011/28 requested that attention should be focussed on three areas in 2012 and 2013, namely:

- More strategic focus on EU standards through the implementation of actions linked to the requirements of the different directives under the CEAS
- Improvement of the national capabilities through co-operation between Member States
- Increased development of resettlement/relocation activities

It can be said that the first two areas come under priority 2 of the Netherlands' multi-annual programme. This priority is described as follows: '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'. UP to now the Netherlands has had difficulty finding suitable projects which fit well into this priority and for which the cost items can be financed from the ERF. However, most projects include an element of information-sharing with other European Member States, and this information-sharing shows positive results. In this annual programme a selection has been made for a project under this action. If successful, this project can have a follow-up under the Community actions part of the ERF.

This annual programme gives special attention to the action 'Improvement of the resettlement programme' by opening it up during the open call for project applications. The national policy has been changed so that resettled refugees are not received first at a central location in Amersfoort in the Netherlands. In the new policy the resettled refugees are located directly in the municipalities so that they can start to settle and integrate in the municipalities where they have settled, immediately after arrival. For this reason, area three above is also opened up.

2.1. Actions to implement 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'

Action 1 Improvement of the asylum procedure

The following observations may be made regarding the information included in the SOLID/2011/28 document: the Netherlands has already achieved the minimum standards which follow from the European asylum directives and so, within the ERF, focuses as far as possible on vulnerable groups and optimisation of processes and implementation of the national policy, on top of the minimum standards laid down in the asylum directives.

A sum of EUR 205.405,20 will be made available during the open call for project applications under this Action. The applications submitted must address one of the following measures.

The following measures may contribute to improving the asylum procedure in the Netherlands:

- measures to improve the provision of services to asylum seekers,
- measures which focus on simplifying (parts of) the asylum procedure, so that the asylum procedure runs quickly while remaining meticulous; in particular, these may be measures in connection with the proposals submitted in due course for improving and speeding up the asylum procedure,
- measures which focus on a uniform interpretation and application of European legislative tools.

In addition, the following measures may contribute to improving the asylum procedure in the Netherlands:

- measures to increase the capacity for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistics on asylum procedures,
- measures to increase the capacity for assessing asylum applications, including appeal procedures.

The Netherlands adopts the specific priorities from the Strategic Guidelines for the 2008-2013 period. This means that projects which address the following specific priorities may be eligible for a contribution of a maximum 75% from the ERF (Action 1b):

- measures aimed at taking into account the special needs of vulnerable people, notably unaccompanied minors, and more specifically measures aimed at improving the definitions and procedures applied by Member States to identify vulnerable asylum seekers and to provide an appropriate response to such needs;
- measures improving the identification of persons in need of international protection and/or the processing of their applications at the borders, notably by the development of specific training programmes.

Indicators:

- number of measures implemented to reduce the average turn-around time of the asylum procedure,
- the extent to which the asylum procedure runs more quickly,
- number of (legitimate) complaints about asylum applications to IND,
- number of methodologies developed, aimed at uniform application of laws and regulations to individual asylum cases following on from this: number of methods aimed at the exchange of information and experience between asylum workers,
- number of methods or projects resulting in increased capacity for collecting statistics on asylum procedures,
- the extent to which the capacity to assess asylum applications is increased,
- number of activities or methods aimed at improving the provision of services to asylum seekers,
- the extent to which the services provided for asylum seekers are improved.

Target group action 1

The measures within action 1 address:

- Article 6(c) of Council Decision ERF III: 'Any third-country national or stateless person who has applied for one of the forms of protection described in points (a) and (b).

Expected grant recipients

It is expected that (non-)public institutions will submit project applications.

Projects under action 1 which have been selected in accordance with the 'Responsible Authority as executing body' method:

In this annual programme, two projects under action 1 have been selected according to the 'Responsible Authority as executing body' method. Additionally, the project 'Calamity Team' focuses on a vulnerable group hence the project will receive 75% co funding ('Action 1b).

Title	Streamlining Admission procedure Asylum
Organization	Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (INS)
Background	<p>Beginning 2011 the Minister for Immigration, Integration and Asylum announced his ambition for a fast, clear and careful admission procedure for asylum seekers. Asylum seekers experience the time before they receive an answer to their application request as stressing. The overall goal of this project is that asylum seekers in the Netherlands receive as fast as possible - yet accurate - response to their request.</p> <p>During phase 1 this policy plan has been strategically prepared, elaborated and an ex ante evaluation has been executed. The results of the ex ante evaluation has been discussed and the steering group of the program have positively advised to implement a set of measures that will streamline the admission procedure for asylum seekers in the Netherlands. Recently the Minister has informed the Dutch Parliament on the package of proposed measures.</p> <p>The second phase of the program concerns the preparing of the implementation. The aim is to translate the program plan into the work process and prepare the implementation of the measures in the primary process of the Immigration Service and its partners and hence achieve a further streamlining of the asylum procedure.</p>
Overall goal	The aim of the (sub)project is the preparation and implementation of the measures leading to a streamlining / improvement of the procedure for asylum applications.
Specific objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the date of entry into force of the proposed measures, the involved units of the IND and their partners related to the asylum procedure are ready to implement the measures and work according these measures. 2. 'Quick Wins' that can be implemented to streamline the admission process will

	be implemented as fast as possible.
Target Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum seekers • Employees to the IND related to the Asylum Procedure • Partners related to the Asylum Procedure
Activities	<p>During the project (implementation phase) the following activities will be conducted</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Optimizing the organization of the process on verification of all the humanitarian frameworks during the first asylum application. <p>Under the current ranking system the immigration and Naturalisation Service verifies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Refugee status B. Return Policy C. Humanitarian aspects (rape, murder, etc.) D. categorical protection <p>Under E and F the INS verifies if family who travelled along can obtain a permit.</p> <p>In the new system the grounds C en D will be cancelled. These will be verified under A or B. E and F will be transferred to the process of managed migration. Besides grounds A and B, the INS will in the future review under the regular humanitarian grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (right to respect for one's "private and family life, his home and his correspondence") - So-called B9: victims of human trafficking - Distressing / discretionary (the distressing cases which may have to be submitted) - such as "article 64" (temporarily not expandable because of medical issues) <p>This procedure will enable that all facts can be reviewed in one time and thus prevent that an asylum seeker needs to go along various desks and systems in order to obtain a permit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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;

	<p>In order to lower the amount of repeating applications the INS will implement a so-called one-day application (which actually includes three days).</p> <p>Currently an asylum seeker who submits a second application moves through the complete eight-day procedure (the normal asylum procedure). During this period, the asylum seeker stays at the reception centre. With the introduction of the one-day test, the process will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the asylum seeker who wishes to submit a successive application, receives an application form (also digitally available) who he or she needs to fill in (preferable with his/her lawyer). In the form the applicant indicates the reasons for the new application. The form is sent to the INS. - After receiving the form, the INS has 2 weeks to prepare the request. During this period necessary document research can be started, an appointment can be scheduled; the case manager can be prepared. - Day 1: the request, the research results en de new facts and circumstances will be discussed during a hearing. At that same day the decision is made and the applicant is informed. The decision can be an acceptance, a referral to the normal procedure of 8 days or a rejection. - Day 2: If the asylum seeker is rejected he or she receives a debriefing and he or she can submit a reaction. - Day 3: final decision. <p>3. Optimizing the process on second asylum request from reception centres, including the location where applications should be preceded.</p> <p>When an asylum seeker resides at a custodial / family location for the return procedure and he or she is under supervision of the Return and Repatriation Service, he or she will be moved to the reception centre where his or her subsequent application is processed. This enables that an asylum seeker remains under the supervision of the Return and Repatriation Service and if the subsequent application is rejected, the return process can easily be continued. An extra advantage is that there is less transport needed because the asylum seeker receives a temporary stay at the application centre.</p> <p>4. Conducting further research on optimizing the process of identification during (second) asylum applications;</p> <p>This is partly connected with the project Biometrics in the immigration process. It is</p>
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important that the INS is to be able to verify biometric data of applicants. This is often seen with family reunification cases. In the future, the applicant will submit biometric data at the embassy and at entry in the Netherlands a fast check will be executed. Also in the one-day application the asylum seeker doesn't have to be identified by the alien police and only a verification of biometric data needs to be performed.

5. Realisation of a faster Dublin procedure by combining procedures;
6. Combining the first hearing and Dublin hearing and adjust related regulation;

The Dublin procedure now takes 8 days. Currently the applicant receives a first hearing on day 1 of the common asylum procedure and a Dublin Hearing on day 3. In the future this will change: in the log phase prior to the common asylum procedure, the Dublin office will endeavour to ensure that a claim recognition will be performed in order that all Dublin cases will be dealt with in the common asylum procedure. At day 1 of the common asylum procedure a short first hearing will be performed where also Dublin questions will be asked. This enables that the 8 day procedure will be shortened with 2 days: the day of the hearing and day of debriefing are cancelled.

7. Adjusting the process for a more efficient organization of conducting the necessary research

After implementation of the project, the application phase will also be used in order to obtain information concerning the place of residence, birth place, language, the travel route and submitted documents. This information will be send to the specialized units of the INS and where possible additional information will be added that the interviewer can use during the first hearing. The aim is to decrease the number of unnecessary investigations and to better know what questions should be asked during the first hearing.

8. Adjusting the planning of the so-called "rest and preparation time" so that preparation of the lawyer takes place as soon as possible;

Adjusting the planning of the so-called "rest and preparation time" aims at better using the time between the rest and preparation time and the common application procedure. The time between this two phases will be better managed and scheduled and therefore time will be created to prepare the necessary information for the application process. It will also allow starting already necessary research.

	<p>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.</p> <p>In the asylum procedure there are no fees for providing residence permits. That is however the case in the managed migration procedures. After implementation of the measure, a fee will be charged when a foreigner wants to apply for a new residence permit because his document is lost. The aim is to ensure that the foreigners deal carefully with his or her residence permit and is financially responsible for replacement if he or she is responsible for the lost. Secondly it aims to prevent fraud and abuse.</p>
Expected Results	<p>The main results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An description of the various procedures (process custom schedule / work instructions: reports) - Adjusted modules, formats and Asylum Portal (on documents and on website); - The establishment / expansion of the Dublin chamber and the Unit Dublin at the application center in Ter Apel - Implementation of the new procedure - Adjusted ICT-system (INDIGO) that enables the implementations of the new procedure - Overview of identified areas for improvement of the ICT-system (INDIGO) - Improved and streamlined asylum process, measurable by an increased caseload per employee and decreasing processing time of asylum applications.
Duration	1 January 2013 – 30 June 2015 (30 months)
Budget	Total expected budget: € 810.000
Requested co-financing ERF	50% of total expected budget: € 405.000
Title	Project Calamity Team.
Organisation	Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND)

Background	<p>It has become clear that asylum seekers - under psychic strain and as a result of a posttraumatic stress syndrome - have increasingly resorted to hunger or thirst strikes or even suicide attempts. In 2011, there were 52 cases in which asylum seekers made suicide attempts or threatened to commit suicide. In the same year there were another 15 cases concerning hunger and/or thirst strikes. These figures are significantly higher than those in previous years. The impact of such desperate acts is enormous. First of all, naturally for the immigrant involved him/herself but also for his/her immediate surroundings: family, friends, acquaintances and employees of the organizations involved in the decision making process of the concerned persons. The project's aim is to professionalise the calamity team and to ascertain that in this type of situation the calamity team can be entrusted with the task to prevent suicides and also to prevent an escalation of incidents where possible. Another aim of the project will be to concentrate on the cooperation between the chain partners so that this kind of incidents can be identified and effectively dealt with at an early stage.</p>
Goal	<p>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.</p>
Secondary goals	<p>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 will be to prevent as many suicides as possible by detecting at an early stage whenever a person is in a critical situation. The secondary target will be to prevent the escalation of incidents. The identification at an early stage of a person who is in a critical condition will occur partly as a result of the introduction of new work instructions for the interviewers and decision makers. Interviewers and decision makers will be better prepared to recognize signals at an early phase and to immediately inform the calamity team accordingly. This type of information will be better kept on file in the asylum seeker's dossier and will be regularly updated so that in the event of an actual escalation all the necessary and relevant information regarding the condition of the person involved will be readily available to the members of the calamity team. This procedure will save a lot of time in the case of a calamity.</p>
Target group	<p>Article 6, clause c of the Council Directive EVF III: 'Third country nationals and stateless persons who have submitted a request for one of the in points a) and b) specified forms of protection.</p>

<p>Activities</p>	<p>In order to develop and enhance the services and information provided to this vulnerable minority group, the IND would like to organise the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise meetings where team members of the calamity team, under the guidance of a psychologist, can exchange views, experiences and knowledge. For this reason, external professionals will be invited to give lectures. The meetings will be held on a monthly basis whereas the meetings to share and exchange experiences will be held five times per year. 2. A uniform agreement will be made between all the chain partners which will lead to a common protocol. The possibility will be analysed of the setting up of a team consisting of members of all the chain partners in order to improve the cooperation between the partners. 3. To further train the members of the calamity team to acquire a better understanding on the subject of hunger and/or thirst strikes and (threats of) suicide attempts and also to achieve optimal results in conducting psychological interviews. 4. To promote the calamity team and inform the employees within the IND (eventually also to the chain partners) about the calamity team. The interviewers and decision makers will receive work instructions which clearly state how an employee should act in case of a calamity. Moreover the work instructions will contain information and guidance on how to detect signals from asylum seekers, how to register these signals and how to pass them on to the calamity team. For example, threats of suicide attempts in the future made by asylum seekers following an eventual expulsion, are to be noted and recorded in their dossiers. These reports are also to be passed on to the calamity team. Medical reports concerning the mental state of the asylum seekers will be put on file and will be closely monitored. Moreover, brochures will be published and information regarding the calamity team will be supplied to various units within the IND and if necessary also to the chain partners. 5. The calamity team will be mobilized whenever incidents of suicide attempts or hunger/thirst strikes by asylum seekers occur. This process comprises all the activities, starting with the preparation phase of the case up to and including the aftercare provided
<p>Results</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The professional performance of the calamity team will be improved and the quality of the work of the members of the calamity team can be guaranteed (report/ work instructions). 2. A uniform agreement made between all the chain partners (protocol) 3. The asylum procedure will be improved since more attention and importance

	<p>will be given to the mental condition of the asylum seekers which in turn will contribute to an augmentation in the service provided to the asylum seekers. (procedure description).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. New work instructions for the employees at the IND concerning the registration of the psychological and medical aspects in the relevant dossiers (work instructions). 5. The calamity team can act in an adequate and appropriate manner in the event of a calamity (scenarios/working plan in the form of reports). <p>Target figures following the results mentioned above are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 9 trained members of the calamity team - 150 trained asylum interviewing/decision makers (12 groups) trained on the notion/registration/dealing with psychological/medical aspects in asylum cases - 250 number of asylum seekers reached per year needing support from the calamity team (estimated, based on experiences 2012) - 1 protocol with code of conduct for the chain partners/calamity team - 1 work instruction for IND employees concerning the notion/registration of psychological
Duration	January 2013 – 30 June 2015
Budget	Total costs € 817.500
Contribution EVF	Max 75% of the subsidised costs = € 613.125 (Action 1b)

Action 2 Improvement of the reception of asylum seekers

The following observations may be made regarding the information included in the SOLID/2011/28 document: the Netherlands has already achieved the minimum standards which follow from the European asylum directives and so, within the ERF, focuses as far as possible on vulnerable groups and optimisation of processes and implementation of the national policy, on top of the minimum standards laid down in the asylum directives.

A sum of EUR € 1.799.561,27 will be made available during the open call for project applications for this Action. The applications submitted must address one of the following measures.

The Netherlands has adopted one of the **specific priorities** under Priority 1 of the Strategic Guidelines for the period 2008-2013. If any action/project under Priority 1 exclusively aims at the specific priority mentioned below, this project may qualify for a contribution from the ERF to a maximum of 75 %:

- measures aimed at taking into account the special needs of vulnerable people such as unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

- (follow-up) projects focussing on safety, self-empowerment and welfare (such as facilities for disabled people; creative projects and projects on improving information for children),
- projects focussing on limiting specific risks (such as drowning, road traffic accidents),
- There is a lot of open water (canals e.g.) in the Netherlands. Children who live in reception centres attend school outside the reception centres. On their way to school or to other activities they pass by these waters and cross dangerous roads. The activities that can fall under this indicator focus on educating/equipping children/youth on how to deal with these challenges (e.g. swimming classes).
- projects focussing on medical and/or psychological care.
- measures aimed at facilities for vulnerable groups. The Directive laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers (Council Directive 2003/9/EC) states that Member States must take into account the specific situation of vulnerable persons such as: minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.
- projects focussing on undertaking sporting activities or other forms of worthwhile daytime activities, with the aim of increasing the resilience and independence of children and combating hospitalisation,

Indicators:

- efficient plan for more detailed development of the directive on temporary protection,
- number of people who have taken part in projects in the field of knowledge acquisition and teaching of skills,
- number of people who have successfully completed the 'training' (pass rate in final test),
- improved provision of training courses,
- number of software packages developed,
- number of people making use of the software packages,
- quantity and diversity of the information material,
- number of information meetings,
- the extent of the improvement in the local support for receiving asylum seekers,
- number of projects with regard to vulnerable groups,
- number of people who have taken part in the projects,
- the extent to which the safety, self-empowerment and welfare of asylum seekers have increased,
- the extent to which the medical and/or psychological well-being of asylum seekers has increased,
- the extent to which the appreciation of the daytime activities by (children of) asylum seekers has increased.

Target group of action 2:

- a) third-country nationals or stateless persons who have the status defined in the Geneva Convention and who have been granted permission to remain in one of the Member States as a refugee (in the Netherlands people who have refugee status under Article 29(1)(a) of the Aliens Act), who are still in reception facilities waiting for accommodation elsewhere,
- b) third-country nationals or stateless persons who enjoy a form of subsidiary protection as referred to in Directive 2004/83/EC (in the Netherlands this corresponds to people who have refugee status under Article 29(1)(b) of the Aliens Act), who are still in reception facilities waiting for accommodation elsewhere,

- c) third-country nationals or stateless persons who have applied for one of the forms of protection specified in points a) and b) and who are in reception facilities.

Action 3: Improvement of the integration of refugees

The following observations may be made regarding the information included in the SOLID/2014/28 document: national policy has been changed so that invited refugees are not received first at a central location in Amersfoort in the Netherlands. In the new policy the invited refugees are located directly in the municipalities so that immediately after arrival they can start to become established and integrate in the municipalities where they have settled. For this reason, action five 'Improvement of the resettlement programme' is also opened up.

A sum of EUR €1.127.477,06 will be made available during the open call for project applications for this Action. The applications submitted must address one of the following measures.

As part of this annual programme, the following three measures will be backed under this action:

- 1a Participation as a tool for civic integration
- 1b Intercultural dialogue at local or district level aimed at establishing lasting contacts
- 1c Stimulating empowerment and promoting emancipation so that refugees are in a better position to take advantage of what is offered in the fields of work, education, accommodation and care.

In this annual programme, projects which come under these sub-priorities are given preference if development and implementation of the plan involve cooperation between refugees' interest groups, refugees' self-help organisations and mainstream bodies (including local authorities, CWI [Centre for Work and Income], GGZ [Mental Health Care], Jeugdzorg [Youth Care] etc.).

Measure 1a: Participation as a tool for civic integration

- measures focussing on the development of more and improved dual integration programmes tailored to refugees; increasing the chance of passing a civic integration examination and improving the *output* of civic integration programmes. Special attention should be given here to women and young people.
- the development of more and improved programmes for *language coaches*¹ aimed specifically at refugees, where possible based on 'good practices' and making use of materials already developed with regard to language coaches.

Indicators:

- number of civic integration programmes developed which are tailored to refugees and pilot projects implemented in this field; and the extent of the increase in the effectiveness of these programmes;
- number of language-coach programmes developed which are aimed specifically at refugees and pilot projects implemented in this field; and the extent of the increase in the effectiveness of these programmes.

¹ In these programmes a language coach supports an individual wishing to integrate in learning and using the Dutch language in practical situations by undertaking activities together, such as in a sporting or cultural context.

Measure 1b: Intercultural dialogue at local or district level aimed at establishing lasting contacts

- measures to reduce the social and cultural distance between refugees and indigenous people,
- measures to stimulate intercultural dialogue and interaction at local/district level with refugees and/or their (self-help) organisations,
- measures which provide for methodologies and/or pilot projects aimed at lasting joint activities between refugees and indigenous people.

Preference is given to actions of an overarching nature covering several districts in which both local authorities and social institutions such as firms, residents' organisation, refugees' self-help groups and housing corporations are involved.

Indicators:

- number of methodologies and projects developed which are aimed at promoting contacts between refugees and Dutch society; the extent to which these contacts are increased and improved, how far the durability of these contacts is increased;
- number of meetings at local/district level between indigenous people and refugees and/or their (self-help) organisations;

Measure 1c: Stimulating empowerment and promoting emancipation

- measures to improve the connection between the needs of (higher skilled) refugees in the fields of work, education, accommodation, care, and art and culture, on the one hand, and what is offered by mainstream bodies and institutions in these fields, on the other hand;
- measures to prevent phenomena such as honour-related violence, polarisation and radicalisation.

Specific targets:

- more women and young people to form part of the management of self-help groups,
- greater participation by refugees in boards and organisations in civil and cultural society,
- increase in the willingness of refugees to report domestic, honour-related and sexual violence,
- more refugees to know how to find their way to agencies providing care and assistance,
- increase in participation in education and labour market among (higher skilled and older) refugees,
- improved knowledge and expertise on the part of professionals in mainstream bodies for dealing with trauma and/or psychosomatic disorders in refugees; and, as a result, improvement in the accessibility of these institutions for refugee groups,
- emancipation of refugee men and boys,
- make homosexuality a subject for discussion in refugee circles.

Indicators:

- number of methodologies developed, targeted at management training among refugee women and young people,
- number of methodologies and pilot projects developed with the aim of achieving participation by refugees in the boards of organisations,
- number of methodologies and pilot projects developed, aimed at strengthening the resilience and personal development of potential victims of domestic, honour-related and sexual violence,
- number of programmes and pilot projects developed to provide better guidance particularly for women and young people among refugees to access bodies dealing with care and assistance issues,

- number of programmes aimed at further developing talents of (higher skilled and older) refugees and at directing them towards educational and work programmes,
- number of programmes and pilot projects developed, aimed at promoting expertise among professional bodies providing care and assistance,
- number of methodologies and pilot projects developed, aimed at emancipation of refugee men and boys,
- number of methodologies and pilot projects developed, aimed at making homosexuality a subject for discussion in refugee circles.

Expected target group of action 3:

- a) third-country nationals or stateless persons who have the status defined in the Geneva Convention and who have been granted permission to remain in one of the Member States as a refugee (in the Netherlands people who have refugee status under Article 29(1)(a) of the Aliens Act),
- b) third-country nationals or stateless persons who enjoy a form of subsidiary protection as referred to in Directive 2004/83/EC (in the Netherlands this corresponds to people who have refugee status under Article 29(1)(b) of the Aliens Act).

Expected grant recipients of action 3:

It is expected that (non-)public institutions will submit project applications.

2.2 Actions to implement 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'

Action 4: Development of reference tools and evaluation methodologies and underpinning of administrative structures

The following observations may be made regarding the information included in the SOLID/2011/28 document: up to now the Netherlands has had difficulty finding suitable projects which fit well into this action and for which the cost items can be financed from the ERF. However, most projects include an element of information-sharing with other European Member States, and this information-sharing shows positive results. In this annual programme a selection has been made for a project under this action. If successful, this project can have a follow-up under the Community actions part of the ERF.

A sum of EUR € 95.729,59 will be made available during the open call for project applications for this Action. The applications submitted must address one of the following measures.

- measures aimed at joint gathering of information and sharing of information with other Member States, e.g. regarding countries of origin,
- measures to facilitate (more intensive) practical cooperation with other Member States.

In addition, the following measures may contribute to action 4:

- measures aimed at the development of tools to improve the quality of procedures for the examination of asylum applications,
- measures which focus on examining the quality of the asylum systems in Member States of the European Union.

Indicators:

- number of measures aimed at joint information gathering and sharing of information, e.g. regarding countries of origin, and the extent of the increase in international information gathering regarding countries of origin;
 - number of measures adopted which are aimed at the development of tools to improve the quality of the asylum procedure and the extent to which these tools are effective;
 - number of measures aimed at facilitating practical cooperation with other Member States, and the extent of the increase in international practical cooperation;
 - number of examinations carried out regarding the quality of the asylum systems in EU Member States and the number of 'best practices' formulated.
- Projects which address the following specific priority may be eligible for a maximum contribution of 75% from the ERF (Action 4b):
- one measure to increase the capacity of national asylum services to cooperate with the asylum services of other Member States, particularly with regard to the collection, analysis and assessment of information regarding countries or regions of origin with a view to exchanging such information with other Member States.

Expected target group of action 4:

The measures within action 4 address Article 6(c) of the Council Decision establishing the ERF III: 'Any third-country national or stateless person who has applied for one of the forms of protection described in points (a) and (b)'.

Expected grant recipients of action 4:

It is expected that (non-)public institutions will submit project applications.

Projects under action 4 which have been selected in accordance with the 'Responsible Authority as executing body' method:

In this annual programme, one project under action 4 has been selected according to the 'Responsible Authority as executing body' method.

Title	Safeguarding the integrity and acceptance of international protection To link this project with COI would, at this stage, be too soon. As stated in the background information this project aims at "exploring the possible methods and instruments - sharing the results with other Member States - which can be further identified and developed by a Community action" (at a later stage).
Organisation	IND
Background	Based on article 1F of the Geneva Convention (GC), persons facing a severe supposition that they have committed international crimes such as war crimes or crimes against humanity, are excluded from the protection the GC offers. Article 1F GC is included in article 12 of Directive 2004/83/EG. Article 17 of this Directive states that persons to whom article 1F applies, are also excluded from subsidiary protection. It is known that recently severe violations of human rights have occurred in the

	<p>regime transition phase in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, according to Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. These violations take place in Syria as well.</p> <p>Under the former regimes, it was not or hardly possible to obtain information in a systematic way. The new situation has improved the possibilities to investigate and/or obtain relevant information on the phase of regime transition, which breaches of human rights took place, and who was responsible for these breaches. The project will focus on obtaining information on Libya.</p> <p>Due to the change in regime, there is a possibility that perpetrators of violations flee to European Member States to avoid prosecution in their country of origin. Therefore it is possible that victims who fled their country of origin to seek asylum in Europe are confronted with their former attackers.</p> <p>It is important to safeguard the integrity and acceptance of the system of international/European protection and maintain the public order by identifying persons who committed international crimes. Therefore the proposed research is imperative.</p> <p>The project is implemented nationally at first – and not under the ERF community call - to make it possible to start the investigations from January 2013 on. With regards to the risk mentioned above the set-up and handing in of a thorough proposal for a community action would take too long (with the ERF Community Call for Proposals too be published Q4 2012) bearing the effects on the target groups – victims as well as offenders – in mind.</p> <p>The project starts exploring the possible methods and instruments – sharing the results with other Member States - which can be further identified and developed by a community action.</p>
Goal	<p>Purpose of the project is 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. In this way, victims of these breaches can be protected and perpetrators can be excluded from international protection. The project will focus 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 (priority 2).</p>

Sub goals	<p>Sub goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - getting insights in actual events which have occurred and miscellaneous circumstances, which are relevant for the assessment of asylum applications of persons from the mentioned countries. - exclude persons from international protection under the GC/Directive 2004/83/EG based on serious reasons for considering they committed international crimes/breaches of human rights.
Target group	Asylum seekers, perpetrators as well as victims of human rights violations & asylum case workers
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Get in contact with and maintain communication with human rights organisations like AI, HRW, as well as local actors; - Ascertain background information from reports issued by human rights organisations; - Follow case law/trials against members and representatives of the former regime; - Analyse information obtained from relevant case law/trials; - Gather and analyse other public information on actual events during the reign of the former regime and the phase of regime transition, in particular with regards to international crimes and human rights breaches; - Make the gathered information accessible/usable for asylum case workers, also in other Member States (sharing results)
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A database containing the facts and events which are relevant for the decision-making process in asylum cases. - reports with answers on questions like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did the international crimes and human rights breaches consist of in Libya? • Where did these breaches take place? • When? • Who committed breaches of human rights? • Which organisation, which governmental body was responsible? - A database containing the names of persons who should be considered to be excluded from international protection, based on severe suppositions that they committed international crimes/breaches of human rights. - Information on methods/instruments used (best practice) and key information gathered is shared with other Member States
Time frame	1 January 2013 – 30 June 2015 (30 months)
Budget	Estimation based on 4 experts (2 experts on the subject, 1 arabist and 1 ICT

	expert)
	- Libya: 4 the 12 months x 2,5 years = 4 x € 57.894,24 per year x 2,5 = €578.492,40
Bidbrage EVF	50% = maximaal € 289.471,20

2.3 Actions to implement priority 3: 'Actions helping to enhance responsibility sharing between Member States and third countries'

Action 5: Improvement of the resettlement programme

The following observations may be made regarding the information included in the SOLID/2011/28 document: national policy has been changed so that resettled refugees are not received first at a central location in Amersfoort in the Netherlands. In the new policy the resettled refugees are located directly in the municipalities so that immediately after arrival they can start to become established and integrate in the municipalities where they have settled. For this reason, action three 'Integration of refugees' is also opened up.

A sum of EUR € 379.150,36 will be made available during the open call for project applications for this Action. The applications submitted must address one of the following measures.

As part of this annual programme the following measure will be given the highest priority within this action:

- measures for social integration and social participation by resettled refugees, in particular those focused on language acquisition, guidance and referral for educational, labour market and care and assistance programmes, meetings with Dutch people and networking.

In addition, the following measures in particular may contribute to this action:

- projects aimed at improving or enhancing the information given to resettled refugees, both in the Netherlands and in the refugee camps,
- projects aimed at providing assistance for traumatised resettled refugees and at developing programmes to promote know-how among professionals at mainstream aid and health facilities.

The following measures are considered on an ongoing basis and may contribute to action 5:

- (innovative) projects to improve the reception conditions for resettled refugees,
- (innovative) projects to improve the resettlement programme and its implementation, in line with the policy framework and the policy as it is pursued.

Indicators:

- number of innovative projects for improving the resettlement programme,
- number of resettled refugees who take part in programmes in which they are prepared for their arrival in the Netherlands or who obtain the information for themselves, the extent to which resettled refugees are prepared for their arrival in the Netherlands,
- number of resettled refugees who take part in projects aimed at providing assistance for traumatised refugees and the extent to which their well-being increases and also the number of programmes to promote know-how among professionals at mainstream aid and health facilities and the extent to which professionals' know-how is improved,

- number of resettled refugees who take part in programmes to improve reception conditions, the extent to which reception conditions are more in keeping with the needs of the resettled refugees,
- number of resettled refugees who take part in projects for social integration and participation in society, and the extent to which social integration and participation improve,
- number of meetings organised, aimed at improved cooperation within Europe and the sharing and transfer of knowledge, experience and best practices, number of countries with which an association is started, the extent to which existing cooperation is enhanced.

Activities which are not carried out by the services which are officially responsible for them should be carried out in cooperation with or following coordination with those services.

Target group of action 5

The measures within action 5 address Article 6(e) of the Council Decision establishing the ERF III: 'Any third-country national or stateless person who is being or has been resettled in a Member State'.

Expected grant recipients of action 5:

It is expected that (non-)public institutions will submit project applications.

2.4 Visibility of EU funding for actions 1 to 5

All communications from or about the programme, both by the responsible authority and also by project organisations, include a reference in words and by means of the EU logo to the co-financing from the ERF. In addition, the ERF slogan ('Room for innovative projects') will be indicated. The project organisations will inform the participants in projects of the co-funding of the project by the ERF.

The obligations of the project organisations regarding communication about the fund will be included in the grant decision, either directly or by means of a reference to the conditions in the Implementing Framework. In addition, the programme secretariat will communicate actively with project proposers regarding this obligation in response to information in progress reports and final reports. Compliance will be examined during visits by the programme secretariat to project supervisors.

2.5 Complementarity with similar actions financed by other EU tools for actions 1 to 5

The actions conform to and are complementary to relevant policy, laws and regulations at national and EU level. The Responsible Authority and the strategic partners guarantee such conformity and complementarity on a permanent basis and together have the necessary know-how to fulfil this function.

The target group of this Fund is described in precise terms in the ERF III multi-annual programme and is ring-fenced from the target groups of the European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals (EIF). The responsible authorities of the ERF and other departments concerned with other EU funds of national, municipal and regional significance are members of the Steering Group whose job is also to ensure separation and complementarity between the ERF and other EU funds.

The Responsible Authority is also primarily responsible for development and execution of the policy on asylum procedures, reception and resettlement in the Netherlands and guarantees that this strategy is examined for compatibility with this. Structural discussions and consultation with strategic partners in the field provide further assurance of compliance with policy and regulations in the course of implementation.

The available funds will be used particularly for innovative and/or supplementary activities by the competent authorities and organisations in the field. In all cases, the activities for which the ERF funds are used must fit into the Multi-annual Programme and the Annual Programme. Further particulars relating to complementarity are set out below for each action, where applicable.

Action 1 Improvement of the asylum procedure

- The projects should be in line with the planned changes in the asylum procedure under the coalition agreement.
- Activities which are not carried out by the services which are officially responsible for them should be carried out in cooperation with or following coordination with those services.
- Activities and measures must have added value for the asylum procedure. In particular, measures to promote a rapid and careful asylum procedure, progressive harmonisation with regard to asylum and practical cooperation with other Member States are in keeping with the ERF.
- Liaison with EASO will be ensured

Action 2. Improvement of the reception for asylum-seekers

- Activities which are not carried out by the services which are officially responsible for them should be carried out in cooperation with or following coordination with those services.

Action 3. Improvement of the integration of refugees

- Project proposals should be in keeping in with the integration policy being pursued. Projects which receive a grant from the ERF may apply for the remaining funding from, for example, the existing grant schemes Room for Contact and Scheme to stimulate initiatives by third parties regarding the integration of ethnic groups. The costs subsidised by the Civic Integration Department cannot be presented to the ERF for grants.

Action 4:

- Liaison with EASO will be ensured.

Action 5. Improvement of the resettlement programme

- Activities which are not carried out by the services which are officially responsible for them should be carried out in cooperation with or following coordination with those services. This does not include integration activities which are undertaken after relocation into the municipalities from the Amerfoort asylum-seekers centre.

2.6 Financial information

See section 6 'Draft Financing Plan'.

3. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

3.1 Purpose of the technical assistance

In the Netherlands, the four migration funds are managed by the European Funds Programme Secretariat (PEF), which acts as delegated authority. The technical assistance for the four funds is combined. It is responsible for all expenditure relating to the management of the funds, such as the salaries of PEF staff, external evaluations, external audits, costs for publicity and dissemination, travel costs connected with project visits, participation in the SOLID Committee and the ERF Committee and informal consultations on fund management between the Netherlands and other Member States, etc. Where such costs relate unambiguously to one fund, they are allocated to the technical assistance available for that fund. Costs which do not relate unambiguously to one fund are allocated to the technical assistance for all funds on the basis of an apportionment scale. This scale is based on the available funds for the year in question and the fund in question.

A multi-annual forecast has been drawn up for expenditure on technical assistance, as the reduction in the percentage of technical assistance as of 2010 has also been taken into account. At the same time, this multi-annual forecast also allows for an expansion of the PEF because of the anticipated increase in the work and incorporates a contingency reserve and the possibility of declining available funds as a result of the distribution of resources across the Member States.

3.2 Visibility of EU funding

The website of the four migration funds includes a reference to the EU funding and also shows the European flag. The European flag is also shown on the forms and other products. The EU funding is reported in information material, and the European flag is shown on promotional material. The EU character of the funds is also addressed at the annual information meeting.

4. OTHER ACTIONS

4.1 Resettlement

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

For the time being, 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. 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.

4.2 Emergency measures

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION OF PARTICULAR PRESSURE REQUIRING EMERGENCY MEASURES

1.1. An indication of the exceptional character of the situation

Currently the Netherlands is 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 in influx was not foreseen. As the asylum applicants need to be housed among other things, new reception facilities need 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 is placing an exceptional heavy and urgent demand on the reception facilities leading to this request for Emergency funding. This demand cannot be covered by the European Refugee Fund's annual programs 2012 and 2013 because the annual funds are already fully allocated to projects within the Netherlands.

1.2. The number and nature of arrivals

As can be seen in the table below, the number of asylum seekers has been higher than the projected amount even though this projected number had already included an expected increase in asylum seekers. At the moment, in the second half of 2013 the rise in numbers is expected to be even higher.

Aseleinstituut 2013												
Aanbod 2013	jan	feb	mtt	apr	mei	jun	jul	aug	sept	okt	nov	dec
Planning aanvragen bij AA/VVA	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167	1.167
Reëlsortie/prognose aanvragen bij AA/VVA	1.628	1.224	1.202	1.266	1.139	1.289	1.439	1.299	1.653	1.653	1.653	1.653

In the second row (planning aanvragen bij AA/VVA) of the table above, the total number of the expected increased number of asylum seekers in 2013 was 14.004 and the current projection (third row) including the received number of applicants is that this number will reach 17.078. The country of origin of the majority of the asylum seekers is Syria and Eritrea.

1.3. The effects of these arrivals on reception capacities, the asylum system or infrastructure

In the Netherlands asylum seekers who are entitled to reception on the base of the Reception Directive and national law, are received and housed in centralized locations. COA (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) is among others responsible for the reception and supervision of asylum seekers in the Netherlands.

In the recent years the Netherlands had been receiving a decreasing number of asylum seekers. This meant that a number of reception centers had to be closed because there was too much reception capacity. However, by the end of 2012 the number of asylum seekers started to rise again and has been raising in 2013 with the consequence that additional reception centers need to be opened. In order to obtain proper housing in a short timeframe, the COA had to rent two relatively expensive housing facilities where the basic utilities were already available. These reception centers are 'Energy Valley' in the municipality Uithuizen en 'Duinrell' in Wassenaar.

1.4. The urgent needs

The urgent needs are that a higher than anticipated number of asylum seekers has arrived in the Netherlands and these people need to be housed and their other basic needs need to be catered for.

1.5. The short term objectives

To meet the basic needs of the asylum seekers.

2. EMERGENCY MEASURES ENVISAGED

2.1. Measure 1

Open one additional reception center

1. *Purpose and scope of the measure², including target group*
To open one additional reception center in November 2013. This additional reception center will enable asylum seekers to be housed. All the other costs are not within the scope of this project. The rental is higher than normal because this includes all the furniture and utensils.
2. *Duration of the measure³*
The reception center will be closed after the project duration. The reception center will be opened for five months within the project period. This reception center is relatively expensive compared to the regular reception centers as the rental of the furniture is included. In the meantime if necessary, more sustainable reception facilities will be explored.
The starting date of this project is 1 November 2013 and the closing is 30 April 2014.
3. *Where appropriate, justification regarding project(s) implemented directly by the responsible authority acting as executing body*
Not applicable.
4. *Expected grant recipients*
This project will be implemented by the reception agency (COA). Direct award procedure will apply because of *de jure* monopoly organisation and urgency.
5. *Expected quantified results and indicators to be used*
The reception center, Duinrell, that will be opened can house up to 600 persons in total.
Visibility of EU funding

² In accordance with the specific rules on eligibility under the basic act

³ Maximum of six months

An EU plaqueette will be placed at the entrance of the reception center, at least during the project duration. Press release published, etc...

6. *Complementarity with existing actions supported by the European Refugee Fund*
At the time of drafting the annual programme ERF 2013, which was November 2012, the opening of additional reception center was not envisaged as the number of new asylum applicants was not an issue at that moment. When the call of proposals was launched, in April 2013, this issue had not become urgent. Many projects were submitted under the call and more than the total budget of ERF 2013 has been allocated to projects.

3. ELIGIBILITY RULES

- 3.1. Start date and end date of all the measure
This measure will start on 1st November 2013 and end on 30th April 2014.
- 3.2. Derogations to the eligibility rules on expenditure, referred to in Annex 11 of this decision, in accordance with Article 5 of the basic act.
Not applicable

4. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN

Measure 1: Open one additional reception center
Costs to rent the furnished reception centre Duinrell € 264.150,94 (ex. VAT) * 5 months = € 1.400.000,00 including VAT + € 2.953,00 accountants costs of COA = €1.402.953,40
Total costs € 1.400.000,00 + € 2.953,00 = € 1.402.953,00
Requested 80% EU Funds is € 1.122.362,40

6. DRAFT FINANCING PLAN

Annual programme – Draft financial plan
Table 1 – Overview table

Member State: The Netherlands Revised Annual programme concerned: 2013 Fund: European Refugee Fund									
(all figures in EUR)	Ref. priority	Ref. specific priority	EU contribution (a)	Public allocation (b)	Private allocation (c)	TOTAL (d = a+b+c)	% EU (e = a/d)	(Share of total) (d/total d)	
Action 1a: [...]	1		€ 610.405,20	€ 610.405,20		€ 1.220.810,40	50,00%	11,05%	
Action 1b: [...]	1	X	€ 613.125,00	€ 204.375,00		€ 817.500,00	75,00%	7,40%	
Action 2: [...]	1	X	€ 1.799.561,27	€ 599.853,76		€ 2.399.415,02	75,00%	21,72%	
Action 3: [...]	1		€ 1.127.477,06	€ 1.127.477,06		€ 2.254.954,12	50,00%	20,42%	
Action 4a: [...]	2		€ 289.471,20	€ 289.471,20		€ 578.942,40	50,00%	5,24%	
Action 4b: [...]	2	X	€ 95.729,58	€ 31.909,86		€ 127.639,46	75,00%	1,16%	
Action 5: [...]	3		€ 379.150,36	€ 379.150,36		€ 758.300,73	50,00%	6,87%	
Technical assistance			€ 236.038,32	€ 0,00		€ 236.038,32	100,00%	2,14%	
Resettlement			€ 1.248.000,00	€ 0,00		€ 1.248.000,00	100,00%	11,30%	
Emergency measures			€ 1.122.362,40	€ 280.590,60		€ 1.402.953,00	80,00%	12,70%	
			€ 7.521.320,40	€ 3.523.233,04		€ 11.044.553,44	68,10%	100,00%	

Harke Heida, 26 maart 2015



Director Migration Policy Department

Responsible Authority European Refugee Fund