

Statements and Answers of the Governments in the Baltic Sea Region to a second survey of the BSPC Working Group on Migration and Integration

1. Åland
2. Denmark
3. Estonia
4. Finland
5. German Bundestag
6. Hamburg
7. Latvia
8. Lithuania
9. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
10. Norway
11. Poland
12. Russia
13. Sweden

Åland

Answers by Åland:

How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Not available. Finnish state jurisdiction.

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Not available. Finnish state jurisdiction.

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Not available. Finnish state jurisdiction.

How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Not available. Finnish state jurisdiction.

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

- A) Asylum seekers /
- B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

A) Not available.

Answer to questions below:

Åland has no spontaneous refugees, only EU-quota-refugees. Number is 73 persons since 2015, which means 248 quota-refugees per 100.000 inhabitants.

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

- a) in reception centers with food
- b) in reception centers without food
- c) Living outside reception centers

Not available.

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Not available.

4. 1) Additional costs for transportation
- 2) Additional costs for clothing
- 3) Additional costs for education (books etc.) 4) Health care
- 5) Rent
- 6) One-time payments

Not available.

C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment

Same as for Finland.

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population?

- Please provide best practice examples

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities?

- Please provide best practice examples

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

Integration courses are provided in the Åland Islands with a focus on language, employment traineeships and information about society and culture. The courses are offered to adults who are registered as unemployed at the Åland employment office. There are a set number of courses each year, currently on three levels: A1, A2, and B1. The courses are full-time and free of charge for the participants, who receive the equivalent of unemployment benefits while attending the course.

There are no obligatory courses. Some groups, such as parents who stay at home with young children fall outside the system. There are no integration courses designed for them in the current system.

There are also courses that are subsidised by the Åland government that run in cooperation with employers, which allow immigrants to learn Swedish partly during working hours and partly in their own free time.

In addition to the integration courses there are a number of language courses provided by the Adult teaching centre in Mariehamn (Medborgarinstitutet), usually running 1-2 evenings per week, for which the students pay a fee.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

The Åland integration law stipulates that every migrant who is in contact with social services or the local employment office has the right to a so-called personal integration plan. The plan should be based on each person's individual background, experience, needs and wishes. The municipal officer or employee at the employment office can then see what measures/support society can offer, as well as pointing to activities organised by civil society that can help further the integration process of each individual. Integration plans can also be made up for minors and whole families.

There is a small information office for immigrants funded by the Åland government, and some general information about life on the Åland Islands set up on a website (info in 7 languages), which is maintained (and funded) by the government. (www.aland.ax/flytta)

Denmark

Answers by Denmark:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015:	21.316
2016:	6.266
2017:	3.500

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?****How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

Returns – rejected asylum seekers 2015-2017

	2015	2016	2017
Accompanied returns	103	73	128
Ensured returns	379	242	362
Unaccompanied/voluntary returns	164	176	96

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

A) Asylum seekers /

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

- a) in reception centers with food
- b) in reception centers without food
- c) Living outside reception centers

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

1) Additional costs for transportation

2) Additional costs for clothing

3) Additional costs for education (books etc.) 4) Health care

5) Rent

6) One-time payments

C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment

Asylum seekers:

The average costs per accommodated annual person in the asylum system is specified in the Danish Finance Act of 2019 (an annual person is defined as one person accommodated in the reception system for one year).

The average costs include expenses for operation and adaption of the reception system, accommodation, education, health services, allowances etc. for the asylum seekers.

An annual stay in the reception system for an asylum seeker totals an average of approximately DKK 337.300 corresponding to a monthly cost of DKK 28.108.

The average annual costs for accommodating unaccompanied minor asylum seekers are not specified in the Danish Finance Act of 2019.

Refugees:

Basic grant (grundtilskud) for municipalities per refugee: DKK 2.802/month

Integration benefits (integrationsydelse) per refugee: DKK 7.250/month

Special needs (hjælp i særlige tilfælde): DKK 402/month

Integration programme (integrationsprogrammet inkl. dansk) per refugee: DKK 5.267/month

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please provide best practice examples.

The campaign, 'Right to Gender Equality'

The purpose of the rights campaign, 'Right to Gender Equality', is to provide knowledge of rights related to personal finance, divorce, violence, sexuality, virginity and to create a discussion about gender, gender roles, negative social control, and gender equality in the labour market, in public and in families. The target

population of the rights campaign are women, men and young people with a non-western ethnic minority background, among these newly arrived refugees. Special focus is devoted to groups who lack knowledge on the rights, values and norms of Danish society and who are therefore at risk of being exposed to negative social control or to exert negative social control over others.

The goal of the campaign is that men and women with an ethnic minority background use the acquired knowledge to act more freely in relation to the barriers for equal rights and in relation to the negative social control they may experience in their everyday lives.

The campaign is financed by state funds through the Danish rate adjustment pool in the period 2017-2020, and is comprised of a number of teaching and discussion modules. A team of instructors and role models teaches the modules. Teaching materials include a range of films and a booklet with facts about rights and gender equality in six different languages. Municipalities, language schools, NGO's and housing related projects can acquire the teaching modules for free.

Standard package containing teaching material

Since September 2017 the asylum centers have applied a standard teaching material, targeted refugees who have been granted asylum but still await the relocation to the municipality. The material contains information on women's rights, sexuality and Danish culture amongst other elements. Similarly information on Danish values, norms, rights and duties has been strengthened in the Danish language education which is offered to newly arrived adult foreigners.

Advisory Task force and upgrading professionals

There is a range of initiatives targeted prevention of negative social control among ethnic minorities in the Danish society. As a part of the national action plan for prevention of honour related conflicts and negative social control from 2016, a task force has been established that advises local governments on how to take strategic measures to prevent honour related conflicts, including negative social control. Local government employees working with honour related conflicts are also continuously up-skilled by the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (DAIRI).

Counselling and Safehouse

The organisation RED Counselling (formerly Ethnic Minority Youth) has since 2002 offered free and professional counselling on honour related conflicts, including negative social control, to youths and young adults, parents and professionals. RED Counselling is funded by the state.

Additionally, RED-Safehouse offers safe-housing for youngsters in the 16-30 age range fleeing from serious honour related conflicts, including extreme social control and honour related violence or threats. RED-Safehouse is from January 2019 solely funded by local governments.

Dialogue initiative

A "National Corps of Dialogue Creators" have since 2009 travelled around in Denmark to different schools and residential areas and entered into dialogue with youngsters and parents about subjects such as honour, shame and negative social control. The corps consists of 30 youngsters and parents who themselves have experienced honour related conflicts or negative social control. Through conversations with the participants about how to navigate between cultural norms and individual rights, the corps participates in preventing honour related conflicts and negative social control.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please provide best practice examples.

The Government wishes to prevent and eliminate parallel societies that exist in deprived residential areas and ghettos. These areas are characterized by high unemployment, high criminal records, low income or education and many inhabitants with non-Western background.

The Government, and a majority in the parliament, has agreed on a number of agreements related to the Government's proposal: "One Denmark without Parallel Societies: No Ghettos in 2030". The agreements are mainly linked to four themes aiming to prevent parallel societies.

1. Demolition of houses and regeneration of residential areas.
2. More firm management of who can live in deprived residential areas.
3. Strengthened policing and higher penalties aimed to fight crime and increase security.
4. A good start in life for all children and young people.

A selection of initiatives:

- 10 billion DKK (€ 1.33 billion) has been granted to demolish and regenerate residential areas between 2019 and 2026.
- The State may order housing companies to dismantle the hardest ghettos.
- Prohibiting recipients of state income payments moving to a ghetto.
- Strengthened policing in the deprived residential areas.
- Higher penalties in certain areas ('special punishment zones').
- Better opportunities to evict tenants who commit certain types of crime.
- Compulsory day care attendance for children in deprived neighborhoods

- Daycare centers limited to accepting no more than 30 percent of their children from deprived areas.
- Focused language tests for children in first grade.
- New possibilities for state sanctions, eg. closing of schools in case of continued poor records.
- Increased parent responsibility. Parents, whose children have more than 15 pct. absence in primary school, face a term of ineligibility for child benefit.
- Criminalizing “re-education trips” – parents sending their children or young people - often against their will - to their “native” land with the purpose of strengthening or restoring their original cultural or religious values.

The political agreements were concluded in May 2018. Some of the initiatives are still awaiting enactment, commencement and/or implementation.

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

Migrants face obstacles to entering the labour market. Existing research shows that low educational attainment and formal qualifications is one main reason. The government has taken a range of measures in recent years to address this challenge and facilitate migrants’ integration into the labour market. These range from language training and adult-learning schemes that align skills and competences more closely to low-skilled jobs, mapping of competences, validation of experiences, job matching and most important “on-the-job training”.

For further information (in Danish): <http://uim.dk/nyheder/2017/2017-03/viden-til-at-komme-i-mal-med-integration>. Unfortunately the information is only available in Danish.

In March 2016 the Danish Government concluded tripartite negotiations with social partner confederations and with Local Government Denmark with two agreements on the integration of refugees. The general target is to improve cost-effectiveness and the outcome of employment and integration programs. The guiding principle is ‘work from day one’. In example it calls for a better, more systematic and earlier screening of refugees’ competencies, combining employment and language classes, tying refugees’ allocation to job opportunities. Some of the elements have been carried out by amendments of the Integration Act, which entered into force on 1 July 2016.

The overall goal of the amendments was to enhance the endeavors to get refugees quickly into work after they are granted asylum. The amendments are manifold and imply that the integration effort the first year after the arrival in the municipality must be intensified with a clear focus on labour market participation aiming

at for the refugee/immigrant in question to obtain ordinary employment within the first year. Thus, refugees are regarded as 'job ready' and capable of taking work on their arrival in Denmark and the municipality must offer them a job training/internship or employment with a wage subsidy preferably within two weeks and no later than 1 month after arriving in the municipality. Furthermore, there must be no more than six weeks between the different offers of labour market involvement.

The amendments also mean that the integration program is now more flexible and intensive aiming at leading to ordinary employment with the first year upon arrival. The program lasts 1 year and can be prolonged till 5 years in case the goal – to obtain ordinary employment – is not met.

Another key measure that entered into force on July 1, 2016 is the introduction of a new and more efficient job and training program (Integrationsgrunduddannelse (IGU)) by which new arrivals are gradually - over the course of two years - brought into regular employment. Although initially they may not possess the skills and productivity required to qualify for a job on regular Danish wage levels and working conditions. This model includes a so-called apprentice pay and ensures that working is combined with intensive training.

There has been increase in the employment rate of immigrants and descendants with Non-Western origin. Noticeable is that the increase is significantly high among the refugees and family reunified persons to refugees. E.g. the employment rate for the persons with refugee background (aged 21-64 years) that have been staying in Denmark within a time period of 3 years has increased from 21 to 39 percent in the period from 2nd quarter 2015 to 3rd quarter 2018.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

- Culture is an integral part of the curriculum for the official program for learning Danish, which all refugees must participate in at language schools around the country. Various municipal and private entities facilitate the program and the teaching at the language schools. One of the private organizations is "Lær-Dansk", which is a part of the civil society organization "Danish Refugee Council".
- The project "Dansk+" focused on upgrading the language skills of refugees who no longer have the right to participate in the official language training program. The project was facilitated by the labour union, the main Danish employers union, and the union of the Danish municipalities. The project focused on mentoring in the workplace, and was deemed fairly successful after closing.

- Venner Viser Vej (direct translation: Friends Leading the Way): The aim of the initiative is to ensure that all newly arrived refugees receive the necessary support so that they can participate and navigate in the Danish society. The method is simple; the aim is to ensure that all refugees (if they wish so) receive a volunteer friend or family of friends when they receive a residence permit and move to a Danish municipality. The offer is a supplement to the municipality's integration efforts because a volunteer can contribute with something else than a municipal case worker, e.g. in relation to helping the refugee with her/his social network, Danish language skills and understanding of Danish culture.

Estonia

Answers by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Estonia:**1) How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015/2016/2017?**

Statistics on the number of applicants for international protection:

2015 – 226 persons

2016 – 84 persons

2017 – 108 persons

2) How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015/2016/2017?

Statistics on voluntary return decisions:

2015 – 459

2016 – 397

2017 - 527

3) How many evictions have been issued in 2015/2016/2017?

Statistics on return decisions ordering removal:

2015 – 136

2016 – 110

2017 - 125

4) How many forced returns have been documented in 2015/2016/2017?

Statistics on forced returns:

2015 – 157

2016 – 153

2017 - 165

5) Please, state – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

Asylum seekers	
Refugees/subsidiary residence permits	<p>- Adults living alone: a) in reception centers with food; b) in reception centers without food; c) Living outside reception centers</p> <p><u>Applicants for international protection</u></p> <p>Food is not provided in accommodation centre. Food is prepared by applicants for international protection and covered by monetary benefit.</p> <p>In accommodation centre: 180 €/month/person, incl. costs for transportation, clothing, health care, medicines, translation.</p> <p>If applicants for international protection live outside the accommodation centre his or her expenses are not covered by state. Except in case when the applicant lives outside the accommodation centre due to the security reasons.</p> <p><u>Beneficiaries of international protection</u></p> <p>A beneficiary of international protection may stay at the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection until settling in the territory of the local government. Accommodation centre should organise the settlement of a beneficiary of international protection in the territory of a local government within four months as of the date of the issue of a residence permit to the alien. The four month cost in accommodation centre per one person is 760€.</p> <p>- Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years; b) + 16 years</p> <p>Applicants for international protection and beneficiaries of international protection - 1450€/month.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are accommodated in foster home.</p> <p>- Children with families: a) in reception centers with food; b) in reception centers without food; c) Living outside reception centers</p>

Applicants for international protection

Food is not provided in accommodation centre. Food is prepared by applicants for international protection and monetary benefit is paid to cover the costs for food.

In accommodation centre: 180 €/month/person, incl. costs for transportation, clothing, health care, medicines, translation.

If applicants for international protection live outside the accommodation centre his or her expenses are not covered by state. Except in case when the applicant lives outside the accommodation centre due to the security reasons.

Beneficiaries of international protection

A beneficiary of international protection may stay at the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection until settling in the territory of the local government. Accommodation centre should organise the settlement of a beneficiary of international protection in the territory of a local government within four months as of the date of the issue of a residence permit to the alien. The four month cost in accommodation centre per one person is 760 €.

- Spouses / partners / roommates: a) in reception centers with food; b) in reception centers without food; c) Living outside reception centers

Applicants for international protection

Food is not provided in accommodation centre. Food is prepared by applicants for international protection and monetary benefit is paid to cover the costs for food.

In accommodation centre: 180€/month/person, incl. costs for transportation, clothing, health care, medicines, translation.

If applicants for international protection live outside the accommodation centre his or her expenses are not covered by state. Except in case when the applicant lives outside the accommodation centre due to the security reasons.

	<p><u>Beneficiaries of international protection</u> A beneficiary of international protection may stay at the accommodation centre for applicants for international protection until settling in the territory of the local government. Accommodation centre should organise the settlement of a beneficiary of international protection in the territory of a local government within four months as of the date of the issue of a residence permit to the alien. The four month cost in accommodation centre per one person is 760€.</p> <p>- Additional costs for transportation costs for transportation are included into monthly cost.</p> <p>- Additional costs for clothing Applicants for international protection – costs for clothing are included into monthly cost</p> <p>- Additional costs for education (books etc.) Applicants for international protection – costs for education are included into monetary benefit.</p> <p>- Health care Applicants for international protection – costs for health care and medicines are included into monthly cost</p> <p>- Rent <u>Applicants for international protection</u> living in accommodation do not pay rent. Except cases when he or she have enough resources to pay.</p> <p><u>Beneficiaries of international protection</u> are supported to find a suitable apartment and one-time expenses related to the entering into a rental contract of a dwelling is paid. The maximum amount is in 2019 900 €/family. If they do not have enough resources to pay the rent and for other utilities they can apply for benefit from local municipality. The amount of benefit depends the size of the family, apartment and the monthly costs for rent and utilities.</p> <p>- One-time payments <u>Beneficiaries of international protection</u> One-time payments (benefits) are paid by local municipalities. In most cases these benefits are needs based and are not paid only for beneficiaries of international protection.</p>
Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment	

Applicants for international protection

Monetary benefit paid to an applicant shall be equal to the applicable subsistence limit established on the basis of the minimum consumption expenditure. The amount of benefit paid to the second adult family member and each additional adult member of a family is 80 per cent of the amount of benefit paid to the first member of the family. The amount of benefit paid to each minor family member is equal to the amount of benefit paid to the first family member.

Amount of benefit in 2019 – 150€/month first member of the family and minor; 120€/month the second and each additional adult family member.

Beneficiaries of international protection

During his or her stay in Estonia, a beneficiary of international protection is entitled to receive state pension, family support, employment services and employment subsidies, social benefits, health services and other assistance on the same grounds provided by legislation as a permanent resident of Estonia. There is not any social benefit specially designed for beneficiaries of international protection.

6) Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please, provide best practice examples.

The measure we can bring out is raising awareness of officials in training. Unfortunately, we are not able to provide best practice examples.

7) Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please, provide best practice examples.

One of the aims of Estonian Integration Development Plan for 2008-2013 and 2014-2020 has been to reduce and prevent any kind of segregation in the society by raising awareness about cultural diversity in the society and in the workplace. Under the EU relocation and resettlement program all the arriving beneficiaries of international protection were located and provided housing across the country in order to prevent formation of segregated communities. As of 2018, the beneficiaries are placed in to larger cities, e.g Tallinn and Tartu due to lack of suitable housing in smaller communities.

8) Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labour market?

Some examples of AMIF funded projects:

- Estonian language courses for beneficiaries of international protection (Tartu Folk High School). The project offered Estonian language courses in level A1-A2 (basic knowledge for communication) to refugees, necessary methodology and materials were created. The overall objective was to help persons to integrate in the society and to ensure the economic survival using the language for finding a job.

Project activities:

- Creating of the methodology and materials
 - Counselling the teachers and organizing cooperation seminars for sharing experiences and adapting the methodology and materials
 - Teaching Estonian language (basic knowledge for communication) to persons granted international protection
- Support Person Service for Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of International Protection (NGO Johannes Mihkelson Centre). The project was aimed to improve reception conditions through a support person service for asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection.

Project activities:

- Offering support person service
 - Comprehensive training for new support persons
 - Regular supervision sessions for support persons
 - Ensuring the availability of translators to facilitate communication
 - Organization of leisure activities for children who have received international protection
- Welcoming Programme (Provided by the International Organisation for Migration). The subject module of international protection is directed to the beneficiaries of international protection in Estonia. The objective of the training course is to assist the beneficiaries of international protection in their successful adaptation in the Estonian society through thorough acquisition of facts and contacts concerning the operation of the state and society, organization of everyday life, culture and working environment, etc.

Project activities:

- Creating of the methodology and materials
- Offering trainings

9) Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful?

In addition to language acquisition and support person service in 2018, NGO Johannes Mihkelson Center piloted culture and sports program for beneficiaries of international protection. The aim was to actively engage beneficiaries and Estonian cultural and sports organizations for mutual benefit. Culture and sports program offers active insight into Estonian cultural and recreational life, creates opportunities for beneficiaries to build their social network, practice their Estonian language skills and introduce their own culture as well. There are several other projects ongoing still which will be assessed in a later stage.

Finland

Answers by Finland:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

Asylum applications lodged between 2015 and 2017:

	2015	2016	2017
Applications	32,478	5,646	5,046

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Documented voluntary returns between 2015 and 2017:

	2015	2016	2017
Voluntary returns	470	1 831	1 380

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Finland doesn't have a single eviction decision that can be issued, instead a person can be refused of entry or deported (In the table only positive decisions are shown):

	2015	2016	2017
Refusal of entry	1 361	1 252	1 463
Deportation	281	430	905

A person who has been granted a residence permit, but who is not granted a new residence permit or is guilty of crimes in Finland will be removed from the country by deportation.

A person can be refused entry already at the external border if he or she does not fulfil the requirements for entry.

A person is also refused entry when he or she has applied for a first residence permit when already residing in Finland and is not granted a permit.

How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Successful forced returns (Person was escorted to a destination country by authorities) between years 2015 - 2017:

	2015	2016	2017
Forced returns	558	1 521	377

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs:

A) Asylum seekers /

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

a) in reception centers with food

b) in reception centers without food c) Living outside reception centers

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

1) Additional costs for transportation

2) Additional costs for clothing

3) Additional costs for education (books etc.)

4) Health care

5) Rent

6) One-time payments

Average price of one day in reception centre (€/day including VAT):

Accommodation	2015	2016	2017
Reception centre	61	52	53
Group home	180	172	333
Supported housing unit	142	151	252
Private accommodation	26	16	17
Detention centre	236	232	235
Total	66	65	55

To take into consideration when dealing with abovementioned numbers is the varying capacities and average occupation rates of the centres.

C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment

Reception allowance

If you are an asylum seeker, you may get financial assistance while we are processing your application. This money is called the reception allowance. The reception allowance is granted to you by your reception centre and paid by the Finnish state. It is meant for your necessary basic needs.

If you want to receive reception allowance, you need to apply for it. Your reception centre will give you instructions on how to apply for the allowance. All income and funds you have at your disposal reduce the amount of your reception allowance. When you apply for the reception allowance, you must tell the reception centre whether you receive a salary or have other assets or sources of income. Also the income and funds of your spouse affect the amount of your reception allowance.

Children who have arrived in Finland without a guardian also get financial support. However, they get a smaller sum than adults or families. This money is called spending money.

If you or your family have special needs for which you need additional financial support, you may be granted a supplementary reception allowance.

The reception allowance is uploaded to your prepaid card or given to you in cash.

Amount of reception allowance

If you lose your prepaid card

If you have lost the prepaid card you got from your reception centre (a Moni or a PFS card), contact your reception centre.

If you have found a prepaid card granted by the Finnish Immigration Service (the word Migri is printed on the card), you can bring it or send it to the nearest [service point](#) of the Finnish Immigration Service.

The basic component of the monthly reception allowance from 1 January 2018

	No meal service	Meals at the reception centre
A single parent, living alone	312,23 euros	91,52 euros
Other persons over 18 years	263,78 euros	75,36 euros
A child who lives with his or her family	199,18 euros	59,21 euros

The monthly spending allowance for the unaccompanied minor asylum seekers from 1 January 2018

	Meals at the reception centre
an unaccompanied minor under 16 years	26,92 euros*
an unaccompanied minor between 16 and 17 years	48,44 euros*

*A spending allowance may also be a lesser amount if considered reasonable in view of the minor's age and level of development.

An unaccompanied minor living in private accommodation or a support housing unit intended for those over 16 years of age will be paid a reception allowance instead of a spending allowance. This will equal the allowance of an adult living alone.

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please provide best practice examples.

The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) entered into force in Finland in August 2015. The Istanbul Convention focuses on the prevention of violence, but it also contains plenty of obligations on protecting victims of violence and on bringing perpetrators to justice. A national action plan for the Istanbul Convention for 2018-2021 was published in December 2017. <http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/160403>. The Istanbul Convention focuses on the prevention of violence, but it also contains plenty of obligations on protecting and helping victims of violence and on bringing perpetrators to justice.

- A) Measures include i.a.:
- B) • MOI/Finnish Immigration Service (MIGRI); Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment (MEAE): Raising awareness of equality and non-discrimination issues among asylum seekers and immigrants receiving integration services will be promoted, making use of existing operating models.
 - C) • MEAE; MSAH: Efforts will be made to prevent individual members of immigrant families from integrating into society at different paces by developing integration training for parents caring for their children at home. Counselling provided for immigrant families will be strengthened as part of the activities of family centres, which are included in the Programme to Restructure Child and Family Services run by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.
 - D) • MSAH/THL: An action plan to combat corporal punishment will be drawn up as part of a broad programme to promote the safety of children and young people.
 - E) • Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFO): Seminars, workshops and other events on violence against women will be organised as part of efforts to increase awareness of the Istanbul Convention and promote the rights of women and girls at a national level.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please provide best practice examples.

- The Government is currently working on a work programme on the prevention of Female Genital Mutilation. The work is coordinated by the National Institute of Welfare and Health.
- The National Institute of Welfare and Health is also running a project on Enhancing Professional Skills and Raising Awareness on Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Shelter Services (EPRAS). As part of the project a web based education package will be set up that provides information for professionals on the prevention of domestic violence and violence against women as well as on shelter services.

F)

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

Public employment services (PES) are responsible for drawing up an integration plan for new comers who are unemployed and aiming to labour market. In the integration plan, PES and the immigrant agree on training, job seeking and its aims, and the measures and services supporting jobseeking and promoting employment. There is research evidence that integration plans have had positive impact on migrants employment and future earnings and also on their childrens' school performance.

Research results have also shown that services closely linked to the labour market, f.e. labour market training and subsidised salaries are effective tools when promoting migrants employment. However, it has also been indicated that new comers are not directed to these services to a large extent. It should also be taken into account, that some basic skills (f.e. some knowledge in finnish) are offer required before moving to these services.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

Let's Read Together is a national network that support immigrants', especially women's, Finnish language skills and integration. The network offers Finnish, Swedish and literacy teaching to immigrants all around Finland.

<http://luetaanyhdessa.fi/english/>

German Bundestag

Answers by German Bundestag:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015: 476.649 in total

2016: 745.545 in total

2017: 222.683 in total

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

With REAG/GARP subsidized return (geförderte Ausreisen)

REAG: „Reintegration and Emigration Program for Asylum-seekers in Germany“

GARP: „Government Assisted Repatriation Program“

2015: 37.320

2016: 54.006

2017: 29.522

Reliable numbers on other forms of voluntary are not available.

How many evictions/forced returns have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

Evictions/Dublin-rendition to other member states

2015: 20.888/ 3.597

2016: 25.375/ 3.968

2017: 23.966/ 7.102

Please State – if possible (*and applicable*) – the average monthly costs for:

A) Asylum seekers: 5 604 062 000 Euro netto in total (2017)

In the context of the Federal Government's share of the costs for asylum seekers, in the explanatory memorandum to the draft Act introducing expedited asylum procedures, the average costs per asylum seeker resulting from the benefits provided under the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act were stated to be EUR 670 per month. However, precise statistics on average monthly costs are not available.

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

The Asylum Seeker Benefits Act (Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz/AsylbLG) aims at regulating the claims for benefits of beneficiaries. § 3 AsylbLG determines the requirements for the claim for benefits of beneficia-

ries as defined in § 1 AsylbLG. The claim is dependent on the type of accommodation with regard to the type of service as regulated within the Asylum Act.

Necessary demand, § 3 (1) 1 AsylbG, includes services to meet the needs of nutrition, housing, heating, clothing, health care and household goods, consumables and supplies. The necessary demand is covered by benefits in kind.

In accordance with § 3 (1) 5, (2) AsylbLG, benefits will be provided to cover personal needs other than the necessary demand (so called personal necessary demand).

During accommodation in a reception facility, the principle of benefits in kind applies to both the necessary demand and the personal necessary demand. If the accommodation in the reception facility has ended, regardless of whether the accommodation takes place in a shared accommodation or outside, the principle of payment applies for all needs (§ 3 (2) 1 AsylbLG). According to § 3 (2) 4 AsylbLG, the accommodation, heating and household supplies required for accommodation outside of reception facilities (ie in shared accommodation or apartments) are provided separately in cash or in kind. The authority has to decide, in its discretion, how the needs will be covered. For example, accommodation may be provided by providing a room in a shared accommodation or by an apartment that the municipality itself leases (or has in its own possession) and makes available to the beneficiary.

However, the law provides for numerous opening clauses, both for the provision of benefits in kind to meet the necessary and the necessary personal needs.

The relevant amount of money for the necessary and the necessary personal needs (as maximum amounts, if all needs are covered by money), are determined in § 3 (1) 8 AsylbLG (necessary personal need) and in § 3 (2) 2 AsylbLG (necessary need) and specified by the allocation to a specific requirement level.

These numbers as stated below refer only the necessary demand and personal necessary demand and do not give information on the overall average monthly costs.

- Adults living alone :
 - a) in reception centers with food
135 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 1 AsylbLG
 - b) in reception centers without food
 - no information available
 - c) Living outside reception centers

Personal 216 Euro, § 3 (2) 2 Nr. 2 AsylbLG

- Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

With regard to the situation of unaccompanied foreign minors in Germany (UMA), the Federal Government's report on the situation of unaccompanied foreign minors in Germany in September 2018 indicates

that a query to the youth welfare offices revealed that the costs had a considerable varied. According to the information provided by the federal states, for instance, the costs for accommodation ranged from EUR 90 per day to EUR 205 per day. According to the municipalities, the average costs ranged from EUR 67 to EUR 350 per day. However, resilient information on average costs cannot be determined. These depended widely on the types of specific housing as well as specific needs of the UMA. Some are in need specific treatment or care, others only needed support for training and employment and / or integration.

- Children with families

a) in reception centers with food

- under 16 years

Under 6: 79 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 6 AsylbLG

7-14 years: 83 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 5 AsylbLG

15-16 years: 76 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 4 AsylbLG

- + 16 years

15-18 years: 76 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 4 AsylbLG

b) in reception centres without food

no information available

c) Living outside reception centers

- under 16 years

Under 6: 133 Euro, § 3 (2) 2 Nr. 6 AsylbLG

7-14 years: 157 Euro, § 3 (2) 2 Nr. 5 AsylbLG

15-16 years: 198 Euro, § 3 (2) 2 Nr. 4 AsylbLG

- + 16 years

15-18 years: 198 Euro, § 3 (2) 2 Nr. 4 AsylbLG

- Spouses / partners / roommates

a) in reception centers with food

122 Euro, § 3 (1) 8 Nr. 2 AsylbLG

b) in reception centers without food

no information available

c) Living outside reception centers

194 Euro, § (2) 2 Nr. 2 AsylbLG

What are the *(if applicable)*
additional costs for transportation?
additional costs for clothing?
additional costs for education (books etc.)?
health care? rent? one-time payments?

Other benefits to meet the necessary needs “as far as they may be necessary under the circumstances” can be provided in the form of non-cash accounts, vouchers or benefits in kind, § 3 (2) 3 ASylbG.

Needs for education and participation in social and cultural of adolescents and young adults can be granted in addition to the benefits under paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 in accordance with the §§ 34, 34a and 34b of the SGB XII., § 3 (3) AsylbG. Those are ie education and participation services such as school trips, school supplies, school transportation, and special tuition.

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please provide best practice examples.

The development of state measures on integration of migrants is a cross-sectional task of the federal, state and local governments.

The core of the overall strategy of the Federal Government with regard to integration policy is the principle “Promote and Demand”. With the Integration Act, numerous corresponding changes and new regulations were included in various regulatory areas. These concerned, inter alia also access to the labour market, integration and language courses as well as residence regulations for persons entitled to protection. In addition, the integration initiatives of the federal government, the federal states, the municipalities and the civil society were already put on a common basis in 2007 with the then “National Integration Plan”. In 2011, it was further developed into a “National Action Plan on Integration” with concrete, binding and verifiable targets. Since the 10th Integration Summit in June 2018, the Federal Government, coordinated by the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration, is preparing a new “National Integration Action Plan”. With the aim of strengthening integration based on the principle of “demand and support”, concrete measures to bundle, develop, steer and supplement existing integration offers are to be agreed across ministries and with the involvement of the federal states and municipalities as well as non-state actors and migrant organizations. The National Action Plan for Integration is based on five phases of immigration and coexistence, which cover various topics.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please provide best practice examples.

In the light of an increasing number of persons entitled to protection since 2015, a temporary regulation residency (§ 12a Residence Act) was created within the Integration Act of 2016 to improve the control of residence and to avoid "integration-inhibiting segregation". This Act is valid until 5th of August 2019 and obliges persons entitled to protection to reside for a period of three years in a certain federal state and possibly also in a certain place. The assignment of residence to a particular place is relevant if it offers the opportunities to facilitate adequate housing, assist with the learning of sufficient German language skills and taking up gainful employment. On the other hand, it may also be prohibited to move to a specific place in order to avoid "social exclusion" ("immigration restriction"). Exceptions to an assignment of a place of residence in a certain state or in a certain place are possible, if the person seeking protection, whose spouses or registered life partners or minor children can provide integration services, in particular the start of vocational training, studies or employment.

In addition, as part of the newly launched "National Action Plan on Integration", the Federal Government is developing concrete targets for the integration initiatives of the federal, state and local authorities in the area of urban development and housing, on-site integration and in particular challenges in rural areas.

In concrete terms, the Federal Government has been supporting the stabilization and upgrading of urban, economically and socially disadvantaged and structurally weak urban and suburban areas since 1999 with the urban development program "Social City". In addition to strengthening social cohesion, the aim of the program is to improve the chances of participation and integration among those living there.

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

The integration of migrants into the labour market also involves a variety of approaches at various levels and in a wide variety of areas. Here are a few best practice examples. The good practices concern the topics "early activation / coaching", "empowerment", "counteracting information deficits", "using networks" and "promoting resources". As good practices the Federal Employment Agency listed projects as the Integration Points in North Rhine-Westphalia, labour market offices in Hessen, and a project called W.I.R. in Hamburg which will be briefly described in the following.

Together with the Agency for Employment - Team Flight and Asylum - the Job Center team.arbeit.hamburg and other partners, the Department of Labour, Social Affairs, Family and Integration has developed the method W.I.R - work & integration for refugees. W.I.R supports working-age refugees with access to the labour market from the age of 25 with formal and non-formal professional experience and knowledge. The goal is to integrate them into the labour market as quickly and sustainably as possible. The contact point W.I.R offers extensive advice and support. In addition to the focus of the vocational orientation, it is also

about the personal situation and issues such as health law or immigration law. The Department of Labour, Social Affairs, Family and Integration, the Employment Agency and the team.arbeit.hamburg job centre work closely with Hamburg's specialized agencies, the Hamburg Office of Health and Consumer Protection and chambers of commerce and business associations under one roof. The W.I.R company service is aimed at companies wishing to offer apprenticeships, jobs or internships to refugees. Furthermore, W.I.R offers refugees counselling on immigration law.

Incidentally, the cooperation agreement concluded on 28 January 2019 between the Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration and the Federal Employment Agency should be mentioned. This agreement is aimed to contribute to seizing the opportunities for successful integration by giving migrants access to education, university and the labour market according to their interests, abilities and inclinations.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

In 2017, a total of 376,468 persons have been issued a permit to integration courses (plus 88,881 repeat students). There were 291,911 new students (plus 64,775 course repeaters). Broken down by type of courses, the majority of course participants participated in General Integration Courses (63 percent), followed by literacy courses (26.3 percent), second alphabet courses (4.1 percent), Youth Integration Courses (3.1 percent), Parent and women integration courses (2.7 percent), other integration courses (0.5 percent) and intensive courses (0.2 percent). In total, 18,915 integration courses were started in 2017 and 15,446 integration courses were completed.

The German Language Promotion Regulation, which came into force on July 1, 2016, was the first regulatory instrument created for occupationally-oriented promotion of German language. The German Language Promotion Regulation gradually replaced the existing ESF-BAMF program for job-related language training until the end of 2017. Occupational German language promotion is intended to improve the participants' chances of sustainable integration into the labour market, and to facilitate appropriate employment or further education and training measures. The language support is aimed at people with a migration background who have completed the integration course and are registered as unemployed or looking for work, apprentices or employees with the need to language support. Since mid-2016, around 270,000 people have been attending a vocational language course. In the ESF-BAMF program, an additional 84,000 persons started a vocational language course from 2015 to 2017. In 2018, there were about 244,000 authorizations, about 165,000 courses and 9,191 courses. At present, around 1,300 locations and more than 3,800 training rooms are licensed nationwide, in which the providers offer professional language courses.

Hamburg

Answers of Hamburg:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015: 12.437

2016: 17.512

2017: 4.664

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 1.273

2016: 2.257

2017: 603

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 120

2016: 186

2017: 256

How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?"

2015: 601 ins Herkunftsland, 63 in Drittstaaten

2016: 641 in Herkunftsland, 164 in Drittstaaten

2017: 418 ins Herkunftsland, 190 in Drittstaaten

A. Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please provide best practice examples

In Hamburg people directly affected by forced marriage/family violence/honour-based violence can get counselling from the intercultural advice centres verikom-i.bera and Lâle at IKB e.V. The same applies to directly affected family members and friends/partners of those affected. The advice centres also advise professionals in schools and youth welfare offices. The existing cooperation network, especially with the police, youth welfare offices and schools, ensures interdisciplinary cooperation as part of an intervention chain to give protection and targeted support to those affected. To this end the cross-departmental working party on forced marriage brought out a specialist publication (2014) on courses of action in a crisis where violence in the family is escalating and on options for intervention in cases of marriage by abduction. The examples of intervention chains involving necessary participants (school, youth welfare office, police, public prosecutor, etc.) demonstrate possibilities for interdisciplinary case cooperation enabling all those involved to take the proper action.

See: <https://www.hamburg.de/opferschutz/4343502/intervention-zwangsverheiratung/>;
<https://www.hamburg.de/zwangsheirat/>

Suitable shelters available to girls and young women in Hamburg are the "Zuflucht" crisis centre run by Basis & Woge e.V. and the "Mädchenhaus" girls' refuge run by the Kinder- und Jugendnotdienst. Adult women can find protection and support in Hamburg's five women's refuges and through their joint coordination and service office (24/7).

<http://www.basisundwoge.de/hilfe-suchen-finden/bei-sexueller-gewalt/>;

<https://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/1624944/1218d7650a1064496d8f475b28156b37/data/maedchenhaus.pdf>;

Additionally, in June 2016 the "savîa" coordination office started work. It offers an outreach counselling service for refugees living in reception facilities or subsequent accommodation centres who experience sex-related violence (e.g. violent relationships, sexualised violence, forced marriage) or violence relating to their sexual orientation or identity. The intercultural advice centres (IKB) work with the project on domestic violence and forced marriage (Lâle in the IKB and verikom- i.bera, the women's emergency service "FrauenNotRuf", the specialist advice centre for girls and women who are victims of rape and the intervention agency on domestic violence and stalking). Counselling is voluntary and free of charge. If necessary, interpreters will be brought in. The service provided by savîa is also aimed at paid staff and volunteers in the accommodation centres who know of or suspect incidents of violence of all kinds or themselves experience violence or threats of violence in the centres.

In 2015 the Round Table Against Female Genital Mutilation in Hamburg brought out a specialist publication on the options for interdisciplinary cooperation on cases. An example of an intervention chain demonstrates courses of action in cases where FGM is suspected or there is a perceived risk as well as possibilities for support following FGM.

<https://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/4556016/883551d7bfd7a9ff10f858bb8b9fe573/data/intervention-genitalverstuemmelung.pdf>;

<https://www.hamburg.de/opferschutz/3091566/weibliche-genitalverstuemmelung/>

In addition Hamburg's Ministry for Employment, Social Affairs, Family and Integration (BASFI) is in discussion with Hamburg representatives of the CHANGE project (<http://www.change-agent.eu/index.php/about-us/project-partners>) to prevent FGM. Between 2013 and 2015 the child welfare organisation Plan International Deutschland took part in the EU-funded CHANGE project, running activities in Hamburg. The approach focuses on training people of influence in the affected African communities to be multipliers ("CHANGE Agents"). They provide information to their communities and promote behavioural change. In January 2016 phase two – CHANGE PLUS – began.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please provide best practice examples!

Integrated local urban development supports stable districts and neighbourhoods

A central task of Senate policy on urban development is to develop Hamburg as a fair and liveable city and strengthen societal and social cohesion. The Framework Programme for Integrated Urban Development (RISE) contributes to this by improving infrastructure and living conditions in selected RISE development areas that have urban, economic and social development needs and by increasing the opportunities for residents to become involved. This addresses the challenges of demographic change, migration and tendencies to segregation at a local level.

As central living spaces and places of reference for their residents, neighbourhoods represent a particularly important level for action because this is where social development processes manifest themselves. Here HHamburg Social Monitoring serves as an observation and analysis tool for early identification of neighbourhoods with particular development needs and for enabling possible requirements for action to be inferred.

Measures in the areas of housing, employment, education and integration are funded in the RISE development areas. These can include measures to improve housing standards, the residential environment and public areas. Measures to strengthen social infrastructure are intended additionally to improve the diversity of uses in the neighbourhood and help strengthen neighbourhood cohesion.

In detail:

Community centres receive support and are key projects in the RISE development areas making a substantial contribution to social cohesion in the neighbourhoods. They bring together social, educational and cultural provision under one roof. Within the neighbourhoods they are important meeting and communication centres for residents and for local groups and initiatives (Barmbek°Basch, Haus am See in Hohenhorst).

Participation and involvement

Participation, involvement and initiatives by local residents and stakeholder groups are fundamental preconditions for a successful neighbourhood development process. The development teams responsible for neighbourhood management also bear a responsibility for ensuring that residents from a migrant background and migrant organisations are represented on local advisory councils and can be part of the social and community life in the area.

Community fund

The community fund (Verfügungsfonds) is intended to give quick and unbureaucratic funding to smaller, self-contained projects that support neighbourhood development aims. Examples include local publicity, events and measures to strengthen local culture.

Volunteering

“School mentors – hand in hand for strong schools” is an example of a joint project with the European Social Fund (ESF) and co-funded by RISE and Hamburg’s Ministry for Schools and Education. The project assists schools with developing tailor-made monitoring systems and provides training to the parents, school students and other volunteers working as mentors. Parents and children acting as mentors, especially those with a migrant background, undergo training and are a support and role models for others. Mentees benefit from information about the education system in Germany and from support with mastering the challenges of school life.

Contribution by the Coordinator of Housebuilding for Refugees

The Senate and the participating housing associations have a strong interest in the creation of diverse neighbourhoods with stable and heterogeneous residential structures in the UPW (Unterkünfte mit der Perspektive Wohnen – shelters with residential perspective) locations. The reduction of places for refugees in line with the “Bürgerverträge” (contracts with the people) continues to have a high priority. At the Hörgenweg site, only 300 public housing places were made available from the outset in summer 2018. At the Rehagen site, 360 places will be made available, reducing to 300 by the end of 2019.

In many locations further housing is being built, creating a good social mix through publicly funded, privately financed and privately owned units.

Integration into the mainstream housing market

Refugees with prospects of remaining in the country should be integrated step by step into the mainstream housing market. Refugees with a residence permit valid for at least a year are eligible for housing and, if they are currently in public shelters, receive confirmation of priority status entitling them to be housed in publicly funded housing for those with urgent housing needs (so-called WA apartments). In view of the high number of households with urgent housing needs waiting to be housed, the Senate issued a “general concept for improving the supply of housing to those with urgent housing needs”. The measures agreed also benefit refugees and are intended to increase the overall stock of WA apartments.

In public shelters f & w also provides advice on finding somewhere to live as part of orientation counselling. Firstly attention is drawn to the responsibility of the specialist district units dealing with urgent housing problems to which people should turn to be recognised as having urgent housing needs (assessment and issue of priority status confirmation); where appropriate, personal and financial help can be organised. Secondly the various ways of looking independently for somewhere to live, such as via housing associations, SAGA and websites, are pointed out.

As part of their responsibilities, the specialist district units dealing with urgent housing problems help with rehousing the homeless and households living in public shelters. Funding for 15 additional full-time posts has just been approved.

As well as existing advice services, activating programmes are being designed that are geared to the needs of the housing market. One such is a pilot project in the Am Gleisdreieck UPW for getting a “tenant driving licence”. Here experts speak about rights, duties and obligations that come with a tenancy. Participants receive a certificate that they can use to show potential landlords what they have learned.

In addition, the responsible government department has negotiated one-off placement rights for households with urgent housing needs and urgent status confirmation in return for early approval of housing; this has been negotiated with Fewa Grundstücksgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG (Fewa) for the Hörgenweg site and with SAGA for the Suurheid, Elfsaal and Rehagen sites. Fewa will house 50 households and SAGA

150 in their housing stock throughout Hamburg. In return for reducing the size of the shelter at the Haferblöcken site, SAGA will house a further 138 households. This will also make an important contribution to fulfilling the Bürgerverträge.

This is happening independently of the cooperation agreement between SAGA and the responsible government departments. In line with the 2013 cooperation agreement and the most recent supplementary agreement effective 1 August 2018, which increased the total duty of provision from 3,000 to 3,500 households, SAGA is committed to housing 3,500 households eligible for municipal housing per year; of these 2,000 must have urgent housing needs, while 1,000 of these must be homeless.

Additional housing provision results from cooperation agreements with 12 housing associations.

A further tool for avoiding closed or isolated migrant neighbourhoods, especially in larger new developments, is the requirements when municipal land is released for residential development. Thus the requirements relating to the provision of publicly funded housing or housing for those with urgent housing needs are drawn up when municipal land is put out to tender with the social and/or sociodemographic data for the neighbourhood in question in mind.

Framework Programme for Integrated Urban Development (RISE)

At some of the UPW locations RISE is supporting the development of stable neighbourhoods. Accommodation at the Hörgensweg, Duvenacker, Mittlerer Landweg, Haferblöcken and Aschenland locations, for examples, lies in RISE development areas with a programme focus on “social city” and “urban redevelopment”. The emphasis of the area-based funding is primarily on supporting the need for urban development and infrastructure adaptation in the context of strong population growth. Neighbourhood management, local advisory councils and the community fund support the local development process. The measures are intended to enable good integration of the new neighbourhood and the people living there.

Joint bodies for shelter residents and neighbours

Among the opportunities for influence and involvement that exist are participatory formats such as residents’ councils or dialogue with site staff or the divisional management responsible. Residents’ councils have been set up at all the UPW locations with the goal of advising management and all residents on important issues. Additionally, involvement of residents in the neighbourhood is encouraged, for example in area advisory councils. At the Ohlendiekshöhe site so-called stairway meetings take place about every two months. One thing to arise from these was participation in planning the community centre: <http://ud.hcu-hamburg.de/projects/events/09-17-summerfest-building-a-proposition-for-future-activities>.

Work of shelter management and social management

The work of shelter management and social management includes supporting relocations as well as cooperation in networks, assistance with finding somewhere to live, help with applications (Jobcenter), assistance with job hunting/training, case management in child welfare and protection against violence cases, everyday support for residents with literacy in a non-Latin alphabet, measures to promote further language learning focusing on employment, organising social and cultural participation by residents, programmes with a social focus such as teaching cross-cultural skills (values and norms), affirmative action for women, sports programmes and dealing with general complaints.

Cooperation agreements with groups with particular requirements

The goal of integration is served in particular by cooperation agreements between the government department responsible, the housing company involved and various professional groups concerning mixed occupancy at sites when housing used as a shelter is converted into permanent housing or at the point of first occupation of housing intended from the outset to be part of the open housing market (police, administration, transport companies, hospital associations, care associations, chamber of craft trades, customs authority, students' and apprentices' social services, centre for training and continuing education).

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

In September 2015 the Hamburg Ministry for work, social issues, families and integration (Behörde für Arbeit, Soziales, Familie und Integration), the Hamburg Employment Agency (Agentur für Arbeit Hamburg) and Jobcenter team.arbeit.hamburg founded W.I.R - work and integration for refugees. Those three partners are cooperating with the Hamburg Professionals' Network (Hamburger Fachkräftenetzwerk) and other career-oriented providers in Hamburg. W.I.R is not only focussing on the acquisition of language skills, testing of professional abilities and first steps of qualification but also on placing refugees into employment or vocational training. The main aim of W.I.R is the speedy and sustainable integration of refugees into Hamburg's apprenticeship and jobs market.

At W.I.R the advisors of the different partners work together at one location. This enables integral support of refugees via "short paths" and bundles the necessary support services. Process design, perspective planning and placement occur together in W.I.R. The employee-oriented work is complemented by the employer-oriented work of the corporate service. The Corporate Service supports employers, acquires job offers and supports the matching process.

Another Part of W.I.R is the Foreigner's Law advisory services. Foreigner's Law advisory services tries to make employment possible. The employees give information and advice to refugees, employers, professional advisers and volunteers.

W.I.R also cooperates with volunteers.

Since the start of W.I.R, far more than 5,500 refugees have been offered assistance by W.I.R. In September 2018, 1.342 refugees (JC/AA) – respectively 1.767 refugees (municipal providers) - were actively advised in W.I.R.

Since 2009 the state-funded programme 'German courses for refugees' (Deutschkurse für Flüchtlinge) complements the federal government's integration course programme. Since the federal government has only opened up its integration course to refugees with 'good prospects of remaining in Germany' up until now, significant work remains to be done for a large portion of asylum seekers who would otherwise not be provided access to professional language training. State resources are, therefore, used to fund provisions for refugees who (still) do not have access to the federal government's integration course.

Support is also offered to adults who have been living in Hamburg for a longer period of time and are still unable to speak and write German adequately. The adult education centre Hamburger Volkshochschule (VHS) offers a sophisticated programme of open and transparent courses at all levels of the Common European Framework of Reference.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

In Hamburg language training is supplemented with voluntary provisions, which provide help with first getting adjusted in Germany, introduce them to professional language support or offer free language training for obtaining the language skills required for everyday life all without having to jump through any bureaucratic hurdles. These offers are open to all adult immigrants regardless of the immigration status or their country of origin. Projects as 'Dialogue in German' (Dialog in Deutsch) offered by the libraries of Hamburg and 'Language in everyday life' (Sprache im Alltag) offered by Sprachbrücke-Hamburg e.V. are just a few examples of such semi-professional, socio-spatial voluntary offers in Hamburg.

The joy of practicing language is the focal point of conversations held with volunteers (with and without a background of migration). The public libraries provide participants with an attractive yet safe location to meet and learn. The groups consist of a diverse range of ethnicities. In 2016, around 230 volunteers had enriching conversations with more than 34,000 immigrants in 4,300 group meetings. The 'Dialogue in German' (Dialog in Deutsch) project holds its discussion groups in the main library located at "Hühnerposten" but also in all the other Hamburg libraries scattered around the city. Participation is possible at any time without a need for registration.

www.buecherhallen.de/ehrenamtdialog-in-deutsch

The project "Sprache im Alltag" run by the Sprachbrücke-Hamburg e.V. offers different opportunities to talk in German around the entire city of Hamburg. These offers are aimed at adult immigrants who wish to strengthen and deepen their language skills through regular participation. The conversations and discussions are intended to teach participants how to use German as it is used in practical and real-life situations. The main topics of the discussions change on a monthly basis and are geared towards the needs and wishes of the participants. During the last week of the month, an excursion that is related to one of the topics of discussion takes place in order for participants to explore their new town on a real-life basis. Thus, 'Language in everyday life' (Sprache im Alltag) combines language integration both in theory and practice.

www.sprachbruecke-hamburg.de

Latvia

Answers by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia:**1. How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in Latvia:**

- 2015 – 328;
- 2016 – 350;
- 2017 – 395.

How many voluntary returns have been documented:

- 2015 – 1225;
- 2016 – 1027;
- 2017 – 876.

How many forced returns have been documented:

- 2015 – 392;
- 2016 – 343;
- 2017 – 187.

2. Please, state – if possible – the average monthly costs for asylum seekers; refugees/subsidiary residence permit.

Asylum seekers, 2017	
Position	Total (EUR)
<i>Per diem</i>	109 400
Translation services	8 731,11
Maintenance of the facility	4 964,87
Health care (State provided health care in acute and emergency situations including emergency ambulance)	42 925
<u>Note: information of positions is limited due to availability and the numbers reflect only the expenses from the state budget (excluding any EU or other funding).</u>	
Beneficiaries of international protection	

Position	
Adults living outside reception centres (as soon as receiving the international protection one is obliged to leave the Asylum seekers accommodation centre)	<p>Adults receive the financial support of 278 EUR first month (<u>one-time payment</u>) and a <u>benefit covering subsistence</u> assistance costs of 139 EUR per month.</p> <p>*Refugees receive a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs for a period of up to 10 months but persons with subsidiary protection – for up to 7 months during 12-month period from the date of granting the international protection status if they are fulfilling the duties of unemployed while being registered in the State Employment Agency (SEA).</p>
Spouses	<p>Spouses receive the financial support of 194 EUR first month (<u>one-time payment</u>) and a <u>benefit covering subsistence</u> assistance costs of 97 EUR per month.</p> <p>*Refugees receive a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs for a period of up to 10 months but persons with subsidiary protection – for up to 7 months during 12-month period from the date of granting the international protection status if they are fulfilling the duties of unemployed while being registered in the State Employment Agency (SEA).</p>
Children with families	<p>Children receive the financial support of 194 EUR first month (<u>one-time payment</u>) and a <u>benefit for covering subsistence</u> assistance costs of 97 EUR per month.</p> <p>*Refugees receive a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs for a period of up to 10 months but persons with subsidiary protection– for up to 7 months during 12-month period from the date of granting the international protection status. Children receive the benefit without any other requirements.</p>
Unaccompanied minors (persons under 18 years)	<p>Unaccompanied minors receive the financial support of 194 EUR (<u>one-time payment</u>) and a <u>benefit for covering subsistence</u> assistance costs of 97 EUR.</p> <p>*Refugees receive a benefit for covering subsistence assistance costs for a period of up to 10 months but persons with subsidiary protection– for up to 7 months during 12-month period from the date of granting the international protection status. Unaccompanied minors receive the benefit without any other requirements if one has assigned a guardian.</p> <p>Additionally, unaccompanied minors receive support in assigning a guardian and accommodation.</p>

3. Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please, provide the best practice examples.

Not applicable

4. Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please, provide the best practice examples.

There have been no special measures to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities. However, there have been projects aiming at promoting social and economic inclusion on beneficiaries of international protection and their integration into society. For example, since April 2016, the Society Integration Fund (SIF) has implemented a project on social worker and social mentor services for asylum seekers, refugees and persons with alternative status (3 months in the asylum seeking process and 12 months after obtaining the status). As of the end of December 2018, 786 persons have been provided with services of social workers and social mentors. The project is co-funded by the European Social Fund.

During the time period from October 2017 until the end of December 2018, the SIF, in cooperation with the Latvian Association of Local and Regional Governments, implemented a pilot project on support to housing for families of refugees and persons with alternative status. The support was provided in finding accommodation and covering costs for rent and partially - communal expenses. Additionally, humanitarian assistance and support finding a job, education and training opportunities and communication with various state and local government institutions and NGOs was provided in order to facilitate the beneficiaries of international protection integration into the local society. The pilot project was funded from the state budget.

5. Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market?

Since 2016, the State Employment Agency (SEA) has implemented a project "The labor market integration of refugees and persons, who have been granted alternative status in Latvia" aiming at promoting sustainable integration of refugees and persons with alternative status into the labor market and their inclusion into society.

For asylum seekers, introductory courses "Work opportunities in Latvia; individual consultations to asylum seekers on job opportunities in Latvia and information materials, including an e-leaflet "First Steps to Employment",¹ are available.

Beneficiaries of international protection have similar access to services of the SEA as other residents of Latvia. The SEA has implemented a targeted and pro-active approach through individual consultations and profiling with a view to assessing skills of refugees and persons with alternative status.

1 <https://begluintegracija.nva.gov.lv/>

The SEA provides opportunity to participate in three language courses in one year period, receiving financial support in an amount of 5 EUR for a training day. Each language level within language courses without intermediary language has been divided into two sublevels, ensuring a more gradual language acquisition.

In 2018, the SEA has launched a new employment measure – Latvian language mentor services aiming at promoting development of professional vocabulary and adaptation at work for employed beneficiaries of international protection.

From January 2016 until the end 2018, the SEA has registered 156 refugees and persons with alternative status. 53 persons have found a job with the SEA's assistance, 40 of them were employed until the end of 2018 (mainly in professions where Latvian language use is limited, e.g. in a supermarket, a storehouse, a non-governmental organization, a medical institution, etc.). The SEA has developed cooperation with 116 employers willing to hire beneficiaries of international protection.

6. Are there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives that over time has proved to be particularly successful?

The Ministry of Culture has administered European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (2007-2013), and the Asylum, Integration and Migration fund (2014-2020), and with the financial aid of the mentioned funds numerous projects have been carried out by civil society organizations.

Biedrība „Patvērums „Drošā māja”” (society „Shelter „Safe House””) is currently implementing two projects:

- „Informācijas centrs iebraucējiem” (Information center for newcomers) provides an in-depth consultation service on topics such as housing, healthcare, employment and legal matters; translation services (both written and oral); cultural exchange and integration events within which both local and migrant volunteers are involved.
- „Atbalsta pasākumi starptautiskās aizsardzības personām II” (Support measures for persons receiving international protection II) provides an integration course that introduces the target group with information on the state of Latvia, history, culture, traditions and practical information on housing, employment, healthcare, and an 80-hour Latvian language course.

Besides the Ministry of Culture administrated EU funds and projects various civil society organizations are implementing other successful initiatives to improve integration of beneficiaries of international protection, e.g., Living libraries with both beneficiaries of international protection and local society, language clubs; activities for kids, non-formal cultural events to share food and traditions, an online Latvian language learning platform (MOODLE), as well as work with society through education and entertainment.

Lithuania

Answers are prepared by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Care and Labour of the Republic of Lithuania:

1) How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015/2016/2017?

2015	2016	2017	2018
291	425	599	424

2) How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015/2016/2017?

2015	2016	2017	2018
44	69	154	102

3) How many evictions have been issued in 2015/2016/2017?

N/A

4) How many forced returns have been documented in 2015/2016/2017?

2015	2016	2017
108	30	12

5) Please, state – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

I) Average monthly costs in Refugee's Reception Centre (RRC):

In 2018 – 353,33 EUR/ per month:

- For beneficiaries of international protection – 380 Eur/per month;
- For asylum seekers – 320 Eur/per month.

RRC accommodated about 120 foreigners (asylum seekers; beneficiaries of international protection) per month in 2018.

	Amount months/ people (Eur)	Total amount per person (Eur)
Salary	342609 12 month/120 people	237,92
Medicines	5521 12 month/120 people	3,83
Cloths and shoes, bedding	24173 12 month/120 people	16,79

Minimum household supplies	23709 12 month/120 people	16,46
Utilities	67000 12 month/120 people	46,53
Transport	11432 12 month/120 people	7,94
Interpretation	34355 12 month/120 people	23,86
		353,33
Allowance for food and monetary benefit for necessities	85,40 Eur	85,40

II) Average monthly costs in Foreigners' Registration Centre (FRC):

	Amount	Total amount per month
Food, health care, utilities	Adult asylum seeker – 21,36 EUR/ 1day	640,80 Eur.
	Minor asylum seeker – 22,86/ 1 day	685,80 Eur.
Transport	12,36 Eur/ 1 person	
Cloths and shoes	341 Eur (June – July) 583 Eur (November- December)	NGOs provide additional support (funding from AMIF).
Education	Minors attend kindergarten and school. Free library is available in FRC. Lithuanian language lessons, information technology, music, physical education and cognitive-cultural excursions are funded from AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund) projects.	
Health care	(including vaccination)	2830 Eur
Pocket money		12,20 Eur/1 person
Additional aid	Health care, medicines, psychological assistance; material reception conditions; humanitarian aid; food; transportation to hospitals;	NGOs provide additional support (funding from AMIF).

III) Average monthly costs for beneficiaries of international protection in municipalities – 138,35 Eur/ month (2018).

IV) Monthly costs for asylum seekers accommodated in premises supervised by the Service provider (NGOs):

Adult (single) – 305 Eur/month,

Family (2 persons) – 427 Eur/month;

Family (3 persons) – 549 Eur/month (Every additional person + 61 Eur).

To ensure material reception conditions NGOs receive additional support by implementing AMIF projects.

6) Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please, provide best practice examples.

There are no special measures for migrants, only the possibility to reduce the scope of integration programme for beneficiaries of international protection (but never applied yet).

7) Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please, provide best practice examples.

N/A

8) Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labour market?

In general, there are the same programmes and services for foreigners in the field of employment as for residents.

The Employment Service in Rukla town has set up a special unit where consultations on employment are providing for beneficiaries of international protection. There are also possibilities for the beneficiaries of international protection to receive assistance of the mediators in the integration centres in Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipėda in searching for a job and to ensuring smoother employment process.

According to the data of the Employment Service 48 beneficiaries of international protection were employed in 2018. According to the national law, employers have the right to receive fixed subsidies for employment of beneficiaries of international protection; this benefit has real influence on the decisions of employers. Respecting the needs of foreigners, the State Labour Inspection provides consultations and implements preventive activities in Russian and English.

9) Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful?

Trainings for beneficiaries of international protection:

- Providing in RRC– knowledges and information on civil society/ civic consciousness; as well as Lithuanian language courses.
- Providing in the municipalities – free language courses up to 190 hours in collaboration with Vilnius Caritas and Lithuanian Red Cross organisation.

Mecklenburg- Vorpommern

Answers by Sweden:

How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

answer:

The following numbers of persons have submitted an asylum initial application to the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees:

2015 = 18.851

2016 = 7.273

2017 = 3.954

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

answer:

2015 = 544

2016 = 771

2017 = 566

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

answer:

2015 = 2

2016 = 5

2017 = 12

How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

answer:

2015 = 1200

2016 = 846

2017 = 497

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

A) Asylum seekers /

answer:

The average monthly costs for “asylum seekers” amount to about 1,020 euros. This information is based on an analysis of the monthly bills of the municipalities according to the Refugee Admission Act Mecklenburg-Vorpommern for the year 2017. The above mentioned amount includes all necessary expenses that the state office for internal administration has reimbursed the municipalities for persons entitled to benefits under the AsylbLG for the year 2017. This includes in particular the following expenses:

- monthly standard rates
- Accommodation and heating including the operation and guarding of shared accommodation
- Average investments for the renovation of shared accommodation
- Equipment or initial equipment of accommodation
- Care for decentralized housed asylum seekers
- Benefits/payments in case of illness, pregnancy and childbirth
- Education and participation
- job opportunities
- other services according to § 6 AsylbLG

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

- a) in reception centers with food
- b) in reception centers without food
- c) Living outside reception centers

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

- 1) Additional costs for transportation
- 2) Additional costs for clothing
- 3) Additional costs for education (books etc.)
- 4) Health care
- 5) Rent
- 6) One-time payments

C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment

answer:

Questions B (with all sub-items) and C will, as far as possible, be answered coherently as follows. To sub-items that are not mentioned, the state government is not able to make a statement.

The answer basically refers to persons living outside of reception facilities. The costs for persons in accommodations that are after title preservation in SGB II-reference and that should in principle obtain a KDU-compliant (german standard for legally refundable costs of housing, cost of accomodation) apartment may be included only slightly. The costs for these persons are not determinable.

Persons with refugee status and with subsidiary residence permits are entitled to basic security benefits under law - SGB II or SGB XII: The average monthly total benefits for persons in the context of refugee migration under SGB II-reference averaged to 4,922,768 euros monthly from June 2016 to October 2018 in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. (A subdivision into adults, children or the partner in communities of a household in need of benefit is not possible.)

The standard rates of basic security benefits according to SGB II are currently as follows:

<p><u>RBS 1</u>¹ For an adult beneficiary who, as a single or single parent, runs her/his own household.</p>	<p><u>RBS 2</u> For each of two adult beneficiaries who share a household as spouses, partners, or in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship.</p>	<p><u>RBS 3</u> For an adult beneficiary who does neither have her or his own household nor has a common household as a spouse, partner, or in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship.</p>
<p><u>424 euros</u></p>	<p><u>382 euros</u></p>	<p><u>339 euros</u></p>

<p><u>RBS 4</u> For a young person entitled to benefits from the beginning of the age of 15 to the age of 18.</p>	<p><u>RBS 5</u> For a child entitled to benefits from the beginning of the age of 7 to the age of 14.</p>	<p><u>RBS 6</u> For a child entitled to benefits until the age of 6.</p>
<p><u>322 euros</u></p>	<p><u>302 euros</u></p>	<p><u>245 euros</u></p>

In principle, the standard rates cover the costs of transport, clothing and education. Persons covered by the SGB II scheme have statutory health insurance in accordance with SGB V. In the period from June 2016 to October 2018, the expenditures for additional needs amounted to an average of 57,415 euros per month.

1 Regelbedarfsstufe. A grade in social law to determine the need.

The cost of accommodation (German abbreviation: KDU), such as rent, heating and running costs for the property, averaged to 1,779,803 euros per month from June 2016 to October 2018.

As part of the reimbursement of expenses pursuant to section § 89d SGB VIII, the state of M-V had to pay approximately 1,717,000 euros in average monthly costs for unaccompanied minors in 2018. A subdivision into unaccompanied minors under 16 years and over 16 years is not possible.

The costs of social assistance benefits under SGB XII are not differentiable for persons in the context of forced migration.

The standard rates of social welfare according to SGB XII are currently as follows:

RBS 1 For each adult person who lives in an apartment in accordance with § 42a (2) sentence 2 and who does not qualify for required level 2.	RBS 2 For each adult person, living in a flat with a spouse or partner or in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship with a partner.	RBS 3 For an adult person whose necessary livelihood is determined by § 27b of SGB XII.
<u>424 euros</u>	<u>382 euros</u>	<u>339 euros</u>

RBS 4 For a young person from the beginning of the age of 15 to the age of 18.	RBS 5 For a child from the beginning of the age of 7 to the age of 14.	RBS 6 For a child until the age of 6.
<u>322 euros</u>	<u>302 euros</u>	<u>245 euros</u>

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population?

- Please provide best practice examples

answer:

In order to counteract the occurrence of social control in the communities of migrants, the Integration Fund supports socially oriented projects that support the social participation of immigrants and the social coexistence with the host society. These projects counteract segregation and thus the emergence of social control in individual population groups.

There is a meeting café initiated by the project **“Encounters of locals and immigrants - design concept for the community Gelbensande”**, which promotes the communication of locals with immigrants. With the help of various group offers e.g. a bicycle workshop, camps or homework help, the participants should act together, learn from each other, experience habits and practices of other cultures, reduce reservations and prejudices and promote acceptance among the various groups.

In the city of **Neubrandenburg**, the owner of an after school center of a primary school offers regular **leisure sports** for German and immigrant children. The goal is, in addition to the offer of movement, to promote getting to know each other and living together.

Also in Neubrandenburg, another institution, funded through the Integration Fund, offers **low-threshold offers** such as Craft & Creative modules, Cooking & Baking modules, Music modules, Crime Prevention modules as well as Sports- and Swimming lessons modules in social space where people of different cultures get to know each other better and the communication between each other is positively influenced.

Furthermore, the state supports the umbrella organization of migrant organizations **“MIGRANET e.V.”**, which supports the social and political participation of migrants by providing advice in this regard.

The **Migration Social Counseling**, with its great importance for initial integration, the teaching of basic orientation and integration-relevant perspectives, incorporates the new social living environment of those seeking advice and provides early information on the values and societal norms of the host society.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities?

- Please provide best practice examples

answer:

According to § 50 Asylum Act, an **inland distribution of asylum seekers** takes place as soon as they are no longer obliged to live in a reception center within the meaning of § 44 Asylum Act. According to § 50 (2) of the Asylum Act, the state government or the body designated by it is authorized to regulate the distribution by ordinance, insofar as this is not determined by state law.

In Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the distribution procedure is based on the § 3 Refugee Acquisition Law in conjunction with § 6 Immigration Jurisdiction State Regulation M-V. According to this, the distribution of asylum seekers in the districts and independent cities takes place according to a distribution key. This is determined annually by the Ministry of the Interior and Europe in the form of a quota order and is based on the ratio of the number of inhabitants of districts and independent cities to the number of inhabitants of the state (the number of inhabitants is the enshrined number of inhabitants of the previous year updated by the Statistical Office as of December 31), so that an equally distribution of asylum seekers on the municipalities is ensured.

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

answer:

The state supports various projects that support the occupational integration of migrants. Highlighted are the following:

Integration Services Migration (German abbreviation: IFDM)

Three IFDMs advise, accompany and support adult migrants on issues of occupational integration in the whole state at around thirty locations in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. This ranges from an individual competence assessment, to advice on the next integration steps (language support, measures with institutions, integration projects, internships) up to accompanied training. In the process, the IFDMs work closely with the employment services and job centers, employers, and other, also federally funded counseling centers, such as the IQ network, the “Work for Refugees plus” network (NAFplus), the Migration Social Counseling Service and the educational and integration pathways and other actors.

“Job guides”

In total, the state is supporting 22 job guides to support the job centers in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in the occupational integration of migrants. The task of the job guides is the individual support of the refugees with the search for a job, but also with the search after an internship or training place and / or an initial qualification.

In doing so, the job guides are assigned to support the refugees on a case-by-case basis in order to eliminate any possible obstacles on the path to occupational integration. Within the framework of a holistic task perception, the support of employers in hiring and employing refugees also belongs to the range of services of the job guides. The target group of job guides are refugees who have completed the integration course and do not attend any general secondary school or strive for studying.

Health and Care Office (HCO)

The HCO project, initiated and funded by the state, aims at immigrants who have already completed medical studies, medical or nursing education in their country of origin. It aims at qualification-adequate and sustainable employment, primarily in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. The HCO supports doctors, pharmacists, nurses and other health professionals in fulfilling the necessary conditions for their professional recognition. Additional qualification requirements are identified, appropriate educational measures are initiated and individual career paths and perspectives are planned with those seeking advice. Linguistic and professional qualification offers are designed and coordinated. With the support of the hospital society, the occupational chambers and other actors, the aim is to recruit specialists for hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, medical care centers, inpatient and outpatient care facilities as well as doctor's offices in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. With the HCO, there is a central point of contact for people with a migration background and for health care institutions in order to obtain the individually necessary support for starting work and to ensure sustainability.

Is there any training program on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

answer:

The **integration course** offers as the first instrument of integration policy 600 teaching units (German abbreviation: UE) in the basic and advanced language course and 100 UE orientation course, in which topics such as the German legal system, history and culture, rights and duties in Germany, forms of coexistence in society, values, such as freedom of religion, tolerance and equality between women and men are discussed. The orientation course will be completed with the final test “Living in Germany”.

Persons who do not have access to the integration course can take part in initial orientation courses. These are first and foremost aimed at communicating values and orientation in local life. It can provide knowledge in the following topics:

- everyday life in Germany
- work
- shopping
- health / medical care
- kindergarten / school
- media usage in Germany
- orientation on site / traffic / mobility
- morals and manners in Germany / local particularities
- talk about yourself and other persons / social contacts
- living
- values and living together

Norway

Answers by Norway:**A) Bestilling – diverse tall**

	2015	2016	2017
How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay?	31 150	3 460	3 560
How many voluntary returns have been documented?	1 167	1 459	568
How many evictions have been issued? (forstått som utvisningsvedtak)	5 155	4 726	3 289
How many forced returns have been documented	7887	8077	5434

2. Bestilling – diverse kostnader

Oppgi – dersom mulig – gjennomsnittlige kostnader («average monthly costs») knyttet til:

A. Asylum seekers/refugees

Approximately 21 750 NOK is the average monthly cost of having an asylum seeker in a reception center. This amount includes the management cost of the reception center, the municipality's average cost for health, child welfare, interpreter and administration of the reception center and social benefits for asylum seekers living in the reception center.

Adults living alone**a. in reception centers with food**

The total average monthly cost of having an adult asylum seeker (without a final rejection) living in a reception center with food will is approximately 19 700 NOK (currently, only transit reception centers are with food).

b. in reception centers without food

The total average monthly cost of having an adult asylum seeker living in a reception center without food is approximately 21 750 NOK (currently, only ordinary reception centers are without food).

c. living outside reception centers

Asylum seekers living outside reception centers do not receive any kind of allowances from immigration authorities.

Unaccompanied minors**a. under 15 years**

The Office for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufetat) offers unaccompanied minors under the age of 15, a place in a Care Centre upon arrival in Norway. The children live in Care Centres for Unaccompanied Minors under 15 years, whilst their asylum applications are being processed. The Care Centres have a total capacity for accommodating up to 50 children in 2019. Average monthly costs are estimated to 183 545 NOK per child.

b. +15 years

Approximately 19 300 NOK is the average monthly cost of having an asylum seeker in a reception center excluding the cost associated with the social benefits he/she receives. An additional cost of 460 NOK per month will occur if an unaccompanied minor (without a final rejection) is living in a reception center with food. The total average monthly cost is 19 760 NOK.

An additional cost of 3 135 NOK per month will occur if an unaccompanied minor is living in a reception center without food. This gives a total average monthly cost of 22 435 NOK

Children with families

a. in reception centers with food

The total average monthly cost of two adults living in reception center with food is 39 400 NOK.

Approximately 19 300 NOK is the average monthly cost of having an asylum seeker in a reception center, excluding the cost associated with the social benefits he/she receives. The additional monthly cost of a child (without a final rejection) in reception center with food is 370 NOK. The total average monthly cost of having a child living in reception center with food 19 700 NOK.

b. in reception centers without food

The total average monthly cost of spouses living in reception centers without food is 43 250 NOK.

Approximately 19 300 NOK is the average monthly cost of having an asylum seeker in a reception center, excluding the cost associated with the social benefits he/she receives. The additional monthly cost of a child (without a final rejection) in reception center without food depends on his/her age:

Child's age	The additional monthly cost	The total average monthly cost
0-5 years	1 360 NOK	20 660 NOK
6-10 years	1 820 NOK	21 120 NOK
11-17 years	2 309 NOK	21 609 NOK

c. living outside reception centres

Asylum seekers living outside reception centers do not receive any kind of allowances from immigration authorities.

Spouses/partners/roommates

- a. in reception centers with food

The average monthly cost of two adults living in a reception center is 38 600 NOK, excluding the social benefits. The additional average monthly cost of having two adults in reception center with food is 800 NOK. The total average monthly cost is 39 400 NOK.

- b. in reception centers without food

The average monthly cost of two adults living in a reception center is 38 600 NOK, excluding the social benefits. An additional cost of 4 650 NOK will occur if spouses/partners are living in a reception center without food. The total average monthly cost of spouses living in centers without food is 43 250 NOK.

- c. living outside reception centres

Asylum seekers living outside reception centers do not receive any kind of allowances from immigration authorities.

Additional costs

1. additional costs for transportation

Transportation costs associated with educational or medical purpose will be paid.

2. additional costs for clothing

An asylum seeker can receive cloths for until 1 955 NOK.

3. additional costs for education (books, etc.)

High school and university students can apply the Directorate of Immigration for financial support for books and other school material.

4. health care

The cost associated with urgent medical or dental treatment will be paid.

5. rent

Additional costs associated with rent do not occur.

6. one-time payments

If the asylum seeker loses his/her belongings in case of fire will the asylum seeker get until 10 000 NOK.

In case of death, the costs associated with the funeral in Norway will be paid.

Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment: Asylum seekers does not receive such payments.

3. Measures taken by Government

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population?

To prevent and combat negative social control is a political priority area in Norway. The Norwegian effort to prevent and combat Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was initiated by our current Prime Minister 20 years ago, and has since been followed by 5 action plans. A comprehensive approach is key to achieve results, both in terms of efforts and in terms of a coordinated response by a number of stakeholders. In Norway 7 ministries and their sub-agencies/directorates are responsible for following up on measures in the action plan.

The actions plans have served as building blocks to improve and strengthen the effort. There has been a shift from a specific focus on Forced marriage and FGM to a wider scope including negative social control. This movement reflects an increasing awareness of the broader control regime at work.

The current Action Plan has 5 priority areas with 28 Measures in a broad area of policy areas: Legal protection, Assisting those who brake with family and network, Working with affected communities, Knowledge in the support services, Research and sharing knowledge.

This action plan further strengthens two central measures we would like to emphasis as particularly successful, which have made a difference for young people in a vulnerable position: Firstly, Minority Counsellors in upper secondary schools. Introduced in 2008 and further expanded since then, with currently 38 covering most of Norway's counties. Secondly, Integration Counsellors at foreign missions, currently 4 covering Nairobi, Ankara, Amman and Islamabad. They provide crucial assistance to those being left abroad. They assist and liaison with support services in Norway.

Furthermore, The Norwegian Parliament (the Storting) had a broad debate in the spring of 2018 on strengthening measures against negative social control and so-called honour related violence, which resulted in 12 decisions that the Government currently is implementing. Among these are some regarding legal amendments in the Penal Code, and strengthening the preventive efforts. The Governments new Integration Strategy was presented autumn 2018, and one out of four priority areas concern the right to live a free life, with measures against negative social control. One of the newest implemented measures is a new website on this topic <https://www.imdi.no/nora/>

Further information is accessible in the following links (in Norwegian and English):

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/retten-til-a-bestemme-over-eget-liv/id2542178/>

<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/the-right-to-decide-about-ones-own-life/id2542163/>

<https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/regjeringens-integreringsstrategi/id2617279/>

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities?

The policy on resettlement of refugees follows the principle of decentralization. This means that refugees are settled all over the country. Among the criteria for distribution between counties and municipalities, is that refugees are not to be settled in areas that have a high number of immigrants (more than 30 percent). Refugees are free to settle where they want *if* they can support themselves and find housing. If not, refugees are settled in a municipality after an agreement between the national and local authorities. Around 90 percent are settled with government assistance, and 80 percent remain living in the first settlement municipality”.

The Norwegian government and some of the largest city municipalities in Norway are involved in Integrated area-based urban regeneration programs. The main purpose of these schemes is to improve living conditions and to find new ways to handle complex social problems in urban areas. Several districts in the larger cities are experiencing a concentration of residents with problems related to poor living conditions. Inhabitants with immigrant background are over-represented in these areas. The challenges are often complex and require coordinated and simultaneous efforts by many agencies and actors, both government, municipal, private enterprises and volunteer organizations. There is a need to develop new effective forms of cooperation, working methods and measures that are more effective and better suited to the needs of such areas.

The Norwegian government has appointed a working group to make an Official Norwegian Report on concentration of social problems in urban areas. The inquiry will specifically discuss how the distribution of poor living conditions coincides with the settlement pattern among residents of immigrant background. The working group will discuss causes and consequences of socioeconomic and ethnic segregation and suggest measures. The final report is expected in 2020.

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labour market? Please elaborate.

The *Introduction Program* and the *Norwegian language training and social studies* are the most important instruments in helping immigrants access work and education. The aim of the Introduction Program is to prepare the participants for employment, further education and participation in the Norwegian society. The Introduction Program is an individually adapted full-time program to acquire basic qualifications. Participants in the program are entitled to an Introduction Benefit. The benefit amounts to twice the basic amount of the National Insurance Scheme annually (EUR 20 100 in 2017). The right and obligation to participate in the program applies to refugees and their family members, in addition to persons granted residence on humanitarian grounds and their family members. The rights and obligations only apply to those between the ages 18 and 55 who need to acquire basic qualifications in order to find employment or to participate in further education. In November 2017, 62 per cent of the participants who had finished the program in 2016 were employed or participated in education. A larger proportion of men (71 per cent) than women (50 per cent) had found work or were attending education. We do not yet have the numbers for 2018. The government will reform the Introduction Act with the aim of better results. The government is currently working on this reform.

Are there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

As soon as possible after settling in a municipality, and within three months, eligible immigrants are expected to enrol in language training. They should complete the compulsory training within three years. The municipality is responsible for offering the language training. The municipalities usually give the training themselves or cooperate with a private initiative/organisation (that meet a recognised standard). The goal of the scheme for Norwegian language training and social studies is that an adult immigrant should sufficiently master Norwegian after his/her first years in Norway to be able to find employment and participate in society. The training should consist of 600 hours training, of which 50 hours are social studies in a language the participant understands.

There are also a number of voluntary organisations that deliver language training for newly arrived migrant groups. The Red Cross for example combines Norwegian language training with other activities such as trips to the mountains, biking, first-aid, sewing, knitting and other activities for residents at asylum reception centres. Christian Intercultural Work (KIA) on its part delivers language training and necessary information and guidance on Norwegian social conditions for labour immigrants and their families. Both of these organizations receive some grants from the government to strengthen their effort in the integration field.

Poland

Answers by Poland:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015: 12325

2016: 12319

2017: 5078

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 11 604

2016: 17 558

2017: 21 247

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 13 669

2016: 20 046

2017: 24 943

How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 873

2016: 687

2017: 813

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

A) Asylum seekers /

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers

	AVERAGE DAILY COST PER FOREIGNER:	AVERAGE MONTHLY COST PER FOREIGNER:	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER FOREIGNER:
IN A RENTED CENTRE	103,43	3 145,91	37 750,98
IN A CENTRE OWNED BY OFF (Office for Foreigners)	81,26	2 471,75	29 660,94
LIVING OUTSIDE RECEPTION CENTRES	44,86	1 364,60	16 375,18
Average cost	66,61	2 026,15	24 313,77

PLN 1,681,597.89 - cost of food in administered centers in 2018

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

- a) in reception centers with food
- b) in reception centers without food
- c) Living outside reception centers

N/A

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food
2. b) in reception centers without food
3. c) Living outside reception centers
 - 1) Additional costs for transportation

In 2018: 70.454,70 PLN

2) Additional costs for clothing

In 2018: 235.340,00 PLN

3) Additional costs for education (books etc.)

In 2018: 26.942,27 PLN

4) Health care

In 2018: 10.529.523,39 PLN

5) Rent

16.864.262,09 PLN - cost of accommodation in centers administered in 2018

6) One-time payments**C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment**

For B (Refugees / subsidiary residence permits): average (depends on the size of the family), from 310 Euro to 140 Euro per person, it includes rent, costs of food, clothing, learning the language

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population?

- **Please provide best practice examples**

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities?

- **Please provide best practice examples**

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

Only in reference to foreigners applying for international protection

In every center for asylum seekers run by OFF, there are provided Polish language classes for children and adults, as well as basic materials necessary for learning. Classes are conducted by qualified lecturers who have experience in working with asylum seekers and are directed to both children and adults. Learning Polish language is essential when entering the labor market in Poland.

In two reception (arrival) centres. OFF staff provides orientation courses to newcomers. Their thematic scope includes:

1. General information related to social assistance granted to foreigners applying for international protection: information on the procedure, rules of stay in centers, location of centers, medical care, food, education of children and adults, voluntary returns.
2. Basic information about Poland: its place in Europe, history, law and principles, culture, customs and holidays.
3. Information on the functioning of the center: presentation and issuance of documents - short discussion and presentation of the regulations of stay in the center, discussion of residents' rights and duties, organizational matters.

Is there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

Only in reference to foreigners applying for international protection

In the past, the Office for Foreigners ran successful partner projects aimed at pre-integration activities addressed to foreigners applying for international protection in Poland, such as:

- creating a mobile application, by which the applicants can find information on how to legalise their stay in Poland, how the social assistance system works, where they can take apply for support, what are their rights on the labour market and in the field of medical care. The activity was carried out as part of the "New Home Poland" project implemented in cooperation with Caritas Polska;*
- social and psychological assistance as well as intercultural counseling. The activity was carried out as part of the "New Home Poland" project implemented in cooperation with Caritas Polska;*
- Polish as a foreign language courses conducted in Warsaw and directed at foreigners benefiting from social assistance outside the centre for foreigners. The activity was carried out as part of the 'Polish for a good start' project implemented in cooperation with the Linguae Mundi Foundation;*
- material support, information, orientation and support activities. The activity was carried out as part of the project "Together for integration" implemented in cooperation with the Volunteer Center Association in Lublin.*
- running a consultation point, under which foreigners had the opportunity to use specialist lawyer's advice, a career counsellor or a cultural assistant. The activity was carried out as part of the project "Immigrants in Action - a program of support and integration of foreigners in Poland" implemented in cooperation with the Foundation for Somalia.*

Moreover, for many years, during the holiday period, the Department for Social Assistance cooperated with non-governmental organizations in the organization of Open Days in the centers for foreigners. The initiative aimed to familiarize the local community with the conditions of stay of foreigners applying for international protection, work performed by the staff of centers, and raising awareness of the functioning of such facilities. All interested persons could freely enter the centers and talk to their residents. Numerous attractions awaited guests of the Open Days, including ethnic dishes prepared by foreigners, artistic performances, art and music classes, attractions for children, etc.

Moreover

From the autumn 2018 all regions in Poland (Voivodships) are implementing in their territory projects co-financed from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Found. Each region is implementing one complex project on integration of foreigners legally residing in Poland. Each project includes following elements: providing Polish language courses, providing advice and assistance during the legalization process, administrative procedures and employee rights, providing integration, health care, psychological and social counselling, as well as counselling in childcare and family reunification, activities to increase contact and integration with the Polish society, providing adaptation courses for foreigners regarding values and laws in Poland, providing support for schools in the field of working with foreign children and providing activities supporting self-sufficiency of foreigners.

This projects are implemented in several regions together with civil society organizations, who are partner organizations of the regional authorities.

Russia

Answers by Russia:

According to the Federal State Statistics Service, in 2015, 28,292 **internally displaced persons** arrived in the Russian Federation, in 2016 - 25,359 people, in 2017 - 19,327 people, in 2018-13795 people. Most of all IDPs come from Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan.

In 2015, there were 237780 people who have **won temporary asylum**. The overwhelming majority of them came from the territory of Ukraine - 234360 people, Syria - 1924 people, Afghanistan - 693 people, Georgia - 457 people, Uzbekistan - 91 people. In 2016, 313,707 people won temporary asylum, the majority were also Ukrainians - 311134 people, from Syria - 1302 people, from Afghanistan - 572 people, from Georgia - 292 people, from Uzbekistan - 79 people.

In 2017, 228392 people won temporary asylum. The leading countries remained: 226044 people from Ukraine, 1317 people from Syria, 417 people from Afghanistan, 82 people from Uzbekistan.

In 2015, 790 people won refugee status, in 2016 –770 people, in 2017 –598 people.

The amount of the daily allowance to citizens from among the internally displaced persons and refugees is **800 rubles**: 250 rubles per day for food; 550 rubles per day to pay for accommodation. (The money is transferred from the state budget to a special settlement account, from which it is spent for food and accommodation. The beneficiaries do not receive cash.)

2. The Federal law of February 19, 1993 N 4528-I Art. 6 clause 3 provides for a lump sum payment in the amount of at least 100 rubles per person. Those in need receive 150 rubles per family member.

3. Citizens recognized as refugees have the right to receive money allowance, the amount of which is established for each region separately. (In Moscow, 2000 rubles per month).

The Russian Federation is a multinational country, in its territory there are representatives of 193 nationalities (according to the data of the all-Russian population census of 2010). At the same time, the status of inter-ethnic relations in the country is significantly influenced by migration processes.

The emergence of closed ethnic enclaves in the territory of the Russian Federation creates conditions in which its own informal jurisdiction operates, the generally accepted norms of behavior and Russian laws are ignored. In fact, these territories fall out of the single cultural and legal environment of the state.

According to the information of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, state authorities and local self-government bodies, the measures in the above-mentioned sphere are carried out in the following areas:

- implementation of state and municipal programs in the field of harmonization of inter-ethnic and inter-faith relations;
- organization of monitoring in the field of inter-ethnic and inter-faith relations in the territory of municipalities;
- holding various events with the participation of representatives of national associations and national cultural autonomies (seminars, round tables, festivals of national cultures, national holidays, etc.);
- working with the media to highlight issues related to these problems.

Among the best practices and priority activities on topical issues of state national policy implementation and prevention of inter-ethnic and inter-faith conflicts, conducted in 2018 by the concerned local agencies of federal government bodies, executive state bodies of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments, are the following.

In the Moscow Region, the state-financed institution “Unified Migration Center of the Moscow Region” was created, in the course of its activities work is carried out to build an effective system of interdepartmental interaction and interaction between government bodies and civil society institutions.

In St. Petersburg, the effective work of the segment of the state information monitoring system in the sphere of inter-ethnic and inter-faith relations and early warning of conflicts was organized, which made it possible for employees of the executive authorities to access it, promptly identify and quickly respond to conflict and pre-conflict situations.

In the Leningrad region, the application “MigrantLenobl” has been developed for arriving migrants, which is available for download on the Google play service, as well as on the Internet resource migrantlenobl.ru.

In the Chukotka Autonomous District, youth organizations, including sports, are in the area of preventive attention. Working meetings are held with their leaders and coaching staff to prevent the involvement of young people and migrants in ethnic, social, political and religious conflicts.

It is worth noting a balanced approach to solving the problems of ethnic enclaves in the Chelyabinsk region, where authorities work together with the Central Internal Affairs Directorate in the Chelyabinsk region, they identify priorities and areas for conducting preventive work are, build up a system of response measures at various levels.

Almost in all regions of the Russian Federation, work is being carried out on the social and cultural adaptation and integration of migrants. In particular:

1. **assistance to migrants in mastering the Russian language.** In the regions, testing centers for knowledge of the Russian language, history and fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation, exam preparation courses, a school for learning the Russian language and culture for children of migrants are being created. Such centers exist in almost all constituent entities.
2. **Interaction with the leaders of national communities** and denominations of the regions, their involvement in the work of advisory bodies (public councils) at the local agencies of federal executive bodies, heads of administrations of municipal areas and urban districts: The Arkhangelsk Region, the Belgorod Region, the Kaluga Region, the Kemerovo Region, the Moscow Region, the Murmansk Region, the Nizhny Novgorod Region, the Novgorod Region, the Omsk Region, the Ryazan Region, the Tula Region; the Republic of Ingushetia, the Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, the Karachai-Circassian Republic, the Komi Republic; the Kamchatka Territory, the Krasnodar Territory.
3. **Subsidies (grants for the implementation of socio-cultural projects** and programs) are provided for the implementation of projects and activities on ethno-cultural development, inter-ethnic cooperation and strengthening the unity of the Russian nation for non-profit organizations in the budgets of the following constituent entities of the Russian Federation: The Republic of Buryatia, the Republic of Mordovia, the Republic of Tatarstan, the Republic of Udmurt; the Territories: Altai, Kamchatka, Stavropol; the regions: Kostroma, Moscow, Penza, Pskov, Rostov, Ulyanovsk; the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Region.
4. In furtherance of socio-cultural adaptation and integration of migrants, **information materials for migrants** (instructions for arriving in the region foreign citizens) are prepared and distributed in print form or published in journals with the involvement of local experts in the field of migration legislation, employers, media representatives, socially oriented non-commercial organizations, diaspora leaders: Republic of Adygeya, the Komi Republic; the Altai Territory, the Khabarovsk Territory; the Kaluga Region, the Kemerovo Region, the Leningrad Region, the Omsk Region, the Smolensk Region, and the Ulyanovsk Region; the city of St. Petersburg, the city of Sevastopol.
5. Activities are carried out to **prepare** foreign citizens for **the Russian language exam** for work and for obtaining citizenship of the Russian Federation. Classes are held on the basis of language centers at educational institutions (the Republic of Adygeya, the Komi Republic, the Sakha Republic (Yakutia); the Ivanovo Region, the Kaluga Region, the Kemerovo Region, the Kostroma Region, the Murmansk Region, the Novgorod Region, the Omsk Region, the Orenburg Region, the Tula Region, the Yaroslavl Region; the Krasnoyarsk Territory, the Perm Territory).

6. In the following regions, there operate **testing centers** for knowledge of the Russian Language, history and fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation (examinations in Russian, history of Russia, fundamentals of the Russian legislation): The Republic of Adygeya, the Republic of Altai, the Republic of Bashkortostan, the Republic of Buryatia; the Amur Region, the Vladimir Region, the Ivanovo Region, the Kemerovo Region, the Tyumen Region, the Ulyanovsk Region; the Krasnoyarsk Territory.
7. Under the governor of the region (krai) (head of the republic) there is a permanent consultative body - the **Coordination Council on issues of inter-ethnic relations**. Various aspects of migration policy and prevention of inter-ethnic sharpness are periodically brought up for discussion. Coordination councils operate in the following regions: the Belgorod Region, the Ivanovo Region, the Oryol Region, the Yaroslavl Region, the Penza Region, the Smolensk Region; the Republic of Mordovia; the Stavropol Territory.

Thus, the issues of counteracting social exclusion of migrants, spatial segregation and formation of ethnic enclaves are considered by state authorities and local governments of municipalities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the overall complex of issues of socio-cultural adaptation and integration of migrants arriving in the region.

Sweden

Answers by Sweden:**How many asylum seekers asked for a permission to stay in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015: 162 877,

2016: 28 939,

2017: 25 666

How many voluntary returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?

2015: 13 261,

2016: 16 414,

2017: 9 047

How many evictions have been issued in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**How many forced returns have been documented in 2015 / 2016 / 2017?**

2015: 3 414,

2016: 3 728,

2017: 4 165

Please State – if possible – the average monthly costs for:

A) Asylum seekers /

B) Refugees / subsidiary residence permits

Adults living alone

1. a) in reception centers with food: 24 SEK per day per adult
2. b) in reception centers without food: 71 SEK per day per adult
3. c) Living outside reception centers

Unaccompanied minors a) under 16 years b) + 16 years

Children with families

- a) in reception centers with food: 12 SEK a day per child
- b) in reception centers without food: 37-50 SEK a day per child depending on age
- c) Living outside reception centers

Spouses / partners / roommates

1. a) in reception centers with food: 19 SEK per day per person living together
 2. b) in reception centers without food: 61 SEK per day per person living together
 3. c) Living outside reception centers
 - 1) Additional costs for transportation
 - 2) Additional costs for clothing: Depending on needs
 - 3) Additional costs for education (books etc.)
 - 4) Health care: Dental care 50 SEK. Free emergency care and free maternity care.
 - 5) Rent: Costs for housing varies greatly, especially when the Swedish Migration Agency has to rent apartments, hotels or apartments on the open market. Very hard to give an average number.
 - 6) One-time payments
- C) Social benefits that are granted as a basic payment

Are there any measures taken by the government to combat occurrences of social control in the migrant population? Please provide best practice examples.

The Swedish Migration Agency has participated in the Program for Gender Mainstreaming in National Government Agencies. The Swedish Migration Board has modified practices in the asylum process to clearly include women's asylum reasons, as opposed to treating the woman as part of the man's application for asylum.

The Civic orientation for newly arrived immigrants includes sections on Gender Equality, including violence against women, domestic violence, the rights of children and honour-related offences and hate crimes.

Are there any measures taken by the government to prevent formation of segregated migrant communities? Please provide best practice examples.

In Sweden integration and segregation policies are to some extent interlinked, yet organized in different policy/political areas. To decrease and prevent socioeconomic segregation the Swedish Government has launched a long-term reform program focusing on actions in five strategic areas: reduce residential segregation and strengthen community service; improve school conditions and student results; reduce long-term unemployment; to combat crime; and to strengthen democracy and support civil society. In June 2018 the Government launched a strategy aimed to decrease and prevent segregation. In addition,

in January 2018 the Government has established a new government agency – Swedish Agency against Segregation. The agency's work aims to improve the situation in socio-economically disadvantaged areas and counter the structural causes of segregation.

Is there any program, training or advisory service that over time has proved particularly beneficial for successful long-term integration of migrants into the labor market? Please elaborate.

The Introduction Programme

The Public Employment Service coordinates the Introduction program. The 24-month Introduction program is individualized, and normally contains Swedish language courses, civic orientation and labour market introduction measures, such as work placement and fast tracks.

The aim is to learn Swedish, find a job, and become self-sufficient as quickly as possible. Persons over 20 but under 65 years of age who have recently been granted a residence permit as a refugee, person with subsidiary protection status or family member can participate in the programme. Participation is linked to receiving an introduction benefit, and can be subject to sanctions. If you are still unemployed after the introduction program you normally have a continued right to regular employment measures from the Public employment service.

The Fast Track Initiative

The fast tracks have been created for newly arrived immigrants with previous education, training or work experience in areas for which there is demand of labor in Sweden. The first fast track concerned chefs and now include a wide range of professions, for example teachers, doctors, nurses and electrical and mechanical engineers. The objectives are to shorten the time from arrival to work by components including Swedish language training, early assessment and validation.

The fast tracks have been created through tripartite talks with the social partners, the Public Employment Service and other relevant government agencies. The fast tracks is a new concept in a number of ways. One important key is that they are created in very close collaboration with the industries. Also they consist of earlier and more efficient measures such as validation and professional language training.

Are there any training programs on language and culture that has been conducted in collaboration with civil society organizations/initiatives, that over time has proved to be particularly successful? Please elaborate.

Early measures for asylum seekers

Many researchers, as well as policy makers, today agree upon that early measures are beneficial for the integration process. With long waiting times without activities health and motivation might falter and skills become less attractive on the labour market. In Sweden, access to early measures – i.e. integration preparing activities such as language courses or civic orientation – for asylum seekers, have varied over

the years. Typically, measures have been introduced when the number of asylum seekers and the waiting times for asylum decisions have gone up, and then been reduced or abolished again when the waiting times have gone down.

The current system “Early measures for asylum seekers” was introduced as a response to the high number of asylum seekers and the prolonged waiting times for asylum decisions in 2015. Early measures for asylum seekers are funded by the Government, coordinated by the County administrative boards (regional state agencies) and offered mainly by civil society organisations or in some cases municipalities. Early measures include language courses and social activities such as sports and language cafés. They are open to all asylum seekers but are not mandatory.

Civic orientation

Civic orientation courses are free of charge and are offered to newly arrived immigrants and other migrants who have recently been granted a residence permit in Sweden. The aim of the course is to learn about Swedish society. You can do the course in your native language, in easy-to-understand Swedish, or in some other language that you know. The course is organized by the local municipality and has a duration of at least 60 hours. The curriculum is extensive and includes sections on rights and obligations, gender equality and fundamental democratic values, how Swedish society is organized, Swedish history and practical everyday life.