

Resettlement in Europe : Main Features + Practices



Something about ICMC and Resettlement

- Processed 700,000 refugees since its creation in 1951
- ICMC Turkey processes refugees for US government + provides Pre-Departure CO (aprox. 2000 per year).
- ICMC Deployment Scheme seconds resettlement experts to prepare RRFs in UNHCR field offices.
- Advocacy through Brussels, Geneva and Washington offices.
- ICMC Europe- Higher quota's + quality integration.
- ERF funded initiatives: Linking In (+ UNHCR+ IOM)+ SHARE – A network of municipalities+ regions engaged /interested to engage in resettlement.

Linking in EU Resettlement

IOM UNHCR ICMC

- Build towards an EU resettlement network (www.resettlement.eu) - exchange/capacity building
- Improve resettlement knowledge, planning and exchange + promote partnerships between actors to strengthen planning and delivery of resettlement programmes.
- Engage local actors (local authorities, housing agencies, NGOs) at earliest stage - to prepare reception and integration.
- Engage other new actors : universities, media, churches, business, private sponsorship.
- Resettlement Saves Lives – 20 000 in 2020

Main considerations when establishing a resettlement programme

- I. Annual /Multi Annual Quota / Ad Hoc Resettlement
- II. Dossier and/or Selection missions
- III. Pre Departure Cultural Orientation
- IV. Special groups/ profiles (ex UNHCR criteria)
- V. Placement of refugees
- VI. Reception and integration programmes:
 - Mainstreaming/ Special programmes
 - Involvement NGOs/local authorities / refugees

European quotas

Established resettlement countries

New resettlement countries

DK	FI	NL	SE	UK	F	P CZ RO	DE	BE
500 (3 X)	750	500 (3x)	1900	750	300 (e)	30/ 40/ 40	300	100

Selection: dossiers / selection mission

- In EU most refugees are selected during selection missions (Burmese, Buthanese, Iraqi's, Congolese).
- Dossiers by DK (100), Sweden (800), Finland (100), France (only dossiers), Netherlands (100).
- More multi-annual quotas to promote flexibility and respond to developments (three year -1500 NL/DK)
- Dossiers for emergency/urgent/medical cases + where selecton missions are not possible.
- Dossier selection - more flexibility/ speed/ meeting protection needs world wide. Lower approval rates.

Selection Criteria /missions

- Most Government follow UNHCR resettlement criteria. Some add reception capacity/ integration potential (DK)/language ao.
- Normally only selection of 1951 Convention Refugees. Some countries accept humanitarian cases/ Women At Risk, generalised violence.
- Selction used to gather information to prepare reception /integration.
- Not only governments but sometimes other stakeholders participate in selection missions. (NGOs: DRC/Red Cross Iceland, municipalities)

Good Practice - Swedish quota 1900 departures (2008 quota figures)

Selection Missions	
Iran	200
Thailand	150
India	200
Congo Brazaville	100
Syria	300
Total	950

Dossier Cases	
Urgent and emergency cases	300 (ca 100 + 200)
Ukraine, Central Asia, North and South Africa	300 (ca 50 + 250)
Malaysia	50
Lebanon / Jordan	50
Turkey	50
Ecuador / Costa Rica	50
Total	800

Mainstream approach: immediate reception in municipalities (DK, Finland, Sweden)

- Municipalities involved in reception, integration or resettled refugees: obligatory or voluntary
- Geographical distribution: in or outside larger towns.
- Available housing important factor
- Integration programs : 1 to 3 years
- Personalised integration programs (PIPs)recommended : different actors/tailor made
- Fostering independence – ‘welfare state’ approach

Reception models in Europe

1. Centralised Reception: NL (abolished in 2011)
(+ F + CZ + R +B)
1. Direct Placement of resettled refugees in municipality
 - A mainstream services for resettled refugees (DK, Finland, Sweden) –
 - B Gateway: One year special programme for resettled refugees (UK)

Specialised Resettlement services at the Municipal Level : UK experience

- 12 months financial support and integration support through Gateway Programme – contracts with service providers (tendering)
- Support services provider: home visits, drop in centers, group sessions, housing support, access to benefits system
- Coordination between stakeholders at national + local level.

Crosscutting Issues in integration

- Expansion of quota depends on whether local levels can provide adequate reception/integration.
- Best practices widely dispersed at municipal level: need for more research and exchange
- Two way process of integration: engagement of host communities vital