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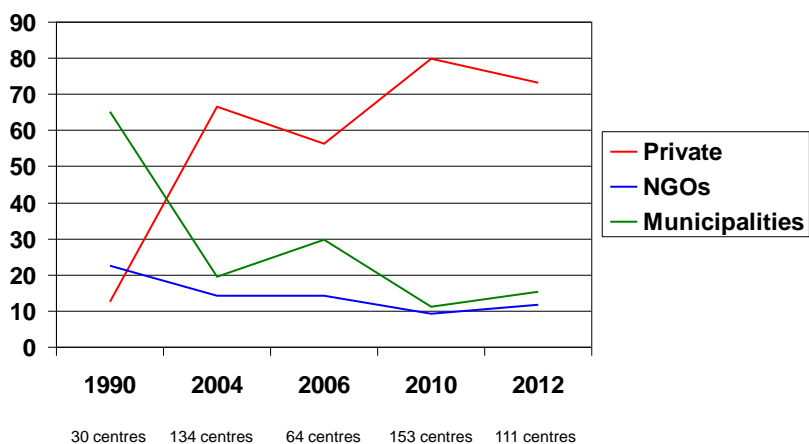
Who should run the reception facilities?

Local authorities, humanitarian organisations or commercial actors? Experiences from Norway

Utlendingsdirektoratet
Norwegian Directorate
of Immigration

Historical overview

Market share, per cent



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Official Norwegian Report NOU 2011:10

General findings

- No systematic quality differences between types of operators
- No difference in price
- The profits are bigger for private actors
- More staff in centres run by municipalities
- Recommendation: Keep the three types, but make market shares more equal

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Quality

- UDI conducts audits regularly
 - The committee analyzed 350 audit reports from 2006-2010
 - UDI has analyzed another 160 reports from 2011-2012
- Same conclusion:
No systematic differences in quality between types of operators

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Cost

- Centres established according to public procurement regulations
- Type of actor cannot be used as an award criterion
- Three types of actors competing against each other
- No systematic differences in price

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Profits and staff

- 250 reception centre accounts (2002-2007): commercial actors have bigger profits
- UDI analysis of another 430 accounts (2008-2012) – same tendency but:
 - overall profit margin is decreased with 1 per cent
 - profit margin for municipalities has increased
 - profit margin for NGOs and private actors has decreased
- Staff is the main cost – bigger profits, fewer staff in centres

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UDI's overall experience

- Three types of actors:
 - Valuable in itself (different perspectives)
 - More flexibility when upscaling
 - Competition gives lower price
 - Develops the field

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of Immigration

www.udi.no

Humane reception facilities for asylum seekers

Trygve Augestad – tau@npaid.org
Manager - Refugee and Integration departement



Norwegian People's Aid

Why should humanitarian organizations run reception centers?

- Volunteering provides better quality of operations and more interaction with the local community
- Project work, method development and added activities, strengthen the quality of the reception centers
- Humanitarian organizations provide a guaranteed professional development, with strong focus on welfare service



Norwegian People's Aid

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How can non-profit organizations continue to run reception centers?

- Provide a responsible platform and conditions fostering interest from more NGOs in the running of reception centers
- Steps should be taken to assure that a fair percentage of reception centers are provided by NGOs
- Longer contracts ensure stability and sustainability.
- Longer bidding deadlines for NGOs should be considered
- Bidding rounds with increased emphasis to reward volunteering, local integration work and qualified employees
- Separate bidding rounds for NGOs



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Who should run the reception facilities?

Municipalities?

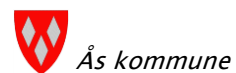
- Emil Schmidt
- Charmant – Board of Bjørnebekk reception centre
- Municipality of Ås



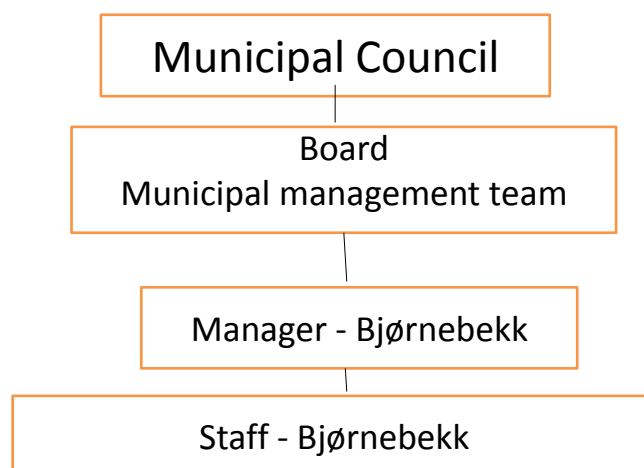
Ås kommune

Municipality of Ås

- 17 338 inhabitants
- Norwegian University of Life Sciences (4080 students)
- Bjørnebekk (200 residents)



Bjørnebekk - Organisation



Board – Municipal management team

- Financial director (Chairman)
- Technical manager
- Manager - Health and social services
- Manager - upbringing and culture



Ås kommune

Employees

- 10 employees at Bjørnebekk.
- Most employees are the primary contact in addition to their assigned tasks.
 - This means that we have the responsibility for a group of residents each.
 - This makes it easier for residents, because they will know which employee to contact at any time.
- Primary contact follows the resident from the first day, until the day they leave the camp.



Ås kommune

Benefits and possibilities

- Cooperation and Integration with other municipal services: Schools, kindergardens health care and culture.
 - wide range of competence – access to use of specialists.
- Most of the recipients have special needs. The municipality have the competence to meet these needs.
- Recipients are staying for a long period in the reception center. This increases the complexity of needs.
 - Municipalities have a long term strategy.
- High population growth. If the reception center must close down, due to a reduction in number of applications, the employees can be offered other duties in the municipality.



Challenges

- The contracts are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Contracts are for a limited period..
- This is different from ordinary municipal activities, which are more long term (kindergardens, schools and nursing).
- Municipalities are less flexible than private organisations.

