

Reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway Cooperation between state, local authorities and operators: roles and responsibilities

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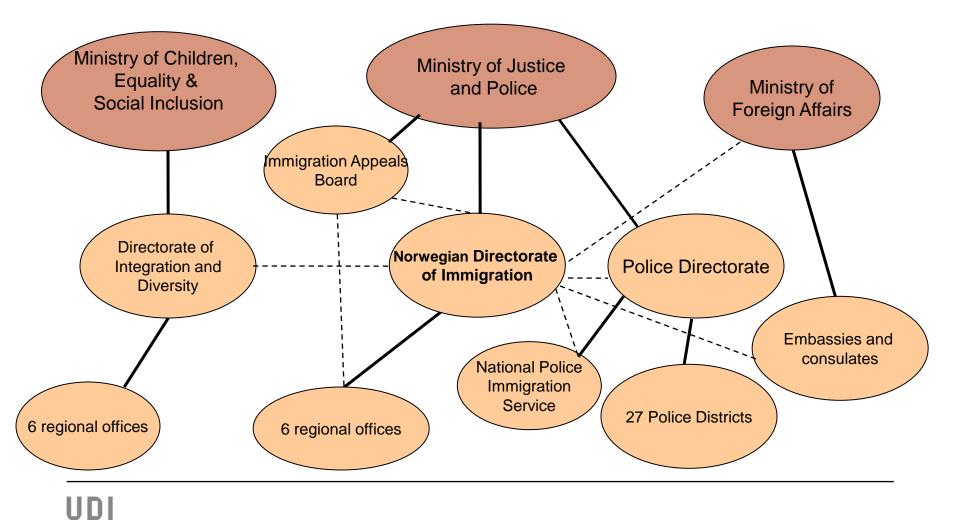
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Reception Centres for asylum seekers in Norway and Greece. Benefits and implications for Local Communities

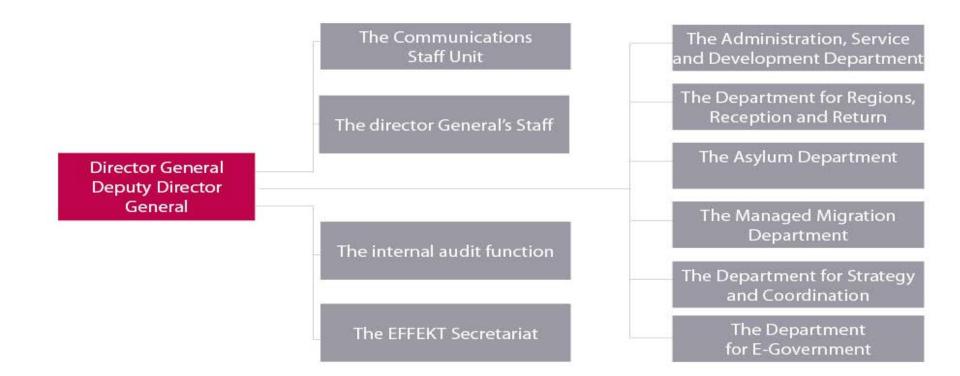
The main seminar objective

- exchange experiences
- Share best practices: central and local authorities and NGOs/Operators for reception centres
- Facilitate initiatives for building a network

The Norwegian immigration authorities



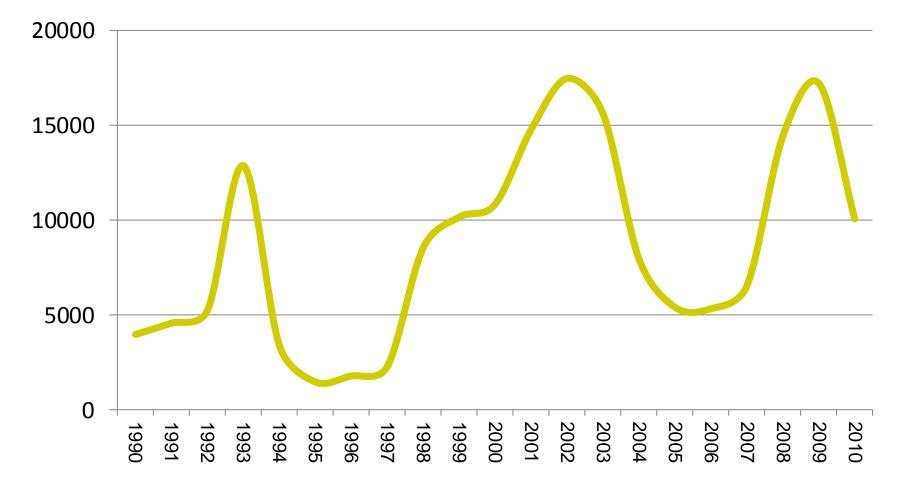
Norwegian Directorate of Immigration



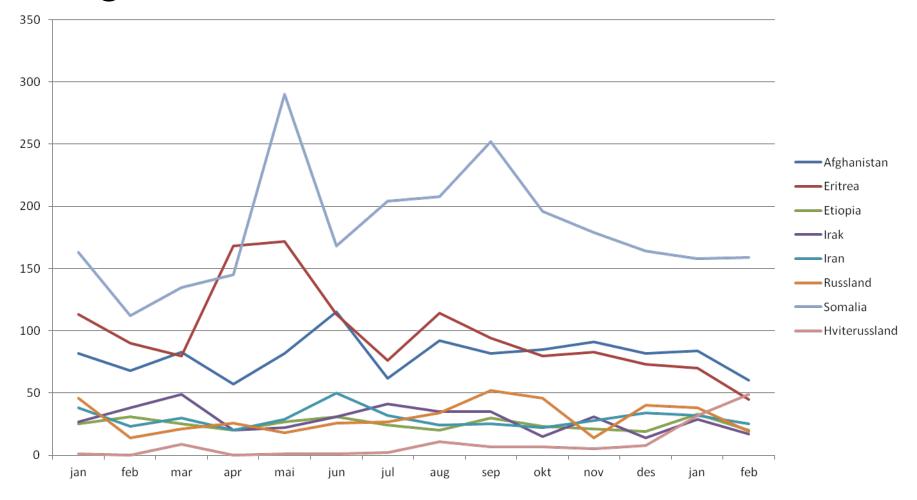
Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

- Established in 1988 has over 1000 employees
- Implement Norways immigration policy
- Main targets:
 - Process and decide in asylum and other permit cases
 - Establish, develop and administrate the reception centers. Develop return programs and administrate the voluntary return program run by IOM
 - Competent authority in the migration field

Asylum – variations in numbers



Applications for asylum by country of origin the last 14 months



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Reception centres, May 2013

108 reception centers15 844 people living inreception centers105 municipalities throughoutNorway

TTT

- Asylum seekers have the statutory right to accomodation while their applications are been processed.
- UDI has the responsibility to provide accomodation in a reception centre.
- The accomodation should be simple but adequate

The Norwegian reception system

- Management of the reception centres is contracted out through public tenders
- Total evaluation of the tenders price, location, services to the asylum seekers and pronouncement from the municipality are key elements in the evaluation.
- Service providers could be municipalities, private enterprises and non-governmental organizations(NGOs)
- UDI controls the services through annual auditing and unannounced visits.

The local authorities have the responsibility to provide:

- Health care
- Child care
- Education for minors
- Norwegian for the adults

The "host municipality compensation" covers average costs

It is voluntary to stay at reception centres. Those who choose a private accommodation will not receive economic benefits from the Norwegian authorities.

The residents are free to stay or leave the reception centres as they want – the Directorate of Immigration (UDI) does not have the authority to restrict the freedom of movement of asylum seekers

Different types of reception centres:

- Transit new arrivals
- Ordinary
- Special unaccompanied minors: generally provide higher standard, more activities; staff is present 7/24
- Reinforced units residents with special physical or psychological needs

Arrival/transit centre

- Initial processing
 - Registration
 - Asylum interview incl language analysis
 - Medical examination
 - Information
 - Identify residents with
 - Dublin cases
 - Clearly unfounded applications
 - Special needs

Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

- Housing shall be of a simple but adequate standard
- As normal a place to live as possible for persons in an abnormal life situation
- Offer single women accomodation in units shielded from men; procedures for dealing with violence/abuse of women
- Provide for the basic needs (food, shelter, clothing)

The information programme:

Informs about the asylum process, rights and obligations, and includes:

- arrival information,
- information preparing for settlement for those granted a permit and
- return information for those whose application has been rejected
- Presents the Norwegian society and its fundamental values

Return Programme

Part of a comprehensive strategy to:

- increase the number of voluntary / voluntary assisted returns
- enhance the capacity of the police to arrange forced returns
- Training and qualifying activities for adults and children
- Information and individual counseling
- Special training programs for parents
- Leisure activities



Utlendingsdirektoratet Norwegian Directorate of Immigration

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