

AMIFI VAHEHINDAMISARUANNE

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The independent evaluation experts from Civitta Eesti AS carried out mid-term evaluation of the implementation of Estonian National programme AMIF and produced an evaluation report in line with the Guidance on the common monitoring and evaluation framework of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF) (Guidance) prepared by DG Migration and Home Affairs in collaboration with Joint Research Centre in May 2017. The evaluation report follows the format of the template of the evaluation report to be submitted via SFC (Chapter 6.5 of the Annex of the Guidance).

The planning of the Estonian national programme for AMIF was based on the fact that the need for dealing with asylum, integration, and migration had increased due to the rise in the number of people in the target group over time. Hence, the programme was designed in such a way that Estonia would be better prepared for a growing number of asylum applications and for ensuring necessary reception conditions of beneficiaries of international protection. The programme has not been substantially modified since it is designed in a flexible way and leaves room for various options and activities. The revisions made to date were related to the budget – after the migration crisis, the European Commission has prioritized integration and return issues, which resulted in additional funding for these areas. However, the content of the programme continues to be **relevant**, the main objectives have not changed and all emerged issues connected with increased migration flows have largely been addressed within the programme.

The main **asylum** activities in Estonia have derived from the needs of the field which has been constantly enhanced and developed. Thanks to AMIF important procedural documents have been translated, medical services are offered, procedure has a better quality, hobby and counselling opportunities have been created in accommodation and detention centres. The fund has also enabled to raise awareness and competences in different authorities with the aim of providing all parties with the ability to provide the necessary services to asylum seekers.

Adaptation is considered part of the **migration and integration** policy. AMIF funding is used to support the adaptation of immigrants from third countries to Estonian society and their active participation in the labour market. It is also considered important to involve third-country nationals with undetermined citizenship in organizational and individual joint activities. The activities funded by the AMIF have already brought positive results in the field, but results are achievable over a longer period. Therefore, it is necessary to contribute to the promotion of integration.

AMIF supports the voluntary **return** and reintegration of third-country nationals to their home countries. Therefore, Estonia has ensured high-quality social and economic services both before and after the return. As a result of AMIF funding, the conditions for detention facilities have improved, cooperation with third countries have developed, the availability of translation services and medical services has improved, procedural processes have been accelerated. For the collection of high-quality data, an information system has been set up, but it is still in the development phase and needs improvements. Given the fact that migratory flows are likely to intensify, it is important to ensure the sustainability of projects' activities as well as appropriate financing of the area.

The use of resources within the AMIF programme can be considered fairly **efficient** to date. An important success factor has been the flexibility of the programme that has allowed efficient response to changing circumstances and needs (e.g. redistribution of funds between activities). However, there have been factors (e.g. migratory crisis) that to a certain extent have reduced the efficient use of both human and financial resources. For multi-annual projects, it is difficult to assess the future trends that might influence project's budget, volume of activities and also goals. In most cases, AMIF projects have had a low staffing ratio and hence a lower staffing cost, which makes it possible to channel more funding to targeted activities. Furthermore, there have been situations where due to the small size of the project staff, the personnel are subject to a high administrative burden, which may cause

delays in project schedule and activities. At programme level, the implementation rate (paid EU contribution compared to the programmed EU contribution) of the actions have been rather moderate – 30% of the planned funds have been used by the time of the interim evaluation.

In majority, the actions implemented within AMIF are rather specific and generally not supported with other programmes funded by EU. The strongest level of **coherence** can be expected between the AMIF and European Social Fund (ESF) projects focusing on the area of integration as the development plan “Integrating Estonia 2020” is financed both under the ESF and AMIF. To recognise opportunities for synergy and to avoid potential overlap with ESF measures the planning of the ESF was followed already during the AMIF programming phase. The main measure to avoid overlapping is the specificity of the target groups which in Estonia are different for AMIF and ESF. At programme level, the coherence appears mostly between asylum and return projects, but also between support person service programme and integration projects. Regarding **complementarity**, the objectives set in the national programme for AMIF are well in accordance with the priorities of national strategies mainly related to the asylum policy, integration and return policy of third country nationals (TCN).

The **added value** of the Fund can be considered very substantial. AMIF has had a significant impact on the achievement of strategic goals in the field of asylum, migration and integration in Estonia. Without the support of the fund, it would not be possible to offer such state-of-the-art services, reception conditions and fast processing procedures to all of those in need today that would allow them to better adapt and manage in Estonia. Moreover, the competence and awareness of various organizations, including public authorities, local authorities and non-profit organizations have been improved in the field. Inevitably, Estonia would not be able to guarantee all required services and conditions in such high quality and volume without AMIF as today. In the case of interruption of the support provided by AMIF, most probably many project activities would not continue and their objectives would not be met.

The **sustainability** of the projects’ effects achieved so far can mostly be assessed positively. Sustainability is largely ensured by improving the capacity of organisations, adjusting and renewing the current system and its conditions, improving cooperation and creating platforms to share knowledge between stakeholders. Most of the services sustained by the Fund and provided to the target group are mandatory deriving from EU and Member State (MS) regulations. This means that even if AMIF funds would be exhausted, the provision of these services would have to be covered by the state budget. However, if the number of asylum applicants would rise substantially, additional resources might be needed to create even more reception units in the accommodation or reception centres. In order to increase the potential for sustainability, cooperation between the beneficiary organisations and between the state level and third sector organisation should be even further encouraged.

Simplification of the AMIF procedures has focused on reducing bureaucracy and administrative costs in order to make the framework more flexible and attractive for applicants. Key simplifications have been made in completing and submitting reports, but this has not led to a significant reduction in administrative burdens. The simplification has mainly affected applicants who have repeatedly submitted their projects and received funding from the AMIF. However, for new applicants the administrative burden is still burdensome and requires more attention and time. The data collection process showed that sometimes, more flexibility is needed to change the content of the application in order to meet the changing needs of the time.



The founding principle of Estonian migration policy is to facilitate immigration of persons, whose activity brings added value to Estonian society, is in accordance with public interest, and to prevent immigration or suspend the residence of persons who might be threat to public order and security. All objectives set in the national AMIF programme are in accordance with national strategies.

Since the number of asylum seekers has increased over time, Estonia is committed to be prepared for growing number of asylum applications and for ensuring necessary reception conditions and services. The influx of refugees entering the EU also increased the number of asylum applications made to Estonia in recent years, but currently Estonia still remains with the lowest rate of asylum seekers in EU. During the first half of the programme implementation a large share of AMIF resources has been used to prepare for the possible future growth of asylum applications and comply with the changes made to the Common European Asylum System.

In June 2015, Estonian Government approved its participation in the relocation and resettlement programmes. Since then, 161 relocated and resettled refugees from Greece and Turkey have been accepted. Relocated and resettled persons are entitled to all activities foreseen for the beneficiaries of international protection. Member State receives a lump sum per resettled and relocated person and in the Estonian case they are handled as Special Cases in the national programme.

The „Estonia 2020” competitiveness strategy aims to achieve strong growth in productivity, amongst other things, via attracting TCN talent. “Action programme of the Government of the Republic 2011-2015” outlines the need for smart immigration. The Strategy of Integration and Social Cohesion “Integrating Estonia 2020” aims to facilitate both adaptation and further integration into Estonian society. The aforementioned aims have also been kept in mind while planning and implementing the projects in the field of integration.

The focus of the national programme has been on developing the detention centre and providing essential services for both returnees and asylum seekers. Under the AMIF the main goal is to promote voluntary return and facilitate forced return operations. Cooperation with third countries has become very important as well as joint efforts of EU MS and EU agencies have become even more vital.

During the implementation of the national programme, a major challenge has been the European migration crises. Increased number and diversity of the target group has created a need for bigger capacity in providing services in terms of quality and volume. In the light of the migration crises, more communication activities have been required to increase the awareness of wider society on migration and TCN, as Estonia's involvement in the resettlement and relocation schemes sparked wider discussions in the media. The arrival of asylum seekers has also increased the number of integration needs.

With regard to return policy, the higher number of returnees and more distant countries of origin (irregular TCN are arriving mostly from Asia and Africa) have increased the costs (e.g. travelling). To increase the effective number of returns throughout the EU, Estonia received additional allocations as a result of the renewed Action Plan on more effective return policy in the EU (COM (2017)200 final).

Although there are projects which have faced certain obstacles (e.g. delays due to different reasons, e.g. unsuccessful public procurement), in general these have not yet jeopardized the overall performance of the programme. For example, in the project AMIF 2015-13 the countries of origin of the returnees have been more distant than originally planned causing a need to reallocate funds for travel costs. Until now there has not been a need to cover accommodation costs of the returnees or to provide special support to vulnerable persons under the project which has made it possible to reallocate funds. As regards the provision of interpretation services to asylum seekers and returnees through the project AMIF 2015-11, it has been challenging to find interpreters for rare languages in Estonia. Despite the fact that this problem was solved, translation services in rare languages are expensive and if there are more applicants from small language groups, the problem may emerge even more severely.

In general, the whole issue of TCN integration could be considered as a challenge, as in the context of Estonia, this is still a relatively new area to be addressed, and the experience with refugees and third-country nationals in general is not long. This also means that there has not been much research/analysis of the field and much has been revealed during the projects.

III JAGU. RIIKLIKU PROGRAMMI RAKENDAMISES ILMNENUD KÕRVALEKALDED VÕRRELDES ALGSELT KAVANDATUGA (KUI ON)

As the Estonian national programme has a proactive approach in order to cover possible changes and needs throughout the period, there have been no major deviations in implementing the programme in comparison with what was initially planned. It can be said that the projects have been implemented mostly in accordance with what is anticipated in the programme. Also, there has been no need to make further changes to the objectives of the programme and currently no factors have been identified that might lead to changes in the future.

The complexity lies in the fact that in reality the migration flows are usually unpredictable within Estonia, while projects are often multiannual, which means that sometimes it is necessary to adapt projects to real needs (including adjusting activities, modifying the project period or providing additional resources), which in turn leads to additional administrative burdens.

Despite the impact of the migration crises, the prognosis for regular flows of migration has not been fulfilled and several projects are confronted with the challenge of meeting their goals. AMIF has contributed relatively little to the field of legal migration, while dealing with the return policy in the light of migration crises has become even more important.

The national programme for AMIF has been amended three times, but all the revisions were related to the budget (related to the resettlement/relocation and the Action Plans in integration and return policy). No major changes to the objectives of the programme have been necessary. Although currently the Estonian national programme for AMIF addresses the current political priorities, the effectiveness of the programme in tackling the emerging issues (especially in relation to the migration crisis) and guaranteeing a higher level of services for the target group, requires additional financial resources, especially to respond to growing return needs.

IV JAGU. HINDAMISKÜSIMUSED

1	Tulemuslikkus
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1.1	Erieesmärk 1. Varjupaik – Euroopa ühise varjupaigasüsteemi tugevdamine ja arendamine.
	Euroopa ühise varjupaigasüsteemi tugevdamine ja arendamine. Üldine küsimus: Kuidas aitas fond kaasa Euroopa ühise varjupaigasüsteemi kõigi aspektide, sealhulgas selle välismõõtme tugevdamisele ja arendamisele?
	<p>In developing the asylum policy, Estonia has proceeded according to the common goals set at national and European level. The activities of the projects have stemmed from the needs of the field and as a result the asylum system has constantly been enhanced and developed accordingly. One of the most important goals has been to develop and promote asylum procedures, which have led to the introduction of fast and high-quality proceedings in Estonia, the availability of translation services has improved and the capacity of institutions and officials to ensure uniform and high-quality processing of applications has increased. Two positions of the COI experts have been set up to increase the capacity for collecting information and analysing data on third-country nationals. The presence of these posts ensures a high-quality and fast-track process leading to the control of the background and personal data of immigrants in the country. The applicants and returnees are able to use a legal aid advisor in the processing period to ensure the notification obligation and also the most important procedural documents have been translated to improve the situation for applicants. The conditions in the accommodation and detention centre have improved with hobby and counselling opportunities and medical service provision for those in need.</p> <p>The activities sustained from the Fund have also raised awareness and competences in other authorities, organizations, local governments and non-profit organizations with the aim of providing all parties with the ability to provide the necessary services to asylum seekers.</p> <p>It is important to continue with all of today's activities funded by the AMIF also in the future, as the number of asylum seekers is projected to increase and, therefore, processes need to be constantly evolving in order to adapt to the changing needs of the target groups.</p>

1.1.1	Millist edu saavutati varjupaigamenetluste tugevdamisel ja arendamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	The objectives and desirable developments in the field of asylum are set out in the national programme. The development directions are based on the directions set out in European Union regulations for promoting and strengthening the

Common European Asylum System. In order to meet common goals, efforts have been made to guarantee uniform and high-quality asylum procedures and ensure the accessibility of support services. Professionals who make quick decisions and conduct high-level data checks have been trained to facilitate proceedings. Both asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection are guaranteed good access to services - translation, legal counselling, language courses, welcoming programme etc. In addition, the national goal is to create the best reception conditions for asylum seekers and raise public awareness of asylum issues, which will increase the tolerance of the population towards the target group. In order to achieve the goals set in the national programme, the AMIF funding has been used as a result of which several projects have been implemented which help to achieve the objectives of the programme.

In the case of third-country nationals, it is problematic to look for and find information about the applicant. The presence of competent officials is important for detecting data and for speeding up procedural actions. With support from the Fund, the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB) has contributed to raising the competence and capacity of seeking information in the country of origin in order to improve the proceedings. Two positions of COI (Country of Origin Information) experts, who have the competence to search for information in the country of origin, have been created, and serve the seven proceedings handlers. The average length of the international protection procedure during the period from 01/05/2015 to 31/12/2015 was 115 days, which, after the arrival of the COI expert, has been reduced to 79 days. In addition, the Information Technology and Development Centre of the Ministry of the Interior has started the creation of a new information system environment that enables the process of personal identification. Significant attention has also been paid to the training of reserve officers of PBGB, which increased their overall capacity. In addition, material for external study of mass immigration was prepared to set the roles and responsibilities of the parties in the wake of the migration crisis.

Asylum seekers are mostly from countries in Africa and Asia, so it is important to find ways to communicate and provide them with the necessary information about the procedures. To do this, several projects have been created from the AMIF, which offer translation services. For example, the PBGB has mapped out 28 rare languages in the project (AMIF2015-11), the need for which has been experienced in practice and which may increase with migration crises. Contracts have been concluded for the provision of interpretation services, and when new languages are added, negotiations with the participants of the procurement will be held, so that, if necessary, a translation into languages not included in the original list is also guaranteed. To date, the PBGB has provided interpretation services to 27 targeted aliens, who have been provided with the necessary assistance. There are no complaints or dissatisfaction with the offered service, which is why it can be said that the service is of high quality.

All the projects and their activities carried out contribute to the achievement of both national and European objectives, which have resulted in improved and strengthened application processes for asylum today. It is important to continue with these activities, as the number of asylum seekers is projected to increase and, therefore, the processes need to be constantly evolving to adapt to possible changes.

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1.1.2	Millist edu saavutati vastuvõtutingimuste tugevdamisel ja arendamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>One of the objectives of the development of the Asylum field is to ensure good reception conditions. In addition to the availability of the translation service, it is important that the procedural documents are uniformly understood by all parties. To that end, 15 documents on international protection procedures and returns are mapped out by using AMIF funds. According to preliminary data, there was a need to translate these documents into 19 languages, but the translation volume was too large and exceeded the resources provided for translation. Therefore, the number of available materials and the number of languages were reduced and prioritized. In addition, various procedural materials were translated, such as the Internal Rules of detention centre, foreign rights and obligations, the agenda of the detention house and the rights and obligations of the detained person.</p> <p>During the entire process, asylum applicants are accommodated in the accommodation centre in Vao. The applicant for international protection may be detained in detention centre only if the basis for the detention of protection provided for in Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens occurs. As proceedings take time and according to regulation the applicants are not allowed to work for the first 6 months, applicants are left to wait and are in danger of degeneration. AMIF funding has allowed to provide support services in the centres by e.g. offering the opportunity to participate in different leisure activities help alleviate stress and improve the mood of applicants. This is especially relevant in the detention centre, where a specific leisure activity specialist was hired to organise and carry out activities for detainees and provide them with hobby activities (e.g. board games etc.). Applicants are also able to attend both English and Estonian language courses, resulting in a reduced language barrier between officials and detainees. Estonian language courses are also offered in the accommodation centre. In asylum seekers can also use counselling services, where they have the opportunity to ask for information about both legal and day-to-day activities. State legal aid is also provided, during which a representative will be assigned to the asylum seeker. Legal advice is provided both in the courthouse and in the place where the persons are housed. There have been minor communication problems during the provision of services, but they have found a solution. Therefore, it can be said that the offered assistance has been timely and of high quality, claims and complaints regarding the provision of legal assistance have not occurred.</p> <p>One of the most important and unique services offered at the European Union level is the support person's service, which helps people who have received international protection to be integrated into society. Through counselling and sharing of information, people will be able to handle everyday life in Estonia.</p> <p>It is not known how the asylum seekers' mental and physical health is on their arrival. Access to medical, nursing and psychological services has been made available to asylum seekers by using the support from AMIF. An initial medical analysis is performed on arrival to determine the state of health of the asylum</p>

	<p>seeker, as a result of which, if necessary, further treatment (e.g. hospital treatment, medical operations) will be provided. Due to the different mental status of asylum seekers, the availability of a psychiatric service is also important, but no permanent service provider has been found. It is difficult to find the appropriate service provider because the budget is limited and the service provision requires foreign-language customers to be served. Service providers generally disagree with such conditions because they already have enough work and the conclusion of a contract with the state would create an additional burden for them. Nevertheless, psychiatric services can be provided to a person in need of assistance, and this is done through one-time service offerings.</p> <p>For the purpose of the more effective operation of medical personnel, it has been decided to consolidate into a single system the treatment data of the beneficiaries of international protection who are in the detention or accommodation centres. For this purpose, foreigners have been issued personal identification codes that enable different medical institutions to provide their service to the target group more quickly and with better quality. Also, the health service provider has entered into a contract for the purchase of various pharmaceuticals and other pharmacy products.</p>
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1.1.3	<p>Millist edu saavutati miinimumnõuete direktiivi (ja selle hilisemate muudatustega) kehtestatud õigusraamistiku edukal rakendamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?</p>
	<p>The Qualification Directive contains requirements for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons to qualify as beneficiaries of international protection. The Directive also sets out requirements for refugees and common requirements for the criteria for providing subsidiary protection and the content of protection.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Qualification Directive is to ensure that the proceedings of all Member States comply with common standards. To do this, the directive sets out the conditions that will allow determining whether the country of origin of the applicant is safe. According to the Directive, a country's region can be considered safe if there is no fear of persecution or a real danger of suffering great harm. It is compulsory to determine whether the person receiving protection can travel legally to the safe part of the country, have a permit to stay there and settle there. According to the directive, the state must also show the will and ability to provide protection, which must occur simultaneously. It also sets out minimum standards for the international protection, according to which protection must be effective, durable and accessible.</p> <p>In order to meet common standards, proceedings have been improved in Estonia. With the help of AMIF, recruited COI experts have contributed to improving the efficiency of processes. As a result, the international protection procedure has been reduced from 115 days to 79 days today. Considerable attention has also been paid to the development of information systems. From the resources of</p>

	<p>AMIF, the Information Technology and Development Centre of the Ministry of Interior has started the development of the first phase of the information system, the aim of which was to design the environment, create the base of the information system, and create a module for the identification. The creation of an information system is still in the development stage, but when it is developed, it enables rapid identification, which will improve the proceedings and increase national security. There are also various trainings for proceedings handlers to better manage processes and raise awareness, in order to ensure the quality of their work. The capacity of officials has been improved through virtual simulation, which allows the officials to play through the entire process. As a result, officials are more aware and competent in the situations and challenges involved in the proceedings.</p>
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1.1.4	<p>Milliseid edusamme tehti selleks, et suurendada liikmesriikide suutlikkust oma varjupaigapoliitikat ja -menetlusi arendada, hinnata ja nende üle järelevalvet teha, ja milline osa oli selles fondil?</p>
	<p>Since the migration crisis, the immigration of third-country nationals to Estonia has increased. In the past, there was no need for deep links and cooperation with third countries, but due to the political situation, these activities have become increasingly necessary. The main problem is the identification of persons from African and Asian countries and the availability of data and information. AMIF funding has enabled Estonia to set up a position of COI expert, whose task is to seek the necessary information on immigrants from different sources. The expert also participates in cooperation networks, collects data, analyses and draws up reports for international protection handlers. As a result of this work, the information about the countries of origin is more updated; the reports are systematized and thorough, making information more accessible to proceedings handlers.</p> <p>As a result of the COI experts' work, 44 ad-hoc inquiries from 23 countries of origin have been answered as of August 31, 2016, the quality is considered to be very high. By the same date, the expert has participated in one of the collaborative networks, but plans to increase this number, as networks are good sources of information from the country of origin. The COI experts serve seven investigators from the Citizenship and Migration Bureau of the Police and Border Guard Board in order to obtain the necessary information regarding persons applying for international protection in Estonia as well as persons undergoing resettlement and relocation.</p> <p>Estonia has also contributed to technical developments in order to ensure high-quality and efficient proceedings. A virtual simulation has been created that allows to play through the whole process. Thanks to the simulation, proceedings handlers can improve their knowledge, increase the competence of the proceedings and the challenges involved.</p> <p>Raising awareness and competence of other officials, agencies, organizations and local authorities has also contributed to the development of asylum policy and</p>

	procedures. As a result, all parties have gained experience in offering better quality services and better adaptation conditions.
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1.1.5	Millist edu saavutati riiklike ümberasustamisprogrammide ja -strateegiate ning muude humanitaarsetel põhjustel vastuvõtmise programmide loomisel, arendamisel ja rakendamisel ning milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>During the programming phase, Estonia opted to not contribute to establishing a national resettlement programme because it was not considered as a national priority. Therefore, none of the projects funded under the National Programme for AMIF directly contribute to this topic.</p> <p>In relation to the migration crisis and based the European Commission's Agenda on Migration, Estonia has set up a system for relocation and resettlement, in which people in need are brought to Estonia and are provided with the necessary support. In the case of relocation, Estonia has concluded cooperation agreements with Italy, Greece and Turkey and for resettlement with UNHCR. The country draws up profiles of preferred persons and subsequently a liaison officer is sent to the European host country to conduct the proceeding and identify persons who need protection and who are ready to integrate and adapt in Estonian society. A prerequisite for resettlement and relocation is the possibility to identify a person and the person's desire to live in Estonia. Previous work experience, education and attitudes are also taken into account. Resettlement may be limited to a dossier-based assessment or lead to a selection process and interviewing in a refugee camp. In the case of Estonia, full families are in a privileged position as well as single parent families and individuals who have agreed to relocate. Unaccompanied minors and orphans are also accepted to a small extent. The transportation of persons and other related expenses is covered by the state of Estonia, and the PBGB is engaged in organizing travel documents.</p> <p>The AMIF does not contribute to resettlement operations and organization, but the fund finances activities in Estonia related to adaptation and return. With AMIF financing, Estonia is able to offer higher quality services to those in need and support their successful resettlement.</p>

1.2	esmärk 2: Integratsioon / seaduslik sisseränne – liikmesriikidesuunalise, nende majanduslikke ja sotsiaalseid vajadusi, näiteks tööturu vajadusi arvestava seadusliku rände toetamine, tagades seejuures liikmesriikide sisserändesüsteemide terviklikkuse ning edendades kolmandate riikide kodanike tulemuslikku integreerimist.
	Liikmesriikidesuunalise, nende majanduslikke ja sotsiaalseid vajadusi, näiteks tööturu vajadusi arvestava seadusliku rände toetamine, tagades seejuures

	<p>liikmesriikide sisserrändesüsteemide terviklikkuse ning edendades kolmandate riikide kodanike tulemuslikku integreerimist.</p> <p>Üldine küsimus: Kuidas aitas fond kaasa liikmesriikidesuunalise, nende majanduslikke ja sotsiaalseid vajadusi, näiteks tööturu vajadusi arvestava seadusliku rände toetamisele, tagades seejuures liikmesriikide sisserrändesüsteemide terviklikkuse ning edendades kolmandate riikide kodanike tulemuslikku integreerimist?</p>
	<p>Adaptation is considered part of the migration policy and is a first step in the process of integration into society. Problems in the area of integration are mostly due to social and national peculiarities that shape people's attitudes and values in society as well as in the labour market. Although successful adaptation is important for further successful integration, adaptation does not mean immediate integration. According to national goals, the AMIF funding is used to support the adaptation of immigrants from third countries to Estonian society and their active participation in the labour market. It is also considered important to involve third-country nationals and persons with undetermined citizenship in organizational and individual joint activities. Because integration is a two-way process, the aim is to also increase social awareness and tolerance towards third-country nationals among the population.</p> <p>In order to promote integration, Estonia has created an adaptation welcoming programme, which consists of different modules that enable third-country nationals to gain knowledge about Estonia and become active in the labour market. Projects have also been set up with the aim of involving citizens from third countries in activities of local governments and NGOs. As a result of this activity, third-country nationals have improved their awareness of civil society and the various ways in which they can participate in promoting local life. Various studies have also been organized under the AMIF projects to understand the state of integration, including understanding the attitude of Estonian people towards third-country nationals. As a result of previous studies, third-country nationals are considered to be a threat to Estonia's security by the wider public. It is also anticipated that their entry into the country will increase spending in the social field. According to recent studies, these fears persist, but the situation is no longer seen as problematic.</p> <p>In order to solve the problems of integration, Estonia has used AMIF funding, which has already brought positive results in the field. Regardless of this, this is an area where results are achievable over a longer period, and therefore it is still necessary to contribute to the promotion of integration.</p>

1.2.1	<p>Millist edu saavutati liikmesriikidesuunalise, nende majanduslikke ja sotsiaalseid vajadusi, näiteks tööturu vajadusi arvestava seadusliku rände toetamisel, ja milline osa oli selles fondil?</p>
	<p>Estonia does not specifically contribute to the legal migration objective from AMIF funds, but still, this is one of the goals of the country. In order to increase the competitiveness of Estonia, the need to provide a knowledge-based immigration policy, which contributes to students, specialists and other highly</p>

	<p>qualified people, is becoming increasingly important. Thus, indirectly AMIF-funded projects also contribute to the field of legal migration.</p> <p>One of the most important activities funded from AMIF and ESF is the welcoming programme, which consists of training modules with different topics. All modules give newly arrived immigrants the opportunity to learn from the basics of practical examples that help them to better understand and effectively implement the lessons learned. The AMIF targets only newly arrived TCN and its funds are used to finance their participation in the thematic modules for learning (AMIF2015-4), science (AMIF2015-3) and international protection (AMIF2015-6). The rest of the modules are funded from the ESF. The study module is aimed primarily at foreign students who have entered Estonia. The module allows foreigners to familiarize themselves with their rights and obligations as well as practical training and job opportunities in Estonia. The science module is aimed at foreign researchers and foreign students who have come to Estonia within the framework of the research migration. The module provides information mainly related to research activities in Estonia. The aim of the international protection module is to give the target group (persons who have received international protection) an overview of their rights, responsibilities, Estonian society and culture.</p>
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1.2.2	<p>Millist edu saavutati kolmandate riikide kodanike tulemusliku integreerimise edendamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?</p>
	<p>In the area of integration, the adaptation process plays a very important role, as a result of which immigrants have been merged into a new society, understand local culture and can cope with everyday activities. Important role in the integration process is played by trainings for third-country nationals through which they can familiarize themselves with the state and culture of Estonia.</p> <p>Within the welcoming programme, training modules for third-country nationals have been conducted. The study module allows foreign students to get information about their rights and obligations, the culture of Estonian learning and higher education institutions, training and employment opportunities in Estonia and networks and organizations for student life. As the interest towards the study module has been lower than expected (e.g. due to inappropriate timing, inadequate communication channels), several trainings had to be cancelled or organised for very small groups. The main reason for the low number of participants might have been related to the delay in the implementation of the welcoming programme (less time for notifying the target group about the training). In 2016, the problems were addressed through increased communication and mapping of information channels. The feedback of the participants shows that the learning module improved their knowledge about Estonian society and culture, according to which the training module could be considered effective. Still, the project is making very limited progress in terms of common indicators and there can be difficulties with achieving the set target.</p>

The science module in the welcoming programme provides an overview of the scientific activities and institutes in Estonia, academic organizations, networks and opportunities for financing research activities. It also gives an overview of the rights and obligations of persons who arrived within the framework of the research migration. Training from the science module was initially started with the development of training materials, but since the input was completed before the AMIF funding period, cofunding was required under the ESF. The implementation of the module has been a success as evidenced by the feedback received from participants, who evaluated the trainers of the science module on average by 4.7 points out of 5.

A training module for persons who have received international protection in Estonia is also implemented within the welcoming programme. The aim of international protection module is to give the target group an overview of their rights, responsibilities, Estonian society and culture. Although there have been certain bottlenecks in relation with the participation in the trainings (e.g. due to logistical issues), the project has been successful in terms of achieving the target level of the indicator (as of 30.06.2017, 114 persons have participated in the module (planned 65)). Moreover, 77% of participants found that their awareness about Estonia has risen.

As engagement is an important factor in integration, Estonia aimed at contributing to the participation of people from third countries in the activities of local governments and NGOs. However, within the AMIF programme, it has become clear that TCN are not aware of the nature of civil society and the possibilities to contribute locally. Similarly, municipalities and NGOs in Estonia have little experience with the involvement of TCN. Still, the implementation of the project (AMIF2016-8) activities has somewhat increased awareness and competence of all parties, which has resulted in an improved involvement process (it should be easier for migrants to join local communities).

With AMIF funding a handbook (AMIF2016-19) has been developed that collects good practices and provides an overview of community engagement (description of different community models and how to increase the coherence between the parties). The manual also discusses the experience of cooperation between different authorities. In all the thematic areas, attention has been paid to the diverse needs of immigrants. The material was compiled based on interviews and web surveys carried out in local governments, among third-country nationals with low integration potential and low-level language skills and among sectoral experts. The handbook also provides guidance to local government officials on how immigrants' adaptation can be supported by offering services or sharing specific information.

Integration is an area where the results are not immediately apparent. This is a continuous process, in which it is important to ensure sustainability and continuous development. All projects that have been implemented from AMIF have been relevant and have brought the first results desired. In order to meet the strategic objectives, it is important that current activities continue and that the area will continue to receive appropriate funding.

1.2.3	Millist edu saavutati liikmesriikidevahelise koostöö toetamisel eesmärgiga tagada liikmesriikide sisserändesüsteemide terviklikkus ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	Due to the fact that Estonia does not implement co-operation projects with other Member States within the national programme for AMIF, it is also not possible to answer the content of this evaluation question.

1.2.4	Millist edu saavutati liikmesriikide integreerimise ja seadusliku rände alase suutlikkuse parandamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>A welcoming programme has been implemented in Estonia to facilitate adjustment and for this reason a training programme and methods were developed. With AMIF funding, modules for learning, science and international protection have been implemented in order to provide an overview of the respective field, related institutions, and the person's rights and obligations. Most of the participants in the adaptation training sessions have indicated that the participation in the training helped them gain knowledge about the systems in place. It also facilitated the adaptation to Estonian society. All the materials and on-line tests are also uploaded on a website.</p> <p>While more and more asylum applicants and international protection receivers originate from Asian or African countries, it has led Estonia to try to find integration solutions that would be suitable for people with a different cultural background. One opportunity has been thought to lie in communities. For this reason, focus on increasing the involvement of third-country nationals in local governments and NGOs was set. Setting common goals and carrying out activities increases unity and creates preconditions for a positive integration zone. The problem with involvement has been the lack of experience of third-country nationals in engaging in civil society and engagement in community life. Local communities and local authorities are also mainly experienced in engaging with citizens of the European Union or Russian speaking countries, which makes them unable to see third-country nationals as possible target groups. As a result of the projects (e.g. AMIF2016-8), cooperation between municipalities, NGOs and third-country nationals has increased to a certain extent. Third-country nationals living in Estonia are increasingly involved in joint ventures, which is why the integration process in society is improving. However, there is still a long way to go. As a result of AMIF funding, the capacity of municipalities, institutions, officials and organizations in the area of integration has also increased.</p> <p>A prerequisite for positive integration is national awareness and tolerance. With the support of AMIF, a number of public opinion polls have been carried out to explore this area, which are costly in nature and without any support they would not have been organized in that extent. The direct target group of the study (AMIF2015-14) is the Estonian and Russian-speaking population of Estonia, and the indirect target group is the persons who have received international</p>

	<p>protection. As a result of the survey, it is noted that the fears of refugee reception are decreasing and the general attitude towards migration has improved. Studies have shown that Estonian residents consider refugees particularly vulnerable to their safety. The increase in the number of refugees is also seen as a problem in the system of subsidies, as the benefits of refugees staying in Estonia are similar to that of Estonians. The studies carried out have provided important information on what is happening in society and, therefore, it is possible for the state to formulate trends in integration that would dispel the fears that have arisen and fit the goals of all parties.</p>
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1.3	<p>esmärk 3: Tagasisaatmine – liikmesriikides selliste õiglaste ja tõhusate tagasisaatmisstrateegiade edendamine, mis aitavad võidelda ebaseadusliku sisserände vastu, keskendudes eelkõige tagasipöördumise püsivusele ja tulemuslikule päritolu- ja transiidiriiki tagasivõtmisele.</p>
	<p>Liikmesriikides selliste õiglaste ja tõhusate tagasisaatmisstrateegiade edendamine, mis aitavad võidelda ebaseadusliku sisserände vastu, keskendudes eelkõige tagasipöördumise püsivusele ja tulemuslikule päritolu- ja transiidiriiki tagasivõtmisele.</p> <p>Üldine küsimus: Kuidas aitas fond kaasa selliste õiglaste ja tõhusate tagasisaatmisstrateegiade edendamisele liikmesriikides, mis aitavad võidelda ebaseadusliku sisserände vastu, keskendudes eelkõige tagasipöördumise püsivusele ja tulemuslikule tagasivõtmisele päritolu- ja transiidiriiki?</p>
	<p>Through the years the number of irregular TCN detained in Estonia has been affected by the closeness of the Russian Federation which remains the main country of origin on the transit route via Estonia from east to west. In addition, the illegal migration of people from Asia and Africa to Estonia has significantly increased in recent years. One of the aims of the AMIF is to support the voluntary return and reintegration of third-country nationals to their home countries. To this end, the state has ensured high-quality social and economic services both before and after the return. People have been helped to re-integrate in their homeland in order to achieve lasting results. In case of forced return, the state has provided people with travel to their countries of origin, besides special support for vulnerable people and other essential services are provided.</p> <p>With the support of AMIF funding, a number of important projects have been carried out in Estonia, which have developed and raised the country's ability in the field of return. In particular, the conditions of detention facilities have improved, the availability of translation services and medical services has improved, and return proceedings have been accelerated. For the collection of high-quality data, an information system has been set up, but it is still in the development phase and needs improvements. Co-operation opportunities have also been developed with third countries from which most of the illegal immigrants have come to Estonia. Given the fact that migratory flows are likely to intensify, it is important to ensure the sustainability of projects` activities as well as appropriate financing of the area.</p>

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1.3.1	Millist edu saavutati tagasisaatmismenetlustega kaasnevate meetmete toetamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>Prevention, detection and combating of illegal migration are Estonia's priorities in ensuring security. The number of illegally staying third-country nationals deployed in detention centres has increased in recent years. As a result, there is an increased need to improve detention conditions and services offered, but at the same time to increase the speed of return proceedings. Attention is also paid to the continual improvement of returning measures.</p> <p>With AMIF funding, the conditions for detention facilities have been improved, opportunities have been created for hobby activities to alleviate stress, raise the detainee's mood and avoid degeneration. Hobby activities are coordinated by a specialist who carries out various activities and is also responsible for making the necessary materials about the activities available. Also, detainees can take part in both English and Estonian language courses, resulting in improved communication between detainees and officials. In detention centres, asylum seekers can, if necessary, also receive counselling services that enable detainees to seek information about both legal and day-to-day operations.</p> <p>With AMIF funding, project (AMIF2015-12) has been implemented that allows returnees to reach medical services in detention centres and receive assistance when needed. Thanks to the AMIF funding, it is possible to use a larger amount of medical and nursing services, psychological services and perform initial medical analysis in order to determine the state of health of the target group, as a result of which the necessary operations are performed and hospital care is offered if needed. For the purpose of the more effective operation of medical personnel, it has been decided to consolidate the treatment data of applicants of international protection who are at detention centres or in accommodation centre and returnees into a single system by establishing personal identification codes.</p> <p>For an effective proceeding process, well-working communication with detainees and the transmission of information, it is important to have a translation service. With the support of AMIF funding, the possibility of the provision of various translation services has been created that were previously incomplete. To date, rare languages have been mapped, the need for which has already emerged in the practice and which may also increase with migratory crises. In addition, documents related to international protection procedures and returns, as well as internal rules of the detention centre, foreign rights and obligations, the agenda of the detention house and the rights and obligations of the detained person, have been translated into various languages. EASO (European Asylum Support Office) EAC (European Asylum Curriculum) module has also been translated and it is planned to start translating the Inclusion module. The availability of translation services for different languages has made proceedings in Estonia faster and better quality and has also improved detainees' situation in detention centres.</p>

	<p>With the support of AMIF, the Information Technology and Development Centre of the Estonian Ministry of the Interior has started the development of the first phase of the information system with the aim of designing the environment, creating an information system base and creating a person identification module. As the project is not completed, the new system cannot be used yet and needs further development and upgrading. In order to ensure the sustainability of the system and to finalize it, it is important to continue the development and its ongoing funding. Upon completion of the information system, it is possible to accelerate the collection of personal data and thereby ensure more efficient proceedings.</p> <p>In order to carry out proper return procedure, the Estonian Red Cross monitors all stages of return, which include the control of the situation at detention centres and the transport at the border crossing point, the alien's detention at the border and the airfield until the person has been delivered to the authorities of the country of origin. The purpose of monitoring is to ensure that the returnee is treated in a humane and responsive manner in the return process. Monitoring follows the basic principles of the International Red Cross Movement and the Statute of the Estonian Red Cross. AMIF has also funded the implementation of a monitoring system that has improved the whole return procedure. This system makes it possible to ensure that the return of a person to his home country has taken place according to his needs. The monitoring system also provides assurances that the person has been returned into the country of origin in accordance with the requirements and is no longer illegally present on the territory of the EU.</p>
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1.3.2	<p>Millist edu saavutati (vabatahtlike ja sunniviisiliste) tagasisaatmismeetmete tulemuslikul rakendamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?</p>
	<p>In the field of return, it is important for the state to be able to provide appropriate and high-quality services such as counselling for voluntary return and reintegration, medical assistance, special assistance for vulnerable people, assistance in preparing for returns and obtaining necessary documents, limited financial assistance (financial incentives), accommodation before and after return, etc. Helping people in their home country contributes to the durability of returning. Notwithstanding the fact that this activity is not mandatory, it is possible thanks to AMIF to implement VARRE programme (AMIF2015-2) on the basis of the model developed by the International Organization of Migration. If needed, family search and other necessary services for returnees are offered. It is also important to share relevant information on voluntary return at both the target group and agency level.</p> <p>Forced return is also part of the return policy, but only partially funded from AMIF with resources also coming from the state budget. In the case of forced return, a migrant is guaranteed a trip to his country of origin. Besides, limited financial assistance, special assistance for vulnerable persons and other essential</p>

services are provided. Additional funds for the enforcement of forced return come from the state budget of Estonia.

In order to effectively implement both forced and voluntary return measures, two projects (AMIF2015-2, AMIF2015-13) have been implemented in Estonia, most of which have been funded by the AMIF. Proceedings against the persons who are illegally staying in the country are carried out and after the declaration of the decision to leave, the preparations for returning the person will commence in case of forcible repatriation. For this, a trip to the country of origin is initiated first. In case of forced return, returnees, who are not in a vulnerable group, can apply for both travel and subsistence support. During the project (AMIF2015-13) reporting period, 77 returns have been carried out, during which 119 third-country nationals were returned. Based on financial considerations, third-country nationals are usually expelled from Estonia within 14 working days after the completion of travel documents. The appropriate escort team is involved in successful return, which sends the returnee to the destination. Within the framework of the mentioned project, the majority of returns from Estonia have taken place to the Vietnamese Socialist Republic - according to the latest data, 78 of the 119 returnees are Vietnamese. Unfortunately, sending back to Vietnam is very expensive, which means that the proportion of transport costs is high compared to other types of costs. The cost of the whole process is also high due to the fact that, when entering Vietnam, visas are required also for escort team, which is why the preliminary budget for visas has been exceeded. The problem is high, as it is estimated that, until the end of the project, there is a high probability of the need to deal with the return of illegally staying Vietnamese. Consequently, it is important that the project activities financed from AMIF continue, and Estonia would be able to carry out continually costly returning processes of those who are illegally staying in the country.

In order to strengthen voluntary return and reintegration measures, VARRE programme (AMIF2015-2) has been continued within AMIF in Estonia to ensure dignified returns and reintegration opportunities for immigrants wishing to return to their country of origin. In the period from 01/07/2015 to 30/06/2017, a total of 121 people have been supported for the return to their country of origin. The voluntary return and reintegration programme provides returnees with both pre-return and post-return support. Reintegration plans are prepared for successful return and reintegration, and special support is provided if necessary. During the project implementation period, 35 integration plans were completed, which were implemented for instance in Lebanon, Armenia and Iraq and which supported among other things the continuation of children's education, the opening of a shoe store, the opening of a restaurant's additional facilities and a cafe. During the same period, the programme provided special assistance to 11 persons. Special-purpose support is mainly provided for acquiring primary needs and improving health conditions. To date, special support has been approved for the Ukrainian family who decided to start a new life in a more peaceful area instead of Donbass. The programme provides house rent for the family for the next three months.

1.3.3	Millist edu saavutati tagasisaatmismeetmete alase praktilise koostöö tõhustamisel liikmesriikide vahel ja/või kolmandate riikide ametiasutustega ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>One of the objectives of AMIF is to support the voluntary return and reintegration of third-country nationals in their country of origin. Based on the fact that more and more TCN come to Estonia also from Asia and Africa, where Estonia does not have a lot of diplomatic missions, Estonia has mainly contributed to the development of cooperation between third countries from the mentioned areas. In order to promote cooperation, more problematic destination countries were selected in the course of the project (AMIF2015-21), leading Guinea to become the first priority country. Consequently, delegation missions to the Guinean authorities were launched in the course of the project.</p> <p>Unfortunately, it was not possible to carry out appropriate operations with the Guinean authorities, which led the mission to fail. Still, delegation missions to Guinea as well as the development of a Memorandum of Understanding will continue. Due to the fact that, in Estonia, most of the returnees are sent back to Vietnam, the project activities will start to establish direct contact with the Vietnamese authorities. The aim of the cooperation is to simplify and improve the procedures and conditions of forced return.</p> <p>The project also mapped out potentially more problematic destinations for the future planning activities.</p>

1.3.4	Millist edu saavutati tagasisaatmissuutlikkuse parandamisel ja milline osa oli selles fondil?
	<p>To enhance national capacity, the focus has been on supporting procedural and return processes. In order to speed up and improve the proceedings, translation services have been improved in Estonia, during which the procedures for international protection and return, as well as the internal rules of the detention centre, foreign rights and obligations, the agenda of the detention house and the rights and obligations of the detained person have been translated. By improving the availability of oral and written translation, the information sharing between the parties is clearer and therefore the whole process is of a higher quality. As a result of better data flow, the return of illegally staying people has also been accelerated.</p> <p>With the support of AMIF funding, the Information Technology and Development Centre of the Ministry of the Interior has started developing an information system that allows for more efficient personal identification. In the first phase of development, the environment has been designed, the base of the information system and the module for personal identification have been created. Today it is still not possible to use the system, but when it is completed, significant progress has been made in identifying migrants' personal data and thus ensuring also security.</p>

	<p>An appropriate programme has been established in Estonia to support voluntary return and reintegration in order to provide people with a dignified return to their homeland. The voluntary return and reintegration programme has made it possible for returnees to have a variety of re-integration solutions that have resulted in a lasting return. Through the implementation of the programme, the competence of officials and organizations has also increased, and experience with voluntary return and reintegration has increased.</p> <p>In addition to facilitating return migration, Estonia has increased its capacity for forced returns. An appropriate monitoring system has been established in Estonia, which is conducted through the Estonian Red Cross in all stages of return. The system is based on the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross Movement and the Statute of the Estonian Red Cross and aims to ensure that the returnee returns to his country of origin. Returning is carried out in an impartial position and by authorized personnel of the Estonian Red Cross. Monitoring helps to ensure the humanity of the return process, including that the needs of the returnee have taken into account. The establishment of this system has made it possible to improve the capacity of the return processes in Estonia, allows monitoring team to participate at every significant stage, and to ensure that the returnee has arrived at the destination.</p> <p>Both the voluntary and the forced return process are costly and only part of these activities is funded by AMIF. Nevertheless, it would be difficult for the Estonian state to find funds from the state budget to ensure effective and sustainable financing for the provision of services at the current achieved level and capacity-building in the field, which is why the AMIF funds play an important role in the continuous development of the field.</p>
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1.4	<p>esmärk 4: Solidaarsus – suurendada solidaarsust ja vastutuse jagamist liikmesriikide vahel, pöörates tähelepanu eeskätt rändajate ja varjupaigataotlejate voogudest enim mõjutatud liikmesriikidele, sealhulgas praktilise koostöö kaudu.</p>
	<p>Suurendada solidaarsust ja vastutuse jagamist liikmesriikide vahel, pöörates tähelepanu eeskätt rändajate ja varjupaigataotlejate voogudest enim mõjutatud liikmesriikidele, sealhulgas praktilise koostöö kaudu.</p> <p>Üldine küsimus: Kuidas aitas fond kaasa solidaarsuse ja vastutuse jagamise suurendamisele liikmesriikide vahel, eeskätt rändajate ja varjupaigataotlejate voogudest enim mõjutatud liikmesriikide suhtes, sealhulgas praktilise koostöö kaudu?</p>
	<p>None of the projects funded under the national programme for AMIF are directly linked to the specific objective “Solidarity”. Nevertheless, Estonia has joined the European Union's Migration Plan, in which Estonia receives 550 refugees in two years. Personnel identification, selection and status determination are made by the Estonian liaison officers sent to Italy and Greece. Based on the search for and analysis of origin information, profiles are being drawn up to trigger an urgent procedure. It identifies the background of a person, the need for international protection, the psychological state and the potential threat to security. It also</p>

	<p>assesses the willingness of a person to adapt to Estonia and identify potential special needs. The decision to grant international protection is made by Estonia, individuals are staying in Italy and Greece until the procedural steps are completed. The PBGB liaison officer on a foreign mission conducts preliminary work, information exchange and refugee relocation to Estonia.</p> <p>The AMIF does not contribute to the relocation operations and organization, but the fund finances activities in Estonia related to adaptation and return. With AMIF funding, Estonia can provide high-quality services to those in need and support their successful relocation.</p>
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1.4.1	Kuidas aitas fond kaasa varjupaigataotlejate üleviimisele (ümlberpaigutamisele nõukogu otsuste (EL) 2015/1253 ja 2015/1601 tähenduses)?
	As a result of the Dublin regulation, all Member States themselves finance their relocation of asylum seekers and related procedures, which is why the AMIF does not contribute to this. Notwithstanding this, all or part of the activities in Estonia that are related to refugee asylum, integration and return are partly funded from AMIF.

1.4.2	Kuidas aitas fond kaasa rahvusvahelise kaitse saajate üleviimisele liikmesriikide vahel?
	None of the projects funded under the national programme for AMIF in Estonia contribute directly to the transfer between Member States of beneficiaries of international protection.

2	Tõhusus
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2	Üldine küsimus: Kas fondi peamised eesmärgid saavutati mõistlike kuludega?
	The AMIF funding has been used efficiently and effectively in developing Estonian asylum, integration and migration areas. An important success factor has been the flexibility of the programme that has allowed responding efficiently to changing circumstances and needs. Due to the fact that projects are mostly multiannual, there have been situations in which resources have been redistributed in the event of a change in circumstances. In this case, with the

support of AMIF, other important activities have been funded, thus still contributing to the efficient use of resources. There have been also situations where the AMIF funding is not enough to carry out all activities planned in the project. However, in most cases, projects funded have met their initial goals and consequently, have reduced the problems in the area.

Still, it is possible to highlight factors that in a certain extent reduce both the efficient use of human and financial resources. One of the important factors influencing financing is the timescale. For multi-annual projects, it is difficult for planners to assess the future trends that determine the budget, the volume of activities and also goals. Due to unpredictable events (e.g. migratory crisis) there have been situations where project implementers had to change the financial plan of the project in order to achieve the planned goals.

In most cases, the AMIF projects have had a low staffing ratio and hence a lower staffing cost, which makes it possible to channel more funding to targeted activities. However, in the case of a smaller staffing, there are situations where staff is subject to a high administrative burden, which may cause delays in project schedule and activities. In such situations, staff motivation can suffer, and the initially planned activities may not be appropriately implemented and consequently projects may not achieve their goals.

Good co-operation and communication between the parties, which has contributed to the implementation of projects and the fulfilment of the objectives, has made it possible to implement the AMIF projects efficiently and effectively. However, despite the fact that some projects outlined some barriers as regards the information flow, it can be argued that, in most cases, cooperation and communication have been at a good level. To confirm this during the interviews several beneficiaries acknowledged the work of the Foreign Financing Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

Various project partners have expressed the opinion that without AMIF funding, the state would not be able to provide arrived TCN with such high quality and affordable services. A National Monitoring Committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of the programme. Each project also has its own steering committee, which includes relevant parties (e.g. the representatives from the Ministry responsible for the AMIF, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and other institutions supporting the implementation of the project), who monitor that the implementation of the project is carried out according to the plan and, if necessary, advise project implementers in specific questions. In Estonia, there have been no significant irregularities or fraud cases discovered under AMIF-funded projects. Still, there have been problems with first-time applicants for drafting and supplementing reports. In this case, approval of reports has taken longer and more interaction between the applicant and the responsible authority has been required.

At programme level, the implementation rate (paid EU contribution compared to the programmed EU contribution) of the actions (TA and special cases not included) has been rather moderate – 30% of the planned funds have been used by the time of the interim evaluation. The share of EU support that has already been covered with contracts is 35%. Concerning the use of technical assistance (TA) of the national AMIF programme, then it has been fairly conservative as

	<p>only 15% of the allocated TA funds have been applied by the interim evaluation. A modest use rate of TA also means a smaller actual proportion of technical assistance (9,6%) in the total EU contribution (without special cases) paid to date within the programme compared to what was programmed (15,4%, without special cases). Therefore, it can be said that by the time of interim evaluation, administration of AMIF project support of 1€ has cost 0,096€, which is rather beneficial from the perspective of efficiency.</p>
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2.1	<p>Kui suurel määral saavutati fondi eesmärgid mõistlike kuludega, pidades silmas kasutatud rahalisi vahendeid ja lähetatud inimressursse?</p>
	<p>In general terms human and financial resources have been used efficiently and effectively to achieve AMIF project goals. Rather, the problem with some projects was that due to the changes occurred during the project implementation there was not enough funding for the necessary activities (e.g. public opinion surveys).</p> <p>Regarding human resources, project team is often considered as one of the key factors in securing project's success both in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. However, several representatives of beneficiary organisations perceive that project teams involved in the day-to-day implementation of the projects are too small. In many cases, the project management is an additional commitment to their daily duties and at times the burden related to the project implementation is considered rather high. Therefore, the work load of project managers is not always reasonable and fulfilment of project related tasks outside office hours is regrettably not a rare case. Furthermore, the eligibility rules complicate reimbursement of labour costs if the tasks performed within the project are included in the regular job description. This in turn sometimes causes unnecessary tensions and reduces motivation of project managers.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed that the technical assistance was not initially used more than in proportion to the amount of support distributed. The situation has changed to date, but the use of technical assistance for AMIF funding is still limited. Within the framework of the AMIF, up to two employees can be funded and technical assistance can be used to a certain extent from the total amount of support.</p> <p>Based on the evaluation results, it can be argued that excessively bureaucratic contracts and procurement requirements inhibit the efficient and targeted use of money. This is especially true in the areas of translation. Designing, printing and translating materials takes place in a number of different procurements, resulting in a one-copy increase in price. In case the procurement is carried out by one party, it would take less time and resources. A similar situation is also with the training organized by various parties. In terms of efficient use of resource, it would be helpful if training is registered and verified by one agency in order avoid administrative confusion.</p>

	<p>As a significant remark, it was pointed out that as regards the education project (AMIF2015-4) related to the welcoming programme, the use of two sources of funding (AMIF and ESF) was problematic. From the first source, the costs of training of the TCN were financed, and from the second source the labour costs, materials, publications and the training costs related to citizens of the European Union were covered. Due to the existence of multi-funding sources, double reports, payment requests are presented as well as inquiries made, which results in a greater administrative burden on both the project team and the controller. Therefore, it can be argued that the implementation of the project in this way is not effective.</p> <p>In recent years, the topic of asylum, integration and migration has increasingly been on the agenda. Forecasting of migration flows has been a challenge when planning and using resources effectively. Project planners and implementers find it difficult to predict from which countries and how many people arrive and what their special needs are. Therefore, during the implementation of projects the service volumes have changed, which in turn has required changes in budgets, but still substantive activities have remained unchanged.</p> <p>Good cooperation and communication between the parties, which ensures fast processes and exchange of information, makes it possible to use the funds efficiently. The efficient use of resources has been facilitated by good cooperation with the Department of the Foreign Financing of the Ministry of Interior, which has consulted the beneficiaries in preparing their reports and has provided necessary information about the programme's terms and conditions. In the field of research, good cooperation with the International Organization for Migration was also pointed out by beneficiaries.</p> <p>Cooperation with local governments has been different, which depends on the self-interests of the certain governments, attitudes and needs. In most cases, cooperation with local governments has been rather positive.</p> <p>As a negative aspect, from time to time there has been too little cooperation among beneficiaries. The evaluation revealed that all applicants and beneficiaries were not aware of ongoing projects, which resulted in a lack of knowledge and overview of the activities of other applicants. In this context, it is considered important to improve cooperation and access to information, leading to greater synergy between projects and higher knowledge of the various options. Through these activities it is possible to ensure more efficient financing of the projects.</p>
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2.2	Missuguseid meetmeid võeti peetusejuhtumite ning muude eeskirjade eiramiste ennetamiseks, avastamiseks, neist teada andmiseks ja järelmeetmete võtmiseks ja kui tõhusad need olid?
	Management and control systems for AMIF are similar to those used for Solid Funds in the period 2007-2013. A national monitoring committee monitors the implementation of the national programme and where necessary, supports the responsible authority in preparation for the implementation of the programme

	<p>measures and evaluation of the results. The selection of beneficiaries and projects for co-financing is the role of the evaluation committee. In addition, each project has steering committees aimed at supporting the implementation of the project, controlling project activities and, if necessary, advising parties on complicated cases.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are required to submit regular activity reports and financial statements on the project to the responsible authority. The responsible authority must ensure that the expenditure declared for projects has actually been incurred and complies with Union and national rules. In addition, on-the-spot visits to the final beneficiaries are carried out. Responsible authority regularly collects monitoring information and data on indicators from projects, on the basis of which the evaluations of the results, influence and efficiency of programme implementation at both national and European level are carried out.</p> <p>There have been no significant irregularities or fraud cases discovered in projects funded by AMIF. Problems have arisen with the first-time applicants and their reports; therefore, the latter require more attention and coordination. The reports of the first-time applicants often contain deficiencies or the information contained therein is not complete. This situation is caused by little experience and the lack in human resources. Also, the rules and regulations that are different for various funds (e.g. AMIF and ESF) create confusion for the applicants and consequently make the situation even more difficult. As a result, a closer communication and cooperation with the responsible authority is needed. In case of disagreements, the beneficiaries consult AMIF coordinators who give their own assessment of the situation and, in cooperation, find the most suitable solution to the problem. The responsible authority ensures that while various organisations are involved conflicts of interest are avoided and transparency and equal treatment of the parties are ensured.</p>
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3	Asjakohasus
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3	Üldine küsimus: Kas fondist rahastatud meetmete eesmärgid vastavad tegelikele vajadustele?
	<p>According to the forecasts, 2390 people arrive in Estonia from third countries every year during the period 2015-2020. Therefore, Estonia must ensure necessary management networks and systems in order to provide social support, good reception conditions and services for immigrants (e.g. translation, educational opportunities, and training). Also specific services, which are based on the peculiarity of the target group, are becoming increasingly important. In addition, the state must be able to provide material assistance to immigrants (including accommodation). At present, support for unaccompanied children in Estonia is incomplete; there is no comprehensive system that includes</p>

	<p>accommodation, health insurance and other important services for this specific target group.</p> <p>Since joining Schengen and due to the migration crisis, the need for dealing with asylum, integration and migration has increased, as the number of people in target group has increased. The need to address these areas first came from the fact that Estonia had not previously significantly contributed to the areas of migration, integration and asylum because of a very low number of TCN arrivals. Thanks to AMIF funding, proceedings, service quality and availability has improved. The AMIF has also supported the training of officials in raising awareness, as well as the competence of different institutions, local governments and NGOs.</p> <p>The programme has not been substantially modified since it is designed in a flexible way. Nevertheless, minor changes have been made due to external factors. After the migration crisis, the European Commission has prioritized integration and return issues, which resulted in additional funding for these areas. However, the content of the programme remained unchanged.</p> <p>The implementation of programme has been significantly affected by the enlargement of various countries of origin, which makes it difficult to find the necessary contacts from third countries. Therefore, more attention has been paid to develop cooperation with third countries. The programme has also been influenced by the EU Reception Directive and the requirements for detention centres. Regardless of the changes, several important activities have been carried out in the field of asylum, integration and migration. The objectives of the activities funded by the AMIF will generally continue to respond to the needs in the field.</p>
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3.1	Kas liikmesriigi riiklikus programmis seatud eesmärgid vastasid kindlaks tehtud vajadustele?
	<p>The aim of AMIF is to promote voluntary return and contribute to the implementation of involuntary return operations. It is also important to increase the capacity of authorities, agencies and organizations involved in returning issues. One of the general objectives of AMIF is that new immigrants from third countries adapt and participate actively in Estonian society. To this end, it is important to strengthen knowledge-based approach in developing migration and adaptation strategies. In addition, community awareness and tolerance towards third-country nationals will be enhanced.</p> <p>The Estonian national programme for AMIF has set two general objectives that allow for the promotion of asylum, integration and migration. First, it is necessary to establish good reception conditions in Estonia and ensure the provision and development of support services in accordance with the need of migrants. Secondly, it is important to create a consistently functioning and high-quality asylum system allowing prompt and thorough proceedings. The basic principle of Estonian migration policy is to contribute to the immigration of</p>

those persons whose activities bring added value to Estonian society and are in line with the Estonian public interest. The presence of persons in Estonia who may be a threat to public order and security is prevented or delayed.

The main needs for dealing with asylum, migration and integration areas have derived from the fact that previously Estonia has contributed relatively little to the aforementioned areas. Similarly, different organizations have little experience and expertise to carry out sectoral processes, create necessary conditions for immigrants and provide essential services. Although migration crisis brought some changes to the needs (mainly due to the expansion of the target group) and integration and returning became the priority issues, the initial needs have remained the same and the planned activities are still relevant.

In order to meet the objectives related to the area of proceedings, Estonia contributed to increasing the capacity for collecting information from the country of origin. This activity financed the work section, which made the procedure for granting international protection faster and more efficient. Initially, it was planned to fill one COI position for the entire period, but the workload for one expert has proven to be too high. Consequently, it was decided to introduce an amendment in the grant agreement in order to hire another staff member to deal with the procedures for relocation and resettlement. In the past, the procedure lasted 115 days, but due to the fact that more people have been recruited, the whole procedure has gone faster (according to the latest data, the processing time is 79 working days).

To create better services and reception conditions, a welcoming programme has been launched, enabling integrated training programmes, including language training, professional development, retraining and civic education. This programme is intended for adult new immigrants who have just arrived in their new homeland to acquire new skills and knowledge necessary to cope with society.

Due to the AMIF funding, the quality of health care and medical services has also substantially improved. A major change has been in the communication between a doctor and a nurse. Today, they take patients together and, if necessary, prepare a treatment plan. As a result, it is possible to provide better service to the person. Thanks to the additional funding, personal identification codes were also ordered, which allows all physicians to see the medical data of individuals (all medical institutions have the same information about the immigrants).

Thanks to AMIF, both counselling and opportunities for dealing with hobby activities in the detention centre have been improved. These activities were triggered by the fact that the EU's international protection framework requires consultation of those in need. As a result, the service in the accommodation centres has become faster and more immediate.

There are also more opportunities to engage in hobby activities. The organization of hobby activities for asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection is not compulsory. However, experience shows that hobby activity

	<p>supports the adaptation in the new country of residence, as well as alleviates the tension and stress of asylum seekers.</p> <p>Based on the objectives set and the activities carried out, it can be said that the national objectives were in line with the needs in the field. In most cases, all activities carried out have been relevant and necessary in order to create and ensure good conditions and services for the target group.</p>
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3.2	Missuguseid meetmeid võttis liikmesriik muutuvate vajadustega tegelemiseks?
	<p>The initial planning of the programme was based on regular streams of migration and the overall situation at that moment. During the planning period, it was difficult to anticipate future changes in the area of asylum and to assess the extent to which the activities needed to be changed. After the migration crisis, the European Commission adopted the migration plan that Estonia joined. Resettlement and relocation of people began to be carried out through special cases, which resulted in the annual submission of documentation (including financing needs) to the European Commission. Today's situation has changed somewhat, but still there has been no need to change the programme content. The entire programme has been designed in a sufficiently flexible and clear manner, so large volumetric changes into programme have not been necessary.</p> <p>Given the fact that the issue of integration and return is important for the European Commission and respective action plans were adopted, additional resources were made available in both areas in connection with the implementation of the action plans. In general, additional resources were received and changes were made related to resettlement and relocation field, but the content of the programme remained unchanged. In the area of integration, services to beneficiaries of international protection were added. As a result, a welcoming programme, which was already planned for a long time, but lacked the necessary means to implement, began to be implemented. Also, other additional services were added. The main need for additional services arose due to the expansion of the target group and volumes.</p> <p>The main challenge has been the diversification of countries of origin and also the countries of return. The identification of people has been problematic as well as making necessary contacts with third countries. As regards better identification of people specific projects have been designed, PBGB officials have participated in the EURLO process and European Practical Cooperation activities. Thus, the programme contributes more to co-operation and liaison with the EU and third countries.</p> <p>The programme has also been influenced by the European Union Acceptance Directive, which led to special needs assessments and various support service provision (e.g. leisure activities, counselling). Without the directive, Estonia would probably not have paid attention to the aforementioned areas and would not implement the relevant activities. In the field of illegal migration, the</p>

	requirements for detention centres also changed, but these requirements are not fundamental. In general, comparing the changes in proportion to the volume of the fund, the changes brought about by the European Union have been rather small-scale.
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4	Sidusus
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4	<p>Üldine küsimus: Kas riiklikus programmis seatud eesmärgid olid kooskõlas ELi vahenditest rahastatavates muudes programmides seatud eesmärkidega ja kas neid kohaldatai sarnastes töövaldkondades? Kas sidusus oli tagatud ka fondi rakendamise ajal?</p>
	<p>In majority, the actions implemented within AMIF are rather specific and generally not supported with other programmes funded by EU. Prior to the AMIF, similar areas have been financed from European Refugee Fund 2007-2013, European Return Fund 2007-2013 and European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals 2007-2013. Therefore, AMIF actions can be in several cases viewed as successive and coherent activities to investments made from these interventions. Smaller project-based funding has also been provided by the Nordic Council of Ministers, the NGO Fund (programme area within the EEA Financial Mechanism 2009-2014) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.</p> <p>During the current programming period, the strongest level of coherence can be expected between the AMIF and ESF projects focusing on the area of integration as the development plan “Integrating Estonia 2020” is financed both under the ESF and AMIF. To recognise opportunities for synergy and to avoid potential overlap with ESF measures the planning of the ESF was followed already during the AMIF programming phase. The main measure to avoid overlapping is the specificity of the target groups which in Estonia are different for AMIF and ESF. In order to avoid overlapping the detailed implementation plan of the development plan also indicates which actions are financed under the ESF and which under the AMIF.</p> <p>Coherence on programme level has mainly been supported by encouraging cooperation between different projects. At the level of programme objectives, the coherence appears mostly between asylum and return projects. Also, there is a strong coherence between support person service programme and integration projects. Besides, the research projects give an input for other projects and activities. For example, the study “Attitudes of Estonian Population towards New Migrants from the Third-Countries” is used to develop migration policy in Estonia. Contact points and cooperation activities have also been between the projects of International Organization for Migration and Institute of Baltic Studies (IBS). The projects of International Organization for Migration, IBS as</p>

	<p>well as NGO Johannes Mihkelson Centre were all aimed at empowering and educating local governments in the field.</p> <p>All in all, several projects implemented within AMIF are closely connected and will likely amplify the positive results of the programme.</p>
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4.1	<p>Kas hinnati sarnaste eesmärkidega muid meetmeid ja kas tulemusi võeti kavandamise etapis arvesse?</p>
	<p>As the national programme for AMIF supports rather distinctive actions which are generally not eligible for financing from other programmes funded by EU, then according to the feedback from the Responsible Authority, no specific assessment of other interventions with similar objectives were carried out during the programming stage. The planning of the ESF, however, was closely followed while drafting the national programme for AMIF in order to recognise opportunities for synergy and to avoid potential overlap with ESF measures.</p> <p>In the application stage, the applicants are always obliged to give an overview about the projects they or their partners have implemented previously in similar areas with support of EU funds or other instruments. In addition, they have to indicate the applications that have been submitted, but for which funding have not yet been decided.</p> <p>In addition, the beneficiary must confirm in the grant contract that the activities and costs received from AMIF will not be funded from other sources. These requirements set in the application and contract forms by the Responsible Authority help to ensure coherence of the AMIF programme actions with other potential similar EU instruments already in the planning phase. Moreover, it contributes to avoiding overlapping of activities.</p>

4.2	<p>Kas rakendamise perioodiks loodi koordineerimismehhanismid fondi ja sarnaste eesmärkidega muude meetmete vahel?</p>
	<p>During the implementation period of the national programme for AMIF, the synergy and coherence of the programme actions with other similar activities supported by other interventions have been followed.</p> <p>The main tool for ensuring the coordination with other instruments with similar objectives is the Monitoring Committee of the AMIF. The ministries involved in the committee (Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Finance) are responsible for implementing other financial instruments in similar areas to the AMIF. Among other tasks the</p>

	<p>members of the committee have to ensure that the same activities are not implemented under other financial instruments.</p> <p>Coherence occurs mainly in the area of integration which is financed both under the ESF and AMIF. The detailed implementing plan of the development plan indicates which actions are financed under the ESF and which action under the AMIF. In order to avoid overlapping of funds, information exchange between the ministries has been put in place.</p> <p>Coherence between different actions is also supported on programme level (internally). As an example, one of the beneficiary organisations which implements several AMIF projects mentioned that they monitor in both planning and implementation stage that the projects are interlinked and would create synergies. Also, partners from different projects are also invited to the Steering Committees for other projects to exchange information about their field which they can take into account when implementing their projects.</p>
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4.3	<p>Kas fondi kaudu rakendatud meetmed olid kooskõlas (ja mitte vastuolus) sarnaste eesmärkidega muude meetmetega?</p>
	<p>A fairly high level of coherence can be noticed and expected between the AMIF and ESF projects focusing on the area of adaptation and integration, as the strategy “Integrating Estonia 2020” is implemented from both funds.</p> <p>For example, in the framework of the welcoming programme (aimed at newly arrived immigrants), adaptation training modules are developed, piloted and implemented through AMIF and ESF funds. The AMIF targets only newly arrived TCN and its funds are used to finance their participation in the thematic modules for learning, science and international protection. The participation of newly arrived EU citizens in the modules of adaptation training for work and entrepreneurship, learning, science, the family, children and young people, is financed by the ESF. The language training for beneficiaries of international protection is guaranteed by the Ministry of Social Affairs under the conditions provided for in the International Protection Act.</p> <p>The implementer and partners ensure the separation of the use of ESF and AMIF resources through the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the development, piloting and provision of an international protection module by a separate service provider selected through a public competition; 2) the collection of data by partners on third-country nationals participating in the study and science modules. <p>There is plenty of coherence between AMIF projects as well. Several projects are part of a wider service offering. For example, the support person service programme, which offers support person service as well as translators to</p>

	<p>facilitate communication and leisure activities for children who have received international protection, is a bridge between reception and integration.</p> <p>Already at the planning stage the attention was drawn to avoid the possible contradictions, and so far, during the implementation, no contradictory actions between projects have been identified. At the same time, there is a moderate degree of duplication of activities. For example, translation support can be provided through both projects - the Provision of Interpretation Services to Asylum Seekers and Returnees as well as the Support person service programme. Still, the latter is able to provide translators faster and more operatively.</p>
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5	Vastastikune täiendavus
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5	<p>Üldine küsimus: Kas riiklikus programmis seatud eesmärgid ja vastavad rakendatud meetmed täiendasid muude tegevuspõhimõtete raames seatud eesmäärke, eelkõige liikmesriikide poolt seatud eesmäärke?</p>
	<p>The objectives set in the national programme AMIF are in accordance with the national strategies mainly related to the asylum policy, integration and return policy of TCN.</p> <p>The activities supported by the AMIF in the field of asylum policy are well in accordance with the sub objective of the Internal Security Strategy for 2015-2020 connected with migration policy as well as the development plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs for 2014-2017 which foresees a measure to increase the capacity of reception centre to better cope with growing number of asylum seekers, increase flexibility in provision of services and inform local municipalities about the options available in connection with provision of assistance to beneficiaries of international protection. A large share of AMIF resources has been used to improve reception conditions, support services and to ensure a high-quality asylum procedure to prepare for the possible future growth of asylum applications and comply with the changes made to the Common European Asylum System.</p> <p>The main complementarity occurs in the area of integration. The Ministry of the Culture is responsible for development plan “Integrating Estonia 2020”, which formulates 7-year objectives of the integration policy and the activities needed to achieve them. The development plan is financed both under the ESF and AMIF. Activities financed under the AMIF include both newly arrived TCN, including beneficiaries of international protection, and persons with undetermined citizenship.</p> <p>“Main guidelines of Estonia’s security policy until 2015” outline the common principles of security policy and long-term goals (prevention, fighting and discovering illegal immigration). The "Internal Security Strategy for 2015-2020" aims at decreasing of number of irregularly staying persons. Under AMIF, the</p>

	<p>main goal is to develop the detention centre and to offer returnees and asylum seekers broad range of services and advice, including special assistance to vulnerable persons, support voluntary return and reintegration of TCN in the country of origin. Forced return operations are financed in part. Also, in order to ensure and maximise the effective number of returns throughout the EU, better cooperation, coordination and joint effort among member states and EU bodies needs to be improved. Actions under the AMIF are additional to those financed under the state budget.</p>
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5.1	<p>Kas hinnati üksteist täiendavate eesmärkidega muid meetmeid ja kas seda võeti kavandamise etapis arvesse?</p>
	<p>Under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior a working group was created from representatives of the ministries acting in the area (the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education and Research) and representatives from the PBGB. The aim of the working group was to identify national needs and objectives with regard to the AMIF fund's objectives and eligible activities. On the basis of submitted proposals the Ministry of Interior drafted the multiannual programme after which all organisations, including major non-governmental and international organisations active in the field were able to submit their opinions and proposals as well.</p> <p>The elaboration of the national programme for AMIF was based on the assessment of development needs described in different national strategies related to the area (e.g. Internal Security Strategy 2015-2020 and the Development plan of the Ministry of Social Affairs for 2014-2017, „Estonia 2020” competitiveness strategy, Strategy of Integration and Social Cohesion “Integrating Estonia 2020“, Main guidelines of Estonia’s security policy 2015). The objectives set in the national programme for AMIF are in accordance with aforementioned national strategies.</p> <p>One of the main principles followed was that the measures planned in the programme must result in the increase of the state’s capability in the areas of asylum policy (reception, evaluation), integration of newly arrived TCN including beneficiaries of international protection, and persons with undetermined citizenship; and return policy of TCN. In addition, in June 2015 Estonia approved its participation in the relocation and resettlement programmes. Member States receive a lump sum per resettled and relocated person and in the Estonian case they are handled as special cases in the national programme.</p> <p>Although the national programme has been amended three times because of resettlement/relocation and the Action Plans in integration and return policy, the revisions were related to the budget and no major changes to the objectives of the programme have been necessary. Because of the proactive approach of the Estonian national programme, the main objectives have not changed and all emerged issues connected with increased migration flows have largely been addressed within the programme.</p>

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5.2	Kas rakendamise perioodiks loodi koordineerimismehhanismid fondi ja sarnaste eesmärkidega muude meetmete vahel, et tagada nende vastastikune täiendus?
	<p>The Responsible Authority ensures consistency and complementarity of co-funding obtained from the fund as well as from other internal and European funding sources. For this purpose, the Authority coordinates cooperation and information exchange with other funds that are expected to finance similar activities. Primarily cooperation is performed with authorities responsible for the measures supported by the ESF, such as the Ministry of Culture that is responsible for integration matters in Estonia. Coordination is needed especially in respect of the welcoming programme aimed at newly arrived TCN.</p> <p>The representatives of the ministries implementing the AMIF activities participate in the monitoring committee of the AMIF. The monitoring committee is the main tool to ensure the involvement of the partners. The members of the monitoring committee control that the same action is not financed under other instruments implemented in their ministries. Also, the respective ministries have been giving inputs into several calls for proposals in the field of asylum and integration and evaluating the project proposals. The representatives of the respective ministries also participated in the steering committees of the projects.</p> <p>Indirectly the NGOs and international organizations are also involved into the implementation of the AMIF. The meetings of all social partners (other ministries, NGOs, international organizations, other state authorities, representatives of local governments) acting in the field of asylum have been organized by the Ministry of the Interior regularly in the financial years of 2016 and 2017. The monthly meetings have been held in order to discuss issues in the field of asylum and further integration of the persons who have received international protection. The aim is to discuss and develop services etc. provided to the target group.</p>

5.3	Kas rahastamisvahendite kattumise ärahoidmiseks kasutati mingeid mehhanisme?
	<p>The main tool for ensuring the complementarity with other instruments is the monitoring committee of the AMIF. The ministries involved in the committee (Ministry of the Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Finance) are responsible for implementing other financial instruments in the similar areas to the AMIF. The responsible authority of the AMIF composes for every calendar year a working plan. The members of the monitoring committee are responsible for providing inputs into the working plan and thus also responsible, that the same action is not financed under other instruments implemented in their ministries.</p>

	<p>In the process of application, it is also ensured that there is no overlapping of funds. For example, if there is an application call in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, then an official from the Ministry of Interior also participates in the evaluation of the projects, and subsequently in the monitoring. The Ministry of Interior also provides input/reporting on integration activities for monitoring the implementation of the integration plan by the Ministry of Culture. Since the whole area is not very broad, the exchange of information between officials in Estonia is constantly working quite well.</p> <p>Besides, in the application stage the applicants are obliged to confirm that they have not received any state budget funds or the European Union or foreign aid funds in order to reimburse the same cost. This requirement set in the application form is one of the measures to avoid overlapping of the AMIF programme actions with other instruments already in the planning phase.</p> <p>As mentioned the main complementarity occurs in the area of integration financed from ESF and AMIF. Although the specific target groups have been defined for both funds differently, for certain projects, the target group cannot be strictly limited (e.g. for public activities such as for website development). Currently there are two projects which are financed both under the ESF (EU nationals) and AMIF (third-country nationals): AMIF2015-3 and AMIF2015-4 und thus they are complementary. However, the progress reports show that financing of the same project under different funds is administratively difficult and burdensome as every invoice has to be divided between two financing instruments. Therefore, the Responsible Authority may decide not to finance the projects under the different instruments anymore in the future, but in this case several projects from different funds must be undertaken. Thus, tough rules sometimes create unnecessary administrative burdens.</p>
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6	ELi lisaväärtus
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6	Üldine küsimus: Kas ELi toetusega loodi lisaväärtust?
	<p>The AMIF has greatly influenced developments in Estonia's asylum, migration and integration domains and goals and has brought added value through implemented projects.</p> <p>The competence and awareness of various organizations, including public authorities, local authorities and non-profit organizations, have been improved in the field. Without AMIF funding, Estonia would not be able to offer such high-quality services, reception conditions and fast processing procedures like today. This is despite the requirement that the state must be prepared to pay the obligations alone if the source of alternative financing is only the state budget. Inevitably, Estonia today, will not be able to guarantee all required services and conditions in a high quality and volume without AMIF. Similarly, with the end</p>

	of the AMIF funds, many project activities would not continue and their objectives would not be met.
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6.1	Millist lisaväärtust fondi toetusega peamiselt loodi (maht, kohaldamisala, osatähtsus, protsess)?
	<p>AMIF has had a significant impact on the achievement of strategic goals in the field of asylum, migration and integration. Without the support of the fund, it would not be possible to provide such high-quality and tailor-made services to all of those in need today that would allow them to better adapt and manage in Estonia. Without the Fund, the state would be able to provide certain mandatory services from the state budget, but most probably their quality would be lower and volume would be smaller as well as the proceedings would be longer. Certainly, the state would not be able to offer a welcoming programme, language training, translation services and the services of a hobby specialist in today's form and amount. Consequently, the services provided would not be sufficient to support the various people of the target group. Thanks to AMIF, today, Estonia is able to provide the widest possible target group with a diverse range of services in a high quality in the field.</p> <p>Innovative activities and solutions have not been primary in the areas of asylum, migration and integration. On the one hand, innovative ideas are expected, especially in the field of integration, but unfortunately, those who offer innovative solutions have not emerged. In addition, the most difficult is to develop innovation in the field of return, as the state must retain its ability to finance basic services from the state budget even after the end of the AMIF, but if maintenance of these solutions is too costly, then sustainability cannot be guaranteed. As a result, the efficiency of AMIF is aimed at improving the quality and volume of service rather than developing innovative activities.</p> <p>The planning and implementation of AMIF projects and activities has had a significant impact on the development of organizations and services. For example, the capacity of officials (e.g. proceedings handlers) of the PBGB has risen a lot through receiving appropriate training (including language training) and training missions in foreign countries. There has also been an improvement in the capacity of the organizations' translation service. Certainly, technological developments that will allow for clear and rapid proceedings play an important role as well. In the area of asylum, the virtual simulation, which allows the whole procedure to be played through, has also improved the ability of officials. The COI expert, who is mainly responsible for finding data on the arrived TCN, has also provided significant added value. The position of an expert also reduces the functions of the proceedings handlers and thus increases overall administrative capacity. Additionally, through AMIF the local governments and the third sector has been supported and involved and the fund contributes continuously to raising the awareness of these parties.</p> <p>There are several activities and services that before AMIF were not dealt with in Estonia. For example, through the AMIF funding, Vao's accommodation centre</p>

	<p>has been provided with legal advice, which would most likely not work if funding were not available. Thus, it can be argued that the significant added value is the fact that in Estonia attention has been paid to various topics, activities and services, which before the fund's contribution could not be contributed or could not be considered necessary at all.</p> <p>As a result of the current evaluation it can be argued that the AMIF has improved the quality of procedures and staff capacity, which makes the organizations better able to cope with their tasks, be more aware and comply with the requirements of the European Union.</p>
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6.2	<p>Kas liikmesriik oleks ELi tegevuspõhimõtete rakendamiseks nõutavaid meetmeid fondist toetatavates valdkondades võtnud ka ilma fondi rahalise toetuseta?</p>
	<p>AMIF funding has enabled Estonia to create good conditions and services for the target group. Without AMIF funding, the state would not be able to offer services at the same level and extent as at the moment. This is despite the fact that most of the services supported by AMIF derive from EU regulation and are compulsory, so the state still needs to provide these basic services, even if AMIF funding ends. Inevitably, without AMIF funding, these services would be of lower quality, processes would be longer and some of the projects would have been unlikely to be implemented. For example, without AMIF, it would probably not have been possible for Estonia to carry out various studies, a cross-media programme and offer a legal advisor in the accommodation and detention centre. The aforementioned services are very expensive and the country should find alternative sources for their financing, one of which would be the state budget. However, all of these services are essential for adapting the target group and providing better assistance. Thus, the AMIF funding has played an important role in the development of Estonian asylum, migration and integration sectors.</p>

6.3	<p>Missugused oleksid fondi antava toetuse katkemise kõige tõenäolisemad tagajärjed?</p>
	<p>AMIF funding has had a major impact on the provision of services in the areas of asylum, migration and integration. With the help of AMIF, the quality of service provision has been gradually improved, in order to provide the target group with as diverse support and services as possible. Without funding, it would not be possible to provide support and service to a wide audience, as it is possible today. There would be a reduction in the size of the target group, if only the funding of the state would be available for providing the services, and the needed services might no longer reach the target group. In addition to the existence and</p>

	<p>availability of services, the speed of the processes would be reduced, which would result in more time consuming and costly proceedings.</p> <p>Upon expiration of AMIF funding, the state must be able to continue to provide basic services. Unfortunately, it would be difficult to cover the costs of basic services from the state budget in the same volume, speed and quality. The most complicated would be to provide translation services, welcoming programme, language learning, support person services. It is difficult to foresee the exact situation in the event of a breakdown of funding, but it would probably not be possible to continue with a number of existing projects (welcoming programme etc.) in the present day, and some sectoral developments are likely to be ignored.</p>
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6.4	<p>Millisel määral on fondist toetatavad meetmed toonud kasu liidu tasandil?</p>
	<p>One of the most important and unique services offered at the European Union level is the support person's service. When entering a foreign state, people find themselves in a foreign environment with different cultures, languages, and systems governing everyday life. The support person's service assists the integration of beneficiaries of international protection into Estonian society by taking a personal approach. The service is provided through counselling, sharing clarification and information, and helping beneficiaries through hobby activities, creative therapies and in-depth job-search training. The purpose of the support person's service is to ensure that a person can handle various activities in everyday life and can live in Estonia a life of full value. This service has also been introduced in other Member States as a good practice in the integration of beneficiaries of international protection into society. The wider use of support services in other countries would help to integrate beneficiaries of international protection into Europe as a whole and ensure their good coping in everyday life.</p> <p>As a second activity, it is possible to highlight high-quality proceedings that have been achieved through the training of officials and raising competencies with AMIF funding. The creation of the position of COI expert has also played an important role, which has accelerated the arrival of information about the TCN entering to Estonia and led to new levels of proceedings. Due to high-quality procedural steps, entry into the European Union is guaranteed only to TCN who have undergone appropriate procedures and whose presence does not pose a risk to other residents. As a result of this activity, Estonia contributes to the security of the European Union.</p>

7	<p>Jätkusuutlikkus</p>
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7	<p>Üldine küsimus: Kas fondist toetatavate projektide positiivne mõju püsib tõenäoliselt ka pärast toetuse lõppemist?</p>
	<p>The sustainability of the projects' effects achieved so far can mostly be assessed positively. The activities supported by the fund are necessary to comply with the CEAS and other EU regulation and, therefore, the provision of mandatory services has to be guaranteed from the state budget. It was assessed, that although the quality of services and speed of processing asylum applications and illegal migration cases and returning returnees would decrease after the termination of the programme, the minimum requirements would still be guaranteed.</p> <p>While it is hard to predict all of the positive effects of the supported activities during the interim evaluation, efforts have been made to create mechanisms to support sustainability. An emphasis has been put on developing the cooperation between the MS and third sector organisations that are seen as important partners in service provision in all three policy fields covered by the Fund. The MS tries to support building the capacity of these organisations, by engaging them, offering support and if possible even monetary support. In addition to this bilateral cooperation, the creation of wider networks of service providers and stakeholders is encouraged. In that way, the knowledge gained through trainings or through research would travel and contribute to raising awareness and making evidence based decisions that are sustainable.</p>

7.1	<p>Missuguseid peamisi meetmeid võttis liikmesriik selleks, et tagada fondi toetusel rakendatud projektide tulemuste püsijäämine (nii kavandamise kui ka rakendamise etapis)?</p>
	<p>In order to ensure the feasibility and long-term effect of activities and services supported from the Fund, beneficiaries were asked to address the issue of sustainability already in the project-planning phase. In the application form the beneficiaries are required to specify the expected long-term effect and impact of the project to the applicant's subsequent activities. In addition, the cooperation between different stakeholders is encouraged during the application rounds and if a certain set of stakeholders is believed to have to work together for better effect, this requirement is included in the criteria for applying. For example, for the project AMIF2016-11 it was stated that the training should address local government officials, local police officers, youth and education workers. The cooperation between these stakeholders was important to develop a network of people on the local level who can keep each other informed of new developments even after the project activities are over.</p> <p>In addition, as the local governments are seen as one of the key service providers in the future for TCN, efforts were made to support raising their knowledge about the topic and their capacity to provide services for TCN. Ideally all services that are currently tailored to the specific needs of TCN, should be integrated into the overall service provision system. For example, social and case</p>

	<p>study workers at local governments should also deal with TCN in their everyday work and not just rely on the support person service.</p> <p>With regard to the implementation stage, Estonia has focused on building the capacity of those third sector organisations that are providing essential services so that these organisations could be sustainable in their existence. Third sector organisations are seen as valuable partners in the reception and integration system. Therefore, the Member State offers advice and support for third sector organisations, engages the stakeholders in information exchange and also supports them financially outside of AMIF if possible. A very good example is Johannes Mihkelson Centre that is providing the support person service. The organisation has been providing this service since 2004 and based on their experience and gained position in this field, they are actively seeking ways to develop this service on their own – trying to find alternative funding to train their staff and developing their service content further. In addition, cooperation with other organisations that have been conducting a certain set of activities for a long time (e.g. IOM and the International Red Cross) are encouraged to apply, because their knowledge and ways of conducting activities are also a sign of the sustainability of the system.</p> <p>It was also mentioned in the interviews, that indirectly the policy-makers have tried to encourage also other actors, who have possibly not engaged themselves with TCN yet, to try to develop activities also for this target group. This would create more competition among the service providers. These kinds of developments are mostly relevant in the integration policy field.</p>
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7.2	Kas kavandamise ja rakendamise etapis kasutati mehhanisme jätkusuutlikkuse kontrolli tagamiseks?
	No specific mechanisms were put in place either at the programming or implementation stage to ensure a sustainability check. The programme was designed with the principle to keep the funding of services of a specific target group in one place. This has meant that the bulk of the activities and services funded through the national programme are compulsory deriving from CEAS regulation and, therefore, will still be provided even if funding from AMIF ceased. However, as the state budget is planned on a yearly basis, the availability of national funds cannot be ensured for the whole expected lifetime of the results at the programming phase.

7.3	Kui suurel määral oodatakse fondi toel saadud tulemuste/kasu jätkumist pärast toetuse lõppemist?
	Looking at the outcomes and benefits of the actions sustained by the Fund, then based on the feedback from beneficiaries and information provided in the

projects' and programme reports, it can be said that the achieved outcomes and positive effects of the actions will continue to a large extent. The activities sustained by the Fund can roughly be classified as support services, development projects for improving conditions or processing of applications (e.g. IT system, accommodation centre), trainings or campaigns to build capacity and raise awareness, and research to improve decision making. Sustainability is largely ensured by improving the capacity of organisations, adjusting and renewing the current system and its conditions, improving cooperation and creating platforms to share knowledge between stakeholders.

With regard to the sustainability of the benefits of various support services, then this will mainly be achieved by continuing to provide the services. Most of the services sustained by the Fund and provided to the target group are mandatory deriving from EU and MS regulation (only exception is the legal advising service in the accommodation and reception centre). This means that even if the funds from AMIF would be exhausted, the provision of these services would have to be covered by the state budget. According to MS, the main benefit of using the Fund for sustaining these activities has been that it has allowed providing the services with a higher quality and to a higher number of beneficiaries. This means, that although the quality of the services is presumed to decrease if the support stops, then the services will nevertheless be provided and support for the applicants and returnees is guaranteed.

The extent of sustainability of the positive effects of development projects targeted at improving conditions and the processing of applications depends largely on future development needs and the migration flow. Today the authorities and e.g. the accommodation and reception centre can handle the current stream of migration and applications. If the number of asylum applicants would rise substantially, additional resources might be needed to create even more reception units in the accommodation or reception centres. With regard to processing applications, there have been efforts to train also reserve officials through the AMIF funds, who could help address growing processing needs if necessary. According to the authorities, a substantial positive effect has been gained with creating a position of a COI official and it was stated that even when support would end, the PBGB would make efforts to keep this position because of its high added value.

Forecasting the continuity of the results achieved with trainings for different target groups (e.g. PBGB officials, social workers, teachers, local government officials) is a bit challenging. One of the preconditions for the sustainability of the effects is the utility of trainings. On the basis of interviews and project reports, it can be said that in majority the trainings carried out to date within AMIF have proven beneficial for the participants – the knowledge and skills gained within different trainings have had practical value, but also helped to raise awareness on a wider scale. Although certain differences in regulation might appear in the future, the procedures and overall knowledge on different cultures remains largely unchanged and therefore the new skills acquired will still be relevant (and passed on to colleagues or the wider public). A very good example of this project AMIF2016-11 that targeted officials, education workers, social workers and local governments. In addition to the trainings providing skills on how to cope with people with a different cultural background and recognise risks, in some regions the participants of the training subsequently formed into a

	<p>network and keep informing each other even after the training. The fluctuation of personnel was not seen as a significant issue among PBGB or social workers and teachers, but was seen as a possible issue among local government officials who change periodically. Nevertheless, the potential for the sustainability of the trainings' effects can be considered positive.</p> <p>A distinctive example of sustainability of actions sustained by the Fund include the information and learning materials developed within several projects that focus on e.g. raising awareness about TCN, compiling best practices in integration TCN, but also providing methods on how to teach Estonian to TCNs. Most of the material produced is also available online and in addition, some specific web platforms have been created that gather relevant information, provide the opportunity for online courses (e.g. welcoming programme) and provide an opportunity to share experience (e.g. platform for local governments to share their experience in integration).</p>
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8	Lihtsustamine ja halduskoormuse vähendamine
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8	Üldine küsimus: Kas lihtsustati fondi juhtimismenetlusi ja vähendati toetusesaajate halduskoormust?
	<p>In general, the simplification of the AMIF procedures has focused on reducing bureaucracy and administrative costs in order to make the framework more flexible and attractive for applicants. Key simplifications have been made in completing and submitting reports. There is also increased flexibility in changing the project contract and period, if needed. Domestic assistance in the application process has been facilitated by the Foreign Financing Department of the Ministry of Interior who, if necessary, advised the applicants in completing their reports.</p> <p>Regardless of the changes, this has not led to a significant reduction in administrative burdens. The simplification of procedures has mainly affected those applicants who have repeatedly submitted their project applications and received funding from the AMIF. However, for new applicants and grant recipients, the administrative burden is still burdensome and requires more attention and time.</p> <p>The main purpose of the changes has been simplifying the process for applicants. The content of the changes has been perceived differently by the parties. For some applicants the processes have become easier. There are also applicants who consider that, if necessary, it must also be possible to change the content of the application. Applicants have come up with situations where certain activities are important at the time of drafting the project, but since projects are mostly multiannual, the need for specific activities may change. In this situation, more flexibility would be needed to change the content of the project.</p>

8.1	Kas fondi poolt kasutusele võetud uuenduslikud menetlused (lihtsustatud kuluvõimalus, mitmeaastane tegevuskava, riiklikud rahastamiskõlblikkuse nõuded, terviklikumad riiklikud programmid, mis võimaldavad paindlikkust) on lihtsustanud ka fondist toetusesaajate tööd?
	<p>The changes in procedures related to AMIF have brought several benefits to staff and to the sustainability of the projects, while there are also still some bottlenecks. Excessive bureaucracy is mentioned as the main problem, which involves a large paperwork and consequently, is considerably time consuming. The general administrative burden is aggravated by bureaucratic contracts and requirements that hinder the efficient use of funds. Problems have been encountered especially with projects with several sources of financing (e.g. AMIF and ESF). In this case, project implementers must submit double reporting and documentation that increases workload and as a result staff resources are not reasonably used. This problem is especially noticeable for first-time applicants who have little experience and knowledge in dealing with the fund in general. Furthermore, applicants who have previously received funds from AMIF are not subject to full clearance of expenditure documents, the necessary controls are carried out on a sample basis, which helps to reduce the burden on both parties. Nevertheless, all first-time applicants are thoroughly controlled.</p> <p>The situations are also problematic when several project applications have been submitted and feedback on all projects is given at the same time. In this case, there is too much information for applicants at one point and it may be difficult to manage it all. Still, for long-term applicants, the excessive administrative burden has not been a big problem as they have a longer experience and knowledge of how the fund's operations are generally managed.</p> <p>One of the most important positive factors is the possibility to implement multiannual projects. This way beneficiaries are more committed to the project and the sustainability of the staff side is also insured.</p> <p>Submitting expenditure declarations has become also easier. Previously, it was necessary to declare expenses for each individual in separate cost statements, which was complex and time-consuming. Now it is possible to submit all costs on a single invoice with the accompanying explanations. Future changes make cost reporting even more easier because there is no obligation to include payment dates in the reports any more.</p> <p>Indirect cost control has also been simplified. Indirect costs may amount up to 7% of the direct cost of the project. The indirect costs declared in the final report must not exceed the percentage of eligible direct costs determined in the grant agreement, i.e. if the direct costs decrease compared to the planned budget, the indirect costs must be proportionally reduced. Expenditure documents certifying indirect costs do not need to be reported, but the beneficiary must keep them during the period provided for in the grant agreement, as they can be verified.</p>

	<p>Nevertheless, it is important that the documentation is available and in line with the activities. Thus, to a small extent, this activity facilitates the entire bureaucratic process.</p> <p>Domestic assistance in the application and reporting process has been facilitated by the Foreign Financing Department of the Ministry of Interior who has simplified several processes as well as advised the applicants in completing their reports and in other specific questions related to the AMIF funding.</p>
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Kolme „eduloo“ kirjeldus kõikide rahastatud projektide seast

Näide 1

Project “Voluntary Assisted Return and Reintegration Programme from Estonia” (VARRE programme) (EE/2015/PR/0002)

The purpose of the project is to provide consultation and assistance to TCNs (stipulated in the art. 11 of the regulation 516/2014) returning voluntarily to the target countries. The purpose of counselling is to ensure that the applicant has adequate information on the activities of the programme, to determine the applicant's prudent and voluntary desire to leave Estonia, to identify his needs (health status, accommodation, documents) and to provide returnees with in kind reintegration assistance, if needed. Besides assisted voluntary return activities, the aim of the project is capacity building of staff of competent bodies on voluntary return and reintegration and distribution of the information on the VARRE programme among partners.

The project AMIF2015-2 is making progress in most of its planned activities related to voluntary assisted return and reintegration from Estonia – compiling and distributing information materials, advising potential voluntary returnees, providing assisted voluntary return and support for reintegration. During the project, it is planned to support the return of 100 TCN and provide 45 TCN with reintegration assistance, besides it is planned to advise 250 third-country migrants. Based on the interim report of the project (31.12.2016) there were 66 supported returns and 23 supported reintegration plans which have been actually completed. More than 100 individuals have received counselling. As of 30.06.2017, even 121 TCN and 35 reintegration plans have received the support. Thus, some goals have been already achieved.

In the framework of the project, it is planned to modernize the Internet environment and print the materials of the VARRE programme (700 in the main three languages, up to 400 in more exotic languages). To date, 400 brochures have been produced in English-Russian and 200 pieces in French-Arabic. The new website www.iom.ee/varre, which is in Russian, English and Estonian, was developed for the project, elementary information has been also created in Arabic and French.

Training of the officials of the PBGB on voluntary assisted return has not taken place yet. Priorities have been on the main target group. Moreover, there are also no specific training needs identified by the partners.

Thus, the project has contributed to the development of the field of return, which would not be possible without AMIF funding. The project is a good opportunity for those TCNs who want or need to leave and who do not have necessary means to do this. The return of a person cannot depend on whether he has the necessary means or not.

The long-term experience and specialization of International Organization of Migration has contributed to the well-realized implementation of this project. Good co-operation with partners, including inter-agency information exchange has also contributed to the success of

Näide 1

the project. A large proportion of applicants have been directed to the programme by the PBGB.

Communication between the AMIF beneficiaries is very important and contributes to the synergy between projects – for example, it took some time before the beneficiary of this project discovered that the provision of healthcare for TCNs in the return process (which is crucial service in this context) is also financed from one AMIF project.

For the project team, project steering committees have been very useful for discussing the project's past activities, the most complex and interesting cases, and how to proceed with the implementation of the project.

Näide 2

Project “Support Person Service for Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of International Protection“ (EE/2015/PR/0010)

The project is aimed to improve the reception conditions through a support person service for beneficiaries of international protection in Estonia. As the social workers of local governments in Estonia are not prepared enough to work with the concrete target group, there is a need to train the support service providers. Today, the flexible support person service has proven its necessity as there are not enough human resources both at the accommodation centres and local governments to organise the client centred reception of refugees. Therefore, the need for support persons who act like a bridge between the target group and the local government, Labour Market Board, school, kindergarten etc., is essential.

The implementation of the project has been successful. A total of 106 persons have benefited from the start of the project (the aim of a total number of persons assisted by a 3-year period is 130). According to the Beneficiary NGO Johannes Mihkelson Centre, the target level will be achieved without difficulty. During the project, the target group has received information on the Estonian social system, support, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the norms, behavioural patterns, etc. of Estonian society etc. The support persons have offered a link between the target group and different authorities have reduced the psychological stress of the target group. The target group has also received a very fast translation service within the project.

Regular oral feedback from clients and partners (Vao Centre, Local Social Assistance Departments, the Unemployment Insurance Fund) has been introduced to improve the quality of the support person's service. Still, the Beneficiary believes that a separate assessment tool should be used to assess the exact quality of the support staff, which is a complicated task as it is difficult to find quantitative indicators in social work which could actually reflect the support work.

Estonian European Migration Plan has significantly influenced the implementation of the project, including communication. The whole area has received a lot more attention, which has also facilitated the transmission of project messages as well as increased cooperation

Näide 2

with other organizations in this field and turned to seek ways to improve own services leading. The effective implementation of such a project needs public support. The effectiveness was also affected by the division of clients according to the regions between the project team, which provides the coordinator with a good overview of the specific problems of the certain region.

The beneficiary's long-term experience with this target group, a very good contact network, support from the Ministry of Social Affairs, with whom there has been very close cooperation, has contributed to the success of the project. One of the objectives of the project was to develop a cooperation model with local governments. As a result of this project, social workers and local authorities play a bigger role in the field.

Several lessons have been learned during the implementation of this project. The support person's work does not allow for all kinds of social interaction (e.g., leisure activities, events or nature walking, etc.), which are at the same time very necessary. Many clients find it difficult to quickly enter the labour market, leaving them in a state of inactivity, while all kinds of activity and employment of clients, such as volunteering, are very important. For example, it would be necessary to organize voluntary work on a systematic basis, including the organization of cooperation with other agencies and organizations. As a significant part of the wage fund was not used (there were fewer clients than expected), the budget was changed and the Beneficiary added some new lines of action to develop the service. The two former support persons got additional tasks. Senior support person is engaged in providing counselling for new support persons, organizing volunteering for clients, receiving feedback from clients, setting up cooperative relationships with organizations offering volunteering); another person is dealing with involving volunteer assistants into support staff through volunteer "friend-families" and co-ordination family-client relations.

The service must go beyond individual counselling to “collective advice” which will make the activities more effective. Joint events also promote the feeling of security. Ideally, after the first year, the support person's service could be minimal or completed and more group work methods should be used. It is also necessary to do more community work (hobby activity, job search education, creative therapy).

Näide 3

Project “Estonian language courses for beneficiaries of international protection” (EE/2016/PR/0003)

The project is aimed to offer Estonian language courses in level A1-A2 up to 150 beneficiaries of international protection. The overall objective is to help these persons to integrate in the society and to ensure the economic survival using the language for finding a job. The main planned project activities are: working out methodology and materials for Estonian language courses; counselling the teachers and organising cooperation seminars for teachers for sharing experiences and adapting the methodology and materials; and teaching Estonian language in volume of 100 academic hours to 150 persons granted international protection (arriving during the project period).

Näide 3

In general, the project activities have been carried out as planned. Methodological principles have been described in order to conduct Estonian language courses, and materials have been adapted on a rolling basis, depending on the characteristics of the study group. Also, training materials have been made available to learners. However, the aim of offering language courses to 150 beneficiaries of international protection is not completed, which is explained by the fact that currently, there are data on 76 people who have arrived in Estonia and are beneficiaries of international protection, which is much less than expected. About 1/3 have stopped their studies because they have left the country. So far 32 people have completed language courses.

Project beneficiary SA Tartu Rahvaülikool has been engaged in providing language courses for almost thirty years, but so far, the target audience has been mostly Russians living in Estonia, who form a more homogeneous group, and their learning motivation is better. It is very difficult to form an effective group of optimal size in the current target group. Thus, teaching is conducted in smaller groups than planned (2,5 people instead of 5 people in the group). Depending on the time of arrival of learners, their characteristics and needs, it has been necessary to carry out individual training for some participants. Initially, it was planned to conduct the training in Tallinn, Tartu and other major centres, but families arriving in Estonia are usually divided into different (often small) locations, which also makes it difficult to find teachers and the learners often cannot benefit from learning in the group.

A thorough evaluation tool has been developed and, at the end of the study, learners receive a personal assessment tool as a supplement to the certificates, which will help them to continue learning the Estonian language at the next courses, giving the future teacher/employer a clearer picture of the acquired skills and approximate language proficiency levels.

The success of the project could be explained by the long-term experience of the beneficiary SA Tartu Rahvaülikool as well as the existence of a network of folk high schools in Estonia, which has enabled the organization of language courses outside large centres. Besides, interactive learning has been encouraged very effectively, learners have been brought to the real environment (market, cafe, government organizations, etc.), which is very useful in terms of expanding the horizons as well as adapting to society. The feedback from the students on such activities has been very good.

Several lessons have been learnt. The first contact meeting is very important because, through interpreter, it is possible to gather early information about the background of the learner to make necessary preparations for the needs-based learning. Learning Agreement has been developed and also translated into Arabic, the introduction of which could reduce the absence from trainings. Cooperation with local partners (incl. non-formal education centres, support persons) and active networking activities are also important for achieving good results.

Since the beginning of the project one language training co-ordinator with long-term experience has been involved, as the need to address the substantive coordination of language learning (e.g., teacher selection, counselling methodology development, communication with a support person) appeared immediately at the beginning of the project. In the course of the project it became clear that for small groups it is not necessary to hire a separate coordinator.

Näide 3

Training of teachers is essential in order to recognize the importance of collaborative seminars and materials to be uploaded. Teachers are not used to sharing their materials. Moreover, there are no special materials available from the past (e.g., there is a shortage of Arabic-based material). As the target group was smaller than expected, the budget change was requested in order to address the aforementioned problem.

Näide

Project “Bridges to participation: empowering TCNs, NGOs and local governments” (EE/2016/PR/0008)

The purpose of the project is to enhance the integration of TCNs in the local governments, to foster their political integration. As a result of the project, TCNs should have better understanding of the roles of local governments and participate in their activities. In addition, local governments and NGOs have been empowered in order to involve TCNs into their activities. The following activities were planned: analysing current situation in the field; creating connections between TCNs and local NGOs for involving TCNs in their activities; discussions in NGOs and local governments where TCNs participate and where current issues will be addressed; training targeted to the TCNs in order to introduce the possibilities to participate in the activities of the local governments.

During the first implementation period of the project, approximately 80 TCNs were met to assess their experience and capabilities. The project manager found it difficult to reach the TCNs if their migration was not related to studying or international protection. It was further recognized that the TCNs do not have an understanding of civil society as such (e.g. its role, relevance), as there are no local civil society initiatives in their home countries that contribute to improving local life. For many, the role of local government and how the people of the region can contribute to the local government activities was a novelty. Similarly, unlike considered in a project application, new third country immigrants are principally not associated with communities (except the African Student Union). It turned out that more abstract themes (such as involvement in local activities) would not be addressed by the TCNs before the primary needs/problems of well-being and adaptation have been solved (e.g. language barriers, few social networks and economic status/workplace).

Thus, as there was not enough prior analysis conducted, the initial task set out in the call for proposals by the Ministry of Culture was already problematic. Based on the above, it was decided that specific training for TCNs would not be carried out in the framework of the project as it is not sustainable - the TCNs lack community ownership, which is, however, necessary to develop the subject at community level. It is also important to note that the project was mainly attended by more active students who come to Estonia in the short term. This also eliminates the sustainability of project activities.

The project also mapped the readiness of NGOs to involve foreigners in their activities. It turned out that NGOs have mainly experience with the involvement of EU citizens. In most cases, the TCN cannot be seen as part of the target group to whom to focus their activities/services or engage in their activities. In the NGOs there is a certain fear of TCNs cultural differences and attitudes towards work. It turned out that there is also a lack of cooperation between NGOs and local governments.

The implementation of the project has also been influenced by the lack of awareness among local governments of different types of migration. Better cooperation is with those who are aware of different groups of migrants. In terms of local governments, the differences (consciousness, will, attitude) are very large, which also made the cooperation difficult.

Näide

In the first half of the project, the implementation of some activities was delayed or took longer; however, without a thorough knowledge of the background, it was not possible to proceed with the implementation of the project. Especially considering the fact that the project was planned on the false assumptions as there was no previous knowledge in the field. The estimated total eligible cost of the project is EUR 45000, of which approximately EUR 8000 was completed by the end of the first reporting period. In the second period additional activities were carried out, but still, according to the interviews only about 40% of the funding has been used, a large part of the planned activities remained unfulfilled and the objectives of the project were not achieved.

In summary, this project could be considered partly as a failure, which can be attributed largely to the setting of poor terms of reference/call for proposal. The main lesson learnt is that a thorough analysis has to be carried out in the sector before any specific activities are planned in order to take into account all necessary background information. In addition, it was learned that everything cannot be solved by one project, the goal should be narrower. The positive aspect was that the project implementers responded promptly during the project, the funds were relocated and the project activities were not done simply because of doing. The project was also useful as the Ministry received an overview of the real situation in the field.

The objective of the interim evaluation was to assess the progress made in implementing the Estonian national AMIF programme and the results achieved at mid-term of the 2014-2020 programming period. The evaluation focused on answering the evaluation questions on effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence, complementarity, EU added value, sustainability, as well as simplification and reduction of administrative burden. Based on the nature of the questions, the evaluation took predominantly a qualitative approach, combined with some quantitative elements in the analysis of effectiveness (data on programme and project indicators) and efficiency (budget-related information on programme and project level).

The evaluation was based on two types of data collection methods: document analysis and interviews with stakeholders. The desk study formed an important part of the evaluation, which on one hand gave necessary background information to understand the legislative, political and strategic context in which the programme is implemented and the needs related to the supported fields. On the other hand, it facilitated to identify the extent of data available for answering the evaluation questions. Desk research was primarily carried out on the basis of documents made available to the evaluators by the Ministry of the Interior (e.g. Estonian National Programme for AMIF, programme implementation reports, programme accounts and project documentation – grant agreements and reports) and documents with public access, including national strategic documents (e.g. Internal Security Strategy for 2015-2020) and relevant Regulations of the European Parliament and of the Council (No 514/2014 and No 516/2014). These strategic documents provided an essential basis on which the relevance, coherence, complementarity and effectiveness of the AMIF-funded actions were evaluated. Information in the grant agreements and project reports gave a detailed overview of the expected and achieved results on project level, the challenges met and changes made in the initial plans during the course of the projects. This analysis was complemented with a study of the implementation reports of the programme (2015 and 2016) submitted to the European Commission by the Responsible Authority, which provided an overview of the programme's results compared to the targets set in the programme document.

The findings of the desk study served as a source of further questions which needed to be specified and discussed in more detail, and thus provided an essential input for preparing and conducting the interviews. Altogether 14 interviews were carried out with 20 stakeholders – 4 semi-structured interviews with the representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and project managers/coordinators, 1 group interview with policy makers of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture, and 9 telephone interviews with project managers and policy makers. Interviews with the project managers and coordinators of 9 beneficiary organisations (Police and Border Guard Board, International Organization for Migration, NGO Johannes Mihkelson Centre, Archimedes Foundation, Hoolekandeteenused AS, Tartu Folk High School, Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, Institute of Baltic Studies, Estonian Bar Association) involved a discussion of the results of the projects, factors that affected the results and other issues relevant to the evaluation questions posed in the evaluation report. The main focus of the group interview with policy makers was on the relevance of the programme – whether the objectives set in the programme are still relevant and in line with current needs and problems in the supported fields.

Collection of data to formulate indicators was the responsibility of the evaluator and it took place in cooperation with the representatives of the Ministry of Interior. In case of certain indicators, information was asked from officials related to the specific field.

At the final stage of the evaluation, data and information collected from the document analysis and interviews were analysed and synthesized in order to provide answers to each evaluation question. Triangulation of different sources of information and data was used to verify the information received and ensure the maximum possible reliability of the findings. In summary, the data and information collected from written materials and through interviews proved sufficient to answer the evaluation questions and develop conclusions on progress made in implementing the Estonian national AMIF programme and the results achieved to date.

Main conclusions

Järeldus 1

According to the national eligibility rules, the labour costs of the project personnel are eligible (and thereby reimbursed) only if the tasks performed within the project are not part of the regular job description of the project personnel. However, as the job descriptions of the officials working in the beneficiary organisations are often broad-based containing rather comprehensive definitions of tasks to be performed, the project-related duties often overlap with those set in the job descriptions. Hence, there have been numerous cases where project managers who frequently execute their project-related obligations outside regular working hours, cannot be compensated for their work they have already done for the project. This has led to lower motivation of project managers, which in turn might affect the overall implementation of the projects financed by the Fund.

Järeldus 2

Upon expiration of AMIF funding, the state must be able to continue to provide basic services. Unfortunately, it would be difficult to cover the costs of basic services from the state budget in the same volume, speed and quality. Besides, the future needs of resources also depend on the migration flow, which is hard to predict. It is difficult to foresee the exact situation in the event of a breakdown of funding, but it would probably not be possible to continue with a number of existing projects in the present day, and some sectoral developments are likely to be ignored.

In addition, for example, at present, one of the obstacles to the development of innovative solutions in the field of return is the fact that the state must retain its ability to finance these services from the state budget even after the end of the AMIF, but if maintenance of these solutions is too costly, then sustainability cannot be guaranteed. As a result, developing innovative activities are not as focused as might be.

Järeldus 3

Implementation of the AMIF programme has strengthened the understanding that third sector organisations, local governments and international organisations are valuable partners in ensuring the provision of services for the target group relevant not only in the context of the programme, but also on a wider scale. Therefore, cooperation between the Member State and the third sector has been purposefully developed within the programme. In addition, creation of wider networks of service providers and stakeholders (e.g. social workers, officials, education workers, local governments) has been encouraged in order to promote collaboration, exchange information and support each other even after the completion of

Järeldus 3

project activities. Networks would contribute positively to the sustainability of the programme as well. Although a network of social partners involving organisations active in the field of migration was established in the MoI in 2015 (for the purpose of information and experience sharing, including on AMIF projects), there have been several cases, where the beneficiaries of the AMIF programme are not aware of other projects (and their content) implemented in similar field. Therefore, the potential for synergy is not always used within the programme. Moreover, little awareness about the content of other projects and service providers may decrease the effectiveness and efficiency of the programme.

Järeldus 4**Järeldus 5**

Recommendations

Soovitused 1

It is recommended to adapt the national eligibility rules in a manner that would contribute to eliminating situations where labour costs of the project personnel cannot be reimbursed due to the overlap between the project-related duties and tasks defined in the regular job description of the personnel in the beneficiary organisation. When relevant, the beneficiary organisations could be advised to specify the job descriptions of the project personnel in a way that the overlap between the tasks is avoided.

Soovitused 2

For the purpose of guaranteeing the sustainability of the services in the required volume and quality provided through AMIF that contribute to the implementation of different obligatory agreements at EU level as well as stimulate to develop more innovative solutions, it is recommended to provide also the maintenance costs to a reasonable extent at the EU level.

Soovitused 3

In order to increase the synergy and sustainability of the national AMIF programme, cooperation both at projects' level and between the MS and third sector organisations should be further strengthened. During the implementation phase of the programme the Responsible Authority could consider coordinating the cooperation between the beneficiaries by organising meetings for AMIF projects, which have a potential for synergy (e.g. implemented in the same field). Within such meetings beneficiaries could provide a more detailed overview of their projects, so that they would find opportunities to benefit from each other's activities and results (e.g. use the results of a study carried in the framework of another project), and thereby amplify the effectiveness of the programme. In addition, to support the creation and continuation of networks (including local level networks created through AMIF projects) and by that the sustainability of the achieved results, the Responsible Authority should continue collaboration with the third sector organisations and support building the capacity of these organisations (e.g. through carrying out follow-up trainings).

Soovitused 4

Esitada hinnang vahehindamise kohta, mis tehti määruse (EL) nr 514/2014 artikli 15 kohaselt. Vajadusel teha kokkuvõtte olulisematest muudatustest, mis avaldavad mõju teie fondist kaetud poliitikavaldkondade tegevustele, ning sellest, kuidas teie riiklikku programmi on muudetud/muudetakse.

Since adopting the Estonian National Programme for AMIF in 2014, the main development affecting the areas of asylum, migration and integration policy has been the European migration crisis that started in 2015. Because all three policy areas covered by the fund are closely intertwined, the migration crisis has influenced developments in all respective policy areas.

In June 2015 Estonia approved its participation in the relocation and resettlement programmes. As set out in AMIF Article 17, Member State receives a lump sum per resettled and relocated person and in the Estonian case they are handled as Special Cases in the national programme.

Although the national programme has been amended three times because of resettlement/relocation and the Action Plans in integration and return policy, the revisions were related to the budget and no major changes to the objectives of the programme have been necessary. Because of the proactive approach of the Estonian national programme, the main objectives have not changed and all emerged issues connected with increased migration flows have largely been addressed within the programme. Therefore, adjustment of the content of the national programme is also not necessary at the moment. However, as concluded in the mid-term review, additional financial resources would be needed in order to achieve all objectives in the national programme. Supplementary funds are required proportionally to all objectives, but especially to respond to growing return needs.

ASUTUSESISESEKS KASUTAMISEKS

Märge tehtud 08.12.2017

Kehtib kuni 08.12.2022

Alus: AvTS § 35 lg 1 p 3, 9, 10

Teabevaldaja: Siseministerium

ASUTUSESISESEKS KASUTAMISEKS

Märge tehtud 08.12.2017

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Alus: AvTS § 35 lg 1 p 3, 9, 10

Teabevaldaja: Siseministeerium

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Teabevaldaja: Siseministeerium

Tabel 1. Finantsrakendamisel saavutatud edusammud konkreetsete eesmärkide kaupa (eurodes)

Riiklik eesmärk / erimeede	A Kokku tasutud 1.1.2014– 15.10.2016	B Kokku tasutud 16.10.2016– 30.6.2017	Kokku tasutud {0} kavandatud (%)
ERIEESMÄRK1.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK1 Vastuvõtu- /varjupaigaküsimused	583 579,59	473 948,19	42,10%
ERIEESMÄRK1.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK2 Hindamine	18 665,10	0,00	35,89%
RIIKLIK JA ERIEESMÄRK KOKKU1	602 244,69	473 948,19	
KOKKU ERIEESMÄRK1	602 244,69	473 948,19	41,97%
ERIEESMÄRK2.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK2 Integratsioon	233 366,02	191 407,10	17,31%
ERIEESMÄRK2.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK3 Suutlikkus	13 033,73	0,00	4,50%
RIIKLIK JA ERIEESMÄRK KOKKU2	246 399,75	191 407,10	
KOKKU ERIEESMÄRK2	246 399,75	191 407,10	15,95%
ERIEESMÄRK3.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK1 Kaasnevad meetmed	214 469,94	130 088,89	37,86%
ERIEESMÄRK3.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK2 Tagasipöördumismeetmed	281 823,70	281 823,70	23,99%
ERIEESMÄRK3.RIIKLIK EESMÄRK3 Koostöö	15 309,00	7 654,50	76,55%
RIIKLIK JA ERIEESMÄRK KOKKU3	511 602,64	419 567,09	28,31%
KOKKU ERIEESMÄRK3	511 602,64	419 567,09	28,31%

RIIKLIK JA ERIEESMÄRK KOKKU4			
KOKKU ERIEESMÄRK4			
Kohustused (liidu prioriteedid)	110 000,00	90 000,00	100,00%
Kohustused (muud)		0,00	
Üleviimised ja ümberpaigutamised	342 000,00	474 000,00	41,34%
Vastuvõetuid Türgist		0,00	0,00%
Erijuhud KOKKU	452 000,00	564 000,00	31,61%
Technical Assistance	161 124,22	74 398,85	7,33%
TOTAL	1 973 371,30	1 723 321,23	27,65%

Tabel 2. Projektide arv ja ELi toetus lõpetatud ja avatud projektidele konkreetsete eesmärkide kaupa (eurodes)

	Projektide arv ja ELi toetus 1.1.2014–15.10.2016			
	Lõpetatud projektide arv kokku	ELi toetus kokku lõpetatud projektidele	Avatud projektide arv kokku	ELi toetus kokku avatud projektidele
Erieesmärk1 - Varjupaigaküsimused	0	0,00	12	602 244,69
Erieesmärk2 - Integratsioon / seaduslik ränne	1	13 033,73	9	233 366,02
Erieesmärk3 - Tagasipöördumine	0	0,00	8	511 602,64
Erieesmärk4 - Solidaarsus	0	0,00	0	0,00
Erieesmärk5 - Tehniline abi	0	0,00	0	0,00
Kokku 1	1	13 033,73	29	1 347 213,35

	Projektide arv ja ELi toetus 16.10.2016–30.6.2017			
	Lõpetatud projektide arv kokku	ELi toetus kokku lõpetatud projektidele	Avatud projektide arv kokku	ELi toetus kokku avatud projektidele
Erieesmärk1 - Varjupaigaküsimused	1	127 614,56	12	346 333,63
Erieesmärk2 - Integratsioon / seaduslik ränne	1	0,00	9	191 407,10
Erieesmärk3 - Tagasipöördumine	0	0,00	8	419 567,09
Erieesmärk4 - Solidaarsus	0	0,00	0	0,00
Erieesmärk5 - Tehniline abi	0	0,00	0	0,00
Kokku 2	2	127 614,56	29	957 307,82
Kokku 1+2	3	140 648,29	58	2 304 521,17

Tabel 3. Projektide arv ja ELi toetus kasusaajate tüübi ja konkreetsete eesmärkide kaupa (eurodes)

		Projekti kasusaajad 1.1.2014–15.10.2016			
		Erieesmärk 1: Varjupaigaküsimused	Erieesmärk 2: Integratsioon / seaduslik ränne	Erieesmärk 3: Tagasisaatmine	Erieesmärk 4: Solidaarsus
Riigi/föderaalsed ametiasutused	Projektide arv	7	1	6	0
Riigi/föderaalsed ametiasutused	ELi toetus	317 910,24	37 500,00	380 345,42	0,00
Kohalikud avalik-õiguslikud asutused	Projektide arv	0	1	0	0
Kohalikud avalik-õiguslikud asutused	ELi toetus	0,00	2 812,50	0,00	0,00
Valitsusvälised organisatsioonid	Projektide arv	1	1	0	0
Valitsusvälised organisatsioonid	ELi toetus	99 336,00	5 023,63	0,00	0,00
Rahvusvahelised avalik-õiguslikud organisatsioonid	Projektide arv	1	2	1	0
Rahvusvahelised avalik-õiguslikud organisatsioonid	ELi toetus	30 678,00	43 057,54	113 281,96	0,00
Riigi Punane Rist	Projektide arv	0	0	1	0
Riigi Punane Rist	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	17 975,26	0,00
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti Komitee	Projektide arv	0	0	0	0
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti Komitee	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti ja Punase Poolkuu Seltside Föderatsioon	Projektide arv	0	0	0	0
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti ja Punase Poolkuu Seltside Föderatsioon	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Avalik-õiguslikud ja eraettevõtted	Projektide arv	1	2	0	0
Avalik-õiguslikud ja eraettevõtted	ELi toetus	134 820,45	63 042,35	0,00	0,00
Haridus- ja teadusasutused	Projektide arv	2	4	0	0
Haridus- ja teadusasutused	ELi toetus	19 500,00	94 963,73	0,00	0,00

		Projekti kasusaajad 16.10.2016–30.6.2017			
		Erieesmärk 1: Varjupaigaküsi mused	Erieesmärk 2: Integratsioon / seaduslik ränne	Erieesmärk 3: Tagasisaatmine	Erieesmärk 4: Solidarsus
Riigi/föderaalsed ametiasutused	Projektide arv	7	1	6	0
Riigi/föderaalsed ametiasutused	ELi toetus	286 143,76	0,00	288 309,87	0,00
Kohalikud avalik-õiguslikud asutused	Projektide arv	0	1	0	0
Kohalikud avalik-õiguslikud asutused	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Valitsusvälised organisatsioonid	Projektide arv	1	1	0	0
Valitsusvälised organisatsioonid	ELi toetus	99 336,00	5 023,64	0,00	0,00
Rahvusvahelised avalik-õiguslikud organisatsioonid	Projektide arv	1	2	1	0
Rahvusvahelised avalik-õiguslikud organisatsioonid	ELi toetus	30 675,75	43 057,54	113 281,96	0,00
Riigi Punane Rist	Projektide arv	0	0	1	0
Riigi Punane Rist	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	17 975,26	0,00
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti Komitee	Projektide arv	0	0	0	0
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti Komitee	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti ja Punase Poolkuu Seltside Föderatsioon	Projektide arv	0	0	0	0
Rahvusvaheline Punase Risti ja Punase Poolkuu Seltside Föderatsioon	ELi toetus	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Avalik-õiguslikud ja eraettevõtted	Projektide arv	1	1	0	0
Avalik-õiguslikud ja eraettevõtted	ELi toetus	14 980,05	58 581,95	0,00	0,00
Haridus- ja teadusasutused	Projektide arv	3	5	0	0
Haridus- ja teadusasutused	ELi toetus	42 812,63	84 743,97	0,00	0,00

Tabel 4. Erijuhud

Erijuhud		2014–2015	2016–2017	2018–2020	Kokku
Ümberasustamine – liidu prioriteedid	Kohustatud				
Ümberasustamine – liidu prioriteedid	Tegelik		110 000,00		110 000,00
Muu ümberasustamine	Kohustatud		200 000,00		200 000,00
Muu ümberasustamine	Tegelik				
Üleviimine ja ümberpaigutamine	Kohustatud	0,00	1 974 000,00		1 974 000,00
Üleviimine ja ümberpaigutamine	Tegelik		342 000,00		342 000,00
Vastuvõetuid Türgist	Kohustatud		1 040 000,00		1 040 000,00
Vastuvõetuid Türgist	Tegelik				
Kokku	Kohustatud	0,00	3 214 000,00	0,00	3 214 000,00
Kokku	Tegelik	0,00	452 000,00	0,00	452 000,00

Dokumendid

Dokumendi pealkiri	Dokumendi liik	Dokumendi kuupäev	Kohalik viide	Komisjoni viide	Failid	Saatmiskuupäev	Saatja
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Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Teave		Hindamisaruande versioon on kinnitatud.
Hoiatus	2.1	Olemas peaks olema vähemalt üks liikmesriigi eest vastutav ametnik