

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΑΜΕ

ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΝΤΕΤΑΛΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΩΝ

Αρμόδιες αρχές υπεύθυνες για τα συστήματα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου

Αρχή	Ονομασία της αρχής	Επικεφαλής της αρχής	Διεύθυνση	Διεύθυνση ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου	Ημερομηνία ορισμού	Ανατεθείσες δραστηριότητες
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Σύστημα διαχείρισης και ελέγχου

Coordination, Managing and Implementation Authority for Co-Funded actions of Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction (MoIaAR) will be the Responsible Authority (RA). Financial Audit Committee of the Ministry of Finance will be the Audit Authority (AA). DA1 will be responsible for SO3 Return. DA2 will be responsible for SO1 (Reception) and SO2 (Integration). DA3 will be responsible for (SO1) Asylum. All DAs and RA are placed under the MoIaAR. The tasks delegated by the RA to DAs, the detailed procedures for fulfilling them and the system for recording and storing in computerized form accounting records are set out in the Management Control System. RA shall regularly supervise the DAs (regularly reports, annual programming etc.). The new MCs has no significant differences with the one used for former SOLID Funds. It will be similar to the national MCs of the ESIF.

CCI	2014GR65AMNP001
Τίτλος	Greece National Programme AMIF
Έκδοση	3.0
Πρώτο έτος	2014
Τελευταίο έτος	2020
Επιλέξιμο από	1 Ιαν 2014
Αριθμός απόφασης Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής	
Ημερομηνία απόφασης Ευρωπαϊκής Επιτροπής	

1. ΣΥΝΟΠΤΙΚΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ

Main pillars of CEAS

- a) Ensure the sustainability and integrity of the new asylum system, including inter alia, full clearance of the pending cases under the previous asylum system
- b) Strengthen reception capacity, improve living conditions/establish a sustainable reception system

Main goals

Increase reception capacity at minimum 2.500 places

Improve living conditions in all reception facilities

Improve access to the asylum procedure by increasing, inter alia, the number of the regional asylum offices

Improve the quality of procedures and the decision making process of asylum claims and maintain its speed

Clear all cases pending under the previous asylum system

Special treatment and support of vulnerable groups. Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UAMs) will be able to benefit from proper reception and care

Application of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all open reception facilities (ORF)

Results to be attained

Ensure sustainability of the new asylum system and finalise the cases pending under the previous one

Ensure better reception conditions, provision of services to the asylum seekers and asylum procedures, including the access to the asylum procedure

Main Pillars of the National Strategy on Integration

Promotion of regular migration with Country of Origin (CoO)pre-departure measures

Enhancement of third-country nationals (TCNs)language skills,improvement of the attainment in the education system,assistance of TCNs integration in labour market,promotion of access to social security,healthcare,participation in TCNs organisations/local authorities,promotion of interculturalism and combating racism and xenophobia

Promotion of the integration of specific vulnerable groups

Provision of accommodation to vulnerable groups of legally residing TCNs(with a wide range of services)

Protection of UAMs

Establishment of integration structures with a wide range of services

Main goals

Pre-departure preparation with a view to facilitate their integration

Sensitisation of local society through awareness raising campaigns,intercultural training of civil servants,creation of intercultural dialogue platforms,etc

Provision of accommodation in Rented Apartments to vulnerable groups of legally residing TCNs for integration into society in mixed communities and regions

Strengthening intercultural mediation services,increasing of cultural awareness

Smooth integration of TCNs in Greek society,equal participation in the economic,social,cultural life of the country

Establishment of a sustainable and efficient reception and guardianship system for unaccompanied minors(UAMs)

Establishment of infrastructure (Migrant Support Centres)aiming at the creation of a sustainable and coherent framework

Results to be attained

Preparation of potential migrants through introductory programs in countries with which Greece has signed mobility partnerships-bilateral agreements

Increase in tolerance of the local society,fight against racism and xenophobia,strengthening of the mutual understanding/interaction between migrants and locals

Empowerment of migrants,in order to facilitate their integration through language programmes,intercultural mediation,counselling

Promotion of legal employment, education/training, support family reunification etc. by providing accommodation in rented apartments with support services

Main Pillars of Return Policy

Effective Return Policy/AVR approach

Improvement of living conditions in pre-removal centres by reducing the total number of TCNs in detention

Modifying part of pre-removal centres into open centres for the same target group

Reliable evaluation and monitoring mechanism of forced return process

Effective use of alternatives to detention for TCNs

Main Goals

Maintain/increase the average number (2011-2014) in Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR), by strengthening the cooperation with Third Countries, disseminating information for AVR programmes, increasing the percentage of reintegration measures

Speed up the forced return process

Enhance the effectiveness of the monitoring system for forced return

Tailor made educational strategy, aiming at the qualitative enhancement of the services provided to irregularly residing TCNs

Proper operation of pre-removal centres by improving the living conditions of irregular TCNs to ensure respect of human rights

Reduce the total number of TCNs in detention

Convert part of pre-removal centers into open centres for the same target group

Introduction, development, improvement of alternatives to detention measures

The implementation of EU readmission agreements while strengthening the third countries capacity through the specific actions/other financial instruments

Results to be attained

Effective return policy/Increase or at least maintain the average number (2011-2014) of AVR while enhancing and increasing the reintegration measures

Effective monitoring of forced returns by an independent authority

Improvement irregular TCNs living conditions by providing specific services and activities

Continuation of the CAVR Program

SO1 39,3% SO2 12,5% SO3 46.2%

2. ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΑΝΑΦΟΡΑΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΟΣ

Σύνοψη της τρέχουσας κατάστασης (Δεκέμβριος 2013) στο κράτος μέλος για τους τομείς που εμπίπτουν στο Ταμείο

Asylum

Greece has introduced in 2013 a new asylum procedure by establishing the Asylum Service, within the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction (under the Alternate Minister of Migration Policy). Regional Asylum Offices in Athens, Alexandroupoli, Orestiada, Lesvos, Rhodes started operating in 2013, while since 2014 claims for international protection are registered also in Thessaloniki, Patras and Chios. In addition, asylum units operate in Amygdaleza and Xanthi.

During 06/2013-06/2015, the Asylum Service registered 19,363 asylum seekers originating from 79 countries. At the end of the month of May 2015 less than 1,000 decisions on interviews conducted remained pending.

Over the same period decisions at 1st instance were taken on average in approximately 90 days and at 2nd instance in 50 days.

From January to end May 2015, the Asylum Service received 5,115 applications. This constituted an increase over the monthly 2014 average of 45.9%.

At first instance the Asylum Service granted asylum to 329 persons, subsidiary protection to 32 and handed rejections to 332. Rates of granting international protection at first instance have been rising steadily, from 15.4 % in 2013 to 49.5% on average in 2015;

At second instance 6,882 appeals were filed before the Appeals Authority in the first two years of operation. Recognition rates are on average at 13%.

The following outgoing requests (a) and transfers (b) were effectively carried out through the Dublin system during the last four years:

2011: a) 300, b) 84

2012: a) 739, b) 314

2013: a) 1279, b) 675

2014: a) 1296, b) 750

In the 3rd quarter of 2014, 60.000€ of the Asylum Service's State budget were allocated for covering the transfer of 170 asylum seekers to other MS. In the first trimester of 2015, 326 outgoing requests were sent from Greece to other MS, while more than 600 transfers are

expected to be carried out till the end of the year, covered by the national budget of the Asylum Service.

There has been a major increase in the irregular entry of TCNs through the Greek-Turkish borders compared to 2013 - mainly through sea borders. The number of TCNs having entered/stayed in the country irregularly during the year 2014 amounted to 77.163 versus 43.002 in 2013. The number of TCN apprehended at the Greek-Turkish sea borders during the year 2014 amounted to 43.518 versus 11.447 in 2013. During the first four months of 2015, the numbers of newcomers have dramatically increased amounting to 36.172 instead of 13.353 for the same period of 2014, while the number of newly-comers entering through the Greek-Turkish sea borders amounted to 26.496 versus 4.657 in 2014. The majority of the arrests in the year 2014/2015 concern people coming from countries, which justify the granting of international protection (Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Eritrea, Iraq and Palestine). The vast majority, i.e. 42% of all the arrested during 2014, 45,8% during 2015, come from Syria. Since September 2014, in response to the increase of 315% of the Syrian nationals and Palestinians, the Asylum Service put in place a contingency plan (fast-track procedure for the examination of claims for international protection from Syrians, funded by AMIF EMAS until end of 2016).

The Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction has included in its main priorities, in the EL Road Map on Asylum for 2015, the clearance of the long pending asylum claims under the previous asylum system under the competence of Hellenic Police being actually at the appeals stage. This will be pursued through the:

- procedure of examination by the competent Appeals Committees.
- adoption of legal provision and fast track regularisation of persons falling under the category of people who by Law have the right to acquire residence permit for humanitarian or other exceptional reasons. About 11.000 cases will be cleared this way in a "fast-track" procedure.

From December 2011 to April 2013, 10 Appeals Committees were functioning, and since June 2013 they have been doubled. By the end of April 2015, the number of pending cases was 25.214. Long pending cases of TCNs entitled to status on humanitarian or other reasons, account at least to 11.000, as indicated in the Roadmap. The administrative management of the cases is being funded until August 2015 through the Community Actions 2013. From August 2015 until the conclusion of the clearance operation it will be funded through AMIF.

Reception of applicants for international protection

Reception conditions of applicants for international protection in EU MS are determined by European legislation, in the context of the CEAS.

In Greece, the current competent authorities for the establishment and operation of ORF are still the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Solidarity (MoLSSS) and the First Reception Service (FRS) (transitional phase until the transfer to the Ministry of Interior). National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) will remain the national referral authority for social housing, thus including asylum seekers.

Until now, the existing reception facilities have been operated by NGOs under the overall supervision of the MoLSSS (funded mainly under ERF and the national budget). The current total reception capacity for asylum seekers amounts to 1.129 places in early 2015.

According to the 2014 statistics of EKKA, there is an increase of 32,6% compared to 2013 (4.269 requests in 2014 vs 3.220 requests in 2013) in the accommodation requests. In total 86% of these requests have been addressed.

In order for Greece to address the lack of reception capacity for asylum seekers, it committed in December 2013 to ensure a minimum required number of 2.500 places in ORF. SOPs for all ORF have also been funded under the ERF Emergency measures and will be adopted by the end of 2015. These SOPs will set the standards of the infrastructure and the operation of all ORF.

Asylum Service has received funding in support of its operation and capacity under the EEA Grants 3.000.000 € (up to 2016), EMAS AMIF 1.000.000€ (up to 2016). The competence of this policy area lies with the MoIaAR under the Alternate Minister of Migration Policy (annually funded by national budget approx. 6.000.000 €).

The competence of Reception Policy lies with the MoIaAR under the Alternate Minister of Migration Policy . Taking into consideration that ESF funded operational programmes may co-finance the provision of accompanying services such as trainings, language courses, counselling, psychosocial support, etc. but not the operational costs of the centres, the funding of 2.500 places has been included mainly into AMIF budget (89,5%, State Budget 6,5% and EEA Grants 4%-up to 2016- 5.344.249,10 €).

Legal migration and integration

A. Challenges

During the first two decades of immigration in the country, the main integration challenges were migrants' regularisation and their inclusion in the national labour market. Three important legal acts refer to TCNs job vacancies. In the last 5 years, Greece faces an economic recession. Unemployment has influenced the low skilled migrants, who constitute the main bulk of foreign residents.

Unprecedented high rates of unemployment coupled with bad living and working conditions have a serious negative impact on TCNs integration. Additionally, the global economic crisis, environmental disasters, human crisis and civil wars in certain Arab and African countries lead to a profound change in the type of migration flows.

Given the above mentioned conditions, the main challenges of integration are:

- legal migration diverse management
- high rates of migrants unemployment
- difficulties of low-skilled TCNs originated from countries with a different cultural background to integrate into the Greek society
- high concentration of TCNs in certain urban areas-accommodation provision to TCNs legally residing in rented apartments with support services

- rise of racism and xenophobia

B. Relevant Data

In the past four years the number of legally residing TCNs in the country has fluctuated as follows:

2011: 594.682

2012: 526.067

2013: 484.534

2014: 562.225

The vast majority of TCNs in Greece originate from Albania, while the other populous migrant communities in the country originate mostly from Eastern Europe and the ex- Soviet Republic. Less numerous communities originate from Asia, northern Africa and the Middle East.

According to the national data, the geographical concentration of TCNs is high, as the majority of them reside in the Region of Attica (44%) and Central Macedonia (16%), whilst in the rest of the 11 regions reside in total 40% of them.

In the last decade, TCNs usually fill the gaps of the primary sector (agriculture, construction, livestock, fishery, care service etc.).

Apart from the actions concerning the integration of TCNs that were implemented by various ministries and stakeholders, the Ministry of Interior, as appointed Responsible Authority of the European Fund for the Integration of TCNs in Greece, planned (with the co-operation of other public authorities and stakeholders and through consultation with the civil society) and implemented a series of actions in the programme 2007-2013 which benefited overall 944.554 people.

Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs) legally residing or in the process of acquiring legal residence in Greece

The protection of UAMs has been identified during the Policy Dialogue as a priority area to be funded by AMIF. The number of cases referred to EKKA in 2014 is 2.390 (911 referrals by First Reception Service).

Among other issues concerning UAMs, guardianship is a crucial element for their effective protection. It is not adequately provided in Greece, thus, affecting negatively all efforts to improve protection of UAMs in the country. The appointment of a representative/guardian is an obligation according to EU and Greek law.

To address this issue the Greek Government will establish a guardianship system by the end of the year (for minors both asylum seekers and not).

The competence of this policy area, as well as the management of the Integration Fund, lies with the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction (under the Alternate Minister of Migration Policy).

The competence of this policy area, as well as the management of the Integration Fund, lies with the MoIaAR (under the Alternate Minister of Migration Policy), funded mainly under AMIF and the national budget and in complementarity with ESF {Greece plans to mobilise substantial complementary funding (at least EUR 20 million) from ESF to support integration measures, thus ensuring that in total an amount equivalent to at least 20% of AMIF allocation for Greece would be used in support of such measures}.

Return

In 2014, 27.789 returns have being carried out (versus 26.186 in the year 2013), 7.475 (versus 7.533 in 2013) of which were readmissions to Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and

Kosovo[1], 12.818 FR (versus 8.780 in 2013), 7.334 AVR by IOM (versus 9.225 in 2013) and 162 by the Hellenic Police (versus 648 in 2013)[3]. Statistical data indicate that Greece has increased the number of returnees: 27.789 returnees in 2014 (7.496 VR and 20.293 FR), 26.186 returnees in 2013 (9.873VR and 16.313FR) compared to 22.117 returnees (10.560 VR and 11.557 FR) in 2012 and 17.270 returnees (2.607 VR and 14.663 FR) in 2011. In the first three months of 2015, Greece has achieved 5.343 returns (1.491 VR and 3.852 FR). The goal is to maintain the level of returns achieved in the previous years. Moreover, the total number of forced returns is too high due to the fact that approximately 50% of total returns (or 85% of FR) is related to returns to Albania with their respective expenses covered through national resources until now.

On the other hand, migratory flows from the land and sea borders with Turkey have remained very unstable (76.878 arrests in 2012, 43.002 in 2013, 77.163 in 2014 and 26.496 in the first four months of 2015), and the unpredictability factor remains very high due to the volatile situation in the Middle East and parts of Africa (42,14% of the arrests in 2014 and the first three months of 2015 comes from Syria - see emergency measures).

In 2012, 8 pre-removal detention facilities with a capacity of approximately 6.700 places have been established: in Amygdaleza with a specific section for minors, Central - Tavros with two separate sections at Petrou Ralli and at Elliniko, Filakio, Korinthos, Xanthi, Lesvos, Komotini and Paranesti, .

Complying with our strategy also agreed during the Policy Dialogue, Greece has already reduced the capacity of pre-removal facilities to approx. 6.100 places, by closing down the centre of Komotini, while speeding up the return process and introducing alternatives to detention.

The pre-removal centres will continue operating under the responsibility of the Hellenic Police. Also, in line with the Policy Dialogue, the living conditions will be further improved while the average time of detention will be decreased.

The returns' programme will be monitored by the Greek Ombudsman. The details of this monitoring mechanism are agreed between the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction and the Ombudsman.

The competence of this policy area lies with the MoIaAR under the Alternate Minister of Citizen Protection (annually funded mainly under RF approx. € 33 mil. and the national budget approx. € 25 mil).

AMIF resources will be allocated in SO1 (39,3%), SO2 (12,5%) and SO3(46,2%).

[1] (this designation is without prejudice to position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence).

3. ΣΤΟΧΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

Ειδικός στόχος	1 - Άσυλο
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National Strategy

Implementation of the CEAS, including *inter alia* strengthening of the new asylum procedure to ensure fairness and efficiency, finalising all pending cases under the previous Asylum System/increasing the reception capacity/improving related supporting services

National Objectives

Implementation of National Strategy requires that the new asylum services (new Asylum Service, Appeals Authority, Appeal Committees for the examination of the pending appeals under the previous Asylum System are consolidated and enhance their procedures

To ensure reception conditions by increasing ORF and by improving related supporting services commensurately/being able to address emergency situations should these arise

Taking into account the national needs identified in the baseline situation and the strong willingness of mobilising complementary financial resources, Greece sets 2 major pillars

1. Ensure sustainability and integrity of the new asylum procedure, including *inter alia*, the clearance of all cases under the previous asylum system

2. Strengthen reception capacity/improve living conditions for asylum seekers through open accommodation centres and network of rented apartments

Building on achievements during 2013/2014, such as the establishment of the new Asylum Service and Appeals Authority, taking into account institutional changes during the same years, the above main pillars consist in the following national objectives

Better access to the asylum procedure through the establishment of new asylum offices provided by law+additional registration units for asylum claims

All pending appeals under the previous asylum system will be finalised

Asylum seekers will have access to ORF by increasing the capacity to a minimum of 2,500 places as soon as possible and not later than the end of 2015

Focus should be given to vulnerable asylum seekers; unaccompanied minors will benefit from proper reception conditions (for minors both asylum seekers and not)

CONTINGENCY PLANNING: In case of significant increase of arrivals of *prima facie* refugees, protection will be granted through accelerated (fast-track) procedures. Conversely, rapid processing and rejection will be initiated for manifestly unfounded applications

Contingency planning is also provided in case of unexpected increased inflow of asylum seekers

Continuation of the deployment of Affiliated Workforce by UNHCR, in the fields of scientific/technical support/quality assurance, as defined by Presidential Decree 113/2013 and regulated by the MoC between the Asylum Service-UNHCR in Greece

EASO will provide technical know-how: support with setting up an effective guardianship system, support in the field of Country Of Origin Information (COI), enhancement of the capacity of the Dublin Unit, put in place a pilot project on the transcription of interviews, training in the field of reception, support in monitoring the services/enhancing the quality of the reception procedure, EASO training curriculum, support in the absorption of EU funds

Εθνικός στόχος	1 - Υποδοχή/άσυλο
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Reception Policy

Continuation of existing ORF(1.129 places)-establishment of 1.371 additional places

Cover operational costs for ORF and all necessary supporting services in line with the EU acquis (e.g. psychosocial support, legal services)

Adoption and implementation common SOPs for all ORF (Centres/network of rented apartments), as well as an effective monitoring and coordination system based on best practices of other EU MS

Enhance the current referral system/management of vacancies

Transportation costs and escort of UAMs+vulnerable cases to the ORF

CONTINGENCY PLANNING: Provision of urgent accommodation in cases of emergency (i.e. mass arrivals) in addition to the agreed minimum of 2.500 places

Asylum Procedures

Set-up new Regional Asylum Offices (refurbishment, IT, Eurodac, security equipment)

Interpretation and translation services

Elaboration of information material

Provision of psychosocial services in the Asylum Offices and legal aid and representation at second instance including for the pending appeals under the previous asylum system and consolidation of the institutional capacity of the Appeals Authority, according to the Directive 2013/32/EU, as envisaged in the Roadmap. Creation of a legal aid roster of attorneys and funding of specialised NGOs for covering additional legal aid needs, ensuring access/representation to asylum seekers at first instance will be also provided

Facilitation of family reunification through Dublin III

Supporting the clearance of all pending cases under the previous asylum system, as described in the Road Map with the operation of 30 Appeals Committees

Training of staff in asylum-related topics

CONTINGENCY PLANNING: Recruitment/deployment of mobile units to deal with significantly increased case-load, following the successful pilots of the processing of manifestly founded/prima facie refugees and manifestly unfounded claims

Desired outcomes

Increase ORF at minimum 2.500 places, including comprehensive reception programmes implemented through a network of rented apartments

Ensure reception capacity for the maximum possible number of UAMs in need of international protection/guarantee efficient guardianship (for minors both asylum seekers and not)

Adoption/implementation of common SOPs for all ORF and an effective monitoring and coordination system based on best practices of other EU MS

Ensure a unified approach for reception through SOPs/special treatment of vulnerable applicants for international protection

Establishment of additional asylum offices and registration units

Provide financial support to ensure proper interpretation and facilitation of family reunification through the Dublin III

Implementation of contingency plan in case of significant increase of refugee flows

Effective/efficient management of irregular immigrants+asylum seekers flows

Εθνικός στόχος	2 - Αξιολόγηση
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Main actions

Evaluation of asylum policy: To develop, monitor and evaluate asylum policies and procedures, the Asylum Service has established procedures and tools:

1. to collect, analyse and disseminate qualitative and quantitative data and statistics on asylum procedures and transfer of applicants for and/or beneficiaries of international protection from Greece to another MS,
2. to enhance its capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate COI

3. to evaluate asylum policy, as described in the Operating Regulations and the SOPs of the Asylum Service.

Part of the necessary funds to put in place the above-mentioned procedures are safeguarded by:

-the State Budget (operation of the Training, Quality Assurance and Documentation Department)

-Additional support will be requested through EEA or other donor funding

As regards Reception, the Ministry of Interior will work on Standard Operating Procedures which will include monitoring procedures, the handling of complaints and external assessments and evaluations at regular intervals.

Funding will not be requested under Evaluation, given that quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation are built-in elements both as regards the asylum procedure and reception issues.

Continuation of the deployment of Affiliated Workforce by UNHCR, in the fields of scientific and technical support and quality assurance, as defined by Presidential Decree 113/2013 and regulated by the MoC between the Asylum Service and UNHCR in Greece.

Relevant evaluation procedures and tools will be developed and initiated by the Appeals Authority

Εθνικός στόχος	3 - Επανεγκατάσταση
Ειδική δράση	1 - Κέντρα διέλευσης
Ειδική δράση	2 - Πρόσβαση σε άσυλο
Ειδικός στόχος	2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση

Great emphasis is given to the integration of legally residing TCNs according to the objectives of EU immigration policy+National Strategy for the Integration of legal migrants by establishing a coherent framework addressing specific needs of TCNs in collaboration with NGOs+organizations to promote national priorities in conformity with the EU

Considering the baseline situation/the main goals of the NP for Integration/the strong willingness of mobilizing complementary financial resources the above major pillars are foreseen

1.Pre-departure measures in migrants countries of origin,which consist of language courses/courses providing information+basic skills for a series of issues to migrants

2.Integration projects on language tuition/promotion interculturalism

Language tuition(after arrival-during their stay)will address the needs of TCNs

3.Capacity building providing for the establishment of Migrant Support Centres(MSC)will function as coordinating spots of diverse integration activities with a specific focus on activities/campaigns on combating discrimination,racism/xenophobia+actions empowering the more vulnerable TCNs

MSC will help TCNs integrate into city life/labour market,contribute to their harmonious co-existence with locals through intercultural mediation services,intercultural events,legal aid,awareness raising campaigns etc

4.Housing of vulnerable groups of legally residing TCNs in decent conditions by providing accommodation in rented apartments.Priority should be given to vulnerable groups/gender issues

Housing in an apartment can be combined with social integration.Through their daily operations they get in touch with neighbours,professionals,incorporated into the lifestyle,habits,local customs,integrated in mixed communities/regions

5.Representation/Guardianship of UAMs:Pilot project for the operation of a Guardianship System[1]

The guardianship system will ensure the protection of UAMs which has been identified as a priority area for activities to be funded by AMIF.Guardianship is a crucial element of child protection and it is not adequately in place in Greece,affecting negatively all efforts to improve protection of UAMs.The MoIaAR will establish a guardianship system within the forthcoming month

Considering the current financial situation in Greece and the limited national resources,it is of utmost importance to prioritise funding from AMIF to cover Greece's pressing needs in the areas of asylum/return,address persistent systemic deficiencies and comply with the *EUacquis*. Therefore,the percentage of AMIF resources to be allocated to integration/legal migration measures is lower than 20% threshold Article 15(1)a of the AMIF Regulation.However,Greece plans to mobilise substantial complementary funding(at least EUR 20 million)from ESIF to support integration measures,thus ensuring that in total an amount equivalent to at least 20% of AMIF allocation for Greece would be used in support of such measures

[1] For minors both asylum seekers and not

Εθνικός στόχος	1 - Νόμιμη μετανάστευση
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Enabling migrants to acquire, prior to arrival, basic knowledge of the receiving society's language, institutions, labour needs and culture is indispensable to successful integration. As introduction programmes often lack proper follow up, the proposed action under this priority also aims to connect with other actions of the multiannual programme in order to monitor the migrants' course of integration after arrival in the country. The skills and knowledge acquired through these introductory programmes will not be a precondition for obtaining entry or residence permits.

Main Action: Strengthening the relationship between Greece and TCNs countries of origin and implementation of programmes for the better integration in the receiving society in accordance with the National Strategy of Greece for the Integration of TCNs.

Funding priorities:

This action refers to the development and implementation of at least three introductory programmes in countries with which Greece has signed or will sign Mobility Partnerships and Bilateral Agreements. The programmes will at least include the following thematic units:

- a) Basic Greek language courses, so that trainees will be able to understand and express themselves in simple oral and written way.
- b) Information on the Greek labour market's needs and conditions, and vocational orientation.
- c) Information on practical issues of everyday life in Greece, as well as on issues of particular interest to TCNs, such as social security and renewal of residence permits and the rights entitled to their status.

The **desired outcomes** of the above mentioned main action are the following:

- Elementary knowledge of the language, institutions, culture of the receiving society for TCNs
- Information about issues concerning the procedures for issuing and renewing residence permits, for access to the national labour market and rights and obligations in Greece.

Εθνικός στόχος	2 - Ένταξη
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Main Action/Funding Priority 1: Housing of vulnerable groups of legally residing TCNs, through the provision of accommodation in rented apartments

Desired outcomes of this main action:

- Accommodation in apartments
- Support Services

- Provision of social support
- Provision of psychological support
- Provision of medical support and the administration of medicines
 - Integration of beneficiaries through lessons of Greek language
 - Communication via the mediation of an interpreter
 - Weekly individual sessions with a psychologist/social worker

Main Action/Funding Priority 2: Representation/Guardianship of UAMs

Desired outcome of this main action:

In the context of the 2 year project, the pilot Guardianship System will be established so as to enable prosecutors to appoint a qualified adult to execute acts of guardianship/representations, namely assistance/representation of UAMs during the asylum procedure, enrolment in schools and vocational training, acts related to health issues and enjoyment of other social rights.

By 2018 and for the next five years (2018-2022), after the pilot phase of the programme is over, the action shall expand, with a view to cover the needs of all UAMs who undergo First Reception procedures or are referred to open reception facilities all over the country.

Main Action/Funding Priority3: Integration projects on language tuition and promotion of interculturalism.

Desired outcomes of this main action:

- Improved knowledge of the Greek language, daily life issues and Greek culture, institutions and values for legally residing TCNs
- Improved knowledge of rights and obligations and better access to public services and goods for legally residing TCNs
- Enhanced understanding of integration as a two way/mutual process of TCNs and the host society.
- Enhancement of mutual understanding and communication between different cultures
- Greater interaction of legally residing TCNs with the Greek society
- Improved quality of services provided to legally residing TCNs
- Promotion of social cohesion

Indicative projects of main actions:

- a) Accommodation in a network of rented apartments for legally residing TCNs
- b) Establishment/development of Guardianship Service
- c) Courses of Greek language
- d) Awareness programmes and actions to combat xenophobia and racism

Urban areas of Greece constitute major poles of immigrant attraction. Due to the generally increased population of cities in relation to rural areas and although the challenges are not the same in every city, most cities face aggravated poverty, social exclusion and often problematic co-existence of their various populations.

Although institutional initiatives such as Migrant Integration Councils and One-stop shops for the issuance and renewal of residence permits in the big cities of the country certainly contribute to the amelioration of TCNs living conditions, their socio-cultural integration should be strengthened by other integration structures that will provide a wide range of services under one roof. These structures will on the one hand help TCNs integrate into city life and work, and on the other hand contribute to their harmonious co-existence with locals through intercultural mediation services and events and awareness raising campaigns.

The proposed action to address the above issues aims at establishing 5 Migrants Support Centres in big cities of the country (and another 9 funded through ESIF).

Main Action/Funding priority: Capacity building providing for the establishment of Migrant Support Centres which will function as coordinating spots of diverse integration activities, with a specific focus on activities and campaigns on combating discrimination, racism and xenophobia and actions empowering the more vulnerable groups of migrants.

The responsibilities of MSCs will indicatively be the following:

1. Facilitation of access to public goods and services.
2. Vocational guidance and counselling.
3. Provision of information on the welfare allocations
4. Counselling on immigration status
5. Promoting intercultural training for all public servants at all levels of administration
6. Legal aid to TCNs
7. Supporting immigrants to join groups and organisations of the municipality of their residence
8. Cooperation with Health Centres, Migrant Integration Councils, migrant associations
9. Organisation of cultural events and creation of library
10. Co-operation with migrant organisations

11. Specialised services (i.e. Gender issues, persons with mental problems, drug addiction etc)

The **desired outcomes** are the following:

- Increased participation of TCNs in the integration process (knowledge about daily life issues)
- Comprehensive services of legal aid for TCNs in need
- Improved access of TCNs to public services and goods
- Comprehensive services of social and psychological support
- Greater interaction of TCNs with the Greek society
- Combating xenophobia and racism
- Enhanced participation of TCNs in all aspects of collective life

Ειδική δράση	3 - Κοινές πρωτοβουλίες
Ειδική δράση	4 - Ασυνόδευτοι ανήλικοι
Ειδική δράση	8 - Νόμιμη μετανάστευση
Ειδικός στόχος	3 - Επαναπατριsmός

Due to its geographical position at the external borders of the EU, Greece remains the main gateway to EU for hundreds of thousands of people coming from the Middle-East, Africa and Asia.

The referred to the baseline situation statistical data depicts an unstable environment in the field of return and it is very difficult to estimate and forecast the next migration flows and set reliable long-term indicators. It should be noted, also, that the number of irregularly migrants has been significantly increased during the last 2 years due to the political, social and economic instability mainly in countries of Middle East - the majority of them being from Syria, thus, not under return process.

National Objectives are designed to meet the needs identified in the baseline situation in line with the country's commitment to fully comply with the EU Directive on Return, both legally and in practical level.

Greece identifies **three major national priorities**, which are:

a) improvement of national return policy, while giving emphasis to a more VR approach and maintaining the total number of returnees in brief removable

b) improvement of living conditions in pre-removal centres, by reducing the total number of TCNs in detention, average time of detention, and by modifying part of them into open

centres for the same target group, as well as the introduction, development and improvement of alternatives to detention measures,

c) development of a reliable monitoring mechanism for forced returns.

From the three national priorities, derive a number of respective **national objectives**:

1. To increase or at least to maintain the number of returnees to their CoO:

a) as regards VR, by developing a long-term cooperation with the final beneficiary while enhancing and re-evaluating the reintegration process and

b) as regards FR, by speeding up the whole process while respecting the dignity of returnees.

2. To improve the living conditions of irregular TCNs by providing, inter alia, legal, psychological, interpretation support, security services and health care at the pre-removal centres.

3. To enhance the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for forced returns by the Ombudsman (independent authority), in full compliance with EU Law.

4. To strengthen the implementation of EU readmission agreements while strengthening the third countries' capacity through the specific actions or other financial instruments

Εθνικός στόχος	1 - Συνοδευτικά μέτρα
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In line with its second NP, Greece will operate pre-removal centres according to human rights standards, reduce the total number of irregular migrants in detention and the average time of their detention by implementing alternatives to detention measures, improve the living conditions in the centres

This NP will be addressed through the following main actions, funded through AMIF:

1. Operate the existing pre-removal centres, cover their needs (equipment/infrastructure)

2. Set up, operate a new pre-removal centre, at the international airport of Athens aimed at facilitating a safer return operational procedure in line with Frontex requirements for JRO

3. Further improve health care/living conditions of detained irregular migrants

4. Providing additional support/services such as interpretation, security, legal, psychological/social assistance to potential returnees, recreational activities

5. Setting up an appropriate IT system in each pre-removal centre to facilitate the return process, establish a national coordination centre (at the Hellenic Police Headquarters) to monitor all the return process

6. Increasing the capacity of competent authorities (at central/regional/local level) by acquiring the appropriate equipment/software, hiring external consultants

7. Continuation of the existing CAVR Program (currently funded under the RF EM) which actually constitutes such an alternative to detention measure after the end of 2016

8. Setting ad hoc and tailor-made training at all stages and promoting the evaluation of staff involved in the return process

Regarding the alternatives to detention measures, the Greek law envisages measures: Regular reporting to the authorities, Deposit of an adequate financial guarantee by the TCNs, Obligation to stay at a certain place, Submission of travel documents, Set an adequate period of time for AVR, information regarding AVR programs, Support worker case and access to labour market, Operation of open pre-removal centres prioritizing vulnerable groups (families, minors)

Part of the cost from these measures will be funded through the state budget

In line with its third national priority, ensuring the effectiveness of the external monitoring system on forced returns under the auspices of the Ombudsman, will include measures

- Monitoring on the spot in pre-removal centres and during return operations (by air/land)
- Drafting reports
- Organizing conferences/workshops

Desired outcomes/results

- Improve the detention conditions of the irregular immigrants who return to their countries of origin in accordance with the international conventions.
- Promote AVR
- Implementation of alternatives to detention
- Upgrade of the provided services to the arrested irregular immigrants-returnees
- Implementation of the national and EU legislation concerning the provision of an effective FR monitoring system

Εθνικός στόχος	2 - Μέτρα για τον επαναπατρισμό
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The improvement of return policy is a priority to ensure the efficiency of the return process

It consists of two pillars, the assisted voluntary returns and re-integration measures (AVR) and the forced returns (FR). Our national strategy aims to increase or at least maintain the number of returns at the same level of the previous years. While the primary emphasis will be on AVR, by allocating twice the budget of FR to AVR, efforts on forced return will also be strengthened

Furthermore, an important part of the national return policy is to increase the number of irregular immigrants who receive re-integration measures in their CoO

AVR main actions

1. Information campaigns for AVR: printed material in different languages, TV/radio spots, etc
2. Preparation/implementation of AVR operations (pre- and post-return counselling/assistance, issuing of travel documents, purchase of tickets, financial aid for returnees escorting services to the airport, rendering of services at the transit airports)
3. Re-integration measures before/after the return to the CoO. Priority will be given to vulnerable individuals considering their needs/skills/the situation in the CoO. ERIN project has been taken into account

AVR projects will be funded under AMIF/other financial instruments (EEA Grants)

FR main actions

1. Returns with incentives aim at returnees in detention who cooperate fully in a voluntary basis on the return process
2. Returns without incentives aim at returnees in detention who resist returning to their CoO and are to be escorted during the return process by air/land

Forced returns costs are

travel cost/tickets of commercial flights for returnees/escorts

cost of hired aircrafts

cost of issuing travel documents-financial aid in order to meet the basic needs or as an incentive for the return

purchase of appropriately equipped vehicles for the safe transportation of irregular immigrants within the Greek territory or to the near borders of CoO

leasing vessels for the safe/rapid transfer of irregular immigrants from the islands to the main land

per diem allowance for police escorts

The above two categories constitute funding priorities under AMIF

3. Joint Return Operations (JRO) Frontex: aim to return irregular immigrants through joint flights organized by Frontex with the initiative from other MS or Greece as leader MS

This category of FRs is planned to be partially financed from Frontex budget

The implementation of Forced returns, conducted by Police Authorities, will be carried out in accordance with the Return Directive

Desired outcomes/results

- Alternative measures (information campaigns) to lure the illegal migrants to return to their CoO
- Increase or at least maintain the total number of returnees while giving emphasis to the voluntary/forced returns
- Decrease the number of detainees in the pre-removal centers

Εθνικός στόχος	3 - Συνεργασία
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In order to meet the need of improving the national return policy, Greece in addition to the return measures, has a strong willingness to cooperate with the Consular authorities and immigration services of Third Countries. This cooperation mainly aims to facilitate the time of issuance of travel documents requested for potential returnees, the identification procedures for TCNs and family tracing.

Main actions/Funding priorities

1. Bilateral meetings and missions between Greek return services and Consular Authorities
2. Bilateral meetings, missions and workshops to develop operational cooperation and exchange information or best practices between Greece, others MS and third countries.
3. Surveys will be conducted by competent authorities in order to improve the evaluation of return policies (e.g. national impact assessments, surveys among target groups, development of indicators).

Greek return authorities in order to implement the above actions will closely collaborate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, embassies and consulates of CoO in Greece and in other MS if there is no diplomatic representation.

Desired outcomes/ results

1. Enhance the effective and efficient cooperation with Consular Authorities on verifying the nationality of irregular immigrants and thus proceed to the immediate issuance of their travel documents, contributing significantly to the speed up of the return process
2. Deliver long-term results such as the effective enforcement of read mission agreements, the signing of readmission agreements with other countries, which have large outflow of irregular immigrants, the facilitation of identification process, and the preparation of travel documents
3. Adoption / Exchange of best practices with the competent services of the other EU Member States, focused on the overall operational function of the pre-departure centres and on the forced and voluntary return mechanisms.

Greece has the willingness to participate in the EURLO action and in the EURINT network led respectively by Belgium and the Netherlands.

EURLO (EU Return Liaison Offices) main objective is to increase the cost-effectiveness of the existing network of return/migration officers by opening the network to more participating states and enhancing/reinforcing activities in the field of return by deploying EU return liaison officers.

Greece as a partner, will contribute by:

- participating in the EURLO Steering Group
- designating/deploying staff that will act as EURLO, and take up the necessary national procedures for these deployments
- Reporting and ensuring the correct administrative and financial follow-up towards the EURLO secretariat --co-financing the action.
- For the EURLO, amount of co-financing for the project provided by the Greece is € 7500 per year.

EURINT main objective is to increase the commitment of third countries towards return and improve the operational cooperation among EU MS and Frontex, as well as the sharing of best practices in the area of identification of migrants and implementation of joint return operations.

Greece as a full partner, will contribute by:

- participating in project activities fully reimbursed according to the project budget.
- designating one NCP that participates in the SGC's and operates as communication-hub towards the competent national services that need to be included in the events organized by the network
- Chairing or participating in the third country oriented Third Country Working Groups, by delegating the right experts to these working groups, holding decisive power to agree on common actions and strategies. Chairing or participating in the defined actions (incoming/outgoing missions/task forces)
- Chair or participate in the workshops for field-practitioners

Amount of co-financing for the project provided by Greece is € 5.000, per project year

Ειδική δράση	6 - Κοινές διαδικασίες επανένταξης
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Greece has the willingness to participate in the ERIN action led by the Netherlands.

ERIN is a government-to-government EU network in which joint reintegration projects in targeted countries will be implemented while participating MS continue applying their own national policy on reintegration.

ERIN will implement activities such as:

the development of a technical secretariat that develops and manages projects and shares information with all other 28/32 EU/ EER MS; joint procurement of reintegration services, open to all EU/ EER MS; Sharing information regarding best practices with EU MS institutions as well as NGO, IO's and IGO's in the area of AVR with partners and networks, such as EMN/REG, EASO,CSI and EURINT.

The appointed National Contact Point (NCP) per participating MS is responsible to supervise the execution of the Specific Action and participates in the defined activities within the framework of the action.

Greece will take part on the basis of the active partnership. This means that Greece will be exempted from co-financing the project and is entitled to a fixed number of slots (returnees to be assisted by the contracted service providers in the third countries). The number of fixed slots is 60 per annum and can be divided over the different target countries. Greece will be allowed to take part in maximum 6 reintegration project (target countries).

Ειδική δράση	7 - Κοινές διαδικασίες για την οικογενειακή ενότητα και την επανένταξη ασυνόδευτων ανηλίκων
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Greece has the willingness to participate in the action titled “Organisation of joint reintegration projects targeted towards unaccompanied minors” led by France.

This action aims at enhancing reintegration of unaccompanied minors, while respecting the principle of the “best interests of the child”. The action consists of information campaigns in third countries and in Member States, family reunification and reintegration of minors through educational projects in the long term within the targeted countries of return. A pilot center is also considered, with the aim of welcoming minors in a target country of return

The target countries for this project are Guinea, Congo, Mali, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Algeria, Morocco and Albania. Each year, a steering committee composed of the partner Member States will review this list as well as the actions to be launched.

The objective is to organize at least 150 reintegration projects for minors.

Each participating Member State is expected to take part in the information campaigns, as well as in the cooperation in terms of reintegration of unaccompanied minors. Moreover, participating Member States will take part in the steering committee (meeting at least once a year), as well as in the evaluation process of the action.

Its provisional budget is 2.550.000 euro over the entire programming period. The EU co financing rate is 90% (2.295.000 euro), the remaining 10% need to be covered from a distribution between project partners.

Ειδικός στόχος	4 - Αλληλεγγύη
Εθνικός στόχος	1 - Μετεγκατάσταση

ΕΝΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΟ ΧΡΟΝΟΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ

Ειδικός στόχος	ΕιδΣ/ΕΑ	Κύρια δράση	Ονομασία της δράσης	Έναρξη της φάσης σχεδιασμού	Έναρξη της φάσης υλοποίησης	Έναρξη της τελικής φάσης
ΕιδΣ1 - Άσυλο	ΕΣ1 - Υποδοχή/άσυλο	1	Set-up of new Regional Asylum Offices	2015	2015	2016
ΕιδΣ1 - Άσυλο	ΕΣ1 - Υποδοχή/άσυλο	2	Interpretation and translation services	2015	2016	2020
ΕιδΣ1 - Άσυλο	ΕΣ1 - Υποδοχή/άσυλο	3	Operation of ORFof total capacity two thousand and five hundred (2.500) places	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ1 - Άσυλο	ΕΣ2 - Αξιολόγηση	1	clearance of the pending cases under the previous asylum system	2015	2015	2016
ΕιδΣ2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	ΕΣ1 - Νόμιμη μετανάστευση	1	Strengthening the relationship between Greece and TCN countries of origin	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	ΕΣ2 - Ένταξη	1	Promoting interculturalism	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	ΕΣ2 - Ένταξη	2	Guardianship service	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	ΕΣ2 - Ένταξη	3	Housing of TCN and refugees	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	ΕΣ3 - Ικανότητα	1	Creation of Migrant Support Centres	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ1 - Συνοδευτικά μέτρα	1	Improvement of living condition of irregularly residing tens	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ1 - Συνοδευτικά μέτρα	2	Training programmes to ensure smooth and effective return	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ1 - Συνοδευτικά μέτρα	3	Functional external system for monitoring returns	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ2 - Μέτρα για τον επαναπατριsmό	1	Assisted Voluntary Returns and Reintegration measures.	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ2 - Μέτρα για τον επαναπατριsmό	2	Forced Returns	2015	2015	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ3 - Συνεργασία	1	National impacts assessment, development of indicators	2017	2017	2020
ΕιδΣ3 - Επαναπατριsmός	ΕΣ3 - Συνεργασία	2	Cooperation with consular authorities	2015	2015	2021

4. ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ

4.1 Επανεγκατάσταση

Αιτιολόγηση του αριθμού ατόμων που πρόκειται να επανεγκατασταθούν

Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 and (EU) 2015/1601 established provisional measures in the area of international protection for Italy and Greece, which foresee the relocation of 160.000 applicants. These decisions mandated that totally 66.400 applicants shall be relocated from Greece to the territory of the other Member States” (16000 under the Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 and 50.400 under the Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 in accordance with the table set out in Annex II).

The Asylum Service together with IOM and with the support of UNHCR will implement the program for the relocation of asylum seekers from Greece to other Member States. The Asylum Service will implement all administrative procedures, while IOM will be responsible for the transfers and related activities. IOM will be funded both under the present proposal and through the AMIF Emergency Measures 2015. UNHCR meanwhile will undertake the creation of the necessary reception facilities.

Δεσμευτικό σχέδιο

Ευάλωτες ομάδες και κοινές ενωσιακές προτεραιότητες επανεγκατάστασης (Κατ' αποκοπή ποσό ύψους 10.000 ευρώ για κάθε άτομο που επανεγκαθίσταται)	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020
Γυναίκες και παιδιά που διατρέχουν κίνδυνο		54	
Πρόσφυγες από το Ιράκ στη Συρία, στον Λίβανο, στην Ιορδανία		100	
Πρόσφυγες από το Ιράκ στην Τουρκία		100	
Πρόσφυγες από τη Συρία στην περιφέρεια		100	
Σύνολο προτεραιοτήτων της Ένωσης		354	
Γενικό σύνολο		354	

4.2 Transfer & relocation

	From	To	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Βέλγιο		538	
Relocation	Ελλάδα	Βουλγαρία		180	

	From	To	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020
(2015/1523)					
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Κύπρος		69	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Τσεχική δημοκρατία		440	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Γερμανία		4.200	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Εσθονία		52	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Ισπανία		520	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Φινλανδία		317	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Γαλλία		2.701	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Δημοκρατία της Κροατίας		160	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Ιρλανδία		240	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Λιθουανία		102	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Λουξεμβούργο		128	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Λετονία		80	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Μάλτα		24	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Κάτω Χώρες		819	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Πολωνία		440	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Πορτογαλία		524	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Ρουμανία		682	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Σουηδία		548	

	From	To	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Σλοβενία		92	
Relocation (2015/1523)	Ελλάδα	Σλοβακική Δημοκρατία		40	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Αυστρία		1.491	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Βέλγιο		1.869	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Βουλγαρία		651	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Κύπρος		112	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Τσεχική δημοκρατία		1.215	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Γερμανία		13.009	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Εσθονία		152	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Ισπανία		6.127	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Φινλανδία		982	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Γαλλία		9.898	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Δημοκρατία της Κροατίας		434	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Ουγγαρία		988	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Ιρλανδία		849	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Λιθουανία		318	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Λουξεμβούργο		181	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Λετονία		215	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Μάλτα		54	

	From	To	2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Κάτω Χώρες		2.978	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Πολωνία		3.881	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Πορτογαλία		1.254	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Ρουμανία		1.890	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Σουηδία		1.830	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Σλοβενία		257	
Relocation (2015/1601)	Ελλάδα	Σλοβακική Δημοκρατία		0	

5. ΚΟΙΝΟΙ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΙΔΙΚΟΙ ΑΝΑ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΕΙΚΤΕΣ

Ειδικός στόχος	1 - Ασύλο			
	Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος
C1 - Αριθμός ατόμων από στοχευόμενες ομάδες που λαμβάνουν βοήθεια μέσω έργων στον τομέα των υπηρεσιών υποδοχής και ασύλου τα οποία υποστηρίζονται από αυτό το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	72.500,00	Project reporting
C2.1 - Χωρητικότητα (αριθμός θέσεων) νέων υποδομών υποδοχής και φιλοξενίας που δημιουργήθηκαν σύμφωνα με τις ελάχιστες απαιτήσεις για τις συνθήκες υποδοχής που ορίζονται στο κεκτημένο της ΕΕ, και των υφιστάμενων υποδομών υποδοχής και φιλοξενίας που βελτιώθηκαν σύμφωνα με τις ίδιες απαιτήσεις ως αποτέλεσμα των έργων που υποστηρίζονται από το εν λόγω Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	2.500,00	Project reporting
C2.2 - Ποσοστό επί της συνολικής χωρητικότητας υποδοχής και φιλοξενίας	%	0,00	60,00	Project reporting
C3.1 - Αριθμός ατόμων που εκπαιδεύθηκαν σε ζητήματα ασύλου με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	150,00	Project reporting
C3.2 - Ο αριθμός αυτός ως ποσοστό του συνολικού αριθμού υπαλλήλων που έλαβαν κατάρτιση σε αυτά τα ζητήματα	%	0,00	100,00	Project reporting
C4 - Αριθμός προϊόντων ενημέρωσης για τη χώρα προέλευσης και διερευνητικές αποστολές που διενεργήθηκαν με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting
C5 - Αριθμός έργων που υποστηρίχθηκαν από αυτό το Ταμείο για την ανάπτυξη, την παρακολούθηση και την αξιολόγηση των πολιτικών των κρατών μελών για το άσυλο	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting
C6 - Αριθμός ατόμων που επανεγκαταστάθηκαν με τη στήριξη αυτού του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Authority in charge of transferring the persons
1 - Set-up of new Regional Asylum Offices	Number	0,00	5,00	report
5.2 - Provision of psychosocial services	number of counselling sessions	0,00	224,00	report
10 - Supporting the clearance of the appeals backlog in the asylum-procedure in Greece with the operation of Appeals Committees	Number of Appeals Committees	0,00	30,00	report

Ειδικός στόχος	2 - Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση
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Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή δεδομένων
C1 - Αριθμός ατόμων από στοχευόμενες ομάδες που συμμετείχαν σε μέτρα για την προετοιμασία της αναχώρησης τα οποία υποστηρίχθηκαν από αυτό το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	500,00	Project reporting
C2 - Αριθμός ατόμων από στοχευόμενες ομάδες που υποστηρίχθηκαν από αυτό το Ταμείο με μέτρα ενσωμάτωσης στο πλαίσιο εθνικών, τοπικών και περιφερειακών στρατηγικών	Αριθμός	0,00	50.000,00	Project reporting
C3 - Αριθμός τοπικών, περιφερειακών και εθνικών πλαισίων/μέτρων/μέσων άσκησης πολιτικής που έχουν θεσπιστεί για την ενσωμάτωση των υπηκόων τρίτων χωρών και προϋποθέτουν τη συμμετοχή της κοινωνίας των πολιτών, των μεταναστευτικών κοινοτήτων και άλλων ενδιαφερομένων ως αποτέλεσμα των μέτρων που υποστηρίζονται από αυτό το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	10,00	Migrant Support Centers
C4 - Αριθμός έργων συνεργασίας με άλλα κράτη μέλη για την ενσωμάτωση υπηκόων τρίτων χωρών τα οποία υποστηρίζονται από αυτό το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting
C5 - Αριθμός έργων που υποστηρίχθηκαν από αυτό το Ταμείο για την ανάπτυξη, την παρακολούθηση και την αξιολόγηση των πολιτικών των κρατών μελών για την ενσωμάτωση	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting

Ειδικός στόχος	3 - Επαναπατρισμός			
Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή δεδομένων
C1 - Αριθμός ατόμων που εκπαιδεύθηκαν σε ζητήματα επαναπατρισμού με τη βοήθεια του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	3.000,00	Project reporting
C2 - Αριθμός επαναπατριζομένων που έλαβαν ενίσχυση για την επανένταξή τους πριν ή μετά τον επαναπατρισμό τους με τη συγχρηματοδότηση του Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	4.000,00	Project reporting
C3 - Αριθμός επαναπατριζομένων των οποίων ο επαναπατρισμός συγχρηματοδοτήθηκε από το Ταμείο, άτομα που επαναπατρίστηκαν οικειοθελώς	Αριθμός	0,00	38.000,00	Project reporting
C4 - Αριθμός επαναπατριζομένων των οποίων ο επαναπατρισμός συγχρηματοδοτήθηκε από το Ταμείο, άτομα που απομακρύνθηκαν	Αριθμός	0,00	16.000,00	Project reporting
C5 - Αριθμός επιτηρούμενων επιχειρήσεων απομάκρυνσης που συγχρηματοδοτήσε το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	18,00	Project reporting
C6 - Αριθμός έργων που υποστηρίζονται από το Ταμείο για την ανάπτυξη, παρακολούθηση και αξιολόγηση των πολιτικών επιστροφής στα κράτη μέλη.	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting

Ειδικός στόχος	3 - Επαναπατρισμός			
Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή δεδομένων
19 - Number of bilateral meetings between Consular Authorities per year	number	0,00	5,00	report

Ειδικός στόχος	4 - Αλληλεγγύη			
Δείκτης	Μονάδα μέτρησης	Τιμή βάσης	Τιμή-στόχος	Πηγή δεδομένων
C1 - Αριθμός αιτούντων και δικαιούχων διεθνούς προστασίας που μεταφέρθηκαν από το ένα κράτος μέλος στο άλλο με τη στήριξη του εν λόγω Ταμείου	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Authority in charge of relocation
C2 - Αριθμός έργων συνεργασίας με άλλα κράτη μέλη σχετικά με την αύξηση της αλληλεγγύης και τον επιμερισμό ευθυνών μεταξύ των κρατών μελών που υποστηρίχθηκαν από αυτό το Ταμείο	Αριθμός	0,00	0,00	Project reporting

6. ΠΛΑΙΣΙΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΚΠΟΝΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΥΛΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΟΣ

6.1 Συμμετοχή εταίρων στην εκπόνηση του προγράμματος

The RA explicitly identifies a range of program stakeholders and put the emphasis on sound communication. The partnership involvement played a key role in defining the main actions of the national program. As for the national strategic guidelines and specific objectives, they were defined at the Policy Dialogue, and have also taken into account changes in policy that occurred from the change in government (notably the focus on open reception capacity and implementation of alternatives to detention).

The former Responsible Authority had already organized a workshop for all potential key stakeholders (central and regional authorities, NGOs, international organizations) presenting the programming period 2014-2020 and the strategic priorities accompanied with main actions at CEAS, Integration and Return Pillars. This workshop took place in October 2014.

Furthermore, the Ministries received the follow-up contribution of stakeholders, which included concerns, comments and proposals. An additional meeting took place under the auspices of the Ministry of Interior, in order to inform potential beneficiaries for the changes in structure and policy. A follow-up meeting will take place during the finalization process of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, in order to be prepared for comprehensive implementation.

So, the stakeholder Management Process is integrated in the program management life cycle and it wasn't discussed independently. To this direction, RA complies with the following steps :

- a. Identify all the potential stakeholders.
- b. Create a Stakeholder Map.
- c. Record needs, uncover stakeholders' expectations, proposals and comments.

In principle, the goal of the partnership in the phase of the preparation of the programme focused on integrating, embodying and translating the proposals of the NGOs and International Organisations into the main actions at each specific objective.

6.2 Επιτροπή παρακολούθησης

The Monitoring Committee will be composed of:

Secretary-General of Population and Social Cohesion, Ministry of Interior-Chair

Secretary-General Public Order, Ministry of Public Order and Citizen Protection Head of the Responsible Authority

Representatives of services of other agencies can also participate on an ad hoc basis, either on the basis of expertise, or as implementers of projects.

The mission of the MC is to monitor the effective implementation of the Multiannual Programme of the AMIF. It will examine and approve or amend the actions selected for financing, as these are described in the Multiannual Programme.

6.3 Κοινό πλαίσιο παρακολούθησης και αξιολόγησης

The monitoring function will follow the current Management Control System and will be upgraded where necessary in order to be in compliance with the needs of the programme. Each DA will programme and monitor the specific actions by using an integrated management and accounting system. The RA will have an on-going picture of all cash flow and will monitor the state of play of each project through comprehensive reporting by the DAs, which will be regularly monitored by the AA . Although, the final evaluation of the actions will be made by the RA, some tasks might be outsourced to external consultancy private entities in order to ensure transparency. Based on the revised Cash Flow, RA will be in contact with the key final beneficiaries in order to follow an agreed financial guidance (audit and evaluation trail) and avoid any misunderstanding at the implementation process. The same process will be followed during the partnership at the phase of implementation with NGOs and International Organizations.

6.4 Εμπλοκή της εταιρικής σχέσης στην υλοποίηση, παρακολούθηση και αξιολόγηση του εθνικού προγράμματος

The former Responsible Authority had already organized a workshop for all potential stakeholders (central and regional authorities, NGOs, international organizations) presenting the programming period 2014-2020 and the strategic priorities accompanied with main actions at CEAS, Integration and Return Pillars. This workshop took place in October 2014. Furthermore, the Ministries received the follow-up contribution of stakeholders, which included concerns, comments and proposals. Many potential beneficiaries detected deficiencies and problems related to the implementation phase (delay of payments). RA made clear that the new MCS will be quite demanding and strict, asking for the final beneficiaries (civil society) to take preparatory measures. An additional meeting took place at the Ministry of Interior, in order to inform potential beneficiaries for the changes in structure and policy. A follow-up meeting will take place during the finalization process of the Monitoring and valuation Framework, in order to be prepared for comprehensive implementation.

6.5 Πληροφόρηση και δημοσιότητα

There are specific plans to :

Increase the potential final beneficiaries involvement (Create a Communication Network).

Creative web site portal connected with the network .The website portal will provide information on and access to the national program; informs potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities. Publicize a list of final beneficiaries who are actively involved in the Programme.

Present the AMIF through an overall communication picture, in order to be easily identified and understandable by the European citizens.

Provide information and publicize the state of play related to the implementation of AMIF.

Provide information to the citizens related to the goals, the philosophy and mainly the implication and the contribution of the national programme to an efficient and effective Common European Asylum System/Reception and to the National Integration and Return Policy.

6.6 Συντονισμός και συμπληρωματικότητα με άλλα μέσα

As regards the complementarity with other Union instruments, the National Programme is prepared in close co-operation with a broad range of partners, especially ISF, ESF, EMAS AMIF and EEA Grants.

CEAS

The main priority for complementarity under CEAS is the operation of the minimum of 2.500 places in ORF. Taking into consideration that ESF funded operational programmes may co-finance the provision of accompanying services such as trainings, language courses, counselling, psychosocial support, etc. but not the operational costs of the centres, the funding of 2.500 places has been included mainly into AMIF budget (89,5%, State Budget 6,5% and EEA Grants 4%). As far as the EEA GRANTS are concerned, they will finance three ORF with total capacity of 80 places (Sparti with total capacity of 24 places, Ilion with total capacity of 36 places and Penteli 20 places).

Substantial funding should also be mobilised from ESIF (in particular ESF) to cover Greece's needs in the area of reception. Discussions are ongoing with the competent Ministries and Regions to ensure that adequate funding is planned under the respective ESIF operational programmes. Because of the priority on the network of ORF, no ERDF use will be needed. The Region of Central Macedonia rejected the proposal for the construction and operation of ORF (under ERDF) and is being reoriented towards a network of rented apartments .

INTEGRATION

A high degree of complementarity has been provisioned for integration measures, especially under ESF, in order to compensate the relatively low allocation of budget under AMIF. The percentage dedicated to integration under AMIF is below 20% due to the pressing need of Greece to allocate significant funds to CEAS and Return in order to tackle the high influx of migrants and refugees in the country. Thus, significant funding for integration measures should be mobilised from ESIF, in particular ESF (it is planned that a minimum of EUR 20 million will be mobilized under ESIF 2014-2020), in order to ensure that a comprehensive integration policy can be developed with the allocated funds. This will ensure that, in total, an amount that would be equivalent to at least 20% of AMIF allocation for Greece will be used in support of integration and legal migration measures. Accordingly, Greece plans to mobilise 65% of the funding for the establishment of Migrant Support Centres from ESF, through its Regional Operational Programmes. Likewise, Greece plans to mobilise also from ESF 70% of the funds for the Pilot project for the operation of a Guardianship Service.

European Commission's Directorate General Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion (EMPL) will be consulted before the activation of any ESF supported intervention and/or other actions in the areas falling within its responsibility.

6.7 Δικαιούχοι

6.7.1 Κατάλογος με τις πέντε βασικές κατηγορίες δικαιούχων του προγράμματος

1. Public Beneficiary Body Ministries of

a) Interior and Administrative Reconstruction

b) Labor, Social Security and Welfare

c) Health

e) Foreign Affairs

2. Legal Private-Public Body

3. International Organisations (IOM, UNHCR)

4. Non-Governmental Organisations and educational/research organisations.

5. Local-regional administrative legal entities

6.7.2 Απευθείας ανάθεση (εάν ισχύει)

Under the Awarding Body method the RA will award grants directly to the beneficiary. Such a method will be used for Central Administrations, National Public bodies, or International Organizations, on the basis of the specific nature of the project or the technical or administrative competence of the subject ex art. 7(3) of Regulation 1042/2014. In duly justified cases, among which emergency situation and follow-up of multiannual projects, the RA may also award grants without calls for proposals (ex art 7(4) of Regulation 1042/2014). It is intended to use the institute of direct award in particular for activities related to Specific Objective 1 Asylum - National Objective 2 Evaluation and to Specific Objective 3 Return – National Objective 2 Return Measures.

7. ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΗΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

Πίνακας 1: Χρηματοδοτικό σχέδιο TAME

Ειδικός στόχος / εθνικός στόχος / ειδική δράση	Σύνολο
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ1 Υποδοχή/άσυλο	101.914.500,00
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ2 Αξιολόγηση	
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΣ3 Επανεγκατάσταση	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΣ ΕιδΣ1 Άσυλο	101.914.500,00
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΔ1 Κέντρα διέλευσης	
ΕιδΣ1.ΕΔ2 Πρόσβαση σε άσυλο	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΔ ΕιδΣ1 Άσυλο	0,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ1 Άσυλο	101.914.500,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ1 Νόμιμη μετανάστευση	472.500,00
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ2 Ένταξη	19.899.940,67
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΣ3 Ικανότητα	11.952.000,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΣ ΕιδΣ2 Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	32.324.440,67
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΔ3 Κοινές πρωτοβουλίες	
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΔ4 Ασυνόδευτοι ανήλικοι	
ΕιδΣ2.ΕΔ8 Νόμιμη μετανάστευση	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΔ ΕιδΣ2 Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	0,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ2 Ένταξη/νόμιμη μετανάστευση	32.324.440,67
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΣ1 Συνοδευτικά μέτρα	54.084.936,33
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΣ2 Μέτρα για τον επαναπατρισμό	65.550.000,00
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΣ3 Συνεργασία	225.000,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΣ ΕιδΣ3 Επαναπατρισμός	119.859.936,33
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΔ5 Κοινές διαδικασίες επαναπατρισμού	
ΕιδΣ3.ΕΔ6 Κοινές διαδικασίες επανένταξης	

ΕιδΣ3.ΕΔ7 Κοινές διαδικασίες για την οικογενειακή ενότητα και την επανένταξη ασυνόδευτων ανηλίκων	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕΔ ΕιδΣ3 Επαναπατρισμός	0,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ3 Επαναπατρισμός	119.859.936,33
ΕιδΣ4.ΕΣ1 Μετεγκατάσταση	
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ ΕιδΣ4 Αλληλεγγύη	0,00
Τεχνική βοήθεια	5.250.000,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ Ειδικών περιπτώσεων	35.305.500,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	294.654.377,00

Πίνακας 2: Δεσμεύσεις για ειδικές περιπτώσεις

Δεσμεύσεις για ειδικές περιπτώσεις	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Σύνολο
Σύνολο δράσεων επανεγκατάστασης			1.770.000,00	1.770.000,00				3.540.000,00
Relocation (2015/1523) total			3.224.000,00	3.224.000,00				6.448.000,00
Relocation (2015/1601) total			12.658.750,00	12.658.750,00				25.317.500,00
Σύνολο μεταφορών								0,00
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ			17.652.750,00	17.652.750,00				35.305.500,00

Πίνακας 3: Συνολικές ετήσιες υποχρεώσεις της ΕΕ (σε ευρώ)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	ΣΥΝΟΛΟ
Άσυλο και αλληλεγγύη	0,00	21.943.797,79	52.316.795,00	16.524.025,00	14.531.668,00	16.983.800,00	17.025.595,00	139.325.680,79
Ένταξη και επιστροφή	0,00	31.283.203,21	29.357.125,00	23.392.501,00	20.487.855,00	25.365.176,00	25.442.836,00	155.328.696,21
ΣΥΝΟΛΟ	0,00	53.227.001,00	81.673.920,00	39.916.526,00	35.019.523,00	42.348.976,00	42.468.431,00	294.654.377,00

Αιτιολόγηση οποιασδήποτε παρέκκλισης από τα ελάχιστα ποσοστά που καθορίζονται στους ειδικούς κανονισμούς

Although the total funding allocation in the second pillar of integration/ legal migration is under the minimum threshold of 20% of the basic amount allocated to the total national programme, it is ensured that a complementary amount of approx. EUR 20 million will be mobilised under ESIF (ERDF/ESF).

Greece intends to use the National Strategic Reference Framework through the ERDF and ESF in order to address partially the needs of integration. Investments in the field of Health Care and Social capacity building at regional level will take place within the above mentioned framework including and covering the target-group of legal migrants. As regards ESF, national goals are: a) Active integration process, such as the promotion of equal opportunities and the improvement of accessing to the employability. b) Combating all forms of discrimination. c) The improvement of the procedures to achieve the effective access to most economical, sustainable and high quality Services. d) The promotion of social entrepreneurship and actions to facilitate the access to employability.

The effective implementation of the national integration policy will thus be ensured by using effectively the ESIF as an additional funding instrument in order to address all the national needs.

Έγγραφα

Τίτλος εγγράφου	Τύπος εγγράφου	Ημερομηνία εγγράφου	Τοπικό στοιχείο αναφοράς	Στοιχείο αναφοράς της Επιτροπής	Άθροισμα ελέγχου	Αρχεία	Ημερομηνία αποστολής	Εστάλη από
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Άθροισμα ελέγχου για όλα τα αναλυτικά δεδομένα: 1663126499