

AMIF Interim evaluation report template in SFC2014

CCI	
Title	The interim evaluation report of the national programme of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund for Poland
Version	
Time period covered	01/01/2014-30/06/2017

Independent experts (as required in Art. 56(3) of the Regulation (EU) No 514/2014)

Please explain how the requirement in Art. 56(3) of the Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 was fulfilled

In accordance with the requirements of Article 56 (3) of Regulation (EU) No 514/2014, the evaluation was performed by a consortium composed of the Infondo Sp. z o.o. and Eu-Consult Sp. z o.o. companies, selected in a contract-award procedure under Article 4 (8) of the Public Procurement Law of 29 January 2004 (Journal of Laws of 2015, item 2164 as amended), i.e. below the threshold of EUR 30 000. CPV designation: 73000000-2 Research and development services and related consultancy services; 73110000-6 Research service; 79419000-4 Evaluation consultancy services.

Executive Summary

The goal of this evaluation study is to assess the results and impacts of the measures co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) in respect of their implementation in the period from 01/01/2014 to 30/06/2017.

Poland is undergoing a transitional migration phase, which means that it is turning from an emigrant-sending country into an immigrant-receiving country. A major increase in the influx of foreign nationals has been observed for several years. When compared to the other EU Member States, however, the percentage of immigrants in the population of Poland remains low. Nevertheless, measures must be introduced for the benefit of immigrants staying in Poland. The main source for the financing of foreigner-oriented measures is the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, which is a continuation of the following three funds: the European Refugee Fund (ERF), the European Return Fund (ERF), and the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals (EFI). The goal of the AMIF is to support the effective management of migration flows and to implement, strengthen and develop a common policy in respect of asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection, and a common immigration policy with the full observance of the rights and principles enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The founding principles of the AMIF are implemented across three specific objectives (SO): 1) “Asylum”; 2) “Integration/Legal migration”; and 3) “Returns”. The national operationalisation of the Fund's principles takes the form of the National Programme which specifies the framework for the implementation

of the Fund. For each specific objective, national objectives (NO) were established. SO1 “Asylum” provides for the following national objectives: NO1 “Reception/asylum”, NO1 “Evaluation”, NO3 “Resettlement”. For SO2 “Integration/Legal migration”, three national objectives were established as well: NO1 “Legal migration”, NO2 “Integration”, NO3 “Capacity”. Three objectives were also specified for SO3 “Returns”: NO1 “Accompanying measures”, NO2 “Return measures”, NO3 “Cooperation”. The National Programme does not include the SO “Solidarity” and there were no measures implemented in this respect.

As a result of the projects implemented in the years 2015-2017, a major part of the target objectives is being accomplished in accordance with the plan. Within the specific objective “Asylum”, as part of the implemented measures co-financed by the Fund, the asylum procedures have been strengthened and developed. The asylum procedures were run in accordance with Directive 2005/85/EC on vulnerable persons (the Procedure Directive): the maximum waiting time for a decision is 6 months under Polish law; foreigners participating in the procedure have received legal assistance and ad hoc financial aid. With a view to improving reception conditions for asylum seekers, modernisation work was launched at reception centres. Part of this modernisation will involve the adjustment of premises to cater for people with special needs. Asylum seekers received medical and psychological aid, and were given the opportunity to participate in pre-integration activities. The requirements set out in the Qualification Directive were also imposed. Measures aimed at enhancing Member States’ capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies and procedures were launched in the last quarter which forms part of the evaluation period. As at the time of the analysis, preparatory and administrative activities were being carried out within the implemented projects, in connection with the start of the measures. As the measures addressed to asylum seekers and people participating in the procedure were primarily financed by the Fund, the AMIF has largely contributed to the strengthening and development of all aspects of the Common European Asylum System. Within the specific objective “Legal migration/integration”, as part of the implemented projects measures were being carried out with a view to supporting legal migration through integration-oriented activities improving language and professional skills, and providing knowledge of Polish culture and the host society. Measures were also carried out to strengthen leadership competencies in foreign nationals in order to develop their skills in this area for the purpose of encouraging foreign communities to become independent from the organisations and institutions of the host society. Information measures were introduced to share knowledge of the daily life in Poland, provide practical guidance and advice, and exchange good practices. A database was set up with a list of experts (natives and immigrants) who will be providing assistance in this area. The information measures were addressed to foreigners staying in Poland and those who were just planning to immigrate. Activities intended to improve the situation of foreigners on the labour market were introduced as well, including legal counselling, language courses, courses on job search, and labour-market orientation courses. No measures were introduced to strengthen cooperation between the Member States for the purpose of safeguarding the integrity of the immigration system. Within the specific objective “Returns”, as part of activities devoted to return-accompanying measures, persons participating in the return procedure were provided with legal, medical and psychological assistance. They were also provided with access to cultural as well as sports and leisure

events. Improvement in accommodation conditions could be observed as the individual accommodation centres had received additional equipment. Modernisation work was launched at detention centres, which will substantially improve accommodation conditions for the foreign nationals staying there. In order to make the return procedure more efficient, escort equipment was purchased in accordance with the needs of each detention centre. With a view to facilitating and effectively implementing return measures, the Border Guard organised a meeting of branch contact points in charge of identification and returns, and a consultation meeting titled “Strengthening cooperation between the authorities responsible for foreigner matters, with particular regard to the work of Guarded Centres for Foreigners”. In order to develop and strengthen cooperation with the Member States, representatives of the Border Guard participated in Member States’ meetings in Brussels. In order to strengthen cooperation with third countries, meetings were organised with representatives of Vietnam, Ukraine, and Tajikistan. Each of these meetings had successfully accomplished its goal.

The measures carried out as part of the Fund had been completed at a reasonable cost, as evidenced by the documents delivered by the Delegated Authority (COPE). A document of central importance, which confirms the correctness and efficiency of expenditures, is the list of operational and financial controls – according to this document, only 1% of expenditures was found ineligible in financial controls.

The analysis further indicates that the goals of the intervention were well aligned with the current needs as regards support for foreign nationals in Poland. The identification of needs was a process which took into account the conclusions drawn from the implementation of the SOLID programme and those from the on-going monitoring of the situation among foreign nationals. Various sources were used, which provided knowledge on the area in question. Foreigners’ needs were therefore identified correctly. However, one of the needs identified in respect of the host society has turned out to require some extra effort. Over the last two years, a substantial increase could be observed in xenophobic attitudes, which has translated into an upturn in the number of verbal and behavioural attacks against foreign nationals. This, in consequence, has brought about new needs which should be incorporated in future activities addressed to the host society.

The measures implemented under the Fund were complementary and coherent with the measures of public bodies, financed from the State budget (the Headquarters of the Border Guard, the Office for Foreigners), and the measures of other entities, including local governments, financed from domestic resources. Consistency can be observed in respect of both concurrent and earlier measures.

Many of the projects’ results have proven to be permanent, although there were also measures with medium- and short-term durability. At this point, it is worth noting that the vast majority of the projects were multiannual projects that had followed from the measures undertaken within the SOLID programme; this has ensured continuity in the support offered to foreign nationals. The three calls for proposals launched in 2016 were not finalised, and in 2017, the 8/2017/OG-FAMI closed call for proposals was announced for Voivodeship Offices, with a view to offering integration support across the country.

Section I: **Context of implementation of AMIF during 01/01/2014-30/06/2017**

Poland is undergoing a transitional phase of the migration cycle, which means that it is turning from an emigration (sending) country to an immigration (receiving) country. The data showing the influx of immigrants to Poland were provided by the Office for Foreigners and pertain to documents which entitle their holders to stay in Poland. In 2013, valid residence permits confirming the right to stay in Poland were held by 146 171 people, as compared to 160 396 people in 2014, 193 747 in 2015, and 234 613 in 2016. Over the last several years, this number has grown by 88 thousand, meaning an increase of 60%. In the period in question, valid residence documents were held by Ukrainian (84 000 people in 2016), German (23 000), Belarusian (11 000), and Russian (10 000) nationals. The largest (almost threefold) increase was observed among Ukrainian nationals – by 55 000 people (from 28 000 to nearly 84 000). This difference was due to an almost fivefold increase in the number of temporary residence permits – by 45 thousand (from 12 000 to approx. 58 000). In 2013, they accounted for one-fifth of all foreigners in Poland, and now this figure is 36 percent.

As regards international protection, in 2013, according to the Office for Foreigners data, the refugee status was applied for by 14 996 people. In 2014, the refugee status was granted to 262 individuals (3% of all applicants), whereas 170 people received subsidiary protection, and 300 people the right of tolerated stay. 1 997 of applications were rejected, and 5 556 cancelled. In 2015, 4 927 applications were filed, covering 12 325 people, which represents a nearly twofold increase from the previous year. The refugee status was granted to 348 people (3%) and subsidiary protection to 167 people (1%); 122 people received permits for tolerated stay, 2 877 applications (24%) were rejected, and 8 724 application proceedings (71%) were discontinued. In 2016, 4 502 applications for international protection were filed, covering 12 321 people. Decisions were issued in matters pertaining to 11 997 people who had applied for international protection in 2016 and earlier. 108 people (1%) were granted the refugee status, 150 (1%) received subsidiary protection, and tolerated stay permits were issued to 49 people; applications were rejected or discontinued in the case of 2 188 (18%) and 9 502 people (79%), respectively.

To conclude, although in the last two years the number of people applying for international protection has remained stable, there has been a marked increase in the number of immigrants from third countries (who mostly come here for economic reasons).

Section II: **Challenges encountered and their impact on the implementation of the National Programme**

Difficulties affecting the implementation of the programme may occur at two levels: the systemic level, which mainly concerns legalisation issues and policy creation, and the operational level associated with direct actions that are undertaken within the projects financed by the Fund. During the implementation of the National Programme, in the evaluation period, the main challenge impacting on the said implementation was the Council of Ministers' decision to invalidate, on 18 October 2016, the document which laid down the principles of Polish migration policy – “Migration Policy of Poland – Current State of Play

and Further Actions”. A new document has not been drafted yet. As a result of the cancellation of the “Migration Policy of Poland...” document, the 3/2015 call for proposals was cancelled as well and no final decision has been taken the three calls for proposals launched in 2016: 1) Call for proposals 4/2016, National objective “Reception/Asylum” (part of measure No. 1 and measure No. 7 from the AMIF National Programme); 2) Call for proposals 5/2016, Specific objective: “Integration/Legal migration”, National objective: “Integration”; and 3) Call for proposals 6/2016, Specific objective: “Asylum”, National objective: “Reception/Asylum” (part of measure No. 2 from the National Programme – “The provision of free legal assistance and representation”) and Specific objective: “Return”, National objective: Accompanying measures (part of measure No. 2 from the National Programme – “The provision of legal assistance to foreign nationals, in particular people requiring special treatment”). The second type of challenges involved direct measures addressed to the target group. The beneficiaries who implemented foreigner-oriented projects indicated problems in enrolling final beneficiaries (this is often caused by cultural differences) and in encouraging them not to leave the projects (this in turn results from the “temporary” nature of the situation in which members of the target group often find themselves). However, owing to the experience gained in the implementation of the TCN-oriented measures, the beneficiaries were able to effectively handle these challenges, and to prevent them from adversely impacting on the accomplishment of the objectives and the implementation of the Fund's goals.

Section III: **Deviations in implementation of the National Programmes in comparison with what was initially planned (if any)**

For the purpose of implementing the AMIF, three specific objectives (SO) were established in the National Programme: 1) Asylum; 2) Integration/Legal migration; and 3) Returns. These objectives are in line with the ones laid down in Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The National Objectives for Poland matched the objectives established in the Regulation, with the exception of objective No. 4 regarding solidarity between the Member States in respect of migration and asylum flows. For the most part, the National Programme followed was implemented in accordance with the original plan. For SO1 Asylum, three national objectives were formulated: NO1 “Reception/Asylum” – implemented through three types of measures: 1) Measures aimed at providing assistance to third-country nationals; 2) Actions aimed at administrative structures and systems; 3) Information measures aimed at local communities. All these three types of measures were being implemented during the period covering the evaluation of the Fund. The implementation of NO2 “Evaluation” also involved three types of measures: 1) Measures improving data on asylum procedures management; 2) Measures improving data on the countries of origin management; 3) Analysis and evaluation of asylum policies – measures in this regard were launched during the evaluation period. NO3 “Resettlement” also featured three types of measures: 1) Study visits, missions; 2) Selection visits, transportation of third-country nationals; 3) On-site assistance – none of these measures were launched during the evaluation period.

For SO2 “Integration/Legal migration”, three NOs were established along with

corresponding measures. NO1 “Legal migration” with the following types of measures: 1) Information measures and developing resources that enable the recruitment of workers abroad; 2) Assistance with respect to family reunification applications; 3) Developing and strengthening the capacity connected with immigration strategies, policies and measures. In this area, the measures were implemented only partially – some of the projects involved information campaigns on legal migration (these were only elements of the projects and no project was accomplished within the measure in question) and were devoted to the strengthening of capacity connected with migration measures. None of the interventions carried out concerned a measure in respect of family-reunification applications. Three groups of measures were also identified for NO2 “Integration”: 1) Measures connected with integration strategy aimed at developing system assumptions and solutions; 2) Measures aimed at the integration of third-country nationals; 3) Measures aimed at the host society. The interventions carried out focused on the integration of third-country nationals; some of the measures were aimed at the host society. The intervention project in measure 1 is at an early stage of implementation. Measure 1 was also included in the 8/2017/OG – FAMI call for proposals. Three types of measures were identified for NO3 “Capacity” as well: 1) Measures improving data on integration issues; 2) Building sustainable organisational structures for integration and diversity management; 3) Development of services adapted to the needs and availability of third-country nationals. Within NO3, measures were implemented in 3 projects which have started recently (in March, April and May 2017).

For NO3 “Returns”, three objectives were established with three types of measures assigned to them: For NO1 “Accompanying measures”, the following types of measures were identified: 1) Providing TCNs with a wide spectrum of assistance, especially to the vulnerable groups; 2) Introducing new and improving the existing solutions for the effective monitoring of forced returns; 3) Improving accommodation conditions. Interventions were carried out across all three types of measures. NO2 “Return measures” comprises three groups of measures: 1) Preparatory measures; 2) Voluntary returns; 3) Forced returns. The interventions were implemented for measures 1 and 3, with the exclusion of measure 2. NO3 “Cooperation” has three groups of measures assigned to it: 1) Common actions with other Member States; 2) Common actions with third countries; 3) Information and promotion activities. The interventions were carried out within measures 1, 2 and 3.

To sum up, the National Programme was being implemented across all specific objectives. As regards the national objectives, two of them have not been implemented in full (SO1NO2 and SO1NO3). One national objective SO2NO1 was implemented to a limited degree (measures under this objective were partially implemented within the SO2NO2 projects). In two NOs (SO2NO2, SO3NO2), two out of three planned measures were implemented. Three NOs (SO1NO1, SO3NO1, SO3NO3) were implemented in full. None of the measures which were carried out failed to align with the goals of the Fund and the National Programme.

Section IV: Evaluation questions

The information in the boxes must be self-contained and **cannot** refer to information in any attached document or contain hyperlinks.

1.	Effectiveness
1.1.	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Asylum</p> <p>Strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System.</p>
	<p>The overall question: How did the Fund contribute to strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension?</p>
	<p>During the evaluation period, within the specific objective “Asylum” (National Objective “Reception/Asylum”), 27 projects were being implemented, of which only 2 had the status “Completed”. The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is comprised of five legal acts: the Reception Directive, the Procedure Directive, the Qualification Directive, the Dublin Regulation (specifies the MS responsible for the processing of an asylum application) and the Eurodac Regulation (a fingerprint-comparison system for the purposes of applying the Dublin Regulation). As part of the implemented measures financed by the Fund, the asylum procedures were strengthened and developed. Asylum proceedings were conducted in accordance with the Procedure Directive: the decision must be issued within a maximum period of 6 months, and the foreign nationals participating in the procedure received legal, medical, psychological, and ad hoc financial assistance. In order to improve reception conditions for the asylum seekers, modernisation work was launched at reception centres. Part of the modernisation work will be aimed at adapting the premises to cater for people with special needs. The final beneficiaries of the support provided under NO “Reception/Asylum” received medical and psychological assistance, and were given the opportunity to participate in pre-integration activities. The requirements set out in the Qualification Directive were imposed. Measures aimed at enhancing Member States’ capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies and procedures were launched in the last quarter which formed part of the evaluation period. At the time of the evaluation, preparatory and administrative activities connected with project management were launched within projects which had just started. As the SO “Asylum” measures were financed by the Fund, the AMIF has largely contributed to the strengthening and development of all aspects of the Common European Asylum System.</p>
1.1.1.	<p>What progress was made towards strengthening and developing the asylum procedures, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>The asylum procedures specify the manner in which one should apply for international protection. The Procedure Directive 2005/85/EC lays down the standards to be followed by the EU Member States in the international protection procedure. It imposes the following requirements on the Member States: adopting</p>

clear application rules, setting up application-accordance points at the borders, and ensuring that the procedure is fast and efficient and takes no longer than 6 months. Persons applying for protection should receive assistance tailored to their needs – this applies in particular to vulnerable persons and minors. Rules for special (accelerated and performed at the border) procedures should be established. Persons applying for protection should be given the opportunity to appeal against decisions. In Poland, the authority responsible for receiving applications is the Border Guard, whereas decisions on protection are issued by the Office for Foreigners. Persons applying for protection on the territory of Poland went through the procedure in accordance with the recommendations of the Procedure Directive. In the period covered by the evaluation report, 17 424 members of the target group received assistance under the projects which pertained to reception and asylum systems and which were financed by the Fund. This means that the indicator-achievement value reached 55% in relation to the target value specified in the co-financing applications. As the target value of the indicator in the National Programme was 4 000 people, it has been exceeded more than four times. Since the interventions were launched within the Fund, guidance and assistance offered in the asylum procedures have been used by 2950 members of the target groups. The number of people from the target groups, who received legal assistance and representation, was 2740. Legal assistance comprised face-to-face counselling, the drafting of legal opinions and letters, including letters to authorities, and representation, including participation in status interviews and during the centre admission procedure. Measures aimed to amend the existing legislation were also conducted.

There were 973 people with special needs and unaccompanied minors who used special assistance.

As part of the interventions conducted within the AMIF, people from the target group received legal assistance and translation/interpretation support during the asylum application procedure. The measures addressed to the target group included lessons of the Polish language and support for children subject to compulsory education; preschool and day-care facilities were also set up and support was provided by family and cultural assistants. The persons participating in the procedure were also provided with financial aid in the form of school starter kits for children, clothes, and cleaning agents, as well as rental subsidies for those living outside the centre. Measures that specifically catered for the needs of vulnerable persons consisted of professional psychological support for adults and children, which included both continued (e.g. "I'm a mom in Poland 2") and new projects ("Protecting children at refugee centres – a comprehensive violence and abuse child protection system"). The latter of these has resulted in the development of protection standards and policy addressed to children in detention centres who are at risk of violence from their peers and adults.

Furthermore, the asylum procedures underwent streamlining and optimisation which was possible, among other things, through the purchase of specialist equipment and the refurbishing of application-acceptance points – this has resulted

	<p>in time savings and improved quality of the implemented measures. In accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) No 603/2013 of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of “Eurodac” for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, devices were purchased for taking fingerprints and checking whether a person has already lodged an application for asylum in another Member State. The reception centres received additional housing equipment as well as TV sets, home appliances, and medical devices.</p> <p>According to the conducted analysis, as at the current stage, the measures implemented under the Fund have largely contributed to the strengthening and development of the asylum procedures, and much of the progress in this regard was achieved owing to the AMIF resources as the only funding source (in addition to the State budget) for the measures addressed to people seeking international protection.</p>
1.1.2.	<p>What progress was made towards strengthening and developing the reception conditions, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>The improvement of reception conditions for people seeking international protection is governed by the Reception Directive 2003/9/EC, which stipulates the observance of fundamental rights of asylum seekers, including the provision of appropriate conditions and support to persons with special needs, access to legal assistance and information, and adequate housing at accommodation centres.</p> <p>In order to provide foreign nationals with the required living standard and conditions, renovation and modernisation works have been planned for the centres. These works are motivated by both technical (the poor condition of the buildings) and social needs. Many of the buildings were adapted to serve as refugee centres, which is why the limited availability of appropriate housing premises has been and still is an issue. As part of the modernisation carried out in response to the current needs, the buildings’ interiors are divided and turned into rooms for mothers with children (so that they can stay together), bathrooms with diaper-changing stands, psychologists’ rooms, day-care rooms for children, and premises adapted to people with disabilities. Furthermore, the existing centres were expanded to include recreation and sports facilities (Guarded Centres for Foreigners at the Bieszczadzki, Naodrzański, and Warmińsko-Mazurski Branches of the Border Guard). During the evaluation period, none of the centres had completed these works, and therefore the indicators “Capacity (i.e. number of places) of new reception accommodation infrastructure set up in line with the common requirements for reception conditions as set out in the Union acquis and of existing reception accommodation infrastructure improved in accordance with the same requirements as a result of the projects supported under the Fund” and “Percentage in the total reception accommodation capacity” have the value zero.</p> <p>The improvement in reception conditions also included lessons of Polish for adults and children and support for children subject to compulsory education; preschool and day-care facilities were also set up and support was provided by family and</p>

	<p>cultural assistants. The persons participating in the procedure were also provided with financial aid in the form of school starter kits for children, clothes, and cleaning agents, as well as rental subsidies for those living outside the centre. Important measures that catered for the needs of the vulnerable persons consisted of professional psychological support for adults and children. This included assistance for mothers of foreign origin in the form of both continued (e.g. “I’m a mom in Poland 2”) and new child-protection projects (“Protecting children at refugee centres – a comprehensive violence and abuse child protection system”). The latter project has resulted in the development of protection standards and policy addressed to children in detention centres who are at risk of violence from their peers and adults. Persons seeking international protection in Poland also received access to legal assistance which comprised face-to-face counselling, the drafting of legal opinions and letters, including letters to authorities, and representation, including participation in status interviews and during the centre admission procedure.</p>
1.1.3.	<p>What progress was made towards the achievement of a successful implementation of the legal framework of the qualification directive (and its subsequent modifications), and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>The main objective of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council is, on the one hand, to ensure that Member States apply common criteria for the identification of persons genuinely in need of international protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure that a minimum level of benefits is available for those persons in all Member States. For the purpose of implementing the Qualification Directive, measures were undertaken at both the systemic level associated with legislation and activities of state authorities, and at the micro-level connected with improving the welfare of foreign nationals who seek international protection. At the legislative level, amendments have been made to the Act of 13 June 2003 on the granting of protection to foreign nationals at the territory of the Republic of Poland (Journal of Laws of 2012 item 680). The obligation arising from Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU on the recognition of qualifications and education has brought about amendments to the following legislation: – the Act of 21 December 1990 on the profession of veterinarian and medical and veterinary chambers (Journal of Laws of 2009 No. 93, item 767, as amended); – the Act of 19 April 1991 on pharmacists’ chambers (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 136, item 856, as amended); – the Act of 5 December 1996 on the professions of physician and dentist (Journal of Laws of 2011 No. 277, item 1634, as amended); – the Act of 15 December 2000 on professional self-governments of architects, construction engineers and town-planners (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 932, as amended); – the Act of 11 April 2001 on patent attorneys (Journal of Laws of 2011 No. 155, item 925, as amended); – the Act of 18 March 2008 on the rules governing the recognition of professional qualifications acquired in EU Member States (Journal of Laws No. 63, item 394, as amended); – the Act of 1 July 2011 on the self-government of nurses and midwives (Journal of Laws of No. 174, item 1038, as amended); – the Act of 15 July 2011 on the professions of nurse and</p>

	<p>midwife (Journal of Laws No. 174, item 1039, as amended). Directive 2011/95/EU further imposes the obligation to provide these individuals with access to social welfare and healthcare. Accordingly, relevant amendments were introduced to the Act of 12 March 2004 on social welfare (Journal of Laws of 2013, item 182, as amended) and the Act of 27 August 2004 on health care benefits financed from public funds (Journal of Laws of 2008 No. 164, item 1027, as amended).</p> <p>In accordance with the Directive, protection for children staying at detention centres has been extended. The „Chrońmy dzieci w ośrodkach dla cudzoziemców” (“Let's protect children at refugee centres”) project, run by the Office for Foreigners and the Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę Foundation, has resulted in the development and deployment of standards and policy for child abuse prevention. In accordance with their objectives, the Office for Foreigners provides its employees with training opportunities in the field of protection and assistance for children in emergency situations, as well as training for their parents on violence-free upbringing, and also educates children in their rights and on how to protect against violence. The programme also establishes rules for the protection of child's personal data and image, job-recruitment and employment rules, and intervention procedures to be followed in cases of child abuse.</p> <p>In order to accelerate the asylum procedures, training courses were also organised for persons seeking international protection, volunteers assisting them, and those who had already received the decision. During the evaluation period, the training courses were attended by 470 people.</p> <p>The final beneficiaries of the projects financed by the Fund, as provided for in the Qualification Directive, received healthcare, also in respect of mental health, with special consideration of the needs of children who accounted for around half of the total number of those staying at reception centres. In accordance with the Qualification Directive, beneficiaries of the refugee and subsidiary protection status received assistance in the form of language training and information concerning individual rights and obligations in the Member State concerned. As far as language-related support is concerned, beneficiaries could attend language courses, and in respect of awareness of their rights and obligations, they participated in orientation courses and information and education meetings with experts. The Fund has contributed significantly to the implementation of the Qualification Directive as regards ensuring security and general social and health welfare to foreign nationals.</p>
1.1.4.	<p>What progress was made towards enhancing Member State capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies and procedures, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>Measures aimed at enhancing Member States' capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies and procedures were launched in the last quarter which forms part of the evaluation period. At the time of the analysis, preparatory and administrative activities connected with project management were being carried out within the implemented projects. At this stage of implementation, it was</p>

	difficult to assess progress in the area concerned.
1.1.5.	What progress was made towards the establishment, development and implementation of national resettlement programmes and strategies, and other humanitarian admission programmes, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?
	No measures were undertaken in connection with the establishment, development and implementation of the national resettlement programme, and therefore no progress was made in this respect.

1.2.	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2: Integration/legal migration</p> <p>Support legal migration to the Member States in line with their economic and social needs such as labour market needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and promote the effective integration of third-country nationals.</p>
	<p>The overall question: How did the Fund contribute to supporting legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs, such as labour market needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and to promoting the effective integration of third-country nationals?</p>
	<p>During the evaluation period, 40 projects were being implemented within the specific objective “Integration/Legal migration”: 36 projects within the national objective “Integration”, 3 projects within the national objective “Capacity”, and 1 project (not subject to evaluation) within the national objective “Joint initiatives”. As at 30/06/2017, only 8 projects had been completed and closed. Within the implemented projects, measures were being carried out with a view to supporting legal migration through integration-oriented activities improving language and professional skills, and providing knowledge of Polish culture and the host society. These interventions were aimed to strengthen leadership competencies in foreign nationals in order to develop their skills in this area and therefore encourage foreign communities to become independent from the institutions and organisations of the host society. This was in addition to interventions which were to provide foreign nationals with knowledge of the daily life in Poland as well as practical guidance and advice. A virtual space was also created for the exchange of good practices and as a database with a list of experts (natives and immigrants) who will provide assistance in this area. The final beneficiaries of the implemented projects were foreign nationals staying in Poland and persons who were just planning to immigrate. As part of the “I’m a mom in Poland 2” project, psychological assistance was provided to pregnant women and mothers of young children. Measures were also undertaken with a view to improving the situation of foreign nationals on the labour market – language courses and legal counselling as well as courses focused on career skills and labour-market orientation. No measures were introduced to strengthen cooperation between the Member States with regard to the safeguarding</p>

	<p>of the integrity of the immigration system. In view of the fact that the measures conducted within the SO “Integration/Legal migration” were co-financed by the Fund, the AMIF has significantly contributed to supporting legal migration. This is with exception of cooperation between Member States for the purpose of safeguarding the integrity of the immigration system. No progress was made in this area.</p>
1.2.1.	<p>What progress was made towards supporting legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs, such as labour market needs, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>Support for legal migration was one of the main objectives of the European Union. The EU migration policy focuses on the legal aspects of immigration while emphasising the importance of integration of third-country nationals (TCNs) with their host societies. The legality of stay in the Republic of Poland was the criterion for determining whether the final beneficiaries of support from the Fund belonged to the target group. The measures undertaken within the projects co-financed by the Fund supported legal migration by being addressed to TCNs and the citizens of the host society. During the evaluation period, the indicator “The number of target group persons assisted by the Fund through integration measures in the framework of national, local and regional strategies” reached a value of 2 178 405. The target value of this indicator was exceeded both in relation to the figures in the National Programme (100 000 people) and its total value as per the project documentation (160 338 final beneficiaries). The indicator achieved such a high value mainly due to the many views of the websites run as part of the interventions addressed to the target group. The indicator “The number of target group persons assisted through measures focusing on education and training, including language training and preparatory actions to facilitate access to the labour market” has reached the value of 5 319 people. The measures participated in by the final beneficiaries mostly included Polish-language courses, career counselling, workshops, and other activities of cultural and integrative nature. The indicator “The number of target group persons assisted through counselling and guidance in housing, maintenance, and administrative and legal counselling” was much higher and amounted to 25 337 people. The provision of legal counselling on the legality of stay and labour-market orientation was one of the most important forms of support, because equalising TCNs’ opportunities on the labour market and in access to public services is very much dependent on the awareness of the regulations governing immigrants’ rights and obligations in the country of stay (this also goes in line with the recommendation of Directive No 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011). In this respect, a major progress was achieved owing to the Fund. TCNs can benefit from various forms of support: on-site legal counselling, help lines, information websites, workshops, leaflets and brochures, and mobile apps. The diversification of the forms of support is reflected in the indicator reaching a high value in this area.</p>

	<p>The indicator “The number of target group persons assisted through the provision of health and psychological care” amounted to 275 people during the evaluation period. Assistance from a psychologist formed a very important element of integration support, as persons going through the process of adaptation in a new society were likely to experience culture shock. At the same time, their poor financial standing prevented immigrants from seeking psychological support from private therapists. The psychological assistance provided through the interventions within the Fund constituted a very important element of support for legal migration and integration of immigrants. As regards the indicator “The number of target group persons who participated in pre-departure measures supported by the Fund”, its value is zero. It is worth noting, however, that although formally this indicator has the value zero, there might have been people who had nevertheless benefitted from the measures implemented within the Fund before leaving for the country of destination. Migration networks became an effective platform for the sharing of information on all forms of support, so the websites with information and guidance as well as applications and brochures might have been known to TCNs who were just planning to migrate.</p> <p>Given the indicators’ initial and target values and the fact that the Fund had provided the main financial support for the legal-migration measures addressed to TCNs, a notable progress could be observed during the evaluation period as far as AMIF-based support for legal migration is concerned.</p>
1.2.2.	<p>What progress was made towards promoting the effective integration of third-country nationals, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>Promoting effective integration (an information campaign) was a factor which substantially contributed to the immigrants’ adaptation in both the socio-cultural and economic dimensions. In accordance with the National Programme, promotional measures should be addressed to TCNs and citizens of the host country. As part of the interventions that were put in place, the projects utilised various channels and methods to promote effective integration among the target group. Information campaigns were launched with a view to reaching TCNs directly with information on assistance in the integration process available through the offered forms of support. Effective integration was promoted through cooperation with immigrant organisations and through outreach activities, i.e. by directly entering the immigrant community. Cooperation was also initiated with the consulates of sending countries and with the public institutions which had contact with immigrants. The meetings with TCNs took place with the participation of immigrants who had already adapted to this new situation and could serve as “living examples” of successful integration and its benefits. As noted by one of the beneficiaries running the project, the availability of integration support for TCNs who have come to Poland encourages them to change their migration plans and opt for permanent residence, rather than leave after a temporary or transitional stay. This in turn stabilises their situation, allowing them to develop their careers in the host country and, over a long term, is advantageous to both the immigrants and the</p>

	<p>host society. Some of the projects designed mainly for the integration-themed information campaign included “Nasz Wybór - Zasoby informacyjne dla imigrantów z Ukrainy IV” (“Our choice – Information resources for immigrants from Ukraine IV”) and „MIGRANT.INFO - wsparcie imigrantów oraz wprowadzenie ich w społeczeństwo polskie” (“MIGRANT.INFO – providing support to immigrants and introducing them to the Polish society”). Their final beneficiaries were 2 2014 762 people. Both these projects utilised the Internet as their chief mass medium, which allowed them to reach TCNs staying in Poland and those who had not yet leaved their countries of origin.</p> <p>It was also important that effective integration be promoted among the natives. In accordance with the National Programme, information campaigns addressed to the members of the host society should be designed in such a way as to promote intercultural dialogue and combat negative stereotypes. As part of the implemented measures, the information campaign for the host society was mainly run through websites and various multi-cultural events. It is important to note that it had a rather “accompanying” nature, as the major information activities were addressed to TCNs. A significant aspect of the information campaign run by the Beneficiaries was the message it sent to employers, advising them on how to legally employ immigrant workers. Equal access to and equal treatment of immigrants on the labour market is one of the basic ways to instil a sense of security among those in a migration situation.</p>
1.2.3.	<p>What progress was made towards supporting co-operation among the Member States, with a view to safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>Measures run within the implemented projects did not focus on supporting cooperation between Member States with regard to safeguarding the integrity of the immigration system.</p>
1.2.4.	<p>What progress was made towards building capacity on integration and legal migration within the Member States, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>Capacity on integration and legal migration may be assessed at the micro-social level, which relates directly to the participants of a migration situation among the host society, and immigrants, and at the meso-level (e.g. the city level) or the national (systemic) level.</p> <p>At the systemic level, the measures aimed at improving Poland's integration and legal migration capacity were launched in the last quarter which is included in the evaluation period. At the time of the analysis, preparatory and administrative activities connected with project management were being carried out within the implemented projects. When assessing the capacity on integration at the systemic level, one should also mention the Council of Ministers’ decision of 18 October 2016 on cancelling a strategic document governing Polish migration policy: “Migration Policy of Poland – Current State of Play and Further Actions”. As at the</p>

evaluation period, a new document had not been drafted yet. As the projects in the analysed area were still at an early stage, it is difficult to assess the progress at the systemic level with regard to improving the Member State's capacity on integration and legal migration.

At the meso-level, measures designed to improve integration capacity were primarily focused on interventions aimed at strengthening cooperation between immigrant-serving entities (Infomigrator, present in 8 Polish cities, and Kontynent Warszawa) and introducing self-help mechanisms. The interventions resulted in the empowerment of the migration community and an increase in its independence from the institutional and organisational structures of the host society. As at this stage of measure implementation, progress could be clearly observed in this regard; however, since the building of integration capacity is a lengthy process, any further consolidation and empowerment of migrant-serving groups will require more measures to be carried out.

Poland has achieved substantial progress when it comes to capacity on integration and legal migration at the micro-social level. For the purpose of improving the capacity in question, the following measures were carried out:

1. Developing the competences of the personnel who provides support to TCNs: training courses for those working with immigrants – teachers of Polish, volunteers, employees of non-governmental organisations engaging in TCN-oriented activities. For the next months of projects implementation, study visits have been planned to develop the competences of the employees of public institutions. An important source of competence building were the TCN-oriented interventions which allows those working with and for TCNs gain valuable experience; this translates into greater subject-matter competence on the one hand, and on the other contributes to the better understanding of people in a migration situation as well as facilitates more effective integration-related assistance.
2. Empowering immigrants through training courses and mentoring, so that they can become leaders themselves. Developing leadership attitudes in TCNs constituted an important factor fostering capacity for integration. Thus increased capacity for integration will therefore be visible on three levels: cooperation with legislative authorities of the host country; the development of an independent, civic community of immigrants; and the creation of models for other immigrants, showing that integration is indeed possible and, in the long term, beneficial.
3. Providing support in the form of culture assistants and immigration mentors who have become successfully integrated with the host society and are “living examples” of a migration success.
4. Developing TCNs’ competences through language courses, workshops on labour-market orientation, cultural orientation events, study visits, events promoting multiculturalism (with special consideration of the events co-organised by immigrants).

	All these measures took place as part of interventions financed by the AMIF resources; hence, the Fund has substantially contributed to progress in this area.
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1.3	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3: Return</p> <p>Enhance fair and effective return strategies in the Member States, which contribute to combating illegal immigration, with an emphasis on sustainability of return and effective readmission in the countries of origin and transit.</p>
	<p>The overall question: How did the Fund contribute to enhancing fair and effective return strategies in the Member States which contribute to combating illegal immigration, with an emphasis on sustainability of return and effective readmission in the countries of origin and transit?</p>
	<p>During the evaluation period, 3 projects were being implemented within the specific objective “Returns”: 1 project within the national objective “Accompanying measures”, and 2 projects within the national objective “Return measures”. As at 30/06/2017, none of the projects had the “Completed” status. As part of the activities carried out within interventions pertaining to return measures, persons covered by the return procedure received psychological, mental and legal assistance. Cultural as well as sports and leisure events were also organised. Housing conditions at individual centres were improved through the provision of additional equipment. Modernisation work was launched at accommodation centres, which will substantially improve housing conditions for the foreign nationals staying there. In order to make the return procedure more efficient, escort equipment was purchased as needed by each accommodation centre for persons awaiting return.</p> <p>With a view to streamlining the implementation of return measures, the Border Guard organised a meeting of the branch contact points for identification and returns, and a consultation meeting titled “Strengthening cooperation between the authorities responsible for foreigner matters, with particular regard to the work of Guarded Centres for Foreigners”. Representatives of the Border Guard participated in Member States’ meetings in Brussels – the meetings were aimed to strengthen and develop cooperation between the Member States. In order to strengthen cooperation with third countries, meetings were organised with representatives of Vietnam, Ukraine, and Tajikistan. Each of these meetings had successfully accomplished its goal. As the measures carried out within the SO “Returns” were co-financed by the Fund, the AMIF has largely contributed to the combating of illegal migration, with special emphasis on the optimisation of return procedures and cooperation with the Member States and third countries.</p>
1.3.1.	<p>What progress was made towards supporting the measures accompanying return procedures, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>The following indicators were used to assess progress in support for accompanying measures: 1) “The number of returnees who have received pre- or post-return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund”. This indicator reached the value</p>

of 794 people, i.e. 20% of its target value set out in the National Programme (4 000 people); 2) “The number of monitored removal operations co-financed by the Fund”. During the evaluation period, the value of this indicator was zero. The target value of the indicator as per the National Programme is 24; 3) “The number of returnees who received pre- or post-return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund”. The value of this indicator was 363 people; 4) “The number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund and persons who returned voluntarily” – the value of the indicator: zero. The target value of this indicator according to the National Programme is 4 000; 5) “Number of places in detention centres created/renovated with support from the Fund, as compared to the total number of places in detention centres”. As at 30/06/2017, this figure had the value zero; however, it should be noted that steps have been taken to start renovation works aimed at improving housing conditions for third-country nationals who are covered by the return procedure at the Nadodrzański, Warmińsko-Mazurski and Nadwiślański Branches of the Border Guard; 5) “Total number of places in detention centres” – as at the end of the evaluation period, the value of this indicator was 575. The initial value of this indicator was 620 places and showed a systematic decrease each year: 2014 – 620, 2015 – 535, 2016 – 524 places; it was not until 2017 that an increase was recorded.

Article 16 of Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council provides third-country nationals in detention with the right to establish contact with legal representatives. As part of the interventions, the foreign nationals covered by the return procedure received legal assistance in the form of one-to-one counselling, the drafting of legal opinions, and the preparation of official letters, including letters to authorities. Persons covered by the return procedure were provided with general medical assistance as well as dental and psychological assistance. Equipment necessary to provide appropriate healthcare was purchased. The purchases made as part of financial assistance for foreign nationals included: jackets, shoes, flip-flops, medicines, vitamin supplements, disinfectants, medicine cups, cleaning supplies, personal hygiene products, consumables for multifunctional devices in rooms with Internet access, medals, cups, non-cash prizes for competitions and paper materials for workshops in which foreign nationals participated. Events were organised such as “Baked Potato Day” and “Sweet Day”, etc. at the Nadbużański Branch of the BG, and art workshops at the Podlaski Branch of the BG. Educational classes were held for children at the Guarded Centre for Foreigners in Biała Podlaska.

The detention centres received additional accommodation equipment (e.g. beds), home appliances, and everyday items. Sports equipment was purchased for an interior gym to be used by the detained foreigners.

To sum up, the interventions co-financed by the Fund contributed to the support of the return-accompanying measures and were compliant with the objectives of the National Programme. Foreigners covered by the return procedure were provided with legal, medical, and psychological assistance. Detention centres received additional equipment necessary to improve detention conditions. Cultural event and educational classes were also organised for children. In these areas, the progress in

	<p>support for return measures was significant. There are indicators the value of which during the evaluation period is zero. If the indicator which denotes the number of places at the detention centres the renovation of which was partially financed by the Fund has the value 'zero', this should not be interpreted as a lack of progress, because measures aimed to improve the detention conditions in this respect have already been put in place . The lack of progress in the area in question was evidenced by indicators such as the absence of monitored return operations and the absence of voluntary returns. As compared to the results of the European Return Fund, substantial regress was observed as regards voluntary returns.</p>
<p>1.3.2.</p>	<p>What progress was made towards effective implementation of return measures (voluntary and forced), and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>During the evaluation period, the Border Guard organised 393 Fund co-financed returns of third-country nationals. Returns by land were organised for 126 people, and by air – 267 people. The return procedure was completed in the case of nationals of 33 third countries. Most returns were organised to: 1) Ukraine – 98 people; 2) Vietnam – 97 people; 3) Russia – 79 people; 4) Armenia – 22 people; 5) Georgia – 19 people.</p> <p>In order to make the return procedure more efficient, escort equipment was purchased as needed by each centre.</p> <p>Furthermore, for the purpose of optimisation and effective implementation of return measures, the Border Guard arranged a meeting for the branch identification and return contact points. The meeting, organised by the Head Office for Foreigners of the Border Guard Headquarters, was attended by 23 people, including Counsellor at the Embassy of Pakistan in Warsaw and a representative of the Return Support Unit at the Frontex Agency. Among the topics discussed were the current affairs concerning identification and return issues, the procedures for the transfer of Pakistani citizens with documented identities, and prospects for the use of the VCI (Video Conference for Identification) equipment. Furthermore, changes to the Identification Module of the Border Guard SOC CBD computer system were presented. The representative of the Frontex Agency talked about the solutions adopted by the Agency in the field of identification and returns.</p> <p>The second meeting devoted to the optimisation of the return procedures was a consultation meeting, with the participation of 42 attendees, titled: “Strengthening cooperation between the authorities responsible for foreigner matters, with particular regard to the work of Guarded Centres for Foreigners”. Its key objective was to strengthen cooperation between the authorities responsible for foreigner matters, with particular regard to the work of Guarded Centres for Foreigners. It seemed justified to undertake measures aimed at encouraging even closer relations between the public services and the Border Guard. The meeting’s goal was achieved.</p>
<p>1.3.3.</p>	<p>What progress was made towards enhancing practical co-operation between Member States and/or with authorities of third countries on return measures, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>

An important aspect as regards combating illegal migration in the European Union and increasing the efficiency of the return procedures was the strengthening of practical cooperation between the Member States as well as between the Member States and the authorities of third countries. Within the interventions co-financed by the Fund, measures were undertaken for the purpose of promoting, developing and strengthening cooperation and exchange of operational information between the migration services of the Member States. As part of these measures, 5 meetings were held with representatives of the Member States in order to strengthen cooperation, exchange experience, develop a uniform approach to third countries, and harmonise return-related activities.

Another important measure aimed at combating illegal migration and fostering the adoption of return procedures involved the development and harmonisation of cooperation with third countries through the optimisation of the return-related operations of third countries' migration services, with particular regard to the strengthening of their capacity to apply the provisions of readmission agreements. Representatives of the Border Guard attended bi-, tri-, and multilateral meetings.

The bilateral meetings:

1. With a delegation from the State Migration Service of Ukraine. The meeting was intended to make the Ukrainian migration services better prepared for the effective implementation of the return policy.
2. With a representative of the Embassy of Georgia in Poland. The meeting was to facilitate the exchange of experiences on the return policy and the implementation of the EU-Georgia Agreement on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation.
3. A working visit to Poland of readmission experts from the Office for Border Traffic Control at the Ministry of Public Security in Vietnam to confirm the identities of foreign nationals who declared to be citizens of Vietnam (62 persons were identified).
4. With representatives of the Office for Border Traffic Control of Vietnam to summarise mutual cooperation, discuss the results of the readmission experts' visit to Poland, and negotiate with the Vietnamese side on the possibility of organising returns to the country of origin via chartered flights.
5. With representatives of Tajikistan authorities in charge of the implementation of the country's migration policy. The meeting was held in order to establish direct contacts with the representatives of Tajikistan authorities in charge of the practical implementation of the country's migration policy, with particular regard to the migration and identification of Tajikistan citizens. Talks were held on joining a project aimed at improving the capacities of Tajikistan migration services and a proposal was made to start negotiations on entering into a bilateral readmission agreement.

	<p>Trilateral meetings:</p> <p>A meeting between the Border Plenipotentiaries of Poland, Slovakia, and Ukraine (40 people). It served to assess the current situation at the meeting point of three borders, exchanging data on migration, and strengthening cooperation in combating cross-border crime. The parties shared information on the main threats occurring at the border sections subject to their protection. Rules for the mutual exchange of statistical and analytical data were established. Also discussed was the current migration situation in each country and the related threats which are relevant for the protection of the state border.</p> <p>Multilateral meetings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A meeting devoted to returns, readmission, and reintegration, organised within the Khartoum Process under the presidency of the Italian Republic and in cooperation with the Ethiopian authorities in Addis Abeba. The meeting was to provide for the exchange of experiences and practices applied by the migration authorities of the EU Member States and the Schengen Area countries in the field of return policy, with particular regard to the implementation of forced and voluntary returns (including assisted voluntary returns) to East African countries, the deployment of reintegration and aid programmes, and cooperation in the identification of persons (in particular the use of innovative identification methods) pursuant to the readmission clause of the Cotonou Agreement signed on 23 June 2000 by the EU Member States and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (“ACP countries”). 2. Meetings between the Member States in Brussels. <p>Given the number and subject matter of the meetings as well as the fact that all of them were co-financed by the Fund, substantial progress has been achieved in this area.</p>
1.3.4.	<p>What progress was made towards building capacity on return, and how did the Fund contribute to achieving this progress?</p>
	<p>The ability to conduct the return procedure effectively depends on several factors: 1) cooperation with the Member States; 2) cooperation with third countries; 3) the streamlining of the procedures through a) the provision of additional equipment to the Border Guard; b) continuous improvements to the identification system; c) the provision of free legal assistance to foreign nationals participating in the return procedure; 4) the improvement of accommodation conditions for foreign nationals, which has a significant impact on their health and social welfare. The interventions carried out by the Beneficiaries who implemented the projects have substantially contributed to an improved capacity in the execution of the return procedure. The continued cooperation with the Office for Border Traffic Control in Vietnam in respect of the identification of persons subject to the return procedure and the implementation of returns to the country of origin via chartered flights had special significance in that, as stressed by a member of the Border Guard, it was the only</p>

	<p>such case of cooperation among all Member States.</p> <p>The conducted analysis indicates that strong progress has been made as regards capacity for the implementation of the procedures in question.</p>
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1.4	<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4: Solidarity</p> <p>Enhance the solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum flows, including through practical cooperation.</p>
	<p>The overall question: How did the Fund contribute to enhancing solidarity and responsibility-sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum flows, including through practical cooperation?</p>
	<p>There were no projects implemented in this area.</p>
1.4.1.	<p>How did the Fund contribute to the transfer of asylum applicants (relocation as per Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1253 and 2015/1601)?</p>
	<p>There were no projects implemented in this area.</p>
1.4.2.	<p>How did the Fund contribute to the transfer between Member States of beneficiaries of international protection?</p>
	<p>There were no projects implemented in this area.</p>

2.	<p>Efficiency</p>
	<p>The overall question: Were the general objectives of the Fund achieved at reasonable cost?</p>
	<p>As can be seen from the analysis of documents – co-financing applications, quarterly reports, and financial statements submitted by the Delegated Authority – the measures carried out within the projects were being achieved at a reasonable cost (although it would be difficult to make any definite conclusions about their results, as only 10 out of 70 projects have been completed). Nevertheless, by analysing the indicators’ values and the level of expenditure at the current stage of project implementation one can derive data to assess the relation between the level of expenditure and the partial results achieved. The specification below refers only to the AMIF funds. During the evaluation period, the allocation of resources for NO1 “Asylum” amounted to PLN 29 160 923.51. The funds allocated for the projects launched during the evaluation period had the value of PLN 26 492 954.51. The expenditure approved for NO1 “Asylum” as at the last evaluation day amounted to PLN 7 215 293.58. This means that the “Asylum” objective has used 27% of the funds allocated to it. At the same time, the degree of indicator implementation reached 55% (the target value for SO1NO1 was 31 495, of which 17 424 was achieved; for SO1NO this was 780, of which 0 was achieved – the project implementing interventions within this objective started in April</p>

2017). Although there is a large discrepancy between the level of expenditure and the indicators achieved, when interpreting this discrepancy one should account for the specific nature of the Beneficiaries and their projects. Under open calls, co-financing of PLN 10 604 197.52 was granted and the expenditure approved for projects implemented under open calls during the evaluation period amounted to PLN 6 109 136.62; hence, 58% of the granted funds has been disbursed. At the same time, the achieved indicators reached a value of 14 488, as compared to the target value of 14 095 (102%). This means that these indicators were achieved at a considerably lower cost than originally envisaged. As the interventions in the analysed projects were carried out as direct measures addressed to the final beneficiaries (e.g. legal or medical assistance, language courses), these indicators were being implemented on an ongoing basis. In the direct award mode, 5 projects are being implemented amounting in total to PLN 13 238 941.50; the total amount of certified expenditure during the evaluation period is PLN 1 106 156.96. Therefore, only 8% of the allocated funds were disbursed. At the same time, the indicators reached the value of 17% (2 936 out of 17 400). In this case, the specific features of the projects should also be taken into account. Many of the interventions in the projects analysed in this respect involved the provision of additional equipment and modernisation of the buildings in which the asylum seekers stay. For this reason, both the disbursement and the settlement of the indicators will take place no sooner than all the modernisation is completed and is therefore postponed for the time being.

For the SO “Legal migration/integration”, the sum of allocated funds during the evaluation period was PLN 23 653 589.54. Total certified expenditure in this period was PLN 13 380 069.69, i.e. 57% of the funds granted. The target indicator value for these interventions reached 160 338, whereas the achieved indicator value was 2 178 405, i.e. 1358%. However, two of the analysed projects were implemented as information campaigns put in place in the form of websites (the indicator was calculated on the basis of the click-through rate). In order to show in more detail the correlation between the expenditure and the achieved indicators, the analysis will be performed with the exclusion of these two projects and 2/2-2015/FAMI. Consequently, the granted funds amounted to PLN 21 313 929, and the approved borne costs amounted to PLN 12 846 810.18, resulting in an expenditure level of 60%. At the same time, indicators for the projects (except for the two mentioned earlier) are as follows: the target value – 57 338 and the achieved value – 41 401, meaning completion at 72%. In this case, the discrepancy between the value of the achieved indicators and the expenditure level is much lower. Nevertheless, the achieved indicator level is lower than the expenditure level, and therefore, at this stage of project implementation, the indicators are being achieved at a cost lower than originally envisaged.

For the SO “Returns”, the sum of granted AMIF funds was PLN 25 489 876. The approved, disbursed funds amounted to PLN 1 770 751.37. The expenditure level was 6%. The target value is 2040, and the achieved value of the indicator at this stage of the project is 956. The indicator achieved 46% of the envisaged level. The

	<p>low expenditure level stems from the fact that the interventions in the NO “Accompanying measures” include the modernisation of the buildings in which returnees stay while waiting to leave Poland. The funds will be disbursed after the modernisation works are completed, hence their disbursement may seem delayed.</p> <p>To sum up, at the current stage, the interventions can be divided into two groups: 1) those in which modernisations and the provision of additional equipment is planned; 2) those in which direct, ongoing measures addressed to the target group are implemented. In the former case, a substantial delay occurs in the disbursed funds; however, it should be remembered that the costs are borne after the work is completed and only then will the disbursement be made. In the latter case, costs are borne on an ongoing basis. In this case, it can be clearly seen that the indicators exceeded the level of expenditure, which means that the indicators in the implemented projects were being achieved at a lower cost than originally envisaged.</p>
2.1.	<p>To what extent were the results of the Fund achieved at reasonable cost in terms of deployed financial and human resources?</p>
	<p>In order to assess whether the measures carried out within the projects had been achieved at a reasonable cost, the following documents were analysed: co-financing applications, quarterly reports, financial statements and the statement of operational and financial controls submitted by the Delegated Authority. As results from the study, the measures carried out within the projects were being achieved at a reasonable cost (although for the time being it would be difficult to make any definite conclusions about their results, as only 10 out of 70 projects had been completed as at the time of evaluation). The project implementers are highly experienced when it comes to implementing projects in the areas concerned, which is why they are knowledgeable about the current market rates and have experience in drafting project budgets. In addition, at the project-drafting stage, market reconnaissance was carried out to verify the rates, with the effectiveness of suggested costs assumed as one of the project assessment criteria. During the implementation of the projects, the Delegated Authority (DA) verifies the eligibility of the expenditure in line with the criteria set out in the Beneficiary's Handbook (point 2.1), such as compliance with the principle of sound financial management as well as reasonableness, profitability and cost effectiveness (the input/output relation). The beneficiaries were also obliged to follow the principle of competitiveness. The beneficiaries subject to the provisions of the Public Procurement Law had to apply the principle of competitiveness to contracts with values higher than PLN 20 000 but lower than EUR 30 000 net. For contracts exceeding EUR 30 000 net, they were obliged to apply the Public Procurement Law and announce tender procedures. The beneficiaries not required under the statute to abide by the Public Procurement Law had to apply the principle of competitiveness in respect of contracts valued from PLN 20 000 to EUR 30 000 net. Above the EUR 30 000 threshold they applied the principle of competitiveness with announcement. To sum up, the measures carried out within the Fund could not</p>

	have been achieved at a lower cost.
2.2.	What measures were put in place to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities, and how did they perform?
	<p>A number of measures were introduced in order to prevent and detect financial irregularities, including legal (an agreement), procedural (quarterly and final reporting, control, monitoring and auditing), and informational measures (Beneficiary's Handbook and information meetings) at each stage of Fund implementation. When applying for support from the Fund, the Beneficiaries were obliged to prepare and submit, along with the documentation, a statement of grounds in which they commented on the validity of each budget item. The document providing guidance to the beneficiaries, both those entering calls for proposals and implementing projects, was the "Handbook for the Beneficiaries of projects financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund". It describes in detail the rules for the eligibility and recording of expenditure incurred in connection with project implementation as well as lists ineligible expenditure categories. The beneficiaries implementing the project signed agreements with the RA and DA, governing the key financial terms and conditions of the project, including the amount of co-financing. In accordance with the agreement, the beneficiary was obliged to disburse the funds in an optimal manner. Should ineligible costs occur, the Beneficiary was obliged to incur them under the Agreement. An instrument which allows one to regularly monitor expenditures in the implemented projects came in the form of quarterly reports in which the beneficiaries could list their expenditures incurred in a given period. Each piece of expenditure incurred had to be backed by evidence such as an invoice or a document of equal evidential value along with a proof of payment. The beneficiary was obliged to submit to the Delegated Authority documents confirming the expenditures made. Furthermore, the beneficiary had the obligation to maintain a bank account designated solely for the Fund-supported project. The expenditure verification was performed at the stage of the final project report, using a sample of a minimum of 10% of the project's eligible expenditures. In the event where at least 5% of the expenditure value was found ineligible, the Delegated Authority selected another 10% of the value of the remaining eligible expenditures. If, once again, 5% of the expenditures from the sample were found to be ineligible, the Beneficiary was requested to submit all documentary evidence confirming that eligible expenditures had been incurred in the project. The measures aimed to prevent financial irregularities in the projects were control, monitoring and auditing. The control and monitoring were carried out by the Responsible Authority, the Delegated Authority or the entity authorised to act on their behalf. The audit was performed by the Audit Authority – the General Tax Supervision Inspector (currently the Head of the National Fiscal Administration) along with the Tax Supervision Offices reporting to it. The control, monitoring and auditing could be performed during the entire Project period and after its completion. During the evaluation period, 30 inspections were conducted, 5 of which focused on the financial aspect. The inspections did not reveal any major issues as regards the</p>

	<p>projects' financial aspects. If a financial irregularity or a fraud is found, the DA may take the following steps, depending on its severity: 1) impose a financial correction in accordance with the Table of Corrections or the Table of Rates; 2) perform an ad hoc control at the site of the project; 3) refer the matter for examination to the competent DA unit; 4) on consultation with the RA, notify appropriate authorities (law enforcement authorities, the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection); or 5) refrain from instigating explanatory proceedings.</p> <p>If an inspection or received clarifications have confirmed an irregularity or a fraud, the Beneficiary is required to reimburse the misused portion of the funds, along with the interest applicable to tax arrears. In the case of Beneficiaries being State Budget Entities, the DA corrects certifications which include expenditures that were found to be ineligible. For each Beneficiary found to have an irregularity, changes are made to the certification and payment database.</p> <p>The RA is notified of the irregularity within 10 working days or as soon as it is found, if the project is implemented by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration or an entity reporting to that Ministry.</p> <p>The measures deployed for the purpose of monitoring expenditures and preventing irregularities proved to be very effective. The amount of expenditures contested by the DA and the Audit Authority (also during the on-site inspection) during the Fund evaluation period was PLN 275 042.72, i.e. 1.1% of the funds granted to the Beneficiaries in the period concerned. The average value of the contested expenditure was PLN 4 105.16. The highest value of the contested expenditure was PLN 51 224.20, whereas the lowest value was PLN 3.45.</p>
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3.	Relevance
	The overall question: Did the objectives of the interventions funded by the Fund correspond to the actual needs?
	<p>Poland is undergoing a transitional phase of the migration cycle, which means that it is turning from a sending country into a receiving country. A major increase in the number of immigrants to Poland has been observed for several years. This change has a largely quantitative nature as Poland is receiving the same categories of immigrants, both in terms of nationality (most of them are Ukrainians), gender and age. The influx of foreign nationals seeking international protection can be observed much in the same vein: it is a quantitative, rather than qualitative change, because the largest group of those applying for asylum in Poland comprised the citizens of Chechnya. Furthermore, no major qualitative impact in this regard has resulted from the current "migration crisis" in Europe. For this reason, the needs arising from the participation in a migration situation on the part of foreign nationals have not undergone any substantial change and largely correspond with the needs defined during the programming and implementation of the Fund-supported measures. In contrast to Poland's immigration situation, which remains stable in terms of quality, a major change has occurred in the host society. Over the</p>

	<p>last two years, a substantial increase could be observed in xenophobic attitudes, which has translated into an upturn in the number of verbal and behavioural attacks against foreign nationals. In consequence, new needs have emerged for a more active fight against xenophobic, discriminatory and aggressive attitudes. When identifying the needs of the target group, conclusions from the SOLID programme were used as well as those drawn from the ongoing monitoring of the situation among foreign nationals. Knowledge on the area in question has been obtained from various sources. With a view to meeting foreigners' needs, measures were introduced for the purpose of: 1) optimising the system; 2) optimising the procedures; 3) improving the competences of people working with foreigners; 4) improving the foreigners' integration competences; 5) improving reception and accommodation conditions, in the case of foreign nationals staying at open and closed centres; 6) providing legal, financial, medical, psychological, and social assistance via social and cultural assistants.</p>
3.1.	<p>Did the objectives set by the Member State in the National Programme respond to the identified needs?</p>
	<p>The objectives that were established in the National Programme align with the identified needs. The following three specific objectives (SO) have been established in the National Programme: 1) SO1 "Asylum"; 2) SO2 "Integration/Legal migration"; 3) SO3 "Returns". To each specific objective a national objective (NO) has been assigned, defining the sub-areas of support within the respective specific objectives. The national objectives have been operationalised through the specification of measures for each of them. Descriptions of the measures refer to the needs which were identified after the completion of the SOLID programme and during the programming of the Fund. The main needs identified for SO1 "Asylum" pertain to: the optimisation of procedures for the granting of international protection (this need concerns both the adoption of solutions by the institutions responsible for carrying out the said procedures, and foreign nationals participating in them); the unification of the criteria for the granting of international protection with other Member States; the improvement of reception conditions for foreign nationals at the centres run by the Border Guard and the Office for Foreigners; the improvement of the general welfare of the foreign nationals staying at the centres and ensuring that they are safe (this especially regards children and victims of abuse as well as persons with disabilities). The main needs identified for SO2 "Integration" include: developing systemic solutions and strengthening the capacity connected with immigration strategies and policies in this area; coordinating the labour demand for immigrants in Poland with labour supply in the sending societies; conducting integration measures for foreigners with particular regard to language courses, foreign nationals' professional skills, competences pertaining to labour market orientation and knowledge of public institutions; encouraging foreigners to adopt a more open attitude towards the host society. The following needs were also identified at the level of the host society: combating the stereotypical image of foreign nationals among the natives and the problem of shutting oneself to immigrants. The main</p>

	<p>needs identified in SO3 “Returns” involved the area of procedural issues mostly connected with the identification of foreign nationals and cooperation with third countries in respect of improvements to accommodation conditions for returnees (improving infrastructural conditions, healthcare, and psychological assistance; providing space for recreation). In all the three objectives, needs were identified for improvement in the quality of data collected on each of the areas in question and in the evaluation of procedures and policies.</p> <p>As can be seen from the analysis of the methods employed in collecting information on the needs of foreigners in Poland, these problems have been correctly identified. At the stage of the identification of needs, various sources were utilised. The identification of new needs resulted from the adopted EU regulations which necessitated the redefining of the categories covered by international protection and the requirement of improving foreigner reception standards. The second source of data allowing the identification of needs were event-driven data: evaluation studies run at the end of SOLID programme projects and diagnoses of needs drawn up for the purpose of applying for AMIF co-financing (studies and consultations with target groups and representatives of the host society, mainly those who have the most frequent contact with foreign nationals). Use was also made of existing data which are published by public institutions operating in the area in question as well as scientific studies. A method which also proved effective in terms of data acquisition was the self-reflection of the beneficiaries and institutions, which made it possible to analyse the conducted measures and draw conclusions that should result in a more effective work in the future.</p>
3.2.	Which measures did the Member State put in place to address changing needs?
	<p>The conducted analysis has indicated that the needs associated with the area in question do not undergo any significant changes. In order to respond to the identified needs, the following measures were adopted in respect of the relevant objectives:</p> <p>Asylum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) for the personnel of institutions and NGOs: study visits, workshops, launching a helpline to help the institutional personnel in identifying and counteracting violence against children at the centres 2) for foreign nationals: pre-integration activities (running society-orientation courses and language courses, setting up a preschool and day-care facilities for school children, art and sports activities), free legal assistance, training courses in soft skills, translating/interpreting assistance in the international protection procedure, healthcare services (including the purchase of medical equipment), psychological assistance, providing access to family and cultural assistants and mentors, providing support to children in school education, providing financial assistance 3) systemic: Creating new modules in the “Foreigner Assistance System” module along with functionalities designed to automate the processing of administrative

proceedings connected with foreign nationals

4) regarding infrastructural improvements: the provision of additional equipment, and the modernisation and renovation of the buildings in which foreigners stay

Integration:

1) for persons working with foreign nationals, measures were carried out with a view to developing their competences in their respective areas of responsibility

2) for foreign nationals: integration measures (running society-orientation courses and language courses), training courses in soft skills, psychological assistance, support from family and cultural assistants and mentors, assistance in labour-market orientation and in search for housing, translation/interpretation assistance, support for children in their school education.

3) systemic at the state level – the measures carried out within the project are still at an early administrative stage

4) systemic measures at the voivodeship level include the strengthening of measures addressed to immigrants through the creation, development or revision of integration strategies in voivodeships (provinces) and major urban agglomerations; this is accompanied by an optimised use of the structures of social welfare and powiat (district) employment offices (as well as other institutions) in activities aimed to promote TCN integration (the 8/2017/OG - FAMI call for proposals)

5) furthermore, in the 7/2017/OG - FAMI call for proposals, a call for applications was announced for the following measures: modernisation/renovation of the rooms in which third-country nationals are served in respect of residence and employment permits; the provision of additional equipment to the personnel serving TCNs; the creation/upgrading/expansion of computer systems used for the purpose of serving TCNs, including the creation of a helpline; training courses and study visits for the personnel serving TCNs.

Returns:

1) with regard to returns, there were no measures carried out for personnel working with foreign nationals

2) for foreign nationals: free translation/interpretation services, medical and psychological assistance, financial assistance, sports and recreational activities

3) systemic – cooperation with the representatives of competent third-country authorities in arranging returns; cooperation with the Member States

4) connected with infrastructural improvements: the modernisation, renovation, and provision of additional equipment to the buildings in which foreigners stay

To sum up, the efforts made in this area aimed to provide long-term assistance to the personnel working with foreigners, ad hoc assistance to foreigners (including financial and legal assistance, translation/interpretation services, medical assistance), and long-term assistance to foreigners (development of competences, psychological support), in addition to improvements to the buildings in which

	foreigners stay and systemic measures contributing to the relevance of all activities carried out within the projects to cater for the needs of the target groups.
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4.	Coherence
	The overall question: Were the objectives set in the national programme coherent with the ones set in other programmes funded by EU resources and applying to similar areas of work? Was the coherence ensured also during the implementation of the Fund?
	<p>Coherence is a criterion which allows one to assess the extent to which national objectives and interventions undertaken within the Fund are able to supplement the interventions carried out in a Member State at the regional and national levels under the same policy. The Polish asylum and immigration policy was compliant with the following legislation: 1) the provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951; 2) the guidelines laid down in Directive 2011/95/EU of 13 December 2011 (the Qualification Directive); 3) Directive 2013/33/EU of 26 June 2013 (the Reception Directive); 4) Directive 2005/85/EC (the Procedure Directive); 5) the Dublin Regulation (which specifies the State responsible for the processing of an asylum application); 6) the Eurodac Regulation (a fingerprint-comparison system for the purposes of applying the Dublin Regulation); and 7) the so-called Blue Card Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009. The recommendations of the Directives have been implemented into the national legal system through amendments to the following Acts: 1) on foreigners (dated 12 December 2013) – the amendment entered into force on 12 June 2015; 2) on employment promotion and labour market institutions (dated 20 April 2004) – the amendment entered into force on 14 March 2014. The common legal framework guarantees the consistency of measures undertaken in the field of the asylum and integration policy, and prevents the adoption of opposing measures at all three levels of intervention: the European, the national, and the regional level. All three specific objectives provided for in the National Programme were coherent and were a continuation of the objectives established in the SOLID programme. For SO1 “Asylum”, three National Objectives were established: NO1 “Asylum”, NO2 “Evaluation”, NO3 “Resettlement”. All the three objectives were coherent with the provisions of the Annual Programmes of the European Refugee Fund. For SO3 “Returns”, three National Objectives were established: NO1 “Accompanying measures”, NO2 “Return measures”, NO3 “Cooperation”. All the three objectives were coherent with the goals and provisions of the European Return Fund. The “Integration/Legal migration” specific objectives had three National Objectives assigned to it: NO1 “Legal migration”, NO2 “Integration”, NO3 “Capacity”. The “Integration/Legal migration” objective is a continuation of the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals. The reference National Objectives for SO2 “Integration/Legal migration”, at their drafting stage, were coherent with the strategic document “Migration Policy of Poland – Current State of Play and Further Actions”, cancelled by the Council of Ministers on 18 October 2016, and the Long-</p>

	term National Development Strategy 2030 regarding the management of shortages on the labour market through legal migration.
4.1.	Was an assessment of other interventions with similar objectives carried out and taken into account during the programming stage?
	During the programming stage, an assessment of other interventions with similar objectives was not carried out.
4.2.	Were co-ordination mechanisms between the Fund and other interventions with similar objectives established for the implementation period?
	According to the conducted analysis, the key mechanism which facilitates coordination between the Fund interventions and interventions with similar goals was the formal requirement introduced in the co-financing application (point 13) in the conducted selection procedures. The beneficiaries were obliged to list those programmes and funds at the regional, national or EU level, in respect of which the measures proposed in the co-financing application were coherent. This requirement applied to those beneficiaries which applied for co-financing in all three specific objectives of the Fund. Consistency was subject to assessment just as the other elements of the application. The assessment was performed by experts from the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, COPE or the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy. Consistency is also verified during 4-day consultations with the members of the Monitoring Committee.
4.3.	Were the actions implemented through the Fund coherent with and non-contradictory to other interventions with similar objectives?
	According to the conducted analysis, the measures carried out within the AMIF in the period from 01.01.2014 to 30.06.2017 were coherent with other programmes implemented in Poland. At the supra-national level, the measures carried out within the Fund were coherent and were a continuation of the interventions put in place as part of the European Fund for the Integration of third-country nationals, the European Return Fund, the European Refugee Fund for the period 2007-2013, and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism. During the evaluation period, the objectives and measures implemented under the AMIF were coherent with the provisions of Programme No. 18 “Asylum and integration” within priorities for the EEA Grants and the Norway Grants. At the national level, it would be difficult to demonstrate complementarity with other interventions from this area, as the Fund is the main financing source for the measures addressed to foreign nationals; furthermore, the document governing Polish migration policy, “Migration Policy of Poland – Current State of Play and Further Actions”, was cancelled by the Council of Ministers on 18 October 2016. At the regional level, the measures carried out within the evaluated Fund were complementary with programmes implemented at the voivodeship and city level, e.g. the “Development Strategy of the Opolskie Voivodeship for supporting and raising awareness of the multicultural profile of Silesia” and the Opole authorities’ policy aimed at encouraging the settlement of foreign nationals

	<p>According to the analysis of documents related to the implementation of the projects co-financed by the Fund, the measures carried out within the AMIF were coherent and did not conflict with other measures having similar objectives. A legal guarantee of coherence of the measures carried out stems from the implementation and citing of global, European, national, and regional regulations pertaining to asylum and immigration. Coherence was achieved despite the introduction of limited mechanisms coordinating the complementarity of the implemented measures and the lack of assessment of other interventions at the programming stage.</p>
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5.	Complementarity
	<p>The overall question: Were the objectives set in the national programme and the corresponding implemented actions complementary to those set in the framework of other policies, in particular those pursued by the Member State?</p>
	<p>Complementarity is a criterion which allows one to assess the extent to which interventions undertaken within the Fund are able to supplement the interventions carried out in a Member State at the regional and national levels in areas other than those indicated in the AMIF. According to the conducted analysis, the measures carried out within the AMIF in the period from 01.01.2014 to 30.06.2017 were complementary with other programmes implemented in Poland. The measures conducted within the Fund were complementary and are a continuation of the interventions put in place as part of the national policy, and the Norwegian Financial Mechanism, as well as the European Social Fund in Poland in the years 2007-2013, which focused, <i>inter alia</i>, on developing the professional competences of the working-age population and on counteracting unemployment. The complementarity of the interventions is primarily manifested through measures aimed at developing competences which allow one to be better equipped for the labour market: command of languages, knowledge of labour law, or setting up and running one's own business. The measures put in place were also complementary with the currently implemented Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development 2014 - 2020, which, among other things, provides for activities focused on developing the competences or qualifications expected by employers and job candidates. An example of a project complementary with the POWER objectives was the project titled "The Continents of Wrocław – Your Ticket to the Labour Market", implemented by the Wrocław Municipality/Social Integration Centre, and addressed to TCNs legally staying in Poland; it provided for activities focused on the development of professional competences, psychological assistance, career counselling, and consultations at work establishments on the employment of foreign nationals. The psychological assistance provided to the Final Beneficiaries within the implemented projects was complementary with the objectives of the National Mental Health Protection Programme. Projects compliant with this Programme were run by entities such as the "Dajmy Dzieciom Siłę" Foundation and the Polish Migration Forum. The measures implemented within the Fund were</p>

	<p>complementary also with the National Programme for the Support of Development of Civil Society with regard to the promotion of the formal and non-formal education system and patriotic upbringing as well the provision of access to affordable or free legal services – the Final Beneficiaries of the projects receive two types of support: they have been informed of and trained in the rights and obligations which apply to them in the territory of Poland. Through support from the Fund, the persons participating in the procedure were provided with free access to legal services. The measures implemented within the Fund were complementary also with regional measures, e.g. those set out in the project titled “At a new place – through education to integration” run by the Absolwent Socio-Economic Association, which were complementary with the 2020 Development Strategy for the Podkarpackie Voivodeship with regard to the objective “the development of economic relationships and socio-economic partnerships of subregional towns with partners from Ukraine and Slovakia”.</p> <p>The complementarity of the interventions implemented within the Fund has been achieved despite the lack of assessment of the interventions deployed in other areas at the stage of the programming of the Fund's activities, and with limited mechanisms for the coordination of the AMIF measures and other European and national programmes put in place during the evaluation period in question.</p>
5.1.	Was an assessment of other interventions with complementary objectives carried out and taken into account during the programming stage?
	At the programming stage, no assessment was carried out in respect of other interventions with similar objectives.
5.2.	Were co-ordination mechanisms between the Fund and other interventions with similar objectives established to ensure their complementarity for the implementing period?
	According to the conducted analysis, the main mechanism coordinating the Fund interventions and the interventions having similar objectives was the formal requirement introduced in the co-financing application (point 13) in the conducted calls. The beneficiaries were obliged to list those programmes and funds at the regional, national or EU level, in respect of which the measures proposed in the co-financing application were complementary. This requirement applied to those beneficiaries which applied for co-financing in all three specific objectives of the Fund. Complementarity was subject to assessment just as the other elements of the application. The assessment was performed by experts from the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, COPE, and the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy. Complementarity is also verified during 4-day consultations with the members of the Monitoring Committee.
5.3.	Were mechanisms aimed to prevent overlapping of financial instruments put in place?
	Mechanisms aimed to prevent the overlapping of financial instruments were not put

	in place.
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6.	EU added value
	The overall question: Was any added value brought about by the EU support?
	<p>The added value may pertain to the following groups: final beneficiaries, Beneficiaries, regions, Member State.</p> <p>With regard to the final beneficiaries of the projects, the following added values were identified: 1) an additional effect as regards children was, most of all, the ability to discover one's own potential and abilities as well as experiencing a positive relationship with adults, i.e. founded on clear, violence-free, and creative premises; 2) for adults, a stronger sense of comfort and security during their stay in Poland, owing to the acquired language and cultural competences; 3) taking up employment consistent with one's education, rather than a random, menial job, as is often the case with immigrants; 4) the beneficiaries became more self-reliant and are now able to move around and freely communicate in a foreign society and, most importantly, can handle the regularisation formalities, as they know the regulations in force and have a better command of Polish; 5) an added value was also the improvement in accommodation conditions for persons covered by the return procedure through the modernisation and provision of additional equipment in the buildings. Another added value came in the form of legal and medical assistance and the opportunity to participate in sports and cultural events.</p> <p>The following added values were identified for the Beneficiaries (the Beneficiaries' indications are provided in the brackets; all of the options could be selected so the total may exceed 100%):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaining new experience by the members implementing the project: 88%, • Strengthening positions in the field of implemented measures: 80 %, • Improving capacity in respect of project management: 52%, • Acquiring new partners for measures to be implemented next: 44%, • Expanding the operating scope to include new areas: 32%. <p>In addition, the Beneficiaries being higher-education institutions reported an increase in educational standards resulting from the improved language competences of foreign students.</p> <p>An added value was also identified at the regional labour market – employees were more efficient owing to their improved communication skills, and this in turn made them more integrated with their colleagues. The second added value was the employers' improved awareness of the possibility of employing immigrants and the regulations in this area.</p>

	Another added value came in the form of continued cooperation with third countries on return-related matters.
6.1.	What are the main types of added value resulting from the support by the Fund (volume, scope, role, process)?
	<p>The EU added value is assessed through the analysis of its following dimensions: 1) the effect of volume relating to the measures that are in addition to measures carried out on a usual basis; 2) the effect of scope relating to the expanding of the types of group to which the support is addressed; 3) the effect of role specifying the manner in which the Fund affected the institutions and organisations participating in the Fund. As part of the measures implemented within the AMIF, one can identify the occurrence of three out of four types of added value.</p> <p>The first of these is the effect of volume. During the implementation of AMIF-supported interventions, a number of additional measures were undertaken. In the SO1 “Asylum” these included the modernisation, renovation, and provision of additional equipment for the buildings in which asylum seekers and returnees stay. The additional measures were also addressed directly to the members of the target group and included psychological assistance, the organisation of cultural and sports events, activities for children, and day-care facilities. In the SO2 “Integration/Legal migration”, all of the implemented measures had an “added value” nature, as no systemic support is available in respect of integration for TCNs. The implemented interventions included language courses, courses focused on improving one’s prospects on the labour market, psychological assistance, the organisation of events encouraging integration with the host society, and information activities on the life in Poland. As part of the call for proposals announced in 2017, measures were also planned in the field of infrastructural improvements. Within the SO3 “Returns”, additional measures included the renovation, modernisation and provision of additional equipment to the buildings in which returnees stay, as well as the purchase of specialist equipment for person identification and the organisation of meetings with representatives of third countries to establish cooperation and streamline the return procedure.</p> <p>The second identified effect is the effect of scope. The AMIF-funded support covered groups of Final Beneficiaries which, without these funds, would not have received any support. The effect of scope applies primarily to the Final Beneficiaries of the measures implemented within the SO2 “Integration/Legal migration”, in which the “final beneficiary” status was granted to recognised refugees and persons subject to subsidiary protection, economic immigrants from third-countries and students, who were the recipients of a number of measures designed to promote the integration and situation of TCNs on the Polish labour market. Among the groups which additionally received support were the representatives of the host society, including in particular those working with TCNs – mainly the personnel of the Office for Foreigners and the Border Guard. The provision of additional equipment for their workstations and the organisation of study visits and training courses allowed them to improve their competences. The</p>

	<p>second group with additional support were employers to whom information measures were addressed for the purpose of communicating the possibilities of offering legal employment to foreign nationals.</p> <p>The last identified effect was the effect of process specifying the impact of the AMIF-interventions on the institutions participating in the Fund. Most importantly, the AMIF-supported measures facilitated the optimisation of procedures connected with the processing of foreigner (asylum seekers, returnees, economic immigrants, and students) matters.</p> <p>The effect of role, describing support for innovation in the area concerned, was not identified.</p>
6.2.	<p>Would the Member State have carried out the actions required to implement the EU policies in areas supported by the Fund without its financial support?</p>
	<p>Poland would have carried out the actions required to implement the EU policies to a very limited extent allowing the implementation obligations to be discharged only at the basic level set out in the provisions on the granting of protection to foreign nationals at the territory of the Republic of Poland and on the organisation of returns of third-country nationals. Therefore, persons applying for international protection and those participating in the return procedure received free legal assistance and basic social assistance which included board and accommodation at the centres, cleaning and personal hygiene products, and language instruction.</p> <p>Without the AMIF funds it would not be possible to implement all interventions aimed to enhance the quality of the services and care provided to the persons seeking international protection and participating in the return procedure. Consequently, it would also not be possible to provide additional equipment for the buildings in which these persons stay. The AMIF support made it possible to renovate and modernise the said buildings, which is very important as some of them had been specifically adapted as detention centres, meaning that their infrastructure suffered gradual wear and tear. It would also not be possible to offer such extensive psychological assistance, especially to children. There would be no infrastructure in place allowing the collection of information on the countries of origin. Also, no support would be available for persons leaving refugee detention centres.</p> <p>Finally, the lack of Fund support would compromise the availability of assistance for third-country nationals who come to Poland for economic or educational reasons, as integration assistance for these two groups is not provided for in Polish legislation.</p>
6.3.	<p>What would be the most likely consequences of an interruption of the support provided by the Fund?</p>
	<p>An interruption of the AMIF support would result in a substantial limitation of the measures addressed to foreign nationals, deterioration in reception conditions for asylum seekers, unavailability of legal assistance to foreign nationals, the</p>

	<p>diminishing of foreigners' competences necessary for the members of the target group to move on the labour market, the lowering of the general level of social, cultural, and civil competences allowing foreigners to engage in institutional and relational integration, worsened welfare of minor foreigners, in particular due to the lack of support for children undertaking school education. This in turn would exacerbate their stress associated with the need to attend school, ultimately translating into poorer school performance. At the systemic level, the interruption of Fund support would result in the slower implementation of the EU recommendations with regard to assistance for foreign nationals, as well as there being no possibility of streamlining the return procedures.</p>
6.4.	To which extent have actions supported by the Fund resulted in a benefit at the Union level?
	<p>Poland is a country the eastern border of which is also the eastern border of the European Union. For this reason, the measures within the National Objective "Return", which receive support from the Fund, bring about benefits for the entire European Union. An example of such a measure is the cooperation established with Vietnamese authorities – this is EU's only cooperation of this type and one which will undoubtedly facilitate the return procedure for Vietnamese citizens from all Member States. Another benefit stems from the exchange of experience between Poland and other Member States in the field of returns. Through the introduction of highly effective measures intended to strengthen cooperation with third countries with regard to identification and returns, Poland is making a step towards achieving a coherent migration policy of the EU Member States, in particular by developing operational cooperation, fostering the exchange of information and best practices by the migration services, and devising a uniform approach to third countries.</p>
7.	Sustainability
	The overall question: Are the positive effects of the projects supported by the Fund likely to last when its support will be over?
	<p>According to the Beneficiaries, after the Fund's support for the projects ends, it will not be possible to maintain their positive results. Such a response was given by 72% of the Beneficiaries. Only 28% of the Beneficiaries are of the opinion that the positive results of the project measures will continue even after the support stops. The belief that the project results will cease together with the financing stems from several factors. Many final beneficiaries have very short migration histories, which is why they need much more support than those with longer migration experience. In addition, migration is a process which requires time, so it is necessary to ensure that long-term support is provided to foreigners until they become independent from institutional assistance, without prejudice to their sense of security and general wellbeing. Even though the Beneficiaries are generally pessimistic about this matter, efforts were made while implementing the measures to ensure that their results continue as long as possible. A special case of projects with long-term</p>

	<p>results are the projects designed to: 1) improve the infrastructure used by the target-group members (asylum seekers, persons participating in the procedure, and persons awaiting return) – measures in these projects have not been completed yet; 2) the projects focused on developing the competences of the personnel working with TCNs – a project which has started recently; 3) the projects aimed at streamlining the reception procedures for asylum seekers; 4) streamlining the return procedures. The latter two types of projects are mainly associated with the purchase of specialist equipment to be used also after the projects are completed, and competence-related support for the personnel of the Office for Foreigners and the Border Guard.</p>
7.1.	<p>What were the main measures adopted by the Member State to ensure the sustainability of the results of the projects implemented with support of the Fund (both at programming and implementation stage)?</p>
	<p>The beneficiaries adopted various measures to ensure the sustainability of the results of the projects. The beneficiaries who implemented the projects had several years' experience in conducting foreigner-oriented measures, so they were able to assess the sustainability of a given measure. Having regard to the sustainability of the results, the beneficiaries were making every effort to provide the final beneficiaries with knowledge and competences which will effectively help them handle their matters after the project support ends. Knowledge and competences were built through the participation of the final beneficiaries in language courses, training/workshops on labour-market orientation, and courses aimed to improve their professional skills. The beneficiaries created information materials in the form of leaflets, brochures, and websites with updated content. Applications were developed to improve knowledge and competence in areas such as business management and language learning. Educational materials were also prepared on Polish language for use by new groups of foreigners. In terms of the subject matter, these materials are better suited to foreigners' needs than standard textbooks for Polish as a second language. In certain cases, the sustainability of the results will also be achieved through the continuation of measures, based on financial support from sources other than the AMIF; however, this route to ensure sustainability is used by only few Beneficiaries.</p> <p>The sustainability of the achieved results for the SO "Returns" was ensured by maintaining regular and good relations with third countries, which is a factor substantially fostering the effective implementation of the return procedures after the AMIF-financed projects are completed.</p>
7.2.	<p>Were mechanisms put in place to ensure a sustainability check at programming and implementation stage?</p>
	<p>The main mechanism put in place to ensure a sustainability check at the programming and implementation stage was the formal check of the projects' sustainability. At the stage of implementation and drafting of the Fund's documentation, precise requirements were imposed to ensure the sustainability of the project results – they are described in the „Handbook for the Beneficiaries of</p>

	<p>projects financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund”, putting special emphasis on ensuring the sustainability of tangible assets such as computer and communications hardware, software, and other equipment as well as means of transport and real property (in particular renovations and modernisations). Furthermore, in the case of the acquisition of tangible assets, the project co-financing agreement specified how long they will be used for the purpose of continuation of the measures planned in the project. Another formal mechanism was the inclusion in the co-financing application of point 14 “Long-term effect” in which the beneficiaries were to describe the effects of the implementation of those projects which exceeded the implementation period for an intervention co-financed by the Fund, and to specify how the sustainability effect will be achieved. Except for those specified above, no other special or additional mechanisms were adopted to check the sustainability of the project results.</p>
7.3.	<p>To what extent are the outcomes/benefits of the actions sustained by the Fund expected to continue thereafter?</p>
	<p>The outcomes achieved through support from the Fund can be divided into those with a long-, medium-, and short-term impact. A long-term effect occurred in the case of modernisations carried out at the detention and reception centres. Another long-term effect was associated with the agreements and cooperation entered into with the Border Guard and third countries as well as Member States in respect of returns and identification. The final beneficiaries will directly enjoy a long-term effect in the form of competences which they had acquired; these competences, however, need to be updated in accordance with the current situation, e.g. changes in the legal environment. A medium-term effect will be achieved through the provision of additional equipment to the reception and detention centres, mainly associated with the gradual wear and tear of the objects and the need to replace them. Limited sustainability may also be the feature of all of the information materials developed. In this case, the sustainability of the products is dependent on the stability of law in the host country. The introduction of each new change makes the existing information materials outdated. The same observation is true with respect to the application teaching how to run a business. A short-term effect can be found in all kinds of ad hoc assistance received by the final beneficiaries, and this mainly includes financial, medical, and psychological assistance (although in this case the project implementers make every effort to maximise its sustainability). A type of sustainability which is difficult to assess concerns returns, as one can hardly predict how foreigners will continue with their lives after returning to their countries of origin.</p>
8.	<p>Simplification and reduction of administrative burden</p>
	<p>The overall question: Were the Fund management procedures simplified and the administrative burden reduced for its beneficiaries?</p>
	<p>As results from the analysis of the documents, the administrative burden underwent</p>

	<p>a major reduction. The desk research analysis revealed simplified procedures in the following areas: 1) introducing the requirement of concluding the co-financing agreement for the entire project implementation period, and not only, as is the case with the SOLID programme for multiannual projects, for the period financed from a single annual programme with the obligatory verification of reports on technical implementation in order to conclude an agreement for the next financing period; 2) extending the expenditure eligibility period from 15 to 20 days following the completion of project measures; 3) providing for the possibility of transferring the amount of 10% calculated on total direct costs in the project, rather than the costs of a given category alone; 4) requiring that the beneficiary opens a separate bank account or subaccount dedicated only to transactions for the currently implemented project and waiving the requirement to submit copies of invoices, payment confirmations, etc.; 5) introducing quarterly financial reporting; 6) providing for the possibility of sending the documents via electronic channels; 7) waiving the requirement for beneficiaries to submit final declarations on not using assistance from other EU sources; at the same time, the requirement to verify the foreigner's status in Poland was particularised; 8) changing (which in practice means 'shortening') of the document archiving period to 6 years after the Delegated Authority approves the final report on the implementation of the document archiving project for a period of 5 years following the programme's approval by the European Commission.</p> <p>The Beneficiaries vary in their positions on the simplification and reduction of administrative burden. According to 52% of the Beneficiaries, the AMIF administrative procedures became simplified as compared to the administrative procedures in the SOLID programme. However, as many as 48% of the Beneficiaries believe that no simplification occurred as far as the AMIF administrative procedures are concerned. The need to collect too many documents was indicated as a burden to the implementation of project measures by 52% of the respondents. The second most frequently listed (36%) administrative burden was associated with changes to project-implementation guidelines, in particular those in the Beneficiary's Handbook. According to 36% of the Beneficiaries, the guidelines and procedures in force were too obscure. Another burden was the necessity to update the content of the co-financing application whenever major changes were made to the project (20% of the respondents).</p> <p>All in all, the analysis of documents indicates that administrative burden was reduced in several areas. The Beneficiaries' subjective assessment is varied and possibly results, on the one hand, from some of them being fairly inexperienced as regards the use of EU structural support and, on the other, from their organisational culture which is different from the one commonly found at state institutions.</p>
8.1.	<p>Did the innovative procedures introduced by the Fund (simplified cost option, multiannual programming, national eligibility rules, more comprehensive national programmes allowing for flexibility) bring about simplification for the beneficiaries of the Fund?</p>

The European Commission has introduced several innovative procedures which were absent or present in a limited form in the previous financing period, and which can be used in the implementation of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. One of such solutions is the simplified-cost option which provides for the possibility of declaring flat-rate indirect costs and applying financing based on flat rates, standard unit rates, and flat-rate amounts. The possibility of adopting simplified costs has a limited application in Poland and mainly involves flat-rate indirect costs, owing to which beneficiaries are exempted from the obligation to submit evidence of the expenditures made and the possibility of applying the unit rate when calculating remuneration for the person employed as a member of the project team. It is also possible to use the flat-rate method to calculate support offered to persons who choose the option of voluntary return. In this way, the following cost calculations can be performed: 1) the cost of assistance provided to such a person through missions in transfer countries; 2) the cost of the evaluation of reintegration assistance for persons who choose assisted voluntary return; 3) the cost of the implementation of assistance offered to such a person; and 4) the cost of the evaluation of reintegration assistance granted to persons who choose the option of voluntary return.

A substantial change was the introduction of multiannual programming as well as a versatile and flexible structure of the National Programmes. This opened the way to abandon the creation of annual National Programmes and instead develop a single multiannual programme covering the entire AMIF implementation period. In consequence, the possibility emerged to conclude the co-financing agreement for the entire period of the implementation of multiannual projects. This solution reduced administrative burden on both the project-implementing institutions and the Responsible and Delegated Authorities.

From the Beneficiaries' perspective, the innovative procedures deployed within the Fund had a negligible impact. An exception to this is the simplification of costs arising from the employment of project-management personnel. The surveyed Beneficiaries indicated only certain administrative burdens among those introduced in the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund: 1) the lack of requirement to photocopy all documents as attachments to reports; 2) the possibility of transferring the amount of 10% calculated on total direct costs in the project, rather than the costs of a given category alone; 3) the possibility of sending the documents via electronic channels (regardless of technical difficulties with the e-Puap system); 4) the quarterly reporting of the incurred costs; and 5) in general, a good contact with the project manager at COPE. Surprisingly, none of the Beneficiaries mentioned the lack of requirement to conclude agreements every year in the case of multiannual projects.

To sum up, the introduced solutions have proven effective in reducing administrative burdens, even when applied to a limited extent.

Section V: Project examples

Description of three “success stories”, among all the projects funded

Example 1

The “Jestem mamą w Polsce – II edycja” (“I’m a mom in Poland – 2nd edition”) project implemented by the Polish Migration Forum in Warsaw.

The Polish Migration Forum (PMF) is a non-governmental organisation, the mission of which is to promote the integration of foreign nationals and foster good relationships between Poles and foreigners in Poland. The PMF is an organisation with considerable experience in the projects implemented under various European and national funding sources for the benefit of the foreign communities in Poland. The project was implemented by a team of experts whose professional experience includes work with foreign nationals staying in Poland. The project was in line with two specific objectives of the National Programme: 1) Asylum; 2) Integration/Legal migration. A project in progress.

The project's goal was to support and improve the wellbeing of foreign women (mothers and refugees) expecting a child, as well as mothers of children aged 0-6 years, and in particular to:

1. Provide female refugees and immigrants with information on pregnancy and labour in Poland, healthcare and social security benefits available to pregnant women, and patient's rights – this should translate into improved health and well-being of women and children;
2. Improve the mental state of female refugees and immigrants;
3. Provide female refugees and immigrants with broader access to specialist information on infant care and child health and care;
4. Enhance their parenting and upbringing skills;
5. Facilitate integration and provide help in coping with acculturative stress;
6. Promoting awareness among the host society of female refugees and immigrants in Poland.

The project's goals were being achieved through the following measures:

1. Intercultural birth schools for female refugees and third-country nationals;
2. Support groups and individual psychological support for female refugees and immigrants;
3. Information meetings and workshops on parental skills for female refugees and immigrants;
4. Publication of a brochure titled “We are parents in Poland”;
5. Psycho-educational workshops for female refugees and immigrants.

The above measures were aimed at improving the physical and mental health of female refugees and immigrants as well as their children, as an important factor in pre-integration

and integration processes. The women received assistance and information on pregnancy and patient's rights, in addition to psychological support through support groups and individual counselling. Refugee-mothers found themselves in a situation which is stressful for a number of reasons: not only did they arrive in a foreign country where they must stay at a reception centre which is not their home, but are also expecting a child or already have a small child. Many of these women, who were the final beneficiaries of the project, required psychological intervention due to post-traumatic developmental disorders in children and PTSD in their mothers. The psychological support was also provided directly to the children. Individual consultations for mothers and their children were aimed at improving children's development. The child, together with his/her mother and under expert's supervision, would perform various exercises to train sight, hearing, motor skills, and speech. Through exercises and sensory integration, the children were able to cope with their emotions better, and the mothers got more insight into their children's needs. Consecutive interpretation was provided at each meeting. Another important element of support came in the form of workshops in which mothers engaged in a 'non-expert' exchange of experiences, although in practice the meetings were run by female experts in psychosocial coaching, who were mothers as well. Similar activities were carried out for immigrant mothers.

During the implementation of the project, support was provided to 3069 refugee mothers. 7 women attended childbirth classes, 91 joined support groups at the Warszawa-Targówek Foreigner Centre, 39 attended information meetings at the Warszawa-Targówek Foreigner Centre, 45 participated in integration workshops for women (in 5 foreigner centres).

During the implementation of the project, support was provided to 2873 immigrant parents (mainly mothers). 54 women attended childbirth classes, 19 joined support groups, 39 attended information meetings and workshops devoted to parental skills, 29 participated in integration workshops for women (in 5 foreigner centres).

The "I'm a parent in Poland" brochure (both the printed and online versions) reached 3136 recipients.

The implementation of the project brought about the following observations: women staying at refugee centres require continuous support, as only in this way trust can be built between refugee-mothers and female psychologists, that will serve as a foundation for further measures in this respect. The women and children participating in the workshops have the opportunity to develop social bonds which are extremely important in the case of persons coming from multigenerational families and those who were at some point forcefully removed from their home environments; this opportunity, in turn, positively impacts on their general wellbeing.

The project's success was possible owing to the experiences gained in the previous project and the long-term building of trust between the immigrant women at the centre and the psychologist who provided support to them. The experience gained earlier resulted in the creation of effective methods of psychological assistance for those facing a situation of "temporariness", and owing to the trust that was built, the women, as final beneficiaries, eagerly joined and remained in the project.

Example 2

The “Polski na dobry start” (“Polish for a head start”) project implemented by the „Linguae Mundi” Foreign Language Teaching Foundation from Warsaw.

The “Linguae Mundi” Foreign Language Teaching Foundation is a non-governmental organisation which specialises in teaching Polish as a foreign language. It prepares foreigners from more than 60 countries of the world for linguistic and cultural integration and participation in the labour market. The Foundation boasts a wealth of experience in the implementation of projects addressed to foreign nationals in Poland. The project was implemented by a team of experts with extensive practice in the work with foreigners staying in Poland. The project complied with the specific objective of the National Objective “Asylum”, and is a follow-up and builds on the measures carried out earlier. A project in progress.

The project's goal was to provide support in the field of education and acting to the benefit of foreigner-reception systems, with particular regard to:

1. Support for the integration of immigrants and counteracting their social marginalisation.
2. Integration of immigrants with the Polish society and stimulating social interactions.
3. Developing inter-cultural competences and those related to the knowledge of daily life in Poland, and preparing immigrants to search for and take up employment.
4. Identification of immigrants’ linguistic needs and competences

The project’s goals were being achieved through the following measures:

1. Preparing and conducting an audit of linguistic needs and competences.
2. Polish-language courses with culture-oriented trips and outings, integration meetings, movie screenings, workshops devoted to Polish traditions and culture.
3. Training courses on the life and institutions of Poland and soft skills, devoted to foreigners’ rights and essentials of labour law as well as workshops in intercultural competence.
4. Developing model methodical solutions (curriculum and test standards compliant with them).
5. Preparing and publishing educational materials: textbooks and Polish-Russian (Russian-Polish) and Polish-English (English-Polish) phrase books for immigrants.

The final beneficiaries of the project were foreign nationals participating in the refugee procedure, who were referred to the project by the Office for Foreigners (the project’s partner). Those who received the refugee status while still participating in the course were removed from the project and had to leave the course. On admission, all participants were verified for compliance with the formal terms of participation in the project. They also had to fill in a personal questionnaire and read and accept the terms and conditions of the course. All of the above documents were prepared in Polish, Russian, and English, so that the Beneficiaries could easily understand them. Participants with at least 80% attendance received public transport tickets to commute to the classes. An additional form of help for

parents participating in the courses was the care offered to their children while they were attending the classes. This help was especially important for mothers. The project also included remedial classes for those who had difficulties with mastering a given competence. The project participants attended cultural events such as Chopin concerts as well as visited venues such as the National Museum and the Royal Castle. Cultural and integration events were also organised. An important form of activity in terms of pre-integration were the mini-projects created with the participation of the foreigners; one of their major achievements here was a news-sheet titled “Tu i Tam” (“Here and There”). Language teachers receive methodical assistance on an ongoing basis.

During the implementation of the project, support was provided to 340 persons participating in the asylum procedure. One competence audit was developed and one model curriculum for the teaching of Polish as a foreign language. 46 lectures were given. 5862 teaching hours were delivered during Polish-language courses. 167 course participants received Polish-language textbooks, and 106 of them were provided with writing supplies.

An important conclusion that can be drawn from the project is that most difficulties are connected with class attendance and student motivation. For this reason, it is crucial that additional support be provided so that the persons covered by the procedure, and therefore experiencing a very difficult situation, could participate in the classes. In the case of Linguae Mundi, this kind of support took the form of care of children during the lessons and free public transport tickets – these measures effectively boosted attendance at the classes.

The success of the project stemmed from the introduction of solutions (care provided to children, free public transport tickets, etc.) which boosted attendance among the project’s final beneficiaries, translating into improved language competences.

Example 3

The “Welcome to Poland” project implemented by the Vox Humana Association in Warsaw.

The Voc Humana association engages in counteracting social exclusion, strengthening anti-discrimination measures, increasing opportunities for professional reorientation and development also in the immigrant community, and promoting culture as a factor of socio-economic integration. Vox Humana has 12 years of experience in work in these areas and the procurement of funding. The project was implemented within the specific objective “Integration/Legal migration”. The project has been completed.

The project was aimed at providing assistance to foreign children attending 10 Warsaw schools as well as their parents, and also to adults, including students, in search of work. In order to address learning difficulties and minimise culture shock, the following measures were planned:

1. Lessons of Polish as a foreign language;
2. Remedial classes;
3. Classes run by an educator;

4. Access to cultural assistants;
5. Republication of the “Porozmawiajmy po polsku” (“Let's talk in Polish”) textbook with exercises for learning Polish.
6. Classes devoted to Polish culture;
7. Language courses;
8. Specialist courses.

Pursuant to Polish law, foreigner children at school age are subject to compulsory education, even if they do not speak the language of the host country. Pupils who have no command or a limited command of the language require additional support in their school education. Assistance is also required in the case of pupils who speak Polish, but have difficulties with advanced vocabulary. Therefore, it was so important that they be offered the necessary support throughout the project. As part of the project, schools received support in the form of additional hours of Polish language instruction, Polish language courses, and remedial classes covered by funding. Children were also given the opportunity to attend classes run by an educator in order to fill in educational gaps across selected areas of the Polish school curriculum. Furthermore, their needs were catered for through support from cultural assistants who offered one-to-one help to pupils who required it the most. Pupils also attended classes devoted to culture, covering topics such as Polish legends and the history of Poland, presented in an accessible manner (working with “Poznajemy Polskę”/“Discovering Poland” – an interactive, picture-only educational comic book). In addition, young foreigners participated in classes on Polish culture, learning about the local lifestyle, order of things and the principles of community life, along with their history and relations between them. A Polish-language textbook was published for use also by pupils other than those attending the schools covered by the project. As part of the measures implemented outside schools, Polish-language courses were organised, focusing on both general and specialist vocabulary (finance/business and medicine – 675 hours for 50 people). Specialist courses were held for adult foreigners with more advanced educational backgrounds, who could take up employment in Poland, but are unable to do so due to the language barrier. Support was also provided to people working with foreign children at schools.

The “ABC po polsku” (“ABC in Polish”) textbooks were provided free of charge to the following entities:

- the Centre for Public Communication, the Warsaw City Office,
- the Lublin Voivodeship Local-Government Teacher Training Centre in Biała Podlaska,
- the Municipal Teacher Training Centre in Białystok,
- the Znak Foundation,
- Primary School No. 26 in Białystok,
- the Pope John Paul II State School of Higher Education in Biała Podlaska,
- Primary School No. 5 in Grupa,
- Primary School No. 273 in Warsaw,

- the School Complex in Coniew,
- Primary School No. 58 in Warsaw.

As part of the project, support was provided to 437 people. In total, support to foreign children in respect of education and integration was provided at 18 schools. Support for teachers on the subject of cultural consultancy was provided at 8 schools (not all schools declared their willingness to participate in this measure, so the achieved indicator is lower than the target one). The number of hours devoted to culture-related assistance totalled 613, which was slightly below the target value (as classes on this topic were held at fewer schools than originally envisaged). A total of 6817 hours was devoted to support for the teaching process. The cultural measures organised within the project were participated in by 117 people. Except for the two indicators specified above, all other indicators were achieved.

A conclusion which can be drawn from the project is that the children require all-round support which must not be limited to Polish-language lessons alone. Support must also be offered to persons who work with the children.

The success of the project was possible through the adoption of a comprehensive approach to the problem of integration of foreign nationals (with children in particular). The project implementers decided to treat integration as a two-sided process that affects both foreign nationals and natives. Such an approach to integration is still rarely seen. Addressing the project measures to people working with children was a factor which determined the unique nature and success of the project.

Description of one 'failure', among all the projects funded

Example 4

At the current stage of project implementation, there is no project which could be cited as an example of failure.

Section VI: Methodology

During the evaluation research, the research methods were subject to triangulation, which allowed the verification and supplementation of the answers provided to the research questions. The triangulation was applied at the level of research techniques: the data were collected through individual in-depth interviews, CAWI surveys, and desk research. The triangulation was also applied at the level of information sources – the respondents were selected in such a manner as to reconstruct the viewpoints of all actors engaged in the implementation of the Fund.

An analysis of existing data

The analysis of documents served as a basis for answering all evaluation questions. It also allowed the development of accurate research tools for the Fund's Beneficiaries.

The analysis covered the following documents:

1. the National Programme of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund;
2. Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC;
3. Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management;
4. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1042/2014 of 25 July 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 with regard to the designation and management and control responsibilities of Responsible Authorities and with regard to status and obligations of Audit Authorities;
5. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2017/207 of 3 October 2016 on the common monitoring and evaluation framework provided for in Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management;
6. other Regulations of the European Commission, guidelines, etc.;
7. The “Handbook for the Beneficiaries of projects financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund” and the SOLID Programme Handbook;
8. financing contracts/agreements with the beneficiaries, along with appendices thereto;
9. a statement of operational and financial controls;
10. final and quarterly reports on the implementation of the projects.

Individual in-depth interview

Individual interviews involved a conversation between a qualified surveyor and the surveyed person, in accordance with an earlier developed scenario. The data thus collected were of a qualitative nature, allowing the reconstruction of the respondents’ opinions, e.g. on a project or a programme. The individual interview method provided a detailed insight into impressions of the programme, its context, results, and impact. As part of this survey, interviews were performed with two categories of respondents:

IDIs with representatives of the institutions engaged in the implementation of the AMIF, including:

- a representative of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration (Department for Border Policy and International Funds),
- a representative of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy (Department of Social

Assistance and Integration),

- a representative of the Centre for the Processing of European Projects (COPE), the Ministry of the Interior and Administration,

and

IDs with representatives of the beneficiaries of the AMIF-funded projects:

- a representative of the Office for Foreigners (1 IDI),

- a representative of the Border Guard (1 IDI)

- representatives of 9 other beneficiaries.

The sampling: both for the sampling of institutions covered by the survey, and individual people, purposive sampling was applied on the basis of two criteria: 1) the information demand; 2) the person's duties in project/institution.

CAWI survey

It allowed information to be collected from a larger number of entities than if IDs alone were to be performed. The survey made it possible to present answers to the evaluation questions in quantitative terms, providing a comprehensive, overall perspective on the implementation of the AMIF. The sampling method and the sample size: the sampling was exhaustive, with all the beneficiaries who implemented projects within the AMIF asked to fill in the questionnaire; eventually, 25 surveys were performed.

Case study

Each case study included the following:

- desk research, e.g. an analysis of project documentation,

- 2 IDs.

As a result, a multidimensional and accurate picture could be reconstructed for each of the presented cases.

Section VII: **Main conclusions and recommendations**

(Guidance pop-up for both recommendations and conclusions)

Conclusion 1 - up to 5 conclusions but should also be able to select fewer

The constantly growing number of foreign nationals in Poland calls for the continuation of measures addressed to them – persons participating in the asylum and return procedure, asylum seekers, and immigrants. The continuity of the measures was disrupted by the cancellation of the 3/2015/ call for proposals and no results announced for the 4/2016/FAMI, 5/2016/FAMI, and 6/2016/FAMI calls. In March 2017, the 7/2017/OG-FAMI call for proposals was announced, and in May 2017, the call for proposals 8/2017/OG-FAMI.

Conclusion 2

The “Asylum” and “Legal migration/Integration” specific objectives were not implemented in full. Complementary actions should be undertaken (see recommendations).

Conclusion 3

The beneficiaries did not conduct evaluation studies in respective projects, which resulted in a limited number of interventions as the final beneficiaries’ position was not taken into account.

Conclusion 4

The Handbook for the Beneficiaries of projects financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund does not specify a methodology for calculating the indicators. In consequence, the beneficiaries used various methods to calculate the indicator values achieved in the projects.

Conclusion 5

Recommendation 1 - up to 5 recommendations but should also be able to select fewer; each recommendation should be linked to a conclusion

The results of the 4/2016/FAMI, 5/2016/FAMI, 6/2016/FAMI calls for proposals must be announced in order to ensure that foreigner-oriented measures are implemented smoothly or other interventions should be undertaken to ensure the smoothness of these measures.

Recommendation 2

In accordance with the National Programme, non-governmental organizations should be involved in the provision of support to foreign nationals. In the announced calls 7 and 8, voivodeship offices are the main beneficiaries, whereas non-governmental organisations can act as partners. On the one hand, the building of systemic support is a good step ahead; on the other, however, every effort should be made to ensure that a balance is maintained between the centralisation of measures and the bottom-up measures.

Recommendation 3

In order to fully implement the Fund's targets, actions should be undertaken within the following national objectives: NO2 “Evaluation” and NO3 “Resettlement” in the specific objective “Asylum”. Within the specific objective “Legal migration/Integration”, actions should be undertaken for the effective recruitment of employees abroad and family reuniting as well as to strengthen the interventions aimed at developing the capacities connected with the development of strategies, policies, and measures.

Recommendation 4

An obligatory evaluation of each project should be considered, so that opinions from the final beneficiaries are obtained. Furthermore, consideration should be given to the possibility of earmarking separate funds for this purpose.

Recommendation 5

A methodology for the calculation of indicator values should be drafted and provided to the beneficiaries.

Section VIII: Mid-Term Review

	Provide an assessment of the mid-term review carried out in accordance with Article 15 of Regulation (EU) No 514/2014. If relevant, summarize the main changes having an impact on your activities in the policy areas covered by the Fund, and how your National Programme was/will be adjusted.
	Max 1748 characters

ANNEX: **Data**

Table 1. Progress in financial implementation, by specific objectives (in Euro)

Financial report AMIF			
National objective	A Total paid 01/01/2014- 15/10/2016	B Total paid 16/10/2016- 30/06/2017	Total paid (A+B)/SO programmed (%)
SO1.OO1: Reception/asylum	[generated]	1022261,64	[generated]
SO1.OO2: Evaluation	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO1.OO3: Resettlement	[generated]	0	[generated]
Subtotal for national objectives	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
SA1: Transit Centres	[generated]	0	[generated]
SA2: Access to Asylum	[generated]	0	[generated]
Total 1: SO1: Asylum	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
SO2.OO1: Legal migration	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO2.OO2: Integration	[generated]	1924785,30	[generated]
SO2.OO3: Capacity	[generated]	0	[generated]
Subtotal for national objectives	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
SO2.SA1: Joint Initiatives	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO2.SA2: Unaccompanied minors	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO2.SA3: Legal migration	[generated]	0	[generated]
Total 2: SO2: Integration/Legal migration	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
SO3.001: Accompanying measures	[generated]	7635,64	[generated]
SO3.002: Return measures	[generated]	392237,96	[generated]
SO3.003: Cooperation	[generated]	34741,57	[generated]
Subtotal for national objectives	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]

SO3.SA1: Joint return	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO3.SA2: Joint reintegration	[generated]	0	[generated]
SO3.SA3: Joint family and unaccompanied minors	[generated]	0	[generated]
Total 3: SO3: Return	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
SO4.001: Relocation	[generated]	0	[generated]
Total 4: SO4: Solidarity	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
Special cases: Resettlement	[generated]	0	[generated]
Special cases: Transfer & relocation	[generated]	0	[generated]
Total 5: Special cases	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	[generated]	404417,62	[generated]
TOTAL 6 = (total1 + total2 + total 3 + total4 + total5 + TA)	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]

Table 2. Number of projects and EU contribution to finished and open projects, by specific objectives (in Euro)

Number of projects and EU contribution 1/1/2014-15/10/2016				
	Total Nr of finished projects	Total EU contribution to finished projects	Total Nr of open projects	Total EU contribution to open projects
SO1: Asylum	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)
SO2: Integration/Legal migration	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)
SO3: Return	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)
SO4: Solidarity	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)	[generated] (Nr., from accounts)	[generated] (amount, from accounts)
Total 1	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]

Number of projects and EU contribution 16/10/2016-30/6/2017				
	Total Nr of finished projects	Total EU contribution to finished projects	Total Nr of open projects	Total EU contribution to open projects
SO1: Asylum	2	213998,65	4	101199,79
SO2: Integration/Legal migration	8	350965,24	17	698902,46
SO3: Return	0	0	0	0
SO4: Solidarity	0	0	0	0
Total 2	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
Total 1+2	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]

Table 3. Number of projects and EU contribution, by types of beneficiaries and by specific objectives (in Euro)

Project beneficiaries 1/1/2014-15/10/2016				
	SO1: Asylum	SO2: Integration/Legal migration	SO3: Return	SO4: Solidarity
State/federal authorities	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Local public bodies	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
NGOs	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]	[generated]
	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts

	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
International public organisations	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
National Red Cross	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
International Committee of the Red Cross	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
Private and public law companies	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount
Education/research organisations	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts	[generated] Nr of projects or amounts
	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount	[generated] Amount

Project beneficiaries				
16/10/2016-30/6/2017				
	SO1: Asylum	SO2: Integration/Legal migration	SO3: Return	SO4: Solidarity
State/federal authorities	7	3	2	0
	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts	Nr of projects or amounts
	3804778,973	345050,6466	4599987,428	0
Local public bodies	0	1	0	0
	0	179574,3534	0	0
NGOs	5	2	0	0
	959753,1681	6368661,858	0	0
International public organisations	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
National Red Cross	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
International Committee of the Red Cross	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
Private and public law companies	0	0	0	0

	0	0	0	0
Education/research organisations	0	1	0	0
	0	33153,67	0	0

Table 4. Special cases (Generated)	2014-2015	2016-2017	Total
Resettlement Priorities (pledge numbers and actual number of resettled persons)	2 numbers for each category generated from accounts		
Resettlement other cases – (pledge numbers and actual number of resettled persons)			
Relocation (pledge numbers and actual number of relocated persons)			
TOTAL			

Template for indicators AMIF in SFC2014
(only result and impact indicators are included)

Indicator ID	Indicator description Click on the [?] for a guidance pop-up	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2014 (01/01/14 to 15/10/14)	2015 (16/10/14 to 15/10/15)	2016 (16/10/15 to 15/10/16)	2017 (16/10/16 to 30/06/17)
1 - Indicators by specific objectives								
Specific Objective 1 - ASYLUM & RECEPTION								
To strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension								
SO1 - Result indicators								
SO1 R1	Number of target group persons provided with assistance through projects in the field of reception and asylum systems supported under the Fund:	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C1)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	11667
	i) number of target group persons benefiting from information and assistance throughout the asylum procedures	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C1.a)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	886
	ii) number of target group persons benefiting from legal assistance and representation	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C1.b)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	1074
	iii) number of vulnerable persons and unaccompanied minors benefiting from specific assistance	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C1.c)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	339

SO1 R2	Capacity (i.e. number of places) of new reception accommodation infrastructure set up in line with the common requirements for reception conditions as set out in the Union acquis and of existing reception accommodation infrastructure improved in accordance with the same requirements as a result of the projects supported under the Fund.	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C2.1)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
	The percentage in the total reception accommodation capacity	Percentage	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C2.2)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
SO1 R3	Number of persons trained in asylum-related topics with the assistance of the Fund	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C3.1)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	252
	That number as a percentage of the total number of staff trained in those topics	Percentage	0	AIR (indicator SO1 C3.2)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	50
SO1 R4	(a) Number of places adapted for unaccompanied minors (UAM) supported by the Fund [?]	Number	0	Project Reporting	0	0	0	0
	(b) Total number of places adapted for unaccompanied minors [?]	Number		Member State	12	15	15	15

	Number of places adapted for unaccompanied minors (UAM) supported by the Fund as compared to the total number of places adapted for unaccompanied minors.	Percentage	0 /		<u>Generated</u> SO1 R4 (a) / SO1 R4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 R4 (a) / SO1 R4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 R4 (a) / SO1 R4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 R4 (a) / SO1 R4 (b)
SO1 - Impact indicators								
SO1 I1	Stock of pending cases at first instance, less than 6 months [?]	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 2)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	Stock of pending cases at first instance, more than 6 months [?]	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 2)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
SO1 I2	Share of final positive decisions at the appeal stage [?]	Percentage	#	Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO1 I3	Number of persons in the reception system (stock at end of the reporting period) [?]	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 7)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
SO1 I4	(a) Number of persons in the reception system	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 7)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I3	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I3	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I3	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I3
	(b) Number of asylum and first time asylum applicants [?]	Number	#	Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	Number of persons in the reception system as compared to the number of asylum applicants	Ratio	/ /		<u>Generated</u> SO1 I4 (a) / SO1 I4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I4 (a) / SO1 I4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I4 (a) / SO1 I4 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I4 (a) / SO1 I4 (b)
SO1 I5	(a) Number of accommodation places adapted for unaccompanied minors [?]	Number	#	Member States	12	15	15	15

	(b) Number of asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors (Eurostat migr_asyunaa) [?]	Number	#	Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	Number of accommodation places adapted for unaccompanied minors (UAM) as compared to the number of unaccompanied minors	Ratio	/	/	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I5 (a)/ SO1 I5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I5 (a)/ SO1 I5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I5 (a)/ SO1 I5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO1 I5 (a)/ SO1 I5 (b)
SO1 I6	Convergence of first instance/final instance recognition rates by Member States for asylum applicants from a same third country	Percentage points	Calculated by DG HOME C.3	Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)	Calculated by DG HOME C.3	Calculated by DG HOME C.3	Calculated by DG HOME C.3	Calculated by DG HOME C.3
Specific Objective 2 – LEGAL MIGRATION & INTEGRATION								
To support legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs, such as labour market needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and to promote the effective integration of third-country nationals.								
SO2 - Result indicators								
SO2 R1	Number of target group persons who participated in pre-departure measures supported by the Fund	Number	0	AIR (Indicator SO2 C1)	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	0
SO2 R2	Number of target group persons assisted by the Fund through integration measures in the framework of national, local and regional strategies	Number	0	AIR (Indicator SO2 C2)	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	977928

	i) number of target group persons assisted through measures focusing on education and training, including language training and preparatory actions to facilitate access to the labour market	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO2 C2.a)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	2216
	ii) number of target group persons supported through the provision of advice and assistance in the area of housing	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO2 C2.b)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	13523
	iii) number of target group persons assisted through the provision of health and psychological care	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO2 C2.c)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	75
	iv) number of target group persons assisted through measures related to democratic participation	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO2 C2.d)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	-59
SO2 - Impact indicators								
SO2 I1	Share of third-country nationals (TCNs) having received long-term residence status out of all TCNs [?]	Percentage	#	Eurostat (migr_reslas)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO2 I2	Employment rate: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (Labour Force Survey) (lfsa_ergan) (lfsa_ergacob)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)

SO2 I3	Unemployment rate: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (Labour Force Survey) (lfsa_urgan) (lfsa_urgacob)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO2 I4	Activity rate: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (Labour Force Survey) (lfsa_argan) (lfsa_argacob)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO2 I5	Share of early leavers from education and training: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (Labour Force Survey) (edat_lfse_02)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO2 I6	Share of 30 to 34-year-olds with tertiary education attainment: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)
SO2 I7	Share of population at risk of social poverty or social exclusion: gap between third-country nationals and host-country nationals [?]	Percentage points	#	Eurostat (Labour Force Survey) (ilc_peps05)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)	# (2 decimals)

Specific Objective 3 – RETURN								
To enhance fair and effective return strategies in the Member States supporting the fight against illegal immigration with an emphasis on sustainability of return and effective readmission in the countries of origin and transit.								
SO3 - Result indicators								
SO3 R1	Number of persons trained on return-related topics with the assistance of the Fund	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C1)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
SO3 R2	Number of returnees who received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C2)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	363
SO3 R3	(a) persons who returned voluntarily	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C3)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
	(b) and persons who were removed	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C4)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
	Number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund	Number	0	AIR	<u>Generated SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)</u>
SO3 R4	Number of monitored removal operations co-financed by the Fund	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C5)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
SO3 R5	(a) Persons who were removed (and whose return was co-financed by the Fund)	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C4)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Estimation by MS # (no decimal)</u>

	(b) Total number of returns following an order to leave [?]	Number	#	Eurostat (migr_eirtn)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	Number of removals supported by the Fund, as compared to the total number of returns following an order to leave	Ratio	0	/	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R5 (a)/ SO3 R5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R5 (a)/ SO3 R5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R5 (a)/ SO3 R5 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R5 (a)/ SO3 R5 (b)
SO3 R6	(a) Number of persons returned in the framework of joint return operations (assisted-voluntary and forced) supported by the Fund [?]	Number	0	Project Reporting	0	0	0	0
	(b) Number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund	Number	0	AIR	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R3 (a) + SO3 R3 (b)
	Number of persons returned in the framework of the joint return operations supported by the Fund as compared to the total number of returns supported by the Fund	Ratio	0	/	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R6 (a)/ SO3 R6 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R6 (a)/ SO3 R6 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R6 (a)/ SO3 R6 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R6 (a)/ SO3 R6 (b)
SO3 R7	(a) Number of returnees who received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C2)	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	363
	(b) Persons who returned voluntarily (and whose return was co-financed by the Fund)	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO3 C3)	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	<u>Generated</u> from AIR	0

	Number of returnees who have received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund, as compared to the total number of voluntary returns supported by the Fund	Ratio	0 /		<u>Generated</u> SO3 R7 (a)/ SO3 R7 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R7 (a)/ SO3 R7 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R7 (a)/ SO3 R7 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R7 (a)/ SO3 R7 (b)
SO3 R8	(a) Number of places in detention centres created/renovated with support from the Fund [?]	Number	0	Project Reporting	0	0	0	0
	(b) Total number of places in detention centres [?]	Number	622	Member States	620	535	524	575
	Number of places in detention centres created/renovated with support from the Fund, as compared to the total number of places in detention centres	Ratio	0 /		<u>Generated</u> SO3 R8 (a)/ SO3 R8 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R8 (a)/ SO3 R8 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R8 (a)/ SO3 R8 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 R8 (a)/ SO3 R8 (b)
SO3 - Impact indicators								
SO3 I1	(a) Number of third-country nationals returned following an order to leave (migr_eirtn) [?]	Number	#	Eurostat (migr_eirtn)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	(b) Number of third-country nationals ordered to leave (migr_eiord) [?]	Number	#	Eurostat (migr_eiord)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
	Number of returns following an order to leave compared to the number of third-country nationals ordered to leave	Ratio	0 /		<u>Generated</u> SO3 I1 (a)/ SO3 I1 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 I1 (a)/ SO3 I1 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 I1 (a)/ SO3 I1 (b)	<u>Generated</u> SO3 I1 (a)/ SO3 I1 (b)

SO3 I2	Return decisions issued to rejected asylum applicants [?]	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 8a)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
SO3 I3	Effective returns of rejected asylum applicants [?]	Number	#	EASO (EPS Indicator 8b)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)	# (no decimal)
Specific Objective 4 – SOLIDARITY								
To enhance solidarity and responsibility-sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum flows, including through practical cooperation.								
SO3 - Result indicators								
SO4 R1	Number of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection transferred from one Member State to another with support of the Fund.	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO4 C1)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
SO4 R2	Number of cooperation projects with other Member States on enhancing solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States supported under the Fund.	Number	0	AIR (indicator SO4 C2)	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	0
2 - Indicators on efficiency, added value and sustainability, as foreseen in Regulation (EU) No 514/2014								
H1	Number of Full Time Equivalent in the Responsible Authority, the Delegated Authority and the Audit Authority working on the implementation of AMIF and paid by the technical assistance or national budgets as compared to:	Number	0	Member States	0	0	23	24

	(a) the number of projects implemented	Number	0	AIR	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	<u>Generated from AIR</u>	70
	(b) the amount of the funds claimed for the financial year	Amount million EUR	0	Accounts	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	3381662
H2	(a) Technical assistance plus the administrative (indirect) cost	Amount million EUR	0	Member States	0	0	647060,68	922361
	(b) Amount of funds claimed for the financial year	Amount million EUR	0	Accounts	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	3381662
	Technical assistance plus the administrative (indirect) cost of projects as compared to the amount of funds claimed for the financial year	Ratio	0	/	<u>Generated H2 (a)/ H2 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H2 (a)/ H2 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H2 (a)/ H2 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H2 (a)/ H2 (b)</u>
H3	Amount of the annual accounts submitted by the Member State compared to the	Amount in EUR		Accounts	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	3381662
	Total amount of funds allocated to the national programme.	Amount in EUR		Accounts	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	<u>Generated from accounts</u>	12636429
	Absorption rate of the Fund	Ratio	0	/	<u>Generated H3 (a)/ H3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H3 (a)/ H3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H3 (a)/ H3 (b)</u>	<u>Generated H3 (a)/ H3 (b)</u>