

National Integration Evaluation Mechanism (NIEM Project)

Greek National Report Summary

Introduction

In Greece, the competent authorities for receiving an asylum application are the Asylum Regional Offices and the Centers of Asylum Regional Offices. Access to the international protection process is free and without charge.

An applicant of international protection is an alien or stateless person who declares verbally or in writing to any Greek authority that he or she is seeking asylum or asking not to be expelled because he/she is afraid of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, participation in a particular social group or due to political beliefs or is in risk of being severely injured in his / her country of origin or previous residence, in particular, in risk of capital punishment or execution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment, danger to his/her life or integrity due to international or civil conflict.

An alien who is being transferred to Greece from a state applying the "Dublin III" Regulation is also considered an applicant of international protection.

The countries implementing the Dublin III Regulation are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Estonia, United Kingdom, Ireland, Iceland, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, the Netherlands, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Czech Republic and Finland. The Asylum Service is not competent to receive the application for international protection status:

(a) if an application for international protection has already been filed with the Police and pending; (b) if the applicant is in possession of a special alien asylum seeker card (pink card); Greece so far has not accepted recognized refugees through the relocation process. On the other hand, Greece has received more than 23,000 applications for resettlement in other EU countries. Most applicants seek to relocate to Germany and France (over 5,000 per country).

As can be seen from the Asylum Service website, there is no data available on categories of beneficiaries of international protection who have received humanitarian assistance or temporary protection. This is due to the fact that in Greece, after the adoption of Presidential Decree 167/2014, neither under the old nor under the new procedure may humanitarian status be granted. Under Article 22 of Law 4375/2016, however, those who had lodged an appeal against decisions on asylum applications up to five years before the entry into force of Law 4375/2016 (3 April 2016) and whose proceedings are pending before one of the Backlog committees can be awarded a two-year residence status for humanitarian reasons (under the Greek Migration Code), which can be renewed.

Pursuant to Article 22 of Law 4375/2016, a total of 4,935 decisions on the granting of such humanitarian residence permits were issued by the end of 2016.

On the other hand, as far as temporary protection is concerned, there is no available data as the relevant provisions of the PD. 80/2006 concerning the granting of temporary protection have never been activated.

In fact, the Hellenic Asylum Service only grants refugee and subsidiary protection status. As regards the duration of recognition, the Asylum Service grants three-year residence permits to recipients of international protection that can be renewed.

The Hellenic Asylum Service does not provide statistics on the areas where the beneficiaries reside. It provides only a total number of applications submitted to cities and regions where their offices are established.

According to Asylum Service itself, the average duration of the asylum procedure is 107 days. This figure refers to the average decision time at first instance for the period 2013-2017 (30 May). However, the duration of the pre-registration procedure is not included. The average number of days starts from the time of registration until the final decision is issued at first instance. In cases of negative decisions, the average waiting period is 118 days (from the appeal against the primary decision until the final decision on the appeal). Following the unprecedented increase in refugee flows through the country's maritime borders by 2015, the closing of the "Balkan Road" in February 2016 (Joint Statement by the Heads of Police, Zagreb, Croatia) and the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, at least 55,000 people remained "trapped" in Greece, resulting in enormous pressure on the Greek reception system, which for many years was characterized by serious shortcomings and problems. Although important legislative provisions on reception and asylum issues have positively influenced the identification and protection of vulnerable groups (Law 4375/2016) and despite the significant state efforts to address the large-scale reception needs, there are still institutional deficiencies in the border areas due to the implementation aspects of the EU-Turkey Statement, preventing the effective implementation of the relevant framework and the reception system.

Despite the increase in reception capacity throughout the years 2015-2016, the lack of effective and adequate reception facilities especially for those belonging to vulnerable groups is recorded both at the front line in the reception centers "hot spots" and in the reception centers in the mainland. In addition, the vague legal status of most vulnerable groups, the various authorities responsible for their reception and the lack of standardized procedures for the operation of the centers, exacerbates existing problems. Although vulnerable groups are exempted from the exceptional border process by law, significant problems are identified with regard to their identification, referral and protection due to the lack of appropriate detection mechanisms and appropriate facilities. This situation is exacerbated by overcrowding in the Greek islands following the EU-Turkey Statement and the relative enforcement of transfer restrictions for asylum seekers arriving in Greece *via* the sea border.

In Greece, there is no specific national strategy for integrating beneficiaries of international protection. There is only one national strategy for the integration of third-country nationals which was adopted in 2013 with EU and national financing.

Lastly, it is worth mentioning that in 2018 (up to June) a total of 30,192 asylum applications were submitted. This means that the number of beneficiaries of international protection is expected to increase, as does the need to define and coordinate policies for their integration into the Greek society.

The NIEM Project focused on the examination of indicators (legal, statistical and policy indicators) in order to evaluate the integration mechanisms in the participating countries of the program. In essence, consideration has been given to the facilities and measures (legal and political) per sector adopted for the smooth integration of beneficiaries of international protection into Greek society.

Integration indicators were considered in the following areas:

I) Residency, II) Citizenship, III) Family reunification, IV) Housing, V) Employment, VI) Vocational Training, VII) Health, VIII) Social Insurance, IX) Education, X) Language and Social Learning

These indicators follow the Common Basic Principles on Migration Integration Policy in the European Union, which are in the Annex to the Conclusions of the Justice and Home Affairs Council of the European Union (2618th Council Meeting, November 2004).

I) Residency

The Greek State grants a residence permit of at least three years to recognized refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection as well as refugees from resettlement. Beneficiaries of temporary and humanitarian protection are not subject to special regulation, so they receive a residence permit with duration of up to two years just as other third-country nationals.

As far as the persons entitled to temporary protection are concerned, there has been no change in the law since 2014 and their status is regulated by PD. 80/2006 (Government Gazette A '82 / 14-4-2006) as amended by article 32 par. 113/2013 (Government Gazette A'146 / 14-06-2013). It should be noted that these provisions have not been applied in practice so far, as the terms of PD. 80/2006 and the related Directive 2001/55 / EC have not yet been activated.

The residence permits of recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are renewed upon request by the issuing authority before the expiry of the initial residence permit. In other cases, additional grounds for renewing residence permits as are applicable to third-country nationals (humanitarian reasons and temporary protection) should be met.

The current provisions for issuing a permanent or long-term residence permit are Law 4332/2015 amending the provisions of the Code of Greek Citizenship under Directives 2011/98 / EU and 2014/36 / EU, as well as Law 4375/2016 which introduces Directive 2013/32 / EC into the Greek legal order.

It should be noted that under Greek law, permanent residence permits (five years) are granted to third-country nationals who are investors or property owners (worth € 250,000 or more) under Article 20b of Law 4251/2014, as introduced by Article 8 par. 27 of Law 4332/2015. As regards beneficiaries of international protection who are members of vulnerable groups, no changes have been observed in the legislation in order to facilitate their access to the process permitting their residence.

The Asylum Process is free of charge, including the renewal of residence permits. However, permanent permits and long-term permits are granted under the same procedure as it applies to other third-country nationals. The cost of granting permits depends on their duration. There is no official data on the total cost borne by the applicant. Depending on the duration of the residence permit, the fees vary from € 400 to € 900, but there may be an additional cost, which may be due to hiring a lawyer, the need for certified translations, etc.

II) Citizenship-Naturalization

The residence permits of recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are included in the categories of residence permits described in the Citizenship Code as a standard criterion for the application for naturalization (Article 5 § 1e Law 3284/2004 as in force). According to the Greek Citizenship Code, recognized refugees and stateless persons benefit from favourable criteria when filing an application for naturalization: they can apply after 3 years of legal residence instead of 7 years which apply to third-country nationals (Article 5 (1d) Law 3284/2004) and pay a reduced fee of EUR 100 instead of EUR 700 (Article 6 (3) of Law 3284/2004). In addition, beneficiaries of international protection are not required to present a birth certificate issued by their country of origin, as it is sufficient to display the decision granting international protection (Article 6 § 3 Law 3284/2004).

The beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can apply for naturalization in order to acquire the Greek citizenship, under the same procedure and under the same conditions as those applicable to third-country nationals.

The Greek Citizenship Code does not provide for more favourable procedures for individuals belonging to vulnerable groups when applying for naturalization.

The adoption of Law 4332/2015 (Government Gazette A '76 / 9-7-2015) in July 2015, which amended the Greek Citizenship Code, providing for the possibility of naturalization of second-generation minors / immigrants, was very important and was a sign of progress, given that it facilitated the acquisition of Greek Citizenship by second-generation migrants by setting criteria for enrollment in primary and secondary schools.

III) Family Reunification

The PD. 141/2013, Article 24 [Government Gazette A '226 / 21-10-2013] as amended by Article 21 par.3 Law 4375/2016 (Government Gazette A'51 / 3-4-2016) constitutes the legal framework for the regulation of the rights of the family members of beneficiaries of international protection.

Article 21 (2) of Law 4375/2016 replaced Article 23 of the Presidential Decree 141/2013 (Article 23 of the Directive) on "Maintaining family unity" by providing that family members of the beneficiary of international protection who do not enjoy international protection themselves will enjoy a similar status and rights (principle of family unity) and compatible with any other regime that such members may enjoy (Article 23 (2) of Presidential Decree 141/2013 as it stands). This provision also applies to the parents of the beneficiary of international protection who resided with the family at the time of departure from the country of origin and who were then dependent on him, in whole or in part. This applies when the family members are in the country and do not individually satisfy the conditions for the recognition of international protection status (Article 23 (5) Presidential Decree 141/2013 as in force).

Article 13 (Article 10 of Directive 2003/86 / EC) of the PD 131/2006 provides for a broader definition of refugee family members than for those of third-country nationals entitled to family reunification. Except for spouses and minor children, refugees can apply for family reunification: (a) with adult (unmarried) children who are unable to sustain themselves because of health problems; (b) with their parents who before their arrival in Greece depended on them and c) their partners with whom they have a long-term relationship (Article 13 paragraph 1 of PD 131/2006). If the refugee is simultaneously an unaccompanied minor, family reunification will be permitted: (a) with his first-degree relatives in the ascending line and (b) with the legal guardian or other member of his family, provided that the minor has no relatives in the ascending line to be identified (Article 13 paragraph 2 PD131 / 2006).

Unaccompanied minors enjoy further benefits / facilitated procedures when applying the family reunification provisions without time limits. Apart from the exemption from any additional requirement (Article 14 (1), Presidential Decree 131/2006), their family reunification is permitted (Article 14 (1), Presidential Decree 131/2006) with their first degree relatives (irrespective of whether the obligation to produce certified documents proving family ties is fulfilled) and, failing this, their legal guardian or any other family member (Article 13 (2) of PD 131/2006).

IV) A1) Housing

Presidential Decree 141/2013 incorporated into the Greek legal order Directive 2011/95 / EU on minimum standards for the identification of beneficiaries of international protection and defines the content of the protection granted (Government Gazette A '226 / 21-10- 2013). Article 34 (Article 33 of the Directive) provides that free movement of beneficiaries of international protection is permitted under the same conditions and restrictions as those provided for other third-country nationals legally residing in the country and in accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Geneva Convention - which also apply to Greece. Temporary protection beneficiaries may also be subject to further restrictions on freedom of movement or establishment in the country since Presidential Decree 80/2006 provides that they should stay in special centers designated by the Greek authorities (Article 13 (1)) and exercise their employment rights in the designated areas of residence.

A2) Access to housing benefits

The right to housing is related to: (a) access to housing granted to beneficiaries of international protection under equivalent conditions / restrictions as other third-country nationals legally residing in Greece (Article 33 of Presidential Decree 141/132, Article 32 of the Directive) and b) access to social welfare provided under the same conditions as Greek nationals.

According to the Code of Immigration and Social Inclusion, holders of a single residence permit enjoy equal treatment with Greek citizens as regards access to goods and services and the provision of goods and services available to the public, including housing (Article 21A (1) Law 4251/2014), however there are restrictions on equal treatment, inter alia, with regard to access to accommodation for third-country nationals who are not working (Article 21A (3) (d)). Thus, beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to solidarity income, although benefits related to housing can only be provided to Greek citizens and citizens of the EU (such as student housing allowance, Law 3220/2004 (Government Gazette A'15 / 28.1.2004)).

A3) Vulnerable groups and housing

The provision of appropriate housing infrastructure is foreseen by law specifically for people belonging to a vulnerable group and refers to transitional support from asylum centers, special housing, special counseling services (Article 17 et seq. of Presidential Decree 220/2007). Housing is provided by the structures of the National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA)

A4) Property rights

The protection and rights of third-country nationals legally residing in the country as beneficiaries of humanitarian protection may be subject to conditions and restrictions such as those provided for reasons of public interest. As regards refugees, movement and establishment restrictions may be imposed for reasons of national security, public policy or public health, in accordance with the reservations referred to in Article 26 of the Geneva Convention. These provisions, albeit not applicable, constitute restrictions which directly affect their property rights, which cannot be considered equal to those of Greek citizens.

In addition, Law 1892/1990, as amended by Law 3978/2011, provides for direct restrictions / bans on access to property by third country nationals in border areas of Greece, without exception for beneficiaries of international protection

A5) Supportive action

The state has not set up a system to provide legal advice to beneficiaries of international protection. However, legal advice is systematically provided by experts from UNHCR's implementation partners. As part of the refugee situation, the UNHCR applies a housing system to create 20,000 accommodation placements by the end of 2016. The available program is also targeted at vulnerable cases as a matter of priority (see Article 14 (8) of Law 4375 / 2016).

V) A1) Employment

In Greece, there is no data available concerning the legal employment or self-employment of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection.

According to national legislation, as amended in 2016 (Law 4376/2016), asylum seekers have access to the labour market as employees or in the provision of services once they have formally applied for asylum and have received an asylum-seeker card. Most beneficiaries of international protection are unemployed or have lost their jobs without the prospect of finding another. Some of them work in the informal economy for very low pay, without insurance, and are at risk of being exploited.

The national strategy for the integration of third-country nationals provides for the establishment of procedures for the assessment of professional skills and qualifications, but no further measure has been adopted.

A2) Vocational Training

There is no data available on the number of asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection who have been enrolled or who have completed a program of vocational training or education related to employment. As regards access to vocational education and training, under Law 4375/2016, beneficiaries of international protection may be enrolled in the OIAD (National Employment Agency) training programs under the same terms and conditions as they apply to Greek nationals, as long as they have a valid residence permit (Article 70 of Law 4375/2016). Beneficiaries of international protection who have difficulty in providing the required documents may still be registered by submitting a declaration of Law 1599/1986,

accompanied by the official document of the Greek State, regarding the recognition of their status.

VII) A1) Health

It should be highlighted that Greece has not yet fully implemented Directive 2013/33 / EU on the requirements for the reception of applicants of international protection. Law 4375/2016 extended persons protected in order to include vulnerable groups (ie survivors and relatives of wreckage victims).

Greek law provides for a referral system which includes minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers. According to the PD. 220/2007, the competent authorities should ensure that special treatment is provided to applicants belonging to vulnerable groups such as minors, unaccompanied minors, the disabled, the elderly, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. In addition, according to article 11 (2) of Law 3907/2011, on the first reception services, vulnerable groups include unaccompanied minors, people with disabilities or irreversible illness, the elderly, women who are pregnant or have just given birth, single parent families with minors, victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or abuse.

A new law adopted in 2016 (Law 4368/2016, Article 33) provides free access to public health services for people without social security and vulnerable groups. Asylum seekers and their family members are considered to belong to vulnerable groups and thus are entitled to free access to the public health system and medication.

In practice, administrative barriers in the access to the health system have been observed in some cases, which mainly involve difficulties in issuing a Social Security Number or the fact that staff members in hospitals or health centres are not always aware of the 2016 law.

A2) Social Security

Article 30 of Presidential Decree 141/2013 incorporates into Greek law Article 29 of Directive 2011/95 / EU on the requirements for the recognition of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, establishing a uniform status for refugees or asylum seekers persons entitled to subsidiary protection and defining the content of the protection afforded. As a result, beneficiaries of international protection must be treated equally as nationals with regard to social protection. This is also provided by Article 97 (4) of Law 4251/2014 and Equal Treatment Law 4443/2016 (which revised the previous Anti-Discrimination Act 3304/2005). However, in practice, the Greek administration is very reluctant to apply the principle of equal treatment to third-country nationals when it comes to social security issues.

VIII) A1) Education

In Greece there is no data available on the number of children which apply for or benefit from international protection or on the educational levels of each group. Pursuant to Article 9 of Presidential Decree 220/2007, minors of asylum seekers and minors seeking international protection have access to the education system under the same conditions as Greek nationals, as long as there is no pending enforcement measure against them or their parents.

In general, education in Greece is provided by the state through public schools. The Greek legislative framework guarantees the education of all children, citizens or aliens, from the age of 6 to the age of 15 (6 year elementary school and 3 years of high school). Education is compulsory and applies to all children irrespective of the status (legal or otherwise) of their parents. School authorities must register foreign students even if they do not have the necessary documents, such as the birth certificates required for registration.

In practice, access to education is hampered by language barriers and the fact that school systems are unaware of and are not prepared to train beneficiaries of international protection. Further policy measures are needed.

A2) Language Learning and Social Education

Free Greek language lessons are not provided by the state. The only program organized by the University of Athens imposes a participation fee for Greek language courses, from 500 to 670 euros per academic year for migrants. Participants wishing to obtain a Certificate must attend a certain number of courses and take part in oral and written examinations.

There are NGOs such as METAdrasi and the GCR, which have programs for free Greek language courses for refugees and immigrants, some of which are also offered at the Refugee Reception Centres.

IX) Building bridges, empowering the community and encouraging participatory governance.

A) Sensitization

Article 128 Law 4251/2014 (Government Gazette 80 A / 2014) refers to raising awareness against xenophobia and trafficking in human beings. There is also an increase in public campaigns since 2015 in the context of the refugee crisis.

However, beyond the 2013 Annual Integration Fund (EIF) and Immigrant Support Centres provided by the AMIF multi-annual program for 2014-2020, no other coordination efforts are recorded. In fact, there is neither a monitoring system. Social inclusion is based almost entirely on NGO actions.

B) General Policy for Coordination and Governance (at different levels) with the field of integration policies and challenges

There is no strategy in Greece for integrating beneficiaries of international protection. In 2013, the General Secretariat for Population and Social Cohesion of the Ministry of the Interior published the "National Strategy for the Integration of Third-Country Citizens", elaborating an integrated framework for a National Strategy for the Integration of legally-residing third country nationals. However, there was no specific reference to specific policies that should be taken for beneficiaries of international protection. On the contrary, the policies and actions proposed are aimed both at immigrants / third-country nationals and refugees.

So far, efforts to integrate beneficiaries of international protection are fragmented and sectioned.

Initial efforts were made in the field of education through the creation of reception classes. Some measures have been taken for access to the health sector (the issue of social security and tax numbers), but the lack of coordination is evident. On the other hand, the local authorities (especially the Municipalities of Athens and Thessaloniki) appear to have responded more effectively to the coordination of their services in the field of housing, especially thanks to the UNHCR Program.

In February 2018, the Minister of Migration Policy, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Levades and Thebes Municipalities officially presented the HELIOS program on the social integration of refugees and immigrants, a pilot project aimed at examining the possibilities of implementing decentralized policies for the integration of refugees and migrants.

4) Conclusion and thought for future action

- Vulnerable groups:

Persons belonging to vulnerable groups are not treated differently from other beneficiaries of international protection in some cases. In fact, the procedure for granting a residence permit is no different from that afforded to any third-country national. Greece needs to develop procedures that respond specifically to the needs of members of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, unaccompanied minors, the elderly, victims of trafficking, single parent families, etc. Even if a specific residence process has been defined, a separate framework for members of vulnerable groups should be created in order to ensure full and equal access to fundamental rights. On the other hand, Greece does not include LGBTi in the definition of vulnerable groups, although most NGOs agree that they also constitute a vulnerable group that needs separate procedures to ensure the protection of their fundamental rights.

Finally, vulnerable groups are entitled to long-term residence in state structures even prior to being granted international protection. EKKA is the competent authority for the placement of asylum seekers and vulnerable groups are dealt with as a matter of priority. However, the placement of asylum seekers in EKKA shelters is not automatic, since the application for placement has to be submitted to EKKA, the number of vacancies remains inadequate and there is a waiting list. The state should confront its limited residence facilities and create new ones so that members of vulnerable groups do not stay in temporary housing facilities unsuitable for their special situation.

- Separate Procedure for international protection beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries of international protection cannot provide the same documents as other third-country nationals, nor are they able to pay administrative fees or legal aid if they wish to apply for long-term residence. Beneficiaries of international protection are also barred from obtaining permanent residence status (this is granted only to investors or landlords). Measures should therefore be taken to provide for a separate procedure with facilities to meet their needs and circumstances in order to ensure full access to a legal residence regime.

There are also important administrative barriers that hinder access of beneficiaries of international protection to the process of granting a residence permit. The Greek administration suffers from heavy bureaucracy. Although there is no administrative fee for temporary residence permits, it is difficult to determine the cost of lodging an application for a residence permit. There are also important barriers that are created by the lack of interpreters or translators in the offices responsible for issuing residence permits. Moreover, the process is time-consuming and there is a lack of free legal aid from the government. On the other hand, beneficiaries of international protection must pay an expensive administrative fee for long-term residence permits while they do not have access to a permanent residence.

- Recording and analytical statistical data

It should also be highlighted that Greece should maintain a more analytical statistical database. The statistical information available is general and substantial information is not provided other than the total amount of applications filed.

- Family reunification:

Greece does not provide family tracing services to those who wish to reunite with their family. Therefore, the application for family reunification can only be made when the beneficiary of international protection knows the location of the family member with whom he/she wishes to reunite. Beneficiaries are therefore forced to seek help from NGOs to identify family members when their location is unknown.

Family reunification can be very difficult in practice. In addition to unaccompanied minors, other members of vulnerable groups should be included in more favourable arrangements for family reunification.

On the other hand, beneficiaries of international protection are also charged with the travel expenses of their relatives. When it is not possible to cover travel expenses, the Government does not provide free transfer or cover a percentage of the costs. Beneficiaries therefore need to rely on NGO assistance, which in turn is based on donations. This may further delay the reunification process with their family members.

It should be noted that Greek law only provides for the family reunification of beneficiaries with refugee status. This means that the other categories of beneficiaries of international protection must be based on the law, as it applies in general to third-country nationals and family unity, which means that, in addition, the strict conditions concerning the applicant's income, housing status, health insurance etc. should be met.

- Recognition of skills or certificates and access to employment / work:

The National Strategy for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals (2013) provides for the establishment of procedures for the assessment of professional skills and qualifications, but no such procedure has been set up. In practice, there are obstacles due to existing conditions for

the exercise of employment rights beneficiaries of international protection face as newly comers: presentation of a valid certificate of enrolment in professional associations or for attending vocational training programs, validated certificates of skills and lack of flexibility of the accreditation process, reduced language skills, lack of language courses funded by the state as well as social guidance / integration programs.

- Access to social benefits:

Access to social benefits includes procedures that are dependent on the submission of other administrative documents, such as tax returns, etc. which substantially restrict access to these benefits. Moreover, there is no access to long-term unemployment benefits due to the restrictive interpretation of the citizenship requirements.

On the other hand, information on social rights is mainly provided by NGOs. There is no government-implemented measure or policy, nor an accessible data source (a leaflet in various foreign languages explaining rights and how to exercise it, etc.), which can help beneficiaries of international protection access their entitlement to social benefits.

- Participation of beneficiaries of international protection in collectives and local councils (participatory governance):

In general, there is no support for beneficiaries of international protection who wish to participate in various political activities. Therefore, participation in political activities, socio-cultural activities and voluntary initiatives is limited. Also, the Integration Councils for Immigrants provided for in the National Strategy of 2013 have not been set up in all local communities. Participatory governance could enhance the chances of integration and should therefore be encouraged by local communities or authorities.

- Lastly, it is important to stress that the State should proceed to the creation of a voluntary redistribution of refugees in the mainland, aiming at a faster and more effective use of their skills, so that they are better absorbed into the labour market. Local support services should be provided under the aegis of the municipalities as part of a comprehensive funded support program and according to criteria set by the competent Ministry.