

ANNEX II

European Refugee Fund

Annual programme 2010

Member State: HUNGARY

1. GENERAL RULES FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS TO BE FINANCED UNDER THE PROGRAMME

The general rules for selection of projects to be financed by European Refugee Fund III 2010 are based on:

- the national management and control system signed by the relevant Hungarian authorities and accepted by the European Commission and
- the Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement (hereinafter referred to as: MoJLE) 3 of 2009 on the creation of the institutional, management and control systems and on the fundamental regulations of the use of the funds deriving from the 2007-2013 Solidarity and the Management Migration Flows programs which entered into force on 15th February 2009 (herein after referred to as: Solid Decree).

The Hungarian Manual of Procedures according to Article 6 of 2008/22/EC Commission Decision entered into force on 21st of May 2009.

Under this annual programme the Responsible Authority only acts as an awarding body.

Concerning three actions which are considered to be de jure monopolies of certain authorities:

- Action 3: [3.1.1.c)] Enhancing the efficiency of the Dublin transfers;
- Action 6: [3.1.2.c)] Capacity building of personnel of reception centres and creation of work possibilities for asylum-seekers at reception centres, and
- Action 11: [3.1.3.e)] Capacity building of personnel of the pre-integration centre and creation of work possibilities for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre

a separate call for interest/proposals limited to the said authorities has been organised. Legal justifications and detailed explanations of these de jure monopolies are presented below at the description of these actions under the relevant points of the annual programme.

Regarding all other eligible actions of the annual programme the type of the call for proposals will be an open procedure as these activities are not based on de jure monopoly, nor are they a matter of security considerations.

1.1. Description of the selection procedure for the three actions considered to be de jure monopolies

Regarding the actions considered to be de jure monopolies the selection procedure set out in Section 3.4. of the Management and Control Systems of Hungary was applied.

The Responsible Authority will arrange for drawing up closed, two-round calls for interest. According to the Solid Decree the first round has to be conducted before the preparation of the annual program. Therefore the Responsible Authority placed the call for interest on the homepage of MoJLE and sent it directly to the competent authorities on 17th September 2009. The applicants had to send back a project data sheet to the Responsible Authority by 22th October 2009 containing among others the following information: references to the legal basis of the de jure monopoly, to the relevant objectives of the basic act, short description of the planned activities, planned budget, time period of implementation and indicators. The opening of the proposals and the starting of the evaluation of project data sheets took place on 26th October 2009. The Management Team managed the received proposals.

Project data sheets were evaluated by an independent Evaluation Committee from 26th October to 3rd November 2009. The Evaluation Committee operates on the basis of detailed rules of procedure as follows.

The Evaluation Committee is composed of delegates from the MoJLE (Department of Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs and Migration and the Department of Support-Coordination) and the National

Development Agency. The Head of the Evaluation Committee is one of the delegates of the Department of Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs and Migration designated by the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority. The Evaluation Committee's work is assisted by observers who may not vote but their opinion has to be taken into consideration, their notes are registered in the minutes. The members and the observers of the Evaluation Committee are independent and have expertise either in the field of EU funds or on the speciality of eligible actions that can be subsidized by the European Refugee Fund. The members have equal voting rights, the Evaluation Committee brings its decision by simple majority. In case of the equality of votes, the Head of the Evaluation Committee's vote prevails.

On the basis of the transparency principle, the opening of the proposals is public where every applicant may be present. The project data sheets are evaluated in a two-fold procedure, which is not public. In the first part the Evaluation Committee checks whether the project data sheets meet the requirements set in the call for interest (eligibility and selection criteria). If some points of the project data sheet are not filled in, the Evaluation Committee may request via fax all the applicants at the same time to fill in the gaps concerned. The final deadline for the completion of documents questions cannot exceed five days. In the second part the Evaluation Committee assesses the project data sheets from financial and professional aspects (evaluation). If open questions emerge in the course of the evaluation, the Evaluation Committee can ask for further clarification via telephone, e-mail or fax. After the evaluation the Evaluation Committee prepares a proposal on the applications including their budget to be selected. This proposal is submitted for approval to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority.

This proposal was submitted for approval to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority on 11th November 2009. The applicants were informed about the results of the first round in writing by the Responsible Authority on 13th November 2009. The selected projects are featured in this annual programme.

In the second round, which may take place after the approval of this annual programme by the European Commission, the authorities whose project data sheets were selected in the first round will have to work out detailed project sheets according to a second call for interest. In the second round the Evaluation Committee will evaluate the detailed project sheets based on the following criteria: conformity with the project data sheet, rate of elaboration of the activities and the quantitative indicators, administrative correctness, financial effectiveness, schedule of implementation. If a detailed project sheet is not complete or not detailed enough, the Evaluation Committee may give the opportunity to the applicants to complete the documents within a fixed term. The direct grant agreements will not be signed until the detailed project sheet is complete. The Evaluation Committee will prepare a proposal on the applications including their budget to be supported. This proposal will be submitted for approval to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority.

After the Responsible Person's approval every applicant is informed in writing about the result of the second round.

After the second round the positive results referring to the names of the applicants, the titles of the projects and the amounts of grants requested will also be published on the homepage of the MoJLE

The project implementation will be defined in details in the direct grant agreements and will be followed up directly by the project supervisors.

As a general rule applicable to both two rounds of the selection procedure, the Evaluation Committee can not reduce the amount of the grant that was applied for by the applicant. There are three exceptions to this rule:

- if the Evaluation Committee finds the expenditures in the proposal unnecessary or
- if the expenditures are not eligible for funding according to the 2008/22/EC Commission Decision or
- if the financial information provided contains an error or is ambiguous and the Evaluation Committee requires more information, the correction might result in the decrease of the grant that was applied for.

In the first two cases the Evaluation Committee is obliged to reduce the grant with the amount that proved unnecessary or ineligible for funding.

If in either of the rounds the Evaluation Committee reduced the amount of the grant applied, the grant recipient will be requested to make a declaration that he/she accepts the decision of the Evaluation

Committee (approved by the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority) and undertakes to implement the project without the costs and corresponding activities which were found unsupported by the Evaluation Committee.

According to the Solid Decree applicants can only file a complaint to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority against the reduction of grants if this was due to a violation of law or a violation of the guideline of the call for proposals. The complaint shall be filed within 5 working days from the information of the applicants on the result of the selection process. The complaint is examined on the merits by the Responsible Authority within 15 days.

Time schedule of selection procedure:

First round of call for proposals:

Publishing of the call for interest for project data sheets:	17 th September 2009
Deadline for submission of project data sheets:	22 nd October 2009
Opening of proposal (public):	26 th October 2009
Evaluation of project data sheets (non-public):	26 th October – 3 rd November 2009
Information of the applicants about the positive results of the first round	13 th November 2009
Submitting the 2010 annual programme to the European Commission:	1 st December 2009
Approval of the annual programme of the European Commission:	March 2010

Second round of call for proposals: This time schedule contains indicative dates which may change in accordance with the changes of time schedules of the ERF.

Publishing of the call for interest for the detailed project sheets	28 th May 2010
Deadline for the submission of the detailed project sheets:	30 th June 2010
Opening of proposals (public):	30 th June 2010
Evaluation of the detailed project sheets (non-public):	July 2010
Information of the applicants about the positive results of the second round and the announcement of the award decision of the second round:	July-August 2010
Conclusion of direct grant agreements:	second half of 2010
Implementation of projects:	1 st January 2011 – 30 th June 2012

1.2. Description of the selection procedure for all other actions:

On 26th March 2010 the call for proposals will be published in two daily papers and on the homepage of the Application's Observer and on the homepage of the MoJLE in order to ensure maximum publicity among potential beneficiaries.

In addition to the call for proposals guidelines for the call and the model grant agreement will be published on this homepage on the same day, which announces in detail general information on the European Refugee Fund allocation for 2010 concerning financing, the aims and objectives, the legal background, criteria for applicants and for applications, the selection procedure including the time schedule as well as the evaluation procedure and implementation of projects etc. The selection criteria and all the information announced in the guidelines for the call are consistent with the minimum criteria defined by the legal basis, and are non-discriminatory, provide for equal treatment and a wide selection base as the application is open for public institutions and non-governmental actors as well. The guidelines for the call also informs the potential beneficiaries about the eligibility rules for the expenditure, the time limit for implementation, financial and other information and rules to be kept and communicates specific conditions concerning the projects.

Aiming at providing sufficient guarantees to ensure open competition and adequate publicity through the website, the Management Team will invite all interested parties for a meeting on 7th April 2010, where the potential applicants will have the opportunity to receive more information on the selection and evaluation of projects, the specific conditions concerning the projects and ask questions. Besides this meeting, the potential applicants will have the opportunity to raise questions in writing (via e-mail). All questions and answers that emerge will be uploaded to the website on 16th April 2010, so every potential applicant will be well and equally informed.

The call for proposals is prepared by the Management Team with the involvement of the Professional Consultative Body. The call for proposals specifies the objectives of the proposal, the arrangements and final date for the submission of proposals, the duration of projects, the foreseen date of the announcement of the award decision, and refers to a link from where the guidelines for the call can be downloaded, which contains detailed information on the selection criteria, the necessary relevant supporting documents that has to be submitted, the arrangements to be done for receiving Community subsidy and, if applicable, national co-financing.

The deadline for the submission of proposals will be 23rd April 2010. The Management Team manages the received proposals and takes care of other administrative tasks. The Management Team opens the proposals on 26th April 2010 and minutes the opening.

On the basis of the principle of transparency the opening of the proposals by the Management Team is public and every applicant can be present at this event. The exact time and place of the opening is also announced in the guidelines for the call. The Management Team opens only those applications which are submitted in time.

The Evaluation Committee evaluates the applications according to the criteria and procedures determined by the Responsible Authority in the guidelines for the call and the rules of procedure of the Evaluation Committee. The evaluation process starts on 26th April 2010 and will end in all probability in May 2010. The applications are examined and evaluated in technical, professional and financial aspects. This stage is not public. The Act CLXXXI of 2007 on the transparency of public support clarifies that experts of the organizations submitting proposals cannot participate in the evaluation process. Every member and observer of the Evaluation Committee has to sign a declaration that they will not give any information on the evaluation to any applicants until the results are officially announced as well as on their being independent and impartial.

According to the rules of procedure the Evaluation Committee has seven voting members delegated by the following bodies:

- three delegates of MoJLE,
- one delegate of: UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe,
Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour,
Ministry of Education and Culture,
National Development Agency.

The Head of the Evaluation Committee is one of the delegates of the MoJLE designated by the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority.

The Evaluation Committee's work is helped by observers who may not vote, but their opinion has to be taken into consideration.

The members and the observers of the Evaluation Committee shall be independent and have expertise either in the field of EU funds or in eligible actions that can be subsidized by European Refugee Fund. The members have equal voting right, the Evaluation Committee brings its decision by simple majority. In case of the equality of votes, the Head of the Evaluation Committee's vote prevails.

For fulfilling the professional and financial requirements the proposals shall contain, among others, the following elements: references to relevant objectives of the basic act, detailed description of the planned activities, schedule of the activities, definition of the target group, number, required qualification, experience and tasks of the project staff, planned equipment to be purchased in the project, the effects of the project results on the target group, place of implementation, planned detailed budget, output and outcome indicators, risk analysis, maintenance and the required attachments to prove the competency of the applicant (such as CVs, basic documents of the organisation etc.).

The first phase of the evaluation of the proposals is the preliminary assessment phase:

1. The Management Team verifies the formal requirements of the proposals (whether all required supporting documents are present, whether the contents of the proposal correspond with the table of contents of the proposal and whether the application form is correctly filled in). If the requirements are not met there are two possibilities:

1.1 If the deficiencies of the proposal are not allowed to be supplied according to the guidelines for call, the proposals have to be rejected in this phase.

1.2 If the deficiencies are allowed to be supplied according to the guidelines for the call, the Management Team shall invite the applicants to complete their proposal.

2. At the same phase the Professional Consultative Body verifies the professional eligibility criteria (whether the general objective and purpose of the planned activities and the target groups of the proposals are in compliance with the call for proposals and the basic act of European Refugee Fund (2007/573/EC), whether the "one project aims to one objective" principle is respected.) In cases when open questions arise in connection to the professional eligibility criteria, the Professional Consultative Body shall invite the applicants to answer these questions. The Professional Consultative Body informs the Evaluation Committee about the result of this process.

The second phase of the evaluation process is the evaluation on the merits of the proposals which is done by the Evaluation Committee. In this phase the proposals are evaluated in professional and financial aspects. The Evaluation Committee may ask clarifying question or invite for completion concerning the proposals also in this phase.

In the course of the evaluation every voting member of the Evaluation Committee evaluates all of the proposals on the basis of the evaluation system sheet. All voting Evaluation Committee members give scores to the proposals and by the end of the evaluation a sequence by score of the applications evolves. Proposals have to reach 50% of the obtainable points in both financial and professional aspects so that they could be supported. The applications with the highest scores are chosen to be supported.

As a general rule, the Evaluation Committee can not reduce the amount of the grant that was applied for by the applicant. There are three exceptions to this rule:

- if the Evaluation Committee finds the expenditures in the proposal unnecessary or
- if the expenditures are not eligible for funding according to the 2008/22/EC Commission Decision or
- if the financial information provided contains an error or is ambiguous and the Evaluation Committee requires more information, the correction might result in the decrease of the grant that was applied for.

In the first two cases the Evaluation Committee is obliged to reduce the grant with the amount that proved unnecessary or ineligible for funding.

Following the termination of the evaluation, on the basis of the so-evolved sequence the Evaluation Committee – taking into consideration the amount of the relevant European Refugee Fund allocation – will make its proposal on the selected projects to be supported.

This proposal will be submitted to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority for approval. In case of the rejection of this proposal the Evaluation Committee will have to make another proposal.

Following the approval of the proposal on the selected projects to be subsidized – expectedly in May 2010 – the Management Team will inform each applicant on the result of the selection process in writing.

If the Evaluation Committee reduced the amount of the grant applied, the grant recipient will be requested to make a declaration that he/she accepts the decision of the Evaluation Committee (approved by the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority) and undertakes to implement the project without the costs and corresponding activities which were found unsupportable by the Evaluation Committee.

Parallel to the informing of the applicants the Management Team will make the award decision – including the name of applicants, the titles of projects, the scores and the amount of allowance granted – available on the homepage of the MoJLE.

According to the Solid Decree applicants can only file a complaint to the Responsible Person from the Responsible Authority against the reduction of grants if this was due to a violation of law or a violation of the guideline of the call for proposals. The complaint shall be filed within 5 working days from the information of the applicants on the result of the selection process. The complaint is examined on the merits by the Responsible Authority within 15 days.

According to our plans the expected date of signing the grant agreements will be in the second half of 2010 at the latest. The model grant agreement is available on the homepage of the MoJIE.

The project implementation will be defined in details in the grant agreements and followed up directly by the project supervisors.

Time schedule of selection procedure The time schedule described above and presented below in the time table refers to indicative dates which may change in accordance with the changes of time schedules of the ERF.

Publishing of the call for proposals for grant applications:	26 th March 2010
Deadline for submission of grant applications:	23 rd April 2010
Opening of proposals (public):	26 th April 2010
Evaluation of grant applications (non-public):	April- May 2010
Announcement of the award decision:	May 2010
Conclusion of contracts:	second half of 2010
Implementation of projects:	1 st January 2011 – 30 th June 2012

2. CHANGES IN THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL SYSTEMS (if appropriate)

None

3. ACTIONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAMME UNDER THE PRIORITIES CHOSEN

The target groups of all the actions of the annual programme are exclusively asylum seekers, refugees and persons enjoying subsidiary protection as defined in the basic act of the European Refugee Fund.

For actions of the programme targeted at the integration of refugees and persons enjoying subsidiary protection it is ensured that there will be no overlapping with the target group of the European Integration Fund as only persons of the target groups of the European Refugee Fund enumerated above can be taken into account in the European Refugee Fund projects. The distinction of the target groups of the respective funds is clearly set out in the guidelines for the call of both funds, the European Refugee Fund and European Intergation Fund. Furthermore in the first phase of the evaluation of the project proposals called the preliminary assessment phase the Professional Consultative Body shall verify, among the professional eligibility criteria, that the target groups of the proposals are in compliance with the call for proposals and the basic act of European Refugee Fund (2007/573/EC). The Professional Consultative Body informs the Evaluation Committee about the result of this process and if the target group of the project proposal is not appropriate the Evaluation Committee rejects the project proposal without any further examination. The same process applies to the evaluation of the European Integration Fund project proposals.

3.1. Actions implementing priority I

3.1.1. Objective 1 – Ensure an effective and fair asylum procedure

Action 1 - Training activities for experts or other employees working in the field of asylum

purpose and scope of action: In order to ensure an effective and fair asylum procedure providing continuous training activities including trainings, professional consultations or workshops for the experts or other employees working in the field of asylum is inevitable.

On the 1st of January 2008 a new Asylum Act (Act on Asylum No. LXXX/2007, hereinafter referred to as: Asylum Act) entered into force. The new act introduced significant modifications into the Hungarian asylum system concerning the phases of the asylum procedure, categories of international protection, the content of these statuses, function of reception centres etc. The training activities organised under this eligible action aim at giving assistance for the experts working in the field of asylum (case workers, social workers, judges) in applying the new regulations and increasing the effectiveness of each phases of the asylum proceedings (e.g. how to use country of origin information etc.). The major procedural changes require continuous professional consultations provided for asylum decision makers, social workers and judges in order to ensure high quality asylum proceedings including reception and judicial review for asylum-seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

These training activities also extend to officers of the Police (including Border Guards) and the immigration authority in order to enhance their abilities to identify in the course of their processes those third country nationals who are in need of international protection.

The special professional consultations or workshops would focus on how, where, and in what form can an application for international protection be lodged, what are the rights and obligations of the applicants, how are asylum proceedings conducted and what are the obligations of police and immigration authority officers in connection to the asylum proceedings. With the help of these kinds of special actions the accessibility of asylum procedure can be better provided for those third country nationals who are in need of international protection.

In order to improve the fairness and effectiveness of asylum procedure it is of significant importance to consult interpreters working in the field of asylum. The statement of an asylum-seeker is the main evidence in the asylum process. It also has to be taken into account that a large number of asylum-seekers are traumatized when applying for international protection. Therefore special attitude, interpretation method and ethics are required on behalf of the interpreters working with asylum-seekers. Professional consultations or workshops organized for interpreters aim at improving these skills.

The scope of this action may include:

- 1) professional consultations, workshops for asylum experts working at the authorities or in the field of asylum and judges in order to ensure fair and effective asylum procedures;

- 2) special professional consultations or workshops to improve abilities related to considering asylum applications and requests for judicial review and also decision writing techniques;
- 3) thematic training activities for reception centre staff in order to be able to handle violent behaviour, extraordinary situations (e.g.: hunger strikes, group protests, etc.) with special regards to consultations or workshops for employees ensuring security services at reception centres to improve their tolerance and sensitivity towards other cultures and nations;
- 4) training activities to improve skills to identify third-country nationals who want to apply for international protection in order to provide better accessibility to asylum proceedings to those third country nationals who are in need of that protection such as border monitoring missions and special professional consultations with police officers (border guards) and immigration authority officers. Special professional consultations would focus on how, where, and in what form an application for international protection can be lodged, what are the rights and obligations of the applicants, how are asylum proceedings conducted and what are the obligations of police and immigration authority officers in connection to the asylum proceedings. Border monitoring missions aim at monitoring how accessibility to asylum proceedings is provided at the borders by the authorities. In the course of a border monitoring mission an independent Committee supervises the work of the authorities at the border in order to collect data on how the rights of applicants for international protection and potential applicants are guaranteed. This Committee in the form of a publication analyses these data, makes conclusions and gives recommendations on how the applicants could be better handled by the authorities or how the rights of the applicants could be better guaranteed. The Committee may also make proposal for the elaboration of a code of conduct for the authorities on best practices concerning how accessibility to asylum proceeding can be guaranteed at the borders.
- 5) language training of judges, decision makers and experts working with asylum-seekers and beneficiaries of international protection;
- 6) special professional consultations with interpreters working in the field of asylum.

expected grant recipients: Public bodies acting in the field of asylum, NGOs, international organisations and also universities may apply to the open call for proposals to hold/organize training activities. Language schools may apply to the open call for proposals to provide language trainings for asylum experts.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) professional consultations, workshops for asylum experts	-at least 2 groups of asylum experts for professional consultations or workshops -at least 16 hours of professional consultations or workshops for asylum experts per group	-at least 50 asylum experts participated in professional consultations or workshops per year	-uniform application of new asylum regulations, efficient asylum proceedings, high quality standards provided for asylum-seekers/ refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection
2) special professional consultations or workshops	-at least 3 groups of decision-makers and judges for special professional consultations or	-at least 24 decision-makers and judges participated in special professional consultations or	-uniform and high quality standards of asylum proceedings provided for asylum-seekers/ refugees/beneficiaries of

abilities related to considering asylum applications and on decision writing techniques	workshops -at least 4 hours of special professional consultations or workshops for decision-makers and judges per group	workshops per year	subsidiary protection
3) thematic training activities for reception centre staff	-at least 2 groups per reception centre for thematic training activities per year -at least 4 hours of thematic training activities per group	-at least 50 participants of thematic training activities per year	-quality of reception conditions improved
4) training activities to improve skills to identify third-country nationals who want to apply for asylum in order to enhance the accessibility to asylum proceedings	-at least 3 groups for special professional consultations aiming at improving skills to identify third country nationals who want to apply for asylum in order to enhance the accessibility to asylum proceedings -at least 20 participants per group in special professional consultations on improving skills to identify third country nationals who want to apply for asylum in order to enhance the accessibility to asylum proceedings - at least 3 border monitoring missions per year at minimum 3 border zones of Hungary (meaning at 3 different premises of the police) in order to monitor how the accessibility to asylum proceedings is guaranteed at the borders by the authorities	-at least 60 participants of special professional consultations for improving skills to identify foreigners per year -1 monitoring report prepared in a year	-access to asylum proceedings for those who are in need of international protection is enhanced -improved police procedures and practices ensuring access to asylum
5) language training of asylum experts	-trainings provided in at least 2 languages per year -at least 2 classes per language in a month -at least 4 hours of language classes per month	-at least 50 participants of language trainings for asylum experts per year	- high quality standards of asylum proceedings provided for asylum-seekers/refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection

6) special professional consultations with interpreters working in the field of asylum	-at least 3 groups of interpreters per year -at least 4 hours of special professional consultation per group	-at least 35 interpreters participates in special professional consultations per year	- high quality standards of asylum proceedings provided for asylum-seekers/refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection
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visibility of EC funding: visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects.* Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	6 666,23	75%
Public Allocation	B	2 222,08	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	8 888,31	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: The activities involving special professional consultation with the police officers (border guards) are complementary with the actions supported under External Borders Fund as the themes of these consultations under the different funds differ entirely. The special professional consultation of police officers under European Refugee Fund focus on asylum topics: how, where, and in what form can an application for international protection be lodged, what are the rights and obligations of the applicants, how are asylum proceedings conducted and what are the obligations of police and immigration authority officers in connection to the asylum proceedings. The training of police officers under External Borders Fund aims at law enforcement topics. Beside this fact as the Responsible Authority is the same for the External Borders Fund and the European Refugee Fund, the Responsible Authority can easily control and ensure the complementarities of these two funds concerning projects on activities aiming at the training of police officers.

Action 2 - Actions related to ensure access to legal aid and to provide quality legal aid

purpose and scope of action: According to the Asylum Act there is a possibility for demanding free legal aid during asylum proceedings: "... a person applying for recognition shall be given the opportunity to use legal aid at his/her own expense or, if in need, free of charge as set forth in the Act on Legal Assistance, or to accept the free legal aid of a registered non-governmental organisation engaged in legal protection. The person providing legal assistance authorized by the person applying for recognition may attend the personal interview of the person applying for recognition; may view the documents generated in the course of the asylum proceedings and may make copies thereof; may enter the premises of the institution serving to accommodate the person applying for recognition or, if the person applying for recognition is in detention, may enter the premises of the detention facility, for the purpose of maintaining contact with the person applying for recognition." According to the relevant regulations the activities of legal aid can be divided into two categories: legal counselling (giving information on relevant right/obligations,

regulations, giving legal advice, preparing applications, appeals, complaints, other written statements etc.) and legal representation (represent the client before an authority, court etc.) The Asylum Act also stipulates that in withdrawal procedures, where refugee status or subsidiary protection status can be revoked on determined grounds, the same rules and procedural guaranties apply as in the recognition procedure. Therefore in withdrawal proceedings the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection has a right to free legal aid. The practical experiences show that there is a real need for free legal aid as in most of the cases those third country nationals who are in need of international protection arrive to Hungary without documents, money and are often traumatized. They have to adapt themselves to the rules and order of a country they do not know. Taking into consideration the before mentioned the purpose and scope of this activity is to ensure free and quality legal counselling and legal representation for asylum-seekers and refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in the asylum proceedings meaning in the administrative and judicial phase of the asylum procedure as well.

expected grant recipients: Public body, NGOs or international organisations employing advocates, counsellors-at-law, law firms, advocates may apply to the open call for proposals to provide legal aid services.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
legal aid service (counselling and representation)	-at least 7 locations where legal aid is provided -at least 75 hours per week of legal counselling sessions provided altogether at the 7 locations	-legal representation is provided for at least 120 new comers in administrative and judicial phase per year - legal counselling session is provided for at least 500 persons per year	-the right for free legal aid of those asylum-seekers/refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are in need is provided -quality legal counselling and representation is provided as free legal aid

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	95 396,77	75%
Public Allocation	B	31 798,93	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	127 195,70	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

Action 3 - Enhancing the efficiency of the Dublin transfers

General description:

The purpose of this eligible action is to promote and develop the implementation of the Dublin regulations, in particular the transfers of asylum-seekers from and to Hungary. According to Article 49 of the Asylum Act it is the responsibility of the refugee authority (which is the Office of Immigration and Nationality) to conduct the Dublin procedure. Article 83 of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act defines that Dublin procedure involves the request of the authorities of another Member State, consultation with the authorities of another Member State and the processing of transfer procedure as well as the execution of transfer of the applicant. Furthermore Article 84 of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act stipulates that the transfer of the applicant from Hungary to the responsible Member State shall be executed with escort of the authorities. The Dublin transfers from Hungary to the responsible Member State shall be executed in compliance with the rules applicable to expulsion. The decree of the Ministry of Justice and Law enforcement (26/2007) on the detailed rules on the execution of expulsion regulates how the Police and the Office of Immigration shall carry out the expulsions. On the basis of these regulations the Office of Immigration and Nationality and the Police has de iure monopoly concerning the execution of Dublin transfers. As a general rule the Dublin transfers from Hungary to the responsible Member State are executed by the Police, and the execution of the Dublin transfers to Hungary (as responsible Member State) from another Member State falls under the responsibility of the Office of Immigration and Nationality. However there is a national cooperation agreement between the Office of Immigration and Nationality and the Police on the basis of which the Police gives assistance to the Office of Immigration and Nationality in the transportation of asylum-seekers who are transferred from another Member State to Hungary.

In 2009 unprecedented steep increase in the number of incoming takeback and take charge request can be observed compared to previous years' figures. The number of successful transfers from other Dublin member states arose as well. Considering the steady increase in the number of asylum seekers in 2009 and the unfortunate high disappearance rate among them, we foresee further slow rise in the number of incoming requests and actual take back/overs. The executed incoming transfers can reach 1000 persons in 2010. The visa liberalization of Serbia on the other hand can change these patterns in an unpredictable manner.

In order to enhance the efficiency of transfers the scope of this action is:

- 1) providing additional financial resources supplementing the costs of the Dublin transfers

According to the relevant legal regulations on execution of transfers of asylum seekers from Hungary to the responsible Member State, the responsibilities of the authorities are to arrange for vehicles and travel documents, to ensure food and drinking-water for the person to be transferred and to purchase the tickets. On the basis of these regulations every costs related to the logistics in connection to the transfers of asylum seekers from Hungary to the responsible Member State can be considered as additional or supplementary costs except for the price of the tickets. These costs may involve: costs of transportation (e.g.: wages of the driver, costs of petrol, food-package, drinking-water etc.) and extra costs of escort when more accompanying staff is needed than normally in some special cases (e.g.: wages of extra officers, doctors etc.)

Concerning the transfer of asylum seekers from another Member State to Hungary (being the responsible Member State) there is no legal obligation of the national competent authorities to execute these kinds of transfers with escort of the authorities. Therefore providing escort of the authorities to these kinds of Dublin transfers – instead of only directing the asylum seeker to the determined reception centre – fulfills the requirement of complementarity.

The following project is supported on the basis of the first round:

- 1) Enhancement of the efficiency of the Dublin transfers 2011

purpose and scope of action:

In order to enhance the efficiency of Dublin transfers, the project aims to provide for escort of the authorities to the transfer of asylum seekers from another Member State to Hungary. (Therefore the scope of the project is only the incoming transfers.) The project includes the costs of transportation and escort concerning the transfer of asylum-seekers from four possible border zones (Austrian, Slovak, Slovenian and Budapest airport) to the relevant reception facilities (Békéscsaba, Debrecen). By providing escort to these asylum-seekers also the efficiency of the asylum proceedings can be improved because the number of abscondings during the incoming Dublin transfers can significantly be decreased. According to the experiences it is constantly reasonable to operate a system where the incoming Dublin transfers are executed by an escort of authorities instead of only directing the asylum seeker to the reception centre from the border. This would mean that the asylum seeker is shown the address of the reception centre and he/she has to get there alone by train. On the basis of the legal regulations the asylum authority is only obliged to direct the asylum seeker transferred from another Member State to the determined reception centre. This method highly risks the absconding of the asylum seeker. The use of the escort of authorities in connection to the incoming Dublin transfers is also justified by the significant increase (more than 50%) in the number of asylum seekers transferred to Hungary from 2008 to 2009. Furthermore due to the high number of asylum seekers transferred to Hungary in the framework of the Dublin system it is also an interest of national security that these asylum seekers arrive to the designated reception centre in a controlled way.

In case of involvement of staff of a public body the corresponding provisions of the Eligibility Rules will apply, notably Eligibility Rule II.1.1.2. "Specific conditions for staff costs of public bodies".

This project is based on the following Community legal sources: Priority 1 point a) of 2007/815/EC Commission Decision and Article 3 subparagraph (2) point i) of 573/2007/EC European Parliament and Council Decision.

This project is based on the following Hungarian legislation: Article 49 of the Asylum Act

grant recipient: Office of Immigration and Nationality - De jure monopoly

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) providing additional financial resources supplementing the transportation and escort costs of the incoming Dublin transfers	- additional financial resources for the transportation and escort costs are provided for 191 incoming Dublin transfers in a year	-100% decrease in the number of abscondings during these incoming Dublin transfers in a year	-decrease of risk of failure of the incoming Dublin transfers -the efficiency of asylum proceedings also enhanced

visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may

include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	40 541,76	75%
Public Allocation	B	13 513,92	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	54 055,68	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

3.1.2. Objective 2 – Improvement of the reception conditions

Action 4 - Meeting catering, educational, and protection needs of asylum seekers

purpose and scope of action: These measures have the purpose of ensuring quality reception conditions for those asylum-seekers who are accommodated in reception centres during the preliminary assessment or in-merit phase of the asylum procedure with special regard to persons requiring special treatment. Another purpose of these activities is to prevent undermined self-reliance of asylum-seekers at the reception centres. These measures involve:

1) improving the quality of boarding in reception centres by supplementary meals and menus meeting special dietary requirements (e.g.: religious, cultural requirements, or special needs connected to the age of the person like new born babies; other special conditions like minors suffering from any illnesses such as diabetes, pregnant women or nursing mothers etc.); According to the relevant legislation the standard amount of budget for catering at reception centres is 700 HUF (2,6 Euros) per person per day (meaning for the three meals to be provided at reception centres). With the help of additional resources from ERF supplementing this standard amount of 2,6 Euros the diversity and quality of boarding meeting also special dietary requirements could be better provided at reception centres.

2) special preparatory language training for asylum-seeker children of school age. This action is needed in order to enable all asylum-seeker children of school age accommodated in reception centres to live with their right for and to fulfil their obligation to compulsory school attendance in the same way as Hungarian citizens (this right/obligation is stipulated by the Act on Public Education No. LXXIX/2003). According to Article 21 paragraph (2) of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act in the framework of accommodation and catering provided at a reception centre preparatory language training shall be provided for asylum-seeker children of school age from the age of five under the in-merit phase of the asylum procedure. So the language training for asylum-seeker children of school age provided by the state on the basis of law is available only from the in-merit phase of the asylum procedure and focuses only on the Hungarian language teaching. The special preparatory language training aims to ensure an 'immediate' preparatory language training which is available from the beginning of the asylum procedure (from the submission of the application for international protection and not only from the in-merit phase of the asylum procedure). Organizing special preparatory language training for children in the first period of their stay also aims at helping schools to receive and integrate these children to the normal class, because in practice it often occurs that these children can not be enrolled to a school due to the fact that they are simply not mature enough for school, they do not know how to behave at school, in a community or among other children. Therefore this special preparatory language training would be special also in that sense that it would not focus only on the teaching of Hungarian language but on other information and skills in order to empower these children to reach "school-maturity", to prepare them for the life and appropriate behaviour in a Hungarian school (social-interaction, and cultural aspects). This kind of special initiative is necessary in order to raise the accessibility of public education system for asylum-seekers at school age.

3) continuous language training in reception centres for adult asylum-seekers. The special aim of this activity is the prevention of undermined self-reliance of the target group. According to the legal regulations before recognition an asylum-seeker is not entitled to attend free Hungarian language course which is part of the pre-integration programme. Therefore this action of supplementary nature would be a good tool for those asylum-seekers, who are not entitled to attend Hungarian language courses, to improve their self-reliance during the asylum procedure.

4) organizing activities to decrease the level of hospitalization of the asylum-seekers. Special aim of these activities is the prevention of undermined self-reliance of the target group. These action may include e.g.: sport activities, leisure, or training activities for example enhancing intercultural competencies, handicraft sessions or voluntary work within the reception centre etc.

5) providing language assistance at reception centres. For the purpose of ensuring quality reception conditions for those asylum-seekers who are accommodated in reception centres during the preliminary assessment or in-merit phase of the asylum procedure it is of great importance to ensure language assistance in the form of interpretation services for their every day life at reception centres. This kind of language assistance enables the target groups to increase their self-reliance, enhances their capabilities so they can be better informed of the state of their cases, rights and obligations concerning the asylum procedure as well as the regulations of the reception centre, and their opportunities. Scope of this action is to provide language assistance for the target group in communication with the social workers, staff of health care services, case workers or with each other.

6) improving social work at reception centres. This action aims at providing quality social counselling and social case work. With the help of paying more attention to the problems of asylum-seekers by skilled social workers the sense of comfort and security of those accommodated at reception centres can be enhanced. Social counselling provided by social workers can also contribute to the strengthening of self-reliance of asylum-seekers. As social case work involves also conflict management it may contribute to the decrease of violent behaviour, damaging or demonstrations occurring at reception centres. Through e.g. the enlargement of the consulting hours the accessibility to social work at reception centres for asylum-seekers can be improved.

7) organization and coordination of donations; According to our experiences the asylum-seekers arriving to Hungary do not have proper clothing not even clothing appropriate to the four seasons. In most of the cases they do not have enough income to buy themselves the appropriate clothes either. According to the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act asylum-seekers refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may come in for donations offered to the refugee authority. The refugee authority may accept donations from national or international organizations or private persons in order to improve reception conditions or to supply asylum-seekers refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. This activity aims at the organization and coordination of donations (searching for donors) for asylum-seekers by an NGO through its connections and caritative activities with the involvement of the Hungarian society.

expected grant recipients: Reception Centres of the Office of Immigration and Nationality, NGOs, local governments, churches, schools, teachers, educators, foundations, service provider companies may apply to the open call for proposals to provide services at reception centres. Language schools may apply to the open call for proposals to provide continuous language trainings at reception centres. Interpretation service provider companies may apply to the open call for proposals to provide language assistance at reception centres.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) improving the quality of	-at least 50 ration cards referring to	-at least 200 persons receiving catering	-special dietary needs on religious grounds

boarding in reception centres by supplementary meals and menus meeting special dietary requirements	<p>supplementary meals or special dietary needs</p> <p>-supplementary row material per week</p>	<p>adequate for special dietary needs per year</p> <p>-warm supper provided at least 200 times per year</p> <p>-sweets provided at least 250 times per year</p>	<p>or of vulnerable groups are satisfied</p> <p>-quality catering at reception centres is provided</p>
2) special preparatory language training for asylum-seeker children of school age	<p>-at least 160 hours of special language training per asylum-seeker children of school age per year</p>	<p>-at least 25 asylum-seeker children of school age participated in special language trainings per year</p>	<p>-asylum-seeker children of school age living at reception centres are prepared for fulfilling their obligation of compulsory education in Hungarian education system</p> <p>-decrease in the rate of dropouts</p>
3) continuous language training in reception centres for adult asylum-seekers	<p>-at least 160 hours of language training per adult asylum-seeker per year</p>	<p>-at least 50 adult asylum-seekers participated in language trainings per year</p>	<p>-adult asylum-seekers living at reception centres increased their self-reliance and are better prepared for their possible integration</p>
4) organizing activities to decrease the level of hospitalization of the asylum-seekers	<p>-at least 1500 hours of thematic group sessions per year</p> <p>-at least 1500 sport activities per year</p> <p>-8 hours per day of opening hours of internet room</p> <p>-at least 7 days for summer camp per year</p> <p>-at least 5 voluntary work (tasks) offered to asylum-seekers per month</p>	<p>-at least 1900 visitors involved in free time activities per year</p> <p>-at least 1500 visitors of internet room per year</p> <p>-at least 20 children participating in summer camp</p> <p>-at least 5 asylum-seekers volunteered to work</p>	<p>-avoidance of depression of target groups in the reception centres,</p> <p>-less damaging, riots or demonstrations causing security problems at reception centres</p>
5) providing language assistance at reception centres	<p>-at least 2 interpreters per reception centre provide language assistance per year</p>	<p>-language assistance is provided in at least 50 cases in a year</p>	<p>-better communication is ensured for asylum-seekers at reception centres</p>
6) improving social work at reception centres	<p>-at least 2700 hours opening hours for social counselling and case work per year</p>	<p>-social counselling and case work provided at least 6500 times per year</p>	<p>-quality social work for asylum-seekers is provided</p> <p>-accessibility to social work at reception centres for</p>

			asylum-seekers, is improved. -reception conditions are improved;
7) organization and coordination of donations for asylum-seekers	- at least 10 potential donors contacted per year	- donations distributed at every reception centre at least 2 times per year	- reception conditions are improved at the reception centres - standard of living of asylum-seekers living in a reception centre improved

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	106 926,44	75%
Public Allocation	B	35 642,15	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	142 568,59	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments:

Concerning special preparatory language training for asylum-seeker children of school age a similar action can be financed from European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, but as the target groups of this two Funds are different, these actions are complementary with each other.

Within the framework of the "Social Renewal Operational Programme" of the New Hungarian Development Plan co-financed by the *European Social Fund* projects on teaching migrants Hungarian as foreign language will be developed. These projects will target all migrant groups in general.

In theory, asylum-seekers – if they fulfil the requirements – are also able to participate in these programmes co-financed by the European Social Fund. However, asylum-seekers are not a target group in this context as Hungarian language training programmes will be implemented within the framework of European Refugee Fund. During the planning of the projects of the European Refugee Fund the complementary with the European Social Fund programmes will be ensured the following way. The implementing authority of these programmes of language trainings related to the European Social Fund is the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs. The Responsible Authority of the European Refugee Fund will ensure the complementarities of the two Funds in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs. A representative of the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs is a member of the Evaluation Committee of the European Refugee Fund. This ensures that the Ministry of Education and

Social Affairs has a clear and wide overview of all developments supported by European funds. The consultation and the cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs is continuous and fluent in order to ensure the best usage of these Funds and in order to avoid parallel financing.

Action 5 - Actions to improve the reception conditions of vulnerable groups and persons requiring special treatment

purpose and scope of action: Actions concerning vulnerable groups are considered as specific priority no.1 of priority 1 according to 2007/815/EC strategic guidelines: "actions aimed at taking into account the special needs of vulnerable people, notably unaccompanied minors, and more specifically measures aimed at improving the definitions and procedures applied by Member States to identify the more vulnerable asylum seekers and to provide an appropriate response to such needs". Taking into account the importance of such actions the purpose of these activities is to improve the special reception conditions and services provided for those asylum-seekers who belong to vulnerable groups and persons requiring special treatment especially for unaccompanied minors and traumatized persons.

Before 1st of May 2011 the obligation of the refugee authority concerning reception conditions of unaccompanied minors was stipulated in Article 33 (4) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act according to which an unaccompanied minor asylum-seeker – until the age of 18 – shall be placed at a reception centre suitable for separated accommodation and special catering of unaccompanied minors. This obligation was fulfilled as the unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers were accommodated separately from other asylum-seekers at the Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors situated within Bicske Reception Centre during both the preliminary assessment and in-merit phase of the asylum procedure. Under this action in addition to this obligation of the refugee authority special services and other initiatives appropriate to their special needs could be provided for unaccompanied minors at their separated accommodation facility such as: 24-hour-social work services, special fall-into-line-with trainings and programmes to deal with traumatic experiences.

Due to the modification of the national legislation entering into force on 1st May 2011, from that date on the refugee authority shall arrange placement of the unaccompanied minor asylum-seeker in a child protection institute (Article 48 (1a) of the Asylum Act). If the person seeking recognition as an unaccompanied minor, in accordance with the child protection legislation, s/he shall be placed in a child protection institution, provided that the refugee authority has determined the minor status of the affected child (Article 33 (4) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act). This means that the rules of placement of unaccompanied minors changed after 1st May 2011. The purpose and scope of this action also covers the special services and other initiatives appropriate to the special needs of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers provided at the new placement, namely at the child protection institute.

A lot of asylum-seekers suffer from PTSD syndrome (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), which hinders or even unables them to cope with everyday tasks. They need special medical and psychological treatment to handle their trauma. Therefore another purpose of this action is to provide traumatized asylum-seekers special care and therapies at reception centres such as: identification of traumatized asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome, providing direct psychiatric/psychological attendance and supporting medical attendance to cure the somatic effects of torture (dental care, orthopaedics) and giving medical opinion in the asylum procedure used as a tool for evidence in order to confirm asylum-seekers being victims of torture.

The scope of these actions may include:

1) ensuring special services appropriate for the needs of unaccompanied minors at the Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors or at the child protection facility; The purpose of this action is to ensure services and other initiatives at the separated accommodation facility for unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers which are consistent with their vulnerability. The scope of this action is among others to provide 24-hour-social work service, holding special fall-into-line-with trainings, organizing programmes to deal with traumatic experiences.

2) providing medical and psychological attendance in reception centres for traumatized asylum-seekers or those suffering from PTSD syndrome. This activity aims to provide medical and psychological attendance in order to identify traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers suffering from PTSD syndrome (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) with the involvement of interpreters and to provide them medical and psychological care appropriate to their special conditions in particular: direct psychiatric/psychological attendance and supporting medical attendance to cure the somatic effects of torture (dental care, orthopaedics). Furthermore these activities include giving medical opinion in the asylum procedure used as a tool for evidence in order to confirm asylum-seekers being victims of torture.

expected grant recipients: Reception Centres of the Office of Immigration and Nationality, NGOs, local governments, churches, foundations, service provider companies may apply to the open call for proposals to provide special services for unaccompanied minors. Public bodies, companies, NGOs, international organisations acting in the field of psychology or medicine and doctors may apply to the open call for proposals to provide special medical and psychological attendance for traumatized people.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) ensuring special services appropriate for the needs of unaccompanied minors at the Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at least 5 unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers per day taken care of in the shelter which means 720 days of care provided at the shelter per 4 months -at least 5 unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers per day accommodated at the shelter -24 hours per day of supervision of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers accommodated in the shelter provided by social workers -at least 1 hour/ unaccompanied minor asylum-seeker /day participation in fall-into-line-with training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100% of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers are provided special services in the separated accommodation facility -at least 10 unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers participate in trainings/activities per 4 months 	-special needs of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers are better satisfied
2) providing medical and psychological attendance in reception centres for traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers suffering from PTSD syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at least 700 hours of therapy for traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome per year -at least 7 therapists dealing with traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome -at least 40 supporting medical attendance provided for traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome per year -operating of 1 expert group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at least 200 traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome involved in therapy per year -at least 10 traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome receiving supporting medical attendance per year -at least 40 medical opinions on asylum-seekers with PTSD 	-special needs of traumatized asylum-seekers and asylum-seekers with PTSD syndrome are better satisfied during asylum proceedings

	dealing with giving medical opinions on asylum-seekers having PTSD syndrome	syndrome given per year	
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visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	120 595,79	75%
Public Allocation	B	40 198,60	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	160 794,39	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

Action 6 - Capacity building of personnel of reception centres and creation of work possibilities for asylum seekers at reception centres

General description:

The overall aim of these activities is the development of the human resources of reception centres in order to improve reception conditions for those asylum-seekers, who are accommodated in reception centres during the preliminary assessment or in-merit phase of the asylum procedure. With the entering into force of the new Asylum Act on 1st January 2008 the functions of the reception centres changed. Asylum-seekers are accommodated in Békéscsaba Reception Centre during the preliminary assessment procedure and in Debrecen Reception Centre under the in-merit phase. The changes in the functions of the reception centres affected the dispersion of persons accommodated in reception centres. Another factor is that the average number of persons accommodated in reception centres increased significantly during 2008, while the number of personnel remained the same. For example in Debrecen Reception Centre in 2007 the number of the accommodated persons was 140 and in 2008 this number was 400. Therefore in 2008 3 social workers had to take care of 400 persons. In 2009 the refugee authority doubled the number of social workers, but the number of asylum-seekers accommodated in Debrecen Reception Centre also increased to a daily average of nearly 650 persons. This means that despite of the efforts made by the refugee authority 1 social worker still has to take care of 108 asylum-seekers, therefore further capacity building is needed in this respect.

Another problem was the insufficient number of auxiliary staff, which also increased the burdens of social workers because social workers had to fulfil the tasks of auxiliary staff such as distribution of grooming-packages, donations and other packages, upkeep services etc. According to our experiences the asylum-seekers arriving to Hungary do not have proper clothing not even clothing appropriate to the four seasons. In most of the cases they do not have enough income to buy themselves the appropriate clothes either. According to the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act asylum-seekers refugees and beneficiaries of

subsidiary protection may come in for donations offered to the refugee authority. The refugee authority may accept donations from national or international organizations or private persons in order to improve reception conditions or to supply asylum-seekers refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Due to lack of auxiliary staff at reception centres the clothes donated to the refugee authority could not be distributed to the asylum –seekers, so they could not access the clothes they were in need of.

On the basis of these experiences there is a need for additional human resources in order to increase the number of personnel of reception centres.

According to Article 12 (3) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act reception centres are facilities providing accomodation and catering for asylum-seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection run by the refugee authority. Therefore it is the refugee authority's de iure monopoly to recruit staff – social workers or auxiliary staff – for the reception centres.

Another purpose of this action is the creation of work possibilities at reception centres. According to Article 21 (3) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act the refugee authority may create work possibilities for asylum-seekers at reception centres during the in-merit phase of the asylum procedure. On the basis of this regulation it is the refugee authority's de iure monopoly to create work possibilities for or 'internally employ' asylum-seekers at reception centres. This means that asylum-seekers may work within and for the reception centre and get paid for it. One aim of this 'inner employment' is to enhance self-reliance and to decrease boredom of the asylum-seekers. As these 'internally employed' asylum-seekers fulfil tasks such as up-keeping, cleaning up, watching services in the internet-room or assistance in distributing food, grooming and other packages or clothing donations, another aim of this action is to improve the reception conditions in reception centres.

The scope of these actions may include:

- 1) recruitment of social workers for organizing leisure activities for asylum-seekers and/or for the coordination and supervision of the work of the "internally employed" asylum seekers
- 2) recruitment of auxiliary staff for enhancing the access of asylum seekers to donations (e.g.: searching for donors, organizing, coordinating and distributing donations) and/or for other tasks developing the reception conditions which are complementary to the tasks of the state
- 3) creation of work possibilities for asylum seekers at reception centres, which means that asylum-seekers may work within and for the reception centre and get paid for it. These 'internally employed' asylum-seekers may fulfil tasks such as up-keeping, cleaning up, watching services in the internet-room or assistance in distributing food, grooming and other packages or clothing donations.

The following projects are supported on the basis of the first round:

1) Bread and information

purpose and scope of action: In order to improve reception conditions and services this project aims at the capacity building of personnel of Békéscsaba Reception Centre concerning auxiliary staff:

- Recruitment of five social assistant speaking foreign language for auxiliary tasks who would provide services available in 24 hours a day such as assisting asylum-seekers upon their arrival to the reception centre by distributing them grooming-packages, bed-linen and other packages, accomodating them at the appropriate room, informing them about the rules and regulations of the reception centre as well as the services available in the reception centre. According to the relevant legal regulations the asylum authority is not obliged to provide for a 24 hour per day attendance for receiving the new arrivals to the reception centre and in most of the cases the asylum seekers arrive in 40% at night or during the weekend. With the help of the social assistants these kinds of services will be available 24 hours per day. Furthermore the social assistants would help asylum-seekers to contact the nurse during their stay in cases of illness or emergency cases (e.g.: calling the ambulance or even transporting the asylum-seeker to hospital) and when the asylum-seeker leaves the reception centre they would collect the packages no more needed. They would also have the task to keep contact with Debrecen Reception Centre to inform it about the asylum-seeker's leaving Békéscsaba Reception Centre.
- Recruitment of two nurses as part-time workers, who would be available in the reception centre on working days from 4 p.m. 8 p.m. and on weekends and holidays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. They would tend to minor injuries, distribute medicaments (tranquillizers) and assist the doctor during out of office hours shifts. The extra attendance of the two nurses is needed because accidents happen and asylum seekers take sick mostly during weekends or out of office hours, but because Békéscsaba Reception Centre is a closed reception centre these asylum seekers can not be sent to the doctor on duty. It also occurs that the asylum seekers arrive at the reception centre injured, ill or weak during the weekend and the doctor on duty doesn't react to the call. Furthermore a lot of asylum seeker has to take pills regularly, which has to be distributed in the evening or during weekend. With the help of these nurses available 24 hours a day these asylum seekers can be better taken care of.
- Recruitment of one kitchen assistant to give assistance to the kitchen staff in doing the washing up and cleaning. According to the relevant legal regulations the reception centre provides for three meals per day out of which two are warm meals. Due to the fact that the average headcount of the Békéscsaba Reception Centre is regularly above 200 therefore the kitchen staff is overloaded with the distribution of three meals per day, doing the washing up and the cleaning. In order to keep the good level of the kitchen service the recruitment of one kitchen assistant is needed. Furthermore with the help of the kitchen assistant warm meals even for dinner could be distributed for the asylum seekers on every working day. The kitchen assistant's shift would be from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. so he/she could assist to the work of the kitchen staff at lunches and dinners as well.
- Recruitment of one baker in full-time and one baker assistant as part-time worker for the operation of the own bakery of the reception centre. As part of the kitchen the reception centre runs a bakery. The „homemade” baker's ware is cheaper than those bought in shops, always fresh and national specialities of the asylum seekers can be taken into account.
- Recruitment of one repairman for the daily emerging smaller repairs. The repairman within the framework of this project can attend only to such unskilled, urgent tasks which would accomodate breakdowns or failures that negatively impact the quality of life of those living at the reception centre or endanger their safety. As Békéscsaba Reception Centre is a “closed reception centre” which the asylum seekers are not allowed to leave under the preliminary assessment procedure, the asylum seekers regularly damages the reception centre's premises in order to escape from the reception centre. Therefore there is a special need to fix these damages immediately in order to prevent further escapes from the closed centre. Another problem is that the fluctuation (traffic) in the reception centre is high and

the premises of the reception centre are quickly amortized. These kinds of repairs could be quickly done without waiting for some times days for the contractor.

- Recruitment of one internet room attendant speaking foreign language for operating the internet room. The attendant's task is to attend 8 hours a day to the internet room and keep order there, to help the asylum seekers in using the computers and to organize the order of using the computers by the asylum seekers.
- Recruitment of one gym attendant speaking foreign language and familiar with sports for operating the gym. The attendant's task is to attend 8 hours a day to the gym and keep order there, to help the asylum seekers in using the sports equipment and to prevent accidents, or injuries.
- Recruitment of one project manager to manage this project, coordinate its elements and the work of the auxiliary staff. In case of need the project manager can stand in for the social assistants and attendants. The project manager also forwards the comments and remarks of the auxiliary staff under this project to the social workers of the reception centre, gives notice to the health care staff of the reception centre if an asylum seeker needs medical treatment and keeps contact with other NGOs working at the reception centre.

In case of involvement of staff of a public body the corresponding provisions of the Eligibility Rules will apply, notably Eligibility Rule II.1.1.2. "Specific conditions for staff costs of public bodies".

This project is based on the following Community legal sources: Priority 1 point e) of 2007/815/EC Commission Decision and Article 3 subparagraph (2) point a) of 573/2007/EC European Parliament and Council Decision.

This project is based on the following Hungarian legislation: Article 12 of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act

grant recipient: Office of Immigration and Nationality - De jure monopoly

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
capacity building of personnel of Békéscsaba Reception Centre concerning auxiliary staff	-recruitment of 5 social assistant	- 8760 hours per year social assistance attendance	-quality of life of the asylum seekers in Békéscsaba Reception Centre improved
	-recruitment of 2 nurses	- 3540 hours per year nurse attendance	
	-recruitment of 1 kitchen assistant	-warm meal provided for dinner provided 250 times in a year	-better reception conditions and services provided at Békéscsaba Reception Centre
	-recruitment of 1 baker	-baker's ware provided for meals 250 times in a year	-less tension among asylum-seekers originating from the dissatisfaction with accomodation conditions and services at Békéscsaba Reception Centre
	-recruitment of 1 repaireman	-1920 hours per year continuous repaireman attendance	
	-recruitment of 1 internet room attendant	-15000 visits of asylum seekers to the internet room per year	
	-recruitment of 1 gym attendant	-8000 visits of asylum seekers to the gym per year	

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

2) Help me, so I can help others II

purpose and scope of action: The number of mainly Kosovar and Serbian asylum seekers (mostly large families) arriving to Debrecen Reception Centre is continuously increasing from October 2008. As a consequence the number of families and children accommodated at Debrecen Reception Centre significantly increased. Furthermore on average monthly 40-50 Afghan asylum seekers arrive to Debrecen Reception Centre from June 2009. Due to these phenomena the monthly average headcount of Debrecen Reception Centre is continuously increasing. The monthly average headcount of September 2008 increased from 379 persons to 604 persons in June 2009 and to 665 persons in September 2009. Another problem is that the number of arrivals exceeds the number of those leaving the reception centre. The fact that mostly large families are accommodated at Debrecen Reception Centre also makes the reception more difficult. These tendencies and the composition of asylum seekers justifies the need for capacity building of personnel of Debrecen Reception Centre and also the 'inner employment' of asylum seekers. Taking into account the continuously increasing number of asylum-seekers accommodated at Debrecen Reception Centre this projects aims at improving the reception conditions and services at this reception centre by the following initiatives.

- Recruitment of two social workers in order to decrease the number of asylum-seekers fall to one social worker and to organize more leisure activities, programmes at the reception centre for asylum-seekers.
- Recruitment of four building attendants for taking care of the conservation of the buildings of the reception centre (rooms, common areas etc.) by providing continuous attendance to whether these places are properly used by the asylum-seekers and to inform the upkeep services if any repair is needed. The building attendants can attend only to such unskilled, urgent tasks which would accommodate breakdowns or failures that negatively impact the quality of life of those living at the reception centre or endanger their safety.
- Recruitment of two kitchen assistants to give assistance for the kitchen staff in serving the meals, doing the washing-up etc. According to the relevant legal regulations the reception centre provides for three meals per day out of which two are warm meals. Due to the fact that the average headcount of Debrecen Reception Centre increased (including families) therefore the kitchen staff is overloaded with the distribution of three meals per day, doing the washing up and the cleaning. In order to keep the good level of the kitchen service the recruitment of two kitchen assistant is needed.

- Recruitment of one repairman for the daily emerging smaller repairs in order to support the work of the „normal” repairman of Debrecen Reception Centre. The repairman within the framework of this project can attend only to such unskilled, urgent tasks which would accommodate breakdowns or failures that negatively impact the quality of life of those living at the reception centre or endanger their safety.

- Creation of work possibilities for nine asylum seekers at Debrecen Reception Centre for the following tasks:

- one person for supervising attendance in the internet room (registrating the users, watching proper use of the internet room)

- one person to assist the social workers in cleaning the Community House and helping asylum-seekers upon their arrival to the reception centre by distributing them grooming-packages, bed-linen and other packages.

- one person to assist the social workers in organizing and conducting leisure activities and community programmes as well as operating the reception centre’s kindergarten

- six persons to assist the repairmen in smaller every-day repairs, gardening, cleaning outdoor etc.

In case of involvement of staff of a public body the corresponding provisions of the Eligibility Rules will apply, notably Eligibility Rule II.1.1.2. “Specific conditions for staff costs of public bodies”.

This project is based on the following Community legal sources: Priority 1 point e) of 2007/815/EC Commission Decision and Article 3 subparagraph (2) point a) of 573/2007/EC European Parliament and Council Decision.

This project is based on the following Hungarian legislation: Article 12 and Article 21 subparagraph (3) of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act

grant recipient: Office of Immigration and Nationality

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) capacity building of personnel of Debrecen Reception Centre concerning social work	-recruitment of 2 social workers for a year	-25% decrease in the number of asylum-seekers taken care of by 1 social worker	-the burdens or workload of social workers decreased -more adequate conditions regarding accommodation and services are provided at Debrecen Reception Centres
2) capacity building of personnel of Debrecen Reception Centre concerning auxiliary staff	-recruitment of 4 building attendants -recruitment of 2 kitchen assistants -recruitment of 1 repairman	-number of auxiliary staff in Debrecen Reception Centre tripled for a year	-quality of life in Debrecen Reception Centre improved -better reception conditions provided at Debrecen Reception Centre

3) creation of work possibilities at Debrecen Reception Centre	-214 euros for monthly salary per internally employed asylum-seeker	-9 asylum-seekers employed internally at Debrecen Reception Centre in a year	-self reliance of asylum-seekers living at Debrecen Reception Centre improved -reception conditions in Debrecen Reception Centre improved
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visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects*. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	149 329,68	75%
Public Allocation	B	49 776,56	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	199 106,24	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

3.1.3. Objective 3 – Integration of recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection

Action 7 - Actions to improve the level of integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection

purpose and scope of action: The purpose of these actions is to enhance the efficiency of integration of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and their family members into the Hungarian society with initiatives supporting acquisition of skills. As integration is a two-way process not only refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection but the host society is also a target group within these activities. The attitude of some Hungarian might make the integration of the target group more difficult, therefore the actions will also contribute to change this attitude. These measures also aim at ensuring quality services and accommodation conditions for those refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, who are accommodated at the pre-integration centre during the pre-integration phase. Another purpose of these activities is to prevent hospitalization of these target groups at the pre-integration centre in order to motivate them to move out and to stand on their own feet.

These activities may include:

1) supplementary Hungarian language training for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection; According to the Asylum Act the refugee authority has to provide for adult refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection a certain amount of Hungarian language classes within a defined period counted from the date of recognition free of charge. This action aims to supplement the number of Hungarian language classes provided by the state. Through additional Hungarian language courses for adult refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection their empowerment to get access to the labour-market, or to obtain private accommodation can be improved.

2) special preparatory language training for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age. This action is needed in order to enable refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age both who are accommodated at the pre-integration centre and those, who are not accommodated there to live with their right for and to fulfil their obligation to compulsory school attendance in the same way as Hungarian citizens (this right/obligation is stipulated by the Act on Public Education No. LXXIX/2003). According to Article 41 of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act in the framework of accommodation and catering provided at a reception centre (pre-integration centre) preparatory language training shall be provided for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age from the age of five. So the language training for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age provided by the state on the basis of law is available only for those refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age who are accommodated at the pre-integration centre and focuses only on the Hungarian language teaching. The special preparatory language training aims to ensure a preparatory language training available also for those refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age who are not accommodated at the pre-integration centre. Organizing special preparatory language training for children also aims at helping schools to receive and integrate these children to the normal class, because in practice it often occurs that these children can not be enrolled to a school due to the fact that they are simply not mature enough for school, they do not know how to behave at school, in a community or among other children. Therefore this special preparatory language training would be special also in that sense that it would not focus only on the teaching of Hungarian language but on other information and skills in order to empower these children to reach "school-maturity", to prepare them for the life and appropriate behaviour in a Hungarian school (social-interaction, and cultural aspects). This kind of special initiative is necessary in order to raise the accessibility of public education system for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children at school age.

3) actions to improve socio-cultural integration of the target group in the pre-integration phase, The scope of these action may be: organization of presentations on the Hungarian, European, Central-European culture, life style, customs and traditions and also on general information on the administrative and legal system of Hungary and the European Union etc.

4) developing and supporting special, personal programs or programs designed especially for groups and supporting complex projects; All of these actions aim to improve the level of integration through tailor-made projects. Therefore these programmes may enhance the efficiency of different integration programmes such as:

- setting up a centre for counselling: legal/social/psychological consultations,
- measures focusing on education, vocational training, individual competency and talent development etc. (In Hungary for several years there is a special programme for recognised refugee children of school age living in Budapest. This programme is special because the children are enrolled into a Hungarian primary school in Budapest where they learn together with Hungarian children in the same class. The programme provides them additional Hungarian language classes and coaching where they receive help in preparing their home-works.)
- special integration programmes for children beneficiaries of international protection, who are not unaccompanied and living at the pre-integration centre during the pre-integration

phase, e.g.: organizing excursions, or cultural, sport or other programmes and activities outside the pre-integration centre

5) awareness raising actions targeting the host society; The purpose of these actions is to improve social solidarity and social sensitivity toward refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and also to intensify social sensitivity towards asylum, human rights and humanitarian aspects. Scope of this action may include: open days held in schools, organization of visits to the pre-integration centre for schools, information campaigns, educational programs, organization of open air cultural programs or cultural evenings, conferences, trainings for journalists or "media-persons", employers, and other stakeholders of the different Hungarian social systems such as child protection system, professional training of the staff of local governmental institutions and labour centres regarding asylum, campaign on integration etc.

6) activating target group in the pre-integration phase; These actions aim at motivating refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to enhance their integration in order to be able to move out from reception centre by activities such as trainings or sessions where they can improve their own skills e.g.: professional, artistic, sport or other skills.

7) improving the quality of boarding at the pre-integration centre by supplementary meals and menus meeting special dietary requirements (e.g.: religious, cultural requirements, or special needs connected to the age of the person like new born babies; other special conditions like minors suffering from any illnesses such as diabetes, pregnant women or nursing mothers etc.); According to the relevant legislation the standard amount of budget for catering at the pre-integration centre is 700 HUF (2,6 Euros) per person per day (meaning for the three meals to be provided at pre-integration centre). With the help of additional resources from ERF supplementing this standard amount of 2,6 Euros the diversity and quality of boarding meeting also special dietary requirements could be better provided at the pre-integration centre.

8) providing language assistance at the pre-integration centre. Besides the compulsory Hungarian language training for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection it is of great importance to ensure them language assistance in the form of interpretation services for their every day life at the pre-integration centre. Scope of this action is to provide language assistance for the target group in communication with the social workers, staff of health care services, case workers or with each other.

9) providing social work at the pre-integration centre. This action aims at improving social counselling and social case work for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration facility. Social counselling can contribute to the strengthening of self-reliance of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. As social case work involves also conflict management it may contribute to the decrease of violent behaviour, damaging or demonstrations occurring at the pre-integration centre.

10) organization and coordination of donations; According to the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act asylum-seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may come in for donations offered to the refugee authority. The refugee authority may accept donations from national or international organizations or private persons in order to improve reception conditions or to supply asylum-seekers refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. This activity aims at the organization and coordination of donations (searching for donors) for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection by an NGO through its connections and caritative activities with the involvement of the Hungarian society. These donations would help to supply the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection moving out from the pre-integration centre with useful equipments (furniture, pots, cloths, bed linen etc.) in order to facilitate their standing on their own feet and so enhance their integration into the Hungarian society.

expected grant recipients: NGOs, local governments, local authorities, public bodies, schools may apply to the open call for proposals to provide or organize socio-cultural programmes or to develop and implement specialized or complex projects. NGOs, language schools, local authorities, may apply to the open call for proposals to provide Hungarian language courses for target groups. NGOs, local authorities, public bodies, schools may apply to the open call for proposals to make awareness raising campaign or other activities.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) supplementary Hungarian language training for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	-at least 160 hours per persons of Hungarian language classes per year	-at least 100 persons participate in Hungarian language training per year	-refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection possess the basic tool for further integration: speak the language of the receiving society
2) special preparatory language training for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age	-at least 160 hours of language training per person per year	-at least 25 persons participated in language trainings per year	-better integration of refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age into the Hungarian education system -decrease in the rate of dropouts
3) actions to improve socio-cultural integration of the target groups in the pre-integration phase	-at least 1 activity organized per week for 1 group -at least 2 groups per week -at 1 hour per activity -at least 3 months for one programme -group of at least 5 persons per activity	-at least 70 persons involved in socio-cultural integration programmes per year -at least 8 groups participated in the programme per year -at least 50 persons moving out from the reception centre	-socio-cultural integration of refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection enhanced
4) developing and supporting special, personal programs or programs designed especially for groups and supporting complex projects	-at least 4 social workers employed for counselling centre -at least 1000 opening hours per year of counselling centre -at least 1000 hours social work per year -at least 150 hours of social activities -at least 1500 hours of coaching per year - at least 3 special programme or activity organized per month for children beneficiaries of international protection who are not unaccompanied	-at least 14 clients per working days (252 working days in a year) which means at least 3500 counselling cases per year in a counselling centre -at least 20 pupils enrolled in public education per year -at least 30 children beneficiaries of international protection participated in special integration programme	-more successful integration of refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in to Hungarian society -decrease of their dependence from the asylum system -access to education of refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection enhanced - more successful integration of children beneficiaries of international protection who are not unaccompanied

5) awareness raising actions targeting the host society	-at least 1 awareness raising campaign	-at least 2000 pupils reached by awareness raising tools	-receiving society as well as authority staff familiarize itself with the asylum system and with the persons in need of international protection -increase tolerance in receiving society
6) activating target group in the pre-integration phase	-at least 4 activities organized per month -at least 4 participants per activities	-at least 190 persons participates in activating programmes per year	-refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are better motivated in their integration into the Hungarian society
7) improving the quality of boarding at the pre-integration centre	-supplementary row material, fruits and vegetables per week	-at least 100 persons receiving catering adequate for special dietary needs per year -sweets provided at least 100 times per year	-special dietary needs on religious grounds or of vulnerable groups are satisfied -quality catering at the pre-integration centre is provided
8) providing language assistance at the pre-integration centre	-at least 2 interpreters at the pre-integration centre provide language assistance per year	-language assistance is provided in at least 50 cases in a year	-better communication is ensured for target groups at the pre-integration centre
9) providing social work at the pre-integration centre	-at least 2000 hours opening hours for social counselling and case work per year	-social counselling and case work provided at least 5000 times per year	-quality social work for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection is provided -self-reliance of target groups enhanced
10) organization and coordination of donations for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	- at least 10 potential donors contacted per year	- donations distributed at the pre-integration centre at least 2 times per year	- integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection into the Hungarian society promoted - living conditions of the target group improved

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority* ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the *Responsible Authority* stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects*. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the *Responsible Authority* actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project,

placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	152 249,97	75%
Public Allocation	B	50 749,99	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	202 999,96	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments:

Concerning special preparatory language training for refugee and beneficiary of subsidiary protection children of school age a similar action can be financed from European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, but as the target groups of this two Funds are different, these actions are complementary with each other.

Within the framework of the "Social Renewal Operational Programme" of the New Hungarian Development Plan co-financed by the *European Social Fund* projects on teaching migrants Hungarian as foreign language will be developed. These projects will target all migrant groups in general.

In theory, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection – if they fulfil the requirements – are also able to participate in these programmes co-financed by the European Social Fund. However, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are not a target group in this context as Hungarian language training programmes will be implemented within the framework of European Refugee Fund. During the planning of the projects of the European Refugee Fund the complementary with the European Social Fund programmes will be ensured the following way. The implementing authority of these programmes of language trainings related to the European Social Fund is the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs. The Responsible Authority of the European Refugee Fund will ensure the complementarities of the two Funds in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs. A representative of the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs is a member of the Evaluation Committee of the European Refugee Fund. This ensures that the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs has a clear and wide overview of all developments supported by European funds. The consultation and the cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs is continuous and fluent in order to ensure the best usage of these Funds and in order to avoid parallel financing.

Action 8 - Assistance in integration into the labour market

purpose and scope of action: This action aims to enhance the efficiency of integration of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and their family members into the Hungarian society, with initiatives supporting integration into the labour-market which enable the target groups to provide for themselves. These actions may involve:

1) labour recruitment assistance, which includes advising, training and sessions or workshops on how to write a CV, how to search for a job, modelling a job interview, teaching working-place ethics, training on computer skills, social case work, obtaining a job for target groups etc.; Such a programme also involves the assistance of a lawyer. This lawyer gives legal counselling in labour law, social insurance law, civil law etc. for the social workers dealing with labour recruitment assistance. This supplementary service provided for social workers would empower them to handle legal disputes or questions and so the efficiency of labour recruitment assistance is improved.

2) supporting the recognition of qualifications, certificates and diplomas;

3) sponsoring tuition fees of adults or vocational training for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

expected grant recipients: NGOs, local governments, local authorities, public bodies, churches may apply to the open call for proposals to develop and implement labour recruitment assistance programmes for target groups. Public bodies providing legal counselling service, NGOs or international organisations employing advocates, counsellors-at-law, law firms, advocates, counsellors-at-law may apply to the open call for proposals to provide legal assistance for social workers.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
labour recruitment assistance programmes	<p>-at least 100 hours of labour-market training/session/work shop per year</p> <p>-at least 700 hours of opening hours for social casework per year to facilitate the integration into the labour market</p> <p>-at least 20 hours of psychological assistance per year in view the integration into the labour market</p> <p>-at least 2 cases where legal counselling is provided for social workers per moth</p>	<p>-at least 150 persons involved in labour-market training/session/work per year</p> <p>-at least 25 persons obtain employment per year</p> <p>-at least 50 cases per year solved where legal counselling concerning labour recruitment were provided</p>	<p>-refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are enabled to find employment</p> <p>-positive impacts on the families of the employed refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection</p>
supporting the recognition of qualifications, certificates and diplomas	<p>-at least 2 persons ask for assistance in recognition of qualifications, certificates and diplomas per month</p>	<p>-at least 24 qualifications, certificates and diplomas recognized per year</p>	<p>-refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are enabled to find employment</p> <p>-positive impacts on the families of the employed refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection</p>
sponsoring tuition fees of adults or vocational training for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	<p>-at least 4 tuition or vocational training per month</p>	<p>-at least 10 participants in tuition or vocational training per month</p>	<p>-refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are enabled to find employment</p> <p>-positive impacts on the families of the employed</p>

			refugees/beneficiaries of subsidiary protection
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visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	0,00	75%
Public Allocation	B	0,00	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	0,00	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments:

A similar action can be financed from *European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals*, but as the target groups of this two Funds are different, these actions are complementary with each other.

Within the framework of the "Social Renewal Operational Programme" of the New Hungarian Development Plan co-financed by the *European Social Fund* integration and labour market projects will be developed. These projects will target all disadvantaged groups in general.

In theory, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection – if they fulfil the requirements – are also able to participate in these programmes co-financed by the European Social Fund. However, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are not a target group in this context as dedicated social and labour market integration programmes will be implemented within the framework of European Refugee Fund. During the planning of the projects of the European Refugee Fund the complementary with the European Social Fund programmes will be ensured the following way. The implementing agency of the programmes related to the European Social Fund is the National Development Agency. The Responsible Authority of the European Refugee Fund will ensure the complementarities of the two Funds (and all other instruments where the National Development Agency is the Responsible Authority) in close cooperation with the National Development Agency. A representative of the National Development Agency is a member of the Evaluation Committee of the European Refugee Fund. This ensures that the National Development Agency – which is the main agency for national development – has a clear and wide overview of all developments supported by European funds. The supervision of the execution of the European Refugee Fund's projects shall be carried out by an independent Monitoring Committee as an intermediary organ. The Monitoring Committee is composed of members delegated from the Responsible Authority, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe and the National Development Agency. The consultation and the cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and the National Development Agency is continuous and fluent in order to ensure the best usage of these Funds and in order to avoid parallel financing.

Action 9 - Assistance in housing

purpose and scope of action: The purpose of this action is to enhance the efficiency of integration of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and their family members into the Hungarian society, with initiatives of supporting housing programmes which enable the target groups to move out from the reception centre and provide housing for themselves. These supporting housing projects and programmes may involve: advising, case work, financial support for renting an apartment, providing apartment/room for target groups outside the reception centre, providing information on houses for rent/sale and advocacy etc. Such a programme also involves the assistance of a lawyer. This lawyer gives legal counselling in labour law, social insurance law, civil law etc. for the social workers dealing with housing programmes. This supplementary service provided for social workers would empower them to handle legal disputes or questions and so the efficiency of supporting housing projects and programmes is improved.

expected grant recipients: NGOs, local governments, local authorities, public bodies, churches may apply to the open call for proposals to develop and implement supporting housing projects. Public bodies providing legal counselling service, NGOs or international organisations employing advocates, counsellors-at-law, law firms, advocates, counsellors-at-law may apply to the open call for proposals to provide legal assistance for social workers.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
supporting housing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at least 1500 hours of case work/counselling -at least 2000 nights provided in a workmen's hostel per year -at least 3 move-on apartments provided for families -at least 2 cases where legal counselling is provided for social workers per month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the housing of at least 40 persons is supported -at least 25 persons assisted in finding own accommodation (rent/property) outside the reception centre -at least 3 families provided move-on apartments - at least 20 cases per year solved where legal counselling concerning housing were provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are enabled to move out from the pre-integration centre -special needs of families are fulfilled

visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects.* Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	47 649,25	75%
Public Allocation	B	15 883,09	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	63 532,34	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments:

A similar action can be financed from European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, but as the target groups of this two Funds are different, these actions are complementary with each other.

Action 10 - *Integration of persons requiring special treatment*

purpose and scope of action: Actions concerning vulnerable groups are considered as specific priority no.1 of priority 1 according to 2007/815/EC strategic guidelines: "actions aimed at taking into account the special needs of vulnerable people, notably unaccompanied minors, and more specifically measures aimed at improving the definitions and procedures applied by Member States to identify the more vulnerable asylum seekers and to provide an appropriate response to such needs". Taking into account the importance of such actions the purpose of these activities is to improve the integration of vulnerable groups and persons requiring special treatment especially traumatized persons, persons with health problems and young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers before. These actions aimed at taking into account the vulnerabilities of the target groups in relation to integration. These actions involve special services and initiatives meeting the special needs of target group and so enhancing their integration into the Hungarian society.

The scope of these activities may include the followings:

- 1) ensuring special services appropriate for the integration needs of unaccompanied minors beneficiaries of international protection at the home for young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or at the child protection facility

According to the legal regulations in force before 1st May 2011 an unaccompanied minor after recognition as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection fell under the scope of the Hungarian child protection system. As this national system is not prepared and also not willing to receive foreign children from other cultures and to provide them special treatment appropriate to their special situation in the pre-integration phase, a special integration programme of supplementary nature filling this gap was needed. There were also asylum-seekers who arrive in Hungary as unaccompanied minors but become overage during their asylum procedure. Therefore these young adult asylum-seekers had to move out from the Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors and in the case of their recognition as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection they would not be entitled to the care services of the Hungarian child protection system anymore, namely the 'after-care programme', just because they become overage before recognition although they would be in need of such a special care. This meant that after recognition as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection or becoming overage the unaccompanied minor or unaccompanied young adult was not entitled to stay in the Shelter for Unaccompanied Minors anymore. They had to move out from the shelter so the special services appropriate to their special needs could not be provided them anymore in the pre-integration phase. The purpose of this action is to provide special support of the unaccompanied minors after them being recognized as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection and also to those young adults who arrive in Hungary as unaccompanied minors and become overage during their asylum procedure in their integration process. The scope of this action is among others to ensure a home for young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers before, where special services and programmes are provided them in order to enhance their integration, such as socio-cultural integration programmes, personality development, pre-school and follow-up activities.

However after 1st May 2011 the rules of placement of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers changed as from that date on they are placed from the beginning of the asylum procedure at a child protection institute. Therefore the former problem of unaccompanied minors losing entitlement to after-care programme disappeared. But still there is a strong need for ensuring

special integration services for the unaccompanied minor beneficiaries of international protection at their new placement, namely at the child protection institute. The scope of this action covers also these kinds of initiatives.

2) supporting programmes aiming to improve the integration of those vulnerable persons and groups in need of special care (women, minors, traumatized, persons with health problems etc.), who are recognized as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection; Scope of these activities may include special social work or psychological assistance.

Providing medical and psychological attendance at the pre-integration centre for traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may also fall under the scope of these activities. This activity may involve: medical and psychological attendance in order to identify traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder), to provide them medical and psychological care appropriate to their special conditions in particular direct psychiatric/psychological attendance and supporting medical attendance to cure the somatic effects of torture (dental care, orthopaedics).

expected grant recipients: Reception Centres of the Office of Immigration and Nationality, NGOs, local governments, churches, foundations, service provider companies may apply to the open call for proposals to provide special integration facility and services for unaccompanied youngsters as well as vulnerable persons and groups in need of special care. Public bodies, companies, NGOs, international organisations acting in the field of psychology or medicine and doctors may apply to the open call for proposals to provide special medical and psychological attendance for traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) ensuring a home for young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers before (hereinafter referred to as 'youngsters')	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -at least 20 youngsters per day taken care of in the home which means 2400 days of care provided at the home per 4 months -at least 20 youngsters per day accommodated at the home -24 hours per day of supervision of youngsters accommodated in the home provided by social workers -at least 1 hour/youngster/day participation in pre-school and follow-up activities -at least 5 youngsters participate in socio-cultural integration programmes per week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100% of youngsters are accommodated in safe and separated facility -at least 20 youngsters participate in programmes/activities per 4 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -special needs of young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers before are better satisfied -more successful integration of young refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who were unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers before into the Hungarian society
2) supporting integration	-at least 700 hours of opening hours for social	-at least 100 persons requiring special	-more successful integration of

programmes for vulnerable persons	casework per year -at least 20 hours of psychological assistance per year -at least 700 hours of therapy per year for traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome -at least 7 therapists dealing with traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome -at least 40 supporting medical attendance provided for traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome per year	treatment involved in special integration programme per year -at least 200 traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome involved in therapy per year -at least 10 traumatized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with PTSD syndrome receiving supporting medical attendance per year	vulnerable persons into the Hungarian society
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visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects*. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	175 992,93	75%
Public Allocation	B	58 664,31	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	234 657,24	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

Action 5 and Action 10 are complementary with each other as they have different target groups: applicants for the former and beneficiaries of international protection for the latter. The purpose of these actions are also different: improving reception conditions in the first case

and enhancement of integration in the second. Furthermore the two different kinds of shelters are situated within the pre-integration centre in Bicske, but in two separate buildings. In the course of the evaluation of the proposals the members of the Evaluation Committee having expertise in the field of asylum affairs can ensure that parallel financing is avoided.

Action 11 - Capacity building of personnel of the pre-integration centre and creation of work possibilities for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre

General description:

The overall aim of these activities is the development of the human resources of the pre-integration centre in order to improve the integration of those refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, who live in the pre-integration centre during the pre-integration phase. With the entering into force of the new Asylum Act on 1st January 2008 the functions of the reception centres changed. Bicske Reception Centre became the pre-integration centre serving for the accommodation of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection under the pre-integration phase. The changes in the functions of the reception centres affected the dispersion of persons accommodated in these facilities. Another factor is that due to the introduction of the new international protection status, subsidiary protection, the number of recognitions increased significantly in 2008. In 2007 169 persons were recognized as refugees, while in 2008 178 persons were granted refugee status and 222 persons subsidiary protection status so altogether 400 persons were granted international protection. According to the national legislation beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have the same rights and obligations as refugees (except for voting right). Therefore the number of persons entitled to be accommodated in the pre-integration centre also increased during 2008. In response to these changes the number of social workers had to be increased. In 2007 only 1 social worker dealt with 80 clients on the average at Bicske Pre-integration Centre. In 2008 5 social workers took care of 200 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection on the average at the pre-integration phase. Even after this development of capacities the number of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection per social worker remained very high: 1 social worker had to take care of 40 persons. In 2009 the number of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at Bicske Pre-integration Centre was around 100 and the number of social workers remained 5. According to Article 61 of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act the refugee authority may offer an integration programme for the beneficiaries of international protection (so this not an obligation) in order to enhance their integration into the Hungarian society. The purpose of the integration programme is the acquisition of Hungarian language knowledge, basic social, cultural knowledge and information necessary to access the labour market by the beneficiary of international protection. If we take into consideration the specialities and type of social work concerning integration, that would be the optimal situation if 1 social worker could take care for maximum 20 recognized refugees or beneficiary of subsidiary protection. As the social work concerning integration is very complex and also very important, furthermore taking into consideration that the number of beneficiaries of international protection in the coming years can not be predicted, this action aims to facilitate the recruitment of additional social workers at the pre-integration phase in order to reach and keep the before mentioned optimum and to improve the quality and effectiveness of integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

The problem of the insufficient number of auxiliary staff also applied to the pre-integration centre in 2009. This also increased the burdens of social workers because social workers had to fulfil many tasks of auxiliary staff such as distribution of grooming-packages, donations and other packages, upkeep services etc. Therefore the social workers could pay less attention to their tasks concerning integration. According to the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act asylum-seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may come in for donations offered to the refugee authority. The refugee authority may accept donations from national or international organizations or private persons in order to improve reception conditions or to supply asylum-seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Due to lack of auxiliary staff at the pre-integration centre the clothes donated to the refugee authority could not be distributed to the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, so they could not access the clothes they were in need of.

On the basis of these experiences there is a continuous need for additional human resources in order to increase the number of personnel of reception centres. According to Article 12 (3) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act reception centres are facilities providing accommodation and catering for asylum-seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection run by the refugee authority. Therefore it is the refugee authority's de

iure monopoly to recruit staff – social workers or auxiliary staff – for the pre-integration centre.

Another purpose of this action is the creation of work possibilities at the pre-integration centre. According to Article 41 (6) of the Executing Governmental Decree 301/2007 of the Asylum Act the refugee authority may create work possibilities for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre during the pre-integration phase. On the basis of this regulation it is the refugee authority's de iure monopoly to create work possibilities for, or 'internally employ' refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre. 'Internal employment' means that refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may work within and for the pre-integration centre and get paid for it. This action aims at improving integration from two aspects. On the one hand through 'inner employment' refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can earn a monthly income, which decreases their hospitalization and promotes their moving out from the pre-integration centre after the pre-integration phase. On the other hand as these 'internally employed' refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection fulfil tasks such as up-keeping, cleaning up, watching services in the internet-room or assistance in distributing food, grooming and other packages or clothing donations, this action relieves the burdens of social workers dealing with integration.

The scope of these actions may include:

- 1) recruitment of social workers for the elaboration and execution of integration programmes for the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and/or for the coordination and supervision of the work of the "internally employed" refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection
- 2) recruitment of auxiliary staff for enhancing the access of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to donations (e.g.: searching for donors, organizing, coordinating and distributing donations) and/or for other tasks developing the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection into the Hungarian society which are complementary to the tasks of the state
- 3) creation of work possibilities for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre, which means that refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may work within and for the reception centre and get paid for it. These 'internally employed' refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may fulfil tasks such as up-keeping, cleaning up, watching services in the internet-room or assistance in distributing food, grooming and other packages or clothing donations.

The following project is supported on the basis of the first round:

- 1) More knowledge more chance

purpose and scope of action: Taking into account the increased number of beneficiaries of international protection accommodated at Bicske Pre-integration Centre and the complexity and importance of tasks concerning integration of beneficiaries of international protection this projects aims at improving the initiatives and services provided at this facility in order to promote the integration of beneficiaries of international protection in the pre-integration phase by the following initiatives.

-Recruitment of two social workers for the execution of integration programmes for beneficiaries of international protection. With the help of the additional social workers the quality of social work concerning integration programmes could be improved. The social workers could transfer more information and knowledge useful and necessary for integration to the beneficiaries of international protection. On the basis of the relevant legal regulations the duration of the pre-integration phase is only six months to maximum one year. The additional staff could enhance the intensivity and efficiency of the integration of the target group so they will be able to stand on their own feet, find employment etc. after moving out from the pre-integration centre at the end of the pre-integration phase. The tasks of these two social workers would be the followings: assistance in obtaining documents necessary for employment (health

insurance card, tax card), operating the club for job-seeking, assistance in finding housing solutions, holding small-group presentations on 12 topics (1. About Hungary in general, 2. About the European Union, 3. The Registry Office, 4. The bodies of the Registry Office, 5. Health care, 6. Eligibility for health insurance, 7. Average incomes in Hungary, 8. Housing conditions and possibilities in Hungary, rents, 9 Banks and loans, 10. About the taxation system in general, 11. The Hungarian family model, expenses of families, 12. Benefits available after moving out from the pre-integration centre), furthermore assistance in searching for donors to enhance the access of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to donations (clothes adequate for the weather, furniture, bed linen or pots for the new life out of the pre-integration centre)

-Recruitment of one social assistant having refugee or subsidiary protection status who speaks foreign languages to assist the work of the social workers 8 hours a day. The tasks of the social assistant would be to assist in accomodating the new arrivals to the pre-integration centre, to inform the social workers about the emerging problems or questions, to assist in the preparation of lists on headcounts of rooms and statistics, furthermore to contribute to the small-group presentations hold by the social workers for the target group by sharing his/her experiences on integration into the Hungarian society. (This refugee/beneficiary of subsidiary protection social assistant is not an 'internally employed' person, the social assistant is a beneficiary of international protection who has already moved out from the pre-integration centre and integrated into the Hungaryian society.)

-Recruitment of one labour-market integration assistant – an expert of the Székesfehérvár Training Centre – to hold labour-market counselling for the target group at the pre-integration centre two times a week. The labour-market integration assistant would assess the skills and educational level of the target group in order to establish what kind of tailor-made vocational training programme offered by the Székesfehérvár Training Centre the person concerned would need, and facilitate the participation of these persons assessed in the chosen vocational training programme offered by the Székesfehérvár Training Centre. With the help of this special service the access of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to the Hungarian labour-market could effectively be promoted. Most of the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection face difficulties in finding employment because either they do not have qualification or if they are qualified they can not make their qualification accepted in Hungary. Therefore there is a real need for tailor-made vocational training programmes which take into account the different levels of language knowledge of the target group and which provide for the acquisition of the required professional vocabulary.

-Recruitment of one project assistance for the coordination of the implementation of the project.

-Creation of work possibilities for nine refugees and/or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at Bicske Pre-integration Centre for 4-8 hours work per day for the following tasks. Nine refugees and/or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection per month will be involved in the "inner employment". In order to involve as many refugees and/or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection as possible, a rotation system will be applied concerning the "posts" of inner employment.

- watching services in the lavatory, sports-hall, internet-room, library;

- operating the rummage-room (ranging, selecting the donated clothes as well as the organisation of the distribution thereof for the beneficiaries of international protection in the Bicske Pre-integration Centre);

- cleaning the indoor and outdoor;

- baby-sitting services to help beneficiaries of international protection to participate in the integration programmes (searching for job, or housing, attending Hungarian language courses etc.)

This project is based on the following Community legal sources: Priority 1 point g) of 2007/815/EC Commission Decision and Article 3 subparagraph (3) point a) of 573/2007/EC European Parliament and Council Decision.

This project is based on the following Hungarian legislation: Article 12 and 41 subparagraph (6) of the executive governmental decree (301/2007) of the Asylum Act

grant recipient: Office of Immigration and Nationality

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
1) capacity building of personnel of the Bicske Pre-integration Centre concerning social work	-recruitment of 2 social workers for a year	-30% decrease in the number of refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection taken care of by 1 social worker	-the burdens or workload of social workers decreased -social workers paid more attention to their tasks concerning integration - integration of target groups enhanced
2) capacity building of personnel of the Bicske Pre-integration Centre concerning auxiliary staff	-recruitment of 1 social assistant -recruitment of 1 labour-market integration assistant	-the number of auxiliary staff doubled	-social workers paid more attention to their tasks concerning integration - integration of target groups enhanced
3) creation of work possibilities at the Bicske Pre-integration Centre	-4-8 working hours per internally employed beneficiary of international protection per day	-maximum 9 beneficiaries of international protection employed monthly in a rotating order at the Bicske Pre-integration Centre	-hospitalization of target groups decreased -moving out of target groups from the Bicske Pre-integration Centre after the pre-integration phase promoted -integration of target groups enhanced

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility* of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	55 047,34	75%
Public Allocation	B	18 349,12	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	73 396,46	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

3.2. Actions implementing priority 2

3.2.1. Objective 4 – Enhancement of the ability of the Republic of Hungary to develop and improve its asylum policy

Action 12 - Developing country of origin information services

purpose and scope of action: This action aims at satisfying the need for more effective and quicker country of origin information (COI) services by supporting programmes aiming to improve the collection, compilation, utilisation and analysis of data during the examination of asylum application in each phase of the asylum procedure including the judicial phase. As COI is a tool of evidence – almost the most important tool – in Hungary in connection with asylum proceedings the Office of Immigration and Nationality and also the Metropolitan Court of Budapest collect and analyse country of origin information. The country of origin information has been given a growing importance recently, because of the increased number of countries of asylum-seekers or foreigners leaving their homeland for different reasons and coming to Hungary. Their reasons of fleeing also describe more and more complicated stories and destinies.

These actions may include: purchasing computers, new softwares that support the creation of brand new databases or improving the already existing softwares of national databases such as the development of a better structured COI database in order to ensure better, quicker, and easier access to COI, operating COI translation services including judicial phase or the recruitment of experts for giving assistance in the collection or translation of COI etc. The employment of some full-time experts would contribute to the enrichment of the content of the databases and to the increase of the number of IT stored documents.

expected grant recipients: Public bodies, service provider companies, interpretation service provider companies, companies may apply to the open call for proposals to improve the collection, compilation use and dissemination of country of origin information including translations.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
Improving COI services	- at least 5 experts assisting COI services	- at least 40 COI translations per year	-the quality of COI improves, -access to and application of COI information can be carried out within a shorter period of time so the quality of the asylum proceedings is enhanced

visibility of EC funding: The *Responsible Authority ensures visibility* of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all

materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects*. Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	4 090,02	75%
Public Allocation	B	1 363,34	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	5 453,36	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

3.3. Actions implementing priority 3

3.3.1. Objective 5 – Preparation of a resettlement program

Action 13 - Supporting the establishment and operation of programmes to help the resettlement of refugees

purpose and scope of action: Resettlement fulfils an important role not only in the external asylum policies of the EU but it also expresses solidarity and the principle of burden sharing towards first countries of asylum. In the light of the published communication on the establishment of a joint EU Resettlement Programme the purpose of this action is to initiate and carry out a pilot national resettlement programme. The Hungarian Asylum Act in force already contains a provision as the legal basis for resettlement in the Hungarian legislation: "The Minister (of Justice and Law Enforcement) may recognise as a refugee a foreigner who had been recognised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a refugee, in respect of whom the refugee authority established the applicability of the Geneva Convention. The number of refugees recognised under the terms of the present subsection shall not exceed one hundred per year". As the Republic of Hungary has never introduced a resettlement programme before, any programme launched based on the cited provision of resettlement quota in the new legislation is to be the first experience for Hungary. At the moment Hungary is not ready to receive refugees in the framework of a resettlement programme: neither the Hungarian asylum system, nor the refugee authority or the reception centres are prepared. Similarly the integration programmes are not as developed or flexible as a resettlement programme would require them to be. Therefore this pilot project would include the resettlement of only five (up to 10) refugees (a small target group) and in order to comply with the requirement of complementarity would focus on a tailor-made, individualized intergartion programme of these resettled refugees conducted by actors other than the refugee authority (local governments, local authorities, NGOs, international organizations, churches etc.). The refugee authority would conduct the necessary administrative proceedings, accommodate and cater the resettled refugees until the formal recognition. (These initiatives are not part of the pilot resettlement project.) After recognition in the framework of the pilot resettlement project the stakeholders other than the refugee authority (local governments, local authorities, NGOs, international organizations, churches etc.) would prepare and ensure a tailor-made, individualized integration programme for the five resettled refugees outside the pre-integration



centre. According to the relevant legal regulations the refugee authority may offer integration programmes to beneficiaries of international protection but it is not an obligation. Therefore under the pilot project the requirement of complementarity would be respected and the resettled refugees could take part in an effective integration programme which is the most adequate to their needs. The experiences of the pilot national resettlement programme could be used when the national resettlement programme is prepared in the future.

expected grant recipients: Public bodies, local governments, local authorities, NGOs, international organizations, churches etc. may apply to the open call for proposals to carry out the pilot national resettlement programme.

expected quantified results and indicators to be used:

	Output	Outcome	Impact
carrying out the pilot national resettlement programme	- at least 5 resettled refugees	- at least 5 tailor-made and individualized integration programmes carried out per year	- successful integration of at least 5 resettled refugees into the Hungarian society - experiences of the pilot national resettlement programme can be used at the preparation of a national resettlement programme in the future

visibility of EC funding: The Responsible Authority ensures visibility of EC funding throughout the implementation of the national programme by placing the EU and ERF logo on all materials produced by the national responsible authority for calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc. In the guidelines for the call the Responsible Authority stipulated that *all grant recipients had the obligation to ensure visibility of co-financing from EC funding when implementing their projects.* Grant recipients have to indicate in their grant applications how they will fulfil this obligation. The concrete forms of ensuring visibility of EC funding are to be determined in the grant agreements and in the Corporate Identity Manual. As defined by the Responsible Authority actions or measures of visibility of EC funding may include: informing all project beneficiaries of European Refugee Fund co-financing, placing the EU and ERF logo on all equipment purchased for the project, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, placing the EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.), T-shirts, mugs, calendars with ERF logo, flags, posters, placards popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

financial information: Community contribution is 75% and 25% is co-financing.

Community contribution	A	0,00	75%
Public Allocation	B	0,00	25%
Private Allocation	C	0,00	
TOTAL	A+B+C	0,00	100%

complementarities with similar actions financed by other EC instruments: N/A

4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

4.1 Purpose of the technical assistance

The amount set aside for technical assistance under the Hungarian Annual Programme 2010 for European Refugee Fund will be spent on the preparatory measures, management, monitoring, evaluation, information or control activities of the authorities designated for European Refugee Fund:

- MoJLE as *Responsible Authority* and its separate units: Department of Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs and Migration as *Professional Consultative Body*, Members of the Department of Support-Coordination and one member of the Department of Budgeting and Finance as *Management Team*.
- the Secretariat of the Minister as *Certifying Authority* and
- the State Secretary for EU Law as *Responsible Person*

All these authorities/units are designated also for two other Funds determined by the Hungarian management and control system which are: European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals and European Return Fund. There is a fourth fund the External Borders Fund with a different Responsible Person and a different Professional Consultative Body, but the technical assistance of this fund is handled together with that of the other three funds. Concerning financing, the activities of the designated authorities will be financed proportionally from the four Funds, according to the rate of amount available for technical assistance from each Fund compared to the total allocation for technical assistance from the four Funds. Concerning personnel, another guarantee for avoiding possible overlaps is that colleagues have a description of scope of activities in which tasks are determined exactly. Therefore different colleagues of the Department of Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs and Migration are responsible for European Refugee Fund and for the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals. The resources for technical assistance will also be spent on the reinforcement of the administrative capacity for the implementation of the European Refugee Fund.

The actions financed by technical assistance include:

1. to support the operation of the Responsible and the Certifying Authority when implementing the Hungarian Annual Programme 2010 of European Refugee Fund;
2. to ensure trainings for the possible partners in order to help them to make appropriate project proposals and also implement the projects under European Refugee Fund;
3. to elaborate the experiences of projects implemented under European Refugee Fund;
4. to ensure the visibility of co-financing;
5. to support the implementation of the tasks of the designated authorities.
6. to make provision for recourse to an external evaluation capacity/expertise

4.2 Expected quantified results

1. In order to support the operation of designated authorities throughout the implementation of the Hungarian Annual Programme 2010 of the European Refugee Fund:

- o wages of 2 experts at the Professional Consultative Body - financed by the European Refugee Fund, the Return Fund and the Integration Fund on a pro rata basis;
- o wages of 4 project supervisors (2 financial and 2 professional supervisors – financed by the above 3 Funds on a pro rata basis);
- o wages of 3 project managers – also financed by the above 3 Funds on a pro rata basis;

- wages of 2 experts of the Financial Management – also financed by the above 3 Funds and the External Borders Fund on a pro rata basis;
- wage of 1 administrator of the Management Team – also financed by the above 3 Funds and the External Borders Fund on a pro rata basis;
- wages of 3 experts of Certifying Authority – financed by the above 3 Funds and the External Borders Fund on a pro rata basis;

(These experts are either former colleagues of the designated authorities or will be newly hired.)

- expenses of organization of at least 2 trainings in order to acquire information and knowledge that is needed to provide the tasks of the Audit and Certifying authorities concerning European Refugee Fund;
- expenses of the maintenance of the SOLID Monitoring Information System – financed by the 3 Funds and the External Borders Fund on a pro rata basis;
- trainings for the members of the designated authorities (e.g.: trainings for chartered accountants).

2. Expenses of organization of at least 1 workshop for applicants on preparing project proposals.

3. Expenses of an annual kick-off conference related to the actual annual programme, organised by the Responsible Authority. The event is held at the beginning of the year, February, with about 100-120 participants (the Final Beneficiaries, the Certifying Authority, the Audit Authority). On this event the Responsible Authority informs the participants by holding presentations e.g. on the eligibility criteria, IT system for the monitoring and management, identity manual etc.

4. Expenses of information activities e.g., at least one publication one brochure and an annual information activity, presenting the launch of the annual programme to the general public and the media, to be organised on the experiences of European Refugee Fund by presenting the implementation of projects in line with Article 33, 2. a) of the Implementing Rules. Furthermore a separate website solely designated for the four Funds will be available during the implementation of the Hungarian Annual Programme 2010 of the European Refugee Fund as a tool of communication.

The Responsible Authority organizes an annual information activity on the experiences of Refugee Fund by presenting the implementation of projects, called a “closing conference” linked to the actual annual programme. This event is held at the end of each year, November/December, with about 120 participants (the Final Beneficiaries, the Certifying Authority, the Audit Authority, members of the Evaluation Committee and the Monitoring Committee, the representatives of the Hungarian authorities and press are also invited). On the conference Final Beneficiaries and the Responsible Authority have the opportunity to present the achievements of the projects/annual programme and the Responsible Authority also holds presentations to help the Final Beneficiaries to comply their final reports.

5. Expenses of using a uniform logo for the Funds in order to ensure visibility of co-financing in the implementation of European Refugee Fund: e.g. T-shirts, mugs, calendars, flags, posters, placards, pens etc. popularizing the European Refugee Fund.

6. Expenses to cover costs of communication between the Commission and the Responsible Authority for example:

- travel expenses
- postal costs
- interpretation expenses.

7. Expenses of the preparation of a comprehensive evaluation of the use of former allocations of the European Refugee Fund, including recourse to an external evaluation expertise/capacity.

8. Other costs such as:

- accounting fees
- costs of announcement of the calls for proposals

financial information: Community contribution to technical assistance would be 100% which is 104 101,11 Euros. This amount equals 7,56% of total resources and not exceeds the 7% of the total annual amount of co-financing allocated to Hungary plus 30000 Euros.

During the implementation of actions financed from technical assistance the rules of **public procurement** according to the Act on Public Procurement No. CXXIX/2003 will be respected.

4.3. Visibility of EC funding

Funding from European Refugee Fund must be made clearly visible for any activity linked to the actions and financed under the annual programme. Ways to ensure visibility include:

- The call for proposals, the evaluation of proposals, the supported and implemented projects will be published on the website of MoJLE.
- All project beneficiaries will be informed of European Refugee Fund co-financing.
- The EU and European Refugee Fund logo will be placed on all equipment purchased for the projects.
- The EU logo and indication of European Refugee Fund co-financing will be placed on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc.
- The audience will be informed of European Refugee Fund co-financing when projects are mentioned at seminars or conferences.

5. DRAFT FINANCING PLAN

Member State: [Hungary]									
Annual programme concerned: [2010]									
Fund: [European Refugee Fund]									
(all figures is Euro)									
	Ref. priority	Ref. specific priority (1)	Community Contribution (a)	Public Allocation (b)	Private Allocation (c)	TOTAL (d=a+b+c)	% EC (e=a/d)	Share of total (f=d/total d)	
Action 1: Training activities for experts or other employees working in the field of asylum	1		6 666,23	2 222,08	0,00	8 888,31	75%	0,65%	
Action 2: Actions related to ensure access to legal aid and to provide quality legal aid	1		95 396,77	31 798,93	0,00	127 195,70	75%	9,24%	
Action 3: Enhancing the efficiency of the Dublin transfers	1		40,541,76	13 513,92	0,00	54 055,68	75%	3,93%	
Action 4: Meeting catering, educational and protection needs of asylum-seekers	1		106 926,44	35 642,15	0,00	142 568,59	75%	10,36%	
Action 5: Actions to improve the reception conditions of vulnerable groups and persons requiring special treatment	1	1	120 595,79	40 198,60	0,00	160 794,39	75%	11,68%	
Action 6: Capacity building of personnel of reception centres and creation of work possibilities for asylum seekers at reception centres	1		149 329,68	49 776,56	0,00	199 106,24	75%	14,46%	
Action 7: Actions to improve the level of integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	1		152 249,97	50 749,99	0,00	202 999,96	75%	14,47%	
Action 8: Assistance in integration into the labour market	1		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0%	0,00%	
Action 9: Assistance in housing	1		47 649,25	15 883,09	0,00	63 532,34	75%	4,61%	
Action 10: Integration of persons requiring special treatment	1	1	175 992,93	58 664,31	0,00	234 657,24	75%	17,04%	

Action 11: Capacity building of personnel of the pre-integration centre and creation of work possibilities for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection at the pre-integration centre	1	55 047,34	18 349,12	0,00	73 396,46	75%	5,33%
Action 12: Developing country of origin information services	2	4 090,02	1 363,34	0,00	5 453,36	75%	0,40%
Action 13: Supporting the establishment and operation of programmes to help the resettlement of refugees	3	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0%	0,00%
Technical assistance		104 101,11	0,00	0,00	104 101,11	100 %	7,56%
Other operations (2)					0,00		
TOTAL		1 058 587,29	318 162,09	0,00	1 376 749,38	75%	100%

(1) if appropriate

(2) if appropriate

Dr. Berta Krisztina
 Deputy State Secretary for
 EU and International Relations
[signature of the responsible person from the Responsible Authority]