

## SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

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### **Version 1.0 - Version provisoire**

**Ce programme fait encore l'objet d'échanges avec la Commission européenne.**

**Les informations reprises sont donc susceptibles d'évoluer.**

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## 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

During the previous programming period, Belgium made significant progress in addressing certain compliance gaps with relevant Union acquis and EU Action Plans in the area of asylum, integration and migration. With regard to asylum, the AMIF funding allowed Belgium on the one hand to provide for a significant contribution to the Common European Asylum System (EASO), and the work towards further harmonization; and on the other hand to further strengthen its national asylum system. Belgium implemented new legal requirements under the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU), with e.g. a focus on specific vulnerable groups; but also contributed to and strengthened a wide range of practical cooperation initiatives under the umbrella of EASO. Belgium keeps on taking up its responsibility to invest in a solid and flexible asylum system; improve the quality and efficiency of the procedures, also by making use of the latest available technologies, flexible pooling of staff, target group oriented communication strategies; and providing solidarity on a EU level by supporting other Member States through the relocation of applicants of international protection (AIP) and on an international level by the resettlement of several thousands of refugees from outside of EU, providing them with a durable solution in Belgium.

Concerning reception, the AMIF funding allowed Belgium to optimize and digitalize the capacity management of the reception network, to increase the quality of the reception network by carrying out and harmonizing quality audits and to strengthen partnerships, both on the national and the international level.

In the area of return and contribution to the EU acquis on return and readmission, the effectiveness of return procedures was further developed by setting up an integrated approach in close cooperation with local authorities, federal authorities, EU partners and third-country authorities. In this area, Belgium developed special attention and adapted approaches for vulnerable groups (families, persons with special needs). Belgium also invested heavily in supporting the further development of Frontex's role in its new return mandate by implementing specific action on EURLO and supporting a smooth transfer of activities to the agency.

In general, Belgium intends to continue and, where possible, enhance the actions developed under the preceding funding programmes. In the area of asylum, the first (main) challenge for Belgium remains the development of a qualitative, flexible and easily adaptable **reception system**. Belgium will give increased attention to optimize reception capacities and being able to adapt to situations of rapid increase/decrease of arrivals and fluctuations in duration of stay in reception, as Belgium had to respond very quickly to these issues during the last program period by creating capacity on a very short term. Belgium will also focus on enhancing reception quality with special emphasis on vulnerable persons and well-being as well as psychological and legal assistance. It will also give increased attention to increasing the autonomy of the residents in the reception by integrating them as much as possible into the host society (early integration), to promote employment and competence development of the residents in the reception, to enhance the asylum institutions' internal functioning, to ensure a smooth transition of recognized refugees from the reception network to adequate and stable housing and successful integration into the society as a whole, as well as to enhance exchange of information and best practices at EU level.

The second challenge for Belgium is to uphold a solid, flexible, efficient and effective **asylum system** that can quickly react to shifting migration patterns, but also take into account new policy developments and changing needs. It's Belgium's clear intention to progressively reduce the existing backlog of asylum applications (over 12.500 pending cases at the beginning of 2021) and shorten the time needed to complete the asylum procedure to six months. By applying an evidence-based and pro-active approach, it will also continue to invest in innovative approaches and new technologies. Not only to identify the weakness and implement the adequate measures for a swifter and qualitative first instance decision-making process, but also to allow for business continuity and better cater for the needs of its stakeholders (applicants in general, but also for more specific groups of applicants with specific procedural needs). One of the key priorities thereby is the further digitalization of the asylum and migration procedures with the aim of making them faster and more integrated. For this aspect, the use of AMIF-funding, as a

complement to the obtained funds through the Recovery and Resilience Plan, is envisaged. Another aspect is the further exploration of the possibilities for conducting remote interviews and the recording of personal interviews.

In this context, Belgium will continue supporting further harmonization of the CEAS and therefore intends to uphold its active role with regard to EASO and the future EUAA in all its aspects: developing and implementing tools/enhance information exchange and practical cooperation between Member States, but also by supporting actions with regard to solidarity and responsibility sharing, in line with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum and more specifically with the part regarding effective solidarity (e.g. possibility to participate in relocation efforts, and contributions to Asylum Support Teams).

The third challenge for Belgium is to maintain its commitment to support solidarity and cooperation with third countries in this area. Belgium aims to consolidate further its structural **resettlement programme** that has been gradually established in the previous period. Belgium intends to uphold its commitment with respect to the global resettlement needs and on basis of the EU priorities, with an increased attention to vulnerable persons. In line with the commitment made at the Global Refugee Forum, Belgium has the ambition to continue its resettlement programme with an indicative annual quota of around 1.000 refugees and to translate it into financial terms. Belgium also aims to further streamline and consolidate its resettlement procedures to ensure a more predictable resettlement process, to further explore the possibilities for complementary pathways, and to actively contribute towards more EU harmonization also in this field, additionally to the commitments of the structural resettlement programme.

On the external dimension, Belgium stands ready to explore within the AMIF framework a more active involvement with regard to capacity building activities (specifically on asylum and reception systems) in targeted third countries where Belgian expertise can provide an added value, in line with Belgian foreign policy priorities and preferably in cooperation with other EU Member States. In consultation with EASO and UNHCR a possible project opportunity is being developed with regard to capacity building on asylum and reception with regard to Niger. Belgium does however not exclude an involvement in other projects that belong to the RDPP North Africa scope, should opportunities arise. Belgium expertise entails i.a. COI, trainings on EASO training modules and different aspects with regard to the asylum and reception processes.

In the area of **integration** of third-country nationals (TCN), the recommendations of the EU Semester for Belgium point to the low employment rate (especially for women), the need to recognize their skills in order to contribute to integration in the labor market and the importance of education (integration of children of third-country nationals, language learning). For TCN who are residing legally in Belgium or who are in the process of acquiring legal residence, the first two challenges for Belgium is to ensure the need for basic integration is met and to build tolerance in the host society. Integration into labor market will be covered by ESF+. AMIF provides support to early integration (language, knowledge, customized support, education, etc.). The national program takes into account the Belgian country report on the EU Semester 2020 and its recommendations regarding people with migrant background, in particular regarding labor market integration and education. These challenges are subject to regional competences. Given the specific situation of the country, two intermediate bodies have been appointed for the management of the respective regional components (ESF Flanders and FSE Wallonie-Bruxelles), which will be responsible for the management of their part of the AMIF. The funds allocated to the German-speaking Community will be managed by the managing authority, to which technical assistance will be provided. Each regions has its own priorities, based on the regional needs in the field of integration.

In the French-speaking community, AMIF supports French training and Citizenship Training ('Parcours d'intégration') of TCN. Additionally, the training of trainers and the development of tools have contributed to the professionalization of the integration sector. Beneficiary feedback and evaluation indicate that some of the needs of TCN are not being sufficiently met: interpretation services, psycho-social support, intercultural approach to fight against discrimination, vocational courses, better partnership between beneficiaries, etc. A special approach must also be reserved for minors and young newcomers. These themes, in complementarity with actions already supported by AMIF 2014-2020 which will be continued,

have to be met more closely during this new programming. AMIF will provide a significant financial complement to strengthen service offer after a period of slowdown in activity caused by COVID and an increase in waiting lists at the level for example of French operators (by doubling the groups so that 'they are smaller, by promoting e-learning, etc.).

At the Flemish level, AMIF has had a significant impact on policy. By mainstreaming projects like the mother courses (an integration offer tailored to low-literate mothers with young children, developed through AMIF) or the blended learning approach, it is possible to give TCN who migrate to Flanders a tailor made integration course. Flanders is able to set up projects on a small, experimental scale that responded to policy gaps. The priorities of the Flemish policy can be found in “Beleidsnota Gelijke Kansen, Integratie en Inburgering 2019-2024”. The Fund also offered opportunities to set up exchanges between different stakeholders (regional and local authorities, NGO’s, academics, TCN representatives, ...) to enhance mutual learning and build expertise, and to measure the effect and impact of integration measures. Flanders has learned from the past period that AMIF can offer opportunities for innovation and capacity building in the area of integration.

In the next programming period, Flanders envisages to use AMIF to further respond to the needs and challenges of the 21st century, which are also included in the EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion. AMIF will be used to develop new initiatives that better respond to the needs of individuals and families in terms of work, education, training, health care, etc. and also to promote mutual respect and active citizenship. Flanders will focus in particular on building strong partnerships with local authorities for a more effective integration process. Based on a broad stakeholder survey, Flanders chooses to continue the use of AMIF to enable innovation in integration policy, to further implement good practices and to build up expertise. In this way, AMIF is complementary to Flemish policy, which is mainly aimed at financing services, such as language courses, civic integration programs, etc..

At the Flemish level and French community, synergy with the ESF+ programme is ensured through a number of measures. As AMIF focusses on short-term integration measures for the specific target group of TCN and on the development of new integration strategies, ESF+ aims at the long-term social inclusion of vulnerable groups, including people with a migrant background. The joint management of both Funds at Flemish and French community level makes exchange and coordination between the two Funds possible.

The third challenge for Belgium, besides basic integration and building tolerance in the host society, is to continue efforts to increase the efficiency of its **legal migration** procedures and in particular to speed up issuing permits under legal migration channels for applicants qualifying for legal migration through, among others, updating IT tools to improve efficiency of procedures and better detect abuses, increasing cooperation in countries of origin and in EU Member States (e.g. information campaigns).

In the area of **return**, the first challenge for Belgium is to continue to apply successfully its progressive approach towards individual TCN. Individual TCN who have to leave the territory are encouraged to do so and if they need assistance, Belgium will firstly offer them to return on a voluntary basis. Persons who have to return should be closely coached in such a way that they opt for voluntary return.

The objective of the **voluntary return** programme is to further invest in making a voluntary return as humane, effective and sustainable as possible. Over the last decade, Fedasil, through AMIF, has managed to build a solid voluntary return program in collaboration with its implementing partners IOM and Caritas. It has been able to roll out a broad network of partnerships on a national scale. Nevertheless, reaching the target group, both AIP and undocumented migrants, remains a major challenge on the ground. Belgium will therefore continue its efforts on the following three central objectives during the next AMIF.

First, by persevering in making maximum efforts to reach the target group. Fedasil will continue to identify and inform potential candidates for voluntary return and refer them to appropriate coaching trajectories. Significant asset here is Fedasil's direct collaboration with first line social workers and intermediaries coming in close contact with the target audience. Under the next AMIF, Belgium will therefore provide a continued effort in making qualitative information on return readily available; both

directly towards the potential returnees as to the organizations/social workers operative on the field.

Secondly, by further developing broad coaching trajectories. Fedasil aims to guarantee a continuity of accompaniment throughout the candidates complete stay in Belgium (from the moment of arrival, to during and after the asylum application) by means of a coordinated approach with cities, civil society and the Asylum Authorities.

Thirdly, by strengthening the reintegration support offered to returnees. Belgium wishes to provide tailor made reintegration assistance for every candidate returnee and, where present, remove barriers that prevent return. The offered reintegration assistance in the countries of origin still needs to be expanded in order for it to meet with returnees specific needs.

Furthermore, a humane and effective approach to **forced return** will also be further developed. Persons who have to return should be more intensively sensitized to return. Within the framework of forced return, a challenge for Belgium is to reinforce its capabilities for detention ensuring it is compliant with EU standards and forced removal involving improvements in the management tools for the return chain, while investing in a more humane environment within detention facilities, in alternatives to detention and in an adequate treatment of vulnerable persons.

For both voluntary and forced return, the focus will be on strengthening the cooperation with countries of origin, improvement of the efficiency and speed of procedures (including through IT tools) with special attention to vulnerable groups.

When it comes to lessons learned from the implementation of the previous programming period, Belgium aims to increase the administrative capacity of its Responsible Authority (RA) by selecting fewer but larger projects on the one hand, and by making intelligent use of 'simplified cost options' (SCO) on the other hand. The multiplication of projects containing a significant number of (very) small costs, as well as the - with the Audit Authority (AA) - agreed strategy to control all projects at 100%, resulted in a very heavy workload for the RA during the previous programming period, thus significantly limiting the RA's possibilities to streamline and simplify administrative procedures.

Regarding the expected results of each specific objective, Belgium aims to complete the indicative actions of the implementation measures. The targets to be reached can be found in the milestones and targets under the output and result indicators.

## 2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Sélectionné	Objectif spécifique ou assistance technique	Type d'action
✓	1. RAEC	Actions régulières
	1. RAEC	Actions spécifiques
✓	1. RAEC	Actions de l'annexe IV
✓	1. RAEC	Soutien opérationnel
	1. RAEC	Aide d'urgence
✓	2. Migration légale et intégration	Actions régulières
	2. Migration légale et intégration	Actions spécifiques
✓	2. Migration légale et intégration	Actions de l'annexe IV
✓	2. Migration légale et intégration	Soutien opérationnel
	2. Migration légale et intégration	Aide d'urgence
✓	3. Renvoyer	Actions régulières
	3. Renvoyer	Actions spécifiques
✓	3. Renvoyer	Actions de l'annexe IV
✓	3. Renvoyer	Soutien opérationnel
	3. Renvoyer	Aide d'urgence
✓	4. Solidarité	Actions régulières
	4. Solidarité	Actions spécifiques
✓	4. Solidarité	Actions de l'annexe IV
✓	4. Solidarité	Soutien opérationnel
	4. Solidarité	Aide d'urgence
	4. Solidarité	Réinstallation et admission humanitaire
	4. Solidarité	International protection (Transfer in)
	4. Solidarité	International protection (Transfer out)
✓	TA.36(5). Assistance technique — taux forfaitaire (article 36, paragraphe 5, du RDC)	
	TA.37. Assistance technique — non liée aux coûts (article 37 du RDC)	



## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. RAEC

### 2.1.1. Description d'un objectif spécifique

#### **SO1.1 Baseline situation**

##### SO1.1.1 Reception

The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil) coordinates and finances the reception network. This network totals (01.01.2021) 27.240 places managed by several operators.

The occupancy has increased significantly from 17.754 in January 2018 to 25.197 residents beginning of September 2021. This evolution is linked to a higher number of applicants of international protection (AIP) and also a longer duration of the procedure and consequently a longer duration of the AIP stay in the reception network.

Nearly the full capacity ceiling of the reception network was reached between September 2019 and March 2020. At the beginning of the COVID-19 lockdown inflow of the AIP almost came to a standstill, as the pressure on the network somewhat reduced to more acceptable levels.

To deal with the pressure thus created Fedasil took emergency measures by opening temporary mobile units (p.e. army tents) to house the inflow of AIP.

The duration of stay in the network has decreased in 2019 compared to 2018. However, this trend was reversed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 crisis. As a result, asylum seekers stayed for a longer period in the network.

The total expenditure of Fedasil in 2019 was €432.753.538. From this €417.927.240 is used for reception from which €259.218.793 as funding for the reception outside Fedasil and €158.708.447 for reception facilities managed directly by Fedasil. The remaining budget is used for Voluntary Return activities (€5.921.904) and the EU-funded programmes such as Voluntary Return, Resettlement, etc (€8.675.363).

##### SO1.1.2 Asylum

The asylum and migration crisis of 2015-16 put the Belgian asylum system under severe pressure. The plethora of measures taken at EU and national level resulted in a decrease of the numbers and allowed the asylum authorities to significantly reduce the backlog by mid-2018 and return to pre-crisis levels. During the second half of 2018 and 2019 the numbers suddenly started rising again (2018: 23.443, 2019: 27.742). We observed a sharp drop in 2020 due to the Covid pandemia and the resulting limitations of migration (2020: 16.910 applicants), but it was followed by a new important and increase from the beginning of 2021 (January-August 2021: 15.048 applicants, with monthly statistics at the end of the period exceeding observations during the pre-Covid period and a sharp increase during the last months : January: 1.377 and August 2.862). Meanwhile the protection rate decreased (2018: 49,1%, 2019: 36,9%, 2020: 34,1% and January-August 2021: 35,5%). The main reasons for this decline are: a smaller share of applicants from Syria and a sharp rise in decisions declaring inadmissible a subsequent application or an application from an applicant with a protection status in another EU member state.

It proved that Belgium remained an important destination country not only for new arrivals, but increasingly for secondary movements. It also brought to the light some weaknesses in the system, such as the need for a seamless transition between the Immigration Office and CGRS procedures, resulting in longer processing times and a need for sufficient staff in all steps of the procedure.

AMIF 2014-2020 allowed to develop a more robust and flexible system that was put to the test due to high migratory pressure but could withstand it. It allowed to uphold a high quality decision-making even in

difficult times when applications were high and processing times increased

The asylum authority improved its quality process, the information provision to AIP, the professionalization of the interpreters and also reinforced its knowledge management, human capital and internal management procedures. These aspects were mainly covered in a multi-annual project ('Optimalisering') with an EU contribution of € 1.6 mio.

AMIF 2014-2020 also allowed for an active support to the development of the CEAS and further harmonization in different fields: investing in projects with regard to specific vulnerable groups, the strengthening of capacity and harmonization efforts with regard to country of origin information, the development of innovative approaches with regard to the use of new media tools within the asylum procedure (e.g. the use of social media in the context of COI-research), and the active support in a wide range of EASO-activities (e.g. experts provided to the Asylum Support Teams; strong involvement in the development of country guidance and joint COI reports).

## **SO1.2 Main challenges, national needs & proposed responses**

### **SO1.2.1 Reception**

The main points that need attention are the quality and flexibility of the reception system and the smooth transition towards an integration path for AIP obtaining a permit to stay (with a special focus on employment) and a 'return trajectory' for those who have received a negative decision.

In terms of flexibility, the main goal is to optimize reception capacities and to be able to adapt to situations of rapid increase/decrease of arrivals or fluctuations in duration of stay in reception via the development of a contingency planning, sufficient buffer capacity and changes in infrastructure.

In terms of quality, the main points of attention for the future are a better coordinated policy towards vulnerability and resiliency factors and vulnerable persons, and a reinforcement of the asylum institutions' internal functioning: digitalization, internal audits, data monitoring and data quality, knowledge management, training of staff, monitoring of policy processes, etc.

In order to address the above-mentioned challenges and contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium firstly wants to be able to cope with sudden changes in the number of AIPs, secondly, develop a specific approach to vulnerability and vulnerable persons (in particular UAM, for example by appointing and supporting guardians) and finally improving the internal operation and effectiveness of its services. Next to that Belgium aims at ensuring a smooth transition towards an integration path for AIP obtaining a permit to stay and offering a 'return trajectory' for those who have received a negative decision. To achieve this integration path attention will be given to, amongst others, employment of AIP, increased access to information and legal aid and qualitative training possibilities for AIP.

### **SO1.2.2 Asylum**

On the one hand, Belgium wants to address the shortcomings that came to light in relation to high number of AIP from 2018 onwards (e.g. need for a seamless procedure; sufficient staff,...). On the other hand, Belgium wants to be forward-looking by pro-actively investing in innovative approaches and new technologies (i.a. the further digitalization of the asylum process; further exploring the possibilities of remote interviewing; further development of the use of new media tools in the COI-research and in training of staff).

Thereby, it will also take into account the transposition and implementation requirements of new

legislative and policy developments (both nationally and EU), the insights obtained through practical and strategic cooperation at national and EU-level (also EASO/EUAA) and the follow-up actions with regard to the monitoring by the EUAA. Belgium will keep on actively investing in EU practical cooperation as a driver for further harmonization (country of origin information; trainings, development of tools, quality etc).

Due attention will be given to increasing the efficiency and resilience of the international protection process. This can be through the development of a more integrated approach between the different stakeholders in the asylum process; and this allows for swifter procedures in general, and for specific caseloads (e.g. repeat applications). Belgium intends to continue to enhance the quality and efficiency of the process by improving organizational aspects (e.g. credibility, human capital training) and by further digitalizing different aspects of the asylum process (e.g. smart digitalization of related processes, automation of the processing of fingerprints, the possibilities to optimize and/or expand the remote interviewing). For these aspects, the use of AMIF-funding, as a complement to the obtained funds through the Recovery and Resilience Plan, is envisaged. Investments are focused on digital applications to be integrated into the Migration Backbone, a common infrastructure that can be used for all case-management applications at the level of the Immigration Office and (indirectly) the CGRS. In the previous AMIF funded cycle, the Belgian Immigration Office fully renewed the entry-point of the operational workflow for International protection, by re-developing the initial Registration process (inqAS module 1.1). In the upcoming cycles, the successive phases in the workflow will be redeveloped to the new modular environment. As far as the CGRS is concerned, the focus in the upcoming cycle will be on digitizing the entire process and redesigning the existing solutions, based on the results of the analysis funded under the previous cycle.

Belgium will keep on investing to maintain a flexible and qualitative asylum process; through training and professionalization of staff and with due attention for the human capital. Centralizing and strengthening the Dublin unit will allow to increase the quality and efficiency of the expected outputs. Due attention will also be paid to quality and analysis of data with regard to the asylum process, to allow for better monitoring at national and EU-level; and also to better understand secondary movements.

The specific attention for the identification and support to vulnerable groups (mainly applicants with special procedural and reception needs) will continue. A clear need exists for high quality networks that can deliver reliable family assessments.

Belgium also stands ready to support initiatives of capacity-building with regard to international protection in third countries (external dimension CEAS), in line with the EU-priorities. In consultation with EASO and UNHCR a possible project opportunity is being developed with regard to capacity building on asylum and reception with regard to Niger. BE does however not exclude an involvement in other projects that belong to the RDPP North Africa scope, should opportunities arise.

### **SO1.3 Implementation measures**

*SO1.1 Ensuring a uniform application of the Union acquis and of the priorities related to the Common European Asylum System.*

Indicative list of actions:

- Strengthen the resilience of the asylum and reception authorities through investments in ICT support and making use of new scientific approaches on different aspects (asylum process, Country of Origin Information, quality and credibility,...), strengthening the human capital and continuous training of staff
- Identify the problems of vulnerable groups with a particular focus on LGBTQI and women victims of violence (sexual violence, domestic or intra-family violence, forced marriages, child marriages, ...) and create a network of contact persons and formalize the cooperation with the partners of the

asylum and reception chain with regard to the targeted group

- Protect, support and empower with an specific focus on the priorities and key actions of the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

*SO1.2 Supporting the capacity of Member States' asylum systems as regards infrastructures and services where necessary.*

Indicative list of actions:

- Increasing the flexibility of the asylum process through the development of a more integrated approach between the different administrations involved in the asylum process (i.a. to allow for swifter processing in the asylum chain)
- Increasing the flexibility of the reception network by developing a contingency plan, by the development of a dynamic buffer policy and by digitalization and automatization of front-end and back-end processes
- Analyzing and adapting the reception infrastructures and services with regards to vulnerable people in order to better support their needs (for ex victims of trafficking in human beings)
- Exploration and implementation of measures to optimize and/or expand the capacity for interviewing AIP both during the registration process as well as during the procedure
- Development of identification mechanisms and support tools regarding asylum applicants part of vulnerable groups so as to better address those groups, in particular guaranteeing the best interest of minors, e.g. by improving the participation of the child in the guardianship procedures and by improving the age assessment procedure, actions to prevent disappearances from minors and actions to better inform, protect and guide minors
- Optimize the quality of the reception network and services provided to residents by harmonizing and monitoring the reception structures, by developing communication and educational policies and tools, by training of staff and by improving the quality of data and by further stimulating partnerships with a wide range of organizations providing medical, social, psychological care, translations services, buddy projects,... We also exchange regularly good practices with neighboring countries (mostly the Netherland and Luxembourg)
- Development and application of common statistical tools, methods and indicators to measure progress and assess policy developments. In the context of the amended migration statistics regulation (Reg. 2020/851 amending Reg. 862/2007), Belgium is currently unable to provide all new statistics required by the regulation and had to apply for (and was awarded) some temporary derogations from the new reporting requirements under the regulation. Belgium will use AMIF funds to make certain adaptations to the national statistical system

*SO1.3 enhancing cooperation and partnership with third countries for the purpose of managing migration, including by enhancing their capacities to improve the protection of persons in need of international protection in the context of global cooperation efforts.*

Indicative list of actions:

- Develop targeted capacity building projects with regard to both international protection (external dimension CEAS) and migration management
- Create information campaigns, both within as outside the European Union, addressed towards a.o. transit migrants, migrants from regions with a sudden influx and with little chances to obtain asylum

*SOI.4 providing technical and operational assistance to one or several Member States, including in cooperation with EASO.*

Indicative list of actions:

- Active contribution to solidarity measures between Member States in terms of asylum and reception, in particular through the mobilization of expertise and participation in relocation operations.
- Exchange of best practices on first line registration processes and quality assurance, on identification of and approaches towards vulnerable groups

In order to tackle the above-mentioned challenges and in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium plans to rely on ‘operating support’, especially but not exclusively to support the statutory responsibility of our major partners. Under this Specific Objective those major partners are:

- The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil)
- Immigration Department (DVZ), the federal organisation that judges the entry, stay, establishment and removal of foreigners
- The asylum authority (CGRS), the federal administration that offers protection to persons who are likely to suffer persecution or serious harm if they return to their country of origin

In line with Article 21 of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium shall comply with the relevant Union acquis and the Charter.

In line with Articles 15(3) and 16(9) of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium reserves itself the right to select actions that would be eligible for higher co-financing, for example when it comes to measures targeting vulnerable persons and AIP with special reception or procedural needs.

With the exception of grants, Belgium does not intend to make use of other forms of support, as mentioned in Article 47 of the CPR financial instruments.

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. RAEC

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Valeur intermédiaire (2024)	Valeur cible (2029)
O.1.1	Nombre de participants bénéficiant d'un soutien	numéro	281 205	451 075
O.1.1.1	dont le nombre de participants ayant bénéficié d'une assistance juridique	numéro	0	0
O.1.1.2	dont le nombre de participants bénéficiant d'autres types d'aide, y compris l'information et l'assistance au cours de la procédure d'asile	numéro	0	0
O.1.1.3	dont le nombre de participants vulnérables aidés	numéro	34 690	62 795
O.1.2	Nombre de participants aux activités de formation	numéro	4 149	25 354
O.1.3	Nombre de places nouvellement créées dans les infrastructures d'accueil conformément à l'acquis de l'Union	numéro	0	0
O.1.3.1	dont le nombre de places nouvellement créées pour les mineurs non accompagnés	numéro	0	0
O.1.4	Nombre de places rénovées/remises à neuf dans les infrastructures d'accueil conformément à l'acquis de l'Union	numéro	0	0
O.1.4.1	dont le nombre de places rénovées/remises à neuf pour les mineurs non accompagnés	numéro	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. RAEC

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Valeur cible (2029)	Unité de mesure pour la valeur cible	Source des données	Commentaires
R.1.5	Nombre de participants qui considèrent que la formation est utile pour leur travail	numéro	75	part	2018-2020	18 490	numéro	Data offered by Fedasil and CGVS	
R.1.6	Nombre de participants déclarant, trois mois après l'activité de formation, utiliser les aptitudes et compétences acquises au cours de l'activité de formation	numéro	50	part	2018-2020	12 347	numéro	Data offered by Fedasil and CGVS	
R.1.7	Nombre de personnes qui ont fait l'objet de mesures autres que la rétention	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		
R.1.7.1	dont le nombre de mineurs non accompagnés qui ont fait l'objet de mesures de placement autres que la rétention	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		
R.1.7.2	dont le nombre de familles qui ont fait l'objet de mesures de placement autres que la rétention	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. RAEC

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type d'intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Domaine d'intervention	001. Conditions d'accueil	22 831 815,00
Domaine d'intervention	002. Procédures d'asile	4 728 943,00
Domaine d'intervention	003. Mise en œuvre de l'acquis de l'Union	13 029 746,00
Domaine d'intervention	004. Enfants migrants	896 231,00
Domaine d'intervention	005. Personnes ayant des besoins particuliers en matière d'accueil et de procédures	13 438 532,00
Domaine d'intervention	006. Union resettlement programmes or national resettlement and humanitarian admission schemes (Annex III, point 2(g))	969 947,00
Domaine d'intervention	007. Operating support	9 863 862,00



## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Migration légale et intégration

### 2.1.1. Description d'un objectif spécifique

#### ***SO2.1 Baseline situation***

##### *SO2.1.1 Legal Migration*

The influx to Belgium in the framework of legal stay- short stayers is quite stable over the last years (2017: 188.558, 2018: 177.262, 2019: 194.817). Main motives in 2019 for granting a visa are: tourism, family visit and professional reasons. For Visa D, long stay, a clear increase in visa-delivery is observed in the period 2011-2019 (+20%). Figures show that in the majority of cases in the field of legal migration the real intention to come to Belgium is to join a family member (43%), study (31%) or work (17%). Belgium is also confronted to various forms of pseudo-legal migration like abuse of family-reunification (relations of convenience) or pseudo-students. In recent years, Belgium has in particular received an abnormally high number of applications for study visas from specific TCN, whose real intention was clearly to find a gateway to Europe with the help of guarantors residing abroad. The need for the creation of a guarantor database is still present.

Belgium undertook in recent years different measures to prevent abuse. The rules on family reunification were reformed in 2006 (transposition of directive 2003/86) and 2011. In 2006 marriages of convenience, and in 2007 forced marriages were made punishable. As this resulted in a shift towards abuses of cohabitation, Belgium reformed its legislation in that matter. A better follow-up on decisions was put into place, also while transposing the Return Directive, leading towards an increase in voluntary departures.

With regard to the implementation of Directive 2011/98/EU on a single application procedure for a single permit for TCN to reside and work in the territory of a MS, competences have been restructured within the landscape of the federal State. As of today, Belgium is working on the optimization of the procedures related to Labour migration via a further digitalization and integration of services. This to allow both an integrated management from the perspective of the competent authorities (on both Federal as well as regional level), as from the perspective of the migrants and their employers.

Since 1 April 2018, the new law on fraudulent legal recognition of children came into force. This law allows the Belgian Government to tackle abuses of rights linked to the recognition of a child by a parent with right to stay.

Under AMIF (2014-2020) several actions were implemented contributing to the current baseline situation. The most important ones, among others, are 'Evibel' and 'Fighting abuse'. Evibel was a project about developing a new database that allows for secure and automated exchange of data with government partners. Fighting abuse aimed to encourage legal migration and prevent irregular migration (prevention missions and campaigns in third countries + analysis of documents submitted in the context of long-term visa applications).

##### *SO2.1.2 Integration*

The federal level is responsible for the integration of TCN who cannot participate in the activation services offered by the Communities. To enable their social integration, social services need to offer them support as soon as possible so that they can enter into tailor made counselling. Public Centers of Social Welfare play a major role in this early support process by assessing the specific needs of the newcomers through a social investigation and building with them a pathway for social integration.

In Flanders, at the beginning of 2020, there were 618.743 people with a foreign nationality, which corresponds to 9% of the total population (compared to 5% in 2000). About 1 in 3 are TCN (non-EU nationality). The growing diversity in Flanders does not translate into proportional participation in

different social domains. The origin gap is mainly expressed in the areas of employment and work, education, housing, income and poverty and welfare. For Flanders, the data shows that in 2019 the employment rate of non-EU citizens was 33,2 % lower than Belgians. The share of low-skilled people (maximum lower secondary education) is noticeably higher among TCN (men: 34% and women: 29%) than among people from the EU+ (men and women 16%). The share of middle educated people (maximum upper secondary education) is also higher among EU+ (men: 47% and women: 38%) than among TCN (men: 29% and women: 27%).

In French-speaking community, among 14.671 TCN registered in Le Service Public Wallon de l'emploi et de la formation (FOREM) 46,99% are low-skilled (lower secondary education) people and 29,66% are middle educated people (higher education diploma but no university degree). A study by the National Bank of Belgium (2020) also shows that migrants have a lower probability of employment and participation in the labor market in Wallonia. Data shows that the employment rate of non-EU citizens was 36,7% (Wall) and 40,10% (BXL) lower than Belgians and respectively 11,3% and 4,4% lower than EU citizens in 2016.

In the Brussels-Capital Region (BCR), individuals with a migration background make up a much larger share of the population (71.8% of whom 6 out of 10 are first-generation immigrants) than in the two other regions, making the issue of underemployment of TCN therefore particularly acute. A report for the BCR focusing on the nationality of job-seekers, shows that most of the immigrant population, and in particular non-EU immigrants, live in the most deprived area of Brussels where 79% of the unemployed job seekers have a non-EU nationality.

For the German speaking community, the data shows that in 2016 the employment rate of non-EU citizens was 37,28% lower than Belgians and 18,87% lower than EU citizens.

Among TCN, a large proportion has completed studies abroad that are not recognised in Belgium (51.4% of jobseekers of non-EU origin). In terms of access to employment, this clearly raises the question of foreign degree recognition and the devaluation of skills. Women are particularly exposed to social vulnerability: the situation of women jobseekers by nationality shows that non-EU women have an unemployment rate 3 to 4 times higher than that of native women.

These figures underline the gaps identified in the Belgian country report on the EU Semester 2020 and its recommendations regarding people with migrant background, in particular regarding labor market. In the program period 2014-2020, AMIF developed new integration strategies that address these gaps. Through targeted actions for subgroups, the introduction of new technologies and strategies to tackle segregation and discrimination, AMIF has had a significant impact on policy. By mainstreaming new strategies, the effect of AMIF will be clearly visible in the coming years.

## ***SO2.2 Main challenges, national needs & proposed responses***

### **SO2.2.1 Migration**

The early adaption of electronic case management within the Belgian Immigration Office, has currently led to a backlog in efficient digital infrastructure. A lot of procedures take long delays because of the high number of processes that still need to be fulfilled manually (even so be it in a digital environment).

The Belgian Immigration office, the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Regions and the National Social Security Office have a clear ambition to further streamline procedures related to labour migration. In this framework, they will continue their efforts to enhance further a so-called Unique Window for work-related migration (working in Belgium) as a single digital gateway service to streamline front-end processes to migrants and employers as well as back-end procedures on decision-making and information

flows between the different involved institutions.

Also for other legal migration schemes, further digitalization on both front- as back end is needed. Digital service integration between stakeholders as municipalities, regions and federal institutions can realize important effects of scale and direct benefits with regard to optimized use of capacity and improved service delivery both on client side (the migrant) as on control related activities. To this end, Belgium seeks to obtain a more detailed profile of the population which has introduced a request to stay, improve processes, detect abuses early and safeguard the efficiency of procedures.

The need for the creation of a guarantor database stays valid. Not only the digital capture of the information, but also processes to guarantee a good quality of the data needs to be set-up.

Besides pure digitization and automation, there is also a clear need to improve the information position of the decision-makers and intermediate bodies on requests for stay other than asylum. This will both improve the quality and speed of the procedures.

Belgium needs to invest more in information campaigns on EU legal migration schemes, with a clear focus on providing online information in different languages. Information on legal migration channels should be made more accessible and actively promoted, particularly in countries where misuse of legal channels has been noticed.

#### SO2.2.2 Integration

The management of the regional components is the responsibility of the two intermediate bodies, each with their own emphasis.

Flanders will pay special attention. First of all to a transversal policy: better coordination and cooperation between the federal state, regional and local authorities and civil society on strategic priorities that require efforts and coordination from different policy areas. Policy themes that are discussed here include the development of an integrated approach to combating poverty among non-EU citizens (in particular child poverty), tackling illiteracy and low literacy in the target group and meeting basic needs. Secondly, tackling educational inequalities in the Flemish education system. Thirdly, to anti-discrimination policies, including the development of a balanced narrative on migration and integration, promoting dialogue and promoting social cohesion. Fourthly, to the investment in skills and validation assessment and validation of qualifications of non-EU citizens.

Flanders provides coordination between the AMIF program and the ESF+ program, both at program level and at project level. The joint management of both funds by the same managing authority enables a smooth exchange on new calls, funded projects and results / good practices. Where AMIF is used for short term integration measures for the specific target group of TCN's and for the development of new integration strategies, ESF+ aims at the long-term social inclusion of vulnerable groups, including people with a migrant background.

The French-speaking community will focus on the 'parcours d'intégration' for TCN including civic orientation courses, social and psycho-social support and French as foreign language classes. Attention will be paid to UAM, to integration of children in education and also to ensuring synergies with the ESF in particular in relation to facilitating access to the labour market. The number of persons involved by the 'parcours' is estimated on 15.000 each year, around 20% of these have benefited from AMIF. As in the previous programme, the ESF will be used for general actions with a broad target group while the AMIF will be used to fund actions for the specific targets groups defined in the AMIF. AMIF provides support for TCN at the beginning of their integration process where ESF+ help them in their socio-professional integration path. Complementarities and synergies are ensured by common authorities for ESF+ and AMIF.

The German speaking community will work on training in order to increase social integration and employment, such as integration courses, preparatory courses for the labour market and language tuition, as well as on support to stimulate the access to public Services. The German speaking community focuses on improving cooperation between services, especially on the local level and supporting cultural and anti-discrimination activities.

The programmes developed by the Communities offer the necessary support for TCN who already master the language to a certain extent and are already in an integration process. Nevertheless, a specific, limited, group needs more specific assistance to reinforce basic language skills and autonomy to access the programmes. Hence, the Federal level (POD MI/SPP IS) will continue to foster the social integration of this specific target group of TCN in collaboration with the Public Centres of Social Welfare and the civil society.

In particular, Belgium keeps developing effective integration measures for TCN and preparing their active participation through tailored support and actions promoting equality in the access to public and private services. In doing so, Belgium strengthens the involvement of local and regional authorities and NGO's.

### ***SO2.3 Implementation measures***

#### *SO2.1 Supporting the development and implementation of policies promoting legal migration and the implementation of the Union legal migration acquis.*

Indicative list of actions:

- strengthening the information position for migration services (e.g. better access to country of origin information relevant to migration and private international law). Information exchange, good practice and development and implementation of joint actions and establishment of transnational cooperation networks with an eye on capacity building and training, as well as the development and application of common statistical tools, methods and indicators to measure progress and assess policy developments. In the context of the amended migration statistics regulation (Reg. 2020/851 amending Reg. 862/2007), Belgium is currently unable to provide all new statistics required by the regulation and had to apply for (and was awarded) some temporary derogations from the new reporting requirements under the regulation. Belgium will use AMIF funds to make certain adaptations to the national statistical system
- digitization to improve the quality of and access to public service (access to personal records, strengthening of client support services, strengthening the information position of academic legal services) as well as the digitization and integration of administrative processes on legal migration (+ tools for control and detection of fraud)
- the preparation and development of national strategies in the areas of asylum, legal migration, integration, return and irregular migration (e.g. creation of new complementary channels for people in need of international protection), as well as the establishment of programs on circular and legal migration with key third countries, such as EU neighboring countries.
- monitoring special target groups to prevent fraud and setting up smart (EU) control mechanisms while implementing information and prevention campaigns to promote legal migration channels/prevent irregular migration

#### *SO2.2 supporting measures to facilitate regular entry into and residence in the Union*

Belgium has for the moment no concrete actions under this implementation measure.

*SO2.3 enhancing cooperation and partnership with third countries for the purpose of managing migration, including through legal avenues of entry to the Union, in the context of global cooperation efforts in the area of migration*

Belgium has for the moment no concrete actions under this implementation measure.

*SO2.4 promoting integration measures for the social and economic inclusion of third-country nationals and protection measures for vulnerable persons in the context of integration measures, facilitating family reunification and preparing for the active participation of third-country nationals in, and their acceptance by, the receiving society, with the involvement of national and, in particular, regional or local authorities and civil society organisations, including refugee organisations and migrant-led organisations, and social partners*

Indicative list of actions:

- Establishment of administrative structures, systems and tools (social, legal, educational, statistical and research to have robust data to drive policies), training of staff, development of educational tools or shared monitoring tools to improve support for TCN, encourage coordination and cooperation between services providers including local authorities and other relevant stakeholders
- Increase access to services: one-stop-shops or other collaboration for integration, accessible childcare, social translations, parenting support, support with guidance to work, support for vulnerable groups (UAM, education of children and students including in higher education, women, etc.), strengthening social networking and participation (buddy project, volunteer work, cohousing, etc.)
- Facilitating and support the early integration into the host society of applicants, and especially those with a high protection rate, by outlining a pathway in collaboration with the relevant federal and regional or local partners:
  - language and other training programs
  - identification and validation of knowledge and professional skills, foreign degree recognition
  - customized support, social, psycho-social and mental health support
  - promote active participation and inclusion in the host society of all applicants, by combating polarization, by facilitating early integration of applicants, especially those with a high protection rate, and by supporting recognized refugees and local reception initiatives in their transition duties (for applicants for a period of 4 months after receiving status during their transition period)

In order to tackle the above-mentioned challenges and in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium plans to rely on ‘operating support’, especially but not exclusively to support the statutory responsibility of our major partners. Under this Specific Objective those major partners are:

- The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil)
- Immigration Department (DVZ), the federal organisation that judges the entry, stay, establishment and removal of foreigners

- The federal public service for social integration (PPS Social Integration)

In line with Article 21 of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium shall comply with the relevant Union acquis and the Charter.

In line with Articles 15(3) and 16(9) of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium reserves itself the right to select actions that would be eligible for higher co-financing, for example when it comes to integration measures implemented by local and regional authorities and civil society organisations, including refugee organisations and migrant-led organisations.

With the exception of grants, Belgium does not intend to make use of other forms of support, as mentioned in Article 47 of the CPR financial instruments.

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Migration légale et intégration

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Valeur intermédiaire (2024)	Valeur cible (2029)
O.2.1	Nombre de participants aux mesures préalables au départ	numéro	4 730	12 250
O.2.2	Nombre d'autorités locales et régionales soutenues pour la mise en œuvre des mesures d'intégration	numéro	88	121
O.2.3	Nombre de participants bénéficiant d'un soutien	numéro	41 345	97 768
O.2.3.1	dont le nombre de participants à une formation linguistique	numéro	12 840	15 469
O.2.3.2	dont le nombre de participants à un cours d'orientation civique	numéro	9 603	11 570
O.2.3.3	dont le nombre de participants ayant bénéficié d'une orientation professionnelle personnelle	numéro	3 972	4 785
O.2.4	Nombre de dossiers d'information et de campagnes de sensibilisation sur les voies de migration légales vers l'Union	numéro	0	0
O.2.5	Nombre de participants recevant des informations et/ou une assistance dans le cadre d'une demande de regroupement familial	numéro	0	0
O.2.6	Nombre de participants bénéficiant de programmes de mobilité	numéro	0	0
O.2.7	Nombre de projets d'intégration dont les autorités locales et régionales sont bénéficiaires	numéro	62	93

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Migration légale et intégration

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Valeur cible (2029)	Unité de mesure pour la valeur cible	Source des données	Commentaires
R.2.8	Nombre de participants à des formations linguistiques qui, après avoir suivi la formation linguistique, ont amélioré leur niveau de connaissance de la langue du pays d'accueil d'au moins un niveau du cadre européen commun de référence pour les langues ou équivalent national	numéro	50	part	2015-2020	3 867	numéro	Data offered by ESF Wallonie	
R.2.9	Nombre de participants indiquant que l'activité a été utile pour leur intégration	numéro	65	part	2015-2020	24 930	numéro	Data offered by ESF	
R.2.10	Nombre de participants ayant demandé la reconnaissance/l'évaluation de leurs qualifications ou aptitudes acquises dans un pays tiers	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		
R.2.11	Nombre de participants ayant demandé un statut de résident de longue durée	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		



## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Migration légale et intégration

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type d'intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Domaine d'intervention	001. Élaboration de stratégies d'intégration	15 315 215,00
Domaine d'intervention	002. Victimes de la traite des êtres humains	320 522,00
Domaine d'intervention	003. Mesures d'intégration – information et orientation, guichets uniques	7 839 256,00
Domaine d'intervention	004. Mesures d'intégration – formation linguistique	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	005. Mesures d'intégration – éducation à la citoyenneté et autres formations	16 314 081,00
Domaine d'intervention	006. Mesures d'intégration – société d'accueil: insertion, participation, échanges	12 898 346,00
Domaine d'intervention	007. Mesures d'intégration – besoins fondamentaux	1 561 458,00
Domaine d'intervention	008. Mesures préalables au départ	1 346 191,00
Domaine d'intervention	009. Régimes de mobilité	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	010. Acquisition d'un statut lié à un séjour légal	4 487 304,00
Domaine d'intervention	011. Personnes vulnérables, y compris les mineurs non accompagnés	320 522,00
Domaine d'intervention	012. Soutien opérationnel	10 659 334,00

## 2.1. Specific objective: 3. Renvoyer

### 2.1.1. Description d'un objectif spécifique

#### ***SO3.1 Baseline Situation***

In 2015, 2016 and 2017 there was an increase in the total number of returns from Belgium (2014: 8.727, 2015: 1.081, 2016: 10.861, 2017: 11.011, including inadmissible persons). In 2018 and 2019 voluntary return as well as forced return decreased (3126 voluntary returns and 9322 forced returns in 2018, in 2019: 2559 voluntary returns and 8620 forced returns).

In the area of **voluntary return**, great efforts were made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the AVRR program. A coherent program was build up, consolidated at three levels: local, national and international level.

A global national information plan rolled out in order to maximize access to the AVRR program; the target group was intensively and proactively informed, nationwide and during all stages of their stay in Belgium

- Implementation of the Return Path in the Fedasil Reception Network
- Implementation of 5 Regional Fedasil return offices (Brussel, Antwerpen, Gent, Liège, Charleroi)
- Installation of a helpdesk hotline (easily accessible and free of charge)
- National network of return partners
- Collaboration with local authorities and civil society organisations through the CONEX national partnership network
- The roll out of Outreach activities

The continuous optimization process of the overall Belgium AVRR program in collaboration with the implementing partners IOM & Caritas:

- Development of a social and sustainable program, with extra attention paid to vulnerable profiles and tailor-made reintegration assistance (Non Accompanied Minors, Victims of Human Trafficking) people with medical conditions (both physically and mentally), families with children
- Improvement of the quality of return counselling
- Enhancement of practices and technical tools for return counseling
- Development of a training portfolio and the roll out of a Train the Trainer program

The roll out of a global communication plan

- expanding the arsenal on communication tools such as flyers/website/newsletters/ social media, easily accessible for the target group

On the international level:

- increased cooperation with other Member States and EU agencies in order to organize the voluntary return in a more coherent way (exchange of best practices, capacity building, ..)
- Increased cooperation with countries of origin in order to optimize the post-arrival assistance We have for example started the roll out of country specific projects in Cameroon, Morocco, Chechnya during

the previous AMIF.

Voluntary return figures have stabilized in recent years, peaking in 2015-16 linked to the asylum crisis. The management of the voluntary return program has evolved into a flexible system in which operational capacity (organizing high-quality and efficient return guidance) is linked to the dissemination of information (directly to the migrant and through cooperation with civil society organizations and local authorities) and reintegration support tailored to the migrant with extra attention for vulnerabilities.

In the area of **forced return**, Belgium has made progress in the removal of persons with a criminal background, the treatment of vulnerable persons who have to return and has been in the frontline to use the Return Case Management Systems (RCMS) that allow digital processing of readmission applications (e.g. Georgia, Pakistan). Belgium also made progress in the use of other European or Frontex tools, although many obstacles remain. Belgium suffers an impact as a transit country and a destination country for AIP.

Continuous efforts are made in the field of follow-up and increased efficiency of the return process. Great effort has been done on making information on return readily available to a broad group of persons and these efforts need to be continued under the AMIF.

Yearly approx. 92m € are dedicated to return actions by the immigration office, Fedasil and the monitoring of forced return.

### ***SO3.2 Main challenges, national needs & proposed responses***

Belgium fully supports that TCN who can no longer stay in a Member State, should first be encouraged to return on a voluntary basis before resorting to forced return. This implies maximal access to voluntary return programme and the provision of voluntary return and reintegration assistance.

For both voluntary and forced return, the focus will be on closer cooperation with countries of origin, improving the efficiency and speed of procedures (including through IT tools) and reserving special attention to vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs.

The objective of the **voluntary return** programme is to make a voluntary return feasible. To achieve this aim, the programme must be both problem solving (removal of obstacles complicating a return) and accessible (AIP and irregular TCN must know that the programme exists and access to it should be easy).

Fedasil is committed to further consolidate and anchor its AVRR program in the future. It's coordination unit will proceed to ensure all voluntary return activities are coherent. It will continue the roll out of a global information plan through the use of the regional return offices, the national network of Return Partners, and the cooperation with local authorities and civil society organizations via the CONEX city network. It will continue intensifying its outreach activities.

It will furthermore invest in developing broad coaching trajectories adjusted to the specific target group and installed throughout their complete stay in Belgium (from the moment of arrival, to during and after the asylum application). This via a coordinated approach with cities, civil society and the Asylum Authorities in which Fedasil will take on a central role.

As for its reintegration topic concerned, striving to make a voluntary return sustainable for every returnee, will remain Fedasil's priority. As a result, increasing work will be done in the future in making reintegration assistance even more available, tailor-made, and adjusted to the returnees specific needs. For example by reinforcing the local partners in the countries of origin, which will enable them to provide more qualitative services to the returnees. And in that manner, remove certain barriers that could prevent candidate returnees from opting for a voluntary return. Eg. More possibilities in investing in proper business plan or startup of a microloan, less financial dependency on family members, less stigma upon

return, ...

Next to this, Fedasil will also continue to highlight the importance of increased cooperation with other Member States and other EU agencies on the voluntary return topic - with the aim of organizing voluntary return in a more EU coherent way.

As for both voluntary return and forced return concerned, the following general needs and responses can be identified:

- Follow up of persons who have to return, especially of persons still residing in their homes and in reception centers as an alternative to detention (coaching) and further development of the open return center/places
- Extension of the capacity of the detention centers for forced return
- Extension of the capacity of the escorting of persons to be removed
- Improvement of the case management of the return processes (development of an integrated data system)
- Improvement of identification processes and cooperation with countries of origin
- Improvement of the return processes by enhancing cooperation with other authorities and by further developing and updating ICT tools
- Humanization and modernization of closed centers and return procedures by investigating alternatives for detention of vulnerable persons, tailor-made support and assistance and further training of the staff
- Follow-up of persons with a return decision by information campaigns, promotion of voluntary return by individual and family coaching
- Investing in increased reintegration assistance with special attention to vulnerable persons (families with children, UAM, persons with medical problems,...)
- Expanding the outreach activities on voluntary return on a national and international scale (BE + FR) via the project Reach Out.
- Investing into creating acquaintance around the topics of AVVR and reintegration by the wide public, civil society and other relevant actors in the field; among them by organizing a Conference and exposition in light of the 15 years of AVVR reintegration program in Belgium in collaboration with a professional photographer and author.
- Installing coaching trajectories adjusted to the target audience (inside and outside the reception system as there is the coaching trajectory for families with children in illegal stay in collaboration with DVZ)
- Creating a specific unit concerning 'Undocumented Migrants', which will operationally coordinate both national and local policy in regards to undocumented migrants residing outside the Fedasil reception system

The main problem in the field of **forced return** is the lack of capacity of investments in developing more alternatives to detention, e.g. the coaching of persons who have to return on the one hand and on the other hand the lack of capacity both within the detention system as in the escorting of persons to be removed. The main problem in the field of forced return is the lack of capacity both within the detention system as in the escorting of persons to be removed. Investing in alternatives to detention, e.g. the coaching of persons who have to return, is only useful if there is a full follow-up to detention if no sustainable

residence or voluntary departure is possible.

Improvement needs also to be made in the management of the return chain (amongst others the integration of the several EU large IT systems into the national one and the development of the ReCaMaS data model). Other, the problems with returning persons with special needs and the capacity of the Federal Police to organize escorts within short deadlines. Finally, while already meeting high standards of humane treatment of persons within the return system, there is always a need to do better.

In the field of **integrated and forced return**, Belgium will further develop a humane and effective approach relying on the following orientations:

- limit the use of detention by encouraging voluntary return across the board and further develop alternatives to detention
- Give vulnerable persons an adequate treatment
- Improve identification processes and cooperation with countries of origin to accept their nationals
- Increase the coaching and monitoring of persons who should return and offering appropriate Assisted Voluntary Return packages
- Improve the case management in the return chain (ReCaMaS model) and integrate EU large IT systems into the national system
- Increase the support for escorting unwilling/resisting persons during repatriation
- Respect all EU and international standards concerning detention and return
- where detention is still needed, improve living conditions in detention centres, and shorten detention times through enhanced return coaching and a speedier identification process
- where return is enforced, improve the conditions and effectiveness of return operations including through a system of monitoring and using joint return operations
- develop advanced ICT tools to provide reliable return related data and support procedures
- seek durable return solutions for vulnerable TCN's and UAM

### ***SO3.3 Implementation measures***

#### *SO3.1 Ensuring a uniform application of the Union acquis and policy priorities regarding infrastructure, procedures and services*

Indicative list of actions:

- Modernization and expansion of detention capacity and improvement of the organization of alternatives to detention (detention-capacity and alternative capacities) and different coaching methodologies managed and implemented by the Immigration Office;
- Training of staff responsible for supervising forced returns and establishment of effective independent monitoring of forced returns, ensuring improved monitoring during and after return and improved identification processes.
- Actions on reinforcing capabilities to respect fundamental rights in the forced returns procedures and to organize return in a humane way, especially for vulnerable groups. (Optimize and improve

access to hearing rights and appeal procedures, individualized assessments on Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in return cases; ...)

- Actions aimed at the digitization of the return processes, integration towards EU Readmission and Frontex tools, and digital integration of return processes to Large Scale IT systems.
- Production of data and statistics on return procedures and irregular migration in particular statistics resulting from the amended migration statistics regulation recently adopted (Reg. 2020/851 amending Reg. 862/2007). Belgium is currently unable to provide all new statistics required by the regulation and had to apply for (and was awarded) some temporary derogations from the new reporting requirements under the regulation. Belgium will use AMIF funds to make certain adaptations to the national statistical system
- The Immigration office will further invest in supporting actions on prevention, detection and sanctioning of illegal employment of irregular residing migrants
- Further digitalize and datalize the return process, in order for its internal working processes to be optimized and even more data-driven:
  - By the implementation of the return trajectory in Match-It.
  - By the roll out of a AVRR booking unit inside of Fedasil
  - By the implementation and roll out on national scale of the RIAT case handling- and monitoring tool, developed by the EU Commission.
  - By the setup of the IT tool Datawarehouse, which aims to systematically monitor and evaluate the return process

### *SO3.2 Supporting an integrated and coordinated approach to return management at the Union and Member States' level, to the development of capacities for effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration*

Indicative list of actions:

- Maintain and strengthen decentralized professional return guidance and program management AVVR
- Maintain and improve local embedding by establishing partnerships with relevant actors and by information campaigns, both within Belgium as well as in Third Countries
- Active participation and involvement in various EU fora and initiatives by exchanging best practices on/and conducting information and awareness-raising activities
- Put maximum effort on the EU collaboration and use of EU resources on the topic of voluntary return:
- Further co-operate in creating a common EU return policy by expanding the intensive and active partnership with FRONTEX, ERRIN, EMN
- Strive to harmonize on EU voluntary return policy through benchmarking and collaboration with Belgium's neighboring countries / other EU MS
- Maintain and continue to implement the existing EU financed projects on re-integration ERRIN Reg, ERRIN plus, Sustainable Reintegration in Iraq
- Capacity building at the EU external borders (as has been done during the previous AMIF in for example Greece, Bulgaria)

### *SO3.3 Supporting assisted voluntary return and reintegration*

Indicative list of actions:

- Reinforce the existing reintegration assistance offered to returnees; by making it even more

available, tailor-made, and adapted to the current AVRR tendencies.

- Revising the existing reintegration packages (both in kind as in cash), in line with other European countries.
- Granting extra support for vulnerable groups: families with children, Non Accompanied Minors, persons with medical condition (both physical and psychosocial) If adequate, granting extra support for the returnees caring family/community. The well-being of the returnee namely depends on his/her own individual needs, as well as those from his/her network.
- Granting access to reintegration assistance for undocumented migrants who decide to opt for voluntary return. In that way, adjusting to the current reality of a growing share of vulnerable persons living in illegal stay in Belgium
- Reinforcing and expanding the services local partners in the countries of origin can offer. Thereby enabling them to provide more qualitative support to the returnees

*SO3.4 Strengthening cooperation with third countries and their capacities to implement readmission agreements and other arrangements, and enable sustainable return*

Indicative list of actions:

- Integrated & coordinated approach in EU in collaboration with EU organizations for AVRR and reintegration topics concerned (e.g. ERRIN, FRONTEX, EMN-REG, ERSO, ...)
- Capacity building at MS level and 3th Countries, especially in countries of origin with a large irregular influx and ready to engage in a migration dialogue
- Facilitate and support identification and tracing processes with the collaboration of the countries of origin
- Setting up a more specific and tailor-made reintegration support in countries of origin, with special attention to "strategic" countries (countries where Belgium has a large number of asylum applications and / or irregular migrants): e.g., specific countries in which AMIF will invest during its program, as there is Armenia, Russia, ...; e.g. admin support in the Balkan

In order to tackle the above-mentioned challenges and in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium plans to rely on 'operating support', especially but not exclusively to support the statutory responsibility of our major partners. Under this Specific Objective those major partners are:

- The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil)
- Immigration Department (DVZ), the federal organisation that judges the entry, stay, establishment and removal of foreigners
- The General Inspectorate of the Federal Police (AIG), an independent supervisory body that monitors the optimisation of the functioning of the federal and local police

In line with Article 21 of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium shall comply with the relevant Union acquis and the Charter.

In line with Articles 15(3) and 16(9) of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium reserves itself the right to select actions that would be eligible for higher co-financing, for example when it comes to actions to develop and implement effective alternatives to detention or assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes and related activities.

With the exception of grants, Belgium does not intend to make use of other forms of support, as

mentioned in Article 47 of the CPR financial instruments.



## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Renvoyer

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Valeur intermédiaire (2024)	Valeur cible (2029)
O.3.1	Nombre de participants aux activités de formation	numéro	8 623	20 094
O.3.2	Nombre d'équipements achetés, y compris le nombre de systèmes TIC achetés/mis à jour	numéro	4	10
O.3.3	Nombre de personnes soumises à un retour qui ont bénéficié d'une aide à la réintégration	numéro	3 060	7 160
O.3.4	Nombre de places créées dans les centres de rétention	numéro	0	50
O.3.5	Nombre de places remises à neuf/rénovées dans les centres de rétention	numéro	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Renvoyer

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Valeur cible (2029)	Unité de mesure pour la valeur cible	Source des données	Commentaires
R.3.6	Nombre de personnes soumises à un retour qui ont choisi le retour volontaire	numéro	655	numéro	2015-2016	950	numéro	Data offered by DVZ and Fedasil, online booking tool FAR	
R.3.7	Nombre de personnes soumises à un retour qui ont fait l'objet d'un éloignement	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		
R.3.8	Nombre de personnes soumises à un retour qui ont fait l'objet de mesures autres que la rétention	numéro	0	numéro		0	numéro		

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Renvoyer

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type d'intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Domaine d'intervention	001. Alternatives à la rétention	16 411 314,00
Domaine d'intervention	002. Conditions d'accueil/de rétention	5 206 006,00
Domaine d'intervention	003. Procédures de retour	1 995 629,00
Domaine d'intervention	004. Aide au retour volontaire	12 811 419,00
Domaine d'intervention	005. Aide à la réintégration	1 487 430,00
Domaine d'intervention	006. Opérations d'éloignement/de retour	1 425 454,00
Domaine d'intervention	007. Système de contrôle du retour forcé	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	008. Personnes vulnérables/mineurs non accompagnés	10 164 107,00
Domaine d'intervention	009. Mesures de lutte contre les incitations à la migration irrégulière	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	010. Soutien opérationnel	10 500 240,00

## 2.1. Specific objective: 4. Solidarité

### 2.1.1. Description d'un objectif spécifique

#### ***SO4.1 Baseline Situation***

After several ad hoc resettlement operations (ex-Iraq, ex-Libya), 2013 marked the first year of the Belgium structural resettlement programme. During 2014-2019, Belgium gradually scaled up its resettlement programme and resettled in total 3.190 refugees from different nationalities and different countries in the world. Belgium evolved from an emerging resettlement country with limited experience to a country with a solid programme. The different phases in the process (selection, Pre-Departure Orientation,...) were constantly evaluated and fine-tuned based on experience and information exchange with other resettlement countries within the EU (through EASO and the Commission) and beyond (through UNHCR fora such as the ATCR and Core Groups). Systems were put in place to respond to the increase in the Belgian quota and by extension in Europe. The resettlement quota increased sharply (2014: 100; 2015: 300; 2016: 550; 2017: 1.150; 2018-19: 2.000; 2020-21: 758 + 881) and resettlement will continue and be strengthened in the future.

Belgium opened up alternative legal pathways for a total of 1.022 persons in need of international protection in the period 2016-2017. These persons were granted visa for humanitarian reasons/family reunification. All were Syrians residing in Turkey. These actions were implemented under the competences of the Belgian Immigration Office in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With regard to relocation Belgium has set up a coordination mechanism involving the different stakeholders and has further streamlined the internal administrative processes. In Belgium, the three government agencies (Asylum authority – CGRS; Immigration Departement DVZ; and the reception agency- Fedasil) cooperate closely to implement the relocation engagements, each agency from its own perspective. With support of the AMIF, Belgium relocated in the period 2015 – August 2020 a total of 1.349 AIP from Greece, Italy and Malta. The majority of these applicants were from Syrian nationality and Eritrean nationality.

With regard to resettlement, Belgium has further developed its processes on the overall coordination level (e.g. steering group/stakeholders' meeting), the selection process level (further developing and formalizing of internal processes such as screening, administrative follow-up, development of manuals and guidelines) and the pre-departure orientation (BELCO) and arrival phase.

#### ***SO4.2 Main challenges, national needs & proposed responses***

The resettlement programme should be further consolidated as to be able to uphold the commitments and to offer more predictability to all stakeholders. Possibilities for complementary pathways will be further explored.

The essential contribution of AMIF will be to provide a stable and predictable framework for pledging exercises, anchor national efforts in international solidarity and diversify the admission routes (community sponsorship, students, workers, humanitarian visas, family reunification, etc.) for people in need of protection. AMIF contributions can also be used for increased cooperation with partners at national level that take up an important role of the resettlement program or other complementary pathways (f.e. local authorities).

Belgium also wants to share its the expertise it has acquired over the years (e.g. setting up of a resettlement programme; conducting of selection and cultural orientation missions; involvement of stakeholders, etc) with States that are new to the resettlement process; support the further development of EASO Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Network and in that way also provide support for the

external dimension of CEAS and in the further development and use of EASO Resettlement Support Facilities (Turkey and possibly in other third countries). However still depending on the outcomes of the current discussions in the framework of the new AMIF Regulation, Belgium foresees to participate in relocation-schemes by covering its “fair share” in a new structural framework on relocation.

### ***SO4.3 Implementation measures***

*SO4.1 enhancing solidarity and cooperation with third countries affected by migratory flows, including through resettlement in the Union and through other legal avenues to protection in the Union*

Indicative list of actions:

- Develop actions related to the implementation of resettlement procedures or national resettlement regulations
- Resettle refugees and develop other legal means of access to protection
- Develop complementary admission routes, in particular community sponsorship in the context of resettlement
- Involve different national stakeholders and further invest in the cooperation with local authorities to improve the process of resettlement and develop long term solutions for refugees in Belgium

*SO4.2 supporting transfers from one Member State to another of applicants for international protection or beneficiaries of international protection*

Indicative list of actions:

- Participate in ad hoc or structural relocation operations in line with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum and more specifically with the part regarding effective solidarity.
- Further develop, improve and streamline the internal and European relocation processes, in the light of the outcomes of the negotiations on the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.
- Maintain and/or increase the resettlement of refugees, diversify the complementary admission routes for people in need of international protection and capacity-building activities, services and infrastructures in third countries as well as stakeholders and the general public

In order to tackle the above-mentioned challenges and in order to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium plans to rely on ‘operating support’, especially but not exclusively to support the statutory responsibility of our major partners. Under this Specific Objective those major partners are:

- The Federal Agency for reception of asylum seekers (Fedasil)
- Immigration Department (DVZ), the federal organisation that judges the entry, stay, establishment and removal of foreigners
- The asylum authority (CGRS), the federal administration that offers protection to persons who are likely to suffer persecution or serious harm if they return to their country of origin

In line with Article 21 of the AMIF Regulation, Belgium shall comply with the relevant Union acquis and the Charter. In line with Annex VII of the AMIF regulation Operating Support will be used to cover Staff costs.

With the exception of grants, Belgium does not intend to make use of other forms of support, as mentioned in Article 47 of the CPR financial instruments.

## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarité

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Valeur intermédiaire (2024)	Valeur cible (2029)
O.4.1	Nombre d'agents formés	numéro	5	10
O.4.2	Nombre de participants ayant bénéficié d'une aide préalable au départ	numéro	4 150	11 808

## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarité

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Valeur cible (2029)	Unité de mesure pour la valeur cible	Source des données	Commentaires
R.4.3	Nombre de demandeurs d'une protection internationale et de bénéficiaires d'une protection internationale transférés d'un État membre à un autre	numéro	0	numéro		500	numéro		Due to the lack of a clearer description for the columns 'Baseline or reference value', 'Reference year' and 'source data', Belgium is currently unable to fill in these columns
R.4.4	Nombre de personnes réinstallées	numéro	0	numéro		1 808	numéro		Due to the lack of a clearer description for the columns 'Baseline or reference value', 'Reference year' and 'source data', Belgium is currently unable to fill in these columns.
R.4.5	Nombre de personnes admises dans le cadre de l'admission humanitaire	numéro	0	numéro		575	numéro		Due to the lack of a clearer description for the columns 'Baseline or reference value', 'Reference year'



ID	Indicator	Unité de mesure	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Valeur cible (2029)	Unité de mesure pour la valeur cible	Source des données	Commentaires
									and 'source data', Belgium is currently unable to fill in these columns

## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarité

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type d'intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Domaine d'intervention	001. Transfers to another Member State (relocation)	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	002. Support by a Member State to another Member State, including support provided to EASO	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	003. Resettlement (Article 19)	5 304 152,00
Domaine d'intervention	004. Humanitarian admission (Article 19)	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	005. Support, in terms of reception infrastructure, to another Member State	0,00
Domaine d'intervention	006. Soutien opérationnel	0,00

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Assistance technique — taux forfaitaire (article 36, paragraphe 5, du RDC)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

### 2.2.1. Description

The technical assistance (TA) of the three HOME funds AMIF, ISF and BMVI will be combined. The TA will mainly be used to cover the staff costs and related expenses of the Managing Authority (MA), the Intermediate Bodies (IB's) and the Audit Authority (AA).

BE currently envisages that at least 17 FTE will be paid by the TA of AMIF, ISF and BMVI combined. In line with article 44 of the CPR, the required evaluations will also be funded with the help of the TA. In addition, the TA will also be used for the further development and maintenance of the IT-system ('AMBIS') that is currently being developed by the Managing Authority under the 14-20 funding cycle.

Regarding communication and publicity, Belgium will fully support the initiatives created by the EU-inform network and will fulfill all its legal obligations. Within the MA, 1 FTE will be responsible to coordinate these obligations and activities. BE also foresees some budget for capacity building but the exact use of this still remains to be decided.

2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Assistance technique — taux forfaitaire (article 36, paragraphe 5, du RDC)

2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type d'intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Domaine d'intervention	001. Information et communication	232 768,00
Domaine d'intervention	002. Préparation, mise en œuvre, suivi et contrôle	8 379 649,00
Domaine d'intervention	003. Évaluation et études, collecte de données	465 536,00
Domaine d'intervention	004. Renforcement des capacités	232 768,00

### 3. Financing plan

Référence: article 22, paragraphe 3, point g), du RDC

#### 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Total								

### 3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type d'action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Ventilation indicative de la contribution nationale		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
RAEC	Actions régulières	Total	46 579 346,18	15 526 448,73	15 526 448,73	0,00	62 105 794,91	75,00%
RAEC	Actions de l'annexe IV	Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
RAEC	Soutien opérationnel	Total	8 219 884,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	8 219 884,62	100,00%
Total RAEC			54 799 230,80	15 526 448,73	15 526 448,73	0,00	70 325 679,53	77,92%
Migration légale et intégration	Actions régulières	Total	50 335 745,07	16 778 581,69	16 778 581,69	0,00	67 114 326,76	75,00%
Migration légale et intégration	Actions de l'annexe IV	Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Migration légale et intégration	Soutien opérationnel	Total	8 882 778,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	8 882 778,54	100,00%
Total Migration légale et intégration			59 218 523,61	16 778 581,69	16 778 581,69	0,00	75 997 105,30	77,92%
Renvoyer	Actions régulières	Total	31 734 465,29	10 578 155,10	10 578 155,10	0,00	42 312 620,39	75,00%
Renvoyer	Actions de l'annexe IV	Total	17 850 000,00	1 983 333,33	1 983 333,33	0,00	19 833 333,33	90,00%
Renvoyer	Soutien opérationnel	Total	8 750 199,76	0,00	0,00	0,00	8 750 199,76	100,00%
Total Renvoyer			58 334 665,05	12 561 488,43	12 561 488,43	0,00	70 896 153,48	82,28%
Solidarité	Actions régulières	Total	4 419 292,80	1 473 097,60	1 473 097,60	0,00	5 892 390,40	75,00%
Solidarité	Actions de l'annexe IV	Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Solidarité	Soutien opérationnel	Total	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Total Solidarité			4 419 292,80	1 473 097,60	1 473 097,60	0,00	5 892 390,40	75,00%
Assistance technique — taux forfaitaire (article 36, paragraphe 5, du RDC)			10 606 302,74				10 606 302,74	100,00%
Total général			187 378 015,00	46 339 616,45	46 339 616,45	0,00	233 717 631,45	80,17%

### 3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds<sup>1</sup>

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	FSI	IGFV	FEDER	FSE+	FC	Feampa	Total
FAMI							

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management<sup>1</sup>

Instrument	Montant du transfert
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<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.



#### 4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
1. Mécanismes efficaces de suivi des marchés publics	Oui	Des mécanismes de suivi sont en place, couvrant tous les marchés publics et la passation de ces marchés dans le cadre des fonds conformément à la législation de l'Union sur les passations de marchés. Ils comprennent notamment:  1. des modalités visant à garantir l'établissement de données utiles et fiables sur les procédures de marchés publics d'une valeur supérieure aux seuils de l'Union conformément aux obligations en matière de communication d'informations visées aux articles 83 et 84 de la directive 2014/24/UE et aux articles 99 et 100 de la directive 2014/25/UE;	Oui	1. Publicprocurement.be  2. Lois a) Passation et attribution : Loi du 17 juin 2016 relative aux marchés publics; b) Attribution d'un marché public : Loi du 17 juin 2013 relative à la motivation, à l'information et aux voies de recours en matière de marchés publics, de certains marchés de travaux, de fournitures et de services et de concessions.  3. Arrêtés royaux a) Arrêté royal du 18 avril 2017 relatif à la passation des marchés publics dans les secteurs classiques; b) Arrêté royal du 14 janvier 2013 établissant les règles générales d'exécution des marchés publics	Tous les bénéficiaires sont soumis au respect de la législation sur les marchés publics.  Si le montant du marché public > seuil de l'UE, seront notamment nécessaires: nom du contractant, numéro TVA ou d'identification financière, identification des bénéficiaires effectifs des contractants, date/nom/référence du contrat, etc. Si subventions en cascade : nom de l'entité concernée, numéro TVA ou d'identification fiscale et informations sur les accords entre l'entité et le bénéficiaire (date et montant de la convention & références).
		2. des modalités visant à garantir que les données couvrent au moins les éléments suivants:  a) qualité et intensité de la concurrence: les noms des adjudicataires, le nombre de soumissionnaires initiaux et le prix du marché;  b) informations sur le prix final après achèvement et sur la participation de PME	Oui	1. Art. 4 de la loi du 17 juin 2013 relative à la motivation à l'information et aux voies de recours en matière de marchés publics et de certains marchés de travaux, de fournitures et de services.  2. Décision motivée d'attribution.	1. La loi du 17 juin 2013 prévoit, à l'article 4, al. 1, 8° que l'autorité adjudicatrice doit notamment rédiger une décision motivée lorsqu'elle attribue un marché (soumis à publicité EU), quelle que soit la procédure.  2. Reprend notamment le nom du soumissionnaire remportant le marché, le

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
		<p>en tant que soumissionnaires directs, lorsque les systèmes nationaux fournissent de telles informations;</p>		<p>3. Charte «Accès des PME aux marchés public», éditée par le SPF Économie, PME, Classes moyennes et Energie en 2018</p> <p>4. Règlement (UE) 2021/1060 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 24 juin 2021</p>	<p>nombre de soumissionnaires initial et la valeur du marché attribué.</p> <p>3. Propose 13 principes afin d'accroître l'accès des PME aux marchés publics. Le public cible de la charte se compose en premier lieu des pouvoirs adjudicateurs fédéraux.</p> <p>4. Porte des dispositions communes relatives au Fonds européen de développement régional, au Fonds social européen plus, au Fonds de cohésion et au Fonds européen pour les affaires maritimes et la pêche, et établissant les règles financières applicables à ces Fonds et au Fonds «Asile et migration», au Fonds pour la sécurité intérieure et à l'instrument relatif à la gestion des frontières et aux visas.</p>
		<p>3. des modalités visant à garantir le suivi et l'analyse des données par les autorités nationales compétentes conformément à l'article 83, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2014/24/UE et à l'article 99, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2014/25/UE;</p>	<p>Oui</p>	<p>1. Acteurs du contrôle : SPF Intérieur (Autorité de gestion), Inspection des Finances, le Corps Interfédéral de l'Inspection des Finances (Autorité d'audit), la Cour des comptes de Belgique, la Cour des comptes européenne, la Commission européenne</p> <p>2. Voies de recours : Médiateur, Conseil d'État, Cours et Tribunaux</p>	<p>Publicprocurement.be est à disposition de tout adjudicateur belge et permet d'effectuer toutes les procédures et transactions liées à un marché public de manière électronique. Les fonctionnaires et les entreprises peuvent trouver plusieurs informations (des manuels, des exemples de documents types, des points de contact...) concernant les différents aspects des marchés publics depuis la législation jusqu'au traitement des marchés via les moyens électroniques.</p>

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
				3. Publicprocurement.be  4. Loi du 17 juin 2013 relative à la motivation, à l'information et aux voies de recours en matière de marchés publics et de certains marchés de travaux, de fournitures et de services (art. 9/1 §2)	
		4. des modalités visant à mettre les résultats de l'analyse à la disposition du public conformément à l'article 83, paragraphe 3, de la directive 2014/24/UE et à l'article 99, paragraphe 3, de la directive 2014/25/UE;	Oui	L'Arrêté royal du 15 avril 2018 désigne le point de référence en vue de collaborer avec la Commission européenne en matière de marchés publics et de contrats de concession	L'Arrête royal du 15 avril 2018 désigne la chancellerie SPF du Premier ministre comme point de contact au sens de l'article 83, paragraphe 5, de la directive 2014/24/UE. Cette entité coordonne la préparation du rapport de surveillance. Ce rapport de contrôle est publié sur leur site Internet : <a href="https://www.publicprocurement.be/fr/documents/rapport-de-contrôle-concernant-les-marchés-publics-et-les-concessions-belgique-2018">https://www.publicprocurement.be/fr/documents/rapport-de-contrôle-concernant-les-marchés-publics-et-les-concessions-belgique-2018</a>
		5. des modalités visant à garantir que toutes les informations laissant suspecter des cas de manipulation des procédures d'appel d'offres sont communiquées aux organismes nationaux compétents conformément à l'article 83, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2014/24/UE et à l'article 99, paragraphe 2, de la directive 2014/25/UE.	Oui	L'article 36, §5 de l'arrêté royal du 18 avril 2017 relatif à la passation des marchés publics dans les secteurs classiques	L'article 36, §5 de l'arrêté royal du 18 avril 2017 relatif à la passation des marchés publics dans les secteurs classiques stipule que les offres interdites en raison de prix anormaux doivent être signalées à l'Autorité belge de la Concurrence : <a href="https://www.abc-bma.be/fr/propos-de-nous">https://www.abc-bma.be/fr/propos-de-nous</a>  Il existe également la possibilité de se référer à ARACHNE, l'outil de notation des risques mis au point par la Commission européenne.
3. Application et mise en œuvre	Oui	Des mécanismes efficaces sont en place pour garantir le respect de la Charte des	Oui	1. Webpagina EU-Charter : <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-">https://ec.europa.eu/info/aid-development-</a>	1. Sensibilisation lors des appels à projets.

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
effectives de la Charte des droits fondamentaux		droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne (la «Charte»), et incluent notamment:  1. des modalités visant à garantir que les programmes soutenus par les fonds et leur mise en œuvre respectent les dispositions pertinentes de la Charte;		cooperation-fundamental-rights/your-rights-eu/eu-charter-fundamental-rights_en  2. Appels à projets et mise en œuvre des projets	2. Engagement des bénéficiaires par rapport à la Charte dans la fiche de projet, et engagement rappelé dans l'arrêté de subvention.
		2. des modalités d'information du comité de suivi en ce qui concerne les cas de non-respect de la Charte dans des opérations soutenues par les fonds et les plaintes concernant la Charte présentées conformément aux modalités établies en vertu de l'article 69, paragraphe 7.	Oui	Comité de Suivi et son règlement d'ordre intérieur	Un point sera fait au minimum 1 fois par an au Comité de suivi (actions concernant la Charte, résumé des plaintes et recours).  Inclusion d'une phrase dans le règlement intérieur du Comité de suivi obligeant l'autorité de gestion à l'informer des cas de non-conformité de la Charte ou des plaintes en lien avec celle-ci.  Communication par l'autorité de gestion au Comité de suivi en cas de non-conformité, des plaintes relatives à la Charte et des mesures correctives prises.  Les plaintes relatives à la Charte seront orientées, le cas échéant, vers les organismes compétents avec demande de suivi vers l'autorité de gestion.
4. Mise en œuvre et application de la convention des Nations unies relative aux droits des personnes handicapées	Oui	Un cadre national est en place pour garantir la mise en œuvre de la CNUDPH et comprend:  1. des objectifs assortis de jalons mesurables, la collecte de données et des mécanismes de suivi;	Oui	1. Article 22 ter de la Constitution belge  2. la CNUDPH prescrit la désignation d'une instance indépendante pour le suivi de la Convention et d'un mécanisme de coordination au sein de	1. Article 22 ter de la Constitution belge (chaque personne en situation de handicap a le droit à une pleine inclusion dans la société, y compris le droit à des aménagements raisonnables).

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
(CNUDPH) conformément à la décision 2010/48/CE du Conseil				<p>l'administration</p> <p>3. Federaal Actieplan Handicap (2021 - 2024) : <a href="https://socialsecurity.belgium.be/fr/handistreaming">https://socialsecurity.belgium.be/fr/handistreaming</a></p> <p>4. Rapports concernant la mise en œuvre de la CNUDPH</p>	<p>2. Le Centre interfédéral pour l'égalité des chances Unia est le mécanisme indépendant veillant à ce que les mesures soient prises pour permettre aux personnes handicapées d'exercer pleinement leurs droits.</p> <p>SPF sécurité sociale DG Soutien et Coordination (BESOC) est point de contact et de coordination.</p> <p>3. Plan national „Handistreaming“: 145 mesures.</p> <p>4. Rapport étatique belge concernant la mise en œuvre de la CNUDPH (2011)</p> <p>Observations finales du rapport périodique de la Belgique (2014)</p> <p>Rapport alternatif “Belgian Disability Forum (BDF) (2014):</p> <p>Evaluation à mi-parcours de la CNUDPH par le BDF (2017):</p> <p>Rapport du BDF en préambule du 2ème rapport périodique belge de la CNUDPH (2019).</p> <p>‘List of issues’ par le Comité des droits des</p>

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
					personnes handicapées (2019).  2ème et 3ème rapport périodique belge (2020).
		2. des modalités visant à garantir que la politique, la législation et les normes en matière d'accessibilité sont dûment prises en compte dans la préparation et la mise en œuvre des programmes;	Oui	1. Programmes opérationnels  2. Appels à projets et mise en œuvre des projets	1. Dans l'élaboration du Programme opérationnel et son application, l'autorité de gestion veille au respect de la Convention.  2. Sensibilisation lors des appels à projets.  Engagement des bénéficiaires par rapport à la CNUDPH dans la fiche de projet, et engagement rappelé dans l'arrêté de subvention.
		3. des modalités d'information du comité de suivi en ce qui concerne les cas de non-respect de la CNUDPH dans des opérations soutenues par les fonds et les plaintes concernant la CNUDPH présentées conformément aux modalités établies en vertu de l'article 69, paragraphe 7.	Oui	1. Le comité de suivi et son règlement d'ordre intérieur	Un point sera fait au minimum 1 fois par an au Comité de suivi (actions concernant les personnes handicapées, résumé des plaintes et recours)  Inclusion d'une phrase dans le règlement intérieur du Comité de suivi obligeant l'autorité de gestion à l'informer des cas de non-conformité de la CNUDPH ou des plaintes en lien avec celle-ci.  Communication par l'autorité de gestion au Comité de suivi en cas de non-conformité, des plaintes relatives à la CNUDPH et des mesures correctives prises.

Condition favorisante	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Critères	Fulfilment of criteria	Référence aux documents pertinents	Justification
					Les plaintes relatives à la CNUDPH seront orientées, le cas échéant, vers les organismes compétents avec demande de suivi vers l'autorité de gestion.

## 5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Autorité responsable du programme	Nom de l'institution	Nom de la personne de contact	Fonction	Courriel
Autorité de gestion	Federal Public Service Home Affairs - European Funds Unit	Stijn Lenjou	Head of Unit	stijn.lenjou@ibz.fgov.be
Autorité d'audit	Interfederal Corps of the Inspectorate of Finance	Béatrice Baumann	Head of the Federal Audit Cell of the Inspectorate of Finance for the European Funds	BJS.Baumann@inspfin.fed.be
Organisme qui reçoit les paiements de la Commission				



## 6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

The Managing Authority launched a wide consultation process in January 2020, aimed at collecting the necessary input for the preparation of the AMIF, ISF & BMVI draft National Programmes for the period 2021-2027. For each draft National Programme, a questionnaire was sent out to relevant administrations and current beneficiaries, in order to inquire about the experiences of beneficiaries during the past programming period, the perceived challenges in terms of AMIF/ISF/BMVI, the needs in terms of 'operating support' and 'emergency assistance', possible interest in participating in joint 'Specific Actions', operational objectives of the relevant AMIF/ISF/BMVI funds to be financed, and an indicative list of actions/projects. Based on the received inputs, a first draft National Programme was drawn up by the Managing Authority for each of the concerned funds. Specifically with regard to AMIF, the Delegated Authorities ('ESF Agentschap Vlaanderen' and 'Agence FSE de la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles') responsible for the 'Integration' part of the AMIF programme, were also consulted. In order to provide input, the above-mentioned Delegated Authorities launched respective stakeholder consultations themselves. On the Walloon side, consulted partners included, among others, the Belgian Red Cross, the Public Centre for Social Welfare of Namur (OCMW / CPAS), the Open University of Charleroi, the non-profit 'Fight against Social Exclusion Molenbeek', the non-profit 'Promotion de la Formation en Alternance', and the Regional Centre in Verviers for the Integration of Foreigners or Persons of Foreign Origin. On the Flemish side, consulted partners included, among others, the public employment service of Flanders (VDAB), the non-profit 'Markant', the impact hub 'Blenders', the cities of Leuven, Mechelen, Genk, Beringen, Antwerpen, Aalst & Kortrijk, the Minority Forum, the Research Institute for Work and Society (HIVA), the collaboration platform 'Samenlevingsopbouw', the education centres / networks of Gent and Antwerp, the Centre for Language and Education of the Catholic University of Leuven, the Social Economic Council of Flanders (SERV), etc. The results of these stakeholders consultations were then compiled by the Delegated Authorities and communicated to the Managing Authority in the form of a single contribution. Hence, the range of consulted partners varies from relevant public administrations on the federal and regional level, provincial and/or local administrations, current project beneficiaries, not-for-profit organizations, universities, public employment services, education networks, minority platforms, and many more.

In addition, the preparation and implementation of the National Programmes has been done under the auspices of the existing 'Steering Group, comprising representatives of the relevant political cabinets (Interior Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Asylum & Migration, Social Integration, Budget (as an observer),...), the Managing Authority and relevant administrations. Currently, this Steering Group is on a case-by-case basis meeting in an 'enlarged' format – including representatives of the regional political cabinets and administration – when matters relating to the 'Integration' part of the AMIF (i.e. a regional competence in BE) are concerned.

For the new programming period 2021-2027, BE plans to build on its existing – and functioning – operating structures. The current 'Steering Group' will be transformed in a 'Monitoring Committee', which will be responsible for monitoring the progress in the implementation of the different National Programmes, as well as for the approval of the annual (and final) performance reports for the AMIF, ISF and BMVI Funds. In line with article 40 of the CPR, the Monitoring Committee will also examine any issues that might affect the performance of the programme and the measures taken to address those issues. Hence, while not all entities mentioned in article 8 of the CPR will be participating in the work of the Monitoring Committee, the partners who play the largest role in the implementation of the programmes are indirectly represented via the representatives of their respective political cabinets. In addition and in line with article 39§3 of the CPR, relevant decentralised administrations may also participate in the work of the Monitoring Committee. Given that article 8 CPR allows each Member State to organise and implement a comprehensive partnership in accordance with its institutional and legal framework and taking into account the specificities of the Funds, BE is of the opinion that the requirements of article 8 of the CPR are sufficiently met in this way.

## 7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

In terms of ensuring the necessary communication and visibility, BE's primary objectives consist in communicating funding opportunities towards potential beneficiaries with the aim of providing them with reliable information regarding possible funding opportunities. This is based on the fact that a significant part of the funding is attributed via "open calls". Information sessions will also be organized to provide information and support to beneficiaries on the conceptualisation of their project, its implementation and the reporting obligations associated with it. During these sessions, the beneficiaries will also be informed about their new communication obligations (such as the correct use of the EU emblem) in order to increase the visibility of their project and that of the European Union. Secondary objectives in terms of communication and visibility are informing the general public about the activities and results of the programme(s), and showing the positive impact and added value of EU financing.

In order to achieve this, BE will primarily build on the existing measures and communication channels which are currently in place. At the level of the Managing Authority, these include, first and foremost, the AMIF-ISF website (<https://amif-isf.be/nl>, available in Dutch and French), which will be updated in view of the new programming period 2021-2027. The AMIF-ISF website will therefore continue to be the main entry portal for any potential beneficiary who is looking for information and/or funding opportunities in the context of the BE National Programmes on AMIF. A link to the relevant EU web-portal providing information about funding opportunities through the 'EU thematic facility', will also be added to the website.

The AMIF-ISF site will be integrated as soon as possible into the Belgian joint portal of the European Structural and Investment Funds (<http://www.europeinbelgium.be/fr/>), in accordance with Article 46 b) of the CPR.

In accordance with Article 48 of the CPR, Belgium has designated a National Coordinator for visibility, transparency and communication activities related to the support of the funds. In addition, the managing authority has appointed a Communication Officer. He/she is responsible for the communication of the AMIF funds. He/she will be in regular contact with the National Coordinator and the other Belgian communication officers. He/she participates in the country team meetings, as well as the various activities set up by the INFORM platform.

Furthermore, the managing authority will participate in the Kohesio project (<https://kohesio.eu/>) led by the European Commission, from the moment when its scope is expanded to Belgium. The Kohesio project aims at creating a knowledge base of EU co-funded projects and beneficiaries. In this way, a greater public visibility of the projects carried out by the various beneficiaries will be ensured.

In terms of estimated budget, the costs for communication will form an integral part of BE's technical assistance, and will mainly consist – at the level of the Managing Authority – of personnel costs (salary 'Communication Officer') and maintenance costs for the website.

## 8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Référence: articles 94 et 95 du RDC

Recours prévu aux articles 94 et 95 du RDC	Oui	Non
À partir de l'adoption, le programme aura recours au remboursement de la contribution de l'Union fondée sur les coûts unitaires, des montants forfaitaires et des taux forfaitaires au titre de la priorité, conformément à l'article 94 du RDC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
À partir de l'adoption, le programme aura recours au remboursement de la contribution de l'Union fondée sur un financement non lié aux coûts, conformément à l'article 95 du RDC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

### A. Synthèse des principaux éléments

Objectif spécifique	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) d'opération couvert(s)		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unité de mesure de l'indicateur déclenchant le remboursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Détails par type d'opération

C. Calcul du barème standard de coûts unitaires, des montants forfaitaires ou des taux forfaitaires

1. Source des données utilisées pour calculer le barème standard de coûts unitaires, les montants forfaitaires ou les taux forfaitaires (qui a produit, collecté et enregistré les données; où les données sont stockées; dates de clôture; validation, etc.)

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2. Veuillez expliquer pourquoi la méthode et le calcul proposés sur la base de l'article 94, paragraphe 2, du RDC sont adaptés au type d'opération.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

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4. Veuillez expliquer comment vous avez veillé à ce que seules des dépenses éligibles soient incluses dans le calcul du barème standard de coûts unitaires, du montant forfaitaire ou du taux forfaitaire.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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## Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

### A. Synthèse des principaux éléments

Objectif spécifique	Montant couvert par le financement non lié aux coûts	Type(s) d'opération couvert(s)		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Indicators		Unité de mesure des conditions à réaliser/résultats à atteindre déclenchant le remboursement par la Commission	Type de remboursement envisagé et mode de remboursement utilisé pour rembourser le ou les bénéficiaires
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

## B. Détails par type d'opération