

RAPPORT INTERIM TA' EVALWAZZJONI AMIF

CCI	2014MT65AMNP001
Titlu	Malta National Programme AMIF 2014-2020
Verżjoni	2017.0
Il-perjodu ta' zmien kopert	01/01/2014 - 30/06/2017

The Responsible Authority (RA) has assigned the Strategy and Implementation Division within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality (MEAE)[1] with the task of conducting the interim evaluation of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) as well as the Internal Security Fund (ISF).

The Strategy and Implementation Division is responsible for the strategic dimension within the Ministry including the development of EU funding related policies, plans and other national documents. The Division was not involved in any manner in the programming/implementation of the AMIF National Programme 2014-2020 or the ISF National Programme 2014-2020, and is functionally independent of the Responsible and Audit Authorities as per article 56(3) of EU Regulation No 514/2014.

[1] As of June 2017, the Ministry for European Affairs & Implementation of the Electoral Manifesto has been reconfigured as the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality. The Strategy and Implementation Division falls within the remit of the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality.

Context:

The National Programme (NP) for AMIF was launched in November 2015 and by the end of June 2017, nine (9) calls for applications had been issued. Through these calls, thirteen (13) projects have been approved which are equivalent to a commitment of 43% of the Fund.[1]

In the period under review, the implementation of the programme was still in its early stages mainly due to the late adoption of the regulations and national programmes as well as the overlap with the closure procedures of previous programmes. In this regard, an effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the programme can only be made once the implementation of the programme reaches a satisfactory level. At the time of reporting slow progress was registered with respect to forced return measures as well as the take up by Third Country Nationals (TCNs) of integration measures; however, it is expected that overall implementation will gain momentum during 2018.

Since the adoption of the NP in 2015, apart from the updates to the NP to reflect the additional relocation pledges taken by Malta as per Council Decisions 2015/1523[2] and 2015/1601[3], no major changes in the development needs have been identified. In this respect, it is considered that the main strategic direction of the programme continues to apply to the current needs on the ground.

Methodology:

The interim evaluation has been conducted taking into account the feedback received from beneficiaries, policy makers, the Responsible Authority(RA) as well as the stakeholders who sit on the national programme's Monitoring Committee. In this regard, a qualitative and quantitative[4] approach was adopted in the carrying out of this evaluation exercise in line with the relevant EC guidelines.[5]

Main findings:

The projects being implemented are addressing the objectives outlined in the NP which in turn was drafted based on an assessment of the needs for the 2014-2020 period. Furthermore, the NP and ongoing projects are addressing the priorities identified in the Policy Dialogue Meeting that was held at programming stage in June 2013. In this regard, the partnership principle was not only implemented at programming stage but is also being applied at implementation stage.

In addition, projects are coherent with relevant national policies on which the NP was drafted. These include the Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants which outlines the need to increase capacity and improve living conditions of irregular migrants and asylum seekers.[6] Furthermore, the Directorate for Human Rights and Integration within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality is also drawing up a Migrant Integration Strategy & Action Plan which is expected to establish an Integration Unit which will provide for various services for migrants.[7]

Complementarity is observed between the projects being supported by the Fund as well as with national initiatives and projects implemented through other funds. The fact that most

Managing / Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry facilitated discussions in ensuring coherence and complementarity between the different programmes. Furthermore, coherence and complementarity are being ensured through the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which brings together all relevant stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds. These structures follow up on the coordination mechanisms which were also adopted at programming stage and which are applied at application and project selection stage.

Whilst it is still premature to measure the extent of which investments under AMIF have brought added value due to the early implementation stages of the programme, the benefits of improving migration management and facilitating the integration of migrants, is not only considered of added value on a national scale but to the Union as a whole. In this regard, AMIF support to equip Malta with improved mechanisms within the sector also contributes towards combating the migration crisis.

Taking into account the nature of the interventions supported by the Fund, such as equipping migrants with improved skills and competences as well facilitating their integration within society, it is expected that the positive effects of the projects supported by the Fund will last beyond the scope of the Fund. Furthermore, whilst implementation is still in its initial phases making it premature for an assessment as to whether the costs incurred are proportionate to the benefits achieved, projects are being implemented within budget and the human resource requirements originally envisaged. From a simplification point of view, during the implementation of the programme, the Responsible Authority (RA) continued to improve and simplify procedures and the implementation of the multi-annual programming approach has led to positive developments from an implementation perspective. On the other hand, there is generally a need for more simplified procedures and application forms and the introduction of more simplified cost options.

Mid-term Review:

The RA submitted its contribution towards the mid-term review by 15 September 2017 based on discussions held with the relevant stakeholders in line with the regulatory requirements. Through this exercise, the RA has identified various changes which will necessitate adjustments to the NP, including new actions to further support health service provision to migrants in Malta, further support for the integration of TCNs (especially those working in the health sector) and actions to combat radicalisation through preventive measures, amongst others.

Furthermore, with reference to the Commission's Action Plan on Integration (June 2016), the necessary structures are being put in place to implement Malta's own Strategy and Action Plan, particularly through the setting up of an Integration Unit. A new action is also envisaged as part of the Return Measures whereby a Return and Support Facility for Return and Reintegration of Irregular Migrants will be set up. This action is expected to provide temporary accommodation, psychosocial support and reintegration orientation to returning migrants which will facilitate their return and reintegration into their local communities.

Conclusions and recommendations:

From this evaluation exercise, whilst implementation is progressing, an in depth assessment of the results achieved was not possible in view that the majority of projects were still in the initial phase of the project life cycle. Lengthy procurement processes are also factors which are contributing towards the slow implementation of projects. In this regard, increased support to beneficiary organisations, particularly during the first six (6) months of project implementation, may also contribute towards facilitating the implementation of the project. The introduction of additional simplification methods, particularly for beneficiaries, is also being recommended.

The programme is experiencing a low absorption rate particularly with respect to measures aimed for the integration of TCNs as well as measures of forced return as a result of the developments within the sector. Given the volatility of the sector, the priorities outlined in the NP for such measures should be analysed and reconsidered with a view to take into account the situation on the ground.

In addition, under Specific Objective 2 (Integration/legal migration) a degree of fragmentation and overlap between projects was noted. Most of the projects under SO 2 overlap in terms of content, although these address different target groups. In this regard, additional coordination is required, particularly where similar projects are identified so as to ensure that the provision of similar services is further streamlined in order to avoid duplication of efforts and possibly encourage the grouping of projects. This should provide better quality services for migrants whilst at the same time reduce administrative burden in the management and coordination of such projects.

[1] The commitment excludes technical assistance.

[2] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece.

[3] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.

[4] Such assessment was made through the data collection exercise carried out for the compilation of result and impact indicators as well as data regarding the financial implementation of the Programme.

[5] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and evaluation framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017.

[6] Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, pg. 3.

[7] Supported through EIF 2007-2013.

Since the adoption of the programme, the designation process of the Responsible Authority has been finalised and the programme was launched in November 2015. By the end of June 2017, nine (9) calls for applications were issued under AMIF three (3) of which were open calls, while six (6) were restricted calls. Following the calls, an independent evaluation committee evaluated the proposals submitted and by the end of June 2017 thirteen (13) projects, equivalent to a commitment of 43% of the Fund, were approved for implementation.[1]

Projects are being implemented by a variety of beneficiaries and reflect all Specific Objectives (SOs) within the national programme. Out of the thirteen (13) projects approved, one (1) is being implemented by an international organisation, two (2) by NGOs, two (2) by local councils and eight (8) projects are being implemented by public bodies. Besides, four (4) projects fall under SO1 (Reception/Asylum), five (5) projects under SO2 (integration), three (3) projects under SO3 (return) and one (1) project is a special case.[2] With reference to the latter, as at June 2017, Malta relocated a total of one hundred and twenty-three (123) migrants that is about 65% of the total relocations earmarked for Malta. Furthermore, Malta has resettled 11 migrants from Turkey.

In the period under review, the implementation of the programme was still in its early stages. The late adoption of the regulations and national programmes as well as the overlap with the closure procedures of previous programmes led to some delays. In this regard, an effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the programme can only be made once the implementation of the programme reaches a satisfactory level. At the end of June 2017, nine (9) projects were at evaluation stage which is expected to be concluded by early 2018. The pace of implementation is expected to gain momentum during 2018.

[1] The commitment excludes technical assistance.

[2] Malta adopted solidarity measures in favour of Italy and Greece as part of the Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 and (EU) 2015/1601. Subsequently, Malta increased its pledge to relocate a further 43 persons from Greece and 14 persons from Italy for the period 2016-2017 bringing the total number of relocated persons from these countries to 188.

TAQSIMA II: SFIDI AFFAĊĠJATI U L-IMPATT TAGHHOM FUQ L-IMPLIMENTAZZJONI TAL-PROGRAMM NAZZJONALI

The following challenges have been identified as having an impact on the implementation of the national programme:

- **Meeting de-commitment targets:** the introduction of de-commitment targets is putting additional pressure on beneficiaries to implement projects which might not necessarily reflect what is actually feasible on the ground. Furthermore, as the programme is in the early stage of implementation, the mismatch between the de-commitment date and the closure of accounts date is putting additional pressure as payments are expected towards the end of the year;
- **Demarcation between eligible target groups:** the demarcation between asylum seekers and TCNs under SO 1 and SO 2 is restricting the potential for projects to target both groups limiting the scope of integration and sometimes creating overlaps where projects under both SOs might be targeting the same objectives;
- **Delays in the approval of project applications:** the Project Selection Committee (PSC) is requiring additional information from beneficiaries whenever project applications do not include sufficient information which is lengthening the evaluation process and leading to several delays in the approval of projects;
- **Slow implementation in the initial stages of the projects' life-cycle:** procurement procedures are leading to a slow start in the implementation of projects;
- **Lack of sufficient flexibility in the shifting of funds between SOs:** the minimum percentage allocations set out under SO1 (asylum) and SO2 (integration) may limit the flexibility on the overall programming of funds where the needs may be more pressing or urgent in other areas; and
- **Low rate of disbursement on return measures:** Difficulties in obtaining the necessary travel documentation and the resistance of target groups to return to their country of origin are being faced. This might hinder the achievement of the targets in the NP.

Whilst it is anticipated that some of the challenges listed above are relate to implementation issues and will therefore smoothen out as implementation will gain additional ground in 2017 and 2018; on the other hand, a good number of the challenges identified are resulting from certain anomalous situations created by the regulations and these are expected to persist unless some flexibility is shown at programme level.

TAQSIMA III: DEVJAZZJONIJIET FL-IMPLIMENTAZZJONI TAL-PROGRAMMI NAZZJONALI META MQABBEL MA' DAK LI KIEN IPPJANAT INIZJALMENT (JEKK HEMM)

As the National Programme is in its initial phase of implementation no significant deviations have been identified from what was planned, although the programme was updated in the period under review to reflect the additional relocation pledges taken by Malta as per Council Decisions 2015/1523[1] and 2015/1601.[2]

On the other hand, taking into account the challenges identified under section II of this document, the implementation of the programme is experiencing a low take up in terms of outputs in the following areas:

- **Limited forced return measures:** the RA is experiencing difficulty in the disbursement related to forced return measures when compared to the output indicators for forced return identified in the national programme. Up until the period covered by the evaluation only ninety-four (94) returns had been affected which is less than half the envisaged amount for the first two years of implementation of the project. In view of the limited number of returns the target identified in the programme is unlikely to be reached;
- **Low take up by TCNs of integration measures:** Although the TCN population is increasing there is a difficulty to outreach such persons to take up integration measures. This may lead to limitations in reaching the envisaged target groups in the national programme. Furthermore, asylum seekers and migrants with humanitarian protection have proven more inclined to participate in integration measures rather than the TCN community.

Within this context, further adjustments to the national programme might be necessary in order to take into account these developments and to ensure the absorption of the Fund. Furthermore, adjustments to the national programme are also expected to take into account the additional relocation pledging as per Council Decision (EU) 2016/1754[3] as well as the outcome of the mid-term review (see section VIII of this report) which will also require a number of corresponding adjustments to the national programme.

[1] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece.

[2] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.

[3] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1754 of 29 September 2016 amending Decision (EU) 2015/1601 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.

TAQSIMA IV: MISTOQSIJET TA' EVALWAZZJONI

1	Effettività
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1.1	Objettiv speċifiku 1: Asil- It-tishih u l-iżvilupp tal-aspetti kollha tas-Sistema Ewropea Komuni tal-Asil
	It-tishih u l-iżvilupp tal-aspetti kollha tas-Sistema Ewropea Komuni tal-Asil Il-mistoqsija generali: Kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond għat-tishih u l-iżvilupp tal-aspetti kollha tas-Sistema Ewropea Komuni tal-Azil, inkluż id-dimensjoni esterna tagħha?
	<p>Although the implementation of the AMIF programme 2014-2020 is still in its early stages, there are four (4) projects supported by the Fund and are currently being implemented.</p> <p>The projects cover the setting up of a Dublin III Unit, the development of an Isolation Unit for Highly Infectious Diseases at the main hospital[1], the provision of interpretation and videoconferencing services and the engagement of security services in Open Centres. These projects aim to address National Objectives 1 and 2 covering reception/asylum and evaluation respectively under Specific Objective(SO) 1 - Asylum, in line with the targeted areas of intervention outlined in the National Programme. The implementation of these projects help Malta to treat asylum seekers in a fair and dignified manner and improve living conditions in line with the uniform standards of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).</p> <p>Furthermore, a number of projects were under evaluation following a call that closed on 23 June 2017. Submissions vary from the establishment of a new open centre and upgrading of existing ones to the provision of material aid as well as integration measures.</p> <p>Whilst acknowledging that the programme is still in the early stages of implementation, the evaluators note that during the period covered by the evaluation there were no projects being implemented which aim to address training for immigration police and reception centre staff, the development of a protection system to unaccompanied minors as well as the provision of social services for vulnerable people as foreseen in the national programme.</p> <p>Further efforts are necessary to speed up the implementation and ensure that all interventions foreseen under SO 1 are carried out in a timely manner. This is particularly relevant due to the financial allocation of the programme towards this SO which amounts to around 65% of the programme.[2]</p> <p>[1] Mater Dei Hospital is the main general hospital in Malta serving the whole Maltese population.</p>

	[2] Excluding Technical Assistance.
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1.1.1	<p>Xi progress sar lejn it-tishih u l-izvilupp tal-proceduri tal-azil, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Malta has been subject of an ongoing influx of irregular migrants. Various measures have been adopted at the national level to mitigate the impact of migration flows, including through measures supported under the 2007-2013 ERF[1] and EIF[2] programmes. In 2016 Malta adopted a Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants in an effort to continue strengthening asylum procedures. The measures outlined in this strategy are being supported through a combination of national and AMIF funds in order to reap maximum results.</p> <p>Despite the reduction in the number of irregular migrants registered in recent years, the number of asylum applications received has been significant. Between 2014 and 2016, the number of asylum and first time asylum applicants totalled 4,723 which is significant when considering the baseline of 2,245 applicants in 2013. Within this context, Malta’s ratio of asylum seekers in proportion to population is amongst the highest in the EU[3]. In an effort to further prepare for future influxes, a Contingency Plan for Exceptional Influx of Irregular Migrants is currently being drafted.</p> <p>With respect to the Fund’s contribution towards developing and strengthening asylum procedures, four (4) projects that have been approved under SO1 are at implementation stage. For example, the provision of security services in AWAS[4] units, is one of the projects contributing towards strengthening asylum conditions under SO1, aims to improve the standard of living of migrants. .</p> <p>Within this programming period, a series of measures which are currently being implemented under SO1, are also contributing towards strengthening and developing the asylum procedures. These measures include making the asylum procedure more efficient through the provision of interpreters and video-conferencing services as well as the setting up of a fully functional Dublin III Unit.</p> <p>The provision of quality interpretation services is a key element of the asylum procedure since the interpreter serves as the link between the asylum seekers and the Office of the Refugee Commissioner (RefCom). Furthermore, the implementation of the Dublin III Unit aims to enable applicants to have a quick access to international protection, facilitate examination of each request and trace families of unaccompanied minors (UAM), amongst others.</p> <p>As at June 2017, the provision of security services in Open Centres were already being offered with a view to help protect asylum seekers making use of these infrastructures. Furthermore, the Dublin III unit was in the process of being set up with the aim of it being operational by December 2017. The project relating to the provision of interpretation and videoconferencing services had completed</p>

	<p>the planning phase and was at procurement stage during the evaluation period.</p> <p>Based on the needs identified in the national AMIF programme 2014-2020 Government will also aim to facilitate the implementation of a Common European Asylum System, following on the interventions carried out under the European Refugee Fund 2007-2013, such as the REACT project[5].</p> <p>These infrastructural projects were at evaluation stage at the end of June 2017 and will aim to increase the number of accommodation places while also providing separate accommodation to different categories, including minors and other vulnerable persons.</p> <p>[1] European Refugee Fund</p> <p>[2] European Integration Fund</p> <p>[3] Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, pg. 3.</p> <p>[4] Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers.</p> <p>[5] The Refugee Empowerment and Action for Community Transformation (REACT) project was funded under the 2007-2013 ERF and aimed to empower beneficiaries of international protection by enhancing their capacity to act as agents of change from a young age through capacity building activities.</p>
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1.1.2	<p>Xi progress sar lejn it-tishih u l-izvilupp tal-kundizzjonijiet ta' akkoljenza, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As indicated in the Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, in 2015 Malta finalised the introduction of the recast Reception Conditions Directive and the recast Asylum Procedures Directive through LN 417/2015[1] and LN 416/2015[2] respectively. The main element of the new reception system includes the removal of mandatory detention.</p> <p>During the 2007-2013 period, various investments to improve reception conditions have been carried out including the provision of essential services for the management of reception centres as well as improvements to open centres to offer a better standard of living to asylum seekers.</p> <p>Reception conditions are primarily being strengthened and developed through the Fund. The development of an Asylum Seekers Isolation Unit for Highly Infectious Diseases (HID) within Mater Dei Hospital, , is expected to improve the reception procedure.[3] This project is still in its initial stages and implementation is planned to commence in January 2018 after the procurement process is completed.</p> <p>This project aims to respond to the fact that a significant proportion of migrants</p>

	<p>arriving in Malta are coming from countries where the incidence of Category IV infectious diseases is high. As outlined in the report by WHO titled ‘Malta: assessing health-system capacity to manage sudden, large influxes of migrants’ (2013)[4], currently there are limitations in dealing with category IV infectious diseases in Malta’. This investment is also in line with the interventions foreseen within the national programme where it is stated that the need to treat asylum seekers with highly infectious diseases will be met through part financing of a specialised unit within the general hospital.</p> <p>In this regard, reception conditions are expected to be improved as a result of the completion of this project through the provision of this new healthcare service.</p> <p>[1] Reception of Asylum Seekers (Minimum Standards) Regulation.</p> <p>[2] Procedural Standards for Granting and withdrawing international protection regulations.</p> <p>[3] Mater Dei Hospital is the main general hospital in Malta serving the whole Maltese population.</p> <p>[4] WHO: ‘Malta: assessing health-system capacity to manage sudden, large influxes of migrants’ (2013)[4], http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/280714/Malta-assessing-health-system-capacity-manage-sudden-large-influxes-migrants.pdf?ua=1 (accessed on 10 October 2017).</p>
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1.1.3	<p>Xi progress sar lejn il-kisba ta’ implimentazzjoni b’suċċess tal-qafas legali tad-direttiva dwar l-ikkwalifikar (u l-modifiki sussegwenti tagħha) u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Notable progress was made in an effort to achieve a successful implementation of the legal framework of the qualification directive. With respect to asylum procedures, as outlined in previous sections under this chapter; in 2015, Malta introduced the recast asylum package into national legislation with the transposition of the recast Reception Conditions Directive and the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. The new amendments include various reforms related to the reception of asylum seekers in Malta such as grounds for detention and alternative measures to detention, as well as provisions enabling family reunifications.</p> <p>Whilst projects may indirectly contribute towards the implementation of the legal framework, such as the provision of interpretation services during the asylum procedure, of the qualification directive, through the evaluation it was noted that the currently approved projects under SO1 do not directly aim to address the implementation of this Directive.</p>

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1.1.4	Xi progress sar lejn it-titjib tal-kapaċità tal-Istati Membri biex jiżviluppaw, jissorveljaw u jevalwaw il-politiki u l-proċeduri tal-ażil tagħhom, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir il-progress?
	<p>Asylum policies and procedures are continuously being assessed by the Ministry responsible for asylum and reception[1] and actions from their end are subsequently translated into projects in order to tackle the needs of this sector .</p> <p>As outlined in the national programme, Malta aims to improve the asylum determination procedures by strengthening the role of the Office of the Refugee Commissioner (RefCom). This is being achieved in particular through investments in relation to the establishment of a Dublin III Unit and the provision of interpretation services. The Dublin III unit is in the process of being set up with the aim of it being up and running by December 2017.</p> <p>The main responsibilities of the Dublin III Unit will consist of processing incoming and outgoing requests made by third country nationals or stateless persons. In addition, the Unit will also examine and determine the country responsible for examining an application for international protection, trace families of unaccompanied minors (UAM), communicate with other Dublin units in the EU and other countries. Furthermore, the unit will also keep a database and statistics and implement Dublin transfers. The Dublin Unit leader works under the supervision of the Refugee Commissioner and is tasked with engaging in discussions with policy officers on current practices and procedures in order to further improve asylum systems.</p> <p>Furthermore, the provision of quality interpretation services is a key element of the asylum procedure since the interpreter serves as the link between the asylum seekers RefCom. At present, the relevant interpreters are currently being trained in order to be able to perform their tasks in relation to the improvement of asylum procedures.</p> <p>[1] Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS).</p>

1.1.5	Xi progress sar biex jiġu stabbiliti, żviluppati u implimentati l-programmi u l-istrateġiji nazzjonali ta' sistemazzjoni mill-ġdid, u ta' programmi oħra ta' ammissjoni umanitarja, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?
	As at June 2017, the AMIF National Programme 2014-2020 did not include measures to support National Resettlement programmes. Nevertheless, Malta has participated and contributed to the relocation and resettlement quotas agreed to in various Council Decisions and by June 2017 had nearly pledged the relocation

	<p>of all migrants earmarked for Malta.</p> <p>Malta adopted solidarity measures in favour of Italy and Greece as part of the Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 and (EU) 2015/1601. Subsequently, Malta increased its pledge to relocate a further 43 persons from Greece and 14 persons from Italy for the period 2016-2017 bringing the total number of relocated persons from these countries to 188.</p> <p>Within this context, out of one hundred and eighty-eight (188) asylum seekers to be relocated from Italy and Greece, Malta relocated one hundred and twenty-three (123) persons by the end of June 2017, enabling Malta to reach 65% of its commitments for relocation.</p>
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1.2	<p>tiv speċifiku 2: Integrazzjoni/migrazzjoni legali - L-appoġġ għall-migrazzjoni legali lejn l-Istati Membri f'konformità mal-htigijiet ekonomiċi u soċjali tagħhom, bħalma huma l-htigijiet tas-suq tax-xogħol, filwaqt li tiġi ssalvagwardjata l-integrità tas-sistemi ta' immigrazzjoni tal-Istati Membri, u l-promozzjoni tal-integrazzjoni effettiva ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi:</p>
	<p>L-appoġġ għall-migrazzjoni legali lejn l-Istati Membri skont il-htigijiet ekonomiċi u soċjali tagħhom, bħalma huma l-htigijiet tas-suq tax-xogħol, filwaqt li tiġi salvagwardjata l-integrità tas-sistemi tal-immigrazzjoni tal-Istati Membri, u tiġi mhegġa l-integrazzjoni effettiva ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi:</p> <p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex tiġi appoġġjata l-migrazzjoni legali lejn l-Istati Membri skont il-htigijiet ekonomiċi u soċjali tagħhom, bħalma huma l-htigijiet tas-suq tax-xogħol, filwaqt li tiġi salvagwardjata l-integrità tas-sistemi tal-immigrazzjoni tal-Istati Membri kif ukoll tiġi mhegġa l-integrazzjoni effettiva ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi?</p>
	<p>Under this specific objective (SO), five (5) projects have been approved which aim to enhance the effective integration of third country nationals (TCNs). Assistance in language training, culture orientation and other modules are expected to enable TCNs to integrate further within Maltese society, to access and move within the labour market as well as to bring down communication barriers.</p> <p>All projects are currently in the early stages of implementation whereby only one (1) training course had commenced operations as at June 2017 and for which training was provided to 20 participants. The implementation of the remaining projects approved before 30 June 2017 commenced in October 2017 to coincide with the start of the scholastic year. The main aim of these courses is to address integration related issues at an early stage of life and therefore ensure that children are fully integrated within all aspects of society from the start. In fact, one project will target minors directly, whilst another will also facilitate the integration of minors by educating parents to assist their children with their education.</p> <p>Furthermore, in an effort to move towards a more integrated society, Government unveiled plans to develop an Integration Unit with a view to consolidate a</p>

	<p>strategy on integration which will include a focus on vulnerable groups, the improvement of integration measures and information campaigns t. The new policy on integration is expected to be finalised by the December 2017.</p> <p>Overall, whilst the focus on training measures is commendable under this SO, it has been noted that actions under this specific objective are often fragmented and addressing the similar objectives. In this regard, further coordination efforts may be necessary in order to avoid duplication of efforts between the measures being supported under the Fund. The setting up of an Integration Unit is expected to contribute towards this objective.</p>
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1.2.1	<p>Xi progress sar biex jingħata sostenn lill-migrazzjoni legali lejn l-Istati Membri f'konformità mal-ħtigijiet ekonomiċi u soċjali tagħhom, bħalma huma l-ħtigijiet tas-suq tax-xogħol, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Through the implementation of LN 416/2015 on Procedural Standards for granting and withdrawing international protection regulations, persons benefitting from international protection have been given access to the labour market both as employees and self-employed workers under the same conditions as Maltese nationals, once the relevant employment licence is obtained.</p> <p>Furthermore, persons benefitting from international protection also benefit from free and compulsory state education up to the age of 16. Persons benefitting from international protection are considered as TCN applicants in terms of application procedures, fees and stipends by further and higher education institutions in Malta.</p> <p>Whilst projects may indirectly contribute towards supporting legal migration, through the evaluation and as outlined in the national programme, the currently approved projects under SO2 do not directly aim to address this objective.</p>

1.2.2	<p>Xi progress sar fil-promozzjoni tal-integrazzjoni effettiva ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>As outlined under section 1.2.1 of this document, through the transposition of CEAS measures into national legislation and the development of relevant policy initiatives, Malta has been further promoting the effective integration of TCNs. These changes have facilitated the integration of TCNs within the educational sphere and the labour market. Within this context, whilst the employment rates for both TCNs and host country nationals have increased in recent years, the employment gap between TCNs and host country nationals increased from -1.30 percentage points in 2013 to -5.50 percentage points in 2016.</p>

In order to ensure that refugees are able to utilise any skills and qualifications acquired abroad for work or education purposes, they may have their qualifications recognised by the Malta Qualifications Recognition and Information Centre which is the designated body for the implementation of the Malta Qualifications Framework. Furthermore, in 2014, the Ministry for Education and Employment launched the 'National Strategy on Literacy for the period 2014-2019' which acknowledges the need to support TCNs living in Malta and the need to further integrate migrant children in schools.

The promotion of an effective integration of third-country nationals (TCNs) remains essential in order to ensure a good quality of life of TCNs within the host country. One way of achieving such integration is by bringing down communication barriers which is often one of the main issues hampering the integration of TCNs.

In June 2015, Malta adopted a policy framework aimed 'Towards a national migrant integration strategy 2015-2020'. The framework, supported by EIF 2007-2013 was developed with the aim to ensure a wider integration of TCNs. In this regard, the framework has been followed up with the development of a Migrant Integration Strategy (Vision 2020) and Migrant Integration Action Plan (Vision 2020) which are at an advanced drafting stage. The latter strategy and action plan will provide the basis for the development of an Integration Unit which aims to bring together various services aimed at facilitating and enabling integration.

Within this context, and building upon measures that have already been undertaken[1] in this field and financed through the European Fund for the Integration of TCNs, a variety of training courses covering language training (Maltese and English), cultural orientation classes and skills enhancing training with the aim to make TCNs more employable will be provided through AMIF. As outlined in the national programme, it is foreseen that the needs of the TCNs will be continuously assessed and all stakeholders will be involved in identifying the best measures needed to target their needs.

As at June 2017, five (5) projects had been selected with the aim of promoting the effective integration of third country nationals through the Fund. These projects are expected to on:

- assisting third country nationals from Eastern Europe, Caucasus and former Soviet countries, to adapt to live, work and integrate in Malta;
- training TCN parents in the curriculum being followed by their children as well as to improve language proficiency and improve cultural integration;
- language training, cultural orientation classes and skills enhancing training to make TCNs more employable; and
- improving knowledge on Malta and the Maltese culture, social, cultural and the legal context of employment in Malta and raise awareness on job opportunities in Malta.

All migrant learners are able to access linguistic support in State Schools if they need it. Furthermore, in 2017, the Migrant Learners Unit (MLU) returned 507 migrant learners to mainstream schooling after having completed the process of

	<p>induction.</p> <p>[1] The Side by Side project funded under EIF 2001-2013 for instance aimed at improving the integration of TCNs by increasing the understanding of interculturalism and cultural diversity in Malta through the publication of a targeted newspaper.</p>
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1.2.3	<p>Xi progress sar fis-sostenn tal-kooperazzjoni fost l-Istati Membri, bl-għan li tiġi ssalvagwardjata l-integrità tas-sistemi tal-immigrazzjoni tal-Istati Membri, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Malta is pursuing a proactive approach bilaterally with other states, and within the various Mediterranean fora in order to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with its Southern Mediterranean partners on the issue of illegal migration. In this regard, Malta is seeking more active diplomatic engagement with countries from which illegal immigrants transit or originate.</p> <p>Whilst projects under the AMIF NP may contribute towards safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems, the approved projects under SO2 during the evaluation period do not directly aim to support co-operation activities with other Member States.</p>

1.2.4	<p>Xi progress sar fit-tishih tal-kapaċità tal-integrazzjoni u ta' migrazzjoni legali fl-Istati Membri, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>The Migrant Learners Unit within the Ministry for Education and Employment continues to promote the inclusion of migrant learners within the education system and manages several projects which aim to provide migrant learners in school with support in basic and functional language learning over and above mainstream education provision.</p> <p>In order to have a common front with respect to integration, the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality will be setting up an Integration Unit to act as an umbrella organisation to coordinate all services relating to immigration, residence and employment of Third Country Nationals. The Unit will be responsible for the establishment of a National Integration Policy for Malta, which is being formulated and is expected to be finalised by December 2017. As outlined in the National Programme, activities linked to the assessment of the needs of the Third Country Nationals and the setting up of a cultural awareness programme will be coordinated through the Integration Unit. Training is also envisaged to be provided to all those involved to help them in their work. In addition, the Integration Unit will be tasked to devise a Communications Plan to</p>

	<p>help raise awareness within the Maltese community on diversity and minority issues and how a community can experience economic and social growth through greater integration.</p> <p>Whilst the project has not yet commenced, and therefore its impact cannot yet be assessed, the combination of the equality and social dialogue stream together with the implementation of EU funds within the same Ministry is expected to maximise the funds' potential to add value in terms of integration and social inclusion.</p>
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1.3	<p>ttiv speċifiku 3: Ritorn - It-titjib ta' strateġiji ta' ritorn ġusti u effettivi fl-Istati Membri, li jikkontribwixxu għall-ġlieda kontra l-immigrazzjoni illegali, b'enfasi fuq is-sostenibbiltà tar-ritorn u r-riammissjoni effettiva fil-pajjiżi tal-orġini u ta' transitu;</p>
	<p>It-titjib ta' strateġiji ġusti u effettivi ta' ritorn fl-Istati Membri, li jikkontribwixxu għall-ġlieda kontra l-immigrazzjoni illegali, b'enfasi fuq is-sostenibbiltà tar-ritorn u r-riammissjoni effettiva fil-pajjiżi tal-orġini u ta' transitu;</p> <p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Il-Fond kif ikkontribwixxa fit-titjib ta' strateġiji ġusti u effettivi ta' ritorn fl-Istati Membri li jikkontribwixxu għall-ġlieda kontra l-immigrazzjoni illegali, b'enfasi fuq is-sostenibbiltà tar-ritorn u tar-riammissjoni effettiva fil-pajjiżi tal-orġini u ta' transitu?</p>
	<p>The Fund is contributing towards enhancing fair and effective return strategies within the Member State through the implementation of three (3) projects which focus on two (2) return activities, mainly Forced Return and Voluntary Return as well as one cooperation measure.</p> <p>In an effort to facilitate the return of TCNs and taking into account that voluntary return remains the preferred option for Maltese authorities, TCNs including those who do not or no longer fulfil their condition for entry, are given the option to return on a voluntary basis before being forced to return to their country of origin which is commendable.</p> <p>In addition, the project implementing voluntary returns also offers migrants aid to set up a business in the country of origin to ensure the sustainability of their return. IOM[1] offices in the country of origin follow up on returned migrants to ensure that the return is successful. Such cooperation between IOM offices and national authorities is a positive element of cooperation activities.</p> <p>Whilst all three (3) projects are currently in the initial stages of implementation under this specific objective (SO), it is considered that the milestones reached so far are still very low when compared to the targets envisaged at programme level. Within this context, whilst acknowledging that migration flows may vary from year to year, it is noted that the implementation of these measures should adopt a quicker pace in order to achieve the targets set within the national programme, particularly with respect to the number of persons benefitting from pre- or post-return reintegration assistance.</p>

	[1] International Organisation for Migration (IOM).
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1.3.1	Xi progress sar għas-sostenn tal-mizuri li jakkumpanjaw il-proċeduri tar-ritorn, u l-Fond kif ikkontribwixxa biex isir il-progress?
	<p>Malta is investing in reception centres with the aim of providing adequate accommodation to those who enter irregularly and apply for asylum, and to those who are awaiting return procedures. Other actions will also continue to be provided such as the provision of social assistance, health and education services, etc. As part of the transposition of the recast reception conditions Directive, alternative measures to detention, such as regular reporting, are also being explored.</p> <p>Whilst projects may indirectly contribute towards supporting the measures accompanying return procedures, the currently approved projects under SO3 NO1 do not directly aim to address this objective. In fact, as outlined in the national programme, actions under this objective are being financed through national funds.</p>

1.3.2	Xi progress sar għall-implimentazzjoni effettiva tal-mizuri tar-ritorn (volontarju jew bil-forza), u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?
	<p>With respect to the implementation of return measures, Malta is in compliance with the Return Directive[1] which has been transposed into national legislation through legal notice LN 15 of 2014 on common standards and procedures for returning illegally staying third country nationals.</p> <p>In the 2014-2020 national programme the emphasis on the promotion of voluntary return in cases where migrants decide to return to the country of origin has remained the preferred approach towards the return of migrants. In fact, various voluntary return programmes have been implemented by Malta in recent years and this is also the case under the current programme.</p> <p>The ongoing assisted voluntary return project (RESTART IV) is contributing towards supporting a number of measures accompanying return procedures foreseen in Regulation 516/2014.[2]</p> <p>Through this project, which commenced in 2016, logistical support is being granted to the returnees who can avail themselves of the possibility of being given a lump sum to utilise upon their return to the country of origin to be able to settle in as well as to set up a business. Furthermore, specific assistance is also being provided to vulnerable persons through this project, including training to</p>

	<p>beneficiaries.</p> <p>Between July 2016 and June 2017, around eighteen (18) TCNs received pre reintegration out of which the majority also received post reintegration assistance through this project. This is lower than the originally envisaged reintegration of 56-57 returnees per year. On the other hand, as indicated by the beneficiaries in their replies to the survey, the difference is mainly related to the estimates which were based on migrant inflows over previous years when compared to the current situation.</p> <p>Apart from voluntary return, in cases where the right of stay of a migrant is no longer standing and the migrant does not opt for voluntary return, activities of forced return are enacted in line with Maltese legislation. Within this context, the Fund is also supporting Forced Return measures through an ongoing project being implemented by the Malta Police Force.</p> <p>Whilst acknowledging the early stage of implementation of the programme, it is being noted that the implementation of these measures needs to be improved in order to reach the targets envisaged.</p> <p>[1] DIRECTIVE 2008/115/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals.</p> <p>[2] Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC.</p>
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1.3.3	<p>Xi progress sar fit-titjib tal-kooperazzjoni Prattika bejn l-Istati Membri u/jew mal-awtoritajiet tal-pajjiżi terzi dwar il-miżuri ta' ritorn, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Malta is pursuing a proactive approach bilaterally with other states, and within the various Mediterranean fora in order to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with its Southern Mediterranean partners on the issue of illegal migration. In this regard, Malta is seeking more active diplomatic engagement with countries from which illegal immigrants transit or originate.</p> <p>In order to ensure reliability of the information on the country of origin provided by migrants arriving in Malta, cooperation with consular officers from the nearest embassies of the countries of origin is necessary in order to interview migrants desiring to return back to their countries. Furthermore, in order to make sure that readmission and reintegration assistance is well exercised in the country of origin, Malta's cooperation with the countries of origin and Member States</p>

	<p>remains necessary to ensure best practices and procedures.</p> <p>In this regard, through a cooperation project being implemented by the Malta Police Force, capacity is being increased in order to obtain the relevant travel documents to affect a forced return. The project focuses on establishing relations of cooperation with Third Countries (TCs) whereby a Maltese delegation will offer training in border control management within TCs with the scope of obtaining more documents to facilitate repatriation and ensuring readmission in the long run. This automatically promotes, develops and reinforces operational cooperation and information exchange between the return services. Some of the countries involved include Gambia, Ghana, and Nigeria.</p> <p>Furthermore, the other two projects that are currently being implemented in relation to forced and voluntary return (refer to section 1.3.2) are also indirectly contributing towards the cooperation objective by enhancing practical cooperation on return measures between Malta and the authorities in third countries through communication to obtain the necessary travel documents.</p> <p>Taking into account the early stages of implementation, it is premature to make an assessment on the progress that is being made towards enhancing practical cooperation between Member States and/or with authorities of third countries on return measures. However, it is envisaged that once the projects are completed, the Fund would have contributed towards enhancing cooperation with third countries in this area.</p>
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1.3.4	<p>Xi progress sar fit-tishih tal-kapaċità tar-ritorn, u kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond biex isir dan il-progress?</p>
	<p>Capacity building on return measures is not directly addressed through the implementation of specific projects but it is tackled indirectly through the projects being implemented by the Fund. For example, the staff costs under the return and cooperation measures currently being implemented by the Malta Police Force and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) are eligible for support by the Fund thus enhancing the capacity of these organisation dealing with return.</p> <p>Furthermore, through their voluntary return project currently being implemented, IOM is also contributing towards building capacity on return, through different information events and activities aimed at disseminating information on return-related topics. Meetings are being organised in strategic venues such as open and closed centres. Dissemination of information of events is being carried out through the website, flyers on location and at the offices and through governmental agencies, NGOs and shelters for homeless persons. Furthermore, a fixed schedule for an IOM representative has been devised.</p> <p>In addition, through the implementation of the projects managed by the Malta Police Force, during identification missions, contact points are established which contribute towards such capacity building. The latter is deemed essential in order</p>

	to attain the required travel documents.
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1.4	ttiv speċifiku 4: Solidarjetà - It-tiżen tas-solidarjetà u l-kondiviżjoni tar-responsabbiltà bejn l-Istati Membri, b'mod partikolari lejn daww l-aktar milquta mill-flussi migratorji u tal-asil, inkluż permezz tal-kooperazzjoni Prattika.
	It-tiżen tas-solidarjetà u l-kondiviżjoni tar-responsabbiltà bejn l-Istati Membri, b'mod partikolari lejn daww l-aktar milquta mill-flussi migratorji u tal-ażil, inkluż permezz tal-kooperazzjoni Prattika. Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Kif ikkontribwixxa l-Fond għat-tiżen tas-solidarjetà u tal-kondiviżjoni tar-responsabbiltà bejn l-Istati Membri, b'mod partikolari lejn daww l-aktar milquta mill-flussi migratorji u tal-ażil, inkluż permezz tal-kooperazzjoni Prattika?
	This section of the Interim Evaluation Template as provided by the European Commission is not applicable to Malta.

1.4.1	Il-Fond kif ikkontribwixxa għat-trasferiment tal-applikanti għall-ażil (ir-rilokazzjoni skont id-Deċiżjonijiet tal-Kunsill (UE) 2015/1523 u 2015/1601)?
	This section of the Interim Evaluation Template as provided by the European Commission is not applicable to Malta.

1.4.2	Il-Fond kif ikkontribwixxa għat-trasferiment ta' benefiċjarji tal-protezzjoni internazzjonali bejn l-Istati Membri?
	This section of the Interim Evaluation Template as provided by the European Commission is not applicable to Malta.

2	Effiċjenza
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2	Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: L-oġġettivi ġenerali tal-Fond intlaħqu bi spiza raġonevoli?
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As the AMIF programme is in its early stages of implementation, it is not possible to make an assessment on whether the general objective of the Fund has been achieved at a reasonable cost or not. Most projects under AMIF have yet to commence their implementation process which means that it is not possible to make an assessment as to whether the costs incurred are proportionate to the benefits achieved. In fact, in their replies to the evaluation survey, beneficiaries indicated that this particular question is not applicable at this stage.

Concerning the management of project budgets, most beneficiaries indicated that the project implementation is within budget and that the implementation is not requiring further human resources than originally envisaged. Furthermore, beneficiaries also indicated that they believe the Responsible Authority (RA) has put sufficient measures in place to ensure the objectives of the fund are achieved at a reasonable cost.

In this regard, the RA issued a Manual of Procedures[1](MoP), which provides the necessary guidance to supported projects. On project budgets, the MoP indicates that project overruns of up to a maximum of 10% of the initial budgeted amount for different components identified in a project, are accepted without requiring a budget amendment and provided that the additional conditions stipulated in the Manual are met. [2]

Additionally, the MoP provides guidance on the procurement methods that have to be undertaken during the implementation of projects. For instance, the Manual of Procedures highlights that any tender dossier must observe the EU horizontal requirements relating to equal opportunities and sustainable development as part of the procurement process.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that at evaluation stage, the efficiency aspect is assessed by the Project Selection Committee based on relevant criteria.

[1] AMIF and ISF 2014-2020, Manual of procedures, Version 2, dated October 2016 (<http://eufunds.gov.mt/en/EU%20Funds%20Programmes/Migration%20Funds/Documents/AMIF%20and%20ISF/Manual%20of%20Procedures/Manual%20of%20Procedures%20ISF%20%20AMIF%202014-2020%20v2%202016.pdf>).

[2] IBID pages 20 and 40.

2.1	Sa liema punt ir-rizultati tal-Fond intlaħqu bi spiża raġonevoli f'dak li għandu x'jaqsam mar-rizorsi finanzjarji u umani użati?
	<p>Whilst it is premature to analyse the cost-benefit of the finances and human resources deployed for the ongoing projects, the RA has set up a framework to ensure that the funds utilised are reasonable when compared to the project outcomes.</p> <p>Costs proposed at project application stage are scrutinised by the Project Selection Committee (PSC) and the RA to assess whether the costs are reasonable and able to meet the expected results of the project as well as whether the costs are reasonable when compared to other similar ongoing or previous</p>

	<p>interventions. This exercise is mostly carried out based on the information provided by applicants and additional requests for clarifications put forward by the PSC. Furthermore, in its efforts to increase its ability to evaluate the quality of projects, staff within the RA received training by the European Court of Auditors and the European Commission in 2016 which focused on how to select the best value for money projects and performance auditing.</p> <p>In the majority of cases, funds are allocated for the execution of project activities including human resources. For example, any requests for reimbursement of staff costs are paid solely for work related to the implementation of the project. Furthermore, any operational costs are covered through indirect costs which are requested at application stage and pegged at a fixed percentage (not exceeding 7% of the total eligible cost).</p> <p>When asked about whether the results of the project supported by the Fund are being achieved at a reasonable cost in terms of deployed financial and human resources, 62% of beneficiaries indicated that the project is not going beyond the planned budget, while the other 38% indicated that as the projects are still in the early stages of implementation, hence it is still too early to make an assessment on deployed financial resources.</p> <p>Two (2) projects reported lower staff costs and operational costs than what was originally planned[1], whilst four (4) projects required additional funding to encompass new line items within the project budget which widened the scope of the projects.</p> <p>[1] Lower staff and operational costs were registered due to a decrease in the target population i.e. migrants arriving in Malta. In these instances, the evaluators were informed that the RA undertakes the necessary discussion to determine whether a revision to the application form is warranted.</p>
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2.2	<p>Liema mizuri ġew stabbiliti sabiex jiġu evitati, jinqabdu, irrappurtati u segwiti kazijiet ta' frodi u irregolaritajiet oħra, u kemm kienu effikaci?</p>
	<p>The RA confirmed that measures have been put in place at the level of the responsible authority to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities (including manual of procedures, on-the-spot checks and external audits). Upon signing the grant agreements, the RA carries out on the spot checks to check the procurement processes, which are followed by administrative checks once payments are submitted for reimbursement. Furthermore, any deliverables are also checked and monitored through a number of physical checks during the project's life cycle.</p> <p>By means of these checks as well as bilateral meetings (chaired by the designating authority) which are held with beneficiaries, irregularities can be detected and in cases where fraud is assumed, further action in this respect is</p>

	<p>undertaken. Throughout the period covered by this evaluation, three (3) on the spot checks were undertaken on three (3) different projects and two (2) irregularities were detected on two (2) of the said projects for which a financial correction was imposed. This means that the checks are bearing the necessary results in that irregularities have been detected and the procedures set in place provides an efficient safety net for the avoidance of irregular claims.</p> <p>In addition, the Financial Control Unit within the RA checks the processed payments while an independent internal auditor makes ad hoc checks on the payments and procedures adopted. Furthermore, in order to safeguard and ensure the proper implementation of the Fund, the Internal Audit and Investigations Department (IAID), which serves an independent and investigative function, evaluates and scrutinises the checks carried out by the RA to identify any irregularities and provides recommendations on how procedures should be improved.</p> <p>In their replies to the evaluation survey, a significant number of beneficiaries indicated that they are sufficiently confident that the measures they put in place to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities are adequate. These include the setting up of internal control measures whereby all procurement processes are double checked either by different individuals or by an internal audit mechanism which is responsible for approving the financial reports proposed by the Project Leader. The necessary documentation is also being kept for audit purposes. One (1) beneficiary also indicated that they follow Staff Rules and Regulations and Fraud Awareness and Prevention Guidelines on a daily basis, and that they also have a policy on Reporting Irregular Practices, Wrongdoing and Misconduct.</p> <p>The remaining beneficiaries indicated that as the projects are still at an early stage of implementation it is still too early to determine the effectiveness of measures being implemented to prevent, detect, report and follow up on cases of fraud and other irregularities.</p> <p>In addition, the RA has invested in an information systems with a view to also contribute towards the prevention, detection, reporting and follow up on cases of fraud and irregularities.</p>
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3	Rilevanza
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3	Il-mistoqsija generali: L-objettivi tal-interventi ffinanzjati mill-Fond jikkorrispondu għall-htigijiet reali?
	Ongoing projects address the NP's objectives which is based on a needs assessment for the 2014-2020 period. This exercise was carried out taking into account the partnership principle whereby relevant stakeholders as well as the general public, were consulted on the needs of the sector and the proposed

	<p>measures. Furthermore, at evaluation stage, the relevance aspect is assessed by the selection committee based on relevant criteria.</p> <p>The objectives of the NP reflect relevant national policies including the Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants. The Strategy outlines the need to increase capacity and improve living conditions of irregular migrants and asylum seekers and to provide them with adequate supplies.[1] It also indicates that Malta is in compliance with the Return Directive and that prospective returnees shall be encouraged to take up voluntary return opportunities in preference to forced return, which is also the approach promoted under the NP.[2]</p> <p>Training courses being implemented also reflect the objective of the Ministry for Education and Employment’s Strategy to strive towards the creation of an effective climate towards TCN learners and families.[3] The Directorate for Human Rights and Integration within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality is also drawing up a Migrant Integration Strategy & Action Plan that will establish an Integration Unit which will provide for various services for migrants.[4]</p> <p>At project level, most beneficiaries, particularly those whose projects are already being implemented, have indicated that the implementation of the projects is contributing towards the objectives of the NP and that projects are responding to the identified needs including training, education and integration of migrants.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the NP in 2015, apart from the new pledging for relocation, no major changes in the development needs have been identified. In this respect, it is considered that the main strategic direction of the programme continues to apply to the needs on the ground.[5]</p> <p>[1] Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, pg.3.</p> <p>[2] IBID, pg.17.</p> <p>[3] A National Literacy Strategy for all in Malta and Gozo 2014-2019, pg.14 (http://education.gov.mt/en/Documents/Literacy/ENGLISH.pdf).</p> <p>[4] Supported through EIF 2007-2013.</p> <p>[5] See section VIII on the mid-term review for future developments of the Programme.</p>
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3.1	L-objettivi stabbiliti mill-Istat Membru fil-programm nazzjonali rrispondew għall-htigijiet identifikati?
	The National Programme has been developed in line with the scope of the funds and based on relevant national strategies as illustrated in section 3. Since the

	<p>partnership principle was adopted at programming stage, the national programme also takes into account the needs identified by beneficiary organisations, relevant stakeholders and the general public as the programme was subject to bilateral meetings, stakeholder meetings and a public consultation exercise.</p> <p>Since the start of the implementation of the programme, projects submitted are being assessed against the objectives of the national programme, national policies as well as the objectives of the Fund to ensure their relevance. Furthermore, information about the implementation of the programme is provided during the programme's Monitoring Committee as well as during the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC).[1]</p> <p>Through the exercise carried out for this interim evaluation, the objectives set within the National Programme are considered to respond to the current needs, primarily since the projects that had been approved by June 2017 cover a significant number of the identified interventions within the programme (around 50%). Whilst the implementation of projects on the ground is still gaining pace, the projects approved can already attest to the relevance of the needs identified in the programme, particularly with respect to interventions under SO2 (integration) and SO3 (return).</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, further efforts to speed up the implementation of National Objective 3 Capacity falling under SO2 is necessary as interventions under this objective had yet to start being implemented during the period covered by this evaluation. However, the targets of this NO are currently on track to. In addition, the projects being implemented under SO1 are critical to ensure that the programme's ambitions are reached. This is also the case since the financial allocation under SO1 is the largest allocation, amounting to over 57% of the programme.</p> <p>[1] The Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) will ensure coordination between the ESI funds and other Union and National funding instruments.</p>
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3.2	Liema mizuri stabbilixa l-Istat Membru biex jindirizza l-htigijiet li qeghdin jinbidlu?
	<p>At application stage, prospective applicants are requested to highlight how they will evaluate the project during its implementation with a view to ascertain that changing needs are an integrated element of the application process. In addition, upon award beneficiaries may also be requested to carry out an ex-post evaluation including tracer studies as appropriate.</p> <p>From an implementation perspective, the Responsible Authority (RA) holds bilateral meetings with beneficiaries and stakeholders on a regular basis and request project progress reports in order to keep abreast of any changes in needs</p>

	<p>within the sector. This dialogue was also confirmed by beneficiaries in their responses to the evaluation survey.</p> <p>The relevant outcomes of such discussions are considered by the RA in terms of potential changes to the national programme and/or ongoing interventions. Such instances are discussed at the strategic level within the Monitoring Committee and subsequently presented at the level of IMCC as appropriate. Furthermore, during such meetings, members of the committees which include relevant stakeholders, have the possibility to introduce ad hoc points for discussion. This process aims to continue fostering a bottom-up approach in an effort to ensure that the needs on the ground are being addressed by the programme in line with the objectives of the Fund.</p> <p>Furthermore, as indicated through the responses provided by beneficiaries to the evaluation survey, beneficiaries also hold continuous discussions with their target groups in order to ensure that the services supported by the Fund are relevant to the end user. By way of example, the education project (LLAPSI+) that is currently being implemented by the Ministry for Education and Employment under SO2, has undergone various modifications before the finalisation of the grant agreement in order to better respond to the emerging needs on the ground.[1]</p> <p>[1] Following PSC clarifications and bilateral meetings with the PSC members.</p>
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4	Koerenza
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4	<p>Il-mistoqsija generali: L-objettivi stabbiliti fil-programm nazzjonali kienu koerenti ma' dawk stabbiliti fi programmi oħra ffinanzjati minn rizorsi tal-UE u li japplikaw għal oqsma simili ta' xogħol? Giet żgurata wkoll koerenza waqt l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond?</p>
	<p>The AMIF National Programme 2014-2020 is very specific in nature and the actions proposed for support are focused and clearly defined in the programme in accordance with the objectives of the Fund and in line with national and other EU policies.</p> <p>During the programming stage, particularly when the National Programme was being drafted, consultations were held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds. The fact that most Managing / Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry facilitated discussions in ensuring coherence between the different programmes.</p> <p>At application stage, potential beneficiaries are asked to indicate how the</p>

	<p>proposed project will contribute towards relevant national and EU policies in order to ensure coherence of the proposed project with such policies.</p> <p>At implementation stage, the coherence between different funds is being monitored through the sharing of information on ongoing projects between different entities involved in the implementation of funds. Again, this exercise is facilitated by the fact that most authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry. Furthermore, coherence is being ensured through the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which brings together all relevant stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds.</p>
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4.1	<p>Saret valutazzjoni ta' interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili, u din ittiehdet inkonsiderazzjoni fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar?</p>
	<p>At programming stage, all relevant stakeholders as well as the general public and civil society were involved in the formulation of the AMIF programme covering the 2014-2020 period. Within this context, the different interventions that were proposed during this consultation exercise were analysed and relevant interventions taken on board in the drafting of the National Programme.</p> <p>In addition, particularly when the National Programme was being drafted, consultations were also held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds in order to ensure coherence between different funding programmes. The objective was to avoid duplication of efforts and resources as well as to ensure coherence amongst the various initiatives supported. For example, concerning the integration aspects, in Malta's Partnership Agreement on ESI Funds 2014-2020 it is indicated that actions for migrants were to be primarily supported by AMIF, taking into consideration however that actions funded under the Structural Funds may directly or indirectly also target this cohort.</p>

4.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkaniżmi ta' koordinazzjoni, bejn il-Fond u interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili, għall-perjodu ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>During the 2014-2020 programming period, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union funding instruments was facilitated by the fact that most Managing/Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of the main Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry.</p> <p>In addition, the RA also participates in different monitoring committees of other Funds and thus keeps abreast of any developments in related areas under the various funds. Furthermore, given that the sector is specific in nature and therefore self-contained to a selected number of stakeholders, the RA also</p>

	<p>undertakes the necessary discussions with the relevant entities in order to ensure complementarity between national and EU funded actions in this area.</p> <p>At application stage, advice to potential applicants on the opportunities of support available through the different funds may be obtained from a common information help desk that is jointly serviced by the Planning and Priorities Coordination Division and the Funds and Programmes Division within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality. Furthermore, MEUSAC[1] also provides NGOs with assistance on the most appropriate funding options based on the types of interventions and target groups. This approach provides initial advice in terms of delineation to prospective applicants.</p> <p>Furthermore, at implementation stage, coordination is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC). The main aim of the Committee is to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits.</p> <p>The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant Managing Authorities, intermediate bodies, national contact points for the European Territorial Cooperation programmes and Union initiatives, the responsible authority for the migration and asylum programmes and national contact points for community programmes, such as LIFE+ and Horizon2020, amongst others.</p> <p>In addition, the Responsible Authority has been raising awareness on the scope and areas of intervention of the AMIF programme during Monitoring Committee sessions of other funding programmes, in particular, during the MC on OPII[2] held in 2015.</p> <p>[1]The role of MEUSAC is to provide EU-related information to stakeholders and to the public with particular emphasis on Malta’s position within the EU and its institutions as well as the rights Maltese citizens have as EU citizens and to provide assistance on EU funding programmes, in particular by advising and assisting local councils and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to draw up and submit competitive project applications.</p> <p>[2] OPII - Investing in human capital to create more opportunities and promote the wellbeing of society – 2014-2020 funded through ESF.</p>
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4.3	L-azzjonijiet implimentati permezz tal-Fond kienu koerenti ma' interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili, u mingħajr ma jikkontradixxuhom?
	As outlined in Malta’s Partnership Agreement on ESI Funds 2014-2020,[1] whilst actions for migrants are primarily supported through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and National Funds it is not excluded, that certain actions funded under the Structural Funds, especially the European Social

	<p>Fund, may directly or indirectly also target this cohort.</p> <p>In light of this, the RA meets with prospective applicants with a view to discuss potential interventions in the field of asylum, migration and integration, with a view to ensure the most appropriate source of funding is identified and to avoid overlaps. The actions supported by AMIF up until the period covered by this interim evaluation were not considered to be contradictory to other interventions with similar objectives, notably the European Social Fund (ESF), but rather the interventions were found to be complementary. For instance, actions aimed at training migrants to develop the necessary skills to enter the labour market complement a project by JobsPlus[2] supported by the ESF which aims to develop the knowledge, skills and competences of the working age population.</p> <p>At the national level, interventions supported by AMIF are generally found to be coherent with the policy objectives of the European Social Fund whereby the aim of integrating vulnerable persons within society, protecting the most vulnerable and ensuring a good quality of life are also part of the scope of the Fund. In this regard, whilst the aim of the ESF is mostly focused on education and employment policy objectives, the objectives of the AMIF are more related to integration policy. In this way measures under both of these funds are able to work together even though they differ in the objectives to be addressed.</p> <p>Moreover, the fact that the nature of interventions under AMIF as well as the target groups supported are very specific, limits the possibilities of instances which may be contradictory in scope.</p> <p>The coordination of measures under different funding instruments is also facilitated by the fact that in certain cases the same entity is responsible for managing projects funded under different programmes. For example, the Ministry of Education and Employment is responsible for implementing integration related measures under both the ESF and the AMIF national programmes. On the other hand, it has also been noted that further efforts are needed to better coordinate integration related measures (under SO 2) more effectively between different entities, including NGOs, with the aim of avoiding duplication of effort and maximising available resources where possible.</p> <p>[1] Partnership Agreement of Malta 2014-2020, November 2014, pg. 133.</p> <p>[2] JobsPlus aims to enhance accessibility to the labour market through modernised and targeted services, whilst facilitating labour mobility and promoting investment in human capital.</p>
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5	Komplementarjetà
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5	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: L-oġġettivi stabbiliti fil-programm nazzjonali u l-azzjonijiet korrispondenti implimentati kienu kumplimentari għal dawk stabbiliti fil-qafas ta' politiki oħra, b'mod partikolari dawk segwiti mill-Istat Membru?</p>
	<p>At programme level, projects being implemented address the objectives outlined in the NP which in turn was drafted based on the needs and objectives set out in relevant national policies. These include the Strategy for the Reception of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants, which includes provisions for the training and integration of asylum seekers as well as return procedures, amongst others, and the National Literacy Strategy, which provides for the training of migrants. Furthermore, a Migrant Integration Strategy & Action Plan are also being drawn up and it is expected that interventions funded through AMIF will reflect the objectives outlined in this strategy once it is completed.</p> <p>At evaluation stage, complementarity is assessed by the Project Selection Committee whereby applicants are asked to highlight the link between national policies and the project within the application form. During the implementation of the Fund, complementarity is primarily being ensured through the IMCC which brings together all stakeholders involved in the coordination, management and implementation of Union funds. The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant MAs, intermediate bodies, national contact points for the European Territorial Cooperation programmes and Union initiatives, the responsible authority for the AMIF-ISF and national contact points for community programmes, such as LIFE+ and Horizon2020, amongst others.</p> <p>Complementarity between different funds is also monitored during the implementation of the NP through the sharing of information on ongoing projects between different entities involved in the implementation of funds. This exercise is facilitated by the fact that most MAs responsible for the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry.</p> <p>In their response to the evaluation survey, seven (7) out of thirteen (13) beneficiaries indicated that their project is complementary with either projects implemented under previous programming periods or with other projects being implemented by the same entity. The outcome of the survey is indicative of the need for increased awareness amongst beneficiaries on the implementation of similar projects by other entities, particularly with respect to interventions under SO 2. In this regard, further awareness to avoid duplication and to ensure complementarity between the actions implemented is necessary.</p>

5.1	<p>Saret valutazzjoni ta' interventi oħrajn b'oġġettivi kumplimentari u din ittiegħdet inkonsiderazzjoni fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar?</p>
	<p>At programming stage, all relevant stakeholders (including EASO and UNHCR) as well as the general public and civil society were consulted on the objectives of the AMIF programme covering the 2014-2020 period. Within this context, the different interventions that were proposed during this consultation exercise were</p>

	<p>analysed and taken on board in the drafting of the National Programme whenever initiatives were deemed to fit within the scope of the fund and the local scenario.</p> <p>In addition, consultations were also held with the entities involved in the development of the operational programmes for other Union Funds in order to ensure a clear delineation of the scope of each programme. This exercise is facilitated by the fact that most Managing/Responsible Authorities related to the implementation of Union Funds are grouped under the same Ministry which enables increased coordination.</p> <p>The objective was to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. For example, concerning the integration aspects, in Malta's Partnership Agreement on ESI Funds 2014-2020 it is indicated that actions for migrants were to be primarily supported by AMIF, taking into consideration however that actions funded under the Structural Funds may directly or indirectly also target this cohort.</p>
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5.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkanizmi ta' koordinazzjoni bejn l-Fond u interventi oħrajn b'objettivi simili biex tiġi żgurata l-kumplimentarità tagħhom għall-perjodu ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>During the 2014-2020 programming period, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union and National funding instruments is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC).</p> <p>The main aim of the Committee is to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits. The Committee also serves to provide direction on the demarcation between different funds and programmes, undertake ad hoc consultation where potential overlaps are identified and exchange information about any changes required to the individual programmes and that could have an impact, by way of overlap, on other programmes. As outlined under section 4 of this document, the first meeting of the IMCC was held in July 2017.</p> <p>The IMCC is composed of representatives from the relevant Managing Authorities, intermediate bodies, national contact points for the European Territorial Cooperation programmes and Union initiatives, the responsible authority for the migration and asylum programmes and national contact points for community programmes, such as LIFE+ and Horizon2020, amongst others.</p> <p>In addition, the RA has been raising awareness on the scope and areas of intervention of the AMIF programme during Monitoring Committee sessions of other funding programmes, such as for example during the MC on OPII[1] held on 2 November 2015 where information about the scope of AMIF and potential interventions was provided.</p> <p>Furthermore, whilst MEUSAC[2] also provides NGOs with assistance on the most appropriate funding options based on the types of interventions and target</p>

groups, the Responsible Authority[3] for AMIF is available to provide advice to potential applicants and beneficiaries on the opportunities of support available through the different funds and queries are referred between units according to their responsibilities. In its capacity as the national contact point or managing authority for a number of European Union Funding Instruments such as the EMFF, EAFRD and Territorial Cooperation, the Responsible Authority is also better placed to facilitate coordination.

In addition to the above, during project selection stage, if projects are found to complement other actions undertaken by public bodies, project leaders are asked to collaborate and coordinate actions. In such instances, a memorandum of understanding or cooperation agreement, is also set up to ensure that the activity is in line with the general standards of procedures in place while also ensuring coordination of the activities being implemented.

In their response to the evaluation survey, seven (7) out of thirteen (13) project beneficiaries indicated that their project is complementary to the objectives identified in other projects. For example, two (2) of the beneficiaries, indicated that their projects, RESTART VI and LLAPSI + complement similar interventions carried out under previous programmes. In addition, the Malta Police Force noted the two (2) return projects[4] being implemented by them are complementary in terms of objectives. Similarly, RefCom also indicated that the two (2) projects being implemented by their Unit[5] aim to strengthen the CEAS and are thus complementary in nature.

The outcome of the survey is indicative of the need for increased awareness amongst beneficiaries on the implementation of similar projects by other entities, particularly with respect to interventions under SO 2. Whilst information on approved projects may be found online, further provision of information to potential beneficiaries is necessary to promote increased coordination of interventions and avoid duplication of efforts.

[1] OPII - Investing in human capital to create more opportunities and promote the wellbeing of society – 2014-2020 funded through ESF.

[2] Malta – EU steering & action Committee (MEUSEC), which is the entity in charge of disseminating EU related information.

[3] The Funds and Programmes Division (FPD), within the Ministry for European Affairs and Equality (MEAE).

[4] Forced return and cooperation with third countries on return matters.

[5] The provision of interpreting services and the setting up of a Dublin III Unit.

5.3	Il-mekkanizmi kienu maħsubin biex jevitaw id-duplikazzjoni ta' strumenti finanzjarji stabbiliti?
	<p>As already indicated in section 5.2, the RA participates in different monitoring committees of other Funds and thus keeps abreast of any developments vis à vis the implementation of financial instruments under the various funds. In addition, the fact that most managing authorities responsible for the implementation of Union funds[1] are grouped together under the same Ministry[2] also facilitates the sharing of information in an effort to avoid overlaps.</p> <p>Furthermore, coordination between AMIF, ISF Funds and other Union and National funding instruments is being ensured through the framework of the Inter Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) which aims to ensure that there is no overlap between different streams of funding and that measures being implemented are complementary in order to reap the maximum benefits. In this regard, the IMCC also includes representatives from the Managing Authorities for ESI funds through which financial instruments can be implemented.</p> <p>It should be noted that during the period covered by the evaluation, the RA confirmed that AMIF assistance was only provided in the form of grants and that in the local situation it is difficult for AMIF type of interventions to be funded through financial instruments.</p> <p>[1] Including ESIF, EFSI, SRSP, ENPI, Bilateral Funds etc.</p> <p>[2] The Ministry for European Affairs and Equality.</p>

6	Valur miżjud tal-UE
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6	Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Inkiseb xi valur miżjud permezz tal-appoġġ tal-UE?
	<p>EU support for matters related to asylum, migration and integration is a manifestation that integration governance[1] is not merely a priority at local policy level but an EU wide commitment to ensure integration across Europe. The importance of European Added value is also outlined within the project application whereby this element is a criterion is assessed during the project application stage.</p> <p>Whilst, as outlined earlier in this evaluation, it is premature to measure the extent of which investments under AMIF have brought added value due to the early implementation stages of the programme, the benefits that AMIF support will bring in the area are self-evident in many ways.</p> <p>As implementation will gain further ground in 2017 and 2018, the added value</p>

	<p>that supported projects will bring will become more tangible. These include the increased capability of stakeholders in the sector to provide better services to migrants, including through improved equipment, resources and new service provision. The development of a unit to treat migrants with highly infectious diseases for instance will enable Malta to treat migrants who suffer from Category IV diseases. Furthermore, the integration of migrants within society and their improved education through the various courses being supported by the Fund will lead to a better quality of life for migrants.</p> <p>Within this context, the funding provided through AMIF is a critical element in the implementation of measures which are expected to contribute towards addressing the challenges brought about by the migration crisis.</p> <p>[1]‘Integration governance’ refers to a holistic understanding of integration that addresses the whole integration process starting with the ability to enter (particularly in the case of family members of migrants) and goes on to cover permission to stay, access to services, space for political participation, and permission to settle when and if desired. Definition taken from the “Submission to the National Integration Strategy 2015-2020” put forward by the People for Change Foundation as part of the public consultation on the NP see pg. 4.</p>
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6.1	<p>Liema huma t-tipi ewlenin ta' valur miżjud li jirriżultaw mill-appoġġ tal-Fond (il-volum, l-ambitu, ir-rwol, il-proċedura)?</p>
	<p>AMIF has been playing an important role in equipping MSs with the necessary tools to address the challenges brought about by the migration crisis through the development of human resources, facilitating the integration of migrants through better service provision and developing the national administration’s ability to undertake new measures. In this regard, without the provision of AMIF, it would not have been possible to develop key measures which are contributing towards addressing the challenges posed by the migration crisis.</p> <p>The main types of added value resulting from the support of the Fund, through the projects being implemented are primarily volume, scope and process, which have been chosen by beneficiaries in their replies to the evaluation survey as the ones mostly impacted by the Fund.</p> <p>A key element contributing to the volume effect was the increase in pledges as per Council Decisions 2015/1523 and 2015/1601[1] which aimed to enable Member States to react promptly in relation to changing needs through the provision of additional support for relocation. AMIF also broadened the scope of existing actions for integration, education and social inclusion by supporting target groups that are not directly targeted through other funds, and who would otherwise not have received support. For instance, TCNs would have been unable to return voluntarily to their country of origin.</p>

	<p>The implementation of the AMIF programme, and the development of relevant policy processes go hand in hand. In this regard, the development of a Migrant Integration Strategy (Vision 2020) and Migrant Integration Action Plan (Vision 2020), which are currently at an advanced drafting stage, are a follow up of a project titled ‘Mind the Gap’ which was funded through under the 2007-2013 European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals.</p> <p>Furthermore, the setting up of a Dublin III unit will enable a more focused and streamlined administration process through the setting up of an office solely dedicated to Dublin III requests. This will speed up completion of the asylum procedure which in turn may lead to a faster integration process. These projects show that AMIF support plays a significant role in improving the national administration’s capability to respond to such a volatile sector.</p> <p>The role effect was the least selected by beneficiaries from the survey. Although many of the projects which were ongoing during the period covered by the evaluation can be considered a continuation of similar projects under the 2007-2013 period, under the current programme the Fund is contributing towards innovation. The LLAPSI+ project is a case in point. Whereas this project is building on similar actions already implemented under previous programmes it will introduce a number of innovative aspects to improve the holistic approach to integration including the idea of a one stop shop in the provision of services, the setting up of a front desk and the further integration of services.</p> <p>Looking ahead, the setting up of an Integration Unit, which at the time of reporting was at evaluation stage, will also play an important role in innovating the management and coordination of integration measures on a national level.</p> <p>[1]Council Decisions 2015/1523 and 2015/1601 are applicable within the period under review.</p>
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6.2	<p>Kienu l-Istati Membri jwettqu l-azzjonijiet meħtieġa biex jiġu implimentati l-politiki tal-UE f’oqsma tal-Fond mingħajr l-appoġġ finanzzjaru tal-Fond?</p>
	<p>In their replies to the evaluation survey, 92% of respondents indicated that they would not have been able to carry out the interventions without the financial support of the Fund which puts a clear emphasis on the importance of the contribution made by this Fund towards interventions related to asylum, migration and integration.</p> <p>Most beneficiaries listed the limited financial support as the main reason why such actions would not be carried out without support from the Fund especially due to the lack of financial capacity of beneficiaries to support such investments. This is particularly the case in view of the high investment costs involved in the provision of technical equipment related to interpreting services and the setting up of the Dublin III Unit for instance, as well as the volume of applications for</p>

	<p>relocations and resettlement which are difficult to cope with without the necessary resources.</p> <p>Other beneficiaries held that whilst projects would technically be possible to be implemented without the Fund; due to the lack of resources, projects would have to be much more limited in size and scope. The latter would lead to a slowdown in implementation and an accumulation of problem areas where gaps are left unaddressed. Thus, beneficiaries would not be able to tackle the needs on the ground as is currently possible through assistance from the Fund.</p> <p>In view of the above, and based on the feedback gathered for this evaluation, it is evident that support from the Fund is critical for Malta to carry out projects in the field, particularly those of an infrastructural nature or which require the purchase of very specialised equipment.</p>
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6.3	<p>X'ikunu jkunu l-konsegwenzi l-aktar probabbli li kieku twaqqaf l-appoġġ ipprovdut mill-Fond?</p>
	<p>As highlighted by all of the beneficiaries, an interruption to the support provided by the Fund will impinge on the successful implementation of projects. The most likely consequence of an interruption of the support provided by the Fund would be the lack of ability to continue the implementation of the ongoing projects, thus limiting significantly the volume, scope, process and role that the implementation of the Fund is currently bringing about.</p> <p>As outlined previously, without the additional funding provided through AMIF, beneficiaries stated that these measures would not have been developed and the currently ongoing projects would not be able to continue. For instance, the purchase of the necessary return tickets, the improvement of CEAS through the provision of interpretation services would not be financially viable. Furthermore, the provision of material aid assistance as well as educational courses currently being provided would be much narrower in scope and volume had they to only be supported through national funding.</p>

6.4	<p>Sa liema punt l-azzjonijiet appoġġati mill-Fond irriżultaw f'benefiċċju fil-livell tal-Unjoni?</p>
	<p>The majority of beneficiaries (92%) responding to the evaluation survey indicated that the actions supported by the Fund will result in a benefit at the Union level. Only one project, the provision of additional security services in open centres, was considered as not making a contribution because of the nature of the project itself and its direct applicability to the local situation.</p> <p>The provision of voluntary return measures, for instance, is deemed to add value</p>

	<p>towards the implementation of Directive 2008/115/EC[1] whereas forced return measures contribute towards safeguarding the EU territory and Schengen Area from irregular migration. Moreover, cooperation with third countries on return matters will also facilitate communication when dealing with third countries. It is to be noted that the implementation of these measures also responds to calls made at EU level to reduce migratory flows as well as the number of fatalities at sea[2].</p> <p>Resettlement and relocation measures also include an added value at a European level. Through such measures, Malta has proven that burden sharing is a feasible solution even for small countries where the number of asylum applications is still high compared to other Member States. Furthermore, the fact that the relocation procedure between Member States proved successful in the case of Malta, provides optimism for future relocation needs.</p> <p>In addition, projects aimed at educating and integrating migrants also help to better the workforce within the Union and enable the Union to move towards a more socially inclusive society. In this regard, such projects contribute to the EU's basic beliefs in solidarity and respect for human dignity, as well as its aspiration to be an example of tolerance and acceptance of diversity.</p> <p>Furthermore, at a more practical level, the setting up of a Dublin III Unit which will be implemented under SO1, will contribute towards one of the objectives of the Fund which is to strengthen and develop the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) by ensuring that the EU legislation in the field of asylum is efficiently and uniformly applied. This will also contribute towards fulfilling the requirements of EU regulation 604/2013[3] by processing the Dublin applications received in Malta. The Dublin Regulation is the cornerstone of CEAS without which asylum seekers could have an application open in several MSs without clarity on which State is responsible to process the application.</p> <p>[1] DIRECTIVE 2008/115/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals.</p> <p>[2] European Council meeting (19 October 2017) – Conclusions (EUCO 14/17).</p> <p>[3] Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person.</p>
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7	Sostenibbiltà
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7	<p>Il-mistoqsija ġenerali: Huwa probabbli li l-effetti pożittivi tal-proġetti ffinanzjati mill-Fond jibqgħu jinħassu anki meta l-appoġġ mill-Fond jintemm?</p>
	<p>The sustainability of investment is a very important aspect which is assessed during the application stage whereby the Project Selection Committee is expected to assess the sustainability of each proposed initiative.</p> <p>During the evaluation process, 77% of beneficiaries indicated that they believe that the positive effects of the projects supported by the Fund are likely to last when its support will be over. The other 23% considered that it was too early in the implementation phase to determine the long-term benefits of the projects.</p> <p>In particular, capacity building interventions such as the provision of language and integration courses and better education for TCNs are considered essential lifelong learning tools which will aim to bring migrants on the same level playing field as other nationals.</p> <p>With respect to equipment and infrastructure sourced through AMIF, such investments have a level of durability which is covered by a warranty period which is an obligation required by the RA. In this regard, the benefits of such investments are guaranteed beyond the duration of the project up until the end of the investment's lifespan. Furthermore, beneficiaries are asked to sign a declaration stating that infrastructure will be used solely for the objectives of the project for at least a period of (ten) 10 years following project closure. Another similar declaration is signed for equipment purchased through the Fund, whereby the period of use is four (4) years for ICT equipment and five (5) years for other type of equipment.[1]</p> <p>Beneficiaries of the other projects, which relate to forced return and the provision of interpreters and security services, have indicated that these interventions are deemed to have a more immediate impact rather than a long lasting benefit. On the other hand, the positive effect of such actions on the overall management of migrant flows should not be underestimated.</p> <p>Within this context, it can be concluded that efforts are being undertaken to ensure that the benefits and outcomes of projects being implemented extend beyond the duration of the project.</p> <p>[1] Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund 2014-2020 Eligibility Rules Version 3 – October 2016, Annex IV.</p>

7.1	<p>X'kienu l-miżuri ewlenija adottati mill-Istat Membru biex tiġi żgurata s-sostenibbiltà tar-riżultati tal-proġetti implimentati bl-appoġġ tal-Fond (kemm fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar kif ukoll dak ta' implimentazzjoni)?</p>
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	<p>Malta has established measures to ensure the continued sustainability of the projects implemented with support of the Fund. Such measures were planned at the programming stage and put into action in the implementation stage.</p> <p>In this regard, it was ensured that projects that are being implemented by public bodies would be allocated a recurrent vote under the relevant Ministry's budget line, through which funds are made available to finance the operational costs that are required to continue implementing projects. In this regard, the PSC asks for a statement from the relevant competent authority.</p> <p>In addition, to ensure sustainability of results achieved, the Manual of Procedures[1] governing the implementation of the Fund, includes a clause whereby beneficiaries are obliged to sign a declaration which states that the material investments made will continue to be utilised beyond the closure of the projects, and this applies not only to public bodies but also to NGOs. In this regard, the obligations of declaration differ depending on the type of material investment. A declaration indicating that infrastructure will be used solely for the objectives of the project for at least a period of ten (10) years following the closure of the project is necessary for projects involving real estate. Another similar declaration is signed for equipment purchased by the Fund, in this case the period of use is four (4) years for ICT equipment and five (5) years for other type of equipment.</p> <p>The durability of investment is also followed up by the RA whereby an assurance officer performs sample checks and on the spots on durability.</p> <p>Furthermore, through the Grant Agreement, beneficiaries are required to ensure the durability of investment as well as to participate and contribute towards monitoring and evaluation activities relating to their projects even after the project has been finalised. This aims to ensure that the beneficiary is still accountable towards the outcome of the project after closure through follow-up exercises.</p> <p>[1] Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and Internal Security Fund 2014 – 2020 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES Version 2 – October 2016, Annexes IV and V.</p>
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7.2	<p>Ġew stabbiliti mekkanizmi biex jiġi żgurat il-kontroll ta' sostenibbiltà fl-istadju ta' pprogrammar u ta' implimentazzjoni?</p>
	<p>The sustainability of the programme was taken into account during the programming and implementation stages.</p> <p>At programming stage, the objectives of the national programme were subjected to an intensive consultation exercise whereby the durability of actions and their</p>

	<p>long term benefits were also discussed amongst relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>During the implementation stage, more particularly during the project application stage, beneficiary organisations are asked to indicate how the benefits of the measures undertaken will continue to be sustained after the end of the project. One example of ensuring sustainability is to train permanent staff throughout the implementation of the project to ensure that the tasks carried out during the project implementation period can continue after closure. This component is also taken into account by the Project Selection Committee at project selection stage.</p> <p>During the period covered by this report, monitoring mechanisms had already been set in place whereby the durability of the investments made will be monitored through a performance check template that has been developed by the RA. This template aims to monitor the performance of projects in terms of the continuation of the benefits as a result of measures supported by the Fund, beyond the closure of projects.</p>
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7.3	<p>Sa liema punt huwa mistenni li r-riżultati u l-benefiċċji tal-azzjonijiet appoġġati mill-Fond ikomplu jinħassu wara dan?</p>
	<p>As the programme is still in its early stages of implementation it is premature to make an assessment of the extent to which the benefits of the actions being implemented will continue once support from the Fund ends. At this stage it is only possible to make a partial assessment based on the objectives of the actions that will be undertaken to implement the NP. However, since project interventions have to be in line with relevant strategies within the sector and thus also to fit in within the long-term vision of Malta, the benefits of projects are expected to continue contributing towards achievements in the asylum, migration and integration sphere even after their completion.</p> <p>With respect to the provision of training, educational and cultural courses offered under SO 2 of the national programme, it is expected that the benefits of these courses, including a better educational background, improved language skills and social integration, will continue to provide benefits and opportunities to the individuals benefitting from these actions over the medium to long term. This is particularly so since the skills and knowledge acquired aim to improve the migrants' potential of entering and moving within the labour market as well as being integrated fully within the Maltese society. It is worth noting that the Project Selection Committee imposes an obligation on beneficiary to carry out a tracer study for projects supporting training initiatives.</p> <p>Interventions under other SOs such as the setting up of new or improved open centres, the setting up of the Dublin III Unit and the provision of interpreters contribute towards ameliorating the asylum procedure and thus are also deemed to provide added value for migrants which goes beyond the immediate benefit achieved out of the interventions sustained by the Fund. Furthermore, infrastructural investments that will be undertaken by public entities as part of their projects are expected to continue being used in line with the scope of the</p>

	<p>projects for at least ten (10) years following the closure of the projects.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is important that once actions supported through the Fund are concluded, the necessary provision of services which facilitate the asylum, evaluation of asylum seekers and return procedures continue to be supported in order to build on and extend the scope of the Fund and ensure its long term benefits. In this regard, entities providing support for migrants, particularly NGOs, have pointed out that without financial support from the Fund the implementation of certain actions would be limited after project completion. Whilst this issue may pose difficulty to ensure the continuation of measures beyond the support of the Fund, it is also synonymous with the need for these targeted funds to address the situation on the ground within this sector.</p>
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8	Simplifikazzjoni u tnaqqis tal-piż amministrattiv
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8	<p>Il-mistoqsija generali: Ġew issimplifikati l-proċeduri ta' ġestjoni tal-Fond u tnaqqas il-piż amministrattiv għall-benefiċjarji tiegħu?</p>
	<p>During the implementation of the programme, the RA continued to improve procedures to simplify procedures and reduce administrative burden for beneficiaries in line with the regulatory requirements. Efforts to simplify the management of the Fund are on top of the RA agenda and possible simplification are discussed with relevant stakeholders. Furthermore, Members of the MC are encouraged to put forward measures of simplification for the consideration of the RA.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the measures introduced, in their replies to the evaluation survey, 67%^[1] of beneficiaries indicated that they still consider that the process for applying for funding is cumbersome. Furthermore, 92% of beneficiaries indicated that the use of AMIF funds creates excessive administrative burden particularly at application stage whereby heavy documentation is required with an already lengthy and technical application form.</p> <p>With respect to the implementation stage, beneficiaries indicated that implementing AMIF initiatives contributes towards additional administrative burden. A clear example is documenting staff costs. The strain is more pronounced in the case of NGOs who often have limited resources. On the other hand, out of the beneficiaries who have made use of funding under the previous programming periods,^[2] over 45% indicated that the procedure in the current programme, in particular the multi-annual programming approach, has improved when compared to previous programmes.</p> <p>Overall, the need for more simplified procedures and application forms and the introduction of more simplified cost options was underlined by beneficiaries. The need for more simplified procedures for voluntary return measures was also suggested by both the relevant beneficiaries and the RA. In this specific case, the</p>

	<p>RA called for guidelines to be set by the European Commission on projects implemented by international organisations for example relating to fiscal documentation that is required to verify payments. Furthermore, it was also suggested that the reimbursement processes through the Migration and Security Information System (MSIS) could also further be simplified.</p> <p>[1] For the purposes of this exercise, only projects which went through a selection procedure are being taken into account.</p> <p>[2] Eleven (11) in total.</p>
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8.1	<p>Il-proċeduri innovattivi introdotti mill-Fond (l-għażla tal-ispejjeż issimplifikati, l-ipprogrammar multiannwali, ir-regoli nazzjonali ta' eligibbiltà, aktar programmi nazzjonali komprensivi li jippermettu l-flessibbiltà) wasslu għal simplifikazzjoni, għall-benefiċjarji tal-Fond?</p>
	<p>The replies to the evaluation survey received from both beneficiaries as well as the RA have indicated that the multi-annual programming approach has been a positive way forward. It has not only simplified procedures in terms of the application process and reporting obligations but it has also enabled beneficiaries to plan on a longer term. The latter allows more time for the continuous implementation and monitoring of project activities and ensures more consistency in relation to the target group and relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Both the RA and beneficiaries pointed out that the multi-annual programme approach was also considered to lead to a more effective implementation of the CEAS through more efficient and swifter procedures.</p> <p>The possibility to develop eligibility rules at the national level, subject to the common principles set out within the regulations, was also highlighted as a positive development by the RA because it allows for more flexibility to amend eligibility rules during the implementation process. The latter empowers the RA to swiftly adapt to new requirements in order to facilitate the implementation process. In this regard, eligibility rules are updated on a regular basis also to take into account the outcome of systems audits as necessary.</p>

TAQSIMA V: EŻEMPJI TA' PROĠETTI

Deskrizzjoni ta' tliet “stejjer ta' suċċess”, fost il-proġetti kollha ffinanzjati

Eżempju 1

MT/2015/AMIF/1.14 – The setting up of a Dublin III Unit

Beneficiary: The Office of the Refugee Commissioner (REFCOM)

Specific Objective: 1 – Asylum

National Objective: 2 - Evaluation

Project summary:

The objective of the project is to set up a Dublin III Unit which ensures that requests related to international protection have quick access to asylum procedures and to the examination of an application by a single, clearly determined, Member State in order to ensure full observance of the right to asylum. This process is in line with the Dublin Regulation (EU) No 604/2013.[1]

The main responsibilities of the Dublin III Unit consist of processing incoming and outgoing requests made by third country nationals or stateless persons. The Unit also aims to determine the country responsible for analysing an application for international protection, trace families of unaccompanied minors (UAM) and communicate with other Dublin Units in the EU and other countries. Furthermore, the Unit also keeps a record of data on the implementation of Dublin transfers. Currently, Dublin III responsibilities are handled by the Malta Police Force as part of their operations. Once the project is completed, it is expected that the Unit will provide a faster and more efficient asylum procedure to third country nationals requesting international protection since the Dublin III Unit, which will be managed by REFCOM, will be solely dedicated to Dublin III responsibilities.

Successful aspects: From an implementation point of view, during the period covered by this evaluation, the project was in line with the schedule submitted at application stage. In June 2017, REFCOM was undergoing the relevant training of staff to ensure that the Unit would be functional by the end of 2017. Once completed, the project will enable third country nationals (TCNs) to benefit from a timelier completion of their asylum procedure which in turn will contribute towards a faster integration process. Furthermore, more up to date and accurate data on Dublin transfers will provide additional information on the traceability of TCNs thus facilitating the reconciliation of family members, particularly for unaccompanied minors.

[1] REGULATION (EU) No 604/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third country national or stateless person (recast).

Eżempju 1

Eżempju 2

MT/2016/AMIF/4.01 – LLAPSI+ (Language Learning and Parental Support for Integration PLUS)

Beneficiary: Ministry for Education and Employment (MEDE)

Specific Objective: 2 – Integration/legal migration

National Objective: 2 – Integration

Project Summary: Building upon previous LLAPSI projects, the aim of LLAPSI+ is that of adopting a holistic approach to the integration and language acquisition of migrants. The project aims to provide migrant learners with further support in basic and functional language learning, over and above the teaching that is already provided during compulsory schooling. This is done by providing migrant students within Maltese schools with courses in both Maltese and English as well as culture orientation classes. The project also aims at equipping migrant parents/guardians with the necessary awareness and support regarding the schooling system and their role in the child's education.

The project also supports the recruitment of Language Support Assistants and Parent Leaders who collaborate with the School Management Team, class teachers and other service providers. An online platform for teaching Maltese will also be developed to ensure a continuation in learning. In addition, this project will also support the upgrading of the Migrants Learning Unit premises.

Successful aspects: The project is still in its first year of implementation, however, as at June 2017, the first intensive summer course supported by this project was underway. Participants are expected to continue to follow other courses offered by the LLAPSI + project during the 2017/2018 scholastic year. Furthermore, based on the applications received for courses offered by the programme, it is envisaged that circa 700 students around Malta and Gozo will benefit from courses supported by this initiative which is higher than the originally estimated target of 500 persons. The project will continue on the success of previously implemented projects and once completed will continue to improve the quality of service offered and contribute towards the integration and educational attainment of migrants.

Eżempju 3

MT.2016/AMIF/5.01 – Building of an Asylum Seekers' Isolation Unit for Highly Infectious Diseases

Beneficiary: Mater Dei Hospital

Eżempju 3

Specific Objective: 1 – Asylum

National Objective: 1 – Reception/Asylum

Project Summary: The project aims to build a well-equipped High Degree Isolation Unit which is envisaged to provide the necessary facilities to treat migrants suspected or suffering from highly infectious diseases (HIDs). The Unit aims to equip Malta's only acute general hospital with an area where patients are managed in an environment which is appropriate for their care and well-being while at the same time ensuring that transmission of infection is contained. The need for this Unit has also been outlined in a report by the WHO entitled 'Malta: assessing health-system capacity to manage sudden, large influxes of migrants' (2013)[1], whereby the current limitations in dealing with category IV infectious diseases in Malta is highlighted.

Successful Aspects: This project was in its initial stages of implementation at the time of reporting and the development of the Unit is planned to commence in January 2018 after the procurement process is completed. In this regard, the project is progressing in a timely manner. The project is aimed at strengthening the Maltese health care system by ensuring that migrants suffering from category IV infectious diseases can be treated appropriately in an adequate Unit for such diseases.

[1] WHO: 'Malta: assessing health-system capacity to manage sudden, large influxes of migrants' (2013), http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/280714/Malta-assessing-health-system-capacity-manage-sudden-large-influxes-migrants.pdf?ua=1 (accessed on 10 October 2017).

Eżempju

MT/2015/AMIF/1.02 – Activities of Forced Return Multi-Annual Programme 2014-2020

Beneficiary: Malta Police Force

Specific Objective: 3 – Return

National Objective: 2 - Return Measures

Project Summary: The aim of the project is to return migrants whose right to stay is no longer valid and who do not opt to return voluntarily.[1] This involves the compilation of travel documentation and the identification of the necessary security escorts and flights to be utilised in order to effect the relevant return. Whilst voluntary return is considered the preferred way of return, forced return is considered necessary in cases where migrants exceed their conditions of stay and do not voluntarily opt to return to their country of origin.

Failure aspects: The project targets the forced return of a total of eight hundred and thirty-seven (837) migrants until the end of the project life cycle which is equivalent to an average of one hundred and twelve (112) migrant returnees per year. However, after two (2) years of implementation (up until June 2017), only a total of ninety-four (94)[2] migrants had been returned which is significantly lower than the average target in terms of number of returnees and budget. This underperformance impacts the deliverables of the project and may also affect the overall implementation of the Fund.

[1] The target group for this project are third-country nationals who are present in Malta and do not or no longer fulfil the condition for entry and/or stay in Malta, including third-country nationals whose removal has been postponed in accordance with Article 9 and Article 14(1) of Directive 2008/115/EC.

[2] Figures for 2017 are only indicative based on information gathered through this evaluation and are therefore subject to change.

TAQSIMA VI: METODOLOĠJA

The evaluation team was guided by the Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF[1] as well as the AMIF SFC template. The following approach was adopted:

- Presentation to the Monitoring Committee to introduce the concept of interim evaluation and enable stakeholder buy in;
- Desk research was undertaken, and discussions were held with the Responsible Authority (RA), to acquire an understanding of the Fund, the National Programmes and the sector in general;
- The AMIF National Programme approved by the Commission as well as the project Grant Agreements and project descriptions were examined in detail;
- The template and guidance notes were thoroughly analysed to verify what is requested from an evaluation perspective;
- The data requirements and the relevant sources for data gathering were identified;
- Questionnaires were compiled to target Beneficiaries, Policy Makers (Line Ministries) and the RA to be able to obtain the necessary data (qualitative and quantitative); and
- Data provided through questionnaires was analysed and, where necessary, clarifications were sought directly with respondents including through one to one meetings.

As outlined in the Guidance notes, replies to evaluation questions were compiled using data on common result and impact indicators (Approach I) as well as by conducting surveys targeted to beneficiaries, policy makers and the RA (Approach II).[2] Data was sought on all projects that had been approved for funding under AMIF between 1 January 2014 and 30 June 2017 as outlined in the guidance notes.[3]

Collection of data to formulate indicators

The aforementioned methodology also served as the basis to gather the data required in order to compile the relevant indicators within the SFC templates provided. The examples outlined in the guidance notes[4] were followed to reconcile the calendar year with the financial year. For this interim evaluation, 2017 data was not estimated due to the complexity to obtain precise, accurate and reliable data. This approach is consistent with the guidance provided by the European Commission on indicators.[5] For the rest of the data, whenever data could not be compiled, was not available or was not applicable to the implementation of the funds, '0' was inputted.

With respect to the registration of progress in the financial implementation for 2017, whenever possible, the data included in this interim report is based on actual figures (not estimates) covering the financial year 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017. However, the figures provided are still subject to Audit and changes might be registered in the Financial Claim to be submitted in February 2018. Furthermore, with respect to data regarding Full-time equivalents, figures were rounded down due to inputting limitations within the SFC.

- *Mitigating measures*

In order to ensure the reliability of the data submitted by beneficiaries/policy makers, the evaluators followed up promptly on the feedback provided and double checked the information provided by beneficiaries with the policy makers/RA.

[1] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017.

[2] IBID. Refer to pages. 26 – 31.

[3] IBID. Refer to page 22.

[4] IBID. Refer to page 14.

[5] Clarification note from DG Migration and Home Affairs: “Interim evaluation 2017: Internal Security Fund (ISF) and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)”, dated 12 October 2017.

Main conclusions

Konkluzjoni 1

State of Implementation

An effective assessment of the progress made in achieving the targets of the NP can only be made once the implementation of the NP reaches a satisfactory level that will enable a true and realistic assessment of the situation on the ground. From this evaluation exercise, it has been noted that implementation on the ground is progressing, however, an in depth assessment of the results achieved was not possible in view that 67% of projects were still at the beginning of the project life cycle.

In the period under review, no significant deviations have been identified from what was original planned, although the programme was updated to reflect the additional relocation pledges taken by Malta as per Council Decisions 2015/1523[1] and 2015/1601.[2] The implementation of the programme is experiencing a low take up in terms of disbursements related to forced/voluntary return and integration measures targeting TCNs.

Within this context, further adjustments to the national programme might be necessary in order to take into account these developments as well as the additional relocation pledging as per Council Decision (EU) 2016/1754[3] and the outcome of the mid-term review.

[1] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece.

[2] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.

[3] COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2016/1754 of 29 September 2016 amending Decision (EU) 2015/1601 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece.

Konkluzjoni 2

Project Selection Stage

During the project selection stage, in particular at evaluation stage, the Project Selection Committee (PSC) is in various instances requiring additional information from applicants with a view to be in a position to arrive to its decision. This clarification phase, which occurs in the majority of instances, is lengthening the evaluation process and leading to delays in

Konkluzjoni 2

the final approval of projects.

The nature of projects also plays an important factor since complex projects may require a number of evaluation sessions before it is finalised.

Konkluzjoni 3

Delays in the initial stages of the project life cycle – project implementation stage

Procurement procedures are factors which are contributing towards the slow implementation of projects. The lengthy timeframes associated with procurement are not always sufficiently factored in within the project proposals submitted for funding, resulting in a delay in project implementation when compared to the envisaged timeframes. This delay is also reflected in the issuing of payments, particularly with respect to travel and staff costs, since these involve the processing of substantial documentation.

Konkluzjoni 4

Low Absorption

The programme is experiencing a low absorption rate of the Fund particularly with respect to measures aimed for the integration of TCNs as well as measures of forced return. The demarcation between asylum seekers and TCNs under SO 1 (Asylum) and SO 2 (Integration/legal migration) is limiting the scope of integration actions and sometimes creating overlaps where projects under both SOs might be targeting the same objectives; whilst difficulties faced in the management of return measures is slowing implementation. During the Monitoring Committee, the Commission clarified that a project addressing both SOs is possible however expenditure should be reported separately thus leading to additional burden for our Beneficiaries and the RA.

Konkluzjoni 5

Fragmentation

Under Specific Objective 2 (Integration/legal migration) a degree of fragmentation and overlap between projects is being noted. Most of the projects under SO 2 overlap in terms of content within which they are to be delivered, although the target groups are often different. For example, the “Bridging Cultures – Integrating People” project and the “Integration of TCNs into the Maltese Community” address similar objectives and target similar audiences

Konkluzjoni 5

even though they are being promoted by different entities.

Recommendations

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 1

Further assistance at Application Stage

Further assistance at application stage should be offered to applicant organisations in order to provide the support that is required in the compilation of applications as well as during the clarifications period at evaluation stage. This would in turn contribute to speed up the evaluation process and lead to a timelier implementation of projects. It is suggested that the RA provides relevant advice including through established channels such as MEUSAC. Also more targeted information sessions, as appropriate, could also contribute towards improved applications.

For example, efforts need to be undertaken to improve the quality and level of detail provided by applicants in their application forms with a view to limit the number of clarification requests. In this regard, the RA may consider providing additional information sessions including practical examples. Furthermore, the implementation of an online application tool may also prove useful to expedite matters.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 2

Speeding up the implementation of the Programme

During this interim evaluation, it has been noted that the Programme is still in its early stages of implementation. In this regard, there is a need to speed up the implementation of the national programme in order to ensure that the milestones of the programme are reached. Increased efforts are required at both the level of the RA as well as the beneficiary level.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 3

Facilitating project implementation

During the relevant information sessions (at application stage), the RA may consider to share its experience in terms of forecasted procurement timelines by beneficiaries compared to actual timelines with a view to emphasise the importance to allocate adequate timeframes for procurement processes.

Increased support to beneficiary organisations, particularly during the first six (6) months of project implementation, and especially where beneficiary organisations are involved in the management of more than one project at a time may also contribute towards facilitating the implementation of the project. In this regard, it would be advisable for the RA to monitor beneficiaries more closely in the early stages of implementation, through frequent progress meetings for example, in order to iron out any teething problems that may emerge at the very

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 3

start of project implementation.

The RA may wish to explore providing additional training to beneficiaries during implementation focusing on specific elements of implementation including procurement, Manual of Procedures etc.

Furthermore, the RA may wish to explore methods aimed to reduce administrative burden particularly with respect to the processing of payments related to travel and staff costs within the parameters of the Regulation.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 4

Analysis of measures targeting TCNs and Forced/ Voluntary Return to ensure that the realities on the ground are being addressed

Given the volatility of the sector, the priorities outlined in the NP for measures targeting the integration of TCNs and measures of forced return should be analysed and reconsidered with a view to take into account the situation on the ground. In this regard, further adjustments to the NP might be necessary in order to take into account these developments and ensure that the needs of the sector are addressed leading towards a better absorption rate within the sector.

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 5

Coordination of similar projects

Additional coordination between NGOs and between NGOs and Government is required, particularly where similar projects are identified so as to ensure that the provision of similar services is further streamlined in order to avoid duplication of efforts and possibly encourage the grouping of projects. Whilst it is acknowledged that some of the projects are targeting different target groups and therefore the actions delivered must be tailored to different situations, there is the need to better coordinate similar projects. This should provide better quality services for migrants whilst at the same time reduce administrative burden in the management and coordination of such projects.

In this regard, it is being recommended that beneficiaries liaise more closely with the Lifelong Learning Department (LLD) at the Ministry for Education and Employment as well as MEUSAC. The LLD has an informative role and provide recommendations as to what improvements can be made to projects by NGOs. MEUSAC is also responsible for providing information on EU funding programmes, in particular by advising and assisting NGOs to draw up and submit project applications.

Furthermore, participation of NGOs within international fora is also being recommended in

Rakkomandazzjonijiet 5

order to expose NGOs to different project ideas and best practices.

TAQSIMA VIII: ANALIŻI TA' NOFS IT-TERMINU

Aghți valutazzjoni tal-analiżi ta' nofs it-terminu mwettqa skont l-Artikolu 15 tar-Regolament (UE) Nru 514/2014. Jekk relevanti, qassar il-bidliet ewlenin li ghandhom impatt fuq l-attivitajiet tiegħek fl-oqsma ta' politika koperti mill-Fond, u kif ġie/se jiġi aġġustat il-Programm Nazzjonali tiegħek.

The RA submitted its replies to the European Commission (EC)'s questionnaires as part of the mid-term review by 15 September 2017 based on various discussions held with the relevant stakeholders in line with the regulatory requirements. Through this exercise, the RA has identified the following changes which will necessitate adjustments to the NP:

- New actions are envisaged to further support health service provision to migrants in Malta. Moreover, specialised services for those suffering from domestic violence and human trafficking are also planned;
- The allocation of new funds under Integration Measures will be utilised to further support the integration of TCNs, especially those working in the health sector. Actions to combat radicalisation through preventive measures will also be undertaken. Support will also be provided for the accreditation and skills recognition of asylum seekers and TCNs;
- With reference to the Commission's Action Plan on Integration (of 7 June 2016), Government is putting in place the structures required to implement its own Strategy and Action Plan, particularly through the setting up of an Integration Unit. Aspects from the five priority areas^[1] will be incorporated into relevant projects.
- A new action will be introduced as part of the Return Measures whereby a Return and Support Facility for Return and Reintegration of Irregular Migrants will be set up. This action will provide temporary accommodation, psychosocial support and reintegration orientation to returning migrants which will facilitate their return and reintegration into their local communities.

It is envisaged that the EC will provide feedback to the RA on the outcome of the mid-term review in 2018.

[1] Such as language-learning, cultural orientation, provision of cultural mediators,

awareness raising campaigns, and others.

Collection of data to formulate indicators

The methodology set out under section VI ‘methodology’ of this report also served as the basis to gather the data required in order to compile the relevant indicators within the SFC template provided. The examples outlined in the guidance notes[1] were followed to reconcile the calendar year with the financial year. For this interim evaluation, 2017 data was not estimated due to the complexity to obtain precise, accurate and reliable data. This approach is consistent with the guidance provided by the European Commission on indicators.[2] For the rest of the data, whenever data could not be compiled, was not available or was not applicable to the implementation of the funds, ‘0’ was inputted.

With respect to the registration of progress in the financial implementation for 2017, whenever possible, the data included in this interim report is based on actual figures (not estimates) covering the financial year 16 October 2016 to 15 October 2017. However, the figures provided are still subject to Audit and changes might be registered in the Financial Claim to be submitted in February 2018. Furthermore, with respect to data regarding Full-time equivalents, figures were rounded down due to inputting limitations within the SFC.

- *Mitigating measures*

In order to ensure the reliability of the data submitted by beneficiaries/policy makers, the evaluators followed up promptly on the feedback provided and double checked the information provided by beneficiaries with the policy makers/RA whenever possible.

[1] Guidance on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for AMIF and ISF, May 2017, pg. 14.

[2] Clarification note from DG Migration and Home Affairs: “Interim evaluation 2017: Internal Security Fund (ISF) and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)”, dated 12 October 2017.

1 - Indikaturi skont l-oġġettivi speċifiċi

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO1	R	SO1R1	L-ghadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li nghataw assistenza permezz ta' proġetti fil-qasam tas-sistemi tal-akkoljenza u tal-asil appoġġjati taht il-Fond.	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R1	i) l-ghadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li jibbenefikaw mill-informazzjoni u l-assistenza permezz tal-proċeduri ta' asil	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C1.a)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R1	ii) l-ghadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li jibbenefikaw minn assistenza legali u rappreżentazzjoni	Numru	120.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C1.b)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R1	(iii) l-ghadd ta' persuni vulnerabbli u minuri mhux akkumpanjati li jibbenefikaw minn assistenza speċifika.	Numru	180.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C1.c)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R2	Kapaċità (jigifieri l-ghadd ta' postijiet) tal-infrastruttura ġdida tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza mwaqqfa f'konformità mar-rekwiżiti komuni għall-kundizzjonijiet ta' akkoljenza stabbiliti fl-acquis tal-Unjoni u tal-infrastruttura eżistenti tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza mtejbja f'konformità mal-istess rekwiżiti b'rizultat tal-proġetti appoġġjati taht dan il-Fond.	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C2.1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R2	Il-perċentwali fil-kapaċità totali tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza	Perċentwal	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C2.2)	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' persuni mharrga f'materji relatati mal-asil bl-assistenza tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C3.1)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd bhala perċentwal tal-ghadd totali ta' persunal imharreg f'dawn il-materji	Perċentwal	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO1 C3.2)	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	(a) L-ghadd ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) sostnuti mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	Rapportar tal-proġett	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	(b) L-ghadd ta' postijiet alternati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Numru	158.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	L-ghadd ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) sostnuti mill-Fond apparagun tal-ghadd totali ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati.	Perċentwal		/	0.00
SO1	I	SO111	L-ghadd ta' kawzi pendenti ta' prim'istanza, inqas minn 6 xhur	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 2)	
SO1	I	SO111	L-ghadd ta' kawzi pendenti ta' prim'istanza, aktar minn 6 xhur	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 2)	
SO1	I	SO112	Il-proporzjon tas-sentenzi pozzittivi finali fl-istadju tal-appell	Perċentwal	0.00	Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)	
SO1	I	SO113	L-ghadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza (l-ammont fi tmiem il-perjodu tar-rapportar).	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 7)	
SO1	I	SO114	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 7)	
SO1	I	SO114	(b) Ghadd ta' applikanti għall-azil u	Numru	2,245.00	Eurostat	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			applikanti għall-ażil għall-ewwel darba			(migr_asyappctza)	
SO1	I	SO114	L-għadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza apparagun mal-għadd ta' applikanti għall-asil	Proporzjon		/	
SO1	I	SO115	(a) L-għadd ta' postijiet ta' akkomodazzjoni alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Numru	158.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO1	I	SO115	(b) L-għadd ta' applikant għall-ażil meqjusa bhala minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (Eurostat migr_asyunaa)	Numru	335.00	Eurostat (migr_asyunaa)	
SO1	I	SO115	L-għadd ta' postijiet ta' akkomodazzjoni alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) apparagun tal-għadd ta' minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO1	I	SO116	Il-konvergenza tar-rati ta' rikonoxximent ta' prim'istanza/tal-ahhar istanza mill-Istati Membri għall-applikanti għall-ażil mill-istess pajjiż terz.	Punti perċentwali	-26.49	Eurostat (migr_asydcfina)	
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-għadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira li pparteċipaw f'miżuri ta' qabel it-tluq appoġġjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (Indikatur SO2 C1)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R2	L-għadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meġhuna mill-Fond permezz ta' miżuri ta' integrazzjoni fil-qafas tal-istrateġiji nazzjonali, lokali u reġjonali.	Numru	0.00	AIR (Indikatur SO2 C2)	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO2	R	SO2R2	i) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meghjuna permezz ta' mizuri li jiffokaw fuq l-edukazzjoni u t-tahrig, inkluzi tahrig fil-lingwa u azzjonijiet preparatorji li jiffacilitaw l-access ghas-suq tax-xoghol	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C2.a)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R2	ii) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira appoggjati permezz tal-ghoti ta' pariri u assistenza fil-qasam tal-akkomodazzjoni	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C2.b)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R2	iii) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meghjuna permezz tal-ghoti ta' kura tas-sahha u psikologika	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C2.c)	0.00
SO2	R	SO2R2	iv) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira mghejuna permezz ta' mizuri relatati mal-partecipazzjoni demokratika	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO2 C2.d)	0.00
SO2	I	SO2I1	Il-proporzjon ta' cittadini ta' pajjizi terzi (TCNs) li jkunu rcevev status ta' residenza ghal perjodu twil mit-TCNs kollha	Percentwal	11.10	Eurostat (migr_reslas)	
SO2	I	SO2I2	Ir-rata tal-impjiegi: id-differenza bejn ic-cittadini ta' pajjizi terzi u ic-cittadini tal-pajjiz ospitanti	Punti percentwali	-1.30	Eurostat (Stharrig dwar il-Forza tax-Xoghol) (lfsa_ergan) (lfsa_ergacob)	
SO2	I	SO2I3	Ir-rata tal-qghad: id-differenza bejn ic-cittadini ta' pajjizi terzi u ic-cittadini tal-pajjiz ospitanti	Punti percentwali	2.70	Eurostat (Stharrig dwar il-Forza tax-Xoghol) (lfsa_urgan) (lfsa_urgacob)	
SO2	I	SO2I4	Ir-rata ta' attivita': id-differenza bejn ic-cittadini ta' pajjizi terzi u ic-	Punti percentwali	1.30	Eurostat (Stharrig dwar il-Forza tax-Xoghol) (lfsa_argan)	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti			(lfsa_argacob)	
SO2	I	SO2I5	Il-proporzjon ta' persuni li jieqfu mill-iskola u mit-taħriġ qabel iż-żmien: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u iċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti;	Punti perċentwali		Eurostat (Stharriġ dwar il-Forza tax-Xogħol) (edat_lfse_02)	
SO2	I	SO2I6	Il-proporzjon ta' dawk li għandhom bejn it-30 u l-34 sena b'livell edukattiv terzjarju: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u iċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti;	Punti perċentwali	26.20	Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911)	
SO2	I	SO2I7	Il-proporzjon tal-popolazzjoni fir-riskju ta' faqar soċjali jew ta' esklużjoni soċjali: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u iċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti	Punti perċentwali	9.30	Eurostat (Stharriġ dwar il-Forza tax-Xogħol) (ilc_peps05)	
SO3	R	SO3R1	L-għadd ta' persuni mharrġa f'suġġetti relatati mar-ritorn bl-assistenza tal-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C1)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R2	L-għadd ta' persuni mibgħuta lura li rċevew assistenza għar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew ta' wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C2)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R3	(a) persuni li rritornaw b'mod volontarju	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C3)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R3	(b) u persuni li tneħħew	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C4)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R3	L-għadd ta' persuni mibgħuta lura li r-ritorn tagħhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond	Numru		AIR	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
SO3	R	SO3R4	L-ghadd ta' operazzjonijiet ta' tnehhija mmonitorjati u kofinanzjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C5)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R5	(a) Persuni li tnehhew (u li r-ritorn taghhom kien kofinanzjat mill-Fond)	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C4)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeccija	Numru	460.00	Eurostat (migr_eirtn)	
SO3	R	SO3R5	L-ghadd ta' tnehhijiet appoggjati mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeccija	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R6	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura fil-qafas tal-operazzjonijiet kongunti tar-ritorn (meghjuna b'mod volontarju jew sfurzati) appoggjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	Rapportar tal-progett	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R6	(b) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li r-ritorn taghhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond	Numru		AIR	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R6	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura fil-qafas tal-operazzjonijiet kongunti tar-ritorn appoggjati mill-Fond apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw appoggjati mill-Fond;	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R7	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li rcevw assistenza ghar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3 C2)	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R7	(b) Persuni li rritornaw b'mod	Numru	0.00	AIR (indikatur SO3	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			volontarju (u li r-ritorn tagħhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond)			C3)	
SO3	R	SO3R7	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li rċeview assistenża għar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew ta' wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw b'mod volontarju appoġġjati mill-Fond	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R8	(a) L-ghadd ta' postijiet f'ċentri ta' detenzjoni mahluqa/rinnovati b'appoġġ mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	Rapportar tal-proġett	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R8	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' postijiet fiċ-ċentri ta' detenzjoni	Numru	1,280.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R8	L-ghadd ta' postijiet f'ċentri ta' detenzjoni mahluqa/rinnovati b'appoġġ mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' postijiet fiċ-ċentri ta' detenzjoni	Proporzjon		/	0.00
SO3	I	SO3I1	(a) L-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi mibghuta lura wara ordni ta' tkeċċija (migr_eirtn)	Numru	460.00	Eurostat (migr_eirtn)	
SO3	I	SO3I1	(b) L-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi li jingħataw ordni ta' tkeċċija	Numru	2,435.00	Eurostat (migr_eiord)	
SO3	I	SO3I1	L-ghadd ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeċċija apparagun tal-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi li jiġu ordnati jitolqu	Proporzjon		/	
SO3	I	SO3I2	Id-deċiżjonijiet ta' ritorn meħuda fir-rigward ta' applikanti għall-ażil	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 8a)	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
			miċhuda				
SO3	I	SO3I3	Kemm il-persuna effettivament tiritorna mill-applikanti għall-azil miċhuda.	Numru		EASO (EPS Indikatur 8b)	
SO4	R	SO4R1	L-għadd ta' applikanti u beneficijarji ta' protezzjoni internazzjonali trasferiti minn Stat Membru wiehed għal iehor bl-appoġġ mill-Fond.	Numru		AIR (indikatur SO4 C1)	
SO4	R	SO4R2	L-għadd ta' proġetti ta' kooperazzjoni ma' Stati Membri oħra dwar it-tishih tas-solidarjetà u l-kondiviżjoni tar-responsabbiltà bejn l-Istati Membri appoġġjati taht il-Fond.	Numru		AIR (indikatur SO4 C2)	

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO1	R	SO1R1	L-għadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li ngħataw assistenza permezz ta' proġetti fil-qasam tas-sistemi tal-akkoljenza u tal-asil appoġġjati taht il-Fond.	Numru	170.00		
SO1	R	SO1R1	i) l-għadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li jibbenefikaw mill-informazzjoni u l-assistenza permezz tal-proċeduri ta' asil	Numru	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R1	ii) l-għadd ta' persuni mill-grupp fil-mira li jibbenefikaw minn assistenza legali u rappreżentazzjoni	Numru	0.00		

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO1	R	SO1R1	(iii) l-ghadd ta' persuni vulnerabli u minuri mhux akkumpanjati li jibbenefikaw minn assistenza speċifika.	Numru	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R2	Kapaċità (jiġifieri l-ghadd ta' postijiet) tal-infrastruttura ġdida tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza mwaqqfa f'konformità mar-rekwiziti komuni għall-kundizzjonijiet ta' akkoljenza stabbiliti fl-acquis tal-Unjoni u tal-infrastruttura eżistenti tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza mtejba f'konformità mal-istess rekwiziti b'riżultat tal-proġetti appoġġjati taht dan il-Fond.	Numru	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R2	Il-perċentwali fil-kapaċità totali tal-akkomodazzjoni għall-akkoljenza	Perċentwal	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd ta' persuni mharrġa f'materji relatati mal-asil bl-assistenza tal-Fond	Numru	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R3	L-ghadd bħala perċentwal tal-ghadd totali ta' persunal imharreġ f'dawn il-materji	Perċentwal	0.00		
SO1	R	SO1R4	(a) L-ghadd ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) sostnuti mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	R	SO1R4	(b) L-ghadd ta' postijiet alternati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO1	R	SO1R4	L-ghadd ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) sostnuti mill-Fond apparagun tal-ghadd totali ta' postijiet alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati.	Perċentwal	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I1	L-ghadd ta' kawżi pendenti ta' prim'istanza, inqas minn 6 xhur	Numru	626.00	348.00	112.00
SO1	I	SO1I1	L-ghadd ta' kawżi pendenti ta' prim'istanza, aktar minn 6 xhur	Numru	96.00	37.00	29.00
SO1	I	SO1I2	Il-proporzjon tas-sentenzi pożittivi finali fl-istadju tal-appell	Perċentwal	20.00	18.92	13.46
SO1	I	SO1I3	L-ghadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza (l-ammont fi tmiem il-perjodu tar-rapportar).	Numru	659.00	478.00	
SO1	I	SO1I4	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza	Numru	659.00	478.00	
SO1	I	SO1I4	(b) Ghadd ta' applikanti għall-ażil u applikanti għall-ażil għall-ewwel darba	Numru	1,912.00	1,742.00	1,069.00
SO1	I	SO1I4	L-ghadd ta' persuni fis-sistema ta' akkoljenza apparagun mal-ghadd ta' applikanti għall-asil	Proporzjon	0.34	0.27	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I5	(a) L-ghadd ta' postijiet ta' akkomodazzjoni alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I5	(b) L-ghadd ta' applikant għall-ażil meqjusa bhala minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (Eurostat	Numru	19.00	39.00	44.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			migr_asyunaa)				
SO1	I	SO1I5	L-ghadd ta' postijiet ta' akkomodazzjoni alterati għall-minorenni mhux akkumpanjati (UAM) apparagun tal-ghadd ta' minorenni mhux akkumpanjati	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO1	I	SO1I6	Il-konverġenza tar-rati ta' rikonoxximent ta' prim'istanza/tal-ahhar istanza mill-Istati Membri għall-applikanti għall-ażil mill-istess pajjiż terz.	Punti perċentwali	-13.48	-44.03	-33.02
SO2	R	SO2R1	L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira li pparteċipaw f'miżuri ta' qabel it-tluq appoġġjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00		
SO2	R	SO2R2	L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meghjuna mill-Fond permezz ta' miżuri ta' integrazzjoni fil-qafas tal-istrateġiji nazzjonali, lokali u reġjonali.	Numru	0.00		
SO2	R	SO2R2	i) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meghjuna permezz ta' miżuri li jiffokaw fuq l-edukazzjoni u t-taħriġ, inklużi taħriġ fil-lingwa u azzjonijiet preparatorji li jiffaċilitaw l-aċċess għas-suq tax-xogħol	Numru	0.00		
SO2	R	SO2R2	ii) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira appoġġjati permezz tal-ghoti ta' pariri u assistenza fil-qasam tal-akkomodazzjoni	Numru	0.00		
SO2	R	SO2R2	iii) L-ghadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira meghjuna permezz tal-	Numru	0.00		

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			għoti ta' kura tas-saħħa u psikoloġika				
SO2	R	SO2R2	iv) L-għadd ta' persuni fil-grupp fil-mira mgħejjuna permezz ta' mizuri relatati mal-parteciġazzjoni demokratika	Numru	0.00		
SO2	I	SO2I1	Il-proporzjon ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi (TCNs) li jkunu rċevew status ta' residenza għal perjodu twil mit-TCNs kollha	Perċentwal		7.20	8.00
SO2	I	SO2I2	Ir-rata tal-impjeggi: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u ċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti	Punti perċentwali	-5.50	-4.70	-1.30
SO2	I	SO2I3	Ir-rata tal-qgħad: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u ċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti	Punti perċentwali	3.60	3.40	4.00
SO2	I	SO2I4	Ir-rata ta' attività: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u ċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti	Punti perċentwali	-2.80	-2.30	1.90
SO2	I	SO2I5	Il-proporzjon ta' persuni li jieqfu mill-iskola u mit-taħriġ qabel iż-żmien: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u ċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti;	Punti perċentwali			
SO2	I	SO2I6	Il-proporzjon ta' dawk li għandhom bejn it-30 u l-34 sena b'livell edukattiv terzjarju: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u ċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti;	Punti perċentwali	13.40		
SO2	I	SO2I7	Il-proporzjon tal-popolazzjoni fir-riskju ta' faqar soċjali jew ta'	Punti perċentwali		10.30	12.90

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			esklużjoni soċjali: id-differenza bejn iċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi u iċ-ċittadini tal-pajjiż ospitanti				
SO3	R	SO3R1	L-ghadd ta' persuni mharrġa f'suġġetti relatati mar-ritorn bl-assistenza tal-Fond	Numru	0.00		
SO3	R	SO3R2	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibgħuta lura li rċevew assistenza għar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew ta' wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond	Numru	4.00		
SO3	R	SO3R3	(a) persuni li rritornaw b'mod volontarju	Numru	14.00		
SO3	R	SO3R3	(b) u persuni li tnehhew	Numru	63.00		
SO3	R	SO3R3	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibgħuta lura li r-ritorn tagħhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond	Numru	77.00		
SO3	R	SO3R4	L-ghadd ta' operazzjonijiet ta' tnehhija mmonitorjati u kofinanzjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00		
SO3	R	SO3R5	(a) Persuni li tnehhew (u li r-ritorn tagħhom kien kofinanzjat mill-Fond)	Numru	63.00		
SO3	R	SO3R5	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeċċija	Numru	429.00	471.00	392.00
SO3	R	SO3R5	L-ghadd ta' tnehhijiet appoġġjati mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeċċija	Proporzjon	0.15	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO3	R	SO3R6	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura fil-qafas tal-operazzjonijiet kongunti tar-ritorn (meghjuna b'mod volontarju jew sfurzati) appoggjati mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R6	(b) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li r-ritorn taghhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond	Numru	77.00		
SO3	R	SO3R6	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura fil-qafas tal-operazzjonijiet kongunti tar-ritorn appoggjati mill-Fond apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw appoggjati mill-Fond;	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R7	(a) L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li rceview assistenza ghar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond	Numru	4.00		
SO3	R	SO3R7	(b) Persuni li rritornaw b'mod volontarju (u li r-ritorn taghhom kien ikkofinanzjat mill-Fond)	Numru	14.00		
SO3	R	SO3R7	L-ghadd ta' persuni mibghuta lura li rceview assistenza ghar-riintegrazzjoni ta' qabel jew ta' wara r-ritorn ikkofinanzjata mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' persuni li jirritornaw b'mod volontarju appoggjati mill-Fond	Proporzjon	0.29		
SO3	R	SO3R8	(a) L-ghadd ta' postijiet f'centri ta' detenzjoni mahluqa/rinnovati b'appogg mill-Fond	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
SO3	R	SO3R8	(b) L-ghadd totali ta' postijiet fiċ-ċentri ta' detenzjoni	Numru	1,208.00	1,208.00	0.00
SO3	R	SO3R8	L-ghadd ta' postijiet f'ċentri ta' detenzjoni maħluqa/rinnovati b'appoġġ mill-Fond, apparagun mal-ghadd totali ta' postijiet fiċ-ċentri ta' detenzjoni	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
SO3	I	SO3I1	(a) L-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi mibgħuta lura wara ordni ta' tkeċċija (migr_eirtn)	Numru	429.00	471.00	392.00
SO3	I	SO3I1	(b) L-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi li jingħataw ordni ta' tkeċċija	Numru	448.00	661.00	784.00
SO3	I	SO3I1	L-ghadd ta' persuni li jirritornaw wara ordni ta' tkeċċija apparagun tal-ghadd ta' ċittadini ta' pajjiżi terzi li jiġu ordnati jitolqu	Proporzjon	0.96	0.71	0.50
SO3	I	SO3I2	Id-deċiżjonijiet ta' ritorn meħuda fir-rigward ta' applikanti għall-ażil miċhuda	Numru			
SO3	I	SO3I3	Kemm il-persuna effettivament tirritorna mill-applikanti għall-ażil miċhuda.	Numru			
SO4	R	SO4R1	L-ghadd ta' applikanti u benefiċjarji ta' protezzjoni internazzjonali trasferiti minn Stat Membru wieħed għal ieħor bl-appoġġ mill-Fond.	Numru			
SO4	R	SO4R2	L-ghadd ta' proġetti ta' kooperazzjoni ma' Stati Membri oħra dwar it-tishiġ tas-solidarjetà u l-kondiviżjoni tar-responsabbiltà	Numru			

SO	Type	Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
			bejn l-Istati Membri appoġġjati taħt il-Fond.				

2 - Indicators on efficiency, added value and sustainability, as foreseen in Regulation (EU) No 514/2014

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	Baseline value	Source of data	2017
H1	L-ghadd ta' Ekwivalenti għall-Full-Time fl-Awtoritajiet Responsabbli, l-Awtorità Delegata u l-Awtorità tal-Verifika li jkunu qegħdin jaħdmu fuq l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond u li jkunu mħallsa mill-assistenza teknika jew mill-baġits nazzjonali kif imqabbel ma:	Numru	0.00	L-Istati Membri	10.00
H1	(a) l-ghadd ta' proġetti implimentati	Numru	0.00	AIR	12.00
H1	(b) l-ammont tal-fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	Kontijiet	0.00
H2	(a) L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett)	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	L-Istati Membri	0.00
H2	(b) L-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	Kontijiet	0.00
H2	L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett) tal-proġetti kif imqabbel mal-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Proporzjon		/	0.00
H3	Ammont tan-nefqa annwali pprezentata mill-Istat Membru meta mqabbel ma;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	Kontijiet	4,474,583.00
H3	L-ammont totali ta' fondi allokat lill-programm nazzjonali.	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	Kontijiet	2,233,253.00
H3	Ir-rata ta' assorbiment tal-Fond	Proporzjon		/	2.00

Ind ID	Indicator description	Meas unit	2016	2015	2014
H1	L-ghadd ta' Ekwivalenti għall-Full-Time fl-Awtoritajiet Responsabbli, l-Awtorità Delegata u l-Awtorità tal-Verifika li jkunu qegħdin jaħdmu fuq l-implimentazzjoni tal-Fond u li jkunu mħallsa mill-assistenza teknika jew mill-baġits nazzjonali kif imqabbel ma:	Numru	11.00	14.00	13.00
H1	(a) l-ghadd ta' proġetti implimentati	Numru	0.00	0.00	0.00
H1	(b) l-ammont tal-fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	
H2	(a) L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett)	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	0.00
H2	(b) L-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	
H2	L-assistenza teknika flimkien mal-kost amministrattiv (indirett) tal-proġetti kif imqabbel mal-ammont ta' fondi mitluba għas-sena finanzjarja	Proporzjon	0.00	0.00	0.00
H3	Ammont tan-nefqa annwali pprezentata mill-Istat Membru meta mqabbel ma;	Ammont f'EUR	0.00	0.00	
H3	L-ammont totali ta' fondi allokati lill-programm nazzjonali.	Ammont f'EUR	18,446,877.00	17,178,877.00	
H3	Ir-rata ta' assorbiment tal-Fond	Proporzjon			

Tabella 1: Progress fl-implimentazzjoni finanzjarja, skont l-objettivi speċifiċi (f' Euro)

Objettiv nazzjonali / Azzjoni Speċifika	A Total imhallas 01/01/2014- 15/10/2016	B Total imhallas 16/10/2016- 30/06/2017	Total imhallas {0} programmat (%)
SO1.NO1 Akkoljenza/asil	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO1.NO2 Evalwazzjoni	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO1.NO3 Risistemazzjoni	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL NO SO1	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL SO1	0.00	0.00	0.00%
SO2.NO1 L-immigrazzjoni illegali	0.00	0.00	
SO2.NO2 Integrazzjoni	0.00	135.00	0.01%
SO2.NO3 Kariga	0.00	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL NO SO2	0.00	135.00	
TOTAL SO2	0.00	135.00	0.00%
SO3.NO1 Il-miżuri ta' akkumpanjament	0.00	0.00	
SO3.NO2 Miżuri ta' ritorn	0.00	2,900.00	0.15%
SO3.NO3 Kooperazzjoni	0.00	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL NO SO3	0.00	2,900.00	
TOTAL SO3	0.00	2,900.00	0.15%
TOTAL NO SO4			
TOTAL SO4			
Rhuna (Prijoritajiet tal-Unjoni)	0.00	0.00	
Rhuna (Oħrajn)		0.00	0.00%
Trasferimenti u rilokazzjonijiet	0.00	0.00	0.00%

Ammissjoni mit-Turkija		84,000.00	
TOTAL Kazijiet Speċjali	0.00	84,000.00	6.62%
Technical Assistance	0.00	0.00	0.00%
TOTAL	0.00	87,035.00	0.47%

Tabella 2: Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE ghal proġetti lesti u miftuha, skont l-oġġettivi speċifiċi (f'€uro)

Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE				
01/01/2014-15/10/2016				
	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti li tlestew	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE ghall-proġetti li tlestew	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti miftuha	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE ghall-proġetti miftuha
SO1 - L-Azil	0	0.00	1	0.00
SO2 - Integrazzjoni/immigrazzjoni legali	0	0.00	4	0.00
SO3 - Ritorn	0	0.00	2	0.00
SO4 - Solidarjetà	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO5 - Assistenza teknika	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total 1	0	0.00	7	0.00

Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE				
16/10/2016-30/06/2017				
	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti li tlestew	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE ghall-proġetti li tlestew	Ghadd totali ta' proġetti miftuha	Kontribuzzjoni totali tal-UE ghall-proġetti miftuha
SO1 - L-Azil	0	0.00	4	1,958,567.85
SO2 - Integrazzjoni/immigrazzjoni legali	0	0.00	5	1,921,528.48
SO3 - Ritorn	0	0.00	3	2,338,383.99
SO4 - Solidarjetà	0	0.00	0	0.00
SO5 - Assistenza teknika	0	0.00	0	21,108.00
Total 2	0	0.00	12	6,239,588.32
Total 1+2	0	0.00	19	6,239,588.32

Tabella 3: Ghadd ta' proġetti u kontribuzzjoni tal-UE, skont it-tipi ta' beneficijarji u l-oġġettivi speċifiċi (f'€uro)

		Benefiċjarji tal-proġett 01/01/2014-15/10/2016			
		SO1: Asil	SO2: Integrazzjoni / Migrazzjoni legali	SO3: Ritorn	SO4: Solidarjetà
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	1	1	0
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	1	1	0	0
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	2	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	1	0
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Socjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Organizzazzjonijiet tal- edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet tal- edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		Benefiċjarji tal-proġett 16/10/2016-30/06/2017			
		SO1: Asil	SO2: Integrazzjoni / Migrazzjoni legali	SO3: Ritorn	SO4: Solidarjetà
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	4	1	2	0
Awtoritajiet Statali/federali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	1,958,567.85	1,652,980.04	1,400,904.68	0.00
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	2	0	0
Korpi pubbliċi lokali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	88,883.25	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	2	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	179,665.19	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	1	0
Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi internazzjonali	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	937,479.31	0.00
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
L-Organizzazzjoni Nazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Kumitat Internazzjonali tas-Salib l-Ahmar	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Soċjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Il-Federazzjoni Internazzjonali tas-Soċjetajiet tas-Salib l-Ahmar u tar-Red Crescent;	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Kumpaniji tal-ligi pubbliċi jew privati	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Organizzazzjonijiet tal-edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka	Ghadd ta' proġetti	0	0	0	0
Organizzazzjonijiet tal-	Kontribuzzjoni tal-UE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

		Benefiċjarji tal-proġett 16/10/2016-30/06/2017			
edukazzjoni/tar-riċerka					

Tabella 4: Kazijiet speċjali

Kazijiet speċjali		2014-2015	2016-2017	2018-2020	Total
Prijoritajiet tal-Unjoni għar-Risistemazzjoni	Ipplegġjat				
Prijoritajiet tal-Unjoni għar-Risistemazzjoni	Reali		0.00		0.00
Risistemazzjoni Ohra	Ipplegġjat	0.00	140,000.00		140,000.00
Risistemazzjoni Ohra	Reali				
Trasferiment u rilokazzjoni	Ipplegġjat	0.00	1,128,000.00		1,128,000.00
Trasferiment u rilokazzjoni	Reali		0.00		0.00
Ammissjoni mit-Turkija	Ipplegġjat				
Ammissjoni mit-Turkija	Reali				
Total	Ipplegġjat	0.00	1,268,000.00	0.00	1,268,000.00
Total	Reali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Dokumenti

Titlu tad-dokument	Tip ta' dokument	Id-data tad-dokument	Referenza lokali	Referenza tal-Kummissjoni	Kontrolli	Fajls	Data mittenti	Mibghut minn
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Informazzjoni		Il-verżjoni tar-rapport ta' kontroll giet ivvalidata.