



JUSTITISMINISTERIET

Udlændingeafdelingen

Folketinget
Udvalget for Udlændinge- og Integrationspolitik
Christiansborg
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Kontor: Kontoret for Humanitært
ophold og udsendelser
Sagsbeh: Uffe Kritte Nielsen
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Hermed sendes besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 328 (Alm. del), som Udvalget for Udlændinge- og Integrationspolitik har stillet til justitsministeren den 11. april 2013. Spørgsmålet er stillet efter ønske fra Johanne Schmidt-Nielsen (EL).

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Spørgsmål nr. 328 (Alm. del) fra Udvalget for Udlændinge- og Integrationspolitik:

”I forlængelse af svaret på UUI alm. del - spørgsmål 288, hvoraf det fremgår, at UNHCR har ”oplyst, at de rumænske myndigheder i 2012 gennemførte flere tiltag for at rette op på de problemer, der havde været med at modtage de burmesiske flygtninge”, og ministerens mundtlige besvarelse af samrådspørgsmål AH bedes ministeren redegøre for, hvilke forbedringer af kvoteflygtnings vilkår Rumænien har gennemført.”

Svar:

Justitsministeriet har i forbindelse med sagen vedrørende udsendelse af de burmesiske kvoteflygtninge til Rumænien indhentet en udtalelse fra UNHCR, der den 5. oktober 2012 har oplyst følgende:

“To address some of these obstacles to successful integration, the Government of Romania adopted several measures in 2012 for more effectively integrating resettled refugees:

-Streamlining integration assistance through ERF-funded NGOs (JRS Romania, Save the Children Romania) to provide longer-term and higher levels of support and assistance to refugees. For example, JRS will provide rental subsidies, installation kits, welcome packs, medical treatment, health insurance, education, language courses, cultural events, and transportation subscriptions for refugees who agree in return to attend Romanian language and vocational courses.

-Providing more long-term and sustainable housing by accommodating the refugees from the beginning of the process in subsidised apartments made available by NGOs and rented with ERF funds. The two Birmese refugee families resettled in 2010 should benefit from such support; they remain however in temporary accommodation to date.

- in regard to access to health care by refugees, this is expected to be limited to general health care similar as for citizens, although for the short-term resettled refugees will benefit from additional medical care through NGOs.

-Using a "case management" approach, developing a tailor-made and individualised integration plan for each family to address some of the individual and specific needs (related to language, childcare, health issues, etc.) that must be met in order for refugees to become more self-reliant.

-Providing more specialised training on reception conditions, integration, and refugee empowerment and working with UNHCR to identify gaps and enhance stakeholder cooperation in integration approaches.

The Romanian authorities have received assistance in the implementation of their resettlement program from the Australian authorities and civil society groups who invited them on a study tour to Australia in early 2012, and also sent a representative for on-the-job training to Romania. It seems however that such twinning arrangement has not received further follow-up.

While these new approaches are in their initial stages of implementation, UNHCR remains hopeful that positive results will follow, and refugees will be able to access the specific supports required in order to integrate more effectively into Romanian society.”