



# Jesuit Refugee Service Europe

## Annual Report 2007



to accompany - to serve - to advocate



Jesuit Refugee Service Europe

Annual Report 2007





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## JRS Europe Mission Statement

*Millions of refugees and migrants flee persecution, armed conflict, poverty or natural disasters in their homeland where they can no longer find safety and security. Tens of thousands find their way to Europe each year seeking protection and assistance.*

*Jesuit Refugee Service Europe shares the mission of JRS International, which is to accompany forcibly displaced persons, to serve them, and to advocate their cause. JRS takes its inspiration from the Gospel values of justice and steadfast love for those most marginalised. It is guided by the social teachings of the Catholic Church.*

*JRS Europe aims to provide effective assistance to forced migrants in Europe, to advocate respectful and fair treatment of all migrants affected by European policy, and to defend access to procedures that guarantee the realization of basic human rights in full accord with international treaties. It carries out this work in collaboration with JRS offices around the world, with other churches and faiths, and with civil organizations committed to the cause of refugees and forcibly displaced people.*

*JRS Europe has particular solicitude for those whose needs are most urgent and for those who are simply forgotten.*

Signed by all JRS Europe National Country Directors

Zagreb, October 2007

# Introduction by the Regional Director of JRS Europe

## European Policies

At the beginning of 2007, Romania and Bulgaria joined the European Union (EU) bringing the bloc's membership to 27 nations. In December 2007 the EU Schengen zone, which facilitates free movement of persons, was extended to incorporate an additional nine new Member States, including Poland, Malta and Slovenia. The EU aims to have a common asylum policy by 2010, yet simultaneously it has increased its efforts to reduce the flow of asylum seekers into Europe by tightening its borders and limiting access to asylum.

"...the preoccupation with preventing access to EU territory forces refugees and migrants to take even more dangerous routes to reach safety."

Human rights groups are worried that extended security measures do not limit the numbers of people trying to access protection in Europe but provoke people to use more dangerous routes to reach the continent. The lack of access to asylum is of great concern. EU officials are placed in air and sea ports outside Europe for the purpose of preventing individuals from entering the European Union. Border fences are higher and patrols on the Mediterranean Sea and near the Canary Islands have been intensified. Consequently, the preoccupation with preventing access to EU territory forces refugees and migrants to take even more dangerous routes to reach safety. The Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights take on more significance where the EU fails in its obligations to protect Human Rights.

## Migrants, Refugees and Destitution

Most migrants in Europe are found in Eastern European countries outside the European Union like Russia, Ukraine and Armenia. In 2007, Sweden and Greece saw the number of people seeking asylum increase, with Sweden standing out for its admittance of a large number of Iraqi refugees.

The numbers of asylum claimants in the EU continues to decrease, mainly because of restricted access to asylum rather than a fall in the number of people requiring assistance. The largest groups among the new arrivals are from Iraq, China and Pakistan. Conversely, the number of people in administrative detention is increasing, with the vast majority of this increase owing to irregular migrants who have received an order to leave the territory. It is estimated that almost two in three of those who are asked to leave end up staying. Those who cannot return are often deprived of basic social rights and end up destitute - any access to basic human rights becomes dependent on their legal status.

## Migration

Although politicians that oppose immigration have large followings in many European countries, it is gradually becoming accepted that Europe is now a continent of immigration. It is estimated that in the coming years, due to the aging European population, 44 million people will leave the labour market and Europe will face severe labour shortages. With rising employment, wages and standards of living in countries like Poland, Ukraine and Morocco it is likely that emigration from these countries will decrease. Both sending countries and the European Commission want improved legal channels for migration, but this will fail without specific commitments from Member States. Consequently, illegal migration will remain the rule rather than the exception, with all the related risks of exploitation and abuse. It is ironic that while an awareness is growing that Europe needs migrants, little progress is being made to encourage resettlement from countries outside of the EU. As asylum assistance decreases, individuals are forced to take more dangerous routes to Europe.

## JRS Europe's response

In this past year the JRS network expanded to include offices in France and Sweden. The other ten offices in Europe continued their work of accompaniment, direct service and advocacy.

The national offices and the regional office cooperate on several common projects:

- administrative detention – direct service in most of the JRS European offices is combined with advocacy on national and local levels, and supports advocacy in Brussels and Strasbourg;
- destitution among forced migrants – a research project revealed considerable gaps in protection and drew attention to a large group of people excluded from essential social services and the formal labour market; and,
- the Pedro Arrupe Award and the competition for young journalists disseminated information about refugees and asylum seekers to a wider audience.

JRS Europe, in collaboration with several Catholic agencies, contributed to the new advocacy topic of Migration and Development and assisted with preparations for the Global Forum.

In cooperation with JRS International and the Spanish Jesuits, an exploratory mission was established in Morocco to learn about the situation of refugees and asylum seekers who are directly impacted by the EU's externalisation policies, with the goal of establishing a JRS programme in Morocco.

Around 115 salaried staff members and numerous volunteers support the work of JRS in Europe. The largest offices are in Italy, Portugal and Malta. The training of staff is encouraged – at the recent JRS Europe Annual Meeting, 65 JRS workers participated in a seminar on ethics in refugee work.

The work of JRS is made possible by generous donors, most of whom prefer not to be mentioned by name. Among those that we gladly name are the European Commission, the Conference of European Jesuit Provincials and the Network of European Foundations.

Fr Jan Stuyt SJ  
Director, JRS Europe

# The Work of the JRS Regional Office

The work of the JRS office in Brussels can be divided into four main areas:

- Coordination
- EU policy and JRS advocacy
- Project Development
- Media and Communications

## Staff

For the past three years, the following staff positions have remained the same: Fr Jan Stuyt SJ, Regional Director, Br Michael Schöpf SJ, Assistant Regional Director, Isabelle de Sazilly, Administrator and Carola Jimenz-Asenjo, Project Officer. Tvrtko Barun SJ, joined the office for a year as Project Assistant. The position of Media Officer was filled by Ben Holbourn and Elizabeth Underhill, both working as volunteers under the European Voluntary Service. After three years of high quality work, Sr Cornelia Bührle RSCJ left JRS Europe: she had a key role in establishing the reputation of JRS as a leading voice on administrative detention. She was replaced for a temporary period by Renaud de Villaine who previously worked for JRS in 2005. Philip Amaral, an intern for three months, subsequently joined the team in September as Junior Policy and Advocacy Officer. The research project on destitute forced migrants was completed by Anne Weernink. Long term part-time volunteers included Rik De Gendt SJ, Joseph Poncin, Kupa Mavambu and Gianluigi Campogrande.

## Coordination

Coordination within JRS Europe is enhanced by strategic planning with national offices, meetings and country visits by the Directors. The Annual General Meeting in October took place in Croatia where more than 65 participants from 19 countries attended. It was a good opportunity to find out more about JRS' work in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo. These countries, under the title JRS Western Balkans, have been part of the JRS Europe network for two years. The national Directors used the opportunity to spend two days strategically planning for JRS Europe as a region. The planning process was concluded towards the end of 2007. The new strategic plan includes strategic goals and priorities for the JRS Europe region, endorsed by all national offices. The remainder of the two days in Zagreb were used for seminars and discussions on ethics in refugee work, organised by the director of JRS Malta.

In 2007 the new directors of JRS offices in Sweden and France were welcomed at the regional coordination meeting.

Included in the strategic plan are concrete steps for enhanced cooperation in the areas of (1) administrative detention and (2) destitution. There is a roadmap for the work on (3) externalisation of asylum and border management by the EU. Other areas in the strategic plan deal with more internal issues: the (4) development of the Regional Office for both advocacy and project management, and a method to improve the (5) regional collaboration and decision-making.

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## JRS Europe Policy and Advocacy Priorities

Upon the completion of a strategic planning phase undertaken with the country offices, JRS Europe significantly expanded its policy and advocacy priorities from one topic, administrative detention, to four:

- § Administrative detention of asylum seekers and irregular migrants
- § Migration and development
- § Destitution of forced migrants
- § Externalisation of EU Asylum

### EU Policy and Legislation on Asylum and Migration

#### Asylum and Migration

In June 2006, the European Commission began the process of creating the second phase of EU legal instruments for asylum by publishing a *Green Paper on the Future Common European Asylum System*<sup>1</sup>, keeping in line with The Hague Programme and its Action Plan for adopting a Common European Asylum System (CEAS) by 2010. The green paper marked the launch of a consultation process on the form CEAS should take. Civil society organisations were invited to respond to a Commission survey that aimed to examine which options remain available under the current EU legal framework for shaping the second stage of harmonisation, and to identify which gaps are in existence. By October 2007 the Commission had posted all civil society contributions on its website, and in November it concluded the consultation process with a public hearing. The Commission will use the contributions they solicited to create a Policy Plan on CEAS, to be released in mid-2008.

Meanwhile, the adoption of the final piece of legislation under the first phase of EU harmonisation of asylum – the 2005 Commission Proposal for a Directive on *Common Standards and Procedures in Member States for Returning Illegally Staying Third Country Nationals*<sup>2</sup> – remained in question. In September 2007, the European Parliament's committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) adopted its own version of the Commission proposal<sup>3</sup>. The Parliament's version differs from the Commission's, particularly in regards to the time limit of administrative detention: the Parliament establishes an 18-month limit while the Commission calls for a 6-month limit. As the first proposal directive to be decided under the EU's new 'co-decision' procedure, the Parliament and the European Council must both agree to the text for it to be adopted as EU law. However by the end of 2007 both actors were unable to reach a common decision. Thus, a series of 'trilogue' discussions between the three EU institutions began at the end of the year in an effort to reach consensus.

The deadline for the transposition of the Council Directive on *Minimum Standards on Procedures in Member States for Granting and Withdrawing Refugee Status*<sup>4</sup>, otherwise known as the Asylum Procedures Directive, expired on 1 December 2007. Until that time, only six Member States had communicated to the Commission the national measures used to fully transpose the directive; four Member States notified the Commission of the directive's partial transposition into national law.

Ongoing media reports of dramatic arrivals on the EU territory in the Mediterranean, principally of Africans, continued to stoke the fears the European public, pushing the EU and its Member States to strengthen their focus on irregular migration. With the inclusion of 9 new Member States<sup>5</sup> into the Schengen Area, greater attention was focused toward the permeability of the eastern border. The Commission issued a Communication on *Applying*

<sup>1</sup> COM (2007) 301 final

<sup>2</sup> COM (2005) 391 final

<sup>3</sup> A6-0339/2007

<sup>4</sup> Council Directive 2005/85/EC

<sup>5</sup> Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

*the Global Approach to Migration to the Eastern and South-Eastern Regions Neighbouring the European Union*<sup>6</sup>, and a Directive on *Providing for Sanctions Against Employers of Illegally Staying Third Country Nationals*<sup>7</sup>. The Parliament, on its own part, issued a report on *Policy Priorities in the Fight Against Illegal Immigration of Third Country Nationals*<sup>8</sup>. All of these policy efforts are aimed at discouraging persons from arriving onto EU territory.

## Migration and Development

Alongside its work to create a harmonised asylum system, the EU engaged in a newly evolving area known to the global migration regime as 'migration and development.' Within this policy area the EU acknowledges that a solely restrictive approach to immigration is insufficient and will remain so unless complementary approaches are used. Thus, the EU proposes to use development policies as a means to manage and mitigate irregular migration flows entering Europe by focusing on the so-called 'root causes' of migration, with the assumption that focusing development resources to emigrating countries can reduce people's need to migrate to Europe.

Simultaneously, the EU hopes to foster patterns of circular migration, which in theory will allow certain types of migrants to travel to and from Europe more easily. The Commission presented these ideas by publishing a communication on *Circular Migration and Mobility Partnerships Between the European Union and Third Countries*<sup>9</sup>. However, in its policy planning on migration and development, the EU has mostly focused on labour migration and much less, if to any extent at all, on forced migration. The Commission's 2007 'blue card' proposal seeks to grant labour migrants, particularly those that are highly skilled, with easier access to Europe's labour market.

## Externalisation of EU Asylum

However, the EU's demand for labour is equally matched by its desire to control the arrival of asylum seekers and refugees at the borders of Europe. The EU has increasingly focused its policy efforts on establishing bi-lateral relations with countries that lie on the external borders of Europe such as Morocco and Libya to the south, and Ukraine to the east. The central purpose of these relations are to develop policies, programmes and structures that outsource asylum protection from the EU territory by providing such protection in countries that lie outside the EU's borders. These policies have already had an impact on asylum protection in Europe: compared to the previous year, there were over 15% fewer asylum applications in the EU-27 in 2006.<sup>10</sup>

The substance of the EU's bi-lateral relations with external border countries includes, *inter alia*, agreements on the readmission of irregular migrants and asylum seekers captured in border zones, and the transfer of EU aid in money, equipment and personnel. This aid is used to not only strengthen the border management systems of countries on the EU's territorial perimeter, but also to fund a network of Immigration Liaison Officers (from Member States) and programmes aimed at establishing external protection capacities and preventing onward migration into Europe. With these policies in place, individuals who are in need of international protection may face greater obstacles in applying for asylum within Europe, and a much greater risk for either being returned to the country from which they fled or to another third country where the quality and level of protection is inadequate.

In 2007 the EU bolstered its external dimension policies with a Parliament and Council Regulation on 'rapid border intervention teams'<sup>11</sup>, and a new EU readmission agreement with Russia<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> COM (2007) 247 final

<sup>7</sup> COM (2007) 249 final

<sup>8</sup> A6-0323/2007 final

<sup>9</sup> COM (2007) 248 final

<sup>10</sup> Eurostat, (110/2007), *Statistics in Focus: Asylum Applications in the European Union*.

<sup>11</sup> Regulation (EC) No 863/2007

## Destitution

JRS offices in Europe began to deal with greater numbers of people who are unable to provide for themselves due to their lack of a legal status. These persons include irregular migrants and those with refused asylum or regularisation applications, who for valid reasons, cannot be returned to their country or origin. Without any legal status, these destitute migrants are unable to access either the labour market or the social welfare services of the country they are in.

The EU's recent efforts in 2007 toward boosting the integration of third-country nationals, neglected to reduce the growing number of destitute migrants in Europe. Although some national governments have proposed and adopted national plans on integration that may improve the situation of destitute migrants, the EU have neither introduced any harmonised legislative measures nor issued any communications on the specific situation of destitute migrants.

## Personnel, Networks and Partners

### Staff

JRS Europe's various policy issues and challenges were overseen by one Advocacy and Policy Officer, aided to a large extent by the Assistant Regional Director, until her departure in June 2007. A former JRS Europe policy officer was temporarily hired to ensure continued maintenance of the policy portfolio during the summer months. In September a junior Advocacy and Policy Officer was hired. The senior Advocacy and Policy position remained vacant during 2007.

### Networking at JRS level

- § JRS Europe is a member of the JRS International Advocacy Network.
- § JRS Europe held two Regional Coordination meetings, one in March 2007 and the other in October 2007.
- § JRS Europe supported its overseas contacts with JRS Africa and fostered stronger connections with JRS Asia and migration organisations in Spain.

### Networking at the external level

JRS Europe is a participating member in a variety of Brussels-based and global networks, and in particular:

- § The European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)
- § The Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (PICUM)
- § The 'EU NGO Platform on Asylum and Migration,' hosted by the EU office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- § The 'Christian Group' in Brussels<sup>13</sup>

JRS Europe developed new contacts with:

- § NGOs operating at the national level, particularly in the 10 Member States that acceded to the EU in 2004
- § Academic, research and development institutions in the field of migration and asylum.

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<sup>12</sup> Council Decision 2007/341/EC

<sup>13</sup> Consisting of Caritas Europa, the Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Community (COMECE), the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), the Quaker Council for European Affairs (QCEA) and the Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe (CCME) and JRS Europe.

## JRS-Europe Policy and Advocacy Activities

### Administrative Detention of Asylum Seekers and Irregular Migrants

JRS Europe drew the attention of EU policy makers towards the administrative detention of asylum seekers and irregular migrants. In the summer of 2007, JRS Europe contributed its input to the Commission's *Green Paper on the Future Common European Asylum System*<sup>14</sup>, and in October 2007 JRS Europe participated in a public hearing organised by the Commission on the *Green Paper*. On a national level, JRS Europe collaborated with JRS UK and JRS Belgium in preparation for a European Parliament delegation that visited detention centres in both countries at the end of 2007.

In December 2007, the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population invited JRS Europe to speak at a hearing in Paris on the detention of irregular migrants and asylum seekers. National parliamentarians, NGO representatives, academic researchers, UNHCR, and the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture attended the all-day hearing, whose purpose was to receive expert testimony for a Council of Europe report on the detention of asylum seekers and irregular migrants, to be released sometime in 2009.

On 18 December 2007, World Migrants Day, JRS Malta presented its report on detention conditions in the 10 new Member States (see Projects section) at the European Parliament. The event was hosted by Ms. Jean Lambert MEP, and attracted the attendance of NGO representatives and MEPs. Dr. Katrine Camilleri, the Assistant Director of JRS Malta and winner of the 2007 UNHCR Refugee Award (Nansen Medal), summarised the report's results. Philip Amaral, the Policy and Advocacy Officer of JRS Europe, analysed the results in light of the Commission's proposal for a Directive on Return.

### EU Return Policy

JRS Europe strongly lobbied the Parliament on its concerns and positions on the Commission's 2005 proposal for a Directive on Return. Additionally, JRS Europe presented a memorandum to the EU Portuguese Presidency (July – December 2007) and the incoming EU Slovenian Presidency (January – June 2008). The core of JRS Europe's concerns lie with the Return Directive's provision on administrative detention, its inapplicability in transit zones, and the conditions of return. With other NGOs, JRS Europe participated in ECRE's 'Core Group on Return' and continued to remain in close contact with Parliament rapporteurs who focus on the proposal Directive.

JRS Europe was also able to comment on EU return policies at a conference of the European Reintegration Support Organisations (ERSO).

### Destitution

Using the experiences of its country offices, JRS Europe adopted a set of positions on migrant destitution, which include:

- Forced migrants should never be penalised for their personal choices regarding return, by imposing destitution through the withholding of basic rights.
- When return policies are not fair and efficient, alternatives to return should be sought.
- Human rights apply to every person, regardless of nationality or legal status.

JRS Europe published its report on migrant destitution (see Projects section) and throughout 2007 distributed it to NGO representatives and EU policy makers. In particular, JRS Europe

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<sup>14</sup> COM (2007) 301 final

was able to engage two Directorate Generals of the Commission during the presentation of its report.

In October 2007, JRS Europe participated in a hearing on migrant 'regularisation' at the Council of Europe, and was able to distribute its report on destitution to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe.

## Migration and Development

JRS Europe consulted with other JRS offices throughout the world to develop a new set of policy positions on migration and development, which state:

- The need for the EU to focus a greater amount of resources on South-South migration,
- Fostering development in post-conflict communities is a positive way for the EU to reduce irregular migration while strengthening legal migratory channels,
- The reduction of restrictive border measures can protect the interests of both forced migrants and those of Europe,
- Strengthening the inclusion of diasporas in migration and development policies is a positive step,
- Migration and development should not be treated as mutually exclusive concepts, but rather as a holistic and mutually reinforcing concepts,
- Collaboration with Civil Society is critical to the success of migration and development policies, and
- Development in the global South must protect the basic human rights of forced migrants.

In partnership with other Catholic migration NGOs and a development organisation<sup>15</sup>, JRS Europe organised an evening 'dinner reflection' event at the European Parliament in May 2007 that was attended by EU policy makers, researchers, permanent EU representatives, non-EU ambassadors and the UNHCR, among others. Financed by MISEREOR, a leading German development organisation, the purpose of the event was to reflect on the current set of EU policies on migration and development and to demonstrate, through concrete field experiences, how forced migrants can be included into the present discourse.

JRS Europe participated in the Civil Society Day of the first annual Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Brussels, which brought together NGOs and civil society representatives from throughout the world to exchange information and best practices on migration and development.

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<sup>15</sup> International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), Caritas Europa, Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Community (COMECE), and MISEREOR (a German development organisation)

## Project Development

### Advocacy oriented projects

The focus of JRS Europe's advocacy projects remained on the administrative detention of asylum seekers and irregular migrants.

#### Action in support of civil society in the ten new EU Member States

With the support of JRS Europe, and in response to a Call for Proposals from the EU Commission, JRS Malta completed a project focusing on detention conditions and national legislation on detention in the ten new (2004) EU Member States. The project was co-financed by RENOVABIS and brought together thirteen partner organisations, including JRS Europe. The findings have been published in the 'Civil Society Report on Administrative Detention of Asylum Seekers and Illegally Staying Third Country Nationals in the 10 New Member States of the European Union.' The results of the research were launched in Malta during a conference on 27 October 2007 and were addressed to high level participants from government and civil society organisations. The research was also made available by JRS Europe to members of the European Parliament and other European Union institutions through a briefing on 18 December 2007 in Brussels. The briefing provided input from the report to the on-going negotiations on the Draft Directive on common procedures for the return of illegally staying third country nationals.

[www.detention-in-europe.org](http://www.detention-in-europe.org)

JRS Europe continued to investigate a new group of persons of concern: the growing number of third-country nationals connected to the asylum system that live in situations of destitution.

#### Learning how to integrate destitute migrants who are connected to the asylum system

With the financial support of the Network of European Foundations (NEF) and through their European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM), JRS Europe completed a study to research the link between migration policies and situations of destitution. The study was carried out in 10 European countries. It aimed at discovering comparisons which would help JRS Europe advocate on behalf of one of the neediest and most marginalised groups of forced migrants in Europe. The final results expose mechanisms between legal contexts, administrative practices, and social situations leading to extreme vulnerability. The results were presented at a press briefing in the European Press Centre in Brussels on 15 May 2007. The event included the launch of the 'JRS Report on Destitute Forced Migrants' and a discussion of the new JRS policy position with representatives from the European Commission.

[www.jrseurope.org/EPIM/intro.htm](http://www.jrseurope.org/EPIM/intro.htm)

### Professional development project

JRS Europe dedicated the main areas of the Regional Coordination Meetings in March and October 2007 to the establishment of a Strategic Plan for 2008-2010. The planning reinforces future project development in the above mentioned areas and confirms the continuation of a mutual support mechanism for detention visitors after a first successful round in 2007.

#### Detention Visitors Support Group

This project brings together staff and volunteers who regularly visit detainees in closed centres across Europe. The project includes a 4-day seminar with opportunities for professional exchange, reflection, and specialised training. In 2007, the training focussed on trauma and the prevention of burn-out. It was complemented by a section that provided techniques on how to best use the day-to-day experience of visiting for the purpose of advocacy work. A website and an intranet section were set up that allows on-going support

on cases and issues for which confidentiality needs to be assured. The programme for the next training in 2008 was prepared around the theme of intercultural dialogue.

## Awareness raising projects

JRS Europe runs two awareness raising projects which are initiated alternately every other year.

### Pedro Arrupe Award

JRS Europe completed the second edition of the Pedro Arrupe Award – an education project aimed at students in European schools. It sought to promote understanding of and tolerance for refugees and encourages young people to creatively engage with the problems they may face. 35 schools from 14 European countries participated in the award with entries as diverse as DVDs, board games, songs and cartoons. An award ceremony for the winners was held in the European Parliament. For their prize, the Slovakian winners in the under 16 age group spent a week in Croatia visiting various refugee and asylum seeker projects. The Polish students, winners in the under 19 age group, received a trip to Macedonia to visit a summer camp for young landmine victims.

### Competition for student journalists

The second edition of the competition for aspiring student journalists was launched in 2007. Students or recent graduates from any European country were invited to write an article about access to asylum in Europe. A section of the JRS Europe website was launched to provide details of the competition and background material for the students. More information on the competition is available in the 'Media and Communications' section.



*The winners of the Pedro Arrupe Award 2007  
in the European Parliament*

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## Media and Communications

In 2007, JRS Europe continued to advocate for the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and forcibly displaced migrants through press and media events, regular publications, and awareness raising projects. Relationships were maintained with established country offices while new offices in France and Sweden became part of the expanding communications network.

The presentation of the UNHCR Nansen Award to Dr Katrine Camilleri, JRS Malta, generated extensive press coverage throughout Europe. Dr Camilleri was invited to attend subsequent events in Paris, Strasbourg and Brussels while JRS was able to reach new audiences as a result of increased media attention.

### Electronic media

The JRS Europe website, [www.jrseurope.org](http://www.jrseurope.org) expanded its range of information with a new section on Migration and Development. In 2007, the detention in Europe website, [www.detention-in-europe.org](http://www.detention-in-europe.org), was launched. The website contains a wide collection of resources relating to detention conditions in specific countries along with policy and legislation from the European Parliament and relevant background information. A number of JRS Europe projects are documented on the website including the Detention Visitors Project, initiated in 2007, and the project on detention conditions in the 10 new Member States.

### Events

The JRS research project on destitute forced migrants, supported by the Network of European Foundations (NEF) through the European Programme for Integration and Migration (EPIM), was officially launched at a press breakfast in 2007. As part of the research, interviews were carried out with destitute migrants, NGOs and other relevant organisations. Representatives from the EU Commission, journalists and NGOs attended the event. The launch of the report generated press coverage in Rknieuws, Tertio, KNA and Kerknet.

World Refugee Day provided JRS Europe, in collaboration with other NGOs, the opportunity to commemorate the persons who perished while trying to enter Europe. Christians, Muslims and Buddhists came together for an interreligious prayer vigil to remember those who never reached Europe alive. This complemented similar events held in Malta and Italy.

A study of detention conditions in the 10 new Member States was formally launched at an event in the European Parliament in December 2007. MEPs, representatives from the European Commission and prominent NGOs attended the launch. The report was subsequently mentioned in articles in The Guardian and the International Herald Tribune.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Fr Pedro Arrupe, the founder of JRS, provided an opportunity to reach out to a Jesuit audience about the work of JRS in Europe.

### Awareness raising projects

2007 heralded the launch of the second edition of the competition for aspiring student journalists. Entrants were invited to write a facts based article about access to asylum in Europe. Supported by ECRE (European Council for Refugees and Exiles), IFJ (International Federation of Journalists) and MediaWise, the competition was promoted by country offices, universities and journalist networks across Europe. Fr Jan Stuyt, JRS Europe Director, was interviewed by a new Catholic television station about the competition.

### Communication tools

JRS publishes a bi-monthly newsletter providing supporters and friends with an overview of JRS projects and activities from its offices around Europe. The monthly staff update – Progrès – encourages information sharing between the country offices.

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## UNHCR Nansen Award

The prestigious UNHCR Nansen Award 2007 was presented to a JRS worker, who has worked for more than ten years with refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants, Dr Katrine Camilleri from Malta. Dr Camilleri, who defends the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, received the award for her courage and commitment to the defence of refugee rights.

"JRS works to turn strangers into brothers, boundaries into gateways and frontiers into a place of meeting, where all are accepted and respected."

The Nansen Refugee Award is given annually by the UNHCR to individuals or organisations that have distinguished themselves in work on behalf of refugees.

Since 1997, Dr Camilleri has provided legal advice to hundreds of detainees, helping them with their asylum claim or to challenge their detention. She particularly offers help to the most vulnerable, such as individuals with a chronic illness and persons with a disability or mental health problems.

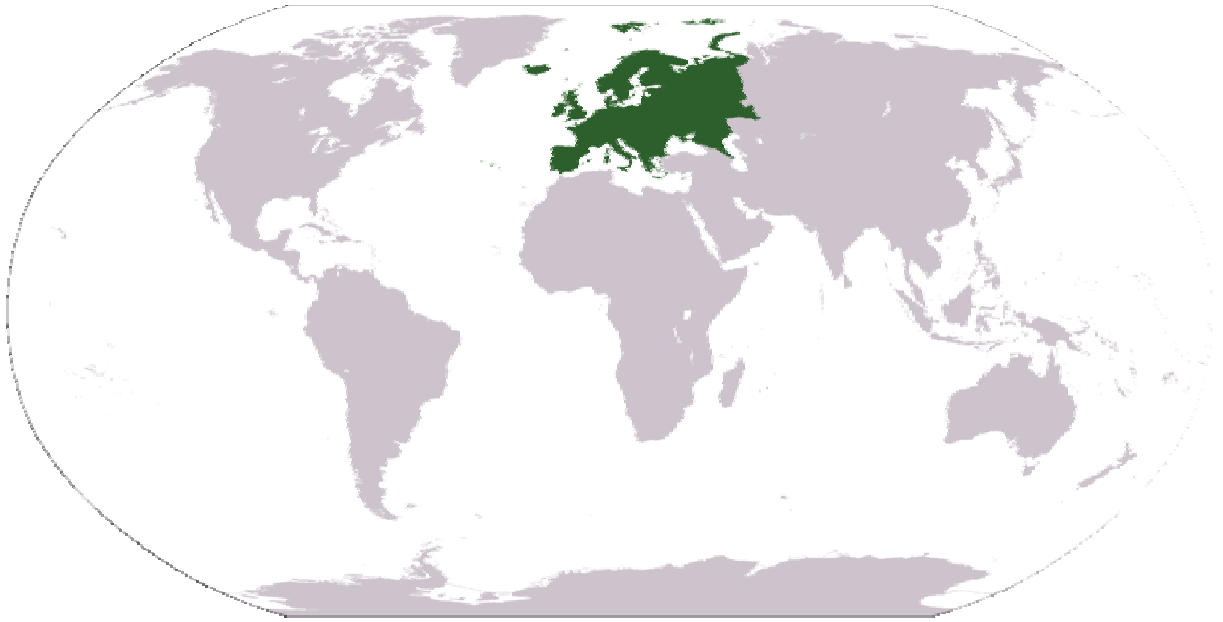
On accepting the award at a prize giving ceremony in Geneva, Dr Camilleri generously paid tribute to JRS, its staff and its volunteers. "JRS works to turn strangers into brothers, boundaries into gateways and frontiers into a place of meeting, where all are accepted and respected. That is why I work for JRS and that is why this is really an award to JRS", said Katrine Camilleri.



*Dr Katrine Camilleri talks with an asylum seeker at the Hal Far Open Centre, Malta  
Photo: UNHCR, A. Pace, Sept 07*

## Country Reports

### National Offices and Contact Persons



## Belgium



Number of asylum applications in 2007: 11,115  
(2006: 11,587; 2005: 15,957; 2002: 18,805; 2000: 42,691)

### Top 5 countries of origin:

Russia, Serbia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo.

### Political Developments

On 1 June 2007, a new asylum procedure was implemented. The principal aim of this reform was to accelerate the asylum process. A new administrative jurisdiction, Conseil du Contentieux des Etrangers, was created. This reform included the possibility that the seriously ill, those unable to be treated in their country of origin, could get a legal residency in Belgium. Unfortunately, the law also offered new possibilities to detain asylum seekers. The result was an increase in the number of detained asylum seekers, particularly persons who fell under the Dublin II Regulation.

The detention of children continued to be a contentious political topic. From 1 June, unaccompanied minors were no longer detained, but transferred to an open orientation centre. Two specific cases attracted a lot of media attention: a Georgian girl, Tiko, who had been living in Belgium for six years and an 11 years old Ecuadorian called Angelica. Both were detained with their parents for several weeks. These stories raised the issue of the detention of families with children. Independent research was published, requested by the Minister of Internal Affairs, on alternatives to the detention of families with children. The Commissioner's Office for the Rights of the Child published a dossier with a chapter about detained children. Both documents advocated against the detention of families with children, due to the associated trauma. Nevertheless, the detention of children continued.

For more than six months in 2007 there was no new Belgium government and this political instability has clear consequences for immigration policy. This was illustrated by the lack of progress on the legalisation of undocumented migrants. This issue was kept high on the agenda by NGOs and migrants themselves who demanded a legalisation process with clear criteria. Hunger strikes were used several times to protest against arbitrary decisions.

### JRS Activities

#### Detention

JRS Belgium's priority remains the accompaniment of and advocacy for asylum seekers and migrants detained in closed centres. In 2007, several persons were involved in regular visits to detainees in the five detention centres in Belgium. The main tasks were listening, giving moral support and legal counselling and making contact with lawyers and families.

#### Advocacy and awareness-raising

Before the general elections in June, JRS Belgium had contact with several political parties inviting them to include in their programmes measures enhancing the protection of asylum seekers and migrants, in particular those in detention.

The report on detention published in October 2006 by several NGOs, including JRS Belgium, was followed up in 2007 by meetings with the Aliens Board (the administration in charge of detention policy) to discuss the report and its recommendations. A few positive results were achieved, namely in the field of psychological assistance to detainees. Several political parties showed their interest in the report, and the French speaking Socialist party issued a law proposal based on the findings and recommendations. NGOs met a delegation of MEPs

to inform them about worrying detention practices prior to their visit to several detention centres in October.

Throughout the year, JRS Belgium advocated against the detention of children. In addition to offering support to lawyers challenging the detention of families with children, JRS Belgium invited other NGOs to sign an open letter asking the Minister of Interior to immediately halt the detention of children. This open letter was published in two national newspapers on International Children's Day.

On St Nicolas' Day (6 December), JRS Belgium in collaboration with other NGOs, visited the Ministry of Interior to hand over drawings and letters that children from all over Belgium had made calling for an end to the detention of children.

To mark World Refugee Day JRS Belgium joined JRS Europe in an inter-religious vigil to mark those who had died while trying to access European territory.

In April, JRS Belgium took part in the 'Who can stay?' campaign. The public was able to choose between several actors representing undocumented migrants and decide who should be legalised. The aim of the campaign was to stress the arbitrary nature of these decisions. JRS Belgium was present at a national demonstration asking for clear procedures and criteria for legalisation.

JRS Belgium participated in several conferences and workshops about migration and asylum issues.

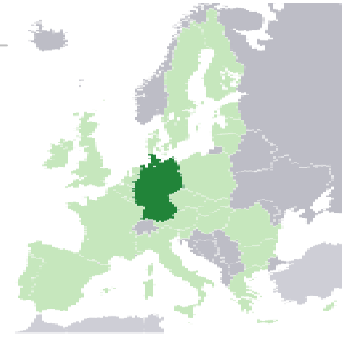
#### Internal news

On December 4, JRS Belgium became a legally recognised non-profit organisation (asbl). The work on the JRS Belgium website was completed. The site is regularly updated and is available at [www.jrsbelgium.org](http://www.jrsbelgium.org)



*St Nicolas' Day, 6 December 2007*

# Germany



Number of detainees housed in Berlin Detention Centre  
in 2007: 1380  
(2006: 1750; 2005: 2000)

## Political Developments

During 2007, the German government implemented a number of asylum and immigration European Union directives and in doing so, enacted major changes to the German immigration law. Despite heavy criticism denouncing some of the new provisions - which were in danger of violating constitutional and international law - the act came into force on 28 August 2007. Specific areas of concern were restrictions placed on family reunification, the definition of a refugee, detention and changes to the recognition procedure.

The Ministry for Home Affairs reported to the German parliament that no major changes to the law for irregular migrants were required. This was in contrast to the Catholic Forum's Life in Illegality campaign, of which JRS is a member, which issued a statement detailing the problems irregular migrants face and the urgent need to change relevant legislation.

In Germany the number of detainees housed in detention facilities diminished. During 2007, 1380 people were detained in the Berlin Detention Centre. This compares with 1750 in 2006 and 2000 in 2005.

At the beginning of 2007, the number of detainees housed in the Eisenhuettenstadt detention centre was 20. Towards the ends of 2007, the number of detainees awaiting deportation in the centre totalled 80.

## JRS Activities

### Detention

JRS Germany continues to visit the main detention centres in Berlin, Eisenhüttenstadt (Brandenburg) and Munich (Bavaria). Almost 2,500 detainees were provided with legal, social and pastoral support during 2007.

The legal aid fund for detainees in Berlin-Brandenburg, established in 2005, was further developed in 2007. For the first time, co-funding was received from the European Refugee Fund (ERF). With a budget of almost 20,000 Euros, 80 legal cases were assisted. 30 of these cases have already had a successful outcome.

In November 2007, the legal aid fund was expanded to include Bavaria in southern Germany. 12 organisations agreed to support the initiative - among them Caritas Bararia, the Council of Catholics in the Diocese and the Amnesty International working group in Munich.

### Advocacy

JRS Germany contributed to several NGO conferences discussing current border control operations and the creation of a 'Fortress Europe'. FRONTEX, the EU border control agency, is often highlighted as a successful example of intergovernmental cooperation in protecting the EU's external borders. However, this agency's performance is being increasingly questioned by human rights activists. JRS Germany produced a policy paper criticising Frontex's activities in relation to protecting the human rights of refugees and migrants.

### Hardship commission

In 2007, there were 9 meetings of the commission for hardship cases in Berlin, which decided on 220 cases. In 155 cases the commission recommended to the Berlin Home Secretary to issue a humanitarian residence status. This was granted in 94 cases. The JRS Germany team, as representatives of the Catholic Church, filed 36 applications. The commission decided on a total of 46 applications from 2007 and previous years. In 17 cases the Home Secretary granted a humanitarian residence status. In 7 other cases the people were granted a residence permit according to other regulations. As a result of JRS activities within the commission, 51 persons were granted the right to stay in Germany.

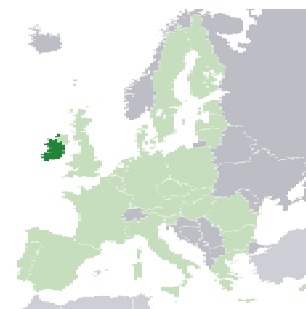
### Staff news

The former director of JRS Germany in Berlin was appointed to coordinate and expand the work of JRS in southern Germany. He will start to work in detention centres assisting the prison chaplain. It is estimated that 600-700 detainees awaiting deportation are housed each year in Munich; other prominent centres in Bavaria are Nuremberg (300-400 people) and Regensburg (100-200 people). New staff were also appointed to visit the detainees awaiting deportation in Berlin and oversee women's pastoral care in the detention centre in Berlin-Köpenick.



*Christmas in the detention centre, Berlin*

## Ireland



Number of asylum applications in 2007: 3, 985  
(2006: 4,314. Applications for asylum peaked at 11,634 in 2002)

### Political Developments

During 2007, the number of asylum applications fell by just over 6.5%, to total 3,985 for the year, in contrast to 4,314 in 2006.

Provisional figures in 2006 indicate there was a significant increase in the number of people detained under immigration provisions: 1,196 in 2006 compared to 860 in 2005. The average duration of detention also increased, with 59 people detained for longer than 50 days in 2006 compared with 19 in 2005.

Up to the end of December 2007, 134 deportations had been carried out, (although 417 deportation orders had been signed in the period) and there were 416 voluntary repatriations.

The draft 'Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill 2007' was published in January 2007. The draft Bill set out comprehensive statutory procedures for the various stages of the asylum and immigration processes. The Bill was not passed before the dissolution of parliament prior to the General Election held in May 2007. However, it is expected that the draft legislation will be re-introduced during 2008.

In recognition of the opportunities and challenges presented by large-scale inward migration to Ireland, the Government created the new post of Minister of State with special responsibility for Integration Policy and Mr Conor Lenihan TD was appointed to this post.

### JRS Activities

During 2007, JRS Ireland was formally established as a Revenue-approved charitable trust. Its Strategic Plan 2007-09 sets out the aims of developing services and activities in the areas of integration, detention, language support, advocacy and support for the international work of the Jesuit Refugee Service.

#### Detention

JRS Ireland continued its weekly outreach and psychosocial support service to women detained under immigration provisions in the Dochas Centre (the women's prison in Dublin). In May 2007, JRS Ireland and the Mercy Refugee Network jointly organised a training course for detention visitors in Ireland. A representative from AVID - The Association of Visitors to Immigration Detainees - facilitated the course, which was attended by 25 people.

#### Advocacy

JRS Ireland participated as a local partner organisation on a European Parliament commissioned research project into 'the conditions in centres for third country nationals (detention centres, open centres and transit zones), with a particular focus on provisions and facilities for persons with special needs in the 25 EU Member States'.

#### Integration

The work of JRS Ireland in relation to integration was conducted mainly through Community Links, an integration project in Dublin inner city. The focus of the services and activities of

Community Links is on the areas of employment (Capacity Building Programme), education (School Integration Programme), and cultural exchange (Intercultural Events).

Under the Capacity Building Programme, training courses provided during 2007 aimed to support long-term unemployed refugees to access employment. Courses were provided in Job Seeking Skills, Intercultural Communication, Interview Skills, CV Preparation and Personal Development Courses.

The School Integration Programme was strengthened significantly during 2007 with the employment of a fulltime project worker. Under the Programme, activities and resources designed to assist parents and teachers of refugee and migrant children were developed. Community Links worked with 33 primary schools and 12 secondary schools during the year. The School Resource Folder developed in 2006 was widely distributed during 2007. There was very favourable feedback on the Resource Folder from teachers. The first of a series of information seminars for teachers entitled 'Immigration, Rights and Entitlements' was held in November 2007 and was attended by 30 people.

The programme of Intercultural Events organised during the year aimed to lessen the isolation of refugee and migrant families. Events under the Programme included an open forum held on International Women's Day and a World Refugee Day Open Forum. The outings and sports activities organised under the 2007 Summer Programme were very well attended by both migrant and local families.

JRS Ireland continued to expand its language support services with peer tutoring projects in Belvedere College and Hatch Hall in Dublin city and in Mulhuddart, Co. Dublin.

#### Awareness raising

JRS Ireland began the development of a booklet for migrant parents on the Irish education system; this will be published in 2008. The Interfaith and Intercultural Calendar 2008 was finalised; following on from the success of the 2007 edition, the new calendar will be widely distributed. Work on a new website for JRS Ireland ([www.jrs.ie](http://www.jrs.ie)) was completed in December for launch in early January 2008.



*Community Links School Integration Project, Dublin*



## Italy



Number of people accommodated by new shelter: 60

### Political Developments

In Italy, a comprehensive law on asylum is still lacking. One of the aims of the new Italian government, in charge since May 2006, was a radical modification of the immigration law, the so-called 'Bossi Fini'. Unfortunately, nothing changed in 2007, although the government commenced work on a new migrant citizenship and integration law.

Two asylum and migration European Directives were implemented in Italy in 2007:

- i) The Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted (which was supposed to be implemented before October 2006); and,
- ii) The Council Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005 on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status.

These two directives should improve the quality of asylum assistance in Italy. The implementing Legislative Decree is the result of many meetings and consultations between the Ministry of Interior and a group of experts from Italian NGOs, including JRS Italy. A positive result of this consultation was the introduction of the subsidiary protection status, which did not previously exist in Italian legislation. The term 'humanitarian protection', found in existing Italian law, only granted a temporary permission to remain. The NGOs' request to include more legal guarantees for people appealing against a negative decision was, unfortunately, not taken into consideration.

### JRS Activities

#### Social assistance

Several new projects started in 2007. A new centre offering assistance and health care to asylum seekers and refugees - Salute per Migranti Forzati - was opened in Rome. The project was a partnership between JRS Italy and the Italian National Health Service with the support of the UNHCR. The objective of the project was to encourage forced migrants to access the National Health Service by improving the State's capacity to address the needs of this target group. Specific services were offered to victims of torture, in collaboration with the NGO 'Medici contro la tortura'.

A new accommodation centre was inaugurated in Catania, Sicily. A building confiscated from the Mafia was given to JRS Italy and turned into a shelter for 60 people. The centre was named after Father Pino Puglisi, an Italian priest shot dead by the Mafia in 1993 because of his engagement in the Palermo neighbourhood of Brancaccio. The shelter was particularly necessary in Catania, where many existing centres for homeless people and migrants were closed due to a lack of public funds.

#### Skills training

A training course for migrants, financed by the Regional Authority, was organised in Rome from June to December. 23 migrants from 16 different countries participated. The course

included 400 hours of classes and 100 hours of apprenticeship. After the final exam, all participants obtained an official qualification in social work.

#### Advocacy

JRS Italy took part in a research project, whose preliminary findings were launched in November 2007, concerning the conditions of destitute failed asylum seekers in Rome and Lazio. The aim of the research was to understand the problems these individuals face and use this information to plan how to offer more effective support and assistance in the future. Questionnaires were distributed to one hundred destitute failed asylum seekers with personal testimonies and stories collected from a further fifteen. For many of the individuals – usually young men from Africa and Asia who were smuggled into Italy – the inability to work was the most difficult thing to endure.

#### Awareness raising

During 2007, thousands of high school students took part in two projects offered by JRS Italy on the right to asylum and interfaith dialogue. Many of them took part in a writing competition 'La lettura non va in esilio', supported by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage. The students had to write a short story about the theme of the project. The winner, a student from Liguria, will take part in a trip to Senegal organised for a group of students by the Municipality of Rome. The 10 best stories were published in a book.



*Breaking down barriers at JRS Italy*

## Malta



Number of arrivals in 2007: 1,700

Total Maltese population: 401,880

### Political Developments

There were no substantial political developments in 2007. The number of arrivals remained stable at around 1,700, slightly less than last year, while there was no change in the legislation governing migration and in the policy of mandatory detention of all who arrive in boats. No further transposition of EU directives into local legislation took place, so that the Qualification Directive is still not transposed.

This year has also seen the appearance of a new political party, *Azzjoni Nazzjonali AN*, on the right of the political spectrum, with a clearly anti-immigrant stance among its main policies.

The highlight this year was undoubtedly the Nansen Award by UNHCR to Katrine Camilleri, the head of the legal and advocacy team, and the main driving force and inspiration at JRS Malta. This was seen as recognition of the validity of the work and methods used by JRS Malta under Katrine's inspiration.

### JRS Activities

#### Detention

JRS Malta continues to focus on detention, offering legal, social work and pastoral services. The team provided legal information regarding rights and procedures to all new arrivals, and more in depth legal assistance mostly to vulnerable cases so that they can obtain their release more speedily. According to present Maltese policy vulnerable persons are not detained. The office is available for all those who wish to use it to receive or send identity papers and other documents as they prepare to present their case for asylum. In all this, the role of the social worker is central: when JRS staff identify vulnerable cases, the social worker refers them to the government agency and follows up the case for a speedy release. This year the social worker was ably helped by a nurse who has been seconded from government service for one year to work with JRS.

#### Advocacy

JRS Malta was the lead agency in the delivery of an EU funded project documenting the detention conditions in the 10 new Member States of the European Union. Meetings were held in Brussels and in Malta to plan the work, draw up questionnaires and guidelines for research to be carried out in the single states. Each country prepared a national report, and these, together with the regional report, were presented at a conference held in Malta in October 2007.

JRS Malta participated in various meetings with other stakeholders, especially other NGOs present in the field and with government officials. One very important development was the filing of a court case by a detainee who claimed that his detention and the conditions in the detention centre were in breach of Malta's human rights obligations.

#### Social assistance

The Sexual and Gender Based Violence project, financed by UNHCR, increased JRS Malta's work with migrants, both outside and inside the detention centres. With the help of two cultural mediators and a psychologist, JRS Malta was able to communicate with women from different cultures and learn about their traumatic experiences. A small medical mission from

*Medecins du Monde* cooperated with JRS Malta for a few months in 2007. They were able to share their expertise in this area. This project also helped to develop a successful health education and promotion programme which was offered in the closed and the open centres with the help of UNHCR and other NGOs.

#### Awareness raising

In 2007 JRS Malta was able to expand its work in this area through the 'We are all equal' EU funded project. JRS Malta visited more than 40 schools and community centres and organised a number of public theatrical performances including two public theatrical performances by Natasha Marjanovic, a Bosnian actress living in Portugal about her experience of being a migrant, and a walk through theatre portraying the journey of an African family. These performances were watched by 500 students, who also had the opportunity to view and discuss a 30 minute DVD about racism and discrimination.

#### Pastoral

A small group of Jesuits regularly celebrated mass on Sundays for the Christian detainees; the highlight was a series of nine masses organised on Christmas Day by eight Jesuit priests.

The Jesuit General Superior, Fr Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, visited the Safi detention centre on 7 October 2007, during his visit to Malta.



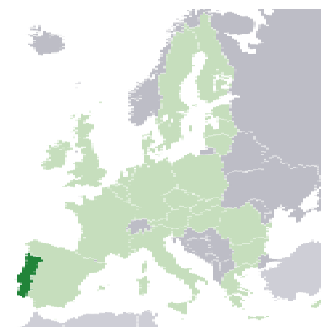
*The army visits the Safi Barracks detention centre, Malta*

## Portugal

Number of beneficiaries supported by JRS Portugal: 5,500

Main countries of origin:

Ukraine, Moldova, Russia, Angola, Guinea, Brazil



### Political Developments

A number of important changes were made to Portuguese migration law in 2007. In May, the National Council of Ministers published a plan promoting the integration of migrants. The plan offered assistance to all migrants, including access to healthcare or social support, regardless of their status in Portugal.

A new Immigration Act was implemented in November 2007. The act was designed to end regularisation problems experienced by many migrants and develop new ways of ensuring migrants are better integrated into Portuguese society.

### JRS Activities

In April, JRS Portugal moved into a new office provided by the City Council of Lisbon. This new space helped to improve the help and support offered to migrants by JRS Portugal.

Based on early statistics, it is estimated that JRS Portugal supported approximately 5,500 people in 2007. As in 2006, the majority of JRS' beneficiaries were migrants from Eastern Europe countries (Ukraine, Moldavia and Russia), from Portuguese Speaking Countries in Africa (Angola, Guinea, Mozambique) and from Brazil.

### Social assistance

The Pedro Arrupe Centre provided shelter and support for 114 migrants in humanitarian need. The majority of applications for accommodation in the Centre came from migrants who arrived in Portugal under health agreements between their governments and the Portuguese Government and then, during and/or after medical treatment, became homeless.

The social aid office provided emergency social support to: undocumented migrants, the homeless, migrants with alcohol problems and other illnesses, single mothers/fathers, and the unemployed. During 2007, 205 persons received support from the social aid office. Visits were also made outside of the centre. A religious order provided lunch and dinner to socially vulnerable migrants, serving approximately 100 meals a day.

UHSA (Unidade Habitacional de Santo António) is a temporary centre for irregular migrants who receive an order for removal from Portuguese territory. This centre is managed by the Portuguese Border and Alien Service. In 2007 around 300 people passed through the centre, mainly from Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine. JRS Portugal provided social, psychological, cultural and religious support to irregular migrants in the centre.

Approximately 85 migrants were seen by the volunteer doctor in the Medical Aid Office. In addition to direct appointments, the office also provided referrals to specialists in other fields such as dentistry, psychiatry, gynecology etc.

During 2007 JRS commenced a psychological support project. The service was initially offered part-time and then, following the appointment of a clinical psychologist, operated on a full-time basis. Between January and August 2007, 11 individuals received a total of 40 sessions. From September to December, however, the number rose to 18 and the number of sessions to 70.

The project helped to identify a relationship between the psychological distress presented by the migrants and their social, medical and legal situation. For this reason, being able to provide a multidisciplinary response to clients' needs was a major strength for JRS Portugal.

### Integration

JRS Portugal ran a number of projects aimed at integrating migrants and refugees into Portuguese life. In 2007, 45 migrant nurses successfully participated in the Recognition for Qualification of Nurses project. The UNIVA project, a collaboration between governmental agencies and NGOs, provided support for young people and adults by helping them to solve integration and employment problems. In 2007, UNIVA interviewed 2,751 migrants. The main referral areas for employment were: construction, housekeeping and care services.

The Local Centre for Migrant Support offered information and materials to help welcome and integrate migrants. The centre offered information on legalisation, the renewal of documents, requests for Portuguese nationality, education, health rights, and voluntary return. In 2007, 712 individuals visited the Local Centre. The Local Centre was also a source of information for many Portuguese employers.

In October, 91 migrants participated in Portuguese classes run by volunteers from JRS Portugal.

### Awareness raising

During 2007, the 'Welcome to our country' project ended. The main objectives of the project were to encourage positive attitudes and community building in order to support better integration, to raise awareness of migrant issues and encourage reflection about them within the school community. In total, around 40 schools were visited and 2,000 people were involved in the sessions.

JRS Portugal participated in several debates and conferences, and occasionally, in events promoted by the printed media, radio and television. A quarterly newsletter was distributed to about 1800 people.

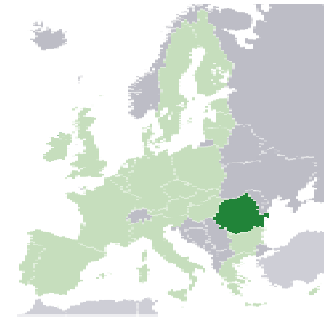


*Activities in the UHSA centre, Porto*

## Romania

Number of asylum applications: 742

Number of persons who received some form of protection: 161



### Political Developments

Two developments had an impact on the political situation in Romania in 2007: the new status of Romania (on 01 January 2007 Romania joined the European Union) and the responsibility taken by the Romanian government to harmonise asylum and migration policy.

Romania continues to be a transit country for refugees and asylum seekers en route to Western Europe. Increasingly, however, Romania is becoming more popular as a destination country. In addition, the system needs to be prepared, in the short-term, to receive considerable numbers of asylum seekers returning from European Union Member States, based on readmission agreements.

With more than 2,000 km of frontier, including the Black Sea and the Danube River, Romania is automatically responsible for securing a vast external EU border. This new European Union border could generate a large increase in the number of migrants to Romania. For this reason, the branch office of The United Nations' High Commissioner for Refugees in Romania analysed Romania's capacity to temporarily accommodate an increased number of migrants.

Over the past few years, Romania's protection policy for forced migrants has become more and more stringent. In 2007, there were 742 applicants for refugee status, including those who were applying for the second time. 161 persons received some form of protection.

While the State authorities have improved programmes and services offered to refugees and asylum seekers in Romania, these improvements still fall short of the needs of people seeking protection in this country. The main concern of NGOs is the requirement for them to provide basic services in addition to the support offered by the State.

### JRS Activities

#### Social assistance

The assistance for refugees and asylum seekers, provided by the Romanian Government, is currently insufficient. Once the period of state-provided custody or accommodation ends, many people have no place to live. JRS is the only NGO currently providing social accommodation for refugees and other migrants.

In 2007, JRS Romania focused on providing basic accommodation to support individual self-sufficiency. Migrants were helped to take responsibility for their future rather than becoming dependent on JRS services. In the social dormitory JRS Romania was able to offer temporary accommodation for a maximum period of six months to 16 men. 57 people used this as shelter in 2007. The social apartments, part of the same project, housed 22 persons (families and single women) in total in 2007.

JRS Romania assisted refugees and migrants to comply with administrative requirements set down by the state. They also helped them to source appropriate employment. JRS staff were involved in signposting refugees and asylum seekers to state authorities and other NGO's who provided services where JRS was not specialised, for example legal, psychological and medical assistance.

A medical doctor and nurse supported JRS' work as volunteers, attending to people living in the accommodation centres.

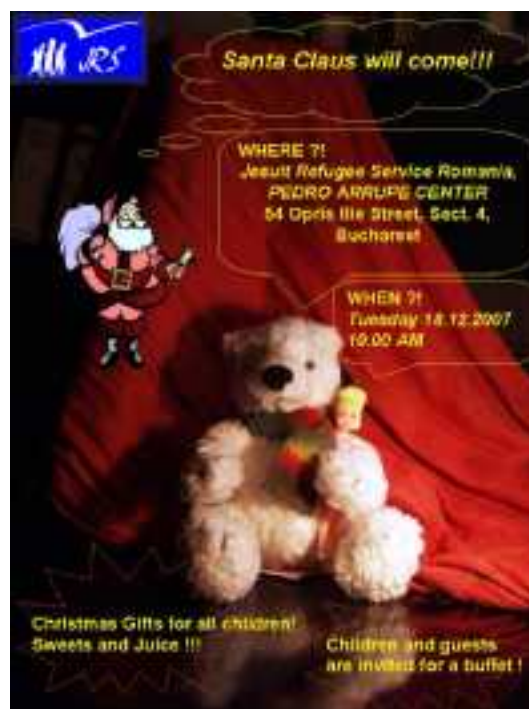
Many of the people living in the accommodation and detention centres have psychosocial and behavioural problems. JRS social workers provided them with assistance and counselling.

#### Integration and education

JRS Romania continued to encourage migrants to participate in Romanian and English language classes and cultural activities. The aim of these courses was to help integrate them into Romanian society and facilitate contact with others. JRS Romania continued to offer computer courses as a means of communication with family and friends for many refugees and asylum seekers. Important cultural and religious events were celebrated in the Pedro Arrupe Centre. These celebrations, including the Muslim feast of Eid, Christmas, New Year's Eve and Easter, gathered together people of different religions and cultures.

Recreational and sporting activities continued to be provided by JRS Romania in 2007. These included trips for children to visit the local museum and the circus, football matches and table tennis tournaments.

A number of legal, social and cultural training sessions were organised for JRS volunteers.



*Poster advertising JRS Romania's Christmas party*



## Slovenia



Number of asylum applications: 434  
(2006; 518)

### Political Developments

On 21 December 2007 Slovenia joined the Schengen zone allowing passport-free travel between 24 European countries. As a result of socio-economic and political changes, Slovenia is now a country where refugees, migrants and asylum seekers would like to remain permanently. This is particularly true for asylum seekers from the former Yugoslavia – this group represents the majority of refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants in Slovenia.

The unresolved political situation in Kosovo continues to be a concern for the surrounding countries in the region and for the sustained integration of these countries into the EU.

According to official government figures, 434 people claimed asylum in 2007. This compares with 518 in 2006. Refugee status was granted to 9 people in 2007.

Towards the end of 2007, the Slovenian government passed a new asylum law aimed at harmonising the asylum and immigration system with certain EU directives. A coalition of NGOs – including JRS – lobbied the Slovenian parliament to implement legislation beyond the minimum EU standards. This was only partly successful.

### JRS activities

On 20 June 2007 JRS Slovenia celebrated its fifth birthday. The occasion was marked by a thanksgiving mass and the sharing of personal refugee testimonies.

### Reception and detention visits

During 2007, 19 volunteers completed the volunteer training programme. JRS organised 4 seminars for the volunteers working in the 'Asylum House', the open reception centre in Ljubljana, and in the Detention Centre in Postojna. Beside these seminars the volunteers had regular monthly meetings dealing with different issues encountered in their work.

JRS Slovenia visited the detention centre in Postojna twice a week. The numbers varied but approximately 70 people were housed in the centre at any one time. The main activities were accompanying the detainees, talking and socialising with them and playing with the children. JRS Slovenia conducted research in the centre as part of the European Commission project on administrative detention in the 10 new Member States.

Volunteers and a JRS social worker visited people living in the open centre four times a week. They organised a psychosocial support group for residents along with creative workshops and cultural activities for families, women and children. The JRS social worker assisted young children with preparations for future education. On 5 December 2007, JRS Slovenia organised Christmas activities, including a visit by Santa Claus, for the children in the open centre. Gifts were given to 40 children and JRS filled the programme with songs and stories.

### Integration and education

For the fifth consecutive year, JRS organised a week long holiday for 28 women and children to Portorož, a city on the coast. For the first time, families from the detention centre were also able to participate. For many of them it was their first visit to the sea.

JRS Slovenia organised 4 computer courses for 27 participants in 2007. Computer courses were offered for the asylum seekers and refugees to assist with integration into Slovenian society.

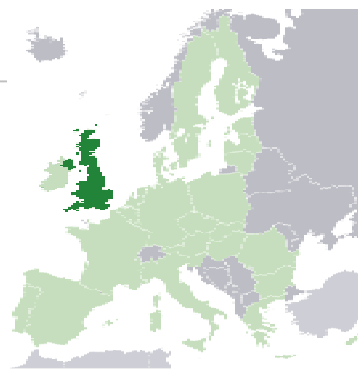
#### Information and communication

During 2007, JRS Slovenia broadcasted a radio programme every 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month on the Catholic radio station Radio Ognjišče. The radio programme - *Building a more Open Society* - focused on refugee and migration issues. At the end of December the 100<sup>th</sup> radio show was broadcast.



*5<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations for JRS Slovenia*

## United Kingdom



Number of beneficiaries visiting JRS UK: 3,110

### Political Developments

2007 was another year of policy change and hardening of attitudes towards asylum seekers and refugees in the UK. More legislation passed through Parliament: The UK Borders Act, which comes into force in 2008. This contains even tougher border controls, the idea of e-borders and tougher penalties for illegal working. In addition new policies include:

- the further reduction of public funding for legal advice, which has already resulted in several good immigration solicitors refusing to take any more immigration or asylum cases and in some cases only taking them on a private basis. The new public funding contracts come into force in 2008.
- the announcement that there will be further restrictions to health care for some migrants (mainly those who do not have a legal status in the UK, including those working illegally and those with no prospect of removal from the UK after a failed asylum claim).

### JRS Activities

#### Detention

During 2007, 10 volunteers made weekly visits to detention centres, coordinated by a detention outreach worker. The volunteers visited detainees and liaised with solicitors, health care professionals, etc. as required. The detention outreach worker provided training, support, visited detainees and was also responsible for advocacy work on this issue. One member of the team is seconded as a Catholic chaplain at Colnbrook and Harmondsworth detention centres. In this way, JRS UK was able to give support to especially vulnerable detainees by following up with health professionals and legal advisors. JRS UK has access to between 40 and 60 detainees per week.

#### Social assistance

Increasing numbers of asylum seekers who have received final refusals in their claims also visit JRS in office premises in central London for support and help. 150 people a week regularly visit the office in order to access transport grants; for help with applications for emergency relief grants to other small charities; to receive hygiene packs; to get help finding a solicitor; to receive JRS hardship support (max of £200 per person) for daily living needs; and to get clothing when available. Another 50-60 individuals are in less regular contact, visiting once a month, or every couple of weeks, to access these services. Several people report daily or twice weekly, some fitted with electronic tags.

Many people in the UK receive £35 a week voucher support if they have been able to reopen their asylum claim, if they are seriously unwell or if they have agreed to leave the country. Some people have been receiving vouchers for two years or more. JRS UK initiated an exchange scheme to allow for greater choice, and for individuals and families to purchase cheaper food from street markets. The supermarket voucher exchange scheme has gained popularity – leading to increased interest in JRS' work from secular groups and some media coverage on a local level. £7,700 of vouchers are now exchanged every month.

During 2007 there were 3,110 visits to the JRS office by asylum seekers and refugees. They came from the following countries: Afghanistan, Ahwaz (Iran), Algeria, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cabinda, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chechnya, China, Congo- Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

#### Advocacy

The JRS UK staff and volunteers continue to give talks and lead workshops for church and secular groups in order to raise awareness about the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK. Requests to provide speakers have increased steadily over the past year.

JRS works very well in coalitions, undertaking lobbying work and campaigning work on destitution and detention issues. They are active members of the Monitoring Group of Lunar House (looking at the facilities and treatment of individuals who attend Lunar House in Croydon, where interviews, applications for asylum, and visa extensions are made). From this group has arisen a voluntary welcoming team for asylum seekers at Lunar House. The volunteers make tea and coffee, help people settle while waiting for their interviews and generally help to improve the atmosphere in the Asylum screening unit. It is hoped that similar voluntary groups will be set up in some of the reporting centres in London. JRS UK has also helped set up the Independent Asylum Commission - a people's inquiry into the asylum process in the UK. The Commissioners include human rights experts, members of the House of Lords, a theologian and a refugee. Over the course of 2007, public hearings were held across the UK and written evidence was requested. The findings will be published in 2008.

#### Volunteer programme

Apart from the team of volunteer visitors there is a small team of volunteers who help out with administration tasks, reception and welcoming duties, producing publications, and event organisation in the office.



*Listening to refugee stories, JRS UK*

## Western Balkans



JRS Western Balkans, formally JRS Bosnia-Croatia, started in 1993 following the war in the Balkans. Activities and projects mainly focused on refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees in the countries that made up the former Yugoslav republic. JRS has offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Kosovo.

### Political Developments

In the wake of the violent conflicts that marked recent Western Balkans' history, the European Union (EU) considers it a priority to promote the development of peace, stability and prosperity in the region. To date, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania have signed Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAA) with the EU. In the long run, these agreements offer the prospect of full integration in the EU, provided that certain political and economic conditions are met. Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina have launched talks with the EU.

Twelve years after the war in the Balkans and eight years after the armed conflict in Kosovo, more than half a million people – 120,000 refugees and 383,000 internally displaced persons – remain in the region.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina

Substantial progress has been made in allowing refugees and displaced people to return home. Statistics from the UN refugee agency, UNHCR, indicate that by February 2006, 1,012,320 refugees and internally displaced persons had returned to their pre-war places of origin. 10,000 refugees and 135,000 internally displaced persons remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Incidents of return-related violence are rare, but still occur. Returnees continue to face a lack of educational facilities, unresolved property issues and poor economic prospects. The failure to bring justice to all war criminals has also reduced confidence in the return process.

### Croatia

Between 300,000 and 350,000 ethnic Serbs left their homes in Croatia during the war. 2,500 refugees and 4,000 internally displaced persons currently live in Croatia. Progress has been made in repossessing occupied properties, building new houses for settlers and reconstructing housing destroyed during the fighting. The government has started providing social housing for Croatian Serbs who lost tenancy rights during the conflict.

### Kosovo

A new round of negotiations to solve the political uncertainty surrounding Kosovan independence ended without agreement at the end of 2007.

Eight years after the end of the armed conflict, 225,000 internally displaced persons remain. The total number of non-Albanian returnees to Kosovo remains low as only approximately 14,000 returns have been recorded since 1999.

### The former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia

Stability in Macedonia was seriously affected by the crisis in Kosovo in 1999. The majority of the 2,000 refugees in Macedonia are from Kosovo.

## JRS Activities

### Croatia: Reconstruction through alternative education

JRS, in collaboration with a Serbian Orthodox NGO and the Serbian Orthodox Monastery Krka, runs a peace building and reconciliation project in the Croatian town of Knin. In 2007, a kindergarten helped 45 Bosnian, Serb and Croat children and their parents learn to live together in a tolerant and peaceful atmosphere.

### Kosovo: Landmine survivors support

For the past 7 years, JRS has offered direct medical assistance, travel and psychosocial support to young victims of land mines and their families. Limb prostheses, eye surgery, medical follow up care and education were available for 66 children in 2007. A summer camp was organised for 29 young landmine survivors in Ohrid, Macedonia.

### Reintegration

In partnership with Caritas Luxembourg, JRS Kosovo assisted 12 families – including 53 children – who were forcibly returned from Luxembourg between 2005 and 2007. JRS Kosovo offered language courses for the children and social support to the families to help them integrate into Kosovon society.

### Bosnia and Herzegovina: Elderly homecare

Since 1996, JRS has provided medical and psychosocial support to vulnerable returnees, displaced elderly persons, or those who remained alone in Sarajevo. Help is provided at least twice a week in the form of food distribution, facilitating visits to the doctor and paying utility bills. A total of 30 individuals were assisted during 2007.

### Other activities in the area

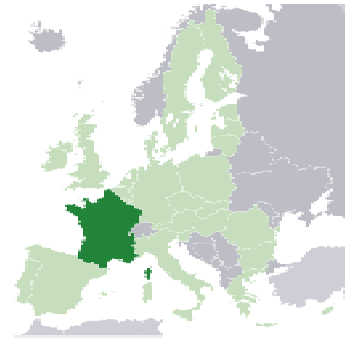
A number of projects initially started by JRS are now implemented by other social bodies, with support from JRS staff. These projects include: the elderly homecare system in Croatia, material support for vulnerable families in Bosnia and Macedonia, and language and computer courses in Macedonia.



*The reconciliation kindergarten in Knin receives a visitor from Brussels*

## France

Number of asylum applications (2006): 39,300  
(2005: 50,000)



### Political Developments

Asylum figures for 2006 (published in late 2007) show that France received 39,300 applicants, compared with 50,000 in 2005. There was a sharp fall in the number of asylum seekers arriving from Haiti. The new fast-track asylum processing procedure screened 11,000 applications while round 2,600 asylum requests were received at Roissy airport.

The French government set the target of expelling 25,000 illegally staying third country nationals in 2007. This target was not met. Consequently, this policy made the asylum procedures more complex and had a serious effect on the way asylum seekers and migrants were treated.

In November 2007, a new law tightened conditions for family reunification and set standards for the expulsion of illegally staying third country nationals. New procedures were put in place to process asylum applications at the French borders.

Following the debate in the European Union on the Return Directive, various associations initiated action targeted at the proposed 18 month minimum detention period and the 5 year re-entry ban.

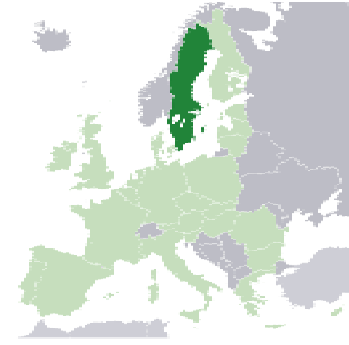
### JRS Activities

JRS France was fully established as a country office in 2007. A part-time Country Director was appointed with support from a part-time worker and a number of volunteers.

JRS France, in association with other NGOs, conducted research into destitution in France. This was included in the JRS Europe report on destitute forced migrants. The report was widely distributed by JRS France.

French schools in Reims, Marseilles and Bordeaux participated in the Pedro Arrupe Award and around 10 volunteers visited detention centres and assisted with an integration project in Paris. JRS France initiated its own refugee integration project in Chambéry. The JRS France website was officially launched in 2007 with the support of a recently established information team.

## Sweden



Number of asylum applications: 36,000

Main country of origin: Iraq

### Political Developments

More than 36,000 persons sought asylum in Sweden in 2007, almost half coming from Iraq. The number of Iraqi asylum seekers, often Chaldean Catholic Christians, doubled in 2007 rising from 8,951 in 2006 to 18,559. The number of Somalis more than tripled, going up from 1,066 in 2006 to 3,349. Recognition rates increased by 40% compared with 2006. More than 90% of asylum applications from Iraqis and Somalis were approved. In Sweden, upon arrival, asylum seekers are not detained. Instead, asylum seekers are housed in cities and rural areas. They have access to education, health care and after four months in Sweden they are allowed to work.

There are five closed detention centres with a total capacity of around 150 places. The biggest is Mårsta, close to Stockholm International Airport, which increased its capacity from 35 to 70 places in January 2007. Foreign citizens can be placed in administrative detention centres either by the police or the Swedish Migration Board. Detainees are: rejected asylum seekers who, according to the Swedish authorities, would otherwise go into hiding, individuals refused entry due to doubts about the authenticity of travel documents, or persons being considered for readmission under the Dublin II regulation.

### JRS Activities

JRS Sweden was fully established as a country office in 2007. A detention visitors group was created in March 2007 and on 3 December 2007, JRS Sweden was officially registered as a non profit organisation by the Swedish State.

### Detention

Before starting visits to the detention centre, a training workshop was organised in cooperation with the Swedish Refugee Advice centre. A second training workshop in autumn also incorporated seminarians from the local Catholic seminary. In 2007 the volunteer group totalled 9 volunteers, including 2 Jesuits. The main task of the detention visitors group was to give moral support to the detainees, help them get in touch with lawyers, their relatives and, mediate between the detainees, the police and the Swedish migration board. Confessions and Holy Communion were also offered to Catholic detainees.

On a case by case basis, especially for detainees held under the Dublin II agreement, contacts were established with NGOs or JRS offices in the detainees' destination countries to ensure adequate support and a fair treatment upon arrival. On a less structured basis JRS offered help and advice to irregular migrants.



## Activities in other Countries

### Austria

In 2007 there were almost 12,000 applications for asylum, and in 5,000 cases asylum was granted. 6,000 people were taken into detention, prior to return. 2,610 people were returned. The largest groups of asylum seekers came from Russia, Serbia and Afghanistan.

Despite strong resistance from a number of constitutional lawyers, a new asylum law was passed in December 2007. Asylum seekers can now only launch one appeal against the asylum decision. Until now up to 50% of initial decisions had been overturned in appeal, leading to fears about the quality of future decisions.

Since 1990, JRS Austria has been present in the largest reception centre in Traiskirchen. JRS is the only NGO in this centre, providing targeted care for vulnerable groups. JRS distributes clothing and toys and offers counselling, language courses, and prayer services. Follow-up care is offered to a small number of refugees who left the centre but stayed in contact with JRS staff.

JRS Austria supports projects in Bosnia and Serbia, and distributes newsletters to friends and donors.

### Lebanon

Lebanon, despite its own considerable economic and political difficulties, is a host country for thousands of migrant workers. Following the war in the summer of 2006, 6,500 Filipinos and 7,500 Sri Lankans were evacuated. However, an estimated 200,000 Afro-Asian migrant workers remain in Lebanon. JRS Lebanon continues to run a centre for Asian migrants and Africa refugees.

Refugees - mainly from Iraq and the Sudan - move to Lebanon because of war or persecution in their home country. Iraqi refugees are not legally recognised in Lebanon. If found to have no papers, many individuals claiming asylum can be imprisoned. Most are unwilling to return to Iraq. The same choice faces Sudanese asylum seekers in prison, but more have consented to return to Sudan.

### Spain

In 2007, JRS activities in Spain continued under the agreement between JRS International and the Jesuit NGOs. By means of the agreement, ALBOAN, Entreculturas and IntermonOxfam represent JRS in Spain and focus on fundraising to support JRS programmes in developing countries, promoting JRS and executing advocacy initiatives on behalf of JRS international. In 2007, JRS and the three NGOs held a formal review meeting and renewed the agreement.

#### Fundraising

An agreement was made with the bank La Caixa to fund an education project in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda. Talks started with the four JRS regions in Africa and the international office for a JRS/ALBOAN/Entreculturas three years program.

#### Public awareness

JRS and its activities were published on the websites and printed editions of the three NGOs' magazines. In April and October, issues 5 and 6 of the JRS newsletter were distributed to the 18,000 recipients of ALBOAN's magazine. Additionally, the e-Entreculturas bulletin continues to publish news about JRS projects and events.

## Advocacy

The main focus of advocacy work was the Spanish Coalition against the Use of Child Soldiers. The activities were:

- Updating of the website - [www.menoressoldado.org](http://www.menoressoldado.org) - and e-bulletin;
- Directing the JRS child soldiers project in the Democratic Republic of Congo and organising a sequence of conferences and contacts with Spanish institutions in February 07.

In November 2007, JRS Spain organised a meeting of Spanish NGOs active in the field of Migration and Development. This encounter was the start of several initiatives in this area targeted at research and direct intervention.

## Ukraine

Border guards have increased their activity in Ukraine in the past year. Most detention centres have been renovated to clean and livable standards. Increasing numbers of illegal migrants are from Asian and African countries. This year many Sri Lankans and Pakistanis have traveled to Ukraine with the hope of advancing into the EU. Both EU pressure and internal Ukrainian government response have improved procedures with respect to migrants. Clearly, Ukraine is trying to raise its standards in terms of border patrol and processing of migrants and refugee claimants. Financial resources remain limited. Church organisations have helped the Border Guards to renovate their accommodation centres. There are no reliable figures for the increasing number of migrants in the country. More and more non-governmental organisations are being established and are forming fruitful coalitions. JRS Ukraine is a member of the Western Ukraine coalition. Typically the organisations are staffed by professionals: lawyers, former border guards, medical staff and trained workers. The coalitions will become increasingly important in the development of Ukrainian policy.

During 2007, JRS Ukraine gathered the funding for the purchase and renovation of a centre in Lviv. The building is scheduled to open in April 2008. Pastoral efforts have focussed primarily on returning Ukrainians emigrants and irregular Asian migrants in the Lviv detention centre. The Border Guards are anxious for assistance, pastorally and linguistically.



*The new refugee and asylum centre in Lviv, Ukraine*

JRS has contact persons in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland.

# Appendices



*Young refugees learn traditional Romanian skills*

## Appendix 1 – Structure of JRS Europe

JRS-Europe was established in March 1992. It is an incorporated "International Association" under Belgian law (AISBL # 452165993), with a Constitution, General Assembly and Governing Council. It is recognized as a refugee-assisting NGO by the EU institutions and by several states both within Europe and beyond (namely Angola and Ethiopia).

Subsequent to a decision of the General Assembly of *Jesuit Refugee Service-Europe AISBL*, as of March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006, the members of JRS-Europe Governing Council are: Jan Stuyt SJ, "Administrateur délégué" of JRS-Europe, Lluís Magriña SJ, President of JRS-Europe and International Director of the JRS, Dermot O'Connor SJ, and Louise Zanré, Country director of JRS-UK. In 2008 the Council will vote on replacing Lluís Magriña SJ, who stood down as the Director of JRS International in November, with his successor Peter Balleis SJ.

JRS-Europe has country offices or contact persons in Austria, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. Egypt, Lebanon and Morocco also belong to the JRS-Europe region.

JRS-Europe is an integral part of the Jesuit Refugee Service worldwide and is one of the JRS Regions dependent on and directly responsible to the JRS International Director. It is a project of the Conference of the Jesuit Provincials in Europe and is part of the inter-provincial apostolic work of the Society in Europe. It currently covers around twenty Jesuit Provinces. National coordinators are responsible to their respective Provincials and, for certain matters, directly to the European Regional Director.

The European Regional Director has a Council of four members: Robin Schweiger SJ, Michael Schöpf SJ, Ms Louise Zanré and Mr Ignacio Eguizabal. The Council meets three times a year.

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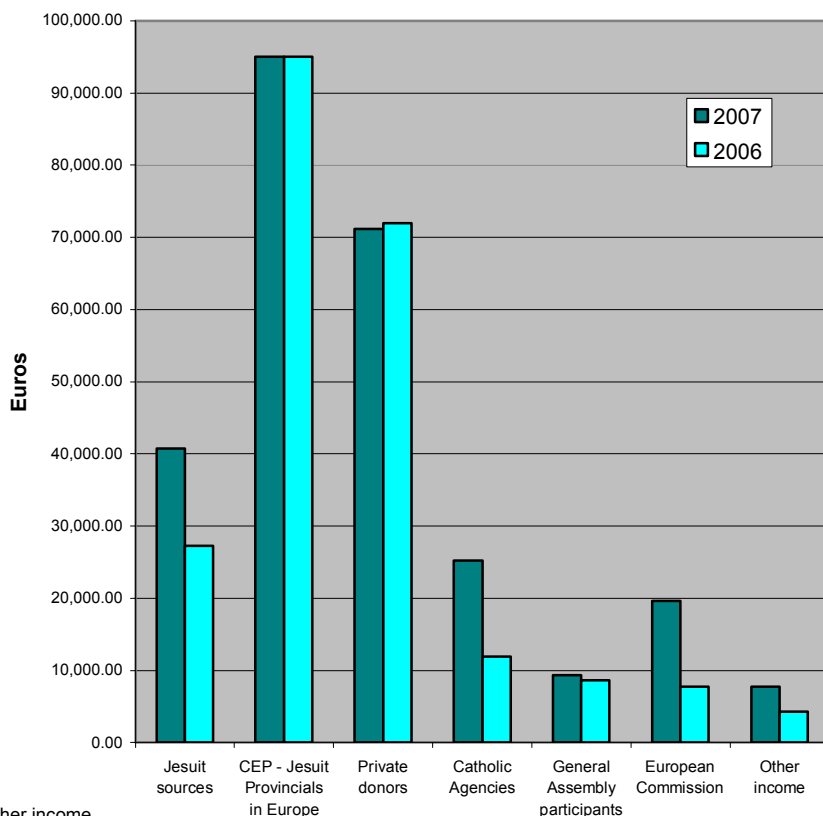


# Appendix 3 – JRS Financial Summary

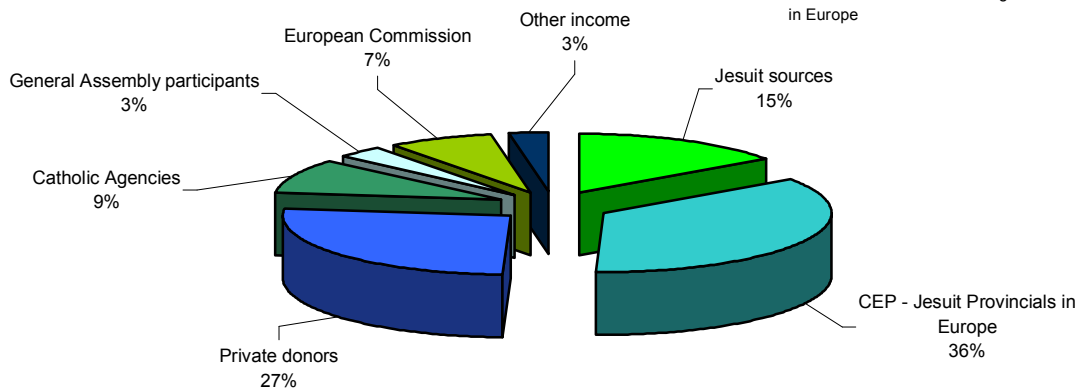
## JRS Europe Office in Brussels

### Sources of Income in 2006 and 2007 (Euro)

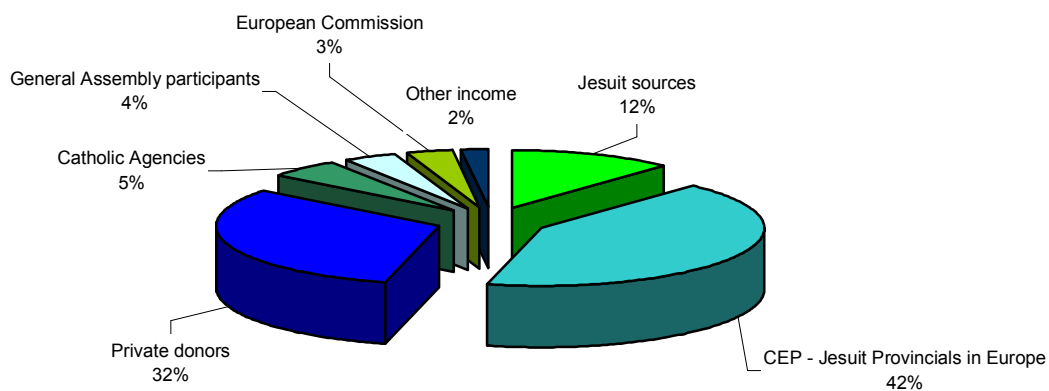
	2007	2006
Jesuit sources	40,693.06	27,233.00
CEP - Jesuit Provincials in Europe	95,000.00	95,000.00
Private donors	71,123.03	71,954.95
Catholic Agencies	25,199.30	11,906.48
General Assembly participants	9,320.00	8,655.00
European Commission	19,595.00	7,758.00
Other income	7,771.12	4,286.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268,701.51</b>	<b>226,794.21</b>



### 2007



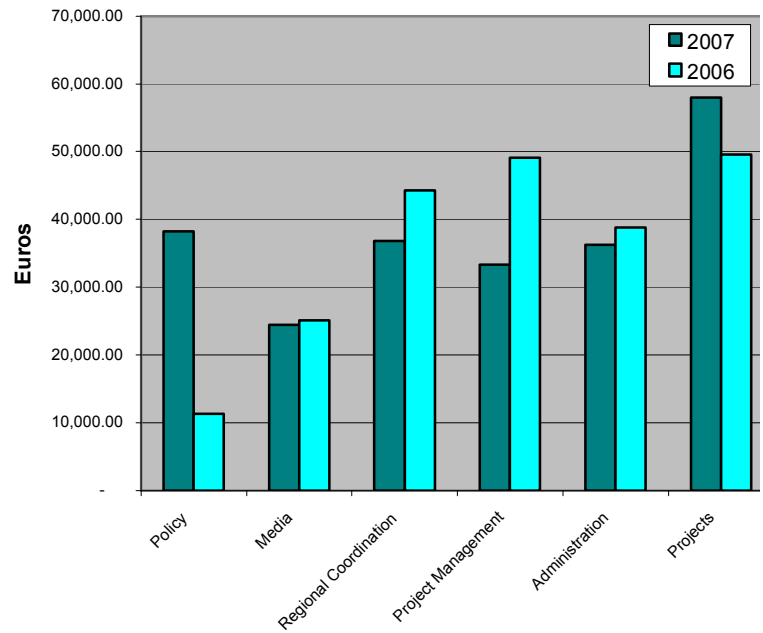
### 2006



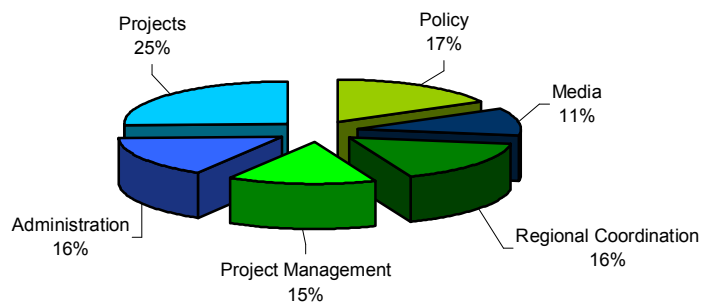
# JRS Europe Office in Brussels

## Expenditure 2006 and 2007 (Euro)

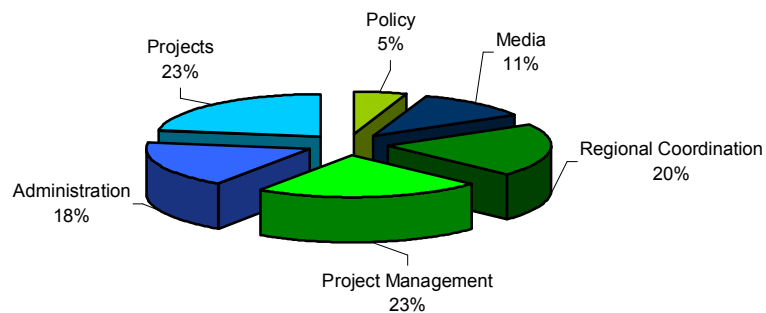
	2007	2006
Policy	38,206.28	11,357.76
Media	24,466.23	25,070.65
Regional Coordination	36,781.95	44,255.47
Project Management	33,315.81	49,132.77
Administration	36,289.07	38,829.94
<b>Sub Total Office</b>	<b>169,059.34</b>	<b>168,646.59</b>
<b>Projects</b>		
Pedro Arrupe Award	12,201.40	5,202.94
Journalist's Conference	-	18.38
Detention Training	-	12,736.27
Detention Visitors	-	-
Support Group	11,759.75	758.25
Destitute Research	-	-
Project Morocco	20,548.43	30,851.10
	13,459.06	-
<b>Sub Total Projects</b>	<b>57,968.64</b>	<b>49,566.94</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227,027.98</b>	<b>218,213.53</b>



## 2007

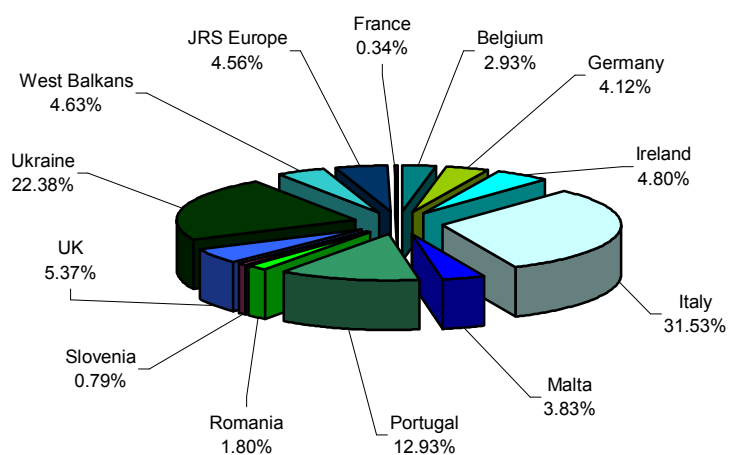


## 2006



## Thirteen JRS Offices in Europe

### Distribution of Expenditure by Country



### Sources of Income (Euro)

	2007	2006
Catholic Church and Catholic Agencies	271,013	184,580
Society of Jesus	1,115,270	797,728
Private Donors	1,819,836	772,611
Government and Intergovernmental Agencies	1,909,804	1,553,624
Other Incomes	49,534	53,857
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,165,457</b>	<b>3,362,401</b>

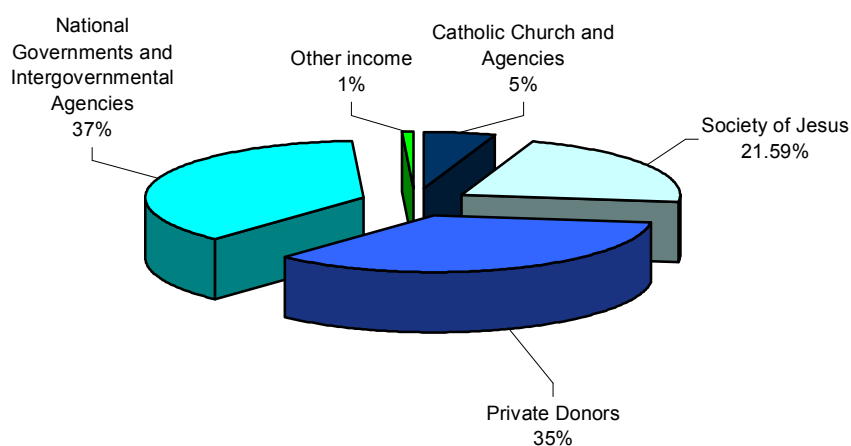




Photo: European Parliament

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Photo: UNHCR

