

Input by civil society to the 2022 Asylum Report

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

D e a r

C o l l e a g u e s ,

The production of the *Asylum Report 2022* is currently underway. The annual [Asylum Report series](#) present a comprehensive overview of developments in the field of asylum at the regional and national levels.

The report includes information and perspectives from various stakeholders, including experts from EU+ countries, civil society organisations, UNHCR and researchers. To this end, we invite you, our partners from civil society, academia and research institutions, to share with us your reporting on developments in asylum law, policy or practice in 2021 (and early 2022) by topic as presented in the online survey.

Please note that the Asylum Report does not seek to describe national systems in detail but rather to present key developments of the past year, including improvements and challenges which remain. Your input can cover practices of a specific EU+ country or the EU as a whole. You can complete all or only some of the sections.

All submissions are publicly accessible. For transparency, 2022 contributions will be published on the EUAA webpage. For reference, contributions to the 2021 Asylum Report by civil society organisations can be accessed [here](#), under 'Acknowledgements'. All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as analytical studies, articles, reports, websites, press releases or position papers. If your organisation does not produce any publications, please make reference to other published materials, such as joint statements issued with other organisations. Some sources of information may be in a language other than English. In this case, please cite the original language and, if possible, provide one to two sentences describing the key messages in English.

The content of the Asylum Report is subject to terms of reference and volume limitations. Contributions from civil society organisations feed into EUAA's work in multiple ways and inform reports and analyses beyond the Asylum Report.

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

*Please complete the online survey and submit your contribution to the 2022 Asylum Report by **Monday, 21 February 2022**.*

[Instructions](#)

Before completing the survey, please review the list of topics and types of information that should be included in your submission.

For each response, only include the following type of information:

- New developments and improvements in 2021 and new or remaining challenges; and
- Changes in policies or practices, transposition of legislation or institutional changes during 2021.

Please ensure that your responses remain within the scope of each section.

Contributions by topic

1. Access to territory and access to asylum procedures (including first arrival to territory and registration, arrival at the border, application of the non-refoulement principle, the right to first response (shelter, food, medical treatment) and issues regarding border guards)

Shipwrecks and deaths at sea continued also in 2021 (see for instance the article Shipwreck in the Mediterranean), showing the persistent lack of safe and legal channels to access the EU for people seeking international protection.

Shipwreck in the Mediterranean: in this article, Centro Astalli (JRS Italy) talks about the 41 confirmed victims of the shipwreck that occurred on Saturday 20 February in the central Mediterranean Sea. According to testimonies collected by UNHCR and IOM, the missing people include three children and four women, one of whom is the mother of a newborn brought safely to Lampedusa. These deaths at sea add to the 160 reported since the beginning of 2021. We call on national and supranational institutions to launch search and rescue operations in the central Mediterranean: we must commit to rescuing those who risk dying at sea and bring them to a safe port.

This also shows the urgent need for a more human and coordinated approach to search and rescue. A proposal in this sense can be found in the position of the Christian group on the recommendation (Christian Group: Search and Rescue recommendations).

Christian Group: Search and Rescue recommendations: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the Recommendation on Search and Rescue (SAR) of the EU New Pact on Asylum and Migration and on the guidance on the application of EU rules on prevention of the facilitation of unauthorized entry, transit and residence.

The organisations illustrate the positive aspects as well as their concerns on both texts and put forward their proposals to adopt a truly comprehensive approach to migrant smuggling and deaths at the EU borders.

Another ongoing problem at the borders is the issues of push-backs as well as first reception of newly arrived migrants in countries such as Greece (see the article Pope Francis expresses solidarity to Jesuit Refugee Service on his visit to Greece).

Pope Francis expresses solidarity to Jesuit Refugee Service on his visit to Greece: But in the past 5 years, conditions for millions of migrants in Greece have not improved. Reports from multiple sources have recorded serious allegations of Greek authorities conducting pushbacks on the borders, which partially

accounts for the reduced number of arrivals. New EU-funded “Closed and Controlled” centres are being opened on the Greek islands, where refugees are to be detained with limited access to services. Overall, the Greek government is implementing a strict migration policy that has an enormous impact on the migrant community.

JRS Greece joined over 36 other Greek organisations and signed a letter, directed to Pope Francis, expressing concern regarding recent developments on the refugee crisis and the European response.

The recommendations of the Christian Group (Christian Group: Pre-entry screening and border procedures) highlight the issues with the proposed regulations on Pre-Entry Screening and border procedures, which would leave a gap and a remaining challenge in access to the territory and the asylum system.

Christian Group: Pre-entry screening and border procedures: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the European Commission’s proposal for a regulation on introducing a Pre-Entry Screening at the EU external borders and the amended proposal for an Asylum Procedures Regulation introducing new forms of border procedures. We express our numerous moral and legal concerns on the texts and strongly recommend to the EU legislators to depart from these proposals and rather refocus on an EU asylum and migration legislation that ensures fair asylum procedures and the respect for human dignity.

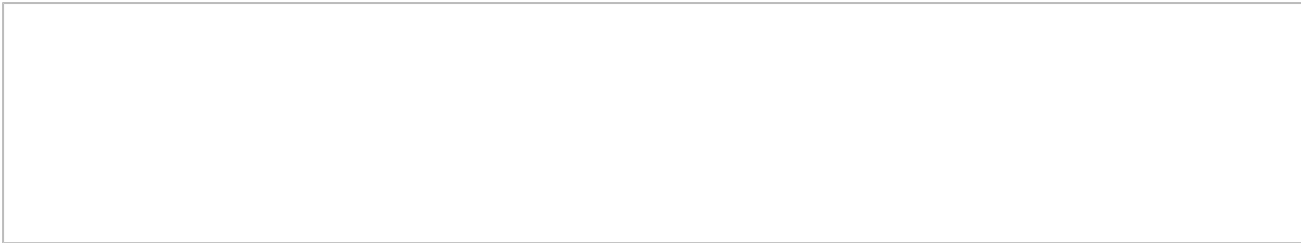
Another development of 2021 has been the situation at the EU border with Belarus, where the EU failed to respond in a united and humane way (see the article Call on the EU: Restore rights and values at Europe’s borders – Joint Statement on the situation with Belarus). Reports on pushbacks at the EU border (and therefore the non-application of the non-refoulement principle), together with the deaths at the EU borders emphasize the remaining challenges that the EU still needs to solve.

Call on the EU: Restore rights and values at Europe’s borders – Joint Statement on the situation with Belarus: As European civil society and professional organisations working on asylum, migration, humanitarian assistance and human rights, we are shocked by the continuing humanitarian crisis at the borders between the EU and Belarus which causes immense suffering and has led to the deaths of at least ten people.

While we fully condemn the actions of Belarus, we urge a response from the EU, the EU’s Member States, and all relevant European and international organisations that is in line with EU and international legal obligations and with standards of common decency.

2. Access to information and legal assistance (including counselling and representation)

3. Provision of interpretation services (e.g. introduction of innovative methods for interpretation, increase/decrease in the number of languages available, change in qualifications required for interpreters)



4. Dublin procedures (including the organisational framework, practical developments, suspension of transfers to selected countries, detention in the framework of Dublin procedures)

The structural problems and failures of the Dublin system remained unaddressed also in 2021. Moreover, as illustrated in the Christian group position (Christian Group: Solidarity mechanism) on the solidarity mechanism, the proposals presented in the New EU Pact on Asylum fail to strike a satisfying balance and the matter is left open in a substantial way.

Christian Group: Solidarity mechanism: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the proposed Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management of the EU New Pact on Asylum and Migration. The proposed Regulation aims, among others, at replacing the current Dublin Regulation and at introducing a 'new solidarity mechanism'. In our view, however, the proposal fails to achieve a satisfying balance between responsibility and solidarity among Member States. The paper includes recommendations for the EU-legislators in view of the negotiations of the proposal and insists on the need to carefully assess its impact on the rights of asylum seekers in Europe.

5. Special procedures (including border procedures, procedures in transit zones, accelerated procedures, admissibility procedures, prioritised procedures or any special procedure for selected caseloads)

The recommendations of the Christian Group (Christian Group: Pre-entry screening and border procedures) draw attention to issues raised by proposed regulations on Pre-Entry Screening and Border Procedures, which pose a challenge in the area of special procedures.

Christian Group: Pre-entry screening and border procedures: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the European Commission's proposal for a regulation on introducing a Pre-Entry Screening at the EU external borders and the amended proposal for an Asylum Procedures Regulation introducing new forms of border procedures. We express our numerous moral and legal concerns on the texts and strongly recommend to the EU legislators to depart from these proposals and rather refocus on an EU asylum and migration legislation that ensures fair asylum procedures and the respect for human dignity.

6. Reception of applicants for international protection (including information on reception capacities – increase/decrease/stable, material reception conditions - housing, food, clothing and financial support, contingency planning in reception, access to the labour market and vocational training, medical care, schooling and education, residence and freedom of movement)

One of the developments of 2021 is the long-term effect caused by the Covid-19 pandemic on the reception systems in the EU, aggravating and already strained situation (see the article Collective centres and no common standards: Recipe for disaster in Covid-19 times).

Collective centres and no common standards: Recipe for disaster in Covid-19 times: Across the EU, Member States mostly choose to provide reception to asylum seekers in collective reception centres. The similarities in reception models, however, end there: despite the EU's attempts to harmonise reception conditions, huge disparities still exist among Member States, and even within the same country. A 'recipe for disaster', concludes research carried out by JRS Europe and its partners. Keeping distances and maintaining adequate sanitary standards is intrinsically challenging in collective centres, and the lack of common standards and procedures results in highly improvised and different responses as a response to the pandemic.

JRS Europe presents the findings and lessons learned from a mapping on the impact of Covid-19 on the reception of asylum seekers in nine EU countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Romania, Portugal, Spain) in the report (From Bad to Worse: Covid-19 Aggravates Existing Gaps in the Reception of Asylum Seekers). The report criticises bad practices, highlights a few positives, and gives recommendations to national authorities and the EU institutions on what to do during and beyond the pandemic. The mapping was done in 2020 but our experience teaches us that many of the findings and recommendations remain relevant.

In the case of Spain, Servicio Jesuita a Migrantes (SJM) wrote its own report, "Enfocar la Mirada: towards an integral model of reception that puts people at its core", that builds on the lessons learned in From Bad to Worse: Covid-19 Aggravates Existing Gaps in the Reception of Asylum Seekers, research carried out by JRS Europe together with SJM Spain and partners in other eight EU countries. The report presents SJM's vision for a future reception model in Spain, one that is based on small-scale facilities and is grounded on the involvement of the community through a network of communities of hospitality and community sponsorship. In Spain, the Covid-19 outbreak happened at the same time as the beginning of the process of reform of the national reception system. This gave SJM the opportunity to reflect and apply the lessons learned from the Covid-19 stress test to come up with a proposal of reception that puts people at its core during and beyond the pandemic.

7. Detention of applicants for international protection (including detention capacity – increase /decrease/stable, practices regarding detention, grounds for detention, alternatives to detention, time limit for detention)

In 2021 the Covid-19 pandemic worsened conditions in detention centres across the EU. Detainees had to face the fear of the virus in facilities where overcrowding, poor hygiene conditions and difficulties in accessing legal and medical assistance were often already a daily reality before the pandemic. Moreover, as shown by research from JRS Europe and its partners (see the report Covid-19 and Immigration Detention: Lessons (Not) Learned), detainees experienced increased isolation and enormous difficulties in finding information and communicating with the outside world. Among the issues reported there are, for instance, the extremely limited contact with outside world, which produced a general sense of anxiety among detainees, who felt disconnected from the outside world and did not feel sufficiently informed about the pandemic and the impact it would have on their legal situation. Also, access to legal and medical services became more difficult during lockdown as well as during the period that followed. Another issue was the varied application of basic Covid-19 prevention rules which resulted, in many cases, in the non-compliance with the rules, with a high risk of contracting and spreading the virus among detainees and staff as a consequence.

In Covid-19 and Immigration Detention: Lessons (Not) Learned, JRS Europe presents the findings and lessons learned from a mapping on the impact of Covid-19 on administrative detention in seven EU countries (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Malta, Romania, Portugal, Spain). The report criticises bad practices, highlights a few positive decisions at national level, and gives recommendations to national authorities and the EU institutions on what to do during and beyond the pandemic. The mapping was done in 2020 but our experience teaches us that many of the findings and recommendations remain relevant.

In the case of Spain, the pandemic in 2021 presented an additional challenge to the situation in migrant detention centers in the country (see the article The pandemic restricts fundamental rights in migrant detention centres). A round table discussion was organised by the Spanish Jesuit Refugee Service office about the JRS Europe report Covid-19 and Immigration Detention: Lessons (Not) Learned. Among the issues these speakers have brought to the table, it is worth highlighting the insufficient role of legal and social care within the centres, and a particular worsening of social and sanitary conditions. Díaz Tejera provided an example of the former: 'on the 25th September, 42 boys (29 Malian, 9 Senegalese, 2 Gambian, 1 Mauritanian) entered the centre. When I asked them where they came from and if they knew what international protection was, they all said no. Migrants should know their protection rights, and not just by asking about them: these rights should be explained outright. The boys themselves don't see themselves as holding any rights, they only ask for something to eat.'

8. Procedures at first instance (including relevant changes in: the authority in charge, organisation of the process, interviews, evidence assessment, determination of international protection status, decisionmaking, timeframes, case management - including backlog management)

A critical and worrying development of 2021 has been the situation in Afghanistan, and the arrival of Afghan applicants for international protection in the EU. Together with the JRS national offices, JRS Europe collected information from EU member states regarding the circumstances and procedures at first instance applicable to Afghans after August 2021.

Subsequently, ECRE has published a document (Overview of Status Quo Regarding Evacuations, Pathways to Protection and Access to Asylum for Afghans in Europe – December 2021.) on past and current evacuation schemes available for Afghans; other pathways to protection; and the treatment of Afghan international protection applicants. The document compiles information collected from ECRE member organisations, the ELENA network, and open-source material. It particularly benefited from an overview prepared by Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Europe.

9. Procedures at second instance (including organisation of the process, hearings, written procedures, timeframes, case management - including backlog management)

10. Availability and use of country of origin information (including organisation, methodology, products, databases, fact-finding missions, cooperation between stakeholders)

11. Vulnerable applicants (including definitions, special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

12. Content of protection (including access to social security, social assistance, healthcare, housing and other basic services; integration into the labour market; measures to enhance language skills; measures to improve attainment in schooling and/or the education system and/or vocational training)

Multiple developments regarding integration challenges were reported by JRS offices in the EU in 2021. The obstacles remain vast, particularly during Covid times where it is more difficult to find spaces for encounter, but are good practices such as JRS projects in Germany, Portugal, Italy, Greece.

For example, about the successful integration of an Egyptian refugee in Germany, who started a project on inclusion and integration, emphasizing the important of the social challenge represented by this aspect of protection.

As a young Egyptian living in Germany for four years, I think integration is two-fold: At JRS, I started the “JRS Helps” project as a volunteer. The feeling of contributing and bringing happiness to other people has strengthened my resolve! All in all, I’d say integration isn’t just an individual challenge, but also a wider social challenge that I like to contribute towards.

JRS Portugal crated a space for refugee women, where they can just “be” themselves, speaking Portugues without translators, and doing activities to relax from their daily struggles.

“A Flora”: a new migrant women’s space in Portugal: JRS Portugal created a new safe space for refugee and migrant mothers to socialise and relax while working on arts and crafts. The goal of Flora is to allow refugee and migrant women hosted in people’s homes thank you to JRS to meet in a space dedicated to creation and sharing, and to speak to the facilitators who keep contact with volunteers, without relying entirely on JRS staff. The project is aimed exclusively at the mothers served by JRS Portugal, taking place once a week, always with the presence and partnership of the Portuguese facilitators.

Another project dedicated to women is The Women’s Day Center run by JRS Hellas in Greece. Intended as a safe space, it aims to create the conditions for women to respond to their basic needs, create relationships and develop useful skills. Ultimately it promotes autonomy and social integration, so that every woman can be empowered to create her own life project. Services offered range from social accompaniment, shower and laundry service, creative activities and workshops, distribution of food baskets. Until 2021, it served over 1700 beneficiaries.

Women’s Centres: a safe haven from gender-based violence: While migration has the potential to improve women’s life conditions and, in some cases, to escape violence in their country of origin, displaced women experience increased unsafety. Migrant women are a vulnerable group which, more so than their male counterparts, is subjected to discrimination, exploitation and abuse at the hands of traffickers, authorities and people encountered in the journey. Often unable to report crimes, they are left with no protection and no help to face the trauma endured.

This calls for services that cater specifically to women who are refugees or asylum seekers. Whilst support to victims of violence is crucial, a more diverse range of women-only services are needed to ensure the protection and wellbeing of women in migration.

Italy shows how, in 2021, education benefits from integration and vice versa, with the story of Joy who, in 2018, was granted refugee status and a 5-year residence permit. Around the same time, the University of Trento launched an ambitious refugee scholarship programme, covering school fees for three years, plus extra support for the entrance exam. With the support of her caseworker, Joy applied and obtained the grant. This type of quality reception, which includes individual accompaniment and proximity to the community, is what makes the difference in the way the displaced person settles in the new country. Instead, EU Member States including Italy increasingly choose to invest in large centres in remote areas, limiting services to basic accommodation and food. This impairs the ability of migrants to integrate into the new society as empowered individuals and remains a challenge that is yet to be overcome.

From a reception centre to a degree in Law: Joy, the young refugee with big plans for the future: Joy arrived in Italy in 2016. With the support of Centro Astalli – JRS Italy, she enrolled in university on a refugee scholarship, and this summer, she graduated with a Bachelor’s degree in Comparative European and International Legal Studies. Graduation is always a good reason to celebrate, but for Joy, it also marked the end of a journey spanning from Nigeria to Libya, through to Trento. Today, Joy chooses to share her story, hoping to shed light on the reality of migration.

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

The New Pact on Migration and Asylum puts a major focus on stepping up the numbers of returns and readmissions, in comparison to other areas such as legal migration. Among others, these measures risk ignoring the individual situation and undermining fundamental rights of third-country nationals looking for international protection. JRS, together with the Christian Group, expressed their concerns and recommendations (Christian Group: Returns and third countries).

Christian Group: Returns and third countries: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the return policies, readmissions and cooperation with third countries within the framework of the EU New Pact on Asylum and Migration. We analyse the provisions on these issues across the different instruments of the Pact and put forward our recommendations to the EU-legislators, based on the premise that human dignity must always be respected.

14. Resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes (including EU Joint Resettlement Programme, national resettlement programme (UNHCR), National Humanitarian Admission Programme, private sponsorship programmes/schemes and ad hoc special programmes)

A critical and worrying development of 2021 has been the situation in Afghanistan, and the arrival of Afghan applicants for international protection in the EU. Together with the JRS national offices, JRS Europe collected information from EU member states regarding Resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes for Afghans, which were further analyzed in the overview report prepared by ECRE.

Overview of Status Quo Regarding Evacuations, Pathways to Protection and Access to Asylum for Afghans in Europe – December 2021: ECRE has published a document on past and current evacuation schemes available for Afghans; other pathways to protection; and the treatment of Afghan international protection applicants. The document compiles information collected from ECRE member organisations, the ELENA network, and open-source material. It particularly benefited from an overview prepared by Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Europe.

While global forced displacement is at a record level, this does not translate in meaningful increase of protection space on a global level and significant gaps in refugee protection were identified by JRS Ireland in their report *Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement*. The situation in Europe is one of growing polarization, shaped by the strengthening of populist governments and anti-immigrant sentiment, and the consequent erosion of protection. Worryingly, instead of strive to expand protection space, the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum focuses primarily on externalization, border controls, and optional solidarity. In the past few years, Ireland invested in various approaches when talking about access to protection: they expanded safe and legal pathways to protection, had positive integration outcomes, assessed the efficiency of their Resettlement Model, and improved the Community Sponsorship. Unfortunately, many of these efforts were not enough with few numbers of beneficiaries and due to some operational and practical difficulties.

Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement: On the 3rd of November, JRS Ireland published “*Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement*”. The report touches upon the issues of the growing global displacement, the current situation in Europe, and the resettlement of refugees in Ireland. It also gives guidelines and recommendations to reframe the response to global forced displacement.

15. Relocation (ad hoc, emergency relocation; developments in activities organised under national schemes or on a bilateral basis)

A critical and worrying development of 2021 has been the situation in Afghanistan, and the arrival of Afghan applicants for international protection in the EU. Together with the JRS national offices, JRS Europe collected information from EU member states regarding the circumstances and procedures for relocation applicable to Afghans after August 2021, which were further analyzed in the overview report prepared by ECRE.

Overview of Status Quo Regarding Evacuations, Pathways to Protection and Access to Asylum for Afghans in Europe – December 2021: ECRE has published a document on past and current evacuation schemes available for Afghans; other pathways to protection; and the treatment of Afghan international protection applicants. The document compiles information collected from ECRE member organisations, the ELENA network, and open-source material. It particularly benefited from an overview prepared by Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Europe.

While global forced displacement is at a record level, this does not translate in meaningful increase of protection space on a global level and significant gaps in refugee protection were identified by JRS Ireland in their report *Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement*. The situation in Europe is one of growing polarization, shaped by the strengthening of populist governments and anti-immigrant sentiment, and the consequent erosion of protection. Worryingly, instead of strive to expand protection space, the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum focuses primarily on externalization, border controls, and optional solidarity. In the past few years, Ireland invested in various approaches when talking about access to protection: they expanded safe and legal pathways to protection, had positive integration outcomes, assessed the efficiency of their Resettlement Model, and improved the Community Sponsorship. Unfortunately, many of these efforts were not enough with few numbers of beneficiaries and due to some operational and practical difficulties.

Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement: On the 3rd of November, JRS Ireland published “*Protection with Dignity: A Humane Response to Global Forced Displacement*”. The report touches upon the issues of the growing global displacement, the current situation in Europe, and the resettlement of refugees in Ireland. It also gives guidelines and recommendations to reframe the response to global forced displacement.

Despite the discussions of the past year, still no consensus can be achieved among Member States about how to organize the sharing of responsibility for asylum seekers among Member States. In this sense JRS Europe proposes that relocation should be the preferred solidarity option (Christian Group: Solidarity mechanism) and supports the call of Pope Francis on the matter (see the article *JRS Europe supports the Church as Pope Francis calls for hospitality with our brothers and sisters on the move*).

Christian Group: Solidarity mechanism: In this text, JRS Europe, together with the Christian Group, presents its comments and recommendations on the proposed Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management of the EU New Pact on Asylum and Migration. The proposed Regulation aims, among others, at replacing the current Dublin Regulation and at introducing a ‘new solidarity mechanism’. In our view, however, the proposal fails to achieve a satisfying balance between responsibility and solidarity among Member States. The paper includes recommendations for the EU-legislators in view of the negotiations of the proposal and insists on the need to carefully assess its impact on the rights of asylum seekers in Europe.

JRS Europe supports the Church as Pope Francis calls for hospitality with our brothers and sisters on the move: JRS Europe wishes to thank Pope Francis for His words at today’s General Audience and to reiterate His call that conditions must be in place for the Catholic Church to receive asylum seekers in urgent need of resettlement/relocation within the EU. JRS stands by and supports the Church in Europe as she welcomes, protects, promotes, and integrates our brothers and sisters on the move.

16. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2020 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

17. Other important developments in 2021

References and sources

18. Please provide links to references and sources and/or upload the related material in PDF format

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/shipwreck-in-the-mediterranean/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/christian-group-sar-recommendation/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/pope-francis-expresses-solidarity-to-jesuit-refugee-service-on-his-visit-to-greece/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/christian-group-pre-entry-screening-and-border-procedures/>

<https://jrseurope.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2021/11/Joint-Statement-Restore-rights-and-values-at-Europes-borders-Nov-2021.pdf>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/call-on-the-eu-restore-rights-and-values-at-europes-borders/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/christian-group-solidarity-mechanism/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/sjm-presents-enfocar-la-mirada-towards-an-integral-model-of-reception-that-puts-people-at-its-core/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/collective-centres-and-no-common-standards-recipe-for-disaster-in-covid-19-times/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/from-bad-to-worse/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/covid-19-and-immigration-detention-lessons-not-learned/>

<https://jrseurope.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2021/02/Report-Covid-19-and-immigration-detention.pdf>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/the-pandemic-restricts-fundamental-rights-in-migrant-detention-centres/>

https://ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Evacuations-pathways-to-protection-and-access-to-asylum-for-Afghans-in-Europe_FINAL.pdf

<https://ecre.org/overview-of-status-quo-regarding-evacuations-pathways-to-protection-and-access-to-asylum-for-afghans-in-europe-december-2021/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/womens-centres-a-safe-haven-from-gender-based-violence/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/a-flora-a-new-migrant-womens-space-in-portugal/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/as-a-young-egyptian/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/from-a-reception-centre-to-a-degree-in-law-joy-the-young-nigerian-refugee-with-big-plans-for-the-future/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/christian-group-returns-and-third-countries/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/protection-with-dignity-a-humane-response-to-global-forced-displacement/>

<https://jrseurope.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2021/11/Protection-with-Dignity-A-Humane-Response-to-Global-Forced-Displacement.pdf>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/resource/christian-group-solidarity-mechanism/>

<https://jrseurope.org/en/news/jrs-europe-supports-the-church-as-pope-francis-calls-for-hospitality-with-our-brothers-and-sisters-on-the-move/>

Christian group members:

Caritas Europa, www.caritas.eu

CCME – Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe, www.ccme.eu

COMECE – Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Union (Secretariat), www.comece.eu

Don Bosco International, www.donboscointernational.eu

Eurodiaconia, www.eurodiaconia.org

Sant'Egidio BXL Europe, www.santegidio.org

ICMC – International Catholic Migration Commission, www.icmc.net/europe/

JRS Europe – Jesuit Refugee Service Europe, www.jrseurope.org

Protestant Church in Germany – EKD, www.ekd.de/Bevollmaechtigter-EKD-DienststelleBruessel-25117.htm

19. Feedback or suggestions about the process or format for submissions to the Asylum Report

Possibility to add source and uploading of material under each contribution by topic, in order to make it easier for us to add sources to the material and for them to find each source more easily instead of having to look for it under a long list of links and sources.

Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

39ecdf85-1451-4d51-a418-19c081f2f99b/Afghanistan_minutes.pdf

251c2000-fe0a-4d63-80dc-583a0a43403d/Covid-and-reception-Report.pdf

cbccecbd-372f-4eff-bba5-ddd2aeb27e23/Joint-Statement-Restore-rights-and-values-at-Europes-borders-Nov-2021.pdf

0dba3075-0900-4cf6-aedc-25ed79537115/Protection-with-Dignity-A-Humane-Response-to-Global-Forced-Displacement.pdf

Contact details

* Name of organisation

JRS Europe

Name and title of contact person

Claudia Bonamini

* Email

claudia.bonamini@jrs.net

I accept the provisions of the EUAA [Legal and Privacy Statements](#)

Useful links

[EASO Asylum Report 2021 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/easo-asylum-report-2021\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/easo-asylum-report-2021)

[Executive Summary -EASO Asylum Report 2021 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/executive-summary-asylum-report-2021\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/executive-summary-asylum-report-2021)

[Bibliography for the EASO Asylum Report 2021 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EASO_Asylum_Report_2021-Bibliography.pdf\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EASO_Asylum_Report_2021-Bibliography.pdf)

[Summary of legislative, institutional and policy developments in asylum in EU+ countries in 2019 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/easo-asylum-report-eu-developments.pdf\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/easo-asylum-report-eu-developments.pdf)

[National asylum developments database \(https://euaa.europa.eu/national-asylum-developments-database\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/national-asylum-developments-database)

[EASO Asylum Report 2021 Key Findings \(https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/key_findings.pdf\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/key_findings.pdf)

[EU+ and Country Data \(https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/europe-country-data-2020.pdf\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/europe-country-data-2020.pdf)

Background Documents

[Input by civil society to the 2022 Asylum Report.docx](#)

Contact

[Contact Form](#)