

Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2025

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the Asylum Report 2025 is currently underway. The annual [Asylum Report](#) presents an overview of developments in the field of international protection in Europe.

The report includes information and perspectives from various stakeholders, including experts from EU+ countries, civil society organisations, researchers and UNHCR. To this end, we invite you, our partners from civil society, academia and research institutions, to share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2024 by topic as presented in the online survey (**'Part A' of the form**).

We also invite you to share with us any publications your organisation has produced throughout 2024 on issues related to asylum in EU+ countries (**'Part B' of the form**).

These may be reports, articles, recommendations to national authorities or EU institutions, open letters and analytical outputs.

Your input can cover information for a specific EU+ country or the EU as a whole. You can complete all or only some of the sections.

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.

All submissions are publicly accessible. For transparency, contributions will be published on the EUAA webpage and contributing organisations will be listed under the Acknowledgements of the report.

All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as analytical studies, articles, reports, websites, press releases, position papers.

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.

NB: This year's edition of the Asylum Report will be significantly revamped to achieve a leaner, more analytical report with streamlined thematic sections. The focus will be on key trends in the field of asylum rather than on individual developments. For this reason, information shared by

respondents to this call may be incorporated in the Asylum Report in a format different than in the past years.

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2025 by Friday, 10 January 2025.

Contact details

* Name of Organisation

Danish Refugee Council

Name and title of contact person

Camilla Nygaard Bæhring

* Email

camilla.baehring@drc.ngo

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

General observations

Before sharing information by thematic area, please provide your general observations on asylum developments as indicated in the following three fields:

What areas would you highlight where important developments took place in the country/countries you cover?

The number of asylum seekers coming to Denmark remains low (2,176 people per 30 November 2024) but the Danish government continues to focus on restricting rights of asylum seekers and refugees.

An example is the excessive focus on making refugees stay temporary although the serious negative effects have been continuously documented, e.g. findings of the research project, Boundary Work, that DRC carried out with Danish Red Cross, and University of Copenhagen.

Read the English summary of the findings of the Boundary Work project here: <https://drc.ngo/resources/documents/boundary-work/>

What are the areas, where only few or no developments took place?

Would you have any observations to share specifically about the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum in the national context of the country/ countries you cover?

In October 2024, the Danish Refugee Council held a meeting with the European Commission, the EUAA, and the Ministry of Immigration and Integration to discuss the implementation of the EU Pact on migration and asylum in Denmark. The Danish implementation plan for the EU Pact has not been made public.

PART A: Contributions by topic

Please share your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2024 by topic. Kindly make sure that you provide information on:

- New developments and improvements in 2024 and new or remaining challenges;
- Changes in legislation, policies or practices, or institutional changes during 2024.

1. Access to territory and access to the asylum procedure (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)

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)

Decisions about transfers to Croatia under the Dublin III Regulation

At a meeting on 18 April 2024, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided to suspend the processing of Dublin-Croatia cases to await new individual guarantees from Croatian authorities. Earlier in April, the Refugee Appeals Board had already postponed three specific cases due to inadequate guarantees from Croatia. The Danish Immigration Service was requested to obtain new guarantees for these cases.

Despite the suspension, in June 2024, the Refugee Appeals Board overturned a Dublin-Croatia case because no guarantee had been received from the Croatian authorities.

Following this, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has sent a letter to the Refugee Appeals Board urging the Board to reopen and overturn similar cases. DRC has categorized the cases into four groups: no guarantees received, partial guarantees for family members, no guarantee-requests made, and cases with insufficient guarantees. DRC has criticized delays and called for swift processing, referencing an EU court ruling that mandated processing cases without credible guarantees.

In June 2024, DRC published a country report on Croatia with a special focus on access to the asylum procedure and reception conditions for persons transferred to Croatia under the Dublin III Regulation (Dublin returnees).

The report can be found here (in Danish but with interview notes in English): <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/landerapporter/drc-rapport-om-kroatien-2024/>

In December 2024, the Refugee Appeals Board overturned a Dublin-Croatia case based on Dublin Regulation Article 17(1) for a person, who had previously lived in Denmark and had family here. The case, Dub-Kroa/2024/2/leuds, can be found here (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/da/Praksis?country=Kroatien>

In January 2025, the Refugee Appeals Board confirmed two Dublin-Croatia cases because the Board found that the guarantees provided by the Croatian authorities of September 2024 were sufficient.

The Danish Refugee Appeals Board stops Dublin transfers to Italy

On 22 November 2024, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided on so-called test cases concerning Dublin transfers to Italy. The cases concerned single men.

The Refugee Appeals Board found that the Italian state of emergency, which in October 2024 was extended for an additional six months, does not in itself constitute a systemic flaw in the Italian asylum procedure.

However, the Refugee Appeals Board found that it follows from the available information that there are

serious problems concerning access to both the Italian asylum procedure and reception conditions. The Refugee Appeals Board finds that there are no reasons to think that these problems do not also affect Dublin returnees.

In the decisions, the Refugee Appeals Board particularly refers to the latest AIDA Country Report on Italy, the report 'Please, Wait' from Italian NGO's from 4 April and the report from the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe from 21 November 2023, which describes her visit to Italy in June 2023. The Refugee Appeals Board also refers to the fact that it was mentioned in the Italian authorities' acceptance to receive the applicants in accordance with the Dublin III Regulation, that transfers cannot be carried out until further notice, due to the unavailability of reception facilities.

Considering the above, the Refugee Appeals Board finds that the problems with accessing the Italian asylum system, including reception conditions, are so severe that Dublin transfers to Italy cannot take place without a guarantee from the Italian authorities that applicants soon after arrival will be registered as asylum seekers and accommodated and be able to access basic rights in accordance with Italy's international obligations.

However, under the current circumstances, the Refugee Appeals Board considers it unlikely that the Italian authorities will issue such guarantees. This, and the fact that nothing indicates that the situation will improve in the nearest future, has led the Refugee Appeals Board to decide that asylum seekers cannot be transferred to Italy in accordance with the Dublin III Regulation.

News from the Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2024/02122024>

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

Processing of asylum applications for people from Ukraine

In Denmark, the processing of applications for international protection filed by Ukrainians was officially suspended up until October 2023. In October 2023, the Refugee's Appeals Board decided that applications for international protection from Ukrainians should again be processed.

Following this decision, the Danish Immigration Service has since October 2023 unofficially kept the cases on hold with reference to gathering of relevant COI. No decisions have been issued in 2024.

Extension of the special law regarding people, who have been displaced from Ukraine

On 26 November 2024, the Danish Parliament passed a bill to extend the Special Act on temporary residence permit for displaced persons from Ukraine (the Special Act). The Special Act is similar to the Council decision on the Temporary Protection Directive and took effect on 1 December 2024, thereby extending temporary stay for people displaced from Ukraine until 17 March 2026.

Additionally, the legal change allows for the Minister to decide that people, who are granted residence due to the Special Act or could be granted residence, should not have their application for international protection – refugee status and subsidiary protection status – examined while they are eligible for residence based on the Special Act (Section 29(3)). The bill references the concern for overwhelming the asylum – and accommodation system and a concern for the ability to process cases sufficiently should the number of arrivals go up.

The Danish Immigration Service will automatically review whether a residence permit based on the Special Act should be extended. It is the expectation that current asylum applications which fall within this scope will be suspended.

Passed bill L51 in Danish: https://www.ft.dk/samling/20241/lovforslag/L51/som_vedtaget.htm

Danish Refugee Council's comments: <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/forlaengelse-af-opholdsgrundlag-efter-ukraine-saerloven/>

The Danish Parliament abolishes special residence permit for rejected asylum-seekers, who cannot be returned

Until the end of 2024, the Danish Aliens Act Section 9(c)(2) allowed for foreign nationals to get a temporary one-year residence permit if they could not be returned due to practical obstacles beyond their control.

It was a requirement that the person had cooperated on the return, and that the authorities had not been able to return the person within 18 months from the date of the final decision in an asylum case.

The legal change took effect from 1 January 2025, and the proposal acknowledged that, as a consequence, some individuals will be left with no legal way to remain in Denmark, despite fully cooperating with the authorities in their efforts to return to their home country. A person can thus risk having to stay indefinitely at an asylum center in Denmark.

The Danish Refugee Council's comments to the proposal (in Danish): <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/nyheder/drc-foretraede-for-uui-vedr-l-56/> and <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/afskaffelse-af-opholdstilladelse-som-udsendelsehindret-og-kompensation-til-naboer-til-udrejsecenter-kaershovedgaard/> and https://asyl.drc.ngo/media/wwqbiom1/drc-h%C3%B8ringssvar-11okt24_oph%C3%A6velse-af-9c2.pdf

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)

Decision to move single women from Kærshovedgaard to Avnstrup

On 15 March 2024 the Minister for Immigration and Integration decided that a small group of residents at return center Kærshovedgaard will be moved to return center Avnstrup. The group consists of the single female residents, who were moved in December 2024.

According to the Minister the move has been decided to reduce the number of residents at Kærshovedgaard and to address reports of incidents where women have been subjected to harassment and unwanted sexual contact at Kærshovedgaard.

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)

Possible violations of Article 31 of the Refugee Convention

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) provides legal aid and counselling to detained asylum seekers. Through this work, DRC has observed an increasing number of asylum seekers being convicted of entering the country by use of false documents, or documents belonging to others, which could constitute a violation of Article 31 of the Refugee Convention.

There have been several examples of cases, where the Danish courts have failed to even include the Refugee Convention in their assessment of the individual case. The Danish Return Act (hjemrejseloven) section 14(2) allows for the detention of applicants for international protection throughout the processing of their asylum-case, if the applicant has previously been convicted and expelled. These convictions can thus result in a punishment of 10-40 days in prison and are accompanied by a criminal expulsion, resulting in the possibility to keep the asylum seeker in detention throughout the processing of his or her asylum case.

Report by Amnesty International on the conditions at the Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners (immigration detention centre)

On 27 June 2024, Amnesty International Denmark published a report on the conditions in the Ellebæk Centre and how it affects vulnerable people who are detained there. The report is based on health surveys of the detainees and their access to health care and consists of a description of the conditions, the consequences for the detainees and recommendations from Amnesty International on how to improve the situation.

Amnesty International concludes that torture victims, who end up at Ellebæk, do not receive the help that they need and are further re-traumatized by the prison-like conditions of the place. According to Amnesty International the treatment of detainees in Ellebæk may violate international law.

The Amnesty report can be found here (in Danish): <https://amnesty.dk/tidligere-torturofre-re-traumatiseres-paa-udlaendingecenter-ellebaek/>

CPT expresses concern about the Ellebæk Centre for Foreigners (immigration detention centre)

On 12 December 2024, Council of Europe anti-torture Committee (CPT) published a report on its 2024 periodic visit to Denmark and stated:

“However, it is a matter of serious concern that the centre remained prison-like. This was manifest, inter alia by the presence of barred windows, barred, gated partitions between the units, the application of prison rules (including the total prohibition of mobile phones) and the fact that the establishment was staffed by custodial prison officers carrying handcuffs and pepper spray. Such conditions are unacceptable given that the foreign nationals detained at Ellebæk Centre are neither criminal suspects nor serving a prison sentence”.

The full CPT report is here: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/anti-torture-committee-publishes-report-on-denmark>

Detention of vulnerable persons

Asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure are detained if they have a number of EURODAC hits, regardless of

whether they are vulnerable.

DRC offers counseling to detained asylum seekers. We often meet detained asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure who appear to be vulnerable, such as mentally ill asylum seekers and victims of torture.

They have usually been detained because they have been registered in two or more EU+ member states before arriving in Denmark. It is often unclear if vulnerability assessments have been carried out and/or to what extent alternatives to detention have been considered for this group of applicants.

Vulnerable asylum seekers are not being released although the authorities recognize that the individual person belongs to a specific vulnerable group.

As the Dublin procedure in Denmark sometimes can be very long (many months), vulnerable asylum seekers can be detained for a long time.

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)

Increase in the processing time in asylum cases

Through our legal counselling and our presence at the Danish asylum centers, the Danish Refugee Council has seen an increase in cases, where applicants have waited for a long time for a decision in their cases even though the number of persons seeking international protection in Denmark is very low.

The Danish Refugee Council is in contact with many applicants, who describe that the waiting time and the uncertainty of when they will receive a decision in their case is affecting their everyday life and their mental health.

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

Asylum claims by people from Sudan

In Denmark, on 27 April 2023 the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided to suspend the examination of Sudanese cases. However, on 9 February 2024 the Refugee Appeals Board decided to lift the suspension again on processing Sudanese cases.

The Refugee Appeals Board has also stated that they do not find that the current security situation reaches the Article 3 threshold, but states that they are monitoring the situation closely.

Minutes from the meeting of the Refugee Appeals Board Coordination Committee on 9 February 2024 (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/-/media/FLN/Koordinationsudvalg/2024/Referat-af-moede-i-Flygtningenaevnets-koordinationsudvalg-den-9-februar-2024.pdf>

The Danish Refugee Appeals Board suspends deportations to Lebanon

On 26 September 2024, The Refugee Appeals Board decided to temporarily suspend forced returns to Lebanon.

The Refugee Appeals Board's decision means that, at present, forced deportations to Lebanon cannot be carried out in the relevant cases. However, the Board continues processing ongoing cases concerning individuals from Lebanon.

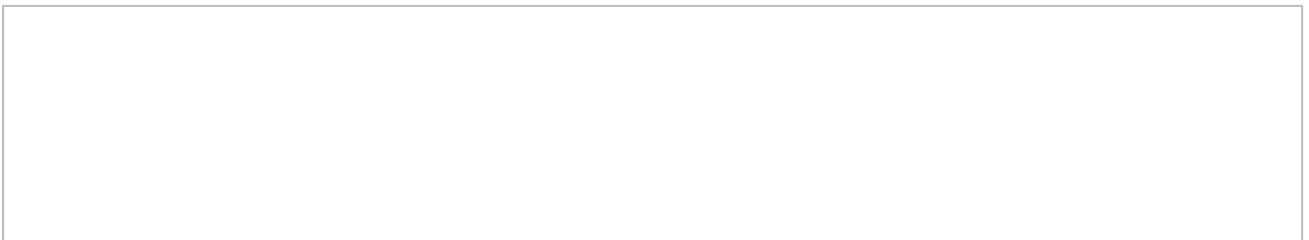
News from the Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2024/260924>

The Danish Refugee Appeals Board suspends examination of cases regarding people from Syria

On 9 December 2024, the Danish Refugee Appeals Board decided to suspend examination of asylum cases for people from Syria. There were about 69 cases.

News from the Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2024/091224>

10. Issues of statelessness in the context of asylum (including identification and registration)



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

Bill on new appeal procedure for unaccompanied minors in the Dublin procedure

An amendment to the Danish Aliens Act, which introduces an appeal procedure for unaccompanied minor asylum seekers residing in another Member State who wish to make an appeal when the Danish Immigration Service has refused to take responsibility for their asylum case under the Dublin III Regulation.

According to the bill, more or less the same procedure will apply as in the 'ordinary' Dublin complaints procedure, where the applicant is in Denmark and makes an appeal on a decision of transfer to another Member State.

The legal proposal L56 is here (in Danish): <https://www.ft.dk/samling/20241/lovforslag/L56/index.htm>

Danish Refugee Council's comments to the proposal (in Danish): <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/indforsel-af-klageadgang-for-uledsagede-mindrearige-over-afslag-pa-overtagelse/>

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)

13. Return of former applicants for international protection

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)

Resettlement missions to Rwanda and Türkiye

Denmark has a quota of 200 resettlement refugees each year for 2023 and 2024. The places have not been filled yet, but in 2024 two resettlement missions were held to interview Congolese refugees in Rwanda and Afghan refugees in Türkiye.

Press releases on resettlement in 2023 and 2024 by the Danish Ministry (in Danish): <https://uim.dk/nyhedsarkiv/2023/december/danmark-tager-200-kvoteflygtninge-fra-rwanda-eritrea-og-afghanistan/>

<https://uim.dk/nyhedsarkiv/2024/juni/danmark-tager-200-kvoteflygtninge-fra-rwanda-eritrea-og-afghanistan/>

15. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2024 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the [EUAA Case Law Database](#))

Refugee status to LGBTQI+ persons from Russia

In the beginning of January 2024, the Danish Immigration Service granted refugee status to a LGBT+ couple from Russia. The Danish Immigration Service laid importance to the fact that the applicants risked persecution based on their sexual orientation referring to new legislation against all forms of “LGBT propaganda”, a ruling by the Refugee Appeals Board of November 2023, and a generally deteriorating situation for LGBT people in combination with the applicants’ activities on social media in the form of pro-Navalny activities, statements against the war in Ukraine and LGBT support. Therefore, the Danish Immigration Service found that the applicants would be viewed as opponents to the Russian authorities.

In another case from the end of 2024, the Refugee Appeals Board rejected an application for international protection from a transgender woman from Russia. The applicant claimed that she risked persecution in Russia referring to her being a trans woman and her political activities advocating for LGBT+ rights through her voluntary work for LGBT+ organizations in Denmark and Sweden. She also referred to the risk of being drafted for military service against her will, as she had previously been declared partially eligible for service in the Russian military. Finally, she referred to the conditions for LGBT+ persons in the Russian military and the risk of being exposed to serious harm as a LGBT+ person.

The Refugee Appeals Board rejected her application for international protection as the Board found that she was not in an individual risk of persecution in Russia. In addition, the Board found that LGBT+ persons were not systematically exposed to harm in Russia, even though the Board acknowledged that the conditions were difficult. Furthermore, the Board had doubts on whether she would be drafted for military service, but found that even if she were drafted, the level of harassment in the Russian military against LGBT+ persons did not amount to persecution.

Refugee status to girl from Gambia risking FGM

The applicant, a girl born in Denmark by a Gambian mother, applied for asylum on the risk of FGM (female genital mutilation). The applicant's mother comes from a family with a tradition for FGM, and the mother and her older child from a previous relationship have both been subjected to FGM. According to COI FGM is prohibited in the Gambia, but it also clearly states that many girls are still subjected to FGM because of tradition and because of reluctance to implicate family members don't report abuses.

The applicant was granted asylum by the Refugee Appeals Board. In the assessment of the case the Refugee Appeals Board laid importance to the fact, that there is a very high level of FGM in Gambia, even though FGM is prohibited, especially within the Mandinka tribes, which the mother of the applicants belongs to. Three women were convicted of having performed FGM on 8 girls, but this prompted the Parliament to propose a bill to stop criminalizing FGM. Also, the Board laid importance to the fact, that the applicant's mother is a single mother which makes her more vulnerable to withstand the pressure from the family to perform FGM on the applicant. Also, both the mother and the half-sister were subjected to FGM, as the mother could not previously withstand the pressure from the family

Residence permits to asylum seekers from Gaza

On 9 February 2024 the Refugee Appeals Board' granted residence permit to four pending cases with

applicants from Gaza and stated that the general conditions in Gaza are currently characterized by such extreme levels of generalized violence that there is a real risk of violations of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) simply by being present in the area.

This means that stateless Palestinians from Gaza who have benefited from the protection or assistance of UNRWA will, in principle, be granted residence permits under Section 7(1) of the Danish Aliens Act, in accordance with Article 1D of the Refugee Convention, on the grounds that, due to the general conditions in the area, they cannot be referred to receive protection and assistance from UNRWA.

The news from the Refugee Appeals Board (in Danish): <https://fln.dk/da/Nyheder/Nyhedsarkiv/2024/290224>

16. Other important developments in 2024

DRC seminar on the human memory

In September 2024, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) hosted a seminar on the functioning of the human memory. Participants were both civil society, authorities, and other people with interest in the subject.

DRC has made a report based on the seminar (in Danish): <https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-dansk-flygtningehjaelps-rapport-fra-seminar-om-den-menneskelige-hukommelse/>

Third country nationals with an expulsion decision by a Danish court to serve prison sentences in Kosovo

In December 2021, the Danish Parliament reached a political agreement about letting non-EU citizens (including asylum seekers) serve prison time in Kosovo if they had been convicted of a crime and given an expulsion decision.

In 2022, Denmark made an agreement with Kosovo, and the Danish Parliament passed legislation allowing for the transfer of detainees from Denmark to Kosovo.

In 2023, the Legal Affairs Committee (retsudvalget) approved the payment to Kosovo for refurbishing of the Giljan prison to accommodate Danish standards.

In May 2024, Kosovo ratified the agreement with Denmark to host 300 detainees, and transfers are expected to be able to take place after 21-26 months.

The press release from the Danish Ministry of Justice: <https://www.justitsministeriet.dk/pressemeddelelse/kosovos-parlament-godkender-traktat-om-leje-af-faengselspladser/>

Read more: <https://balkaninsight.com/2024/05/23/kosovo-ratifies-deal-to-host-300-prisoners-from-denmark/>

PART B: Publications

1. If available online, please provide links to relevant publications produced by your organisation in 2024

“DRC landerapport om militærtjeneste i Rusland”, June 2024

By Danish Refugee Council

Report about military duty in Russia, including mobilisation and military conscription since Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

The report is in Danish, but with English quotes.

<https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-landerapport-om-militaertjeneste-i-rusland/>

"DRC landerapport om forholdene for etniske hazaraer i Afghanistan", June 2024

By Danish Refugee Council

Report with background information about the current situation for Hazaras in Afghanistan after Taliban's takeover on 15 August 2021. The report focuses on security and rights for Hazara during the Taliban and the de facto government in Afghanistan. The report is in Danish, but interview notes in English.

<https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-landerapport-om-forholdene-for-etniske-hazaraer-i-afghanistan/>

"DRC rapport om Kroatien 2024", June 2024

By Danish Refugee Council

Report on the reception conditions and access to the asylum procedures for asylum seekers transferred to Croatia due to the Dublin III Regulation (Dublin returnees). The report is in Danish, but interview notes are in English.

<https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-rapport-om-kroatien-2024/>

"Access and Barriers to Mental Health Care for Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL)", June 2024

By Danish Refugee Council and VIA University College

The report is about Palestinian refugees, registered with UNRWA in Lebanon and in need of psychiatric treatment. The report lists the barriers preventing access to treatment.

<https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/access-and-barriers-to-mental-health-care-for-palestinian-refugees-in-lebanon-prl/>

"Boundary Work", August 2024

By Danish Refugee Council, Danish Red Cross, and AMIS – Centre for Advanced Migration Studies, Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen

New interfaces between the state, civil society and refugees in a self-reliance and return context. Summary

of research results.

<https://drc.ngo/resources/documents/boundary-work/>

“Rapport fra seminar om Den Menneskelige Hukommelse”, December 2024

By Danish Refugee Council

Report on a Danish Refugee Council’s seminar on the human memory held in September 2024. The report is in Danish.

<https://asyl.drc.ngo/viden-og-holdninger/materialer/drc-dansk-flygtningehjaelps-rapport-fra-seminar-om-den-menneskelige-hukommelse/>

2. If not available online, please share your publications with us at: Asylum.Report@euaa.europa.eu or upload your file using the functionality below (max. file size 1MB).

Please upload your file

The maximum file size is 1 MB

3. For publications that due to copyright issues cannot be easily shared, please provide references u

	Title of publication	Name of author	Publisher
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Useful links

[EUAA Asylum Report 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024)

[Executive Summary -Asylum Report 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024/executive-summary\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/asylum-report-2024/executive-summary)

[Sources on Asylum 2024 \(https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2024\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/publications/sources-asylum-2024)

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

[International Protection in Europe: 2023 in Review \(https://euaa.europa.eu/international-protection-europe-2023-review\)](https://euaa.europa.eu/international-protection-europe-2023-review)

Background Documents

[Word template to submit input](#)

Contact

[Contact Form](#)