

## Clarification 1. Rationale for counting in-donor refugee costs as ODA Q1/ Describe in a nutshell the asylum procedure in your country.

### Institutional framework in reception

The **Immigration and Borders Service (SEF)** is the entity responsible for implementing the immigration and asylum policy in Portugal. At the level of its specific duties in the area of asylum, it decides on the acceptance of requests for international protection, as well as the instruction of the processes for granting this type of protection, and the determination of the State responsible for analyzing the requests and executing the transfer to another Member State. The competent institution for the integration of asylum seekers and refugees in Portugal, is the **High Commissariat for Migration (ACM I.P.)**, with the task of receiving and integrating asylum seekers and refugees, namely through the development of transversal policies, centers and offices to support asylum seekers and refugees, providing an integrated response of public services.

The Protocol also foresees that applicants for international protection who are under the Resettlement and Relocation Programs and Humanitarian Boats will, after its expiry (18 months), move to ISS I.P. support, if they are not autonomous or if justified.

The **Social Security Institute (ISS I.P.)** is responsible for coordinating the proper execution of the protocol, through its District Services in collaboration with the CPR. The District Services coordinate the reception and integration of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection in the continental territory and promote the integration of applicants in the various districts of the country.

The **Lisbon City Council (CML)** has a Municipal Refugee Reception Program in Lisbon (PMAR LX) with the mission of supporting the reception, monitoring and integration of refugees in the municipality, structured in two phases.

### Procedural framework on reception

#### a) Spontaneous requests for asylum / international protection

The national intervention strategy, with regard to spontaneous asylum applications<sup>1</sup> (which together with the Resettlement, Relocation Programs and Humanitarian Boats, are one of the four main entering forms of international protection applicants and beneficiaries in Portugal), predicts the competences of the signatory entities of the protocol at the different stages of the admission process, namely:

#### 1st Phase | Admissibility (up to 30 days)

The applicant awaits the first decision on the application for international asylum / protection, which is assessed by **SEF** (*Application for Admission*). Applicants are allowed to remain in national territory until the decision on the admissibility of the application (permanence right). Applicants are accommodated in reception centers maintained by NGOs, Municipalities and SEF. The main facilities are the Refugee Reception Center (CAR), designed to welcome asylum seekers, a CAR II Refugee Reception Center, designed to accommodate resettled refugees, and a Reception for Refugee Children (CACR). In the centers, asylum seekers are entitled to accommodation and food, legal assistance and social support. The applicant may request, until the application for international protection is decided, support to be extended to family members accompanying him. SEF registers the application for international protection within

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<sup>1</sup> Requests from the applicant's own initiative differ from requests for international protection submitted via European protection mechanisms (e.g. ad hoc resettlement and relocation by humanitarian boats).

three working days. Whenever requested, in the absence of conditions to ensure self-subsistence, the support is provided by **NGO Portuguese Council for Refugees (CPR)** at the Reception Center (CAR). If the request is made at an airport, the applicant will remain in a Temporary Installation Centre (TIC) until SEF's first assessment, after which, will be transferred to a reception center.

After the submission of the application for international protection, the applicant and family will be able to benefit, in case of economic and social need, of support for the reception and satisfaction of basic needs: food; clothing; accommodation; hygiene; transport. The applicant and family are also entitled to medical and medication assistance through the National Health Service, as well as access to the education system if they are minors and under the same conditions as Portuguese citizens.<sup>2</sup>

Portugal does not count costs for accelerated procedures if an asylum application is considered unfounded when the applicant comes from a safe country of origin.

## 2nd Phase | Analysis

Application Admission - When the application is admitted, the phase of investigation of the process begins, which can last between 6 and 9 months, and is emitted by SEF a Temporary Residence Authorization - ARP<sup>3</sup> (valid for 6 months,<sup>4</sup> counted from the date of admission decision, renewable until final decision) for the applicant to remain in the reception framework in Portugal.

In the first month, applicants for protection with an ARP remain with the **CPR**, after which they are analyzed in the *Technical Operative Group* (GTO) to define the reception and integration plan by the institutions that make up the group. The competence to ensure material reception conditions is now transferred to **ISS I.P.** The situations are signaled to the GTO that, in collaboration with CPR forwards them to the support of **ISS I.P.** (ARP) or **Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML)** (Appeal).

## 3rd Phase | Decision

Having acquired international protection status in Portugal, the beneficiary obtains a residence permit valid for 3 or 5 years, renewable for equal periods. At this stage, if beneficiaries of international protection remain dependent on support from the Portuguese State, they stay under the guidance and integration support of **ISS I.P.**, in one of the Social Security District Centers.

Non-admission- In the event of a decision to refuse international protection, the applicant may remain in national territory for a transitional period, which does not exceed 30 days. From this negative decision, the applicant can submit a subsequent request to **SEF** (judicial appeal), having suspensive effect on the process. If they do not do so, is applied legal regime of entry, permanence, exit and expulsion of foreigners from national territory (Immigration Law) applied. Applicants with a decision to refuse admission or on appeal are sent to **SCML's** host and support. The final inadmissibility decision implies that the applicant leaves the country within 20 days<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Asylum Law: Articles 51, 52 and 53 of Law 27/2008 of 30 June, in its current wording.

<sup>3</sup> Asylum Law: Law 26/2014, of 5 May article 27.

<sup>4</sup> During this period, the requirements for obtaining Refugee Status (residence permit for 5 years, renewable) or Subsidiary Protection (residence permit for 3 years, renewable) are analyzed. Both Statutes are detailed in response to Clarification 2.

<sup>5</sup> Asylum Law: Articles 31 and 33 of Law 27/2008 of 30 June, in its current wording.

## b) Resettlement Program, Relocation Program and Humanitarian Boats

Given the migratory pressure in Europe, the EU put in place, from 2015, complementary temporary protection mechanisms. Portugal joined and assumed commitments within the scope of the European protection mechanisms that implied participation in Resettlement Programs and Relocation Programs.

Thus, between 2015 and 2019, international protection in Portugal came to be framed in addition to spontaneous requests for asylum / international protection, by European protection mechanisms:

(1) Protection through the **relocation mechanism** (between December 2015 and April 2018), and on which Portugal was committed to receive 2,951 asylum seekers, having replaced a total of 1,550, executing 52.5 % of our commitment;

(2) The EU / Turkey 1x1 Agreement assumed as a form of **resettlement** (between June 2016 and December 2017), and on which Portugal's commitment was to resettle 200 people, having received 142 refugees, completing 71% of its commitment;

(3) The **resettlement mechanism** (2018-2019) with the commitment to reinstall 1010 people from Turkey and Egypt, of which by the end of 2019 Portugal had received 409, 40.5%;

(4) **Ad hoc relocation of humanitarian boats** from Italy and Malta (since July 2018), however, there are no defined political commitments between Member States in this context.<sup>6</sup>

### The Reception Program for resettled, relocated and humanitarian boats

The reception of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection arriving under European mechanisms works differently from the spontaneous requests.

As of 2015, Portugal defined a new Reception Program for the relocated and resettled. The previous reception model began to relate only to applicants for spontaneous requests for international protection. In this context, the **National Plan for the Reception and Integration of Refugees** was designed, in which several dimensions to be ensured during the reception program were included: (1) access to food; (2) access to housing; (3) access to health care; (4) access to education; (5) learning Portuguese; (6) access to training, recognition, validation and certification of skills; (7) access to community services; (8) access to information and legal support; and (9) interpretation and translation of documents. During the 18 months of the new Reception program, ACM I.P. accompanies, monitors and mediates the host entities with direct partnerships with the Portuguese government.

The reception phase includes support services for the resettled in the various dimensions of reception and integration, adapted to their needs: food, housing, health care, learning the Portuguese language, access to education, training, recognition, validation and certification skills, labor market, legal support, interpretation and translation and participation in local life. In the last six months of this 18-month program, the phasing out phase of reception begins,

<sup>6</sup> Oliveira, C. R. (2020), Entry, Reception and Integration of Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection in Portugal, Statistical Report on Asylum 2020, Thematic Statistical Notebook #3, Immigration in Numbers Collection of the Migration Observatory, Lisbon: ACM.

a stage in which ACM I.P. promotes face-to-face assistance to assess the situation of integration of refugees after a year in Portugal.

After the reception program is concluded, if they have not acquired autonomy in the 18 months after arriving in Portugal, the resettled refugees can still remain on social support from the Portuguese state, this phase being the responsibility of ISS I.P.<sup>7</sup>.

### **The Lisbon City Council's Municipal Refugee Reception Program**

Phase 1 - Temporary Refugee Reception Center (CATR). CATR is a Center that supports refugees who have just arrived in Portugal and who, due to their condition, do not have immediate access to accommodation, food, clothing, basic health care or other basic assistance, with the capacity to accommodate 24 people. This Center intends to be the first response when refugees arrive in Lisbon, being a place of temporary stay (about 3 months) and transition to Phase 2, where they remain until the end of the Program.

Phase 2 - Monitoring in Temporary Autonomous Housing for refugees and families (RAHAT). After accommodation at CATR, the Program foresees the transition to shared Autonomous Housing (HA), where they remain until the end of the Program (until the 18th month).

CML also has the Reception House for Refugee Children (CACR), which provides specialized care for children and young people under 18 in the asylum process (unaccompanied minors), for the necessary time and adequate for their development. The admission of refugee children is subject to the submission of a request for protection to the Portuguese authorities, and their process includes the date of arrival and the length of stay in Portugal. Children are also welcomed under the Relocation or Resettlement Programs.

### **Main countries of origin of asylum seekers and recent trends**

Portugal is not among the main asylum destinations in the world or in Europe (in 2019, according to EUROSTAT data, the country was ranked 22nd among the 28 EU MS, with requests for international protection to Portugal being accounted for only 0.3% of total EU28). However, globally, in the last decade, the country has increased the number of requests for international protection: if between 2000 and 2012 Portugal received a relatively constant average of about 200 requests per year, between 2013 and 2019 the country quadrupled the number of requests, reaching in 2019 1,849 requests made in the national territory.<sup>8</sup>

In 2019, in Portugal, the five numerically most expressive nationalities (Angola, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Venezuela) together accounted for 47.3% of total international protection requests in the country. Although unaccompanied foreign minors are still a less significant reality in Portugal than in many EU countries, it appears that, in recent years, applications for unaccompanied minors protection have increased (from 17 applications in 2014, to 46 in 2019).<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Oliveira, C. R. (2020), Entry, Reception and Integration of Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection in Portugal, Statistical Report on Asylum 2020, Thematic Statistical Notebook #3, Immigration in Numbers Collection of the Migration Observatory, Lisbon: ACM.

<sup>8</sup> Idem.

<sup>9</sup> Idem.

Considering the channel of entry into Portugal, it is identified that it is those who have spontaneously applied for international protection to the country, who are most dependent on the social monitoring of ISS I.P. (those entered into European mechanisms accounted for only 5.8% in 2019 of the total social monitoring of ISS I.P.). These are the ones that reveal situations of greatest economic need and social protection. On the other hand, it is identified that it is women, in relative terms, who are most dependent on ISS I.P. Also standing out, in this universe of dependents of social support, people between 19 and 39 years of age (30.6%) and under 18 years of age (35.6%), and close to two thirds have qualifications lower than secondary education, of which 13% have no qualifications. Families with children represent half (49.8%) of the beneficiaries of ISS I.P. social assistance, followed by the group of single-parent households (18.6%)<sup>10</sup>.

### Clarification 2. Meaning of the term “refugees”

**Q2/ Indicate the categories of refugees for which costs are included in your ODA reporting: asylum seekers, recognised refugees, persons granted temporary or subsidiary protection.**

The following categories of refugees are included in ODA reporting:

People who are in the **Admissibility and Analysis** phase, prior to recognition (Decision phase): Asylum and subsidiary protection seekers, including for humanitarian reasons (**H03 – Asylum-seekers ultimately accepted**); People who appealed the decision of non-admissibility and are, therefore, in a situation of transitional period during the Appeal, until final decision during the **Appeal** within the time frame of the first year of stay (**H04 – Asylum-seekers ultimately rejected**). Costs after rejection are not included. Costs related to discontinued cases were not considered.

People with an admission decision, who are granted Temporary Residence Authorization (ARP), with subsidiary protection status and refugee status and refugees under a resettlement programme. (**H05 – Recognised refugees**).

**H02 - Refugees/asylum seekers in donor countries**, whenever it is not possible to discriminate the costs related to the different categories above of people reported.

In 2019, Portugal presented a rejection rate of 77% and an acceptance rate of 23%. In 2019, of the total rejections, 43.7% were for applications considered inadmissible, associated with secondary movements in the European space, and subject to transfer to another Member State. In 2019, Portugal's requests made to other MS with the responsibility for examining applications from applicants who applied for international protection in the country nearly tripled, when there was already an application registered in another MS, or because they were already holders of a residence visa (Schengen Visa) emitted by another MS. Portugal also decreased the number of refugee status granted in the total of decisions handed down, from 21 refugee statuses for every 100 decisions in 2018 to 8 out of 100 decisions made in 2019.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Idem.

<sup>11</sup> Oliveira, C. R. (2020), Entry, Reception and Integration of Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection in Portugal, Statistical Report on Asylum 2020, Thematic Statistical Notebook #3, Immigration in Numbers Collection of the Migration Observatory, Lisbon: ACM.

### Clarification 3. Twelve-month rule

#### Q3/ When does the twelve-month rule start (date of application, date of entry into the country, date of start of support)?

The twelve month rule starts counting from the 1st Stage of the Admission Process | Admissibility, in which, after submission of the *Application for Admission* to SEF or any other police authority, SEF issues a *Statement of Proof of the Application for International Protection*. This document authorizes to stay in Portugal while the process is pending - 2nd phase | Analysis.

It should be noted that each financing entity reported costs in different or coincident time periods during this period, depending on the type of support provided by each one. However, all the development and procedural and legal evolution of reception are based on the length of stay of refugees in the country, based on SEF document. There are no assumptions or estimates applied.

- Until the Admissibility decision (by law first 30 days): costs supported by **SEF**, which correspond to the operating costs of the Refugee Reception Centers in Portugal, managed by CPR, and the costs under the protocols with other host entities.

- After admissibility decision and attribution of the ARP and up to 9 months (stage of analysis of the process): costs supported by **ISS I.P.**, which can be provided directly or through other public or private non-profit entities.

The support reported by **ISS I.P.** is based on registrations on an online *platform\_SharePoint*, where the eighteen ISS district centers register the applicants and beneficiaries of international protection that the institute monitors and supports. One of the registrations is precisely the date of entry of the *Application for Admission*. It is based on this information that the support starting date for each citizen is determined.

- The **Ministry of Health** and the **Lisbon Council City's** costs are transversal to both phases. The **ACM I.P.** lasts for 18 months, although the reported costs correspond to a length of stay no longer than 12 months.

The **Ministry of Health** reports different situations. The following costs occurred during 2019 calendar year, and based on the emission date of SEF's Refugee/Asylum Applicant Identification document. In the case of the *Central Administration of the Health Service (ACSS)*, the information was collected based on the billing of the acts practiced by the Hospitals (ex: appointments/urgency services/hospitalizations) during 2019. The *Psychiatric Hospital Center of Lisbon (CHPL)* reported the psychiatric appointments carried out by CHPL at the Refugee Reception Center II (CAR II), within the scope of the Protocol signed between CHPL and the CPR. Most of the people welcomed in CAR II are refugees resettled in 2019 in Portugal. As this is a temporary reception center, the length of stay is less than 12 months and always takes place in the initial phase after entering the national territory. The *West Lisbon Hospital Center, EPE (CHLO)* reported the information based on the emission date of SEF's Refugee/Asylum Applicant Identification document.

#### The Lisbon City Council's Municipal Refugee Reception Program

Costs for phase 1 (Temporary Refugee Reception Centers) and phase 2 (Monitoring in Temporary Autonomous Housing for refugees and families) are included in Portugal's ODA reporting until the 12<sup>th</sup> month although the programme lasts for 18 months.

#### Clarification 4. Eligibility of specific cost items

**Q4/ Provide the list of cost items included in ODA for each category of refugee and a justification for their inclusion.**

Given the very nature of the Reception Programs in Portugal, which have a time limit of up to 18 months, reported support is considered to be temporary support with a provisional character. The objective is to create in these 18 months the conditions for an independent and integrated life in Portuguese society.

In general terms, the types of direct costs included in ODA are summarized in the table below.

Reception	Accompaniment
reception and transportation	housing (transfer to temporary accommodation solutions managed by partner entities)
simultaneous translation	health (general practice follow-up, specialized appointments /psychological support)
accommodation services and infrastructure (TIC)	primary and secondary education for children; learning Portuguese (non-formal education schemes)
design and management of the screening process (doctor, nurse, psychologist)	food and clothing supply
registration and issue / regularization of documentation, legal support	financial support
primary care provision, medical follow-up, medication	access to adapted specialized training (basic ad hoc training)
individual and family social and psychological support	initial competence validation (Basic evaluation of literacy and numeracy knowledge.)
temporary accommodation, food, hygiene and clothing	access to information and legal support
financial support	interpretation and translation of documents
facilitation of socialization spaces	
territorial distribution of individuals and families	

Portugal reported costs related to Temporary Installation Centres (TIC) at the airport in the past (until 2018 ODA report). It has not reported these costs in 2019 ODA reporting due to the difficulty of obtaining detailed information in the context of the pandemic. In future years, TIC costs will be assessed in detail according to the clarifications, in particular in relation to the freedom of movement.

#### Accommodation and Reception Centers

The costs reported by **SEF** refer to the financial support to partner entities following the established protocols, with a total global amount being granted, whose distribution per refugee and types of costs is made by the host institution.



The protocols are based on the granting of lump sums (6.000€ per refugee), attributed by each refugee received and, in 2019, 18 public and private entities were supported, of which the following stand out: CPR; JRS and the CML. The lump sums cover the costs of temporary assistance provided to the applicant and family established in the Asylum Law: clothing; accommodation; hygiene; transport; medical and medication assistance.

### **Costs of the Reception Centers for Refugees (CAR)**

SEF is responsible for guaranteeing the material conditions of reception until the decision as to the admissibility of the application for international protection to Portugal (temporary and transitional support, resulting from the procedural phase). SEF bears the costs for the Reception Centers for Refugees (CAR), managed by CPR:

- 1) **Specific costs with users:** Accommodation in CAR; External Accommodation (CAR capacity exceeded); Travel (taxis and public transport); Financial Support - reinforcement allowance (regular) and prepaid cards; Health assistance; Documents; Kitchen utensils for individual use by users.
- 2) **Administrative costs** (direct support team):  
CAR Director; Social Worker; Treasurer; Logistics and Maintenance Services Coordinator; Logistics and Maintenance Technicians; Jurist.
- 3) **General charges:**  
Cleaning/maintenance of facilities or equipment; pest control service; conservation and repair works.

### **Costs for the Municipal Refugee Reception Program in Lisbon of Lisbon City Council:**

Phase 1:

#### **Home for Hosting Refugee Children (CACR)**

- 1) **Direct support to users:** accommodation, food, clothing, medical and nursing consultations, psychological support, medicines and health screening; provision of informative and preventive material; signaling situations and referring them to referral structures in the health area; documents; provision of legal information; social counseling and support; teaching the Portuguese language.
- 2) **Administrative costs** for personnel providing direct support. Coordinator; Social Worker; Technician of Social Support and Educational Assistance.
- 3) **General costs:** cleaning / maintenance of facilities or equipment; conservation and repair.

### **Temporary Refugee Reception Center (CATR)**

- 1) **Direct support to users:** accommodation, food, clothing, medical and nursing appointments, psychological support, medication support and health screening; provision of informative and preventive material; signaling of specific situations and respective transfer to adequate health structures.
- 2) **Administrative costs** for personnel providing direct support. CML receives a fixed amount of about 6.000€ for each refugee entering the program.
- 3) **General costs** - cleaning / maintenance of facilities or equipment; conservation and repair.

Phase 2:

### **Costs for Monitoring in Temporary Autonomous Housing for isolated refugees and families**

- 1) Fully equipped housing and domestic consumption expenses;

- 2) Financing of the NGOs that are responsible for the direct and individualized monitoring to refugees and families in the different intervention areas of the program: health, education, learning Portuguese, food and clothing, access education, training and validation of skills.

### **Allowance of Social Pension**

Support granted in the form of an allowance to each applicant and beneficiary of international protection are based on the value of the social pension distributed as follows: a) Food, clothing, hygiene and transport; b) Accommodation; c) Personal expenses / Transportation.

The monthly allowance is paid by the **ISS I.P.** is based on the value of the social pension, (2019 value: 210,32€) and its components are:

		Social Pension Value 210,32 €		
Reference Values				
Type of Support		Holder or isolated	Other adults	Minors
	Food, clothing, hygiene and transport	147,22	103,06	73,61
	Accommodation	63,10	44,17	31,55
	Personal expenses / transport	63,10	44,17	31,55

In addition to these supports, additional economic support may be provided in order to address situations of unemployment, illness, missing home rents due to an unexpected situation. The technical teams that provide support/monitoring to these people are ISS I.P. collaborators, so there are no additional reported costs with the technical team.

### **Health care costs**

The **Ministry of Health** supported medical acts with basic health care and associated medication, emergency medical care and psychosocial support for people with specific needs (see Clarifications 3 and 5).

### **Refugee Resettlement and Relocation Programs**

SEF covered the costs of the **ACM I.P.'s Reinstallation and Relocation Programs**, regarding CAR II Refugee Reception Center, designed to accommodate resettled and relocated refugees: food; housing; health care; infant, primary and secondary education; learning Portuguese; basic skills training and certification; access to community services; information and legal support; interpretation and translation of documents. Portugal includes these costs in their ODA up to 12 months.

SEF also supported **IOM under the Refugee Resettlement and Relocation Programs**, in collaboration with UNHCR, in the context of the urgent relocation of 70 refugees under international protection from Malta to Portugal. Portugal includes these costs in their ODA up to 12 months.

ACM I.P. report in the context of the reception of refugees only pointed out a support to NGOs<sup>12</sup>. The same refers to the creation of a common work space for associations to support the reception of refugees arriving in the country in 2019 (works to requalify the Co-Work Space).

<sup>12</sup> In 2019, the Reception Program and support to IOM within the scope of Humanitarian Boats was reported/assumed by SEF.

### Clarification 5. Methodology for assessing costs

**Q5/ Describe the methodology used for assessing ODA-eligible costs and provide the actual data points and detailed calculations used to reach the figures reported as ODA.**

Amounts reported correspond to actual figures not estimates.

It is not possible to provide separated or disaggregated data for every cost item and for all categories of refugees. It is not possible to identify all cost items at individual level. Disbursements / payments are made in the form of allowances, of actual health costs of medical acts in hospitals and clinics and through lump sums, provided by several financing entities. The management and administrative systems are not prepared to automatically distinguish all costs by ODA eligible categories or items. Whenever is not possible to discriminate costs are aggregated in the global categories/types.

*Is the same methodology used to assess costs for different categories of refugees?*

Yes.

*How does your methodology ensure there is no double-counting (e.g. counting the costs for the same person for 12 months as an asylum seeker and another 12 months as a refugee granted status)?*

*Do you use imputations when refugees benefit from the services available to all citizens (e.g. education or health)?*

*How do you clearly define the estimate of the number of refugees/asylum seekers benefiting from a particular service for up to 12 months?*

There is no double counting of the support given because the information contained in a platform created for the purposes of monitoring (SharePoint) is dated and the economic support is discriminated and dated by name. The accounting for the twelve months begins when Social Security support begins. The information is updated in real time by each District Social Security Center. Costs for formal primary and secondary education for children were not reported. Portugal plans to include the imputed costs for students in primary and secondary education in the national public education system during the first year of stay.

Cost items	Assessing costs	Calculation	Costs USD
<b>Accommodation and Reception Centers (SEF)</b>	Refugee Reception Centers (CAR). SEF bears the costs of the Refugee Reception Centers (CAR) managed by CPR.	1) Direct specific costs with users: Accommodation in the CAR; external accommodation (exceeding CAR capacity); travel (taxis and public transport); financial support – regular allowance and prepaid cards; health care; documents; kitchen utensils for individual use; users (financial support). 2) Administrative costs (direct support team): CAR director; social worker; treasurer; logistics and maintenance services coordinator; logistics and maintenance technicians; jurist. 3) General charges: Cleaning / maintenance of facilities or equipment; pest control service; repair, conservation and rehabilitation works.	1.195.181
	Protocol between SEF and national entities to provide basic assistance and sustenance to asylum seekers.	Lump sum of 6.000€ per refugee	249.636

	Support to Arrupe Program - Reception of refugees from NGO JRS		249.402
	CAR II Refugee Reception Center, designed to accommodate resettled and relocated refugees		3.969.551
	Support to Lisbon City Council PMAR LX.		79.481
<b>Accommodation and Reception Centers (CML)</b>	Municipal Refugee Reception Program (PMAR LX) Phase 1 and 2 Temporary Refugee Reception Centre (CATR)	Addition of: 1) Amount of program contracts made by CML with partner entities in the implementation of PMARLX to provide direct support services to refugees; 2) Operating costs of reception centers (energy, water, maintenance). 3) Costs with Temporary Autonomous Houses plus household consumption expenses. 4) Salaries of CML's team at the exclusive service of the programs.	235.083
	Municipal Refugee Reception Program (PMAR LX) Phase 1 and 2 Home for Hosting Refugee Children (CACR)		100.750
	Municipal Refugee Reception Program (PMAR LX) Phase 2 Accompaniment in temporary autonomous housing for refugees and families (RAHAT)		179.111
<b>Accommodation and Reception Centers (CMA)</b>	Annual financial support by Amadora Municipality (CMA) within the scope of the Consortium's Refugee Refuge Plan, led by CPR.	Support for reception of refugees in the municipality in the first months of reception: accommodation and associated expenses (payment of rent, maintenance and electricity, water and gas).	8.956
<b>Allowance of Social Pension (ISS IP)</b>	Monthly allowance based on the value of the social pension (210,32€). The calculation based on an auxiliary, associated to the value of the social pension, updated annually, in which only the number of children or adults is registered and through this a total is obtained. From the moment the asylum seeker acquires refugee status, it transitions to the Social Insertion Income Measure (RSI, 2019 value: 189,66€). Total applicants supported in 2019: 471.	Monthly pension value (variable) X number of people supported (471) X number of months of support granted per person during 2019 (variable).	1.264.268
<b>Health care (Ministry of Health)</b>	The ACSS collected the billing information for the medical acts performed by Hospitals in 2019. The calculated costs correspond to the average billing of previous years from 2016 to 2018 with care provided.	Actual medical acts performed by Hospitals registered and coded as "SNS / Asylum Seeker and Refugee Status" X costs of average billing of previous years from 2016 to 2018.	97.322
	The CHPL reported the costs of psychiatric appointments carried out by CHPL at CAR II.	Cost per psychiatry appointment for the National Health Service (value contained in the terms of reference for the 2019 contract) X number of consultations performed (59).	6.829
	The CHLO reported the costs of medical appointments and emergency health services	Cost per appointment for the National Health Service X number of patients (2). Cost per admission in Emergency Service for the National Health System X the number of patients (5).	712
<b>Transport (CMB)</b>	Reception of refugees in the Municipality of Braga	Within the scope of CMB "Braga Sol Transportes" program, 28 people were supported in the 1st year of stay, which	8.183

		totalled a support of 7,310 €. This totals a support in the order of € 265.00 / year for each person, for an annual ticket for urban transport in Braga	
<b>Education</b> (Ministry of Education)	Costs for primary and secondary education for children in the national public education system were not reported		0
<b>Voluntary repatriation and Rescue at sea</b>	Costs for voluntary repatriation and rescue at sea were not reported		0
<b>Administrative costs (ACM)</b>	Creation of a common work space for NGOs to support the reception of refugees arriving in the country in 2019 (works to requalify the Co-Work Space)	Costs with requalification and adaptation works of the co-work space to its functions.	1.095
<b>Non-sector allocable (SEF)</b>	Contribution to IOM - International Organization for Migration - Refugee Resettlement and Relocation Programs	Urgent relocation of 70 refugees under international protection from Malta to Portugal.	30.330
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7.675.891</b>

*What estimates do you use? What is their source and their frequency of updating?*

*How do you assess the share of rejected asylum seekers: based on real data, estimates, well founded expectations? Based on first instance or final rejection?*

The ODA amounts reported are based on actual figures.

*Provide data on the number of refugees and per capita costs (included in ODA), the average time to get a decision on status, the average time on support, the share of rejected asylum seekers.*

Overall per capita ODA costs in 2019: 4.151 USD

Number of refugees in 2019: 1.849

Average time to get a decision on status: information not available

The average time on support: not available

Share of rejected asylum seekers: In 2019, Portugal presented a rejection rate of 77% and an acceptance rate of 23%. In 2019, of the total rejections, 43.7% were for applications considered inadmissible.

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