



DELIVERING ON RESETTLEMENT

December 2019

Developing **safe and legal pathways for persons in need of international protection** is a priority for the European Commission. First launched in 2015, EU resettlement programmes have enabled the most vulnerable refugees to reach Europe without having to resort to using criminal smuggling networks or endanger their lives by taking perilous routes. These efforts must continue in the years to come.

What is resettlement?

Resettlement means the admission of non-EU nationals in need of international protection from a non-EU country to a Member State where they are granted protection. It is a safe and legal alternative to irregular journeys and a demonstration of European solidarity with non-EU countries hosting large numbers of persons fleeing war or persecution.

RESETTLEMENT – A SUCCESS STORY

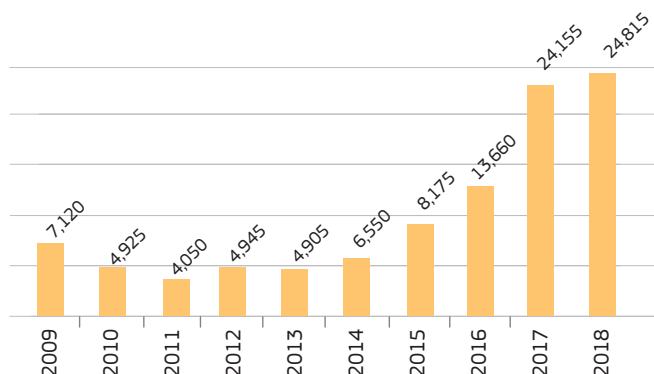


Since 2015, two successful EU resettlement programmes have helped **more than 65,000** of the most vulnerable persons in need of international protection find shelter in the EU.



Member States resettling persons in need of international protection through these programmes receive **financial support from the EU budget**. Under the ongoing EU resettlement scheme (2017-2019) this contribution is set at **€10,000 for each resettled person**.

Showing solidarity - Resettlements to EU Member States



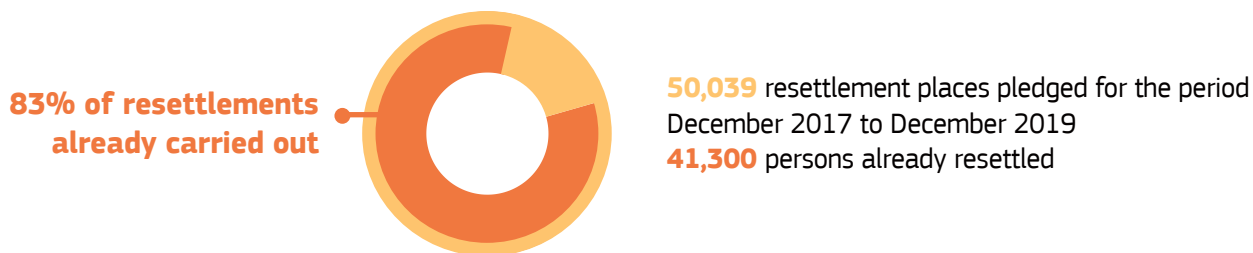
EU-sponsored resettlement schemes have successfully contributed to increasing the number of persons in need of international protection resettled to the EU since their launch in 2015

SUSTAINED EFFORTS ARE DELIVERING RESULTS

With the ongoing EU resettlement scheme proposed in September 2017, Member States made an important **collective commitment on resettlement**, pledging to resettle over 50,000 persons in need of international protection. Its implementation is well under way. With more than 41,300 persons already resettled, 83% of the pledges have already been carried out. Member States need to maintain the momentum and ensure that the remaining pledges are filled before the scheme expires at the end of the year. The Commission will continue to assist Member States to deliver on their pledges.

Trends suggest that global resettlement needs are likely to remain high in years to come which will require continuous implementation of EU resettlement efforts. The Commission has called on Member States to continue the collective resettlement efforts in 2020. Responding to this call, Member States have expanded their efforts by pledging 30,000 resettlement places for 2020, confirming Member States' commitment to resettlement as a safe and legal pathway into the EU.

Resettlements under the current EU programme



An instrument of global solidarity

Through resettlement, the EU and its Member States are showing solidarity with countries receiving high numbers of persons fleeing war or persecution. **Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan** remain the three countries with the highest departures for resettlement to Europe. Member States are also focusing their efforts on the countries of the Central Mediterranean route as priority regions in light of the humanitarian situation, notably **Egypt, Niger, Chad and Libya**.

Emergency evacuation from Libya

EU funding supports the UNHCR in operating an **emergency evacuation mechanism from Libya to Niger** for the purpose of onward resettlement. So far, **around 4,600** of the most vulnerable persons in need of international protection have been evacuated from Libya, including to the emergency transit mechanism in Niger and **more than 2,020** of those evacuated to Niger have already been resettled, mostly to Europe as well as to other resettling States.

A new Emergency Transit Mechanism in **Rwanda** is now complementing the Niger facility. Rwanda is currently hosting 306 evacuated persons.

In July 2016 the Commission proposed to set up a **permanent Union Resettlement Framework** to coordinate and increase European efforts in the long term and set up a unified resettlement procedure and common selection criteria. Once adopted, the EU resettlement framework will replace the current ad hoc schemes. The Commission is determined to ensure the continuity of EU resettlement efforts for the future.