

Mapping of temporary shelter initiatives for Human Rights Defenders in danger in and outside the EU

Final Report

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A report submitted by **GHK Consulting**
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Abbreviations

AEDH	Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme
AI	Amnesty International
AOHR	Arab Organisation for Human Rights
AWID	Association for Women's Rights in Development
CAHR	Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR) at York University
CCJ	Colombian Commission of Jurists
CCS	Committee of Concerned Scientists
CHRD	Chinese Human Rights Defenders
CJFE	Canadian Journalists for Free Expression
CAL	Coalition of African Lesbians
CARA	Council for assisting refugee academics
CPJ	Commission to Protect Journalists
EC	European Commission
EEAS	European External Action Service
EHAHRDP	The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMHRM	Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network
EP	European Parliament
EU	European Union
Freedom House	Freedom House
FIDH	The International Federation for Human Rights
GHRC	Guatemalan Human Rights Commission
HIVOS	Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries
HRD	Human Rights Defender
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICORN	International Cities of Refuge Network
IFEX	International Freedom of Expression Exchange
ISHR	International Service for Human Rights
IWPR	Institute for War and Peace Reporting
LDMC	League of Displaced Women in Colombia
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
MISA	Media Institute for Southern Africa
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NED	National Endowment for Democracy
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PEN	A world association of writers
RWB	Reporters Without Borders
OMCT	The World Organisation Against Torture

SAHRDT	Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Trust
SAR	Scholars-at-Risks network
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SST	Students Solidarity Trust
SRF	Scholar Rescue Fund
UAF	Urgent Action Fund
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UDEFEGUA	Guatemalan Human Rights Defenders Protection Unit
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
WiPC	Writers in Prison Committee
WLUML	Women Living Under Muslim Laws
WOREC	Women's Rehabilitation Center

Contents

Disclaimer	vi
Executive summary	1
1 Introduction.....	4
1.1 Background and rationale for the study	4
1.2 Objective and purpose	4
1.3 Scope and limitations of the study	5
1.4 Structure of the report	5
2 Methodology	6
2.1 Approach	6
2.2 Methods	6
3 Policy context.....	8
3.1 Global policy background.....	8
3.2 The EU policy background	8
4 Main findings.....	10
4.1 Mapping of existing shelter initiatives, programmes and actions	10
4.2 Political, legal and financial constraints of existing initiatives	24
4.3 Assessment of the need for a structured shelter network for HRDs in need of temporary relocation.....	28
5 Conclusions and recommendations	30
5.1 Conclusions.....	30
5.2 Recommendations	31
Annex 1 Terms of Reference	34
Annex 2 Study Questionnaire	41
Annex 3 Analytical matrix.....	45
Annex 4 Global shelter and regional shelter initiatives.....	46
Annex 5 Shelter initiatives in EU Member States	79
Annex 6 Costs of shelter initiatives in EU Member States	116
Annex 7 List of consultations.....	132
Annex 8 Bibliography	136
Annex 9 freeDimensional Triage Team case processing	137
Annex 10 Standard agreement between ICORN and Member city/region	138
Annex 11 Option: EU HRD Platform / Coordination Entity	143

Disclaimer

This Report has been produced by Nicolaj Sønderbye, senior human rights expert at GHK Consulting Ltd in association with HTSPE. The Report does not necessarily reflect the opinions and views of the European Commission (EC), nor is the EC bound by its conclusions and recommendations.

Executive summary

In May 2011, GHK Consulting Ltd, in association with HTSPE, was commissioned by the European Commission (EC) to undertake a 'mapping of temporary shelter initiatives for Human Rights Defenders in danger in and outside the EU'.

The objective and purpose of the study is to provide an overview of the existing shelter programmes with a focus on shelter initiatives in the EU and to identify their strengths, weaknesses, gaps and constraints. Furthermore, the study explores recommended options for how to encourage synergies and coordination to better respond to future needs for temporary shelter for human rights defenders (HRDs) in need of urgent relocation in and outside the EU.

The methodology was based on primary and secondary research. From May to September 2011, the consultant carried out nine country visits to the following countries within the EU: Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom and the following countries outside the EU: Canada, Norway and the United States. The countries were selected in close consultation with the EC and based on lessons learnt with existing shelter and temporary relocation programmes, emergency visa processing and numbers of HRD relocation requests. Data was gathered through stakeholder interviews in Brussels, via telephone and e-mail questionnaires.

The overall *key findings and conclusions* with regard to the existing shelter initiatives are presented as follows:

- 1 **Diversity** Shelter initiatives are tailored according to the different individual needs of HRDs and thus need to be flexible in order to provide a best-fit, tailored and comprehensive response. One shelter model may not fit all EU Member States, due to political and legal needs and constraints and the varying involvement of governments, regions, cities, NGOs and universities. Most shelters are provided through fellowship and *ad hoc* relief grants, the latter often in the country of origin or sub-region. In the EU, the most structured city shelter model is the ICORN model (Annex 10).
- 2 **Shelter as a last resort** Support to HRDs in their country of origin or sub-region is the preferred option as the vast majority of HRDs wish to stay there if they can. This is an economical option and regarded by most human rights civil society organisations (CSOs) as the most durable, given that HRDs want to stay close to their activities, if possible. However, it is clear that many sub-regions do not have readily available solutions for HRDs requiring urgent relocation.
- 3 **Magnitude and need** The current supply structure for shelter for HRDs across the EU Member States, whether city shelters, fellowships, NGO relief grants or government financial schemes, is limited and currently represents fewer than 200 temporary shelters a year in the entire EU 27. However, there are many examples of unmet demand (identified HRDs in need of relocation on waiting lists).
- 4 **Categories of HRDs** Across the EU and at the global level, there are far more shelter programmes for writers-at-risk, journalists and scholars, compared with shelters for other categories of HRDs such as women HRDs, artists and activists in general. This is an inherent weakness and shelter programmes targeting all categories of HRDs would add value.
- 5 **Identification, access and procedures** Across the EU, the identification of HRDs and access to a shelter programme varies from individual applications to pro-active monitoring of HRDs in their country and sub-region. Getting a visa or a residence permit in an accelerated manner is a major challenge for many existing shelter programmes. There are interesting visa practices to learn from here in other Member States, such as Ireland.
- 6 **Admission and duration of stay** The duration of temporary relocation during the stay varies greatly, from three months to two years. Visas for short-term stays are mainly useful for HRDs who need rest and respite. For HRDs with urgent protection needs, a three-month visa is generally too short. Such HRDs have longer-term temporary needs, and require an entry permit with acquired rights and obligations to continue their activities and build their capacity while in exile.

- 7 **Rights and support during stay** Some shelter initiatives (e.g. fellowships, ICORN city shelter programmes) allow the HRD to carry out research or other work within their profession. Most current shelter initiatives in the EU are *de facto* only open to single HRDs, often due to administrative costs or in the case of short-term stays.
- 8 **Return** Generally speaking, the longer the HRD stays in a Member State or country far from their own country or sub-region, the greater the likelihood they will not return immediately after the end of the temporary stay, mostly due to their continued protection needs. However, the study also shows that some are forced into applying for asylum although they prefer not to, and the 'return' picture is more nuanced if continued relocation support is given or a new programme is identified. For short-term rest and respite stays, almost all return to their country or sub-region.
- 9 **Average costs** Globally, and across the initiatives implemented in the EU Member States, the costs vary greatly. The costs for relocating a HRD to an EU city shelter programme or a fellowship are high. The total costs for hosting a HRD and his/her family in a city annually can come to EUR 150,000 (including all administrative costs). Emergency and relief grants and NGO shelters are often cheaper using a variety of pro bono services. Temporary relocation in the country or sub-region is by far the cheapest relocation solution.
- 10 **Synergies** There are several interesting examples of synergies to learn from, with regard to instances of both short-term, medium-term and long-term stays, resource mapping and use of databases. The constraints regarding available resources and funding can lead to the risk of duplication of efforts and poor practice.

Based on the key findings and conclusions, the study *recommends* the establishment of a stable structure, such as an EU HRD platform/coordination entity and/or programme. The description of a possible structure of a platform/programme, in the form of a secretariat, is provided in Annex 11.

The following summarises the *added value* that such a platform or programme could provide in terms of i) improving synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs, universities and cities and their partnerships; ii) ways in which the EU might contribute to overcoming identified constraints on the actors running such programmes; and iii) the feasibility of setting up a structure and network of local cities and NGOs to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need to temporarily shelter for HRDs at risk, whether in a EU Member State or outside the EU.

- By enhancing synergies, coordination efforts and response mechanisms, the EU can take a leading and strategic role in supporting HRDs as drivers of change and future human rights leaders in developing countries. Similarly, governments and local cities, which are part of the platform, will be able to 'label' their initiatives and utilise the platform strategically.
- An EU programme and/or platform will increase the HRD network across the EU and globally and establish a broad network of HRD partners down to the grassroots level. It will also strengthen the connection with EU delegations in the work of monitoring HRDs and providing them with support.
- The platform/programme will add value not only in the EU but also globally, as it will be open to all HRD categories and enhance the synergies and global network in terms of resource mapping and processing of best-fit responses, such as providing shelter for HRDs inside and outside the EU. It will build on existing support mechanisms and support new initiatives, including city and NGO shelter partnerships.
- It will also add value as a centre where best practices and lessons learnt are identified and formulated. The platform/programme should establish a working group for city shelters. Such a working group should invite focal points from existing shelter initiatives and their close partners (NGOs, government) to meet and share best practices and lessons learnt in hosting HRDs. This will provide practical recommendations on how to host an HRD, how a city/authority or other partner can ensure the best support for the HRD, and the potential benefits for the hosting city.
- The platform/programme will add value by reducing overall constraints. It will also assist shelter initiatives in giving advice on difficult cases and following up with immigration authorities, consular services and international organisations in cases related to travel documents and visas, and provide

advice on legal entry conditions in EU Member States. When fast-track or emergency visas are not available, it is important to understand other entry admission avenues (visas and residence permits).

- Finally, it should be relatively feasible to set up a single platform/programme under the EIDHR budget, and options for co-funding could also be explored.

On 16 February 2012 an EC temporary relocation workshop was held to triangulate the overall findings and recommendations of the Report. The workshop participants views broadly reflect the above findings and conclusions and find that an EU loosely structured flexible single coordination entity would add value for similar reasons as outlined in the Report

1 Introduction

This Report presents findings of the assignment 'Mapping of temporary shelter initiatives for Human Rights Defenders in danger in and outside the EU'. It contains the background and rationale for the study, the methodology, the policy context, the main findings, conclusions and recommendations.

1.1 Background and rationale for the study

Within the EU, it has long been discussed how to further strengthen support to Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) whose lives are at risk and whose only option is to leave their country for another, either in their region of origin or further away. It is in this context that the EU Shelter City Initiative was initially launched during the Czech Republic Presidency of the European Union in 2009. In general, there is wide support for such an initiative across the Member States of the EU and civil society organisations, and a consensus that shelter should be provided for HRDs at risk, when the HRD is incapable of continuing his/her human rights activities or is in need of rest and respite. This initiative was warmly welcomed by the NGO community and the European Parliament (EP). In its Resolution of 17 June 2010 on EU policies in favour of human rights defenders¹, the EP called on the Council and European Commission (EC) to "prepare and execute specific measures to ease access to Europe for such human rights defenders; (...) reiterates its request for Member States to develop as a matter of priority a coordinated policy on the issuing of emergency visas for human rights defenders and members of their families; and (...) emphasises the need to accompany these emergency visas with measures of temporary protection and shelter in Europe for human rights defenders, possibly providing for financial resources and housing to shelter human rights defenders, as well as accompanying programmes (human rights activities, lecturing in European universities, language courses, etc (...))."

It should be noted that the EU Shelter City Initiative was intended to provide only temporary relocation, and was not intended to provide access to asylum procedures or permanent residence. In practice, the study has shown that only a small number of HRDs relocating to existing shelter initiatives have had little choice but to apply for asylum or move to another shelter programme or another country due to continued risk.

In April 2011, the EC commissioned an external study aimed at mapping existing temporary shelter initiatives for human rights defenders in danger in and outside of the EU. The study was carried out from June to October 2011 by an external consultant and senior human rights expert, Nicolaj Sønderbye from GHK Consulting Ltd.

1.2 Objective and purpose

The overall objectives of the assignment are as follows:

- To provide the European Commission (EC) with an overview of existing programmes implemented by NGOs and authorities of EU Member States aimed at facilitating the temporary location of HRDs in danger in Member States or in a neighbouring country. Information about initiatives run or financed by non-EU states or NGOs [...] would be highly relevant.
- To make recommendations on how to encourage synergies and coordination among actors and initiatives to better respond to future needs for temporary shelters and HRDs.

The specific objectives are described as follows:

¹ European Parliament resolution of 17 June 2010 on EU policies in favour of human rights defenders.

1. To map existing initiatives and programmes as referred to above;
2. To identify the political, legal and financial and other constraints of such initiatives;
3. To assess the need for a structured city shelter network for HRDs in need of temporary relocation; and
4. To provide practical recommendations on how a network of shelter cities (in and outside the EU) could be established and the conditions to be met for its effective functioning to facilitate the temporary relocation of HRDs in danger, including by improving local partnerships between the cities and specialised NGOs in the field.

1.3 Scope and limitations of the study

As clarified at the kick-off meeting on 1 June 2011, the study is not meant to be an exhaustive global mapping of temporary relocation initiatives for HRDs. Rather, it is a mapping of key shelter programmes run by CSO, occasionally in cooperation with national, regional and/or local authorities. Moreover, with regard to programmes outside the EU, the study focuses mainly on selected countries, namely Canada, Norway and the US. The criteria for the selection of these countries were based on numbers of visa requests, existing relocation programmes, lessons learnt and best practices.

During the inception phase, it was agreed that nine country visits instead of five would be included, as this would provide added value to the overall mapping, assessment and recommendations.

As the assignment mainly focuses on the mapping exercises and the proposal of recommendations, the emphasis of the study has been on qualitative rather than quantitative findings.

1.4 Structure of the report

The report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** introduces the background, its purpose, objectives, limitations and the structure of the report.
- **Section 2** presents the methodology.
- **Section 3** summarises the relevant policy background relating to human rights defenders.
- **Section 4** provides an overview of shelter initiatives and the main findings.
- **Section 5** summarises the main conclusions and recommendations.

2 Methodology

This section presents the study approach and methods. A matrix overview of the key study questions is provided in Annex 2.

2.1 Approach

The analytical approach is framed by a study question matrix which includes the objectives, tasks and questions set out in the TOR. The analytical framework (Figure 2.1) shows that the study objectives are interconnected within a progressive dynamic. The model shows the objectives and tasks of the assignment as being not only interrelated but also building on each other's conclusions and key findings. From the findings and conclusions distilled from objectives 1, 2 and 3, practical recommendations are derived in order to meet objective 4. These interrelations are reflected in the analytical matrix in Annex 3.

Figure 2.1 Analytical model



2.2 Methods

2.2.1 Desk study and stakeholder identification

Preliminary research was undertaken in order to provide a full and comprehensive overview of all relevant stakeholders, programmes, projects and initiatives specifically targeting the facilitation of temporary relocation of HRDs at risk. As part of the identification of stakeholders and key informants, views from HRDs were also collected.

Stakeholders and key informants were identified during the inception phase, during the country visits, and throughout the study, especially following the Dutch Shelter City meeting in the Hague (May 31st, 2011) and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) forum (June 14-15, 2011).

2.2.2 Study questionnaire

A study questionnaire (Annex 2) was developed and also used as an electronic survey in order to i) reach the largest number of stakeholders, obtain a more complete overview of known programmes and initiatives and identify all related quantitative and qualitative data specified in Table 1 under Objective/Task 1 of the analytical matrix (Annex 3); and ii) identify the needs and/or constraints of these existing programmes, projects, initiatives and activities to respond to HRDs' needs for urgent relocation to a safe country and all relevant questions as indicated under Table 1 Objective/Task 2 of the analytical matrix.

2.2.3 Semi-structured interviews and meetings

Semi-structured face-to-face interviews and meetings were used, as well as video interviews, as the main method to obtain the relevant qualitative and quantitative data. The semi-structured interviews and meetings complemented and triangulated the information retrieved through the electronic survey and the desk study. These were held with the EC, EEAS, EP staff/members in Brussels, and key informants both in Brussels and outside Brussels (see Section 2.2.5).

2.2.4 Coordination meetings

Client meetings and email coordination took place throughout the assignment, from kick-off and inception, and before and after the country visits and workshop, to ensure planning and timely delivery.

2.2.5 Country visits

Nine country visits were made to the following countries:

- **EU Member States** Denmark, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.
- **Countries outside the EU** Canada, Norway and the United States.

The countries were selected based on lessons learnt with existing shelter and temporary relocation programmes, emergency visa processing and numbers of HRD relocation requests. The visits included preparation of a field mission agenda, contact invitations and interview guidelines/study questionnaire. Interviews and meetings were held with the identified stakeholders and key informants including HRDs. The visits were vital for the study as they contributed to the overall findings and analysis of the data collected under Objectives/Tasks 1 and 2, as well as the provision of a participants list and thematic areas to be discussed under Objective/Task 3, the workshop.

2.2.6 Workshop

On the basis of information retrieved from Objectives/Tasks 1 and 2 and related field missions, a comprehensive list of key stakeholders in the field of HRDs was prepared, from which a participants list for the proposed workshop was compiled. Based on the key findings retrieved from Objectives/Tasks 1 and 2 and related field missions, the key themes of the workshop was identified and proposed to the EC. The key workshop findings and conclusions will be summarised in a short briefing note and will feed into Objective/Task 4, practical recommendations.

3 Policy context

This section presents the global and EU policy context in relation to HRDs.

3.1 Global policy background

The United Nations Declaration on HRDs² adopted in December 1998 remains the key international instrument for the protection of HRDs. The Declaration states that State parties to the Declaration have a duty to protect HRDs against violence, retaliation and intimidation as a consequence of their human rights work. The duty to protect is not limited to actions by State bodies and officials but extends to actions of non-State actors, including corporations, 'fundamentalist' groups and other private individuals. While it sets out a political commitment upon State parties, as a Declaration it is not legally binding and its provisions are often breached. Moreover, HRDs continue to live in distress, as they are targeted and at risk of persecution by States or non-state actors. There is a need to enhance the evolving protection mechanisms for HRDs at both international and regional levels. In 2000 the [UN Special Rapporteur on HRDs](#) was established³ with the mandate to investigate individual cases and closely monitor the situation of HRDs around the world. Furthermore, the Rapporteur also urges States to implement the Declaration on HRDs and human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Several mechanisms of protection for HRDs also exist at regional inter-governmental level. In 2001 a Human Rights Defenders Unit of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights was set up, while a special Mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights was established in 2004. The EU set out its Guidelines in 2004, which were further reviewed in 2008. In Member States of the Council of Europe HRD cases can be brought before the European Court of Human Rights or to the attention of the Commissioner for Human Rights⁴; both of these also have a HRD Mandate.⁵ The Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the recently created ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission of Human Rights are other examples of regional inter-governmental bodies which monitors the human rights situation in its participating States.

3.2 The EU policy background

Human rights and protection of HRDs are an integral part of the EU's external relations policy⁶. The EU human rights policy framework is founded on the key principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law, in keeping with fundamental principles enshrined in the 'Bill of rights' (the UDHR, 1948; the ICCPR, 1966; and the ICESCR, 1966). Moreover, EU policies in support of democracy and human rights in third countries have been articulated and developed in Commission Communications, European Parliament Resolutions and Council Conclusions over the years, including through specific EU Guidelines on human rights issues⁷.

² The United Nations *Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*.

³ Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/61.

⁴ http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/Activities/HRD/default_en.asp.

⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/Activities/HRD/default_en.asp.

⁶ European Parliament resolution of 17 June 2010 on EU policies of human rights defenders (2009/2199(INI)).

⁷ Guidelines to EU policy towards third countries on the death penalty, June 1998 (updated in 2008); Guidelines to EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, April 2001 (updated in 2008); EU Guidelines on children and armed conflict, December 2003 (updated in 2008); EU Guidelines on human rights defenders, June 2004 (updated in 2008); EU Guidelines on promoting compliance with

When it comes to the protection of HRDs, the EU Guidelines on HRDs of June 2004, updated in 2008, are specially designed to provide assistance to the embassies and consulates of Member States of the Union and the delegations of the EU to third countries in their policies relating to human rights, including HRDs monitoring. They provide guidance to EU diplomats on how to provide practical support to HRDs in third countries. The EU definition of HRDs is based on the UN Declaration on HRDs – Article 3 of the EU Guidelines defines HRDs as ‘...individuals, groups and organs of society that promote and protect universally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms ...’ While the definition of HRDs used in the guidelines is broad, it excludes those individuals or groups who commit or propagate violence or those who seek to destroy the rights of others. Similar to the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, the EU Guidelines are not legally binding, yet they represent a strong political commitment for EU Member States.

The European Council Working Group on Human Rights (COHOM) Task Force on HRDs keeps the EU Guidelines under review. COHOM may consider possible EU actions where HRDs are at immediate or serious risk.

The EU's political commitment to promote the work of HRDs is completed by the financial support it provides under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) created by the EP and the Council in December 2006 and is managed by the EC. The EIDHR allows financial support to be provided for activities aiming to strengthen democracy and human rights around the world. While the EIDHR is global in scope and supports actions carried out in third countries throughout the world, actions in Member States may also be supported if they are relevant to needs in third countries.

The EIDHR Strategy Paper identifies within its objective 3 the support to human rights defenders and allocates approximately EUR 40 million to this objective for the period 2007-2013 to provide urgent protection and support to human rights defenders, particularly to those at risk, and to reinforce their capacities to do their work in the short and long-term.

CSOs, public and private sector non-profit organisations, national, regional and international parliamentary bodies; international and regional inter-governmental organisations and, in some cases, natural persons are eligible for EIDHR funding.

Finally, the European Parliament plays a key role in the support of HRDs' work and protection, especially in third countries, through diplomacy and during hearings at the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Human Rights, whose role is to ensure that the EU Guidelines on HRDs are implemented and to deepen cooperation with European institutions, as well as with international partners, such as the UN and its Human Rights Council, the Council of Europe and NGOs.

4 Main findings

This section presents the main findings and examples of the shelter initiatives mapping. The findings focus on mapping programmes implemented in EU Member States as well as a number of shelter programmes outside the EU, focusing on lessons learnt and best practices. A breakdown of the global, regional and EU shelter / temporary relocation programmes are included in Annexes 4, 5 and 6.

4.1 Mapping of existing shelter initiatives, programmes and actions

It is evident from the mapping exercise (Annexes 4, 5 and 6) that shelter initiatives in EU Member States and elsewhere are diverse in nature and target different groups of HRDs. These initiatives are mostly run and implemented by international or regional human rights NGOs which are often part of global or regional networks (Annex 4). Shelter initiatives often rely on international and regional human rights CSOs and local partners to provide a variety of protection support mechanisms (often pro bono) to HRDs in need of temporary shelter and/or other assistance. Some of these initiatives assist with funding for housing, others with visa or legal assistance, medical assistance, psycho-social counselling or with cultural orientation and social networking (Annexes 4 and 5).

Many of the international human rights NGOs engaged with monitoring HRDs in the field prioritise preventive responses or other responses to HRDs before shelter. For example, Amnesty International, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), freeDimensional, Front Line Defenders, the World Organisation against Torture (OMCT) or Protection International will only support temporary relocation outside an HRD's home country or sub-region as a very last resort (Annex 4).

4.1.1 Diversity in the types of shelter initiatives, programmes and actions and roles of different stakeholders

This section presents the key types of shelter programmes (emergency grants and relief programmes, fellowship programmes, government and city shelter programmes and guest or host initiatives). These are key types and examples (Annexes 4 and 5) and do not constitute an exhaustive list.

Emergency grants and relief programmes

Globally and across the EU, shelters are offered by NGOs through an emergency grant or relief protection mechanism (Annexes 4 and 5). In most scenarios such a mechanism is also used for other responses to protect HRDs, such as for security measures provision and legal, medical or material assistance.

When it comes to emergency and relief grants for temporary relocation, the HRD's own country or sub-region is prioritised for relocation. Only if that is not possible will HRDs be relocated to locations further afield, such as the EU (Annex 4). This is due to many factors, including the frequent wish of HRDs to remain in or close to their home countries, and the 'do no harm' principle to support HRDs in the region as drivers of change. As is evident from several key informants and HRDs, many face stigmatisation and cultural and language barriers when relocated temporarily to a distant country, often without their dependents. Moreover, the costs of assisting and relocating HRDs in their country or sub-region are significantly lower (whether in a flat or a safe house) than relocating them to an EU Member State (sub-section 4.1.8).

Therefore, the first response by NGOs and NGO coalition networks – such as Amnesty International, members of the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)⁸, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE), the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP), FIDH, Freedom House, freeDimensional, Front Line Defenders, Human Rights Watch (HRW), MADRE, OMCT, Protection International, Reporters without Borders (RWB) and the Urgent Action Fund (UAF) – is to support HRDs in their country or region of origin through grants and a wide range of responses, such as improving the security of HRDs homes by installing a barbed wire or surveillance camera; providing legal, medical or psycho-social assistance; and facilitating temporary relocation to a safe house. Several of these NGOs provide this kind of emergency support and relief grants for temporary relocation under EIDHR-funded projects or under ad-hoc small grants provided under the EIDHR emergency facility for HRDs at risk.

For example, Freedom House, which has offices around the world, does not have a shelter programme in the US but instead works through an emergency funding mechanism. Since its birth, Freedom House has assisted close to 700 HRDs in 66 countries with medical care, legal support, prison visits, equipment replacement, support for dependents, and, in the most extreme circumstances, temporary relocation. As another example, UAF has established a very effective rapid response mechanism available for women HRDs (WHRDs) in need of protection in their country or sub-region. An application can be submitted to the UAF in any language, and the UAF is able to respond to a request within 72 hours. Similarly, the organisation MADRE can provide emergency financial assistance for shelter for WHRDs and give support to their family in their country or sub-region.

Another example is the organisation freeDimensional, which provides temporary shelter for three to six months within artist residency apartments. Through its Creative Resistance Fund, it provides small distress grants to artists in danger. FreeDimensional is forming local coalitions of NGOs and CSOs ('triage' teams) to work with HRDs and artists in distress (Annex 9). The aim of these coalitions is to identify case consultants who will be able to assess the needs of HRDs in the country or sub-region and establish the best durable solution and support needed, whether short- or long-term.

Fellowship programmes

In several EU Member States (**Ireland, France, United Kingdom, Netherlands**), universities play a central role by offering fellowships and thus temporary shelter to HRDs and scholars at risk. A great number of such fellowships are run by international NGOs (often US networks with hubs in Europe and elsewhere) which usually allow for temporary shelter on or off campus, ranging from six months to two years. These include the Scholars at Risk Network (SAR) hosted by New York University, the Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) of the Institute of International Education in the US, the Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR) at the UK's York University, Council for Assisting Refugee Academics (CARA) in the UK, the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Programme run by the National Endowment for Democracy in the US and the Foundation for Refugee Studies in the Netherlands.

Most of the EU fellowship programmes are hosted SAR or SRF partners. However, the CAHR at the University of York runs its own fellowship programme and hosts HRDs-at-risks who follow training and education programmes and contribute to the activities of the centre. The programme allows the HRDs to rest and seeks to build their capacity and give them tools they can use upon their return

In the US, temporary shelters are mostly run by scholars-at-risk organisations, consisting of the SAR Network and the SRF based in New York. Both organisations have established networks with universities around the world that are interested in hosting scholars-at-risk (with

⁸ AWID recently published a report of the 'Urgent Responses for WHRDs at Risk: Mapping and Preliminary Assessment', June 2011.

broadly defined categories of practitioners or scholars) for a short-term period (between six months and a year). The SAR Network, for example, provides fellowships/shelter to scholars-at-risk in 250 academic institutions in 32 different countries. SAR assists scholars, broadly defined, which is interpreted to include practitioners who have published articles and are facing threats in their country of origin. Their profiles and needs are matched with partner institutions offering temporary positions around the world. When safe return is not possible SAR staff work with scholars to identify opportunities to continue their work abroad.

Generally speaking, the SAR serves more of a networking function, whilst the SRF, as part of the Institute for International Education (and Fulbright Program sponsor), provides the funding component. Usually, but not always, the two organisations work together to place a bona fide scholar-at-risk for up to a two-year period of time. It is interesting to note that many of their university host partners are in HRDs' sub-regions⁹. Some US universities, such as Harvard University, have their own Scholars at Risk programme; and the John S. Knight Fellowships hosted by Stanford University and the Niemen Fellowships at Harvard play an important role in hosting journalists-at-risk.

Another example of an US programme providing temporary shelter for HRDs is the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow Program at the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) in Washington. This short-term (five to seven months) programme allows for approximately five HRDs (with broadly defined categories of practitioners or scholars) to join a fellowship programme every year and receive extended visas, extra language training and professional development support, along with access to psycho-social counselling, if necessary. The programme provides a monthly stipend, basic health insurance, research support, as well as the reimbursement of travel costs related to the programme. While in residence, fellows undertake independent research, develop their international networks and understanding of democracy development, and identify their 'next steps'.

As highlighted by SAR, SRF, and CAHR, the benefits provided by fellowship programmes to HRDs range from offering the opportunity for individuals to acquire new skills, to allowing time to recuperate and reflect upon their human rights work in order to return to their human rights activism with renewed energy and ideas. Enhancing the capacity and skills of HRDs is a sustainable way of bringing about social change in their home countries. The host universities or programmes, fellow students, and the host country may all benefit from the HRD's experience through and the sharing of knowledge and best practices in human rights activism.

Central, regional and local government involvement in shelter programmes

Central government involvement

In EU Member States such as **Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Spain** and **Sweden**, central governments take an active role in providing shelter initiatives for HRDs at risk¹⁰. Outside the EU, **Norway** takes a leading role in providing city shelters to HRDs at risk and on HRD issues in general.

In the **Czech Republic, Ireland** and **the Netherlands**, governments have established accelerated entry admission procedures for HRDs who are issued a Schengen visa for a three-month stay, which is expedited on 'emergency / humanitarian grounds' for HRDs in need of rest and respite.

Spain has the longest-running HRD state programme, which has operated since 1999 and is open to all categories of HRDs. It is open to all nationalities, although it originally targeted only HRDs from Colombia and is now, in practice, mainly being used for HRDs from Latin America.

⁹ <http://www.scholarrescuefund.org/pages/our-partners/host-institutions.php>.

¹⁰ Other Members States such as Austria, Finland, Germany, Slovenia and the UK gives priority to HRD issues in general.

Identification is usually undertaken by NGOs in the field, state actors or HRDs themselves who approach an embassy. The embassy provides 'clearance' of referred cases before they are submitted through the use of a secure channel to the Office of Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prior to referring a case to the embassy for clearance, the Office of Human Rights consults the Regional Desk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once a final decision has been made, the consular affairs unit will ask the embassy to issue a 'residence permit for exceptional circumstances' which excludes entitlement to work and has a maximum validity of 12 months (although the permit can be extended for another 12 months if the HRD is unable to return to his/her country due to continued high risk). The average time from referral to issue of the visa is approximately one month, although some cases may take longer time.

In **Ireland**, the humanitarian visa scheme provides a fast-track approach that can sometimes mobilise HRDs within a few days to travel to Ireland for a short-term stay of up to three months. All HRDs who have travelled to Ireland on this scheme have done so with the support of Front Line Defenders (Annexes 4 and 5), a beneficiary of the EIDHR programme. An application is submitted to the Irish Embassy or consular representation in the applicant's country. If there is no representation in the country concerned it must be submitted to a neighbouring country, exceptionally to the Human Rights Unit at the Irish MFA. The visa application must include supporting documentation such as a letter from Front Line.

In the case of **Denmark**, the Aliens Act was amended recently¹¹ to introduce a clause allowing writers-at-risk to stay up to two years with the possibility of extension by another two years. Currently it is limited to this target group but it has been debated whether it may be expanded to other categories such as artists¹².

Outside the EU, in the **US** the US State Department oversees individual HRDs and provides funding to several international NGOs which target scholars, broad categories of HRDs and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) HRDs, mostly through assistance in the HRD's country and/or sub-region through confidential protection mechanisms¹³. In **Canada** there is no specific temporary shelter programme for HRDs, however Canada is strongly engaged in supporting HRDs in their country and sub-region. Moreover, Canada's immigration laws are sufficiently flexible to allow for the issue of temporary and permanent resident visas to HRDs based on humanitarian and compassionate consideration¹⁴. In some cases, a visa can be issued on an urgent basis to allow for relocation within a matter of days. These procedures are most often used to facilitate the resettlement of Convention refugees who are in urgent need of protection, but they can also be used to facilitate the relocation of non-refugees, such as HRDs.

Regional government involvement

In EU Member States such as **Italy** and **Spain**, regions and autonomous governments are also very involved, having their own shelter programmes. In Italy, the region of Tuscany has for decades had a strong regional ownership of its shelter programme which today forms part of the ICORNs programme. In Spain, the autonomous government of Catalonia in Barcelona co-funds programmes such as ICORN. Similarly, the autonomous government of Asturias has its own programme, which exclusively target Colombians and the autonomous government of the Basque country is currently starting a new programme.

¹¹ Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act, 484 of June 17th 2008.

¹² Interview with the Danish Ministry of Culture, August 2011.

¹³ Consultations with the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, US State Department, Washington DC, July 2011.

¹⁴ Consultations with the Policy Advisor of the Human Rights and Governance Policy Division, Foreign Affairs, and the Director of Refugee Resettlement at Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa, July 2011.

Shelter city and local government involvement

At the EU level, shelter city initiatives are prominent (see Annex 5). The most structured existing city shelter initiative and network in the EU today is ICORN, which was founded in 2006 and has since grown steadily to 40 host cities today, each offering shelters to writers-at-risk (broadly defined). Currently, there are ICORN cities in **Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden** and the **UK** as well as in many cities outside the EU. The ICORN administration centre in Stavanger, Norway, works closely with PEN International and its Writers in Prison Committee (WiPC) before suggesting a HRD for city shelter. WiPC is contracted by the ICORN administration centre to assess and clear individual applications.

As stressed by many key informants, some of the key advantages of the ICORN city shelter programme lie in the selection procedure and the involvement of WiPC and PEN Centres¹⁵. The PEN Centres in the EU Member States also assist in providing writers with a cultural network, and advise cities on how best to employ the writers. In some instances, the PEN Centre is the immediate administrator of the city shelter programme (as in **Spain**).

An equally important strength lies in the strong ownership of the region or city and the local authorities. ICORN cities such as Frederiksberg in **Denmark** emphasise that they can make a difference in promoting global freedom of speech; they actively engage in cultural exchange with other HRDs and writers and support them by publishing their work in local newspapers in Denmark. Barcelona in **Spain** is also strongly engaged in international cooperation and remains in close cultural dialogue with the writers during their stay and upon their return, so that they become 'goodwill ambassadors' for Barcelona.

The city needs to fulfil a number of requirements to host writers-at-risk (Annex 10 provides an example of a standard agreement between ICORN and a region/city which lists each party's duties and obligations). However, it is evident from ICORN's city shelter programmes that engagement varies greatly between cities. Sometimes cities merely provide assistance in terms of making a flat available and providing subsistence allowances (**Belgium, Poland, Slovenia, Spain**). In such Member States, the cities prefer to delegate this role to a PEN Centre. In other EU Member States (**Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden** and in **Norway**), the cities designate a city coordinator who engages the HRDs in the local civil society community and assists with practical issues, such as medical assistance, schooling etc. In **Italy**, a region of Tuscany has entered into an agreement with ICORN.

One of the key challenges stressed by ICORN's administration centre is locating the *best match* for the HRD and the region/city, a win-win situation.

One of the less measurable, but very important aspects of running shelter programmes, which is stressed by Amnesty, ICORN and fellowship programmes, is the 'payback' the host gains from inviting and hosting a HRD. ICORN cities strive for win-win-situations, and numerous cities report of success stories. For examples, writers contribute directly in literary events and public discussions. ICORN cities such as Barcelona, Copenhagen, Krakow and Reykjavik capitalises from connecting values associated to the shelter city status (human rights, hospitality, international solidarity, intercultural dialogue etc.) to the overall branding and marketing strategies of the cities.

Outside the EU, while countries such as the **US** and **Canada** do not have a similar network of shelter cities, a few organisations run shelter city initiatives, namely the City of Asylum in Pittsburgh, the Ithaca City of Asylum in New York and the Miami City of Refuge programme (an ICORN partnership). The City of Asylum project in Pittsburgh assists writers-at-risk by providing, over two years, a furnished house, medical cover and help in transitioning to

¹⁵ PEN International, founded in 1921, is today viewed as a leading voice of literature documenting and investigating cases of writers under attack. PEN operates on all five continents with 144 PEN Centres in 102 countries.

potentially permanent exile. Miami hosts a writer for two years at a time and provides a furnished flat for a guest writer and his/her family. Miami also facilitates the acquisition of legal stay (visa and residence permit) and provides a grant of approximately EUR 1,000-1,500 a month for a writer, in addition to health care and public schooling facilities, should the writer come with minor dependents. In Canada, PEN Canada's Writers in Exile Network has sheltered many writers through university fellowships and, on occasion, in cities (Owen Sound and Toronto). As regards the Canadian programme, though, it should be noted that such shelter programmes are for writers who have already resettled in Canada and who may already have long-term residence status and even be recognised refugees.

Guest / host initiatives

A few coalition networks, such as freeDimensional and its Triage team, also explore guest / host initiatives for artists-in-distress. As an example, the Wooloo network¹⁶ connects the resources of more than 22,000 cultural producers in 150 countries. In December 2009, the group sheltered 3,000 activists in the homes of private families during the UN climate change summit in Copenhagen. Wooloo is currently working on a global shelter programme to facilitate guest/host exchanges between Copenhagen, and several other cities around the world. The programme aims to bring foreigners to Denmark for 'visits with a purpose' and sets conditions for further exchange, in which the roles of guest and host are reversed. Potential hosts are assigned to a project on an ongoing basis via an open call. Interested applicants hear about the project via articles, other media coverage, through friends or online. To become a host, the applicant must be willing to give shelter to a person in need for a minimum of one week. All hosting must be free of charge. Some hosts are only willing to host a single guest, while others sign up to host entire families. Wooloo has also established a network of 'Super Hosts' who are willing to host for longer periods for time. To become a Super Host, a host must have hosted at least once before in the Wooloo Exchange network and be screened via a personal interview with a Wooloo representative. Guest(s) are to be given a private room, as well as internet access (95 per cent of all Wooloo hosts (normal + super) have internet access). For guests needing to stay even longer, the Wooloo Exchange programme provides for rotations among Super Hosts. The Wooloo Exchange programme is funded via public and private grants. The Wooloo network sees clear opportunities to expand this guest/host model to include HRDs.

4.1.2 Categories of HRDs and cultural ties

Since most existing EU and non-EU shelter initiatives are mostly run by NGOs, they have specific mandates focusing on areas such as freedom of expression or women's rights. They generally focus on their own target groups: journalists and media workers (RWB), writers (ICORN, PEN), scholars (SRF, SAR, the foundations for refugee students, CARA), or women human rights activists (AWID, MADRE, UAF). The Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People offers five shelters a year in Hamburg city which are open to broad categories of HRDs. However, by far, globally and within the EU, temporary relocation initiatives are mostly offered for writers, journalists and scholars-at-risk (ANNEX 4). This constitutes a key comparable constraint for other categories of HRDs and activists in need of shelter.

Similarly, programmes are affected by political or historic ties. In **Spain**, for example, most hosted HRDs come from Latin America. The **US** has hosted an increasing number of Iraqi scholars, and the SRF has set up a special fund to assist Iraqi scholars exclusively. In the **UK**, CARA has set up special programmes for Zimbabwe and Iraq.

However, a number of shelter initiatives in **Ireland** (Front Line), **Spain** (various), **France** (AEDH), and new initiatives in the **Czech Republic** and the **Netherlands** (Respite), the latter

¹⁶ <http://www.wooloo.org>.

expected to commence in 2012, are open to all categories of HRDs, as derived from the UN definition (Annex 5).

4.1.3 Overall need and magnitude of HRDs in need of shelter

In the current volatile global political context, there is a pressing need to support HRDs in and outside their home country, in order that they can continue their struggle for democratisation and freedom of speech. The Arab spring and the two HRD shelter examples in the box below, show how changes often are driven by individuals and HRDs in and outside their country.

The role of temporary shelter in the Arab Spring

The plight of Tunisian journalist and WHRD's Sihem Bensedrine was monitored by PEN International, Amnesty International and other organisations, who sent out alerts and wrote appeals for years before she temporarily sought exile in Europe. Sihem Bensedrine and her husband had been hosted by other organisations and safe houses in Europe for a while when ICORN was informed that they could not return to Tunisia, and their visas were expiring. Barcelona, an ICORN city member, offered to host them in March 2010. In Barcelona, Sihem Bensedrine was able to continue her efforts to promote democracy and human rights in Tunisia. When not in Barcelona editing web magazines, communicating with major forces inside and outside Tunisia via phone, e-mail and Skype, she was travelling extensively to Brussels, New York and other places, for meetings and conferences on democracy and freedom of expression. As the Arab revolutions started to unfold early in 2010, her activities intensified, and as soon as it was reasonably safe for them to return to Tunisia, she and her husband left their temporary safe haven in Barcelona for her to become one of the leading voices during the Arab spring in Tunisia.

Only a few days after his marriage, Mansur Rajih, a renowned poet and political activist from Yemen, was imprisoned and sentenced to death on false charges. After 15 years' imprisonment, he was released in 1998, following campaigns by Amnesty International, PEN International and the international donor community. Upon his release he went directly to Stavanger, Norway, a shelter city for persecuted writers at that time run by the International Parliament of Writers from Paris. Reunited with his wife, a long period of mental and physical recovery started far from home. In 1999 he steadily began to resume his career as a poet and activities as an HRD once again. By now bilingual in Arabic and Norwegian, his poetry (including poems secretly written in prison) was published and he started publishing comprehensively in the Arabic news media, inside and outside Yemen. Still blocked from returning home, the Arab Spring posed a huge source of hope and inspiration for him. He now extended and intensified his dialogue with freedom fighters inside Yemen. Well known among his countrymen, his voice frequently addressed thousands of protesters on the squares of Sanaa and other Yemeni cities, shouting on the phone from his city shelter in Stavanger, accompanied by a photo portrait of him, projected on the city walls. In 2011, he met the Yemeni Nobel Peace Prize winner and WHRD Tawakkul Karmen in Oslo who, in the course of her human rights work, had been inspired by Mansur and his poetry.

This mapping demonstrates that HRDs relocated to EU Member States are relatively few in number (Annex 5). Most commonly, a Member State may only admit less than a handful of HRDs a year. The estimated number of HRDs given shelter per year in the EU today is approximately 200, with the majority being sheltered through fellowships (Annex 5). In the EU, **Spain** and the **UK** host the highest numbers of HRDs. **Spain** is willing to host and issue special HRDs visa for some 30 HRDs a year, of which 5-10 will be hosted under its own financial scheme and others through Amnesty International, regional (Catalonia, Asturias, the Basque regions) and city shelter programmes (Barcelona and Palma de Mallorca) for temporary stay between one to two years. In the **UK**, most HRDs are relocated through one of the many fellowship programmes run by NGOs (CAHR, CARA, SAR, SRF) and universities and are thus admitted through the more regular scholar / student residence permit, which is usually the pattern for most scholars-at-risk admitted for a fellowship into an EU Member State.

The majority of key informants interviewed emphasised that the demand is higher than indicated by these numbers and that the numbers of admitted HRDs would be higher if the supply structures, places and funding were available. Other reasons for the low numbers of HRDs effectively sheltered in Europe include the low awareness among HRDs of existing shelter programmes (many initiatives often deliberately take a very discrete approach when it comes to raising awareness); the priority given to other types of 'response' such as preventive measures and local actions¹⁷; the weakness in existing mechanisms/procedures for identifying HRDs in need of this support; as well as the varying selection / admission criteria and thresholds set by governments, NGOs, cities and/or host universities.

As an example, despite the fact that a steadily growing number of cities choose to become ICORN cities, ICORN currently has a waiting list of about 40 identified, screened and approved HRDs. Some of these are living in hiding with urgent protection needs, and some have been waiting for shelter since 2006. The WiPC list of imprisoned, detained and targeted writers-at-risk, of which many would benefit from shelter, is well documented and consists of thousands of writers a year¹⁸.

Trends in terms of the nationalities of HRDs are observed and documented by networks such as the SRF¹⁹, SAR and CARA. In response, SRF and CARA have set up programmes for persecuted Iraqi academics due to the increase in applications as well as the high quality of Iraqi scholars' research.

4.1.4 Identification procedures

Most global shelter initiatives rely on a network of partners who form coalitions, and they often work closely with local human rights NGOs (Annex 4). The human rights NGOs, in particular, monitor the situation of HRDs in the field in their daily work and are thus able to proactively identify the need for urgent temporary relocation.

A number of shelter initiatives (ICORN, SAR, SRF) also rely on individual applications. However, if used on their own, individual applications could have an inherent weakness in being restricted to particular circles of HRDs such as the well-educated or HRDs who are independently able to find out about existing shelter programmes. Thus, this could lead to a somewhat 'elitist' approach. More vulnerable HRDs may not be aware of the existence of shelter programmes. They may not have an internet connection, language skills or other types of knowledge necessary to fill in a lengthy application form.

In most cases identification comes about through a mixture of identification channels ranging from individual and urgent appeals to referrals, internal nominating partners (international and credible local grass-root partners), external referrals from the human rights community, academic community, relief agencies, the media, or from an HRD's colleague or other individuals.

The international human rights NGOs such as Amnesty International, FIDH, Front Line Defenders, PEN International, Protection International and RWB have clear comparative advantages in that they are proactively able to identify HRDs in most need of temporary relocation through their daily work in the field and with the assistance of local partner organisations.

As an example, Front Line Defenders Protection Coordinators in Dublin are in close contact with HRDs and local human rights organisations. The Protection Coordinators monitor the

¹⁷ These for instance include providing legal, medical and psychosocial assistance, safe houses, security training, alarm systems and other emergency assistance measures.

¹⁸ The Writers in Prison Committee's (WiPC) half-yearly case list of 2011.

¹⁹ 'Scholar Rescue in the Modern World' by Dr. Henry G. Jarecki and Daniela Zane Kaisth, Institute of International Education, New York, 2009.

HRD cases and verify with contacts on the ground that the HRD shelter candidate is actively working in non-violent human rights work and is at risk. Front Line Defenders request the HRD to identify a desired, feasible location and to arrange logistics. Once a case is identified they may issue an '*Emergency Appeal*' to an Irish embassy where the HRD is located and the Embassy personnel may also meet with the HRD in question. The donor country's local support is found to be helpful, particularly when it comes to expediting the case and issuing a visa.

FreeDimensional, which might not be perceived as a classic human rights NGO, works with artists-in-distress, and thus HRDs throughout the world, and has recently launched a best practice model for identification, needs assessment and best-match referral (Annex 9). After a pilot phase, freeDimensional and its coalition partners are now rolling out the triage team processing model in all continents.

4.1.5 Visa and entry procedures

Overall, the NGOs and key informants interviewed echoed the view that understanding and establishing procedures with immigration authorities is essential when HRDs are in need of urgent relocation. In this respect, Front Line Defenders has recently published a guide on the Schengen visa procedure that includes tips for HRDs and for anyone who wants to better understand the Schengen visa procedure.²⁰ The document provides useful tips based on past experiences by HRDs and international human rights organisations, with a view to helping speed up the visa delivery process.

As stressed by several of the shelter organisations, thorough preparation of the 'case' before referral to a shelter programme is vital for a speedy process.

The fast-track procedure first established by **Ireland** and now by the **Czech Republic** and the **Netherlands** is an interesting example of expedited procedures for the issue of a short-term three-month emergency visa for HRDs. **Spain** and **Denmark** have also established special admissions procedures for HRDs.

Following the contested re-election of the Iranian president in June 2009, EU Member States such as **France** and **Germany** provided emergency visas and material assistance with the support of RWB to a number of targeted journalists, many of whom were forced to apply for asylum due to their perceived political views. In **France**, for example, more than 30 'emergency' visas have been issued for Iranian HRDs and their families since November 2009. It should be noted, however, that these journalists, who had at first sought temporary 'refuge' in the sub-region through a campaign started by RWB, including under their EIDHR-funded project, were invited to France on 'emergency' or 'humanitarian' visas with the subsequent intention to apply for asylum²¹.

4.1.6 Average time of relocation procedures

While there is a general concern about the constraints of the average processing time of getting a visa posing great risks to HRDs, there are some positive examples of fast-track procedures, including amongst some EU Member States.

If the risk to the HRD is short-term in nature, the model implemented by the **Czech Republic**, **Ireland** and the **Netherlands** can offer a quick solution to bringing the HRD into the country within weeks. In **Ireland**, the turnaround of an emergency visa can be just a few days, although it can also take up to 30 days.

²⁰ http://www.frontlinedefenders.org/files/fl_schengen_visa_guidelines_0.pdf.

²¹ RWB interview, September 2011 and 'RWB Support for exiled Iranian journalists'.

The **Netherlands** also supports organisations in the field, such as the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, which provides support including shelter to HRD-at-risk in their country/sub-region within days. This enables the HRD to continue travelling back and forth to his/her country of origin while in temporary exile.

Again, freeDimensional and its Triage team provide another best practice model to learn from (Annex 9). Through its resource mapping, the network is able to relocate an HRD or artist-in-distress, often in the country or sub-region, within few days.

If the need to relocate a HRD is not extremely urgent, the process that can take a few months. For instance, in **Spain**, the average processing time from identification till arrival is normally about 2 months.

When a fast-track or 'emergency HRD' visa is not available it is important to understand other entry admission routes, such as visas and residence permits for study purposes. However, the average processing time for processing such visas varies greatly from country to country, including in the EU.

4.1.7 Average duration of stay, legal status and asylum requests

The duration of stay and the acquisition of legal status vary greatly throughout the EU Member States as well as outside the EU, and can range from a three month 'Rest and Respite' visa to a two-year residence permit, often on student or scholar admission entry grounds.

Most EU Member States (and countries outside the EU) do not have special legislation in place for HRDs at risk and in need of urgent relocation. However, some countries have established special procedures allowing for the issue of a three-month visa through an accelerated procedure (**Ireland**, the **Netherlands**) or a temporary residence permit for HRDs (**Spain**) and writers-at-risk (**Denmark**). In the case of Denmark, this may be extended for up to four years in total.

While the ultimate goal of existing shelter initiatives are for HRDs to enjoy safe haven in the EU for a temporary stay and then return to their home countries, the existing picture indicates a risk that many HRDs end up 'relocation shopping' from programme to programme or being forced to apply for asylum or pursue other means of entry.

When it comes to short-term Rest and Respite, as under the Front Line Defenders programme, only about 5 per cent of HRDs apply for asylum. Asturias' city shelter programme for Columbians has a 100 per cent return rate. In general, the longer the initial stay, the higher the likelihood of staying in the host country over the long term or permanently. However, for short-term journalists at risk who are accepted under the Fojo shelter programme in **Sweden**, applications for asylum are much higher. Only two out of six HRDs returned to their home country after the 3 months Schengen visa stay. The reason for this is very simple, as many of the HRDs are unable to return to their country of origin after a stay of just three months due to the continuation of risk.

Some programmes such as Amnesty International's programme in **Spain**, which provides funds for one year but which provides for a stay of up to two years if extended by the government, mainly target individuals with high protection needs and therefore few options to return after the end of the programme since their life mostly continues to be at risk. Today, about 30-40 per cent of the HRDs stay in Spain.

When it comes to scholars and fellowships, the likelihood of staying in the host country after ending the scholarship is also high. Only about 34 per cent of the scholars hosted in Europe within the SRF network return after ending their fellowship, which usually lasts one year. SRF typically assesses return rates within a five-year post-fellowship window. A one- or two-year fellowship is most often not enough time for the conditions in a scholar's country of origin to

have improved for immediate return after the fellowship. Moreover, within a five-year window, most remain in their host country and some apply for asylum, though that is typically their least preferred option. Almost all HRDs express their desire to go home, yet they are often not able to return home due to their continued protection needs. Others who do not return home may return to their region. However, as the Executive Director of SAR stressed, their figures show that many move to a third country after the end of their stay, and the return picture is more nuanced as many scholars may, for years, move on to successive fellowships or to the region of origin before returning home, if they return home at all.

ICORN's city shelter programme also indicates that many end up not returning after a one- or two-year city shelter stay. Again the main reasons for this are legal protection needs. Although ICORN is not a refugee organisation, Norway grants ICORN the flexibility to shelter a writer with long-term protection needs in one of its Norwegian member cities.

All HRDs interviewed stressed that applying for asylum would only be a very last resort for them. The most prominent reason for not applying for asylum is the loss of the right to return and the ability to continue promoting human rights in their country of origin or region. They also fear that they may not be able to work in the field of human rights should they apply for asylum as they would then lose shelter support and be forced into other work in order to support themselves; and they may be stigmatised as an asylum seeker or refugee. Other considerations that may negatively affect an HRD's wish to apply for asylum include the perception that they would be abandoning their fellow HRDs in the fight for human rights in their country of origin; and concern for the family, which in most cases remains in their country of origin.

However, many HRDs feel that applying for asylum is the only alternative they have if they are to avoid being returned to their countries when the situation that made them leave in the first place has not fully disappeared. Across the board, shelter initiatives generally agree that the majority of HRDs have the greatest desire to return home following the end of the shelter programme if this is feasible, and they will often do so at great personal risk. Most want to continue the fight in a sustained way if possible.

Some HRDs stressed that, due to the short duration of available temporary relocation programmes, they had been forced to apply for asylum. For many HRDs and NGOs, the possibility of accessing a longer temporary scheme after having completed a short stay, or renewing it for a similar period of time, would be an alternative to applying for asylum.

Following their naturalisation and recognised refugee status, and end of the temporary relocation shelter programme, the withdrawal of financial shelter support often made it difficult for HRDs to continue their work promoting human rights and they were forced into other work areas, both illegal labour and often in low-skilled labour, outside their professional and academic areas of expertise²².

4.1.8 Average costs of hosting an individual HRD

The average costs of shelter initiatives vary greatly globally and across the initiatives implemented in the EU Member States (Annex 6). The most economically advantageous solutions are clearly to be found in the country or sub-region of origin, where shelter is often provided through emergency relief grants of between EUR 5,000 and 10,000. (Annex 4 provides a list of examples of relief grants and shelter initiatives in North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America).

Within the EU Member States, the lowest cost shelter programmes facilitated by governments and NGOs include the one carried out in the city of Bnoe by the **Czech Republic** in partnership with NGOs, where the total monthly costs are about EUR 1,500. The government

²² Interviews with Human Rights Defenders in Spain and Switzerland.

financial scheme in **Spain** is also amongst one the lowest costs, at EUR 1,352 for a family a month and EUR 1,202 for HRDs on their own. This amount covers accommodation and subsistence. Public health and access to public schools are free. It does not, however, cover other costs including activities and administration costs incurred by the Office for Human Rights at the Spanish MFA. Any other support to HRDs during their stay is offered through NGOs out of their own funds or *pro bono*.

Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme's (AEDH's) monthly relocation costs in the country or sub-region of the HRD would be around EUR 300-400 per month, compared to about EUR 1,500 per month in Lyon, **France** (where AEDH is based).

The shelter programme carried out by Amnesty International in **Spain** is also comparably cost-efficient. The annual costs of running the programme are only around EUR 100, 000, originating from about 40 per cent autonomous region subsidies and 60 per cent of AI own funds. This covers e.g. visa support, initial start up expenses, psycho-social support, family support, housing, utilities, subsistence allowances and tailored support (training) for 5-10 HRDs and their family members a year. In addition to this, public health and access to education for children below 16 years of age is covered by the State.

Most of the NGOs rely on volunteer and *pro bono* services from a variety of partner organisations to complement the shelter support for HRDs in areas, such as visa support and legal assistance, psycho-social care and social networking.

When it comes to the ICORN city shelter programme, the monthly costs are about EUR 1,100 for a single HRD, EUR 1,300 for a couple and EUR 1,700 for a family (Annex 6). This, however, excludes all other costs such as transport costs to and from the Member State (EUR 1,000-2000), costs of activities during the stay (this varies greatly), costs for ICORN membership (EUR 2,000 annually) and costs for administration by the municipality or NGOs such as Pen.

ICORN's administration centre in Stavanger and the Danish Ministry of Culture both estimate that the total cost of hosting an HRD guest writer is about EUR 150,000 a year, i.e. about EUR 12,500 a month. This would include all actual costs including public health, education for children, targeted support and administrative and overhead costs for the local, regional or central government. The yearly overhead cost for running the ICORN administration is about EUR 500,000, which includes sub-contracting WiPC. Similar costs are anticipated for running the Dutch shelter city programme. With regard to the costs and estimated average time used for an ICORN region/city on HRD activities this varies from 20-50 per cent of a full-time position. In addition, there are administrative costs involved for government and PEN Centres which are difficult to measure.

The average costs of providing a fellowship grant at the CAHR in the **UK** vary greatly from the length of fellowship, availability of housing, and individual needs, such as external training needs. The administrative and overhead costs seem comparably cost-efficient (Annex 6).

Outside the EU, the average cost for a fellowship at the Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellowship Programme in the **US** is approximately EUR 25,000 for a five-month stay, excluding overhead expenses for the National Endowment for Democracy²³.

Types of financed activities under the shelter initiatives carried out by governments, regions, cities and NGOs also vary greatly. Some programmes have hardly any funding for further

²³ The average cost per HRD is US\$35,000 for a five-month stay including costs for visa support (US\$250-3,500), transport to and from the programme (US\$2,000), a basic health insurance (US\$550), a five-month stipend to cover food and living costs (US\$28,000), research support (US\$5,000 USD), project related travel (US\$800), presentation support (US\$800), computer and other skills training (US\$200) and phone and office supplies (US\$200). In addition, there could be costs for legal assistance which can range from US\$1,500-10,000 for a visa application if *pro bono* services are unavailable.

activities as compared to fellowship programmes, and some shelter initiatives may benefit from additional funding tailored to the individual need of the HRD (Annex 6). For example, the Spanish financial government programme does not provide any funding for activities or support in Spain. This is entirely up to the HRDs, who usually are assisted through a network of NGOs and pro bono services.

4.1.9 Synergies and coordination among different shelter initiatives

All of the global shelter initiatives undertake some degree of coordination and participation in various coalition networks. However, the extent of coordination is often constrained by their individual mandates and the categories of HRDs they serve (Annex 4).

Coordination and networking

One interesting tool for coordination and networking is the Journalists in Distress listserv tool developed by the CJFE, CPJ and the [Rory Peck Trust](#) in London. It is a simple concept where international CSOs who are supporting writers and journalists-at-risk can share information and potentially raise funding for support including shelter²⁴.

Sustainable organisational shelter city structure

In **Germany**, the City of Frankfurt has been running shelter programmes for persecuted writers since the late 1990s. Today, they form part of ICORN's network. In sharing the responsibility for the programme between an international literary organisation (www.litprom.de), the Frankfurt Book Fair and the municipality, Frankfurt can serve as a model for how one can achieve organisational, financial and professional sustainability for a shelter city. The programme has run since the 1990s and Frankfurt city and municipality has built a solid structure and competence together with Litprom and co-finances the programme through the Frankfurt Book Fair.

Awareness raising

In **Sweden**, a coalition of NGOs, the National Council of Culture, the Department of Immigration and the current four ICORN cities are working together to consolidate and further develop shelter city activities in Sweden. The City of Malmö recently developed a comprehensive promotion programme involving a diverse range of actors in the municipality²⁵. The core element is the 'Express Yourself' exhibition that is scheduled to tour throughout Sweden, and then go international, providing public relations for the guest writers and the shelter city initiative as such.

Identification and referral

Shelter programmes are often weakest when they operate individual applications schemes as opposed to pro-active identification which monitors HRDs on ground through credible local partner organisations. Although FIDH does not have a shelter programme *per se* it is able to pro-actively identify HRDs in need of shelter through close to 200 local partners, and thereby support cases in need of shelter. CAHR has instituted a special procedure with some 30 credible 'nominating' partners to ensure effective identification and best matches.

²⁴ <http://www.cpj.org/blog/2011/08/working-a-global-partnership-to-assist-journalists.php>.

²⁵ <http://www.icorn.org/articles.php?var=299>

Finding the best ‘response’ and best match

The freeDimensional ‘triage’ team process and resource mapping model (Annex 9) is an example of current best practice in terms of a building a coalition of international and local grassroots partners to ensure a rapid best response for an HRD at risk in or outside their region.

Short-term temporary relocation

In **Ireland**, the humanitarian visa scheme of Frontline Defenders, the Irish MFA and Department of Justice presents a very interesting model, as the HRDs interviewed who have benefited from the programme have had the opportunity of rest and respite. Rest and respite provides time and space for HRDs to take some time out and recharge their batteries in a safe environment while at the same time enhancing their skills so that they can work more effectively when they return home. The average processing time from identification to arrival is comparably swift, the cooperation between the partners works well and the return rate for HRDs is close to 100 per cent.

Long-term temporary relocation

In **Denmark**, the shelter city model coordinated by the Danish Ministry of Culture, the Danish Immigration Service and five cities may serve as another interesting example of a well coordinated and long-term relocation approach. The initiative came from NGOs (in particular Danish PEN). It is particularly interesting as the Danish Aliens Act, as well as national laws related to culture, were amended and adjusted in line with the ICORN Charter and Statutes. Writers/HRDs move to shelter cities on a two-year temporary ‘ICORN’ residence permit.

Admission and visa approaches

When fast-track or emergency visas are not available it is important to understand other entry admission avenues (visas and residence permits). In particular, the US-based shelter initiatives such as SAR and SRF have established good networks with pro bono lawyers, NGOs assisting HRDs and asylum seekers providing legal aid.

In the EU, organisations such as CAHR and ICORN apply similar entry admission schemes. CAHR and ICORN also appear to have been successful in speeding up the visa process by preparing the evidence for the case for the immigration authorities in a rigorous way (although the visa processing time can vary greatly from country to country).

Support during stay

Amnesty International’s Spanish section has, since the beginning of its shelter programme in 1998, enhanced its local network to tailor support to the individual needs of HRDs who may need legal aid and psycho-social care. This makes use of ‘local volunteer groups’ to assist the HRD in their daily lives through a ‘cultural orientation’ and to help them deal with new challenges without feeling isolated or alienated.

Fellowship networks such as SAR and SRF have built a massive network and experience in hosting scholars (broadly defined) and have partner organisations throughout the world. Based on years of lessons learnt, SAR has drafted a best practices guide²⁶ for its network members. Designating mentors or local community members to assist the scholar are among the methods which have proved to be successful.

²⁶ Scholars at risk Network - How to Host: A ‘best practices’ guide for Network members, latest edition 2011.

Return and post-return

Some of the larger fellowship networks such as SAR and SRF seek to better understand the concept of return which is often seen as being fluid. Many HRDs are not able to return after a short stay and even after one or two years due to a continued high legal and physical protection risk. Others fellows may not return immediately as they have an opportunity to continue their research abroad at a university or may find a job. Some are forced into applying for asylum as this may be the only existing legal option following a temporary stay.

On a one- or two-year horizon, the number of 'returns' is low for many HRDs under ICORN, SAR and SRF city shelter or fellowship programmes (Annexes 4 and 5). For SAR this is to some extent to be expected: on a five- or eight-year horizon such programmes would expect returns to be much higher. However, when assessing rates of 'return', one must consider i) how long an HRD has been in exile; ii) if they have successfully moved from one location to another within exile; and iii) what both the subjective and objective assessment of likelihood of return is at the time of selection for assistance. Currently, returns data after a longer time spent in such shelter programmes is not available.

Preparing the HRDs for return and providing them with skills training for more sustained effects in bringing about medium- and long-term social change is an important element for the CAHR's short-term fellowship programmes in the **UK**. The CAHR also follows up with returned fellows/HRDs individually and through its partners who report back on their achievements post return²⁷.

4.2 Political, legal and financial constraints of existing initiatives

4.2.1 Political constraints

In general there is strong political commitment across the Member States for supporting HRDs²⁸. The EU institutions and various Member States in their foreign affairs policies (Finland and the Netherlands, for example) generally recognise the need to support individual HRDs as drivers of democratisation, rule of law and promotion of human rights in third countries. The political constraints in some Member States relate almost entirely to the issue of immigration and the 'fear' that the HRD shelter initiatives in the EU may lead to permanent stay. The consequence of this 'fear' is arguably that a number of Member States may only have programmes limited to a three-month Schengen visa.

Local authorities are generally interested in hosting HRDs-at-risk. As mentioned above, since 2006, ICORN has grown from 16 cities to 40 cities and is today the largest city shelter network with several new cities becoming members every year. However, despite this interest from cities, ICORN has a waiting list of about 40 identified, screened and approved HRDs. Some of these are living in hiding with urgent protection needs, and some have been waiting for shelter since 2006. The WiPC list of imprisoned, detained and targeted writers-at-risk, of which many would benefit from shelter, is well documented and consists of hundreds of writers a year.²⁹ This indicates some unmet demands.

However cities (including ICORN cities) and CSOs in **Denmark, Netherlands and Spain** express constraints when it comes to use of public funding (or the political justification for offering financial assistance through the local budget at a time when they are being asked to prioritise and cut spending). Central, regional and local authorities also said that the lack of knowledge of HRD needs and a lack of experience in practical implementation of such

²⁷ <http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/cahr/defenders/Success%20Stories.htm>.

²⁸ Interview with the Chair of COHOM.

²⁹ The Writers in Prison Committee's (WiPC) half-yearly case list of 2011.

programmes are constraints that can hamper engagement by cities. Some cities therefore chose to delegate the entire implementation and running of the programme to local NGOs.

4.2.2 Legal constraints

In most EU Member States, HRDs' entry is often based on a student, a scholar, a researcher and/or on a fellowship grant/programme. To obtain a visa or residence permit on student, researcher or trainee grounds in an EU Member State, there are EU rules for entry and residence for students³⁰. However, there are special conditions and requirements for different categories of third country nationals, their level of education, etc. It is therefore important to know the entry admission grounds and prepare robust cases. Obtaining such visas is relatively inexpensive for both the sponsoring organisation and the applicant and is a venue that deserves to be further explored by NGOs and other actors involved in temporary shelter support for HRDs.

Although there are also legal entry admission possibilities in Member States to invite the HRD's dependent family members, a main constraint is that many existing shelter programmes are *de facto* only open to individuals. This may be well reasoned in some cases and particularly with regard to short-term Rest and Respite cases. However, for longer stays this is often due to administrative and financial constraints.

As mentioned above, the **Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands** and **Spain** currently apply special legal admission procedures for HRDs. In the Czech Republic and the Netherlands a HRD can only stay for three months on a Schengen visa with the possibility of a further three-month extension. This is adequate for Rest and Respite only, but three months is insufficient for HRDs with urgent protection needs as it is unlikely that the situation in their home country will have improved after such a short time. When shelter needs are longer, yet temporary in nature, other legal means of entry, such as those offered by **Spain** or **Denmark**, are more suitable.

Due to the similar legal and physical protection needs which many HRDs share with recognised refugees, the existing legal framework and limited shelter supply structures are not always suitable for HRDs in need of shelter. As a consequence, many are relocated to other programmes and some are forced into applying for asylum. However, almost all HRDs who arrive for a short-term stay return to their country or sub-region after their stay.

The options for temporary shelter do not generally include refugee resettlement mechanisms through UNHCR. In **Norway**, however, an HRD (writer-at-risk under the ICORN programme) is recognised as a quota refugee within the Norwegian refugee resettlement scheme. This programme provides an opportunity for ICORN cases where return after a temporary stay is impossible or where ICORN and WiPC decide that a long-term solution and permanent residence would be the most durable solution for the applicant. However, although this model provides high level of legal protection for an HRD, the study shows that most HRDs do not wish to apply for asylum but, rather stay on a temporary basis allowing them to return to their country either temporarily or permanently. Furthermore, granting refugee status in Norway also has the effect that the HRD will have to complete the general refugee integration programme. This appears to be a weakness, as the HRD would benefit more from a tailored programme which would allow the continuation of his/her HRD activities. It would be more conducive for the HRD to focus their time on his/her human rights activities.

³⁰ Council Directive 2004/114 on the admission of students, pupils, trainees, and volunteers. The Directive should have been transposed in all Member States by 12 January 2007.

4.2.3 Financial constraints

It is evident from the existing shelter initiatives across the EU, and globally, that available resources and placements are very limited (Annexes 4, 5 and 6). For example, ICORN city shelters are only open to one HRD (usually without a family) shelter for a one- or two-year period. The pattern is similar for fellowships, which are often only open for individual HRDs. Although there may be good reasons to focus only on one HRD at a time, several shelter initiatives and cities interviewed clearly stressed that they would be willing to accommodate families or additional HRDs if the funding were available. Furthermore, this represents a key constraint, as the consequences of living without their dependents or close relatives for a longer time may have psycho-social consequences for the HRDs. While the limited funds have contributed to the end of shelter initiatives that existed in the past, such as the one run by the autonomous government of Catalonia³¹ that was open to all categories and nationalities of HRDs and that ceased to exist in 2011, many cities would be interested in hosting HRDs were financial funds available. In **Denmark** the five ICORN cities voiced concern over the limited availability of funding, with the result that the Ministry of Culture established a special government fund for municipalities hosting writers-at-risk under the ICORN programme. Leading NGOs such as PEN, Amnesty International, CPJE, freeDimensional, Front Line Defenders, ICORN and SAR all emphasised the limited resources. Similarly, only few shelters have the resources to be adequately involved in following up on the success of the HRD in his/her re-integration efforts and activities post return.

Several CSOs take the view that these financial constraints could be lessened if there were enhanced network and coordination among existing initiatives. A single coordination entity could minimise the risk of duplication of efforts (HRD candidates often apply for many shelter initiatives at the same time) and help ensuring that CSOs limited financial and human resources are used in a most cost-efficient manner.

4.2.4 Other constraints

A key constraint with the majority of shelters across EU Member States and globally is that they only apply for certain categories of HRDs, such as writers, journalists or scholars-at-risk (Annexes 4 and 5). This is understandable as organisations and initiatives work within their specific mandate and limited funding making only a number of places available. However, the consequences for the broader categories of the HRDs, the low profiles and vulnerable who may be difficult to reach can be fatal.

The cultural shock that relocation to a foreign country can have for HRDs is also a matter of concern for many NGOs and defenders. HRDs interviewed stressed that while they were thankful for the opportunity to obtain a safe haven in an unknown country, factors such as the separation from their family, being sheltered in a country where they do not speak the language and have a limited social network may have a huge impact on their psychological well-being. There may be many reasons for the difficulty existing programmes face in matching the needs of HRDs to the available places for shelter, including limited awareness of the range of available initiatives, limited funding, difficult and/or limited access to programmes, identification issues, visa obstacles and limited number of placements.

Finally, an even more worrying constraint is the insufficient time of the stay *vis-à-vis* the change in the situation of danger for the HRD at his/her place of origin. While a short-term stay only provides sufficient time for rest and respite, some HRDs *de facto* end up 'relocation shopping' through their nominated shelter providers or are forced to apply for asylum if the risk to their personal safety is still high if they return to their home country. As an example, three of ICORN's guest writers are currently unable to return to their home country. In Spain, a HRD sheltered under Amnesty International's programme stressed that HRDs in Spain have been

³¹ The Program for the protection of Human Rights Defenders published by the Office for the Promotion of Peace and Human Rights.

'forced' into illegal employment and take up employment and thus are stigmatised and exploited after the expiration of their 1 year Amnesty grant. Many are issued a year-long extension of stay but are not allowed to work. Around 30-40% of the HRDs remain in Spain after the end of the shelter programme.

The box below demonstrates that there is relatively easy access for well-known activists, but a need to open up shelter programmes to broader categories of HRDs, such as WHRDs and activists working with LGBT, union rights and artists-in-distress.

Need for shelter initiatives that target all categories of HRDs

A WHRD stressed that she was one out of hundreds of Iranian activists who was lucky enough to be admitted to a shelter programme and able to remain active in promoting women's human rights in Iran after she was forced to flee in 2009. She fled with her daughter via Turkey (visa free for Iranians) and was assisted from there by the Heinrich Böll Foundation which invited her to stay in Germany for six months where she continued her research on rape and sexual torture in prisons in Iran. She was later relocated to London with assistance from the Dutch Human Rights Tulip Award and support from Hivos and Justice4Iran.

Her friend, another WHRD, was interrogated frequently by Iranian authorities. She wanted to attend a conference in Paris. A two-week visa was issued but her Iranian passport was confiscated shortly before her flight so she remained in Iran. She would have liked to stay in France for three to six months to rest. Activists do not have the same protection as other categories of HRDs such as journalists, lawyers and writers. They therefore face hard migration regimes and are most often not able to continue their activities if they are forced to apply for asylum and live as refugees in a new country. The continuation of human rights activities is not only valuable for the defenders themselves but also for civil society in their country since he or she brings back new experience and skills. The fact that some defenders decide to ask for asylum at the end of their (temporary) stay should not affect the discussion about temporary shelter. You cannot blame the human rights defenders for the repressive situation in their country of origin. Human rights defenders are the civil society leaders³².

Another constraint arguably lies in identification, access (often through individual applications only, Annexes 4 and 5) and perhaps low awareness of shelter programmes. As most HRDs have protection needs similar to asylum seekers, they are often desperately seeking support following temporary relocation. If synergies, coordination and support mechanisms were enhanced, HRDs with long-term needs would be able to continue their human rights activities without being forced to apply for asylum.

Lack of options forces HRDs to seek asylum

Sunanda Deshapriya, a journalist and HRD from Sri Lanka, was forced to leave the country because of increasing threats to his life in early 2009. He left for Chennai, India for two months and was supported by the Sri Lanka Safety Fund and international press freedom and media development organisations. When his visa expired he returned home in March 2009. As the threats against him continued, he fled again, this time for Nepal where it was possible as a Sri Lankan national to obtain a visa upon arrival. In mid May 2009 he returned to Sri Lanka and left for Geneva to attend a Human Rights Council special session on Sri Lanka. On 27 May 2009 he spoke at the council supporting an independent investigation into the alleged human rights violations that have taken place during the last phase of the civil war in Sri Lanka. After this intervention he was advised not to return to Sri Lanka as the state-controlled media had launched a propaganda campaign against him calling him a traitor to be eliminated. He received a scholarship from Front Line Defenders to stay in Geneva for six months, where he could continue his human rights work. At the end of 2009 the Swiss immigration authorities gave him five working days to leave the country for not fulfilling some work

³² Dutch Shelter City Meeting, the Hague, May 31st, 2011.

related formalities although he had a visa. Facilitation by the Swiss mission at the Human Rights Council made it possible for him to stay. The World Organisation against Torture located in Geneva agreed to employ him for the year 2010. Meanwhile he kept sending applications to various shelter initiatives to find shelter or a scholarship for the year 2011. When his efforts failed, Sunanda Deshapriya was forced to apply for political asylum in Switzerland in November 2010 and was granted refugee status in June 2011. Sunanda Deshapriya regrets his decision to apply for asylum. He believes that HRDs should not seek to settle down permanently outside their country or sub-region if this can be avoided. They should try to go back to continue the struggle for human rights in their own countries. His family, two daughters and wife still live in Sri Lanka in the hope that their father and husband will be able to come back home sooner rather than later.

4.3 Assessment of the need for a structured shelter network for HRDs in need of temporary relocation

The mapping shows that there while there are several initiatives to temporarily shelter HRDs in the EU and a few city shelters in the EU (mainly implemented by ICORN), the overall shelter supply structure EU is relatively small and represents fewer than 200 temporary shelters a year, all types included; thus not being able to meet the overall demand of HRD in need of temporary shelter. The most favourable, value for money and durable option is to support HRDs in their country or sub-region to continue to act as drivers of change fighting for human rights. Only when this is not possible should shelter in the EU be considered.

A need for a flexible response mechanism that ensures swift support and the *best match*

One shelter model may not fit all EU Member States or cities due to political, legal, financial and other constraints. A structured shelter network would provide the benefit of flexibility, allowing it to act swiftly, while at the same time striving to find the *best-fit, tailored* solution for the HRD and the host (government, region, city, NGO, university or other hosts). HRDs have very different needs, and before relocating an HRD to an EU Member State it is vital that the 'referral / nominating' bodies have carried out a thorough needs assessment of the HRD's short-term, medium-term or long-term needs and likelihood of return and then they should be referred to one of the many programmes in the EU run by civil society organisations, municipalities and/or governments.

There are various synergies which could be realised through the creation of a more structured EU shelter programme using a single platform or clearing house for HRDs which would nevertheless safeguard the pluralism of the various existing and new initiatives and be inclusive of the broad categories of HRDs. As is evident from the mapping, the majority of shelters currently in place across EU Member States and globally only apply for some categories of HRDs such as writers, journalists or scholars-at-risk. By establishing an EU shelter platform / coordination entity and secretariat, the *broad*er HRD categories, which often do not meet the criteria of some of the current shelter initiatives to be accepted in their programmes, could be best-matched and relocated through a coordinated EU shelter network which would include global shelter initiatives. A platform which could build on the mapped programmes and which would be able to provide limited funding to programmes including shelter city programmes would clearly add value. The response capacity of the EU and the EIDHR, and their support to HRDs in need of shelter, would become more visible and holistic. Over time, a single mechanism or platform could become a centre of excellence in supporting HRDs globally by clearing cases of HRDs at risk in need of urgent relocation to a safe place, and ensuring the *best match* for their shelter – or facilitating an alternative response.

It would be cost-efficient to have one EU clearing house and coordination entity. Currently, shelter initiatives in the EU which have similar target groups have different resources and procedures when it comes to identification, needs assessment, eligibility criteria, support while in exile, and preparation and follow-up on return. This leads to duplication of efforts and

unnecessary time spent on shelter administration in the case of HRDs, who may try their luck through individual applications to several programmes. It may also lead to frustration amongst the HRDs who may end up on a shelter programme that might not necessarily be the best match for their specific needs, circumstances and professional background. It is important to note here that this lack of coordination is also dangerous in the sense that precious time is lost in getting the HRD out. It is dangerous because it may facilitate the return of someone who is still in danger. HRDs who need support may be left out of the programmes because NGOs or cities would rather have "easier" categories of HRDs sheltered, etc.

Coordination and exchanges of best practices

At EU level most of the global shelter initiatives participate in ad hoc coordination with organisations and networks that target similar categories of HRDs. They accept informal inquiries from other organisations at a global level and sometimes have formal agreements with local partner organisations and nominating partners (Annex 5).

Coordination among existing initiatives run by NGOs, cities and universities could be better ensured by an EU shelter initiative, which would also enhance synergies and the exchange and sharing of best practices and lessons learnt from sheltering different categories of HRDs. These exchanges could also allow for new cities and civil society organizations to join the shelter programme if the resources for this were to be made available. As mentioned above, SAR has drafted a best practice guide for its network members which may serve as a good model to learn from.

Coordination and networking are perceived by the shelter initiatives to be necessary and useful although several CSOs such as CPJE, SAR and SRF stress that the resources for coordination are very limited.

Resource mapping / Database

The shelter initiatives in the EU are often ad hoc, few in number and therefore often without a database. If effective coordination were enhanced through a common single platform / coordination entity with a secretariat, it would be valuable to build within it a global database system with comparable information on credible organisations which provide financial and *pro bono* assistance to HRDs at risk around the world. This database would be accessible to all those stakeholders willing to be part of the EU programme and would allow for an interactive exchange of information and action about cases of HRDs in need of urgent relocation and shelter.

Currently, some fellowship and shelter initiatives, such as the Reagan-Fascall Fellowship Program administered under NED, are seeking to develop a database of HRD assistance programmes to enhance cooperation. Another interesting network that has built a database is the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), a network and global clearing house for more than 80 CSOs which can provide emergency financial assistance (grants), including shelter for journalists at risk.

5 Conclusions and recommendations

This section draws together the overall conclusions of the study and suggests future options on i) how to improve synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs and cities and their partnerships; ii) ways in which the EU may contribute to overcoming the identified constraints of the actors running such programmes; and iii) the feasibility of setting up a structure and network of local cities and NGOs, to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need for temporary shelter for HRDs, whether in the EU or outside the EU.

5.1 Conclusions

1. **Diversity** Shelter initiatives are tailored according to the different individual needs of HRDs and thus need to be flexible in order to provide a best-fit, tailored and comprehensive response. One shelter model may not fit all EU Member States due to political and legal needs and constraints and the varying involvement of governments, regions, cities, NGOs and universities. Most shelters are provided through fellowship and *ad hoc* relief grants, the latter often in the country of origin or sub-region. In the EU, the most structured city shelter model is the ICORN model (Annex 10).
2. **Shelter as a last resort** Support to HRDs in the country of origin or sub-region is the preferred option as the vast majority of HRDs wish to stay there if they can. This is a far more economical option and regarded by most human rights CSOs as more durable, given that HRDs wish to stay close to their activities if possible. However, not all sub-regions have readily available solutions for HRDs requiring relocation or safe haven.
3. **Magnitude and need** The current supply structure for shelter for HRDs across the EU Member States, whether these are city shelters, fellowships, NGO relief grants or government financial schemes, are limited and currently represent fewer than 200 temporary shelters a year in the entire EU 27. There are many examples of unmet demand (waiting lists).
4. **Categories of HRDs** Across the EU and at the global level, there are far more shelter programmes for writers-at-risk, journalists and scholars compared with shelters for other categories of HRDs such as WHRDs, artists and activists in general. This is an inherent weakness and shelter programmes targeting all categories of HRDs would add value.
5. **Identification, access and procedures** Across the EU, the identification and access to a shelter programme varies from individual applications to pro-active monitoring of HRDs in their country and sub-region. Getting a visa or a residence permit in an accelerated manner is a major challenge for many existing shelter programmes. There are interesting visa practices to learn from here in other Member States, such as Ireland.
6. **Admission and duration of stay** The duration of temporary relocation during the stay varies greatly, from three months to two years. Visas for short-term stays are mainly useful for HRDs who need Rest and Respite. For HRDs with urgent protection needs, a three-month visa is generally too short. Such HRDs have longer-term temporary needs, and require an entry permit with acquired rights and obligations to continue their activities while in exile.
7. **Rights and support during stay** Some shelter initiatives (e.g. fellowships, ICORN city shelter programmes) allow the HRD to carry out research or other work within their profession. Most current shelter initiatives in the EU are *de facto* only open to single HRDs, often due to administrative costs or in the case of short-term stays.
8. **Return** Generally speaking, the longer the HRD stays in a Member State or country far from their own country or sub-region, the greater the likelihood they will not return immediately after the end of the temporary stay, mostly due to their continued protection needs. However, the study also shows that some are forced into applying for asylum

although they prefer not to and the 'return' picture is more nuanced if continued relocation support is given or a new programme is identified. For the short-term Rest and Respite stayers, almost all return to their country or sub-region.

9. **Average costs** Globally and across the initiatives implemented in the EU Member States, the costs vary greatly. The costs for relocating an HRD to an EU city shelter programme or a fellowship are high. The total costs for hosting a HRD and his/her family in a city annually can come to EUR 150,000 (including all administrative costs). Emergency and relief grants and NGO shelters are often cheaper using a variety of pro bono services. Temporary relocation in the country or sub-region is by far the cheaper option.
10. **Synergies** There are several interesting examples of synergies to learn from with regard to, for instance, short-term and long-term stay, resource mapping and use of databases. The constraints in available resources and funding can lead to risk of duplication of efforts and poor practice.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the mapping, key findings and conclusions, the key recommendation is to set up a stable structure, such as an *EU HRD Platform/Coordination Entity and/or Programme*. The description and structure of the platform/programme, in the form of a secretariat, is provided in Annex 11.

The following summarises the added value that such a platform/coordination entity or programme could provide in terms of i) improving synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs, universities and cities and their partnerships; ii) ways in which the EU may contribute to overcoming identified constraints of the actors running such programmes; and iii) the feasibility of setting up a structure and network of local cities and NGOs to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need to temporarily shelter HRDs at risk, whether in a EU Member State or outside the EU.

- By enhancing synergies, coordination efforts, and response mechanisms for HRDs, the EU can take a leading and strategic role in supporting HRDs as drivers of change and future human rights leaders in developing countries. Similarly, governments and cities which are part of the platform and/or programme will be able to 'label' their initiatives and utilise the platform strategically.
- An EU HRD platform and/or programme will increase the HRD network across the EU as well as globally and establish a broad network of HRD partners down to the local grassroots level. It will also strengthen the connection with EU delegations in the work of monitoring HRDs and providing them with support.
- The platform and/or programme will add value not only in the EU but also globally, as it will be open to all HRD categories and enhance the synergies and global network in terms of resource mapping and processing of best-fit responses, such as providing shelter for HRDs inside and outside the EU. It will build on existing support mechanisms and support new initiatives, including city and NGO shelter partnerships.
- It will also add value as a centre where best practices and lessons learnt are identified and formulated. The platform and/or programme should establish a working group for city shelters and perhaps for other types of shelters. Such a working group should invite focal points from existing shelter initiatives and their close partners (NGOs, government) to meet and share best practices and lessons learnt in hosting an HRD. This will provide practical recommendations on how to host an HRD, how a city/authority or other partner can ensure the best support for the HRD, and the potential benefits for the hosting city.
- The platform and/or programme will add value by reducing the overall constraints. It will also assist shelter initiatives in giving advice on difficult cases and following up with immigration authorities, consular services and international organisations in cases related to travel documents and visas, and provide advice on legal entry conditions in EU Member States. When fast-track or emergency visas are not available, it is important to understand other entry admission avenues (visas and residence permits).

- Finally, it should be relatively feasible to set up a single platform and/or programme under the EIDHR budget, and co-funding could also be explored.

ANNEXES

Annex 1 Terms of Reference

SPECIFIC TERMS OF REFERENCE

FWC Commission 2011– Lot n° 1

REQUEST FOR SERVICES N° 2011/265038

"Mapping of temporary shelter initiatives for Human Rights Defenders in danger in and outside of the EU"

1. BACKGROUND

The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)³³ was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in December 2006 and replaced the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, which was created at the proposal of the European Parliament in 1994. The EIDHR allows financial support to be provided for activities aiming to strengthen democracy and human rights around the world. While the EIDHR is global in scope and supports actions carried out in third countries throughout the world, actions in Member States may also be supported if they are relevant to needs in third countries.

The general objective of the EIDHR is to contribute to the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, consistent with the European Union's foreign policy as a whole.

The **EIDHR Strategy Paper** identifies within its objective 3 the support to human rights defenders and allocates approximately €40 million to this objective for the period 2007-2013. Two calls for proposals were launched in 2007 and 2010 for €8 million and €11 million respectively to finance actions aimed at providing urgent protection and support to human rights defenders, in particular on those at risk, and to reinforce their capacities to do their work in the short and long-term.

The political umbrella under which EIDHR support to human rights defenders is provided is represented by the **EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders**³⁴, which were adopted by the Council in June 2004 and were subsequently reviewed in 2006 and 2008. The Guidelines provide for interventions by the European Union to support and assist human rights defenders in third countries. According to the EU Guidelines, Member States are encouraged to "provide measures for swift assistance and protection to human rights defenders in danger in third countries, such as, where appropriate, issuing **emergency visas** and **facilitating temporary shelter** in the EU Member States".

During the first semester of 2009, the Czech Presidency of the European Union launched a discussion on the pan-European "**Shelter City Initiative**", aimed at creating a network of European cities and regions that could provide temporary shelter for human rights defenders who are in danger in their own country and who need to relocate to a safe country for a given period of time until they can go back to their home country.

This initiative was warmly welcomed by the NGO community and the European Parliament. In its resolution of 17 June 2010 on EU policies in favour of human rights defenders, the EP called on the Council and Commission to "prepare and execute specific measures to ease access to Europe for such human rights defenders; (...) reiterates its request for Member States to develop as a

³³ [EIDHR Strategy Paper 2011-2013.pdf](#)

³⁴ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/16332-re02.en08.pdf>

matter of priority a coordinated policy on the issuing of emergency visas for human rights defenders and members of their families; and (...) emphasises the need to accompany these emergency visas with measures of temporary protection and shelter in Europe for human rights defenders, possibly providing for financial resources and housing to shelter human rights defenders, as well as accompanying programmes (human rights activities, lecturing in European universities, language courses, etc (...)).

Some EIDHR beneficiaries under the HRDs programme currently co-finance the temporary relocation of human rights defenders in EU and non-EU countries, as well as other related expenses (visas, transport expenses, housing, daily subsistence, etc). Other existing initiatives in the EU include the International Cities of Refuge Network³⁵ (ICORN, based in Norway), an association of cities around the world dedicated to the value of Freedom of Expression, or "La Maison des Journalistes"³⁶ for media professionals in Paris. These initiatives face however important financial and operational constraints to respond to the many demands to host human rights defenders targets of politically motivated threats and persecution in their countries.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSIGNMENT

➤ Global objective

The overall objective of the assignment is (i) to provide the European Commission with a detailed overview of existing programmes implemented by NGOs and/or local/regional/national authorities of EU Member States aimed at facilitating the temporary relocation of human rights defenders in danger in an EU Member State or in a neighbouring country; and to (ii) make recommendations on how to encourage synergies and coordination among actors and initiatives to better respond to future needs for temporary shelter for HRDs.

While the main focus of the assignment should be on initiatives that exist in the European Union, many NGOs active in the field of human rights together with their local partners in a given region facilitate the relocation of human rights defenders at risk to the defenders' neighbouring countries. This information needs to be also included in the final report. In this respect, information about initiatives run or financed by non-EU states or NGOs based outside the EU would be highly relevant.

➤ Specific objective

The specific objectives are:

(i) to **map existing EU and non-EU-based initiatives and programmes** implemented by NGOs and/or by EU member states local/regional/national authorities aimed at facilitating the temporary relocation of human rights defenders in danger, both in an EU Member State but also in non-EU countries; and the possible synergies, or lack of them, among these;

(ii) to **identify the political, legal, financial and other types of constraints** faced by these NGOs and/or local/regional/national authorities to provide this type of urgent assistance to human rights defenders in need to flee their countries;

(iii) to **assess the need for a structured shelter city network** for human rights defenders in need of temporary relocation and;

³⁵ <http://www.icorn.org/index.php>

³⁶ <http://www.maisondesjournalistes.org>

(iv) to **provide practical recommendations on how a network of shelter cities (in and outside the EU) could be established** and the conditions to be met for its effective functioning to facilitate the temporary relocation of human rights defenders in danger, including by improving local partnerships between the cities and specialized NGOs in this field.

➤ **Requested services, including their implementation modalities when relevant**

The tasks to be performed will be the following:

1. Identification of existing programmes run by NGOs and/or local authorities for protecting and sheltering threatened human rights defenders implemented in the EU:

The expert will be asked to provide a clear mapping of such initiatives, programmes or projects, some of which may be part of a larger programme and they respond on an ad-hoc basis to individual cases that may arise unexpectedly, while others may be actions exclusively designed for his purpose. Some of these initiatives may also be designed to respond to urgent situations while others may not include an "urgent response" element. Finally, some of these initiatives may be specialized in supporting a specific category of human rights defenders, i.e. journalists, lawyers, etc, while others may respond to needs of all types of defenders.

The expert will need to identify, compile and analyze these and other key practical questions and data about the type of support provided to human rights defenders by such action. Some of these questions include (indicative list):

- An order of magnitude on the number of human rights defenders requesting, and being granted, temporary shelter in an EU member state during the past three years;
- Human rights defenders who need to leave their country for security reasons normally intend to go back to their home country once the situation of threat is over, and are not therefore asylum-seekers. Information of the average period of time relocated defenders stay in the hosting country and the percentage of defenders requesting permanent asylum or refugee status once in the EU would be highly relevant;
- Average costs of hosting an individual human rights defender per month, including all relevant costs related to their relocation, i.e. visas fees, transport of the defender including relatives to the host country, housing costs, health insurance, etc.
- Average length of time to process the relocation of a defender in danger since the information about an individual case of is known to the organization or local/regional/national authority until their arrival in the host country;
- Procedures used by the NGOs or national/local/regional authorities of member states to identify cases of defenders at risk needing to leave their countries temporarily; to screen and select applications, to establish partnerships with hosting cities, etc.
- Procedures used by the NGOs or national/local/regional authorities to obtain the necessary visas for human rights defenders in need of relocation; problems encountered in this regard; cases of best practices/fast-track procedures etc.
- Types of activities financed under these initiatives in order to allow for the relocated defender to continue their work, to build or reinforce its professional capacities, or those of their families, etc.
- Possible synergies and coordination among the different initiatives.
- The particular role of the different stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, local authorities, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, etc in these initiatives.

2. Identification of needs and/or constraints of existing programmes to respond to human rights defenders' need of urgent relocation to a safe country:

On the basis of the mapping exercise, the expert will be asked to **identify what political, legal, financial or any other types of constraints** the organizations or the national/local authorities running these programmes encounter.

In particular, this second part of the exercise will allow for the expert to compile the demands, suggestions, or recommendations coming from the hosting actors in order for a stable network or structure of shelter initiatives for human rights defenders to be created in the EU. The expert will equally be asked to collect information about the personal experiences and views of human rights defenders currently or having benefitted in the past from this kind of support in order to assess the relevance and efficiency of the existing temporary relocation initiatives.

Equally important under this second part of the assignment is the question of "emergency visas" for human rights defenders in third countries issued by EU member states, which is one of the main demands from the NGO community. Currently there is not a specific visa procedure for human rights defenders common to EU member states and only Ireland and Spain have special schemes to issue this type of emergency visas. The expert will be asked to identify where possible the number of defenders who received 'urgent' visas in 2009 and 2010 and which countries issued them, be they Schengen visas or limited territorial validity visas under humanitarian grounds. The expert will also try to present best practices as regards the issuance of emergency visas for human rights defenders at risk.

3. The organization of a seminar associating existing shelter cities, NGOs specialized in the protection of human rights defenders and other interested parties to discuss possible synergies and further cooperation:

The expert will be asked to provide a list of relevant participants as well as the main specific topics to be discussed during this event. The conclusions of this seminar will feed into the recommendations to be included in the expert's final report.

4. Recommendations on ways to improve local partnerships between European, non-European cities and NGOs to facilitate the temporary relocation of human rights defenders in danger:

The identification of the elements listed under points 1 and 2 will be the basis for the expert to issue practical recommendations on: i) how to improve the synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs and cities and their partnership; ii) ways in which the European Union may contribute to the overcoming of the identified constraints of the actors running such programmes; iii) the feasibility of setting up a stable structure or network of local cities and NGOs, to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need to temporarily shelter human rights defenders at risk, whether in a EU member state or outside the EU.

➤ Required outputs

A.- A short document (maximum 20 pages, not including annexes) to be used internally by the Commission services and the European External Action Service on the methodology, findings and recommendations of the present assignment. This report may include sensitive information about individual cases of human rights defenders and other types of sensitive information, and should include inputs and recommendations on the questions mentioned in points 1-3. This report will include an executive summary of two pages with main findings and recommendations.

B.- A second short report (maximum 10 pages) summarizing the main findings and recommendations to be used externally.

The ultimate value of this assessment depends on the quality and credibility of the recommendations offered. **Recommendations** should therefore be as realistic, operational and pragmatic as possible, and should be expressed clearly enough to be translated into operational terms by the European Union, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders.

3. PROFILE REQUIRED

➤ Profile and/or expertise required

Requirements to be covered by the expert:

- Advanced university degree, preferably in law, political science, international relations or other disciplines related to human rights.
- Extensive expertise and professional experience in the field of human rights
- Excellent command of English or French and working knowledge of the other language.

➤ Number of requested experts per category and number of man-days per expert

One senior expert is needed for this assignment.

The total man days for this assignment amount to **70 man days**.

➤ Working language(s)

The working language will be English and/or French. The reports will be drafted in either one of these two languages and will have to be translated into the other.

4. LOCATION AND DURATION

➤ Starting period

The Starting date of the assignment will be 1 June 2011.

➤ Foreseen finishing period or duration

The finishing date of the assignment will be 10 October 2011.

➤ Planning

The two parties will meet in Brussels at the beginning of the assignment to discuss the ToR and the submitted methodology and make an exact plan and time frame for the assignment. The consultant will be familiarized by then with the documents listed in the annex to the present ToR. Seven days after this first meeting the consultant will present the Commission with an inception report where the expert will propose a reviewed methodology, including a working plan, a list of persons to be interviewed and the identification of the countries to be visited. These countries will include Ireland and/or Spain within the EU (the two member states with specific visa provisions for human rights defenders), and three non-EU countries, including Norway (where leading actor ICORN is located) and two other countries where an important number of visa requests for the urgent relocation of human rights defenders originates from and which the expert will have to identify.

The parties will meet again at a convened date after the experts has conducted the country visits and has interviewed the persons have been interviewed in order for the Commission to receive an oral report of the progress and likely results of the assignment. On this occasion the expert will present the Commission with a draft final report which will serve as a basis for the seminar indicated in point 3 of the required services. The EC and the expert will agree on the date of this seminar, the logistics of which the EC will help to organize. The expert will be asked to provide a list of relevant participants as well as the main specific topics to be discussed during this event.

The conclusions of this seminar will feed into the recommendations to be included in the expert's final report, which together with all the outputs mentioned in the ToR, shall be delivered to the EC no later than 1 October 2011. The EC will have 7 days to deliver its final comments on the assignment after which the expert will be able to finalize the definitive report.

The quality of the final report and the public report will be assessed by the EC task manager (see above under "requested outputs"). Final outputs must be submitted in electronic versions in both word and PDF Formats. In annex to the report, the experts have to include: Methodology, mapping, project fiches, the list of persons interviewed and places visited, literature and documentation consulted and other relevant technical annexes.

➤ **Location(s) of assignment**

The assignment will be mainly carried out in at the home base of the expert and in Brussels, although the expert will have to undertake a number of visits to other countries within and outside the EU where programmes and initiatives run by NGOs and cities aimed at temporarily relocating human rights defenders at risk exit.

5. REPORTING

For specific report requested, see above under "Requested outputs". Final outputs must be submitted in electronic versions in both Word and PDF formats.

In annex to the report, the expert has to include: ToR, methodology, list of persons interviewed and places visited, literature and documentation consulted and other relevant technical annexes.

➤ **Language**

The reporting language will be either English or French.

➤ **Timing for submission and comments and, when relevant, for approval**

A draft calendar for submission of the different products requested under this assignment shall be proposed in the methodology to be submitted in the offer by the applicants. The exact timing will be agreed between the consultants and the Commission on the start of this assignment.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

The offer should include:

- CV of the expert;
- A methodology (max 4 pages A4) prepared by the expert to carry out the assignment;
- A financial offer.

This will be a global price contract. It will need to include travels and per diems to three cities outside the EU including Norway, and a maximum of three trips within the EU, plus a maximum of five trips to Brussels where the expert will have to foresee an important part of his/her work.

Due to the particular sensitivity of some of the information needed to complete the assignment, the expert will be requested to sign a confidentiality agreement with the Commission regarding the use and the transfer of data used for this evaluation.

The applicants shall submit in their offer a proposed methodology including a tentative calendar for this assignment.

The Commission must receive the final invoice from the contractor by the end of December 2011 at the latest.

ANNEX: List of basic documents to be read before the briefing:

- Regulation 1889/2006:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:386:0001:0011:EN:PDF>

- EIDHR Strategy Paper 2011-2013:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/humanrights/documents/eidhr_strategy_paper_2011_2013_com_decision_21_april_2011_text_published_on_internet_en.pdf

- EU Guidelines on HRDs: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showPage.aspx?id=1706&lang=EN>

- Call for Proposals - EIDHR - Support for Human Rights Defenders (2010):

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/onlineservices/index.cfm?ADSSChck=1302795031898&do=publi.detPUB&searchtype=AS&Pgm=7573843&zgeo=38220&aoet=36537&ccnt=7573876&debpub=&orderby=upd&orderbyad=Desc&nbPubliList=15&page=1&aoref=129204>

- EIDHR Website:

<http://www.eidhr.eu>

Annex 2 Study Questionnaire

Interviewee:

Name of the organisation:

Department/Unit:

Name of interviewee:

Title/function:

Phone number:

Email:

1.	Identification of existing programmes run by NGOs and/or local authorities for protecting and sheltering threatened human rights defenders implemented in the EU (or in non-EU countries)
1.1	<i>Background and Mandate of your shelter programme (is it part of a bigger programme, network or ad-hoc based, does it also cover shelter in HRDs region of origin or only in Europe etc.)</i>
1.2	<i>Does your programme only target special categories of HRDs, such as writers, journalists, lawyers etc? Or is it open to all categories of HRDs?</i>
1.3	<i>Is your programme only open to urgent/emergency cases or also to other type of HRDs? Please elaborate.</i>
1.4	<i>What is the number of HRDs requesting on annual basis and the number being granted temporary shelter ? Is the demand increasing or is it status quo? Waiting lists? Are the slots in EU MS/ Non-EU MS sufficient etc? Please provide figures for the last 3-5 years. If the demand is increasing is it due to increased visibility of your programme, increased persecution of HRDs? Please clarify</i>
1.5	<i>What is the average duration of stay in the EU MS or Non-EU MS?</i>
1.6	<i>How many stay and do not return to their country of origin? (apply for asylum, humanitarian or other more permanent status?) Please provide annual figures for the last 3-5 years</i>

1.7	<i>How many HRDs received 'urgent'/emergency visas (whether Schengen visas or limited territorial validity visas on humanitarian grounds) and from which EU countries, between 2009 and 2010?</i>
1.8	<i>What is the average costs per HRD Please provide figures and evidence of the average costs in the different phases: (a) pre-departure (transport, visa, other costs), (b) stay (accommodation, pocket money, support, health care, psycho-social support etc) (c) return to and re-integration in country of origin</i>
1.9	<i>Please explain the procedure for identification, screening and selection/adjudication of HRDs (role of NGO, aliens, regional, local authorities if involved etc.)</i>
1.10	<i>Which procedures does your NGO use to establish partnerships with hosting cities?</i>
1.11	<i>What procedure is used for the visa processing? How are you involved or is this dealt with by the national consulates, MFA, regional or local authority?</i>
1.12	<i>What kind of problems encountered in this regard? Is there a best practice used for the visa process? Fast-track procedure (emergency visa processing)? Lessons learned from IOM, UNHCR, ICRC on expedited procedures?</i>
1.13	<i>What activities are paid for during the stay to build on the HRD continued capacity to promote HR? Please provide figures on average monthly costs</i>
1.14	<i>Please explain the HRDs rights during the stay (i.e. can the HRD take up paid employment, Are there special provisions in place related to family reunification (spouse/children)?</i>
1.15	<i>What are the synergies (or lack thereof) and coordination among the different initiatives? (apart from mapping the HRD Programmes and City shelter initiatives, it may be useful to look and compare this to other parallel procedures such as UNHCR resettlement procedures and Member States and IOM procedures)</i>

1.16	<i>What are the particular roles of the different stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, local authorities, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, etc in these initiatives?</i>
2.	Political, legal, financial and other types of constraints faced by these NGOs and/or local/regional/national authorities to provide urgent assistance to HRDs
2.1	<i>What are the legal, political, financial and other types of needs faced by your NGOs and/or local/regional/national authorities you are cooperating with running the initiatives and programmes? Please state the overall main problem here and elaborate, give examples, figures below</i>
2.2	Legal needs (e.g. HRDs rights, rights to family reunification? Right to stay beyond 3 months (Schengen visa) if they can return? Is this enshrined in national law, practice? What are the gaps in current immigration law? What are the opportunities for further harmonization in EU immigration law?)
2.3	Political needs (e.g. cooperation with the MFA, cooperation with MoJ/Mol, aliens authorities, other govt stakeholders; other types of related political needs may be coordination needs, can coordination with embassies/ EU delegations, aliens authorities, international organisations (UNHCR, IOM, ICRC) be further improved on identification, screening, visa processing, fast track procedures, transport, return, re-integration etc, i.e. in the course of the phases, from pre-arrival, arrival, return, post-return.)
2.4	Financial needs (what does it cost to run the shelter per person/family? Are your current funds sufficient to meet the demand? Accommodation costs, pocket money, health insurance, support to carry out activities, support to dependents, phyco-social support etc)
2.5	<i>What are the Strengths/Weaknesses so far experienced by the hosting country in the provision of shelter for HRDs?</i>
2.6	<i>To what extent are host-countries capable of catering for the diverse needs of human rights defenders? Are there any specific provisions in place to cater for specific categories of human rights defenders such as those promoting women's human rights, democracy, freedom of speech and justice etc?</i>
2.7	<i>Are there special provisions to support the human rights related activities of the HRDs and ensure the connection with his/her country of origin within the field of human rights is continued?</i>

2.8	<i>What are the capacity-building needs of the host countries/organisation?</i>
2.9	<i>What best practices and lessons learnt can be identified with regard to accelerate the procedure from identification to arrival including the issuance of emergency visas for HRDs at risk (including best practices and lessons learned from Member States)?</i>
3.	Need for a structured shelter city network?
3.1	<i>In your view, based on the above is there a need for a structured city shelter program? Please describe if there is a need for a financial structured instrument, a coordination function, and/or ways of building on existing structures and enhancing synergies and coordination among programmes</i>
3.2	<i>What would be the key added value of the an EU city shelter program?</i>
3.3	<i>What is your suggestions and recommendations you wish to put forward in view of the creation of a stable structure of shelter initiatives for HRDs in the EU</i>
3.4	<i>In order to facilitate the temporary relocation of HRDs at risk, how should synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs and cities and their partnership be improved?</i>
3.5	<i>What are the risks and opportunities for setting up a stable structure or network of local cities and NGOs to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need to temporarily shelter human rights defenders at risk (whether within or outside EU 27)?</i>

Annex 3 Analytical matrix

Objective 1 – Task 1	Objective 2 – Task 2	Objective 3 – Task 3	Objective 4 – Task 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the average number of human rights defenders requesting, and being granted, temporary shelter in an EU member state (during the past three years)? What is the average period of time relocated defenders stay in the hosting country? What is the percentage of defenders requesting permanent asylum or refugee status once in the EU? What is the average cost of hosting an individual human rights defender per month, (including all relevant costs related to their relocation, i.e. visas fees, transport of the defender including relatives to the host country, housing costs, health insurance, etc)? What is the average length of time to process the relocation of a defender in danger (from the time information about an individual case is known to the organization or authority until their arrival in the host country)? Which procedures are used by the NGOs or national/local/regional authorities of member states to identify cases of defenders at risk needing to leave their countries temporarily? Which procedures are used by these organizations /authorities to screen and select applications? Which procedures are used by these organizations /authorities to establish partnerships with hosting cities, etc? Which procedures used by the NGOs or national/local/regional authorities to obtain the necessary visas for human rights defenders in need of relocation? What kinds of problems encountered in this regard? What cases of best practices/fast-track procedures can be identified? (possible include lessons learned from IOM, UNHCR, NGOs) Which types of activities are financed under these initiatives in order to allow for the relocated defenders to continue their work, to build or reinforce their professional capacities, or those of their families, etc.? What are the synergies (or lack thereof) and coordination among the different initiatives? (apart from mapping the HRD Programmes and City shelter initiatives, it may be useful to look and compare this to other parallel procedures such as UNHCR resettlement procedures and Member States and IOM procedures) What are the particular roles of the different stakeholders, i.e. NGOs, local authorities, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, etc in these initiatives? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the legal, political, financial and other types of needs faced by NGOs and local/regional/national authorities running initiatives and programmes identified under objective 1? (other types of need may be coordination needs, how to strengthen procedures and ensure swift coordination with embassies, Aliens Authorities and IOM for visa processing and transport) What suggestions and recommendations from hosting actors can be brought forward in view of the creation of a stable structure of shelter initiatives for human rights defenders in the EU? What are the strengths and weaknesses so far experienced by the hosting country in the provision of shelter for human rights defenders? To what extent are host-countries capable of catering for the diverse needs of human rights defenders? Are there any specific provisions in place to cater for specific categories of human rights defenders such as those promoting women's human rights, democracy, freedom of speech and justice etc? Are there special provisions to support the human rights related activities of the human rights defender and ensure the connection with his or her country of origin within the field of human rights are continued? Do NGOs and local authorities have sufficient funds to support HRDs? What are the capacity-building needs of the host countries/organisation? How relevant and efficient are existing temporary relocation initiatives from the beneficiaries perspectives (e.g hr defenders benefitting from this support)? How many HRDs received 'urgent'/emergency visas (whether Schengen visas or limited territorial validity visas on humanitarian grounds) and from which EU countries, between 2009 and 2010? Are there special provisions in place related to family reunification? What are the gaps in current immigration law? What are the opportunities for further harmonization in EU immigration law? What best practices and lessons learnt can be identified with regard to the issuance of emergency visas for human rights defenders at risk such as facilitated procedures and use of special mechanisms (including best practices and lessons learned from Member States, IOM, ICRC, UNHCR; how can coordination be improved; how can the local or regional authorities improve coordination with embassies, authorities to ensure accelerated visa processing and protection) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the level of demand for a structured shelter city network for human rights defenders in need of temporary relocation? What are the possible synergies and opportunities for further cooperation? (examples of Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and other Member States; lessons learned from other ad-hoc relocation and city shelter procedures as well as resettlement procedures) What commonalities can be identified across diverse socio-cultural environments? How can city shelter networks build on these while addressing diversity? Which key thematic should be discussed at the seminar? (key challenges, key constraints, lessons learned, how to ensure that HRDs who may be need of psycho-social assistance are fully supported to continue their promotion of human rights while in exile, "temporary" integration and the need for involving the local authority / community of the Member States) Who should the participants list include besides representative of existing shelter cities, NGOs specialized in the protection of human rights defenders ? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the basis of the conclusions obtained by the seminar under objective 3, which practical recommendations on the establishment of a network of shelter cities (in and outside the EU) could be suggested? In order to facilitate the temporary relocation of human rights defenders at risk, how should synergies among existing and future programmes run by NGOs and cities and their partnership be improved? What are the risks and opportunities for setting up a stable structure or network of local cities and NGOs to ensure a stable and coordinated response by the EU to the need to temporarily shelter human rights defenders at risk (whether within or outside EU 27)?

Annex 4 Global shelter and regional shelter initiatives

GLOBAL INITIATIVES	
Organisation	<p>Amnesty International (AI)</p> <p>Amnesty International Secretariat 1 Easton Street London, United Kingdom WC1X 0DW</p> <p>Tel +44 (0)20 7413 5500 Fax +44 (0)20 7956 1157</p> <p>E-mail: amnestyis@amnesty.org www.amnesty.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Through its 'Campaigns Programme / Relief programme' and Africa HRD Programme at Amnesty International's (AI's) International Secretariat, AI provides shelter and financial assistance to a limited number of HRDs in Spain (main shelter programme), The Netherlands (presently on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis and possibly in the future as partner in the Dutch shelter city programme if funding is retained) and Benin (only a few places and mostly used for HRDs from francophone Africa)).</p> <p>Until 2006/2007, AI's International Secretariat ran a broader African HRD Programme where they could, for example, place a HRD from the Great Lakes in Dakar for 6 month up to 1 year.</p> <p>AI first and foremost seeks to find solutions for HRDs in their country of origin or in the region.</p> <p>Despite the longevity and success of the programme of the Spanish section of AI, this model has not been duplicated in other countries.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	<p>Open to all categories (incl. WHRDs/ LGBT)</p> <p>Beneficiaries also include: victims/survivors of human rights violations or abuses and their relatives</p>
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs;</p> <p>Rest and Respite (Benin)</p>
Identification/access	<p>AI HQ / International Secretariat Relief Coordinator and its Field Representations identify, screen and refer HRDs at risk to AI Spain which in turn provides shelter.</p> <p>In Spain the AI shelter programme is very structured, whereas in The Netherlands shelter is provided on an ad-hoc basis.</p>
Selection	Amnesty International, International Secretariat and its Relief Coordination team decides on the case.
Legal entry/duration of stay	Stay is of short-term and medium-term duration. (In Spain, for example, HRDs get a special one-year permit).
HRD rights during stay	<p>Under AI's shelter programmes, HRDs are used as resource persons by AI's country sections.</p> <p>HRDs can bring their dependants/close relatives if the national law allows for family reunification.</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Emergency support ▪ Preventive security measures incl. security training ▪ Legal assistance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forensic investigation and examination Capacity building Medical assistance Psychosocial counselling Grants / Relief programs
Organisation	<p>Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme (AEDH) <i>Working Together for Human Rights</i></p> <p>AEDH - 16 avenue Berthelot 69007 Lyon, France</p> <p>Tel : +33 (0)4 37 37 10 11</p> <p>E-mail: urgence@aedh.org</p> <p>http://www.aedh.org/agir</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme ((AEDH) Working Together for Human Rights) Emergency Fund provides shelter and other support to HRDs in great danger.</p> <p>The Fund is, for example, used for emergency evacuation to/ shelter in Lyon and for temporary relocation of HRDs in their country/sub-region but can also be used for other responses such as providing HRDs with legal or medical assistance or other support in their country and/or region.</p> <p>Since its beginnings in 1999, 300 HRDs and their family members, totalling 700 people, have benefitted from this Fund.</p> <p>Furthermore, a new initiative has recently been created for an emergency temporary shelter programme for Lyon and is aimed to commence in April 2012.</p>
Geographical focus	Global (with a focus on Africa and Latin America)
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs;</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p> <p>However, shelter is mostly used for urgent protection needs</p>
Identification/access	<p>Identification of HRDs through local NGOs and international NGOs such as Amnesty International, Front Line, FIDH, Protection International, Human Rights Watch and Christian Aid.</p> <p>An application by email from the HRD or someone representing the HRD is required.</p>
Selection	A Selection Board composed of AEDH members screens applications and assesses needs for shelter.
Legal entry/duration of stay	From six months to one year (renewable once after an assessment of the security situation of the HRD in country of origin)
HRD rights during stay	For HRDs who are temporarily relocated to Lyon, France: networking, capacity building, French lessons
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<p>Since 1999, out of 300 HRDs, 27 have benefitted from emergency shelter / evacuation to Lyon and 90 have benefitted from temporary relocation to a neighbouring country or to another region of the country of origin. A new initiative starting in April 2012 will provide five to ten HRDs (and family members) with temporary relocation in Lyon for a year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance Medical assistance Intervention with authorities in the HRDs country or region origin

Organisation	<p>Council for Assisting Refugee Academics (CARA)</p> <p>London South Bank University, Technopark, 90 London Road, SE1 6LN, London, UK</p> <p>Phone: +44 (0)207 021 0880 Fax: +44 (0)207 021 0881 email: info.cara@lsbu.ac.uk</p> <p>www.academic-refugees.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>CARA was founded in 1933 and has since assisted and sheltered thousands of academics including many prominent HRDs who have contributed widely to human rights and democratization efforts.</p> <p>Although CARA's focus is on refugee academics it also supports academics / HRDs for fellowships in the UK.</p> <p>CARA works closely with the Scholars at Risk Network (SAR) to provide fellowships to UK academic institutions.</p>
Geographical focus	Iraq, Zimbabwe
HRD categories	Persecuted academics
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	<p>The UK grant only applies to already recognised refugees present in the UK who have experience in his/her home country as a paid lecturer or researcher.</p> <p>The Iraq and Zimbabwe programmes have previously provided short-term fellowships</p>
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	<p>The UK grant only applies to recognised refugees and towards permanent immigration</p> <p>The Iraq and Zimbabwe Programmes have been open to short-term fellowship grants with a right to study.</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	-
Organisation	<p>Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR), University of York</p> <p>Heslington, York, UK, YO10 5DD</p> <p>Tel: +44 (0)1904 325830 Fax: +44 (0)1904 325805</p> <p>www.york.ac.uk/inst/cahr</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR) at the University of York hosts HRDs-at-risk who follow training and education programmes and contribute to the activities of the centre. The programme allows the HRDs to rest and seeks to build their capacity and give them tools they can use upon their return.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories

Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Internal referrals by approximately 30 nominating civil society organisations of which many are in the field
Selection	Selection criteria: the HRD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> currently undertakes significant human rights activities; has a clear, realistic and useful plan for what to achieve during the fellowship; has a clear, realistic and useful plan for what to achieve upon return home; would benefit from the human rights education CAHR can offer; provides a strategic benefit to CAHR
Legal entry/duration of stay	Student residence permit; three- to six-month short-term stay
HRD rights during stay	Right to follow a tailored human rights training programme (no exam): travel and accommodation costs; subsistence allowances; additional training in the UK or Europe Only for individual HRDs (no family members).
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	Other CAHR activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MA in Applied Human Rights LLM in International Human Rights Law and Practice Research programmes generate collaboration across disciplines and among academics and practitioners in the following fields: human rights defenders, human rights and development, transitional justice, health and human rights, refugee law. PhD applications are invited in these and other related fields. The Journal of Human Rights Practice (Oxford University Press) is based at the Centre. Follow up with the HRDs regarding their activities after their return
Organisation	Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE) 555 Richmond St. W., Suite 1101, P.O. Box 407, Toronto, ON M5V 3B1 www.cjfe.org/programs/journalists_in_distress_fund
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	Canadian Journalists for Free Expression (CJFE) supports the free expression rights of journalists and media workers globally. The CJFE has a Journalists in Distress Fund which provides grants / relief for journalists who may need temporary exile. A grant typically ranges from USD 200 - 1500 and covers legal fees, medical expenses, transportation costs when a journalist is forced to flee and financial support to the families of journalists who have been killed or imprisoned
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Journalists at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Preference is given to supporting journalists who remain in their home country. However, requests from journalists who have been forced into exile, especially if they continue to cover their home country, are also considered.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-

HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family Financial Assistance ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Protection and Prevention assistance ▪ Medical assistance
Organisation	<p>Committee of Concerned Scientists (CCS)</p> <p>400 East 85th Street, Apt. 10K, New York, NY 10028, USA</p> <p>http://concernedscientists.org/</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>CCS protects scientists, physicians, and scholars and their freedom of expression.</p> <p>CCJ provides emergency financial assistance (grants) and hosting / fellowships / shelter to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ scholars or HRDs who have been dismissed from professional employment ▪ the families of jailed scholars/HRDs.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Engineers; scholars; scientists, mathematicians
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Media Outreach ▪ Networking Support <p>Stage 1 Family Financial Assistance</p> <p>CCS conducts petition drives at scientific meetings, organises press conferences, writes letters to the editors of print media, invites oppressed colleagues to attend scientific conferences, and provides material assistance to those who have been dismissed from professional employment and to the families of those jailed.</p>
Organisation	<p>Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)</p> <p>330 7th Avenue, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10001, USA</p> <p>www.cpj.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>In 2001, CPJ created the Journalist Assistance Programme (emergency grants / relief) to be able to provide direct financial or material assistance to journalists who, for example, need temporary shelter / exile to escape threats or have other emergency needs (material support while in prison, medical assistance, etc.).</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Journalists
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs

Identification/access	Journalists are identified by CPJ's representatives in the field. The programme is administered out of CPJ's offices in New York by a coordinator and a programme associate.
Selection	
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Urgent Appeals ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Family financial assistance ▪ Material assistance while in prison ▪ Networking assistance
Organisation	<p>FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights)</p> <p>FIDH International Secretariat 17, passage de la main d'or 75011 Paris France</p> <p>Tel: + 33 1 43 55 25 18 Fax: + 33 1 43 55 18 80 E-mail: apomeon@fidh.org www.fidh.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	FIDH does not have a shelter programme <i>per se</i> . However, through the Observatory for the Protection of HRDs, a joint programme set up in 1997 in partnership with the World Organization Against Torture (OMCE), it supports HRDs in exile through a case-by-case and needs-based approach. FIDH has hundreds of local human rights member NGOs. It seeks first and foremost to find solutions for HRDs in their country of origin or in the region.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	N/A
Identification/access	Through the Observatory for the Protection of HRDs and its national, regional and international protection mechanisms.
Selection	N/A
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent Appeals ▪ Mobilisation of HRD "protection agents" such as media and the international community ▪ Monitoring missions ▪ Material assistance ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Psychosocial counselling ▪ Grant / Relief program
Organisation	<p>Fojo</p> <p>Medieinstitutet Fojo Gröndalsv. 19, Kalmar</p> <p>Tel: +46 480 44 64 00 Fax: +46 480 44 64 20 Email: fojoinfo@lnu.se</p> <p>www.fojo.se</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Fojo is Sweden's leading media development institute and is part of the Linnaeus University.</p> <p>The Fojo Safe House has been funded since 2010 under Sweden's Special Initiative for Democratisation and Freedom of Expression with the aim of offering shelter for a short period to journalists under severe and acute threat. During this period, journalists can plan for a long-term solution elsewhere.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Journalists
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications
Selection	Fojo selects beneficiaries from individual candidates
Legal entry/duration of stay	Short-term shelter in Kalmar, Sweden for a maximum of three months
HRD rights during stay	<p>Open to individual journalists only (no family members).</p> <p>Right to be a lecturer and follow lectures at Linnaeus University and at the Fojo Media Institute during stay.</p> <p>Accommodation and meals.</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	Fojo is run by journalists. Its mandate is media development and freedom of speech in Sweden and in the context of international development cooperation.
Organisation	<p>freeDimensional</p> <p>freeDimensional P.O. Box 2 New York, NY 10276 United States</p> <p>E-mail: inquiry@freedimensional.org</p> <p>http://freedimensional.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>freeDimensional hosts activists in art spaces/residences and uses cultural resources to strengthen their work while in temporary exile.</p> <p>Through a flexible network of partners, freeDimensional is able to mobilize art residences and resources that can shelter and support such HRDs (often pro bono).</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Artists and cultural workers at risk or in distress whose freedom of expression has

	been violated and who therefore have no other solution than to relocate.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Mainly urgent protection needs.
Identification/access	Artists, activists and journalists are identified through a coalition of human rights organisations and CSO partners who are present throughout the world (triage teams).
Selection	freeDimensional recently rolled out a triage team model for needs-based identification with local partners on all continents in the world who have trained case officers who determine the most appropriate solution for HRDs at risk and in need of support.
Legal entry/duration of stay	<p>If the HRD is admitted entry to the USA:</p> <p>J1/J2 Scholar visa; B1 Artist visa,</p> <p>At times transit, tourist or work visa</p> <p>Political asylum when other options are exhausted or if it is simply impossible for the HRD to return to their country of origin.</p>
HRD rights during stay	
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<p>freeDimensional works with partners in the US and throughout the world to find the best-fit solution for artists/cultural workers in distress. The cheapest and most durable solution is often found in the region of origin.</p> <p>In the US or in the region of origin freeDimensional and its coalition partners offer the following support (often pro bono):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Material support ▪ Financial support ▪ Legal support ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial assistance ▪ Community support ▪ Educational support ▪ Employment advice
Organisation	<p>FREEMUSE - The World Forum on Music and Censorship</p> <p>FREEMUSE Nytorv 17, (3rd floor) DK-1450 Copenhagen K Denmark</p> <p>E-mail: freemuse@freemuse.org http://freemuse.org/sw305.asp</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>FREEMUSE is an international human rights organisation which advocates for freedom of expression for musicians and composers worldwide. It was born out of the first World Conference on Music and Censorship held in Copenhagen in November 1998 and has a secretariat in Copenhagen. Its objective is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Document violations and discuss their effects on music life ▪ Inform media, human rights organisations and the public ▪ Support musicians in need and observe at their trials ▪ Develop a global network in support of threatened musicians and composers

	<p>Recently FREEMUSE has been involved as a partner to document cases of persecuted artists and musicians for shelter in Norway. It is expected that FREEMUSE will have a similar role as that of WiPC for ICORN city shelter program, verifying and documenting the protection needs of the HRDs. This shelter system may also be rolled out in Sweden and Denmark.</p> <p>Through its presence in the field, FREEMUSE supports offer immediate and relevant support to music creators suffering repression and persecution including mapping of arts residences.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Musicians and composers at risk (widely defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Mainly urgent protection needs.
Identification/access	-
Selection	Freemuse
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A.
HRD rights during stay	
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<p>Freemuse works with human rights NGOs and partners throughout the world to assist musicians and composers at risk. Partners, for example, include freeDimensional, ICORN and PEN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Material, financial and legal support to music creators suffering repression and persecution ▪ Mapping of arts residencies
Organisation	<p>Freedom House (FH)</p> <p>1301 Connecticut Ave. NW, Floor 6 Washington D.C. 20036, USA</p> <p>Tel: + 1 (202) 296 5101 Fax: + 1(202) 293 2840</p> <p>http://www.freedomhouse.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Freedom House (FH) does not have a shelter program per se. It does, however, have an emergency funding mechanism.</p> <p>FH has provided close to 700 HRDs in 66 countries throughout the world with support such as medical care, legal support, prison visits, equipment replacement, support for HRDs' dependents, and, in the most extreme circumstances, temporary relocation in the country of origin or region of origin</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	FH verifies that the applicant (an individual or organization) has been engaged in human rights defence and that their current emergency (and subsequent need for
Selection	

	support) is linked to/has evolved as a result of their human rights work. FH consults a network of references in every region of the world to independently verify information received from applicants.
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Monitoring visits ▪ Prison visits ▪ Material support
Organisation	<p>Front Line Defenders (Front Line)</p> <p>Head Office Second Floor, Grattan House Temple Road Blackrock Co Dublin Ireland</p> <p>Tel: +353 (0)1 212 3750 Fax: +353 (0)1 212 1001 E-mail: info@frontlinedefenders.org www.frontlinedefenders.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Front Line provides shelter to HRDs in Ireland or through its security grant program (an emergency temporary relocation programme).</p> <p>Since 2006, Frontline, the Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Irish Department of Justice have a dedicated humanitarian visa scheme for HRDs. The aim of the scheme is to provide a fast -track approach to processing applications by recognised HRDs to travel to Ireland for short stays (three months maximum) for the purpose of respite because of temporary risks. A high degree of confidentiality is maintained around the scheme and individual cases given the circumstances involved.</p> <p>Front Line first and foremost seeks to find solutions for HRDs in their country of origin or in the region.</p> <p>Rest & Respite / Humanitarian visas to Ireland:</p> <p>2005: 4 2006: 5 2007: 1 2008: 1 2009: 3 2010: 5 2011: 2</p> <p>Temporary relocation through grants programme (mostly in the region of origin):</p> <p>2009: 112 HRDs + some family members 2010: 80 HRDs (136 persons); 2011 (Jan-Jun): 41 HRDs (60 persons)</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories

Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Front Line Protection Coordinators are in contact with HRDs, work on their cases and verify with contacts on the ground that HRDs are actively working in a non-violent way on human rights work and are at risk.
Selection	Front Line asks HRDs to identify desired feasible locations and to arrange logistics and apply for humanitarian visas.
Legal entry/duration of stay	3 Months Rest and Respite (Ireland) / Humanitarian HRD short-term stay visa 1- 6 Months Temporary Grants / Fellowship (Dublin, Brussels or Geneva)
HRD rights during stay	No rights to work or family reunification Access to a computer in Front Line where they can continue their work / maintain contacts with family and colleagues
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Trial observation ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling ▪ Stress management ▪ Emergency hotline ▪ Grants / Relief programmes
Organisation	<p>Human Rights First</p> <p>Offices in New York and Washington</p> <p>333 Seventh Avenue, 13th Floor New York, NY 10001-5108</p> <p>Tel: (212) 845 5200 Fax: (212) 845 5299</p> <p>E-mail: defenders@humanrightsfirst.org</p> <p>www.humanrightsfirst.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	No shelter programme for HRDs per se but offer support to HRDs and human rights organisations at risk
Geographical focus	Focus HRD countries: Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, and Thailand.
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	N/A
Identification/access	N/A
Selection	N/A
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A

Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	Support to individual cases or human rights organisations at risk by seeking their release from detention, the dropping of charges, the abatement of threats and harassment, or accountability for violence against defenders.
Organisation	<p>Human Rights Watch (HRW)</p> <p>Human Rights Watch 350 Fifth Avenue, 34th floor New York, NY 10118-3299 USA</p> <p>Tel: +1-212-290-4700 Fax: +1-212-736-1300</p> <p>www.hrw.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	No shelter programme per se but grants / relief may be used to support temporary relocation
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	Through its daily work and field presence
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial observations ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Public statements ▪ Lobbying governments
Organisation	<p>International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN)</p> <p>Sølvberggt. 2, 4006 Stavanger Norway</p> <p>Tel: +47 99582488 Fax: +47 51507025 E-mail: Helge@icorn.org</p> <p>www.icorn.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	ICORN is an independent international membership organisation of about 40 cities around the world dedicated to freedom of expression and to protecting persecuted and targeted writers. ICORN took over the previous International Parliament of Writers network and was founded in 2006. Each ICORN city has signed an agreement to host a writer/ HRD, mostly for a two-year period, to continue the promotion of freedom of expression.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Writers at risk including poets, journalists, novelists, editors, translators, bloggers, playwrights and cartoonists.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and respite

Identification/access	Individual applications (template available on ICORNs website)
Selection	ICORN Administrative Centre screening Pen International Writers in Prison Committee Investigation + 2 references Municipality selection
Legal entry/duration of stay	Mostly from one to two years depending on the country's immigration law. 11 member cities in Norway offer permanent refugee status and family reunification.
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport to and from the programme, housing, subsistence allowances, health care, education, Stage 2 seminar allowances/transport costs Mostly allowed to work within their field (publishing, freedom of speech, human rights) Although most municipalities and countries allow family members de jure, de facto many municipalities refuse to accommodate a family often due to administrative costs or limited funding.
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support through ICORN Emergency Fund to its writers/HRDs and/or its member cities when unexpected expenditures come up. EU culture mobility and promotion programmes for its writers/HRDs (see www.shahrazadeu.org)
Organisation	Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) 1325 G Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 http://iwpr.net/
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	The Sahar Journalists Assistance Fund supports journalist participants in training and reporting programs around the world. IWPR Financial Grant / Relief Programme supports journalists in cases of exile or disability or assists their families in case of work-related death.
Geographical focus	Global (with focus on Afghanistan, Caucasus, Central Asia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, and Syria).
HRD categories	Journalists at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Individual applications from journalists in exile, journalists facing disability or the family of a deceased journalist.
Selection	Administered and selection made by the IWPR Board of Trustees.
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	Financial family assistance

Organisation	International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX) IFEX Clearing House 555 Richmond St. West, Suite 1101, PO Box 407, Toronto, ON Canada, M5V 3B1 www.ifex.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	IFEX is a global network of more than 80 CSOs which promote freedom of expression. It provides media advocacy as well as advice, training, and financial and technical support to members. Many of its members can in turn provide emergency financial assistance (grants), including shelter for journalists at risk.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Journalists, freedom of expression activists, publishers.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and respite
Identification/access	Proactive identification through its members.
Selection	Screening / Clearing House Referral to a partner
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy • Urgent Appeals • Media Outreach • Networking Support • Organizational Support • Capacity Building
Organisation	International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) International Service for Human Rights (ISHR), Geneva Office Rue de Varembe 1 - P.O. Box 16 CH-1211 Geneva 20 CIC Switzerland E-mail: information@ishr.ch www.ishr.ch
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	Not a shelter programme but a platform / service that supports HRDs and global and regional protection mechanisms including providing temporary shelter to HRDs at risk.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	N/A
Identification/access	N/A
Selection	N/A
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A

Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing and distributing information for human rights defenders Training on using international human rights mechanisms Working with human rights defenders in-country Strategic lobbying and legal advice
Organisation	<p>MADRE</p> <p>121 West 27th Street, #301 · New York, NY 10001 (212) 627-0444</p> <p>www.madre.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	Madre provides shelter to women and WHRDs at risk in their country or region of origin.
Geographical focus	Focus countries: Afghanistan, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Peru and Sudan
HRD categories	WHRDs
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Identification through their field presence
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent Appeals Monitoring missions Emergency material assistance Family financial assistance Legal assistance Medical assistance Psychosocial counselling Grants / Relief programme
Organisation	<p>National Endowment for Democracy (NED)</p> <p>Fellowship Programs International Forum for Democratic Studies National Endowment for Democracy 1025 F Street, NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20004</p> <p>Tel: + 1 -202- 378-9630 Fax: +1-202- 378-9407 E-mail: judithw@ned.org www.ned.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	The Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellows Program, a federally funded fellowship programme, offers up to 18 five-month residential fellowships per year. The Fellows conduct research and writing on a topic related to democracy in their country of origin, exchange ideas and experiences with counterparts, and receive special support as human rights defenders at risk in their countries of origin. Space and budget permitting, the program also accepts emergency applications from at-risk HRDs on a rolling basis throughout the year

Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	<p>“Democrats at risk”</p> <p>In principle the fellowship is open to all categories of HRDs such as activists, journalists, lawyers and scholars who find themselves at risk of political persecution in their country of origin</p>
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs;</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	<p>Individual HRDs cannot apply on their own. Referrals may come from staff of the NED or from partner organisations, including the NED’s core institutes plus other organisations assisting HRDs, such as Scholars at Risk Network, Scholar Rescue Fund, and Freedom House.</p>
Selection	
Legal entry/duration of stay	<p>Student / Researcher residence permit / visa</p> <p>In the USA: Generally a J-1 visiting scholar visa</p> <p>Length: typically 5 months, however the programme may fund 1-2 extra months. At times, the HRD cannot return due to the continued risk and thus may end up staying for year and applying for a permanent residence permit or asylum.</p>
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport to and from the programme, ▪ housing, ▪ subsistence allowances, ▪ health care, ▪ research support
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	N/A
Organisation	<p>Reporters Without Borders (RWB)</p> <p>International Secretariat 47 rue Vivienne 75002 Paris - France Tel. +33 1 44 83 84 84 Fax. +33 1 45 23 11 51</p> <p>E-mail: assistance@rsf.org http://en.rsf.org/</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>RWB is not running a temporary shelter program per se yet it supports journalists in distress. Through EIDHR financing, RWB offers HRDs financial, material, administrative assistance (in their country of origin, in transit countries when forced into exile, and in EU Member States)</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Journalists and media workers at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Through its correspondents and partner organisations
Selection	RWB examines the case and determines the best solution
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	N/A

Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Material assistance ▪ Financial assistance (incl. transport)
Organisation	<p>The Rory Peck Trust</p> <p>43-51 Great Titchfield Street London W1W 7DA</p> <p>Tel: +44 (0)20 3219 7860 Fax: +44 (0)20 7637 4585 E-mail: info@rorypecktrust.org www.rorypecktrust.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The Rory Peck Trust is not a shelter programme <i>per se</i> but gives approximately 90 grants a year to beneficiaries in more than 60 countries around the world which can assist them in temporarily relocating in the region. Each grant is tailored to the specific needs of the applicant and their situation. Financial assistance is provided in cases of death, injury, imprisonment, kidnapping or threat or because HRDs are in hiding or exile as a result of their work.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Freelance journalists and their families.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Individual applications
Selection	Assessment by a researcher. The researcher will work with the applicant to tailor the assistance.
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	-
Organisation	<p>PEN International</p> <p>Brownlow House, 50 - 51 High Holborn, London WC1V 6ER</p> <p>Tel: +44 (0) 20 7405 0338 Fax: +44 (0) 20 7405 0339 info@internationalpen.org.uk www.internationalpen.org.uk</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>PEN' s Writers in Prison Committee (WiPC) investigates, screens and advices on the selected writers in exile candidates for ICORN.</p> <p>Some of PEN's national centres also run their own shelter programmes (e.g. Pen Austria, Canada and Germany).</p> <p>In addition, within PEN an independent Emergency Fund can give financial support to writers and journalists imprisoned or otherwise threatened for the practice of their right to freedom of expression. They also provide support for their families.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Writers at risk

Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications and through its own field presence
Selection	ICORNs Administrative Centre in Stavanger screening PEN International Writers in Prison Committee (WiPC) screens and investigates the case and reports back to ICORNs Administration Centre. This includes obtaining two references on the candidate. Municipality selection
Legal entry/duration of stay	Mostly up to two years, however, this depends on each country's immigration laws
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport to and from the programme, ▪ housing, ▪ subsistence allowances, ▪ health care, ▪ education, Stage 3 seminar allowances/transport costs Allowed to work within their field (publishing, freedom of speech, human rights) Although most municipalities and countries allow family members de jure, de facto many municipalities refuse to accommodate families due to administrative costs
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Media outreach ▪ Capacity building
Organisation	Protection International (PI) 11 Rue de la Linière B - 1060 Brussels Tel : +32 260 944 07 Fax : +32 260 944 06 pi@protectioninternational.org www.protectioninte.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	PI does not have a shelter programme per se but can offer assistance to HRDs who are being sheltered. PI seeks to find solutions for HRDs first and foremost in their country of origin or in the region.
Geographical focus	Asia, Africa, Latin America
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Through partner organisations in the field
Selection	N/A
Legal entry/duration of stay	N/A
HRD rights during stay	N/A

Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Protective accompaniment ▪ Expert advice on best practices and lessons learned on protecting HRDs ▪ Security training for HRDs and organisations supporting HRDs ▪ Capacity-building of HRDs at risk (for example, in making security plans)
Organisation	<p>Scholars at Risk Network (SAR)</p> <p>c/o New York University 194 Mercer Street, Room 410 New York, New York 10012, USA</p> <p>Tel: +1-212-998-2179 Fax: +1-212-995-4402</p> <p>http://scholarsatrisk.nyu.edu</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>SAR works for the temporary relocation of scholars at risk and promotes academic freedom and freedom of thought.</p> <p>SAR provides fellowships / shelter to scholars at risk in 250 academic institutions in 30 different countries. SAR places scholars facing threats in their country of origin with universities and colleges in safe locations anywhere in the world.</p> <p>SAR has examined approximately 1900 cases since its foundation in 2000.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Scholars at risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	<p>Identification through academics, university staff, network members.</p> <p>Individual applications that are submitted through the SAR website.</p>
Selection	<p>Two step approach:</p> <p>1) SAR examines the application based on the following criteria: Does the applicant qualify as a scholar and is he/she under threat or has he/she faced threats recently</p> <p>2) The hosts / university consider the screened case and decide.</p>
Legal entry/duration of stay	<p>Student / Researcher residence permit / visa</p> <p>In the USA: Generally a J-1 visiting scholar visa</p> <p>Length: typically six – twelve months</p> <p>At times the person may have their scholarship renewed if he/she cannot return due to continued high risk</p>
HRD rights during stay	<p>Right to work/lecture.</p> <p>Accommodation (usually on campus), access to healthcare, salary / Subsistence allowances</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy ▪ Activities on behalf of scholars in prison and still under threat in their country of origin
Organisation	<p>Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)</p> <p>Scholar Rescue Fund Institute of International Education</p>

	<p>809 United Nations Plaza New York, New York 10017-3580 USA</p> <p>Tel: +1-212-205-6486 Fax: +1-212-205-6425 E-mail: srinfo@iie.org</p> <p>http://scholarrescuefund.org/pages/intro.php</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The Institute of International Education (IIE) has participated in the rescue of persecuted scholars since its founding in 1919. In 2002, the IIE launched the Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) as a formalized response to this ongoing international dilemma.</p> <p>The SRF (fellowship/shelter programme) is able to provide fellowships for some 20 -40 scholars or academics at risk annually. SRF has 250 host partners in 40 countries.</p> <p>In 2007 the SRF launched a special Iraq Scholar Rescue Project due to an appeal from the Iraq Ministry of Education and given the thousands of senior academic and professors from all disciplines that were forced to flee since 2006. Since this time, hundreds have been sheltered through SRF and their hosting partner universities, mostly in the MENA region.</p> <p>SRF fellows hosted so far: 417 scholars from 45 countries</p> <p>To date, SRF scholars have been hosted in 12 EU member states: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden and the UK.</p>
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Scholars, academics and intellectuals at risk.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications at any time of the year.
Selection	A SRF selection committee reviews 20 – 40 applications per year. Selection criteria include quality of scholarly work and the severity of the threat.
Legal entry/duration of stay	<p>Student / researcher residence permit / visa</p> <p>In the USA: Generally a J-1 visiting scholar visa</p> <p>Length: typically six to twelve months</p> <p>If safe return is not possible, the scholar may use the fellowship period to identify a longer-term opportunity</p>
HRD rights during stay	<p>Right to work/lecturer</p> <p>Accommodation (usually at campus), access to healthcare, salary</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	SRF's main mission is to rescue scholars and, by protecting their lives and work, increase their country's and the world's level of knowledge. SRF, however, falls under Institute of International Education (IIE), which also provides educational services, supports higher education systems and promotes international development.
Organisation	<p>Urgent Action Fund (UAF)</p> <p>3100 Arapahoe Ave., Suite 201 Boulder, Colorado 80303 USA</p>

	<p>Tel: 303-442-2388 Fax: 303-442-2370</p> <p>www.urgentactionfund.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	UAF does not have shelter programme per se. However the UAF, which has three branches in North America, Latin America and Africa, has a grant and relief programme, which offers financial assistance (up to 5,000 USD) for temporary shelter and relocation of WHRDs at risk.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	WHRDs and victims of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Individual applications
Selection	<p>Accelerated procedure (72 hours)</p> <p>Each UAF branch has a selection board</p>
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	The UAF Grant can also be used for support to other protective measures for WHRDs-at-risk in their country and/or region of origin.
Organisation	<p>The World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT)</p> <p>OMCT International Secretariat PO Box 21 8, rue du Vieux-Billard 1211 Geneva 8 Switzerland</p> <p>Tel: + 41 22 809 4939 Fax: + 41 22 809 4929 E-mail: omct@omct.org</p> <p>www.omct.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	OMCT does not have a shelter programme per se. However, through it's the Observatory for Protection of HRDs, a joint programme with FIDH, it can provide assistance including shelter if urgently need.
Geographical focus	Global
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-

Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent Appeals ▪ Monitoring missions ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling <p>Stage 4 Grant / relief program</p> <p>OMCT first and foremost seeks to find solutions for HRDs in their country of origin or in the region through its Observatory for Protection of HRDs.</p>
Organisation	<p>Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML)</p> <p>WLUML International Coordination Office, PO Box 28445, London, N19 5NZ, UK. Email: wluml@wluml.org www.wluml.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>WLUML is an international solidarity network that promotes women's rights in Muslim and non-Muslim contexts.</p> <p>WLUML can provide WHRDs at risk and victims of gender-based violence with material assistance and/or a safe house.</p>
Geographical focus	Global (members in more than 70 countries around the world)
HRD categories	WHRDs/victims of gender-based violence/ women living under Muslim laws.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial observation ▪ Legal assistance
ASIA	
Organisation	<p>Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)</p> <p>Head Office Rue de Varembe 1, 2nd Floor 1202 Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand: Tel: +66 (0)2 653 2940-1 Fax: +66 (0)2 653 2942 E-mail: info@jforum-asia.org www.forum-asia.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>FORUM-ASIA provides urgent assistance and protection to HRDs at risk (up to 4000 USD for temporary relocation).</p> <p>Relocation is planned together with member organisations and often to a neighbouring country so that the HRD can continue travelling back to their country of origin to continue their work.</p>

Geographical focus	Asia
HRD categories	Open to all categories with special focus on WHRDs
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest & Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications The applicant will need to demonstrate that other protection measures are inadequate.
Selection	Only for members of FORUM Asia or partner organisations.
Legal entry/duration of stay	Three to six months
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial observations ▪ Legal assistance
Organisation	<p>Chinese Human Rights Defenders (CHRD)</p> <p>Chinese Human Rights Defenders, PO Box 1905, Washington, DC 20013 USA Email: networkcrd@gmail.com http://chrdnet.org (domain currently expired)</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	CHRD supports HRDs in China and assists victims of human rights abuses. CHRD advocates approaches that are non-violent and based on rule of law. CHRD operates a small emergency grant/relief programme which can finance relocation or legal assistance for HRDs at risk.
Geographical focus	China
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection and Rest & Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy and media outreach ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Capacity building
Organisation	<p>Komnas Perempuan [Indonesia's National Commission on Violence against Women]</p> <p>www.komnasperempuan.or.id</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	Provides temporary shelter to WHRDs at risk and victims of SGV through safe houses and plans to create a fellowship programme for WHRDs
Geographical focus	Indonesia

HRD categories	WHRDs
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest & Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial observation ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling ▪ Stress management ▪ Grants / Relief program
Organisation	Women's Rehabilitation Center (WOREC) www.worecnepal.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	WOREC provides safe houses/temporary shelter for WHRDs and victims of gender-based violence.
Geographical focus	Nepal
HRD categories	WHRDs
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest & Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial observation ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling
MIDDLE EAST and North Africa (MENA)	
Organisation	Arab Organization for Human Rights (AOHR) Mohsen Awad, 91 El-Marghany Street, Apt 7-8, Heliopolis, 11341, Cairo, Egypt http://aohr.net
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	The AOHR aims to promote and protect human rights in the Arab World. It has branches in eight Arab countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen) and affiliated national groups and individual members in the remaining Arab countries. In addition, AOHR has four chapters that function among Arab communities in western countries (Austria, Canada,

	Germany and the United Kingdom). The AOHR does not have a shelter programme per se but has an emergency financial grant mechanism which can support HRDs who are in need of relocation.
Geographical focus	MENA
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance
Organisation	<p>Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN)</p> <p>Vestergade 16, 2nd floor, DK-1456 Copenhagen K, Denmark</p> <p>www.emhrf.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Euro-Mediterranean Foundation of Support to Human Rights Defenders can give emergency financial assistance of up to 5,000 EUR to a HRD at risk or their family which could include assistance for temporary relocation. Grants typically range from EUR 1.000 to EUR 30.000 (the ceiling is EUR 40.000).</p> <p>The Foundation aims at providing financial support to regional, national and local human rights NGOs and institutes as well as individuals who promote, support, protect and monitor the observance of human rights in the South-Mediterranean region</p>
Geographical focus	MENA
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	Selection criteria:
Legal entry/duration of stay	<p>Activities in promoting and protecting the universally recognised rights and freedoms of third parties; individual or group activities; use of peaceful and non-violent means.</p> <p>The period of support may not exceed 18 months and will include an evaluation based on criteria established before providing the grant to ensure the effective and optimal use of funds from the Foundation</p>
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and media outreach Networking support and coordination Legal assistance

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Organisation	Coalition for African Lesbians (CAL) www.cal.org.za
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	CAL operates safe houses for WHRDs at risk and victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV).
Geographical focus	Africa
HRD categories	WHRD & LGBT
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring visits ▪ Grant /relief programme ▪ Fellowship programme
Organisation	The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) www.defenddefenders.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The EHAHRDP provides temporary shelter for HRDs as a very last resort before looking at other responses. EHAHRDP also operate fellowship programmes at universities in Africa and outside Africa.</p> <p>EHAHRDP works closely with EU delegations and embassies of EU member states (such as The Netherlands) in Africa who fund part of their HRD support and relocation activities.</p>
Geographical focus	Africa (fellowships are in Africa and countries outside of Africa, such as the UK.
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	The shelter is planned together with member organisations and often to a neighbouring country so that the HRD can continue travelling back to their country of origin and continue their work.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	Temporary stay in the region of origin according to needs.
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring visits ▪ Trial observation ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency hotline
Organisation	<p>Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA) Regional Secretariat</p> <p>21 Johann Albrecht Street, Private Bag 13386, Windhoek, Namibia</p> <p>www.misa.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	MISA provides rapid limited financial assistance / shelter in severe or exceptional cases ranging from assassination to physical assault or arrest.
Geographical focus	Southern Africa
HRD categories	Journalists
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance/defence in cases that have the potential to establish regional legal precedents.
Organisation	<p>Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Trust (SAHRDT)</p> <p>1st Floor, President Place, 1 Hood Avenue / 148 Jan Smuts Avenue Rosebank, Johannesburg, South Africa 20001</p> <p>Website: http://sahrdt.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The Trust promotes and protects the rights of HRDs by providing humanitarian assistance to HRDs and their families in danger through emergency grants, temporary relocation and other support.</p> <p>The Trust will have in place a WHRDs dedicated project as well as for other identified special groups such as prisoners, asylum seekers, refugees, gays and lesbians, and marginalized groups, taking into consideration their over vulnerability.</p>
Geographical focus	Southern Africa
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Proactive identification and individual applications.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	Short-term stay in South Africa and the Southern Africa region
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance Psychosocial counselling Capacity building

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive and protection tools for HRDs <p>The Trust is meant to support HRDs in moments of distress. However, it also works in building the capacity of HRDs to work under oppressive regimes and in volatile situations, or to reduce risk.</p>
Organisation	<p>Students Solidarity Trust (SST)</p> <p>6 Broadlands Rd. Avondale, Harare, Zimbabwe</p> <p>www.studentsolidarity.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The SST operates different programs. Its Students Social Safety Net (SSSN) is a solidarity program for student activists and leaders who are politically victimized. Its Students' Rapid Solidarity Support Program (SRSSP) is an emergency tool used in times of crisis involving arrests, victimization and other abuses and can provide temporary relocation and shelter.</p>
Geographical focus	Zimbabwe
HRD categories	Students who act as HRDs and have shown great courage
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance Capacity building Distance education
Organisation	<p>Urgent Action Fund – Africa</p> <p>www.urgentactionfund.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>As above (under UAF).</p> <p>UAF does not have a shelter programme per se. However the UAF, which has three branches in North America, Latin America and Africa, has a grant and relief programme, which offers financial assistance (up to 5,000 USD) for temporary shelter and relocation of WHRDs at risk.</p>
Geographical focus	Relocation within Africa
HRD categories	WHRDs
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs and victims of gender-based violence (GBV)
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	Accelerated procedure (takes 72 hours)
Legal entry/duration of stay	Not defined
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than	The UAF Grant can also be used for support to other protective measures for

temporary relocation/shelter	WHRDs-at-risk in their country and/or region of origin.
LATIN AMERICA	
Organisation	Americas' Defenders and Civil Society Fund (<i>Fondo de Defensores y Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil de las Americas</i>)
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Future initiative administered by the Latin American Network for Democracy (Consortio Desarrollo y Justicia) and an alliance of CSOs from the Latin America region.</p> <p>The fund will provide support from 1,000 - 10,000 USD to protect HRDs and human rights organisations</p>
Geographical focus	Latin America
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance Technical assistance Strategic support
Organisation	<p>The Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ) (<i>La Comisión Colombiana de Juristas</i>)</p> <p>www.coljuristas.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	The CCJ is part of the Somos Defensores NGO coalition (see below) which provides temporary relocation and fellowships for Colombian HRDs at risk within Colombia and in the region.
Geographical focus	Colombia and Latin America
HRD categories	Open to all categories with a focus on protection of advocates and social leaders.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection and Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal assistance

Organisation	<p>Casa Refugio and Casa Africa</p> <p>ICORN (International cities of refuge network)</p> <p>Sølvberggt. 2, 4006 Stavanger Norway</p> <p>Tel: +47 51507465 Fax: +47 51507025 E-mail: Helge@icorn.org</p> <p>www.icorn.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>Casa Refugio Mexico City Shelter Programme follow the ICORN city shelter programme principles explained above.</p> <p>Newly established Casa Africa Mexico City hosted its first ICORN writer in 2011.</p>
Geographical focus	Global. (HRDs from Latin America and the rest of the world relocated to Mexico City)
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	As above; selection by ICORN and Pen.
Legal entry/duration of stay	As above under ICORN
HRD rights during stay	<p>As Above under ICORN</p> <p>Temporary stay for up to two years.</p>
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	N/A

Organisation	<p>The League of Displaced Women – Colombia (<i>Liga de Mujeres Desplazadas-Colombia</i>)</p> <p>www.ligademujeresdesplazadas.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The League of Displaced Women (LMDC) is a grassroots organization formed by women, many of them young, widowed and/or single mothers of different races and cultures, who have been victims of forced displacement due to the conflict and related crimes. The LMDC has built safe houses for WHRDs who are victims of displacement and sexual violence. Their goal is to relocate more than 300 women in the next five years.</p>
Geographical focus	Colombia
HRD categories	WHRDs and victims of gender-based violence.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during	-

stay	
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling
Organisation	<p>The Guatemalan Human Rights Defenders Protection Unit</p> <p><i>(Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala (UDEFEQUA))</i></p> <p>www.udefegua.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>UDEFEQUA has monitored the situation of HRDs in Guatemala since 2000 and recorded more than 2,230 attacks on HRDs to date. They have developed an Emergency Grant and Relief Programme for HRDs facing imminent risk. Support measures include temporary family relocation and financial support for the cost of living, transportation, school fees for children, medical expenses and expenses related to office security.</p>
Geographical focus	Guatemala
HRD categories	Open to all categories including HRDs working in rural or semi-urban areas where defenders are more vulnerable and have less access to the support of regional or international organizations.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection
Identification/access	Monitoring and proactive identification.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Lobbying policy makers ▪ Legal assistance ▪ Medical assistance ▪ Psychosocial counselling ▪ Fellowship programme
Organisation	<p>The Guatemala Human Rights Commission (GHRC)</p> <p>Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA 3321 12th St., NE Washington, DC 20017</p> <p>Tel: +1 (202) 529-6599 Fax: +1 (202) 526-4611 Email: ghrc-usa@ghrc-usa.org</p> <p>www.ghrc-usa.org</p>
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	<p>The GHRC has a HRD relocation programme that provides immediate support to HRDs who have suffered threats or attacks and need to move out of their community until the threat subsides. GHRC works in cooperation with UDEFEQUA (see above)</p>

	The programme offers shelter to various categories of HRDs such as indigenous leaders, community organizers, environmentalists, justice officials, journalists, union representatives, WHRDs and church leaders.
Geographical focus	Guatemala
HRD categories	Open to all categories.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs and organisations
Identification/access	Proactive identification in cooperation with UDEFEGUA.
Selection	HRDs selected in cooperation with UDEFEGUA
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urgent appeals ▪ Lobbying policy makers ▪ Education on HRDs and attacks on them.
Organisation	Protection International (as above)
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	As mentioned above, PI does not have a shelter programme per se, nevertheless it assists HRDs who are temporarily relocated.
Geographical focus	Global In Latin America the focus has been mainly on Guatemala, Colombia, Brazil and Peru.
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	-
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	<p>Stage 5 As above</p> <p>In Colombia and Guatemala, PI has set up Protection Desks that provide ongoing support to local HRDs in security and protection management so that those defenders can reduce risks and offer greater protection to the victims and witnesses they work with.</p>
Organisation	Somos Defensores Programme (<i>We Are Defenders Programme</i>) www.somosdefensores.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	The Somos Defensores Programme includes a coalition of NGO partners such as Benposta Nación de Muchachos; la Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, y la Asociación MINGA.

	HRDs can be temporary relocated within Colombia or the region.
Geographical focus	Colombia and Latin America
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	-
Legal entry/duration of stay	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	-
Organisation	Urgent Action Fund – Latin America www.urgentactionfund.org
Description of shelter/temporary relocation initiative	As above, under UAF. UAF does not have a shelter programme per se. However it has a grant and relief programme, which offers financial assistance (up to 5,000 USD) for temporary shelter and relocation to WHRDs.
Geographical focus	Relocation within Latin America.
HRD categories	WHRDs and victims of gender-based violence.
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection.
Identification/access	Individual applications.
Selection	Accelerated procedure (takes 72 hours)
Legal entry/duration of stay	The duration of the temporary stay is not defined.
HRD rights during stay	-
Other responses than temporary relocation/shelter	The UAF Grant can also be used for support to other protective measures for WHRDs-at-risk in their country and/or region of origin.

Annex 5 Shelter initiatives in EU Member States

AUSTRIA	
Place and type of shelter	Graz Fellowship and NGO shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Graz University is a member of the Scholars at risk Network (SAR) but has not hosted scholars-at-risk PEN Austria has in the past also hosted writers-in exile in Graz outside the ICORN programme
Partners	Scholars at risk Network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined) Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	-
Legal status and duration of stay	-
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	Vienna Fellowship
Description of shelter initiative	International Helsinki Foundation is a host and partner of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk The programme is open to broadly defined scholar categories: Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application

HRD rights during stay	Individual HRDs Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student / researcher visa 1 year temporary fellowship When the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	0
• BELGIUM	
Place and type of shelter	Brussels City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	Passa Porta House of Literature; ICORN; Brussels Municipality: PEN Vlandern
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open for families ▪ Accommodation, ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within profession ▪ Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher grounds , potential prolongation 1 year temporary residence permit on
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Serbia was able to return to Serbia
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2009-2011: 1 (Serbia) 2011:1 + spouse
Place and type of shelter	Gent Fellowship programme
Description of shelter initiative	Gent university is a host and partner of the SAR Network and Fellowship Programme for scholar-at-risk
Partners	Scholars At Risk Network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite

and Respite	
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open to individuals ▪ Right to study/research/lecturer ▪ Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student / researcher visa</p> <p>6 month - 1 year temporary fellowship</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	<p>Leuven</p> <p>Fellowship programme</p>
Description of shelter initiative	Leuven, Katholieke Universiteit is a host and partner of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open to individuals ▪ Right to study/research/lecturer ▪ Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student / researcher visa</p> <p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Brno and Prague</p> <p>NGO shelter (could be elsewhere in the Czech Republic (CZ) as it depends where the CZ NGO has their presence and can host a HRD)</p>
Description of shelter initiative	<p>A Shelter Pilot Project commenced in 2010 following the CZ EU proposal of a Pan-European city shelter initiative. However, the pilot project includes NGOs and not cities</p> <p>Focus on HRDs from Eastern Europe and the Balkans (as this is where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and CZ NGOs implements most projects/programmes)</p> <p>Short-term stay only / Schengen visa: 3 months</p> <p>Accelerated visa procedure established between the Human Rights Department, MFA and the Ministry of Interior (Moi)</p>

Partners	Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) provides funding for the CZ NGOs who in turn implements and take care of all the practicalities during the short-term stay of the HRD Currently the following NGOs have hosted one HRD each: 'People in a need' 'League for Human Rights' (part of FIDH's global network) However, any CZ NGO may apply for funds to the MFA
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	NGOs (partners to the, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) identify HRDs and refer candidates to the Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
HRD rights during stay	Visa and transport assistance; accommodation; health care; language tuition; capacity building; possibility to lecturer at the university or continue their human rights activities at the NGO, per diems to attend seminar in CZ or inside Schengen
Legal status and duration of stay	3 months stay Emergency HRD / Schengen visa If the HRD cannot return due to <i>non-refoulement</i> principle / continued risk the government recognize that the HRD be forced to apply for asylum
Return vis-à-vis stay	So far both HRDs were able to return after end of shelter. Both of them returned to their country of origin to continue their human rights activities and have remained in contact with the CZ NGOs
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2010:1 (Georgia) 2011: 1(Belarus) Quota: Able to give up to 10 persons (no families) short-term visa per year
DENMARK	
Place and type of shelter	Copenhagen City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement Municipality implements Ministry of Culture administers Fund for Municipalities and their HRDs Danish Immigration Service Pen Denmark oversees and assist with writers social network
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open to families (right to family reunification) ▪ Accommodation,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within his/her profession only ▪ Per diems, ▪ Attend seminars, ▪ Encourage to organize meetings at universities and to lecturer
Legal status and duration of stay	2 years temporary residence permit (+ possibility of 2 years extension) Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act 485 of June 17 th 2008
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A Still to host a writer. However, they have invited a writer/HRD + family from Iraq
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	N/A
Place and type of shelter	Frederiksberg City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement Municipality implements Ministry of Culture administers Fund for Municipalities and their HRDs Danish Immigration Service Pen Denmark oversees and assist with writers social network
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accommodation, ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within his/her profession only, ▪ Per diems, ▪ Attend seminars, ▪ Encourage to organize meetings at universities and to lecturer
Legal status and duration of stay	2 years temporary residence permit (+ possibility of 2 years extension) Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act 485 of June 17 th 2008
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A as the HRD is still sheltered
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2010 - ongoing: 1 (Gambia)
Place and type of shelter	Fanø City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement

	<p>Municipality implements</p> <p>Ministry of Culture administers Fund for Municipalities and their HRDs</p> <p>Danish Immigration Service</p> <p>Pen Denmark oversees and assist with writers social network</p>
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accommodation, ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within his/her profession only ▪ Per diems, ▪ Attend seminars, ▪ Encourage to organize meetings at universities and to lecturer
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>2 years temporary residence permit (+ possibility of 2 years extension)</p> <p>Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act 485 of June 17th 2008</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A as the HRD is still sheltered.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2010 - : 1 (Algeria)
Place and type of shelter	<p>Odense</p> <p>City shelter</p>
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	<p>ICORN/Municipality agreement</p> <p>Municipality implements</p> <p>Ministry of Culture administers Fund for Municipalities and their HRDs</p> <p>Danish Immigration Service</p> <p>Pen Denmark oversees and assist with writers social network</p>
HRD categories	Writers-at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accommodation, ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within his/her profession only ▪ Per diems, ▪ Attend seminars, ▪ Encourage to organize meetings at universities and to lecturer
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>2 years temporary residence permit (+ possibility of 2 years extension)</p> <p>Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act 485 of June 17th 2008</p>

Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Odense is yet to shelter a writer although it has invited several to date
Place and type of shelter	Ålborg Fellowship
Description of shelter initiative	Ålborg University is a host and partner of the SAR Network and Fellowship Programme for scholar-at-risk.
Partners	Scholars At Risk Network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student / Scholar visa 6 month - 1 year temporary fellowship
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	Århus City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4).
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement Municipality implements Ministry of Culture administers Fund for Municipalities and their HRDs Danish Immigration Service Pen Denmark oversees and assist with writers social network
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accommodation, ▪ Health insurance, ▪ Work within his/her profession only, ▪ Per diems, ▪ Attend seminars, ▪ Encourage to organize meetings at universities and to lecture

Legal status and duration of stay	2 years temporary residence permit (+ possibility of 2 years extension) Amendment to the Danish Aliens Act 485 of June 17th 2008
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD is still sheltered. However, this HRD will most likely not be able to return to Zimbabwe after 2 years. If the HRD does not return to Zimbabwe the options are extension for another 2 years, another ICORN placement application, another shelter programme or an application for asylum in Denmark
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2010 - ongoing: 1 (Zimbabwe)
FRANCE	
Place and type of shelter	France Relief grant
Description of shelter initiative	Reporters Without Borders (RWB) is not running a temporary shelter program per se yet it supports journalists in distress in shelter through relief grants. Through EIDHR financing, RWB offers HRDs financial, material, administrative assistance (in their country of origin, in transit countries when forced into exile and in EU Member States).
Partners	Based in Paris, RWB has nine international offices (Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Madrid, Montreal, New York, Stockholm, Vienna and Washington DC) and more than 140 correspondents in all five continents. When it comes to shelter RWB collaborates with a number of NGOs and other networks such as ICORN, Fojo and others. When it comes to assisting HRDs in France they work closely with 'La Maison de Journalistes' in Paris.
HRD categories	Journalists and media workers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	Through its correspondents and partner organisations in all five continents
HRD rights during stay	During their stay mostly the same rights as asylum seekers (as their supported candidates apply for asylum) Some are assisted by 'La Maison de Journalistes' as well as RWB.
Legal status and duration of stay	All the journalists whose "humanitarian" visas application RWB supported/presented to France, Germany or another EU Member State usually end up applying for asylum and get naturalised
Return vis-à-vis stay	
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	The demand for "assistance grants" has increased. In 2010, RWB allocated 226 grants, versus 108 in 2008. In 2011 (to July), RWB supported around 150 journalists (financial, material, administrative support) and allocated 48 "assistance grants". Half of the beneficiaries were journalists in exile, 6 per cent were journalists threatened or physically attacked. 48 per cent of the grants were allocated to beneficiaries to fulfil their basic needs (in transit countries mainly). 9 per cent were given for fees related to protection or moving the HRD to a safe location (flights, hotel nights in another city of the country, etc).
Place and type of shelter	France Relief grant
Description of shelter	FIDH and OMCA created the Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights

initiative	Defenders (OBS) in 1997. It provides a variety of emergency protection including material / financial assistance and relocation within the country, the region or to a faraway place such as France. Relocation is always a last resort.
Partners	FIDH (the International Federation for Human Rights) OMCT (the World Organisation Against Torture)
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs
Identification/access	Through OBS hundreds of local human rights NGO partners
HRD rights during stay	-
Legal status and duration of stay	Between 15 days and long-term stay
Return vis-à-vis stay	FIDH states that most return to their country of origin – No figures are available
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Few according to FIDH - no figures are available
Place and type of shelter	Massy NGO shelter
Description of shelter initiative	New initiative starting in summer 2012. 10 rooms will be dedicated to HRDs in the Centre International de Massy (short-term accommodation centre for refugees at the moment – 80 rooms)
Partners	CIMADE Front Line, Amnesty International French Section and FIDH
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Identification by Front Line, Amnesty International and FIDH
HRD rights during stay	According to needs / emergency Access to health and social care, psychological support, French lessons,
Legal status and duration of stay	Not decided yet but rather short-term.
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	N/A
Place and type of shelter	Lyon NGO shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme ((AEDH) Working Together for Human Rights) Emergency Fund has since 1999 provided shelter and other support to HRDs in great danger. The Fund is e.g. used for emergency evacuation/ shelter to stay in Lyon and for temporary relocation to HRDs in their region of origin but can also be used for other responses such as providing HRDs with legal and medical assistance or

	<p>other support in their country and/or region.</p> <p>Since the beginning, 300 HRDs and a total of 700 people (including HRDs families) have benefitted from this Fund.</p> <p>Furthermore, a new initiative has recently been created for an emergency temporary shelter programme for Lyon and is aimed to commence in April 2012.</p>
Partners	Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de L'Homme (AEDH)
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs</p> <p>Rest & Respite</p>
Identification/access	<p>Identification of HRDs through locals in the field and international NGOs, such as Amnesty International, Front Line, FIDH, Protection International, Human Rights Watch and Christian Aid</p> <p>An individual application by email from the applicant or someone representing them is a requirement</p>
HRD rights during stay	<p>Capacity-Building</p> <p>Networking</p> <p>French lessons</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>From 6 months to 1 year</p> <p>There is no HRD visa. The types of visas vary and the procedure can be lengthy. Renewable once after assessing the security situation of the HRD in country of origin.</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	No information available
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>HRDs benefiting from the AEDH Emergency Fund :</p> <p>2008: 21 2009: 26 2010: 28 2011: 29</p> <p>Since 1999, 300 HRDs (700 persons incl. their families) have benefitted from the emergency programme.</p> <p>Out of these 27 HRDs have benefitted for emergency shelter / evacuation to Lyon</p> <p>90 HRDs have benefitted for temporary relocation to a neighbouring country or to another region of the country of origin</p> <p>The new initiative starting in April 2012 will host 5 - 10 HRDs (+ family) a year to Lyon for a temporary relocation</p>
Place and type of shelter	<p>Paris</p> <p>NGO shelter</p>
Description of shelter initiative	<p>La Maison des Journalistes provides exiled journalists with 6 months of shelter, food vouchers, and a supportive working environment. It aims to promote a network of similar Houses of Journalists in Europe.</p> <p>La Maison des Journalistes faces major financial and operational constraints in relation to the demand on their services. La Maison accommodates 15 single journalists for a maximum stay of 6 months (30 journalists per year) and is financed in part by the media and the European Refugee Fund.</p>
Partners	<p>RWB</p> <p>La Maison des Journalistes aims to promote a network of similar Houses of</p>

	Journalists in Europe.
HRD categories	Journalists-at-risk and in distress (mostly asylum seekers)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual and through NGOs such as RWB
HRD rights during stay	Accommodation and subsistence; Networking; Support /Encouragement to continue their work and apply their skills.
Legal status and duration of stay	Asylum applicants and rarely temporary HRDs. Recognised refugees also continue to use the house and their network established there
Return vis-à-vis stay	Almost no-one returns as they apply for asylum
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	Paris City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter since January 2011 (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN Municipality agreement Ville de Paris/ Paris Municipality implements, in cooperation with city library and literary institutions of Paris RSF also involved as consultants
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Right to work within his/her profession only Current writer with spouse; host potentially open for enlargement for following placements
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher/trainee permit 1 year + 1 year extension
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A as the HRD is still sheltered
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2011 -: 1 (Iran)
Place and type of shelter	France Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	Fondation Maison des Sciences de L'homme; Sorbonne Nouvelle (Université Paris 3); Université Paris; Université de Rennes 2 and University of Strasbourg are hosts and partners of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk University of Strasbourg is a host and a partner of the SAR Network for

	<p>scholar/researcher-at-risk</p> <p>Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) ▪ Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) ▪ Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) ▪ Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	<p>Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)</p> <p>Scholars at Risk (SAR)</p>
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<p>Open for individuals</p> <p>Right to study/research/lecturer</p> <p>Housing, subsistence, access to health</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student / Scholar visa</p> <p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	The SAR scholar who arrived in 2010 did not return home but moved on to a 3rd country/fellowship due to continued risk
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>SRF numbers:</p> <p>2008: 0</p> <p>2009: 2</p> <p>2010: 2</p> <p>2011: 0</p> <p>SAR:</p> <p>University of Strasbourg:</p> <p>2008:0</p> <p>2009:1</p> <p>2010:1</p> <p>2011:0</p>
GERMANY	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Berlin, Nurnberg and Munich</p> <p>NGO and city shelter</p>
Description of shelter initiative	PEN Germany currently operating host cities are Berlin, Nürnberg and Munich where they host writers at risk
Partners	<p>PEN International;</p> <p>German fellowships, such as the Elsbeth Wolffheim Scholarship</p> <p>ICORN (external partner)</p>

HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Pro-active identification through PEN / WiPC
HRD rights during stay	Housing, subsistence, health, Support to continues his/her writing Research/ Fellowships
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1 year (+ 1year extension)
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	No figures 3 current placements in Berlin,Munich and Nürnberg
Place and type of shelter	Frankfurt City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN; The organization Litprom; Frankfurt Municipality; Frankfurt Book Fair
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Flat, salary, social security in accordance with ICORN agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	2009: The HRD from Cuba was not able to return to Cuba and moved to another ICORN programme in Hannover. 2011: The writer from Iran was also not able to return home and was admitted for a one year fellowship program at Brown University, the US with assistance from SRF
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2007 – 2009: 1(Cuba) 2009-2011: 1 (Iran) Frankfurt has invited a third writer who they are waiting to host
Place and type of shelter	Hamburg City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Hamburger Stiftung fur Politisch Verfolgte (The Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People) was founded by the Mayor of Hamburg in 1986. It supports politically persecuted people who find themselves in a dangerous, often life threatening situation in their native countries.

	The Foundation grants scholarships to politically persecuted people, looks after guests of the Foundation and supports them in their activities, initiates and supports petition campaigns for political prisoners and missing persons, and informs the public and works with national and international Human Rights organizations Hamburger Stiftung fur Politisch Verfolgte (Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People)
Partners	Hamburger Stiftung fur Politisch Verfolgte Hamburg Municipality
HRD categories	Politically persecuted HRDs (i.e. the programme is open to a broad category of HRDs)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	A furnished flat in Hamburg which can accommodate the HRD and his/her family. The stay can be used to rest and respite. However, the Foundation supports the HRDs with tailor-made trainings and public events.
HRD rights during stay	Open to both single HRDs and accompanied family members Furnished flat and support to continue their human rights activities
Legal status and duration of stay	Entry with a short-term visa (visa D) and then residence permit for one year without any option for extension. Residence permits on humanitarian grounds has a disadvantage as it does not include a working permit.
Return vis-à-vis stay	According to the Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People According t all HRDs wish to return and only stay if no other options are available. Approx. 10 per cent apply for asylum as they are not able to return due to continued risks
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	The Foundation host 5 HRDs (and their potential dependents) family every year
Place and type of shelter	Hannover City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN; Hannah Arendt Institute; Hannover Municipality
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Flat, salary, social security in accordance with ICORN agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	1+1 Year Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Iraq applied for asylum and obtained refugee status in Germany. The HRD from Cuba cannot return to Cuba (ICORN is working for another shelter solution, possible Mexico city)
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2007-2008: 1 (Iraq) 2009-2011: 1 (Cuba)

Place and type of shelter	Köln Fellowship
Description of shelter initiative	The Heinrich-Böll Foundation is a political foundation which may on ad hoc basis fund and shelter political dissidents at the Heinrich-Böll house near Köln. It has four apartments for writers and artists, attached with a scholarship of up to EUR 900 pr month.
Partners	Cooperation with external NGOs, such as Hamburger Stiftung für Politisch Verfolgte (Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People), ICORN and freeDimensional
HRD categories	Political dissidents, WHRDs, writers, artists
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs
Identification/access	Individual application / Own identification
HRD rights during stay	Flat, fellowship of EUR 900 per month.
Legal status and duration of stay	4 months (with possibility of extension) Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	Stuttgart Fellowship
Description of shelter initiative	Fellowship for Authors in Distress aimed to support a writer in distress - no matter whether the reasons are political, economical or anything else and give him or her the opportunity to continue his or her literary work.
Partners	The Academie Schloss Solitude Solitude's international literary network
HRD categories	Writers-in-distress
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Writer in distress - no matter whether the reasons are political, economical or anything else and give him or her the opportunity to continue his or her literary work.
Identification/access	No individual application Yearly nominations from members of Solitude's international literary network.
HRD rights during stay	-
Legal status and duration of stay	6 months Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	N/A
Place and type of shelter	Germany Fellowship programmes

Description of shelter initiative	<p>Hamburg University and Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology are hosting partners of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk</p> <p>Bonn University is a host to Scholars at risk network scholars</p> <p>Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	<p>Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)</p> <p>Scholars at risk network (SAR)</p>
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs;;</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<p>Open to individuals</p> <p>Right to study/research/lecturer</p> <p>Housing, subsistence, access to health</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student /researcher visa</p> <p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	The SAR Bonn scholar moved to another shelter programme as the HRD could not return home
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>SRF figures:</p> <p>2008:0</p> <p>2009:0</p> <p>2010:2</p> <p>2011:2</p> <p>SAR:</p> <p>2010: 1</p>
GREECE	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Greece</p> <p>Fellowship programmes</p>
Description of shelter initiative	<p>The University of Ioannina is a host and partner of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk</p> <p>Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) ▪ Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1 year temporary fellowship However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2008:1 2009:0 2010:1 2011:0
HUNGARY	
Place and type of shelter	Budapest Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	The Central University of Hungary in Budapest is a host and partner of the SAR Network for scholars-at-risk
Partners	Scholars at risk network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student / Scholar visa 1 year temporary fellowship However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs	0

(since 2008)	
ITALY	
Place and type of shelter	Chiusi City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4) The Scholars at risk network (SAR) also has an agreement with the City of Chiusi to host scholars-at-risk
Partners	ICORN; Chiusi Municipality; Region of Tuscany Scholars at risk network (SAR)
HRD categories	Writers/journalists at risk Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website Individual application through SAR
HRD rights during stay	Chiusi / ICORN programme: Open for couples Flat and social security covered by city, Salary covered by Region
Legal status and duration of stay	Chiusi / ICORN programme: 1 + 1 year Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Iran moved on to Germany to a fellowship with assistance from SRF
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	ICORN figures: 2008-2010: 1 (Iran) 2010- ongoing: 2 (a writer couple) SAR figures: 2008:1
Place and type of shelter	Grosseto City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN; Grosseto Municipality, Region of Tuscany
HRD categories	Writers/journalists at risk,
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite

Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Flat and social security covered by city Salary covered by Region
Legal status and duration of stay	1 year stay Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD went to ICORNs programme in Palma-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	ICORN figures 2008-2010: 1 (Zimbabwe) Currently on hold of inviting any further HRDs due to financial constraints
Place and type of shelter	<i>Ponteza</i> City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN; Ponteza Municipality
HRD categories	Writers/journalists at risk,
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Flat , salary and social security covered by city
Legal status and duration of stay	1 year stay Student/researcher visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Zimbabwe went to Lillehammer, Norway for another ICORN shelter and obtained refugee status as this is the practice in Norway for all ICORN guest writers The HRD from Algeria also not returned to Algeria. He married locally and was legally naturalised.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	ICORN figures 2008-2009: 1(Zimbabwe) 2009-2010: 1 (Algeria)
Place and type of shelter	<i>Italy</i> Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	Mediterranean Institute of Haematology (IME) and University of Pavia is a host and partner of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp) ▪ Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) ▪ Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) ▪ Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Two step approach: Individual application through SRF website Host decides
HRD rights during stay	individual HRDs Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	1 year stay Student /researcher visa However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	SRF Figures 2008:0 2009:0 2010:1 2011:1
IRELAND	
Place and type of shelter	Ireland/Dublin
Description of shelter initiative	<p>Front Line Defenders provides shelter to HRDs to Rest and Respite in Ireland or through its Security Grant Program (an emergency temporary relocation programme).</p> <p>Since 2006, Front Line Defenders, the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, the Irish Department of Justice have a dedicated humanitarian visa scheme for HRDs. The aim of the scheme is to provide a fast-track approach to processing applications to facilitate recognised HRDs to travel to Ireland for short stays (three months maximum) for the purpose of respite, and because of temporary safety issues. A high degree of confidentiality is maintained around the scheme and around individual cases, given the circumstances involved</p>
Partners	<p>Front Line (hosts/implements)</p> <p>MFA and Department of Justice screens and accelerate the case and the emergency/humanitarian visa application</p>
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Front Line through its presence in the field

HRD rights during stay	For the 3 Month Rest and Respite humanitarian visa Open to individuals No right to take up paid employment but can continue their human rights research English classes
Legal status and duration of stay	3 Months Rest and Respite (Ireland) 1-6 Months Security Grant (Ireland or other country, the HRDs region of origin)
Return vis-à-vis stay	Almost all HRDs return to their country of origin or region. Less than 5 per cent of the HRDs have applied for asylum
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Humanitarian/Emergency visas to Ireland: 2008: 1 2009: 3 2010: 5 2011: 4 Temporary relocations through grants programme: in 2009 : 112 HRDs and some family members in 2010 : 80 grants/ 136 people in 2011: (Jan to June) 41 grants/ 60 people
Place and type of shelter	Ireland Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	University College Cork (SRF/SAR host); University College Dublin (SRF/SAR host), Trinity College (SRF/SAR host); University of Limerick (SRF/SAR host) Dublin City University (SAR host), National University of Ireland, Galway (SAR host), National University of Ireland, Maynooth (SAR host), Queens University of Belfast (SAR host) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp) ▪ Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) ▪ Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) ▪ Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) ▪ Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) Scholars at risk network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student / Scholar visa 1 year temporary fellowship

	However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	<p>SAR figures:</p> <p>2010: Five scholars moved to a 3rd country/fellowship; One stayed in Ireland and one returned his/her country of origin</p> <p>2011: Two scholars moved on to a third country/fellowship</p>
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>SRF figures:</p> <p>2008:0 2009:0 2010:3 2011:1</p> <p>SAR figures:</p> <p>2008:2 2009:3 2010:7 2011:2</p>
LITHUANIA	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Lithuania</p> <p>Fellowship programmes</p>
Description of shelter initiative	The European Humanities University of is a host and partner of the SAR Network for scholars-at-risk
Partners	Scholars-at-risk network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection profiles; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<p>Open to individuals</p> <p>Right to study/research/lecturer</p> <p>Housing, subsistence, access to health</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>Student / researcher visa</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
NETHERLANDS	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Amsterdam</p> <p>City shelter</p>
Description of shelter initiative	<p>ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)</p> <p>The Foundation Amsterdam Vluchtstad (AV) started in 1997 when Salman Rushdie</p>

	<p>called for Safe Havens for persecuted writers. The mayor of Amsterdam, Patijn, supported this initiative and the first writer came in 1997. The guest writers were perceived to be very active in networking, writing and publishing while in temporary exile.</p> <p>Since 2009 the programme has been part of ICORN city shelter programme.</p>
Partners	<p>Vluchtstad Amsterdam;</p> <p>The Municipality of Amsterdam;</p> <p>ICORN;</p> <p>Pen Netherlands.</p>
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection needs</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORN website
HRD rights during stay	The guest writers are hosted and supported in building up a network in the Writers
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student/ researcher visa</p> <p>1 year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Chad was not able to return to Chad and has moved to Mexico city where he works for ICORNs partner, Casa Africa.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>Vluchtstad Amsterdam figures (since 2009 part of ICORN): Since 1997 there have been 12 guest writers, approx. one per year.</p> <p>ICORN: 1 (2009): Chad</p>
Place and type of shelter	Netherlands
Description of shelter initiative	<p>Embassy internal referrals to the Dutch MFA.</p> <p>Since May 2011, the MFA has formalized a fast-track procedure together with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) issue emergency visas for The MFA does not provide funding but merely facilitates the entry into NL in an expedited manner.</p>
Partners	<p>Embassies</p> <p>Dutch MFA</p> <p>Dutch Ministry of Justice</p> <p>NGOs</p>
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs
Identification/access	<p>Ad hoc procedure</p> <p>Dutch Embassies can refer a case to NL</p>
HRD rights during stay	<p>Only for individuals</p> <p>No rights to work</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	3 months Schengen Visa (+ possibility of 3 months extension)
Return vis-à-vis stay	Unknown

Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Since May 2011: 2 HRDs were issued emergency HRD visas
Place and type of shelter	Netherlands City shelter programme (likely to commence in 2012)
Description of shelter initiative	The Dutch Shelter City Programme, Respite, is to commence in April 2012. It is currently under negotiation with the City Councils of Groningen, the Hague, Nijmegen, Tilburg, Utrecht. However the shelter programme is, in fact, not only open to city shelters but more comprehensive and also open to fellowships and possibly other types of shelters
Partners	Amnesty International; HIVOS and UAF are the founders of the initiative. Partners: Dutch municipalities will provide city shelter. With regard to support of the HRDs during their temporary stay the cities will rely on support / assistance from NGOs such as Justitia & Pax who, for example, will assist the Hague Municipality should the initiative be implemented. Partnership also includes external partners such as SAR and ICORN.
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Not yet determined
HRD rights during stay	Only for individuals No rights to work Fellows will have right to study, research and lecturer
Legal status and duration of stay	Rest and Respite cases: 3 months Schengen Visa (+ possibility of 3 months extension) Other cases: Fellowships will be granted a temporary stay from 6 months till 1 year on student/researcher grounds
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Foreseen to be around 10-15 HRDs / shelters a year
Place and type of shelter	Netherlands Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	Erasmus University, Institute of Social Studies (ISS); Stichting IDEA; University of Amsterdam; University of Delft and Vrije Universiteit, Leiden University, Tilburg University, University of Amsterdam (UvA), University of Groningen, University of Nijmegen, University of Twente, VU University are hosts and partners of the Scholars-at-risk network. Each of these universities are, in principle, ready to host a HRD / scholar a year (i.e. up to 10 scholars a year). The Foundation for Refugee Studies in the Netherlands is the Dutch SAR partner organisation who seeks to match a SAR candidate to one of these universities.
Partners	Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) Scholars-at-Risk (SAR) and UAF: The Foundation for Refugee Studies in the Netherlands

HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	Student / Scholar visa 1 year temporary fellowship However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year
Return vis-à-vis stay	SAR figures: 2010: 4 scholars moved on to a 3rd country/fellowship; 2 scholars returned to their home country; 1 scholar stayed in Delft, the NL 2011: Out of these new arrivals one has already returned home, and two have moved on to a 3rd country/fellowship
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	SRF figures: 2008:0 2009:1 2010:1 2011:1 SAR figures: 2008:0 2009:2 2010:8 2011:9
Place and type of shelter	Tilburg City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/Municipality; University, PEN Netherlands
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Flat, salary, social security in accordance with ICORN agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1+1 year extension

Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Tilburg has invited their first writer/HRD who originates from Georgia
POLAND	
Place and type of shelter	Krakow City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Member of ICORN City Shelter Programme from mid October 2011 – has however already hosted one HRD before
Partners	Villa Decius, Municipality, Municipal festival office
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Flat, salary, social security in accordance with ICORN agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1 +1 year extension
Return vis-à-vis stay	From 2011 the HRD from Russia returned to Norway where she has obtained refugee status. She had previously been expelled from Norway but the case was brought before the Aliens Authorities again and went through considerable media attention.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2011: 1 (Russia) 2011 - ongoing: 1 (Egypt)
Slovenia	
Place and type of shelter	Ljubljana City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Member of ICORN City Shelter Programme from 2011
Partners	Ljubljana Municipality
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application via ICORN's website
HRD rights during stay	Flat, salary, social security in accordance with ICORN agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1 +1 year extension
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2011 - ongoing: 1 (Morocco) + spouse

SPAIN	
Place and type of shelter	Spain Government shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Spanish Programme for the assistance and protection of HRDs at Risk (Government Programme)
Partners	NGOs throughout Spain
HRD categories	Open to all categories (in practice it is only applied to HRDs who come from Latin America)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	NGO and Embassy referrals and MFA / Embassy clearance
HRD rights during stay	Open to families Access to education for children Public health Allowance to cover accommodation, utility costs, transport and subsistence allowances
Legal status and duration of stay	HRD visa 1 years (with the exception to stay for another year if the government determines that the HRD will be in danger if s/her return)
Return vis-à-vis stay	The government does not monitor return. Nevertheless, they estimate that about 70 per cent of the HRDs return to their country of origin.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	The Government funded HRD financial scheme can finance 6-8 a year. 2011: Till date only 5 HRDs
Place and type of shelter	Spain NGO shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Well established programme which has been subject to internal evaluations since it was established as one of the first of its kind in 1998. Since 1998 AI Spain has provided shelter to a total of 48 families. AI Spain hosts 5 - 10 HRDs and their families a year. The strengths of the Programme include its established infrastructure, the ability to admit HRDs at any time, favourable visa and living conditions, the campaign work and increasing public awareness and knowledge of the situation in their home countries (Latin America).
Partners	AI Madrid Spanish MFA (on HRD visa/temporary stay) CSO within Spain (e.g. on legal aid and psychosocial counselling) AIs Volunteer corps / Local group activists
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection profiles

Identification/access	AI HQ and AI field MFA clearance
HRD rights during stay	No right to paid work but inclusion in AIs work as volunteer Open to families / Right to Family reunification AI Madrid assist with: Visa (through pro bono legal NGO) Public health care, Psycho-social support (through CSO partner) School for children, Family support, Mobile phone, Money for initial expenses Housing, Utility allowances, Subsidy allowances, Attending courses in Human rights
Legal status and duration of stay	HRD visa issued by the government 1 year (with AI funds) Can be extended for 1 year by the MFA if return is not possible but then the HRD has no funding from AI Madrid
Return vis-à-vis stay	About 60-70 per cent return or leave Spain. The ones who decide to stay in Spain are mostly not able to return to their country of origin due to continued high risk
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Since 1998 AI Spain has provided shelter to a total of 48 families. AI Spain hosts 5 - 10 HRDs and their families a year
Place and type of shelter	Regional Government of Basque Country City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Regional government shelter initiative which has just commenced
Partners	The government of Spain assist with a special visa for HRD
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	MFA clearance
HRD rights during stay	No right to paid work Public health care, School for children, Housing, Subsistence allowances
Legal status and duration of stay	HRD visa issued by the government 1 year
Return vis-à-vis stay	N/A
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	N/A
Place and type of	Regional Government of Asturias

shelter	City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	Regional government shelter initiative which is only opened to Colombian HRDs
Partners	The government of Spain assist with a special visa for HRD
HRD categories	Open to all categories (currently only for Colombian HRDs)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	MFA clearance
HRD rights during stay	No right to paid work Public health care, School for children, Housing, Subsistence allowances
Legal status and duration of stay	HRD visa issued by the government 6 months
Return vis-à-vis stay	100 per cent return rate
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	
Place and type of shelter	Barcelona City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/PEN Catala; Municipality, Region of Catalunya
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	In principal open to families but de facto only for individuals as the flat is small. Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1-2 years
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Algeria was not able to return to Algeria. He has obtained a working permit and continues continue his writing, human rights work closely collaborating with Pen Catala, the municipality and the region of Catalonia. The HRD from Tunisia was able to return after end stay and in fact was part of the drivers of change leading the Arab spring in Tunisia.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2008-2010:1 (Algeria)

	2010-2011 (Tunisia) Barcelona ran similar placements since 1996 prior to ICORN
Place and type of shelter	Palma di Mallorca City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/PEN Catala; Municipality, Region of Catalunya
HRD categories	Writers-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	In principal open to families but de facto only for individuals as the flat is small. Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 1-2 years
Return vis-à-vis stay	The current HRD came from another ICORN programme and has now been admitted to fellowship in Germany as she could not return due to continued risks in Zimbabwe
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2009-2011: 1 (Zimbabwe). Recently, in 2011, invitations have been put on hold by the local authorities in Mallorca due to the current financial crisis
Place and type of shelter	Spain Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	The 'Grupo de 9 Universidades' are hosts and partners of the SAR Network for scholars-at-risk
Partners	Scholars-at-risk network (SAR)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection needs Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Right to study/research/lecturer Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	1 year temporary fellowship Student / researcher r visa
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs	-

(since 2008)	
SWEDEN	
Place and type of shelter	Kalmer NGO shelter
Description of shelter initiative	The Fojo Safe House is funded under Sweden's Special Initiative for Democratisation and Freedom of Expression and aims to offer journalists under severe, and acute, threat shelter for a shorter period. The Safe House is initially funded for 18 months, July 2010 - December 2011, and has resources to welcome maximum 18 journalists during the period. So far it has hosted six HRDs.
Partners	Fojo Media Institute Swedish MFA Swedish embassies
HRD categories	Journalists-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs(most have urgent protection need as they need to demonstrate severe and acute individual threats) Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application needed but some are identified by FOJO partner organisations
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems,
Legal status and duration of stay	3 months short-term stay on a Schengen visa following an invitation to study at Fojo Media Institute
Return vis-à-vis stay	Only one out of the six hosted so far has been able to return after the 3 month stay. The remaining people have been forced to move on to another shelter programme or apply for asylum in Sweden due to continued risk (2/6 applied for asylum).
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	Started 2010 and have hosted six HRDs so far for 3-4 months each
Place and type of shelter	Gothenburg City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement; Swedish PEN, Swedish Council of Culture, Immigration Office
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Open to individuals Accommodation, Health insurance,

	Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 2 years
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD from Georgia moved to Stockholm and has obtained refugee status. The HRD from Serbia was able to return to Serbia.
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2008-2009: 1 (Georgia) 2009-2010: 1 (Serbia), 2011_1 (Russia) Gothenburg ran similar placements since 1997 prior to ICORN.
Place and type of shelter	Malmö City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement Municipality implements; other partners: PEN, Swedish Council of Culture, Immigration Office, The Skaane Region
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs-at-risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent and Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Open for families Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 2 years
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD has applied for temporary residence permit to be able to work in Sweden (this is still pending)
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2010 - : 1 (Iran) ICORN Member since 2010
Place and type of shelter	Stockholm City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement; Swedish PEN, Swedish Council of Culture, Immigration Office
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection profiles; Rest and Respite

Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Open for small families Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa 2 years
Return vis-à-vis stay	The four ICORN writers sheltered in Stockholm all applied for asylum and were granted refugee status in Sweden, However one of the HRDs from China had previously tried to return to China in 2009 but was not allowed re-entry
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2008: 1 (Syria) + family 2008- 2009: 1 (China) 2009-2010: 1 (China) 2010- 2011: 1 (Georgia) Stockholm ran similar placements since 1999 prior to ICORN.
Place and type of shelter	Uppsala City shelter
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	ICORN/Municipality agreement; Swedish PEN, Swedish Council of Culture, Immigration Office
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent protection profiles; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student/researcher visa with options for prolonged stay
Return vis-à-vis stay	He had applied for asylum before the ICORN programme and obtained refugee status in Sweden
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	ICORN member since 2009. 2009-2011: 1 (Bangladesh) Currently awaiting for a new writer following their invitation
Place and type of shelter	Sweden Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	Linköping University; Orebro University and The Nordic Africa Institute is a host and partner of the Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowship Partner Programme for

	<p>scholar/researcher-at-risk</p> <p>The Nordic Africa Institute in Uppsala is a host of SAR scholars-at risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Senior (typically older than 55 and at least 20 years teaching exp) ▪ Advanced (associate or assistant professors with 10 Years+ exp) ▪ Junior (typically under 35 but also older scholars who have entered academia late) ▪ Non-traditional (artists, poets, musicians, writers who make publications or art exhibits, performances) ▪ Professionals (lawyers, journalists, activists, social workers etc. who may have scholarly activities)
Partners	<p>Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF)</p> <p>Scholars at risk network (SAR)</p>
HRD categories	Scholars at risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	<p>Urgent protection profiles;</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	<p>Open to individuals</p> <p>Right to study/research/lecturer</p> <p>Housing, subsistence, access to health</p>
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student / researcher visa</p> <p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	Most scholars return – consideration as to the likeliness of return is part of the selection assessment (no figures)
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>SRF figures:</p> <p>2008:0</p> <p>2009:0</p> <p>2010:1</p> <p>2011:0</p> <p>SAR figures:</p> <p>2008-2011:0</p>
UNITED KINGDOM	
Place and type of shelter	<p>Norwich</p> <p>City shelter</p>
Description of shelter initiative	ICORN city shelter (see ICORN description in ANNEX 4)
Partners	<p>ICORN</p> <p>Writers' Centre Norwich</p> <p>PEN</p>
HRD categories	Writers/HRDs at risk
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest	<p>Urgent protection profiles;</p> <p>Rest and Respite</p>

and Respite	
Identification/access	Individual application through ICORNs website
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Accommodation, Health insurance, Work within profession Per diems, in accordance with ICORN Agreement
Legal status and duration of stay	Student visa 6 months
Return vis-à-vis stay	The HRD returned to China but has continued to suffer harassment and persecution. ICORN is currently in close contact with the HRD in view of finding shelter and a solution
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2009: 1 (China)
Place and type of shelter	York Fellowship programme Centre for Applied Human Rights (CAHR) University of York Law & Management Building Freboys Lane York YO10 5GD Tel: +44 (0)1904 325830 E-mail: cahr@york.ac.uk
Description of shelter initiative	The Centre for Applied Human Rights is a fellowship programme (CAHR)
Partners	CAHR, University of York + approximately 30 civil society organisations who nominates and refer HRDs to CAHR
HRD categories	Open to all categories
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection needs; Rest and Respite
Identification/access	Internal referrals by approx. 30 nominating civil society organisations of which many are in the field
HRD rights during stay	Right to follow tailored programme (no exam) Arrival and return costs; Accommodation, Subsistence allowances; Additional training in the UK or in Europe Only for single HRDs (no family members)
Legal status and duration of stay	Student visa 3 - 6 months
Return vis-à-vis stay	Almost all return (95 per cent return rate) However, in 2010 a HRD (LGBTI activist) was killed following his return to Uganda
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	2008: 5 (Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Palestine, Indonesia, Iraq) 2009: 4 (Nepal, Sierra Leone, Kenya, DRC) 2010: 6 (Columbia, Kenya, Uganda, Iraq, Sudan, China) 2011: So far 2 (Kyrgyzstan, Thailand)

Place and type of shelter	United Kingdom
Description of shelter initiative	WLUML is an international solidarity network that promotes women's rights in Muslim and non-Muslim contexts. WLUML can provide WHRDs at-risk and victims of GBV with material assistance, legal assistance and/or a safe house.
Partners	Women living under Muslim Law
HRD categories	WHRDs / Women living under Muslim law
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	-
Identification/access	-
HRD rights during stay	-
Legal status and duration of stay	-
Return vis-à-vis stay	-
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	-
Place and type of shelter	United Kingdom Fellowship programmes
Description of shelter initiative	Scholar Rescue Fund Hosts: Clare College at Cambridge University; Coventry University; Imperial College, London; London School of Economics (LSE); School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS); University College London; University of Birmingham; University of East Anglia; University of Exeter; University of Glasgow; University of Leicester; University of Liverpool; University of London; University of Manchester; University of Plymouth; University of Southampton; University of Ulster; University of Wales – Bangor Scholars-at-Risks network (SAR) and the Council for assisting refugee academics (CARA) (the UK SAR partner) Hosts: Bangor University, Leicester University, London School of Economics, SOAS, University of Cambridge, University of Lancaster, University of Plymouth, University of Southampton, University of Wales, Newport and University of Wolverhampton
Partners	Part of the Scholar Rescue Fund (SRF) Fellowship Partner Programme for scholar/researcher-at-risk Scholars-at-Risks and CARA (the UK SAR partner)
HRD categories	Scholars-at-risk (broadly defined)
Urgent protection needs vis-à-vis Rest and Respite	Urgent Protection profiles; Rest and Respite Most awards are given to scholars who face severe risk of physical injury, loss of liberty, or loss of life.
Identification/access	Individual application
HRD rights during stay	Open for individuals Right to study/research/lecturer

	Housing, subsistence, access to health
Legal status and duration of stay	<p>Student / Scholar visa</p> <p>1 year temporary fellowship</p> <p>However, when the scholar cannot return to his/her country of origin due to continued high risk or find a job elsewhere the SRF may renew a scholarship for a second and final year</p>
Return vis-à-vis stay	<p>SAR figures:</p> <p>2010 scholars:</p> <p>2 scholars at the University of Cambridge did not return. One stayed and one moved to a third country / fellowship</p> <p>1 scholar at SOAS moved to a third country / fellowship due to continued risk</p> <p>-2 LSE scholars did not return. One stayed and one moved to a third country / fellowship</p> <p>2011 scholars:</p> <p>1 scholar at the University of Cambridge moved to a third country/fellowship</p>
Numbers of HRDs (since 2008)	<p>SRF figures:</p> <p>2008:6</p> <p>2009:5</p> <p>2010:9</p> <p>2011:2</p> <p>SAR figures:</p> <p>2008:2</p> <p>2009:4</p> <p>2010:10</p> <p>2011:1</p> <p>NB: SRF and SAR figures may include the same candidates.</p>

Annex 6 Costs of shelter initiatives in EU Member States

EU Member States	
BELGIUM	
Place & shelter programme	Brussels ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	No costs
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy; Comparable to national level; residential standard regulated by agreement with ICORN
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Indicatory through ICORN agreement: Single 1100 EUR
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement; Costs relative to National standards
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
CZECH REPUBLIC	
Place & shelter programme	Brno and Prague CZ Ministry of Foreign Affairs shelter initiative implemented by NGOs
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000
Visa costs	No costs
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy; EUR 1000 per month (Prague) EUR 1000 for 3 months in Brno
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 650 per month
Medical/Psychosocial	EUR 250 per month

costs (health insurance)	+ additional costs
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	English classes: EUR 200 The support costs varies. HRDs are generally allowed to attend seminar inside the Schengen territory (estimate to be approx. EUR 2 000 per HRD)
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	The total shelter costs per HRD (excl. administrative costs) for 3 months range from EUR 5000–10 000
DENMARK	
Place & shelter programme	Copenhagen ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for couple/family
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single 1100 EUR, Couple 1300 EUR, Family 15-1700 EUR
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement; Costs relative to National standards
Schooling for children or costs for books	Free school and free books for children
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual total costs (including administrative costs): EUR 150 000 Annual ICORN Member fee EUR 2000, Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Frederiksberg, Fanø, Odense, Århus ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for	Flat provided for single occupancy

accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single 1100 EUR, Couple 1300 EUR, Family 1500-1700 EUR
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement; Costs relative to National standards
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual total costs (including administrative costs): EUR 150 000 Annual ICORN Member fee EUR 2000, Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
FRANCE	
Place & shelter programme	Paris ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 900 a month for a couple
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	No estimate
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual ICORN Member fee EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Paris Maison des Journalistes
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from	Not covered

the country	
Visa costs	N/A
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Single occupancy at 'Maison des Journalistes'
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 9 a day for meals
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Access to public health
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	Not covered
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Total annual budget EUR 300 000
Place & shelter programme	
	Lyon Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	EUR 500 per month
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 1000 per month (subsistence allowances and French classes)
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Access to public health
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	Not covered
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	On average they welcome 2-3 HRDs a year in Lyon (out of 40-45 annual requests)
GERMANY	
Place & shelter	Frankfurt

programme	ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single 1100 EUR, Couple EUR 1300
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Hamburg Hamburg Foundation for Politically Persecuted People
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	Single EUR 1500, Family EUR 4000
Visa costs	Visa fees are paid
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple/family occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single 950 EUR, Family EUR 1200
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Medical insurance: Single: EUR 350 ; Family of four people: EUR 1000
Schooling for children or costs for books	Free school for children
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	Varies according to the individual needs (e.g. 3 months German language tuition amounts to EUR 1000 for a single HRD)
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the	The annual costs for sheltering a family is EUR 35 000 and for a single HRD EUR 27 000. However, the annual total costs including administrative costs of sheltering

shelter programme	five HRDs and their families are EUR 220 000, paid for by the foundation The city of Hamburg funds the overhead costs of the foundation which is EUR 90 000 (covers costs of an office and the cost of the coordinator).
Place & shelter programme	Hannover ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100 EUR, Couple 1300
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
ITALY	
Place & shelter programme	Chiusi ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for couple/family occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Couple EUR 1300, Family EUR 1500-1700
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement

Schooling for children or costs for books	Covered in accordance with ICORN agreement
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Grossetto ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000; Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Potenza ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000 -2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance	Indicatory through ICORN agreement:

(indicate if family or single or family)	Single 1100 EUR, Couple 1300 EUR, Family 1500-1700 EUR
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
IRELAND	
Place & shelter programme	Dublin Front Line Defenders (Temporary Humanitarian visa scheme and Respite programme in Ireland)
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 800 – 2000
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	The costs vary according to the length of stay and number of HRDs. Housing is provided for single/couple/family occupancy The costs of Front Line flat for a single occupancy per month is EUR 500. Short term let is EUR 450 per week per person and EUR 600 per week for two people
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 20 per day per diem. Costs covered for other expenses including sightseeing, classes, treatment Average grant in 2010: EUR 2156 Average grant in 2011 EUR 2400
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Health costs are covered by Front Line Defenders
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A for the Humanitarian short term stay
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Not estimated. In addition, in 2009: 112 and some family members received a security grant. In 2010, 80 HRDs were issued a grant / comprising of a total of 136 people
NETHERLANDS	
Place & shelter programme	Amsterdam The Foundation Amsterdam Vluchtstad (AV), ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	

Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100 Couple EUR 1300
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	-
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000; Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50per cent per cent position
Place & shelter programme	
	Netherlands Dutch City Shelter Programme, Respite (not yet active as funding has not been allocated)
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	To be covered
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat will provided by municipalities or through fellowship grants
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Not determined
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered
Schooling for children or costs for books	Not determined
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	Not determined
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	The total costs of running Respite according to the background proposal documents amounts to approx. EUR 500 000 a year

POLAND	
Place & shelter programme	Krakow ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100 EUR
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50per cent per cent position
SPAIN	
Place & shelter programme	Spain Government HRD Programme Financial Scheme
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 2000
Visa costs	No costs
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	EUR 1352 (family) to cover all costs EUR 1202 (single) to cover all costs
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Access to public health / EUR 80 per months
Schooling for children or costs for books	Free access to public school for children School books are additional costs
Costs for support activities, to attend	-

seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	<p>The annual cost of the programme is EUR 80 000</p> <p>The administrative costs are not estimated. It forms part of the duties of one MFA HRD focal point's daily duties, consular services and embassy staff</p>
Place & shelter programme	<p>Spain</p> <p>AI Madrid Shelter programme</p>
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 2000
Visa costs	AI Relief Programme assist with the costs for the visa and application
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple/family occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 1200 HRD + additional funding for family members
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	<p>Access to public health / EUR 80 per months</p> <p>Access to psycho-social care through AI partner in Spain</p>
Schooling for children or costs for books	<p>Free access to public school for children.</p> <p>School books are additional costs</p>
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	<p>This varies greatly according to the individual needs</p> <p>Estimated to be around 2-3000 per HRD</p>
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	<p>Total annual budget (2009) EUR 101 000</p> <p>Which may covers 5-10 HRDs and their family members a year</p>
Place & shelter programme	<p>Barcelona</p> <p>ICORN/Pen Catala</p>
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	<p>EUR 2000</p> <p>The city / Pen Catala can apply to ICORN Emergency Fund for if extra resources required</p>
Visa costs	
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 1200 (Single HRD)
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Access to public health / EUR 80 per month

Schooling for children or costs for books	Free access to public school for children School books are additional costs
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	EUR 2000-3000 per year
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	The total costs of hosting a HRD per year amounts to approx. EUR 62 000 plus costs for a flat (i.e. about EUR 70 – 75 000) Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Palma di Mallorca ICORN/Pen Catala
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 2000 The city / Pen Catala can apply to ICORN Emergency Fund for if extra resources required
Visa costs	
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	EUR 550 per month for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	EUR 1200 per month for a single HRD
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Access to public health / EUR 80 per month
Schooling for children or costs for books	Free access to public school School books are additional costs
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	EUR 2000-3000 per year
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	The total costs of hosting a HRD per year amounts to approx. EUR 62 000 plus costs for a flat (i.e. about EUR 68 000). The Municipality of Mallorca funds EUR 50 000 of these costs. Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000, Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
SWEDEN	
Place & shelter programme	Kalmer Fojo Media Institute, Fojo Safe House
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	Not covered
Visa costs	Not covered
Costs during stay	

Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy in Fojo safe house
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	250 SEK / EUR 27.5 a day
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	All health costs are covered through health insurance and Fojo funding
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	This varies (e.g. includes costs for training and study visits)
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Total annual costs amounts to SEK 1.1 mill. / EUR 121.076. These costs include 10 shelters each running for 3 months (each shelter costs SEK. 80 000 / EUR 8800) and annual admin costs of SEK 300.000/EUR 33020.
Place & shelter programme	Gothenburg ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100, Couple EUR 1300
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	-
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Malmö ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000

	The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	-
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	Stockholm ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/family occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR Family EUR 1500-1700
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	Free access to public school
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter	Uppsala

programme	ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single/couple occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100, Couple EUR 1300
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	-
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000 Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
UNITED KINGDOM	
Place & shelter programme	Norwich ICORN
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	EUR 1000-2000 The city can apply for ICORN emergency funds if additional resources are required
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Single EUR 1100 EUR,
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	To be covered, in accordance with ICORN agreement
Schooling for children or costs for books	-
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	-
Other costs/ Total	Annual member fee ICORN EUR 2000;

costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Estimated coordinator work load varies from 20-50 per cent position
Place & shelter programme	York CAHR
Pre-arrival costs	
Transport to and from the country	Ranges from between EUR 1150-3030
Visa costs	-
Costs during stay	
Average cost for accommodation (if more for a family indicate so)	Flat provided for single occupancy (at times shared between fellows)
Subsistence allowance (indicate if family or single or family)	Varies greatly: 400 EUR a month (shared accommodation) – 1400 EUR (a month for shorter leases) + Utilities costs: 50 – 80 EUR a month
Medical/Psychosocial costs (health insurance)	Not estimated. Covered directly by CAHR.
Schooling for children or costs for books	N/A
Costs for support activities, to attend seminars, conferences in host country or abroad)	1150 to 4000 EUR per fellow (for the fellows who are there to do research additional training in the UK or outside is not required)
Other costs/ Total costs E.g. administrative costs of running the shelter programme	Yearly CAHR overhead / salary costs of approx. EUR 51720

Annex 7 List of consultations

Achilli, Emma	Human Rights Unit, DG External Policies, European Parliament, Brussels
Anonymous HRDs	Canada, EU 27, Norway and the U.S.
Arnott, Anne	Canadian High Commission, London
Barcia, Macu	Consultant and co-author on AWID study on WHRDs, Geneva
Barthélemy, André	Executive Director of Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme, Lyon
Basille, Olivier	Head of Reporters without Borders EU Office, Brussels
Baurle, Martina	Executive Director of Hamburg Foundation for politically persecuted HRDs, Hamburg
Beltøf, Søren	Advisor and administer of special government fund for city shelters, Directorate for Arts, Danish Ministry of Culture, Copenhagen
Bernard, Antoine	Chief Executive, FIDH, Paris
Berstein, Jesse	Program Officer, Office of the Global Programs, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, Washington D.C.
Blinkenberg, Lisa	International Coordinator, Amnesty International, Danish Section, Copenhagen
Bloem, Martha	Program Officer, Scholar Rescue Fund, New York
Bjerler, Nicole	Programme Officer, Amnesty International, EU Office, Brussels
Botsford Fraser, Marian	Chair of Writers in Prison Committee, PEN Canada, Toronto
Brugge ter, Marc	HIVOS, The Hague
Cacho, Olatz	Amnesty International, Spanish Section, Madrid
Camilleri, Michael	Human Rights Specialist, Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organization of American States, Washington D.C.
Collier, Chris	Consultant, The Hague
Combal-Weiss, Renee	External Relations Officer, Amnesty International, French Section, Paris
Csaszi, Levente	Advisor, External Relations, Cabinet of the President of the European Parliament, Brussels
Castro Elba, Flor	Project Manager, Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Organization of American States, Washington D.C.
Canu, Laurence	Consultant and Wasan participant, Canada
Curis, Dominique	Coordinator HRDs / Individuals at risk, Amnesty International French Section, Paris
Dalkiran, Ozlem	HRD (previously rest and respite sheltered)
De Nijs, Katelijn	Human Rights Officer and COHOM representative, Belgium Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels
De Vlieg, Mary Anne	Secretary General, International Network for Contemporary performing Arts; Informal European Theatre Meeting (IETM), Brussels

Dickson, Lynn	Policy Advisor, Human Rights and Governance Policy Division, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, Ottawa
Dyrvik, Elisabeth	Programme Director, ICORN, Stavanger
Egaas, Marit	Director of Library and Culture Centre, Stavanger
Elena, Anita	Researcher, Front Line Defenders, Dublin
Elg, Fredrik	Guest writer / HRD coordinator, City of Malmö
Farne, Robinson	Senior Program Officer, Scholars at Risk Network (SAR), New York Claire, University, New York
Forest, Vincent	Head of EU Office, Front Line Defenders, Brussels
Fredrikson, Lynn	Freedom House, Washington D.C.,
Frederiksen, Jonas	External Advisor to the Polish EU Presidency, Brussels
Galbis Marti, Jordi	Concejal de Presidencia, Barcelona
Gribble, Chris	Writers' Centre Norwich
Gready, Paul	Professor in Human Rights, Centre Director of Centre for Applied Human Rights
Hamels, Pieter-Jan	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT)
Hovdan, Marianne	City coordinator for writers-at-risks, Stavanger
Irani, Kayhan	Activista.org and external consultant, Wasan facilitator, Canada
Ingleton, Danna	Research and Policy Adviser, Amnesty International Secretariat, London
Joag, Sidd	Programme Manager, shelters for artists in distress, freeDimensional, New York
Jones, Martin	Lecturer, Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York
Jonker, Berend	University Assistance Fund, Utrecht
Karimi, Bernard	Focal point on Dutch shelter city network, the Netherlands
Keane, Orla	Deputy Head of Human Rights Unit, Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin
Landuzuri, Violeta	Chargée de mission, Fonds d'urgence pour les Défenseurs des Droits de l'Homme en danger, Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme, Lyon
L'Aouaji el Gharbi, Salwa	Head of Department of Human Rights and Cultural Diversity, Centre UNESCO de Catalunya, Barcelona
Lawlor, Mary	Executive Director of Front Line Defenders, Dublin
Lenormand, Patrice	Deputy Head of Unit Governance, Democracy, Gender and Human Rights, DevCoD1, European Commission, Brussels
Lester, Todd	Executive Director of freeDimensional, New York
Lheure, Elisabeth	Centre UNESCO de Catalunya, UNESCOCAT, Barcelona
Lie, Trond	Advisor, Department of Culture, City of Stavanger
Llorens, Carles	Autonomous government of the region of Catalunya, Barcelona
Lopez Mechon, Isabel	Focal point for Election Observation Human Rights Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Madrid
Luengo, Anna	College administrator and shelter focal point, Massey College, Toronto

Lunde, Helge	Executive Director, ICORN, Stavanger
Montanos Ignacio, Juan	HRD and shelter focal point, Amnesty International, Spanish Section, Madrid
Madden, Tara	Programme Manager, Front Line Defenders, Dublin
Martinez Origone, Cristina	Task manager HRDs, EIDHR Team, DevCoD1, European Commission, Brussels
Milo, Merethe	Principal Consultant, Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs, Denmark, Copenhagen
Netuwa, Tabitha	Programme Officer, East and Horn of Africa HRDs Project
Pasquarello, Chantal	Senior Program Manager, Global Human Rights, Freedom House, Washington D.C.
Reculeau, Delphine	Observatory for HRDs, OMCT, Geneva
Rein, Radboud	Programme Officer, Justice and Peace Netherlands, The Hague
Rens van, Eveline	Senior Policy Advisor, City of The Hague, Department of International Affairs, The Hague
Rodriguez, Lluís Juan	Election Observation Human Rights Unit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Madrid
Romare, Jonas	International Director Fojo Media Institute Linnaeus University, Kalmar
Routier, Mathieu	Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network (EMHRN)
Theurmann, Engelbert	COHOM Chair, Human Rights and Democracy, European External Action Service, Brussels
Thibault, Samson	COHOM representative, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris
Tourneur, Martial	Assistance desk, Reporters without Borders, Paris
O'Connor, Barry	Head of Visa Department, Department of Justice, Dublin
O'Gorman, Sinead	Deputy Director, Scholars at Risk Network, New York University, The Hague
O'Neill Pomeon, Alexandra	Observatory for HRDs, FIDH, Paris, France
Oudolf, Sacha	Policy Officer, Human Rights, Gender, Good Governance and Humanitarian Aid Department, Human Rights Division, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
Pavese, Rosario	Analyst, Poder Ciudadano, Buenos Aires
Patuel, Francois	Amnesty International, International Secretariat, London
Payne, Julie	CJFE Manager, Toronto
Presse, Debra	Director of Refugee Resettlement at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Ottawa
Penshaszadeh, Analia	Association for Women's Rights In Development (AWID), Toronto
Ponce E., Carlos	HRD and fellow (now part of Americas' Defenders and Civil Society Fund)
Quinn, Robert	Executive Director, SAR Network, New York University, New York
Rajih, Mansur	HRD and sheltered writer
Reckseidler, Jarret	Canadian High Commission, Brussels

Reitov, Ole	Programme Manager, Freemuse, Copenhagen
Řepová, Barbora	Administer of CZ HRD shelter programme, Human Rights and Transition Policy Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, Prague
Rode, Mille	Director of Danish PEN, Copenhagen
Rosengaard, Martin	Co-Director of Wooloo, Copenhagen
Salierno, Raffaella	Secretary General of Pen Catala, Barcelona
Seroo, Onno	Head of Institutional Coordination, Centre UNESCO de Catalunya, Barcelona
Schoot van der, Teyo	Programme Manager, HIVOS, The Hague
Sheikhahmed, Hassan Shire	Executive Director of East and Horn of Africa HRDs Project
Spitzer M, Erin	Program Officer, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, Washington D.C.
Stanfield, Emily	Special Assistant, Office of the Global Programs, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, Washington D.C.
Tozzi Dina, Maria	Regional coordinator for city shelters for guest writers / writers at risks sheltered in Tuscany, Florence
Van der Wall, Arjan	Programme Manager, Protection International, Brussels
Waldorf, Lars	Senior Lecturer Human Rights law, Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York
Welling, Judith	Assistant Program Officer, Fellowship Programs, NED, Washington D.C.
Whyatt, Sarah	Head of WiPC, PEN International, London
Wiinblad, Emilie	Senior Policy Officer, Policy and Legal Support Unit, Bureau for Europe, UNHCR, Brussels
Willcox, Sarah	Deputy Executive Director, Scholar Rescue Fund, New York
Wrafter, Colin	Director of Human Rights Unit, Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, Dublin
Wysocki, Wojciech	Human Rights Division, European External Action Service, Brussels

Annex 8 Bibliography

Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/61

Council Directive 2004/114 on the admission of students, pupils, trainees, and volunteers

Regulation 1889/2006

EIDHR Strategy Paper 2011-2013

EIDHR - Support for Human Rights Defenders (2010) (Call for Proposals)

EIDHR Website: <http://www.eidhr.eu>

EU Guidelines on HRDs: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu>

European Parliament resolution of 17 June 2010 on EU policies of human rights defenders (2009/2199(INI))

Review of websites (see websites in Annex 4)

Review of shelter initiatives internal records, confidential data and databases related to HRDs

Scholars at risk Network - How to Host: *A 'best practices' guide for Network members*, latest edition 2011

Scholar Rescue in the Modern World by Dr. Henry G. Jarecki and Daniela Zane Kaisth, Institute of International Education, New York, 2009

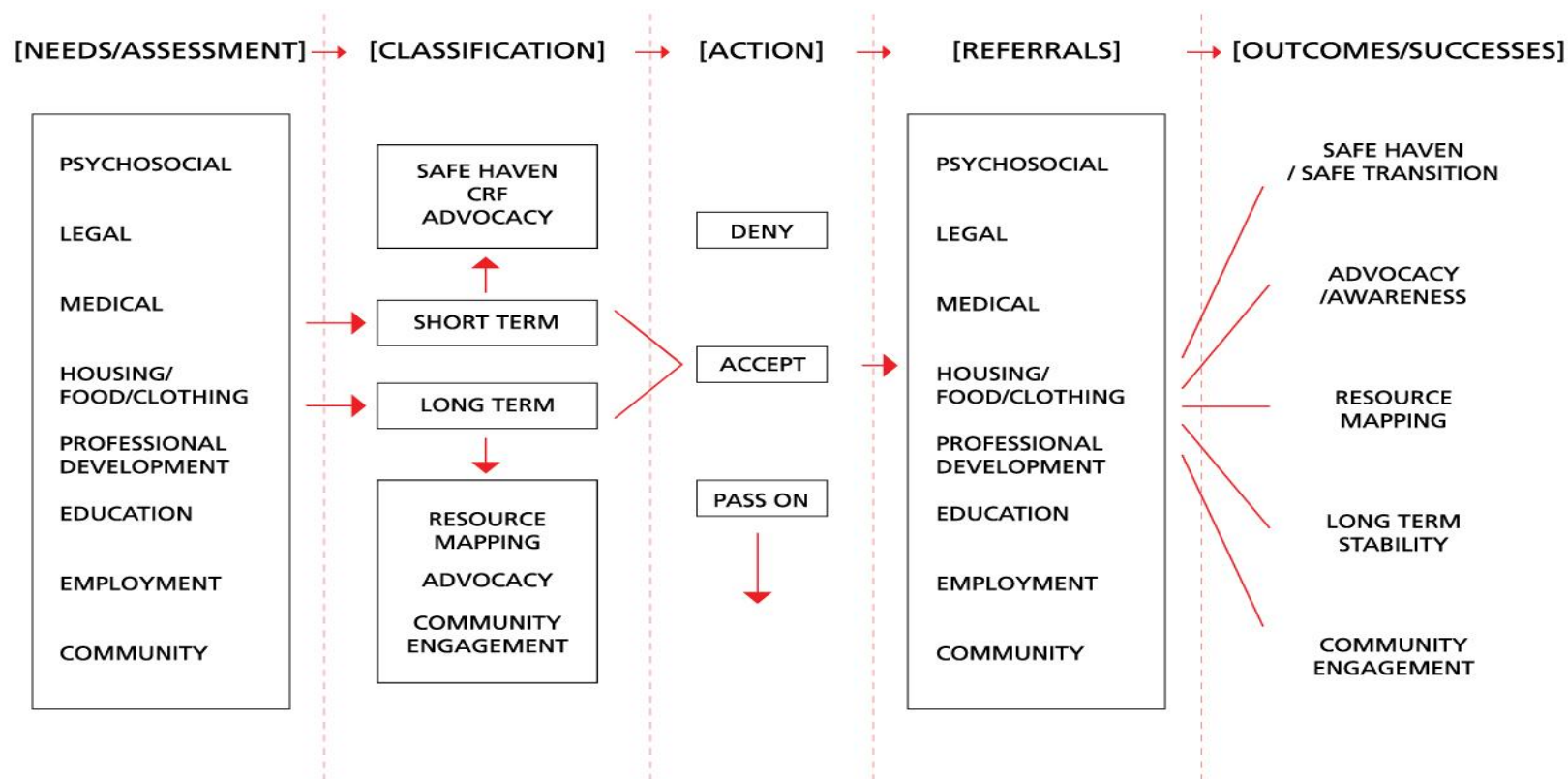
United Nations Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally

Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Urgent Responses for WHRDs at Risk: Mapping and Preliminary Assessment', AWID, June 2011

Annex 9 freeDimensional Triage Team case processing

TRIAGE TEAM PROCESS



Annex 10 Standard agreement between ICORN and Member city/region



AGREEMENT

Between

The International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN)

And

The Member-City/Region

I. Declaration

In accordance with the charter adopted by ICORN at the general assembly June 3rd 2010, and the ICORN Statutes adopted by ICORN at the general assembly April 22nd 2009, the city in question proclaims itself an “ICORN City of Refuge for Persecuted Writers”.

II. Commitments Entered Into By the ICORN Administration Centre

In accordance with the ICORN charter and the ICORN Statutes, the ICORN Administration Centre agrees that:

- A. The ICORN Administration Centre will provide the city with an informed recommendation regarding a writer or writers suitable for the City of Refuge in question.
 1. Through formal cooperation with the WiPC of International PEN, ICORN will provide documentation that the writer in question is:
 - a. A legitimate writer
 - b. Being threatened, persecuted or imprisoned as a consequence of what he/she has written

2. Establish contact between the writer and the City of Refuge, and will advise in the relocation of the writer and his/her family within the City of Refuge.
- B. The ICORN Administration Centre will provide support for and advise in practical matters surrounding the placement:
1. The ICORN Administration Centre will implement and maintain reliable communications with the writers hosted, as well as provide and maintain a communications network for and among the guest writers.
 2. The ICORN Administration Centre will implement and maintain reliable communications with the cities' designated coordinators, as well as provide and maintain a communications network for and among the City of Refuge Coordinators.
 3. If the writer cannot return to his/her home country, ICORN will support the city and the writer in regard to the necessary steps for securing an extended or permanent residency or seeking alternative placement.
 4. The ICORN Administration Centre will conduct fundraising for ICORN. It will establish and maintain an ICORN Emergency Fund, with the aim to be able to cover parts of unforeseen and not proportionate expenses the member cities are exposed to while inviting and hosting their guest writers.
- C. In an effort to promote Freedom of Expression, the ICORN Administration Centre will also:
1. Implement and maintain a website which may be used for:
 - a. Promotion of the guest writer and their works
 - b. Exposure of and information about the member cities
 - c. Publishing information about all kinds of ICORN activities
 - d. Sharing experiences and information concerning ICORN issues between all involved parties
 - e. Fundraising, promotion and recruitment for ICORN Cities of Refuge
 2. Facilitate seminars, literary events in order to create marketplaces for the ICORN guest writers' work.
 3. Assist the cities in encouraging the writer to undertake literary, cultural and academic responsibilities (the nature of which will be determined in dialogue with the host city) during his/her residency.

III. Commitments Entered Into By The City

- A. The membership city commits to adhering to the agreement as set forth below:

1. Each writer will be hosted for a standard period of two years unless otherwise agreed upon with the ICORN Administration Centre.
 2. The city will provide one furnished residential accommodation for the writer and his/her family.
 3. The city will facilitate the acquisition of a legal status (visa, residence permit) that will enable the writer and his/her family to reside in the city for the duration of the ICORN guest writer period. If permanent residency were an option, ICORN would welcome such an option.
 4. The city is to provide the writer with a scholarship/grant to be paid directly to the writer in monthly instalments. The amount is agreed with the ICORN Administration Centre, according to an internationally certified standard of living indexes.
- B. The city will take the following steps to ensure the welfare of the writer and his/her family:
1. The city must maintain absolute confidentiality in regard to all communications and intensions (declared and/or under consideration) among the city, the writer and ICORN; and in regard the movements of the writer and his/her family prior to their safe arrival within the host city.
 2. The city is to cover all travel expenses concerning the journey of the writer and his/her family. These expenses will include, for example, fees for passports and visas.
 3. The city will designate coordinator(s) to work with the writer and his/her family to facilitate integration within the host city and to address issues concerning the writer and his/her family, providing, or providing for, appropriate support.
 4. The city is responsible for implementing and maintaining safe, appropriate working and living conditions for the writer and his/ family.
 5. During the period of refuge, the city is required to provide the available health and residential insurances, for the writer and his/her family.
 6. Whenever possible, the city is to enable the writer to benefit from municipal public services (such as urban transport services, libraries, schools, etc.), and to facilitate meetings between the writers and the city's literary organizations.
 7. The coordinator is to facilitate possibilities for the writer by initiating contact with local schools and wider public arenas in which the writer can promote his/her identity as a writer and/or utilize other skills.

8. The city is to provide access to services that will enable the writer to learn the language of the host country.

C. The city will comply with the following cooperative terms of agreement:

1. The city's selection of the writer will be made in agreement with ICORN, and based on the ICORN Administration Centre's proposal.
2. In any and all media events (interviews, press release, public event, etc.) the city is required to indicate the ICORN program as the framework for the writer's residency and for the city's status as an "ICORN City of Refuge".
3. Upon the signing of this agreement the city will pay the ICORN Administration Centre an annual membership fee. The membership fee is decided by the General Assembly. The membership fee may vary in exceptional circumstances, for example in the case of agreements between ICORN and a region*.

**A region status of member-city co-operations will be defined by the General Assembly. The region will be required to designate a Regional Coordinator.*

IV. Duration of Agreement

Unless a formal declaration of termination is made (see article VI), the present agreement is renewed, by tacit accord, every two years.

V. Mediation

Should a conflict arise between the ICORN Administration Centre and a member-city/region, the situation will be addressed within the existing legal system of the country in which the Administration Centre is located.

VI. Termination of the Membership Agreement

Any member that does not fulfill the duties in the Membership Agreement may be excluded from the network's services by the next General Assembly. A member may terminate its membership by giving written notice to the Board. The membership terminates 6 (six) months after the Board has received and accepted the notice. If the resigning member has a writer in residence (placed by ICORN) the member must fulfill its obligations towards the writer until the end of the writer's placement term as agreed in the Membership Agreement.

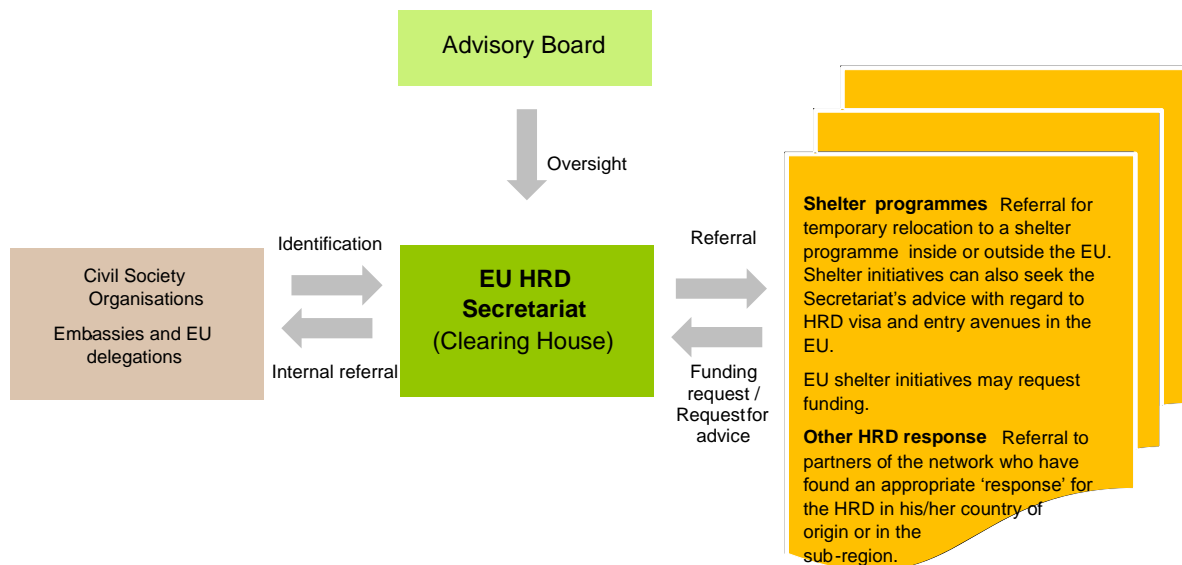
City of

ICORN Board

ICORN Administration Centre

Annex 11 Option: EU HRD Platform / Coordination Entity

Figure A11.1 Overview of EU HRD Platform / Coordination Entity



A. Description and roles of an EU HRD Platform / Coordination Entity

Overall purpose and added value

Clearance: needs assessment and resource mapping The EU HRD Platform / Coordination entity will act as a clearing house, to identify the protection needs and the *best-fit* short-term and/or long-term responses for an HRD at risk inside or outside the EU, through a global resource mapping and use of databases. If temporary relocation is deemed to be the most appropriate response, the Secretariat will map out the best shelter programme in the EU or outside the EU for the HRD to be able to continue his/her human rights activities and build his/her capacity while in temporary exile. The Secretariat will also carefully assess the likeliness of possible return and plan for a subsequent shelter if return is not possible due to continued risk

Enhancing synergies and coordination By expanding the HRD protection network and coordination efforts, and global response mechanisms for HRDs, a single Platform and Secretariat / Coordination entity will support the existing shelter initiatives and seek to avoid duplications of efforts (e.g. HRDs applying for different programmes at the same time). As it should support and bridge the gaps it should be a flexible light structure which can act 24/7 and provide support in various languages needed. The platform will establish a broad network of HRD partners down to the local grassroots level. It will also strengthen the connection with EU delegations and Member States in the work of monitoring HRDs and providing them with support.

Strategic use The EU can take a leading and strategic role in supporting HRDs as drivers of change and future human rights leaders in developing countries. Similarly, organisations, governments, regions and cities which are part of the platform will be able to 'label' their

initiatives and utilise the platform strategically as drivers of freedom of speech and democracy.

Open to all HRD categories The platform will add value, as it will be open to all HRD categories and will, through a resource mapping and needs-assessment, identify the best-fit responses, such as providing shelter for HRDs inside and outside the EU. It will build on existing support mechanisms and support new initiatives, including city and NGO shelter partnerships.

Best practices and lessons learnt The platform will add value as a centre where best practices and lessons learnt are identified and formulated, and will contribute to the further development of practical HRD handbooks, manuals and standing operating procedures. This will provide practical recommendations on support and shelter in the country/sub-region and to a faraway place from the identification phases from pre-departure, shelter and support by the host to post-departure and reintegration support.

Funding The Platform, through its Secretariat, will be able to allocate existing EIDHR/EU funding to shelter initiatives, or provide co-funding to shelter programmes. This will support the financial constraints shelter initiatives face, providing funds for shelter, a plane ticket or other merited support.

Admission and visas The Secretariat will assist shelter initiatives with difficult cases and be able to follow up with EU delegations, consular services and international organisations in cases related to travel documents and visas, and provide advice on legal entry conditions in EU Member States. This is a constraint for most shelter initiatives. When fast-track or emergency visas are not available, the Secretariat will be able to advise on other entry admission avenues (visas and residence permits).

Awareness raising and sensitisation The platform can contribute to raising awareness on EU and global responses to HRDs at risk through establishment of a website and provisions of training, workshops, media and outreach activities.

Role of the Secretariat (the Coordination entity)

The Secretariat is *the main body* of the Platform. With limited personal resources it can assess the protection need of a 'referral' from a 'nominating' referral partner and map out a *best-match* for shelter or another short-term or long-term response for an HRD at risk through a resource mapping (a data base can be established and build on the mapped HRD shelter initiatives listed in Annexes 4-6). This should be based on the EU guidelines on HRDs and the broad definition of HRDs as derived from these guidelines and the UN guidelines.

Overall, the clearance process should take into consideration previous needs assessment by the 'nominating' partners, including the urgency of the referral, the wishes of the HRD, legal and physical protection needs, medical and psycho-social needs, languages, education (in particular for fellowship programmes), professional development, family situation, the best interest of the child and several other factors, to make the *best match* for the HRD and his/her possible host. The Secretariat should also carefully assess the likeliness of return. If it is unlikely that the HRD will return at the end of the stay, the option of extension or another programme should be taken into consideration up front. If the HRD needs long-term shelter and it is very unlikely that the HRD will ever be able to return, UNHCR's process for third-country resettlement should be considered.

The Secretariat will also be able to screen and allocate existing EIDHR funding in small amounts to shelter programmes, including new initiatives following oversight by the Advisory Board.

The Secretariat will cover all categories of HRDs at risk and establish a network and data base of shelter programmes and other temporary response programmes assisting HRDs at risk.

Once or twice a year the Secretariat will host an operational workshop where members of the Advisory Board will review the assistance provided to beneficiaries and identify lessons learnt, best practices for temporary shelter and other responses to HRDs in danger inside and outside the EU.

The Secretariat should also coordinate and facilitate thematic working groups, including a working group for city shelters. Such a working group should invite focal points from existing shelter initiatives and their close partners (NGOs, government) to meet and share best practices and lessons learnt in hosting an HRD. This will provide practical recommendations on how to host an HRD, how a city/authority or other partner can ensure the best support for the HRD, and the potential benefits for the hosting city.

The Secretariat will also be able to pro-actively be part of and/or host shelter brainstorming sessions / calls (technologically). Such informal and formal sessions / calls are increasingly used by NGOs and shelter programmes (particularly during the global financial crisis) and seem essential for finding solutions. The Secretariat would be a trusted non-political entity to host such brainstorming sessions and contribute to make it easier for trends to emerge.

Over time the Secretariat will establish an *EU HRD Platform of Excellence* and be able to assist its members with awareness raising and sensitization of EU policies pertaining to the protection of HRDs, contingency planning, mainstreaming HRD response procedures, establish standard operating procedures for identification, internal referrals, needs assessment, MoUs and best practice manuals for temporary relocation from pre-arrival, arrival and stay to return, post-return and reintegration.

Role of the Advisory Board

The Advisory Board will comprise of leading NGOs and partners involved in providing different types of shelter and in finding short-term, medium-term and long-term responses representing the broad categories of HRDs at risk. The main role of the Advisory Board is to act as an oversight body. Whenever an internal referral is screened and presented by the Secretariat, the Advisory Board member has the right to comment on the Secretariat's recommendation. Overall, the procedure should be swift and flexible. The close contact between the Secretariat and the Advisory Board member will support a timely and effective response.

The nominating / referral partners

Shelter initiatives, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), embassies, EU delegations, UNHCR and other relief organisations may identify and refer HRDs at risk to the Secretariat for a needs assessment and identification, as necessary, of a short- or long-term solution. To ensure greater effectiveness, unsolicited requests from individuals should be avoided. Individuals should instead be pro-actively identified and screened through recognised human rights CSOs and their partners working on the ground in the applicant's country or sub-region.

Shelter initiatives and NGOs providing other responses than shelter

The Secretariat will facilitate contact with a broad network of shelter initiatives and HRD partners inside and outside the EU with a view to finding the best solution for each HRD at risk and putting the HRD own wishes at the centre of the assessment. Shelter initiatives will be able to consult the Secretariat on HRD matters such as HRD entry avenues in the EU. Furthermore, EU shelter initiatives will be able to request small amounts of EU funding to co-fund their shelter initiatives.