

Online Appendix

This document is an online appendix to the manuscript:

“Women-Friendliness in European Asylum Policies: The Role of Women’s Political Representation and Opposition to Non-EU Immigration”

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The online appendix contains an overview of the coding and the summary data (p. 2), the application key (p. 3), and the country-specific coding decisions including all sources (the remaining pages).

	Max	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxemburg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	UK
1. Application	11	0,68	0,59	0,27	0,27	0,55	0,41	0,77	0,23	0,68	0,73	0,45	0,36	0,27	0,45	0,86	0,27	0,27	0,23	0,68	0,82	0,73	0,64	0,36	0,32	0,64	0,77	1,00	0,73
1.1 Recognition of gender as defined category in asylum legislation		0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	1	0,5
1.2 Recognition of private/state actors as persecutors		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1.3 Presence of national guidelines		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0,5	0	1	0	0	0,5	1	1
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:																													
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm		1	0,5	0	0	0,5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0,5
1.4.2 Violence within family/community		1	0,5	0	0	0,5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0,5
1.4.3 Domestic slavery		1	0	0	0	0,5	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0,5
1.4.4 Trafficking		1	1	0,5	0,5	1	1	1	0,5	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	1	1	0,5	1	0,5	0,5	1	1	1	0,5	1	1	1	1	1
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation		1	1	0	0	1	0	0,5	0	0	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	1	1	0,5	0,5	0	0	0,5	0	0	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	1	1
1.4.6 Sexual violence/abuse/rape		1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	0,5	1	1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	0,5	0	0,5	1	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	1	1	1	0,5
1.5 Terms for family unification		0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0	0,5	1	0	1	0	0,5	0	0	0	0	0	0,5	0	0,5	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,5	0	1	1
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin		0	0	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	0	0	0,5	0	0,5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0,5	1	0,5	0	0	0	0,5	1	0,5
2. Procedure	4	0,63	0,75	0,50	0,25	0,13	0,75	0,25	0,75	0,75	0,75	0,50	0,50	0,38	0,75	0,25	0,50	0,38	0,50	0,38	0,75	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,25	0,50	0,75	0,88	0,63
2.1 Training of case workers		0,5	1	0,5	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0,5	1	0	0,5	1	0	0	1	1	1
2.2 Access to legal advice		0,5	1	0,5	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0,5	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0,5	1	0	1	1	1	0
2.3 Access to a female interviewer		1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	1
2.4 Access to a female interpreter		0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
3. Reception	3	0,67	1,00	0,33	0,67	0,67	0,83	0,83	0,67	0,83	0,33	0,67	0,17	0,33	0,83	1,00	0,50	0,33	1,00	0,67	0,67	0,50	0,83	0,67	0,83	0,83	1,00	0,83	0,33
3.1 Access to health care		0,5	1	1	0,5	0,5	1	0,5	1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	0,5	1	0,5	0,5	1	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	0,5	1	1	0,5	0,5
3.2 Housing conditions		1	1	0	1	1	0,5	1	1	1	0,5	0,5	0	0,5	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0,5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0,5
3.3 Education/Training initiatives		0,5	1	0	0,5	0,5	1	1	0	1	0	1	0,5	0	1	1	0	0,5	1	0	1	0	1	0,5	1	0,5	1	1	0
TOTAL SCORE		0,66	0,76	0,36	0,36	0,36	0,63	0,54	0,48	0,75	0,57	0,53	0,31	0,32	0,66	0,60	0,41	0,32	0,48	0,55	0,74	0,45	0,64	0,57	0,40	0,64	0,83	0,90	0,53

1. Application Key	Score = 1	Score = 0.5	Score = 0
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	Own category: 1	Mentioned as specific group or form of persecution: 0,5	No mention: 0
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	Yes: 1		No: 0
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	Yes: 1		No: 0
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	Ratification of Istanbul Convention: 1	No ratification but special mention: 0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention: 0
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	Ratification of Istanbul Convention: 1	No ratification but special mention: 0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention: 0
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	Ratification of Istanbul Convention: 1	No ratification but special mention: 0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention: 0
1.4.4 Trafficking	Fully meets international standards: 1	Partly meets international standards: 0,5	No efforts to meets international standards: 0
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	Recognized and applied: 1	Either recognized or applied: 0,5	Neither recognized nor applied: 0
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	Ratification of Istanbul Convention: 1	No ratification but special mention: 0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention: 0
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	Very generous (incl. co-habiting partner): 1	Generous (incl. registered partner): 0,5	Basic (spouse only): 0
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	Safe country-concept not applied: 1	Concept present in legislation, not applied in practice: 0,5	Concept applied together with country list: 0
2. Procedure Key			
2.1 Training of case workers	National scheme: 1	Isolated initiatives: 0,5	No: 0
2.2 Access to legal advice	Yes: 1	With restrictions: 0,5	No: 0
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	Offered: 1	Upon request: 0,5	No: 0
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	Offered: 1	Upon request: 0,5	No: 0
3. Reception Key			
3.1 Access to health care	Same conditions as nationals: 1	Emergency/ Limited care: 0,5	No: 0
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	Yes: 1	Partly: 0,5	No: 0
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	National scheme: 1	Isolated initiatives: 0,5	No: 0

Austria			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0	Asylum will be granted to individuals who are persecuted or fear persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or their political conviction. Part 2, Section 1, Article 3:...granted asylum status if it is satisfactorily established that the alien would be at risk of persecution in the country of origin as defined in article 1 A (2) of the Geneva Convention on Refugees.	Bundesministerium Inneres: http://www.bmi.gv.at/301/Allgemeines/...Begriffsbestimmungen/start.aspx#be_05 (last accessed on 08/10/2018) Part 2, Section 1, Article 3 Federal law concerning the granting of asylum (2005 Asylum Act)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	The Governmental order of safe countries of origin must take into account primarily the existence or absence of state persecution, protection from persecution by non-state actors and legal protection against human rights violations.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.55
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"So far, there are no national guidelines for case workers in handling gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Julia Rutz, Head of Research and Migration Law Department, International Organization of Migration, Austria, 12/09/2016
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Austria ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 14/11/2013	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Austria fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government improved its efforts to identify trafficking victims among refugees, irregular migrants, and asylum-seekers, and provided training on victim identification to NGOs providing care to those vulnerable populations.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal legislation addressing FGM. Cases granting asylum based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Austria ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 14/11/2013	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	spouses and registered partners	Migration.gv.at: http://www.migration.gv.at/en/types-of-immigration/permanent-immigration/family-reunification/ (last accessed on 08/10/2018)

Austria			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	Article 19 BFA-VG provides a list of safe countries of origin. This list includes all EU Member States. The list of safe countries of origin is applied in practice and has not been changed since 2010.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.54
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0,5	<i>"There is no statutory training for case workers handling gender-specific asylum claims. Though many organizations provide such trainings or courses. A project which is conducted by IOM is "IBEMA - Identification of potential trafficked persons in the asylum procedure". The project offers several trainings sessions to officials of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum, judges of the Federal Administrative Court, employees of company ORS Service GmbH and legal counsellors from institutions commissioned by the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Although the project aims to increase the identification of (potential) trafficked persons in the Austrian asylum procedure and is concerned with victims of human trafficking in general, the situation of women is also being addressed."</i>	Mail: Julia Rutz, Head of Research and Migration Law Department, International Organization of Migration, Austria, 12/09/2016
2.2 Access to legal advice	0,5	During the regular procedure at the BFA, asylum seekers are offered free legal advice at the branch offices of the BFA. This legal advice is funded by the European Refugee Fund (ERF) and co-funded by the Ministry of Interior. Asylum seekers have to travel to the BFA, which may be difficult when their place of residence is far away from the office or in remote areas. The system of legal advice does not satisfactorily implement the recast Asylum Procedures Directive, as it is up to the legal advisers to decide whether to help asylum seekers to write an individual appeal (which must be written in German) and assist them with regard to all procedural requests in the appeal procedure, or to provide information only.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.25
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	1	§ 20. (1) If the asylum seeker's fear of persecution is based on infringement of the right to sexual self-determination, they shall be interviewed by an official of the same sex unless they request otherwise. The authorities must prove that they have informed the asylum seeker of such possibility.	Bundesgesetz über die Gewährung von Asyl (Asylgesetz 2005 - AsylG 2005)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	If the asylum seeker's fear of persecution is based on infringement of the right to sexual self-determination, they shall be interviewed by an official of the same sex unless they request otherwise. In practice, this is not consistently applied with regard to interpreters. In the appeal procedure, infringements of the right to sexual self-determination have to be expressed in the written appeal in order to have the hearing at the Court held by a judge of the same sex.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.50
3. Reception			

Austria			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Every asylum seeker who receives Basic Care has health insurance. Treatment or cures that are not covered by health insurance may be paid, upon request, by the federal provinces' departments for Basic Care or the Ministry of Interior. If Basic Care is withdrawn, asylum seekers are still entitled to emergency care and essential treatment. Without health insurance or access to the medical station of the EAST, asylum seekers may face severe difficulties in receiving necessary medical treatment.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.73
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Single women/mothers are accommodated in a separate building of the EAST Traiskirchen. There are also some special facilities throughout federal provinces for this particularly vulnerable group. For single women, there are some specialised reception facilities, one in the EAST and a few others run by NGOs. In bigger facilities of NGOs, separated rooms or floors are dedicated for single women.	Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.66
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	German language classes free of charge are available for asylum seekers in Vienna and Niederösterreich, based on voluntary engagement. Moreover, asylum seekers are not registered at the Public Employment Service as unemployed persons. Therefore they are not entitled to vocational trainings provided or financed by the Public Employment Service.	Caritas: https://www.caritas-wien.at/hilfe-angebote/asyl-integration/ausbildung-arbeit/deutschkurse-arbeitsmarkt/deutschkurse/ (last accessed on 08/10/2018) Aida Country Report Austria, December 2015, p.72

Belgium			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Article 48/3, §1 Refugee status is granted to a foreigner who satisfies the conditions laid down in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 related to the Status of Refugees as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.	Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 48/5, §1c non-state actors if it can be demonstrated that the actors referred to in points (a) and (b) cannot or do not want to grant protection provided for in §2 against persecution or serious injury	Law of 15 December 1980 regarding the entry, residence, settlement and removal of aliens
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	<i>Provides instruction and operational notes for officers adjudicating gender asylum claims (two notes on FGM asylum claims, one on forced marriage, one on rape). Some measures in the national action plan PAN/NAP 2010-2014 on the resolution on women, peace and security (UN Security Council Resolution 1325) specifically address asylum and migration issues. In 2014 governmental and non-governmental stakeholders continued with information and General Policy Note, State Secretary for Asylum Policy and Migration in charge of awareness raising on domestic violence, prevention of forced marriage, training of people who are professionally in charge of girls and women who are victim (or at risk) of these kinds of violence, and protection of victims.</i>	Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Policy in Belgium 2014: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/annual-policy/annual-policy-02a_belgium_apr_2014_part2_english_final.pdf (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0,5	As of December 2015, Germany had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Specific mention on Forced marriage.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 48
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0,5	No ratification of Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Specific mention on family violence.	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 48
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	As of December 2015, Germany had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Belgium fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to prosecute and convict traffickers, fund NGO shelters providing specialized assistance to trafficking victims, provide extensive training to police officers on victim identification, and began implementation of a new four-year national action plan.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Belgium			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal law addressing FGM. Asylum frequently granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	No ratification of Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. A "Gender Unit" assembles all gender-related asylum applications, including applications based on sexual orientation or gender identity (LGBTI), as well as those applications concerning genital mutilation (FGM), honour retaliation, forced marriages and partner violence or sexual abuse. Its main task is to guarantee an equal treatment of those asylum applications.	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 49
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Spouse or registered partner	Commissioner Brussels: http://www.commissioner.brussels/i-am-an-expat/residence-formalities/non-ue-citizen/79-residence-formalities-non-ue/86-family-reunification (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	The safe country of origin concept was introduced in the Aliens Act in 2012. According to this provision, countries can be considered safe if the rule of law in a democratic system and the general political circumstances allow to conclude that in a general and durable manner there is no persecution or real risk of serious harm, taking into consideration the laws and regulations and the legal practice in that country, the respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the ECHR.	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 54
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	The Vulnerability Unit consists of four officials interviewing vulnerable cases, who have had specific training and are supposed to be more sensitive to the specific implications vulnerability might have on the interview. CGRA appointed a coordinator for gender issues in 2005, responsible for determining guidelines for handling women's asylum applications and ensuring that such guidelines are applied consistently. There are also reference persons in charge of identifying training needs.	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 49
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	A lawyer can help an asylum seeker in going through the complicated asylum procedure. This legal assistance is free of charge. The social worker puts the asylum seeker in contact with a lawyer. The Aliens Act guarantees free legal assistance by a lawyer to all asylum seekers, at every stage (first instance, appeal, cassation) of the procedure and in all types of procedures (regular, accelerated, admissibility, appeal in full jurisdiction, annulment and suspension)	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 25

Belgium			
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	There is a general obligation to take into consideration the individual situation and personal circumstances of the asylum seeker, in particular the acts of persecution or serious harm already undergone, which could be considered a sort of specific vulnerability. Also, it is determined that in case of a gender-related claim, one can oppose to be interviewed by a protection officer from the other sex. Existence of guidelines on gender-sensitive interview.	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 49
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	If possible	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum claims in Europe</i> , p. 95 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	The material aid an asylum seeker is entitled to includes the right to medical care necessary to live a life in human dignity. This entails all the types of health care enumerated in a list of medical interventions that are taken charge of financially by the National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (RIZIV/INAMI).	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 74
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	There are a number of specialised centres for unaccompanied children (1,375 places), for unaccompanied underage mothers with their children (places for 40 mothers in Fedasil centres), for single women with children (about 70 places in 21 apartments from Caritas), for persons with psychological problems (40 places in a Croix Rouge centre), for persons with specific medical needs (211 places from Fedasil, Ciré and Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen) and for victims of trafficking (external of the Fedasil-run network).	Aida Country Report Belgium, December 2015, p. 64
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	For the first six months after submitting their application, asylum seekers cannot work in Belgium but they may take classes. Some common courses are language classes, sewing lessons, cooking classes and IT classes. The courses are focused on staying in Belgium as well as a possible return.	Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers: https://www.fedasil.be/en/asylum-belgium/reception-asylum-seekers (last accessed on 08/11/2018)

Bulgaria			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Art. 8. (1)(Amended, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): Refugee status in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be granted to an alien who for reasons of a well-founded fear of persecution due to his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a specific social group is outside his/her country of origin and who, for those reasons, is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country or return thereto.</p> <p>Art. 8. (5)6 (Amended, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): acts against persons on the grounds of their gender or against children.</p>	<p>Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015</p>
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Art. 8. (3)3 (Amended, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): non-state actors if it can be demonstrated that the actors mentioned in subparagraphs 1 and 2, including international organisations, are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution.	<p>Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015</p>
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	Neither guidelines, nor practice exist to accommodate the specific needs of these groups. NGOs are very concerned by the lack of procedural guarantees for vulnerable asylum seekers in the Bulgarian asylum procedure.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 38
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Bulgaria had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	<p>Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Bulgaria does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Despite these measures, the government did not demonstrate overall increasing antitrafficking efforts compared to the previous reporting period. The country's overall capacity to shelter and provide services was minimal relative to the number of victims identified, and specialized services for child and adult male victims of trafficking were non-existent.	<p>2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	FGM is not recognized as fear of persecution, no cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	<p>European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>

Bulgaria			
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Art. 8. (5)1 (Amended, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;	Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Additional Provisions §1(3). "Family members" shall mean: a) the husband, the wife or the individual with whom the alien has an evidenced stable long-term relationship	Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	National legislation allows for the use of a safe country of origin and safe third country concept in the asylum procedure. Decisions suffered poor country of origin analysis, information was either irrelevant to the facts and circumstances of the particular case or it was not of the kind to support the findings in the eligibility decision, which was tantamount to a decision without due reasoning.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 41
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0,5	Art. 6(3) (New, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): The officials at the accommodation centres and those conducting the procedure with aliens seeking international protection under this Law, especially with aliens from a vulnerable group, shall receive appropriate training on the needs of such persons. Training of interpreters and monitoring on application of Interpreters' Code of Conduct rules are not applied in practice. The identification of vulnerability is stated to be mainstreamed in the training of caseworkers, but special trainings are rarely provided. In 2008, the SAR and UNHCR agreed on standard operating procedures to be followed with respect to treatment of victims of Sexual and Gender-based Violence.	Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015 Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 23
2.2 Access to legal advice	0,5	In 2013, the national legislation concerning legal aid was amended to introduce mandatory legal aid for asylum seekers at all stages of the status determination procedure, sponsored under the state budget. According to the amendment, asylum seekers have the right to ask for the appointment of a legal aid lawyer from the moment of the registration of their asylum application. However, the National Bureau for Legal Aid (NBLA), an institution within the Ministry of Justice designated to manage legal aid funding, does not have any resources planned for legal aid to asylum seekers during status determination at first instance. In practice during 2014 and 2015 the legal representation of asylum seekers in eligibility interviews was occasional rather than being the rule.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 25-26

Bulgaria			
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Art.63(5) (Previous paragraph 4, amended, SG No. 80/2015, in force from 16.10.2015): An alien who has applied for international protection shall have, at his/her request, the interview conducted by an officer of the interviewing authority or a translator, respectively interpreter, of the same gender.	Law on Asylum and Refugees, In force from 01.12.2002 Promulgated, State Gazette No. 54/31.05.2002, amended and supplemented, SG No. 80/16.10.2015
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above.	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Asylum seekers are entitled to the same health care as nationals. Under the law, the SAR has the obligation to cover the health insurance of asylum seekers.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 51
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0	Separate facilities for families, single women, unaccompanied children or traumatised asylum seekers do not exist. Measures to prevent sex and gender based violence are still not sufficient to properly guarantee safety and security of the population in the centres.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 46
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	Activities to organise language training and leisure activities for children are presently not undertaken in any of the reception centres.	Aida country report Bulgaria, October 2015, p. 46

Croatia			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Article 4: The Republic of Croatia shall grant asylum to an alien who is outside the country of his/her nationality, or to a stateless person who is outside the country of his/her habitual residence, and who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of his/her race, religion, nationality or membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country.</p> <p>Article 5 (6): The acts of persecution referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article may, inter alia, take the form of acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature.</p>	Asylum Act (The final copy of the Asylum Act, "Official Gazette" No. 79/07 and "Official Gazette" No. 88/10)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 10: non-State actors, where it has been proved that the State or parties or organisations which control a substantial part of the State territory, including the international organisations, are not able or are unwilling to provide protection from persecution or serious harm.	Asylum Act (The final copy of the Asylum Act, "Official Gazette" No. 79/07 and "Official Gazette" No. 88/10)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"There are no formal national guidelines for the handling of gender-specific asylum claims in Croatia."</i>	Mail: Tatjana Holjevac, HPC Croatia, 01/10/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Croatia had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Croatia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. While the government maintained its overall law enforcement efforts, these remained inadequate, with light sentencing and a large proportion of acquittals upon appeal.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM, no cases of asylum granted based on FGM	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	As of December 2015, Croatia had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive was	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)

Croatia			
		transposed 11/22/2013: acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;	
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Article 48: The right to family reunification of an asylee and his/her spouse shall be granted if the marriage was contracted or the common law marriage existed before applying for asylum in the Republic of Croatia.	Asylum Act (The final copy of the Asylum Act, "Official Gazette" No. 79/07 and "Official Gazette" No. 88/10)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	In Croatia, safe countries of origin and safe third countries' lists have never been adopted, although the concepts were prescribed by the previous Law on Asylum. Therefore, those concepts were not applied in practice.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 43
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	Up to now, interpreters were not professionally trained, and interpretation is not done by accredited interpreters in the majority of cases. Usually, persons who simply possess the requested language skills are contracted by the Ministry of Interior. The staff of the Ministry of Interior working in the reception centres is generally sufficient and most of them, but not all, are trained.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 49
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Free state-funded legal aid under the Law on Asylum was not available during the first instance asylum procedure, but only before the Administrative Court. However, with the entry into force of the LITP, this changed, not in terms of representation in the first instance procedure but in terms of possibility for legal counselling. An applicant who has no financial resources or things of significant value that enable him or her to have an appropriate standard of living shall have the right to legal counselling. However, at the moment it is not clear how this would be implemented in practice.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 22
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Art. 54 The person in charge of conducting the procedure shall whenever possible be of the same sex as the asylum seeker.	Asylum Act (The final copy of the Asylum Act, "Official Gazette" No. 79/07 and "Official Gazette" No. 88/10)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	Art 24 If possible, the asylum seeker, at his/her request or in cases where there is a specific reason, shall be provided with an interpreter of his/her sex.	Asylum Act (The final copy of the Asylum Act, "Official Gazette" No. 79/07 and "Official Gazette" No. 88/10)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	The new LITP which entered into force in July 2015 prescribes that health care includes emergency care and necessary treatment of illnesses and serious mental disorders. Croatian authorities do not provide free services of an interpreter, and most of the applicants are not able to pay for such assistance on their own.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 57
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Separate premises are provided in the Reception Centre in Kutina for the accommodation of women and vulnerable groups. Families are kept together, while single women, unaccompanied children and traumatised applicants are accommodated in separate rooms.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 48

Croatia			
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	Asylum seekers do not have access to vocational training schemes. Red cross provides social and educational activities (course of Croatian language, creative workshops for children and women); sport activities.	Aida Country Report Croatia, December 2015, p. 49

Cyprus			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Part 1;3,1: Refugee means a person recognized as such, who as a result of well-founded fear of persecution by reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership of a particular social group or political opinion Part 1:3C(f): acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature.	NO. 6(I) OF 2000 A law to provide for the recognition of refugees and for the better implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Part 1; 3A(c) non-state actors, if it can be demonstrated that the actions mentioned (State) and (Parties of organizations controlling the state) including international organizations are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution or serious harm.	NO. 6(I) OF 2000 A law to provide for the recognition of refugees and for the better implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"Cyprus does not have national guidelines on the handling of gender-specific asylum claims, as it does not have national guidelines on any asylum claims."	Mail: Corina Drousiotou, Head of Humanitarian Affairs Unit/Senior Legal Advisor, Future Worlds Center Cyprus, 11/29/2016
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:		"In recent years there have been many positive decisions in gender-specific asylum claims, such as granting refugee status to women who have been subjected to FGM, women who have fled domestic violence cases, forced marriage, trafficking victims and other cases of violence."	Mail: Corina Drousiotou, Head of Humanitarian Affairs Unit/Senior Legal Advisor, Future Worlds Center Cyprus, 11/29/2016
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0,5	As of December 2015, Cyprus had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. See above	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018) See above
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0,5	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0,5	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Cyprus fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government approved a national referral mechanism outlining procedures for victim identification and referral to government services. It increased the number of police in the anti-trafficking unit and expanded the unit's authority to make it the lead for all potential trafficking investigations throughout the country.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal law addressing FGM, certain cases of asylum being granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Part 1; 3C(a) acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;	NO. 6(I) OF 2000 A law to provide for the recognition of refugees and for the better implementation of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Cyprus			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse. The couple must be married at least one year before submitting the application.	Ministry of interior, civil registry and migration department. http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/crmd.nsf/All/2471D555B6FC E250C2258109002FB41F (last accessed on 08/10/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	The "safe country of origin" concept may be used as a ground for channelling the application in the accelerated procedure. However, there is no national list of safe countries published or being used.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 42
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	Specific interview techniques are not systematically used, and practice still depends on individual officers. In many cases the interview will be carried out by an officer / caseworker who lacks the necessary training and as there is no internal procedure to refer cases.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 38
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	No legal aid is provided to asylum seekers regarding their asylum claims at any stage of the procedures, none to very poor representation before authorities. The lack of a legal aid system has led to the exploitation of the vulnerable position of asylum seekers. No particular efforts have been taken to promote training of lawyers and judges in refugee and asylum law, as a measure of indirect legal support, leading to very bad and poor-quality representation and decisions. Free legal assistance is not granted by the state during the examination of the asylum claims on the first and second administrative instances, and pro bono work by lawyers is prohibited by the Advocates Law.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 28
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Applicants can make a request regarding the gender of both the examiner as well as the interpreter and in practice if such a request is made then it is usually granted. However, an applicant often does not have knowledge of this right in order to make such a request.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 20
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0	See above. There is a lack of reliable and trustworthy interpreters that asylum seekers can trust, thus jeopardizing the quality of the interviews. Although an interpreter is always present at interviews, they are not professional interpreters nor adequately trained, and there is no code of conduct for interpreters.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 20
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	According to the Reception Conditions Regulations, asylum seekers without adequate resources are entitled to free medical care in public medical institutions covering at minimum emergency and essential treatment.	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 60
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Families, single women and traumatised people are placed in the reception centre under the same conditions than all other residents. However, single men and single women are placed in different rooms in distinct sections	Aida Country Report Cyprus, November 2015, p. 50

Cyprus			
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	No integration support during process or after granted protection. The frequency and variety of educational / leisure activities offered in the centre fluctuate over the years. During the last period, especially after the sea rescue of refugees and their admission in the centre, a number of activities are organised and implemented by non-governmental actors only, such as NGOs, trade unions, voluntary organisations and individual volunteers. The activities include language courses in Greek and English, cultural and art related activities, integration seminars.	Aida European Asylum Information Database: http://www.asylumineurope.org/news/10-03-2015/why-asylum-seekers-dont-want-look-protection-cyprus-case-kokkinotrimithia (last accessed on 08/10/2018)

Czech Republic			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	1	Article 12 (b): has legitimate fear of being persecuted on the grounds of race, gender, religion, nationality, belonging to a particular social group or for holding certain political opinions in the state of which he/she is a citizen or, if the foreign national is a stateless person, in the state of his/her last permanent residence.	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 2 (7): Persecution shall also mean acts of private persons in accordance with the first sentence if it may be proven that the state, parties or organisations – including international organisations – controlling the state or a considerable part of its territory are unable to ensure protection against such acts in an appropriate manner.	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"There are no national guidelines in place for handling gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Mariya Shisheva, UNHCR, 01/19/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, the Czech Republic had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of the Czech Republic fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government slightly increased funding for NGOs providing victim services but identified fewer potential victims and enrolled significantly fewer victims into its program to protect individuals assisting law enforcement. Law enforcement efforts increased as authorities achieved significantly more convictions in 2015 than in 2014.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	As of December 2015, the Czech Republic had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. Transposition of the Qualifications directive 01.09.2006	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Section 13 (2) a) a recognised refugee's spouse or registered partner	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170

Czech Republic			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	The information on countries of origin used during asylum proceedings in the Czech Republic are obtained from a wide range of information sources – both domestic as well as foreign, governmental, non-governmental, academic and international. The information obtained is always verified with multiple resources of various types (domestic vs. foreign, governmental vs. non-governmental vs. international). For the most part, the resources are available to the public on the Internet. The most used sources addressing issues pertaining to compliance with human, political and civil rights and freedoms include Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and Annual Report on International Religious Freedom, documents published by United Nations, in particular by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); and a number non-governmental organisations, e.g. Amnesty International, Freedom House, Human Rights Watch and International Crisis Group.	Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic: http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/asylum-migration-integration-asylum.aspx?q=Y2hudW09Mw%3D%3D (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	The government continued to fund an NGO-run hotline to identify victims of trafficking and domestic violence; in 2014, the hotline received approximately 600 phone calls. The government provided trafficking-specific training for approximately 45 consular officers. The government provided anti-trafficking training or guidance for its diplomatic personnel.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Article 21 (1) A participant in proceedings is entitled to request assistance from a legal entity or natural person engaged in providing legal aid to refugees; the Ministry shall contribute towards costs to a legal entity or natural person who has entered into a written agreement with the Ministry for provision of charge-free legal aid.	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Article 23 (3): Due to reasons requiring special consideration or at the applicant's express request the Ministry shall ensure that the interview is conducted by a person of the same sex, and that, if it is within its powers, the interpreter is also of the same sex.	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	325/1999 Coll. ACT on Asylum of 11 November 1999, CZE-1999-L-85170
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	An asylum seeker shall be provided until the conclusion of the asylum procedure with health care in the extent of care covered from medical insurance stated in a special legal regulation (Law No. 48/1997 Coll., on public health insurance and the modification and amendment of several related laws, as most recently amended). Costs associated with providing health care are covered by the state; compensation of costs incurred by the health care facility are covered by the Ministry under the General Fund Management chapter of the state budget.	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights; Welcome to the Czech Republic: http://aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/1c8d70566544596d39b7570fb42edde3/Welcome_to_the_Czech_Republic__2th_edition_.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)

Czech Republic			
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	Special attention is paid to vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied minors, single women with children, elderly, physically, mentally or socially handicapped persons and victims of physical or psychological violence. Special accommodation arranged for victims of trafficking, victims of trauma, and persons with higher security needs.	The Organisation of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers in different Member States European Migration Network Study 2014 p. 14-15: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5326b8394.pdf
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	Czech language courses are offered at the reception facilities. Integration Asylum Centres: smaller accommodation facilities with flats located in cities. Clients start their integration activities with the assistance of a social worker who provides counselling and other services. Major activities of the State Integration Program include access to clients' own housing, jobs, education, and other meaningful activities supporting the integration in Czech society.	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights; Welcome to the Czech Republic: http://aa.ecn.cz/img_upload/1c8d70566544596d39b7570fb42edde3/Welcome_to_the_Czech_Republic__2th_edition_.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018) Refugee facilities administration of the Ministry of Interior: http://www.suz.cz/en/ (last accessed on 08/18/2018)

Denmark			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0	Individuals granted convention status fall under the protection of the UN Refugee Convention, which defines a refugee as someone who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his/her nationality. (Opt-out of Qualifications Directive)	Section 7 (1) Aliens Act (Consolidation Act No. 863 of June 25th 2013)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Should the act of persecution be committed by a private person, Danish authorities will evaluate whether authorities in the sending country are able and willing to protect the applicant. Should they be unable or unwilling to offer protection, it may constitute ground for protection in Denmark.	Dansk Flygtninge Hjaelp: https://flygtning.dk/danmark/asyl/asyl-i-danmark/hvem-kan-faa-asyl-i-danmark (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"In short, we can answer no to your questions. The Danish Immigration Service have the same approach to all applications for asylum and we treat the submissions (claims) as an applicant invokes in relation to not being able to return home. If we have information that there are problems in the home country in which an applicant indicates, we have of course the background information on this."</i>	Mail: Bolette Sallerup, Centerfuldmægtig, Center for Asyl, 1. asylkontor, 01/04/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Denmark ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 23/04/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Denmark fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. In May 2015, the government approved its 2015-2018 national action plan against human trafficking, which expanded the funding and scope of the government's efforts to combat trafficking, focusing on prevention, outreach, victim support, and partnerships with NGOs.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	The Aliens Act, section 7.2 stipulates the possibility of granting asylum as "a refugee with protection status" in case of reasonable risk of inhuman and degrading treatment, including FGM. Since 2003, there is a specific criminal law provision on FGM, namely, section 245a of the Penal Code. There is evidence that one asylum request was based on FGM, but asylum was not granted.	European Institute of Gender Equality: Current Situation of Female Genital Mutilation in Denmark: http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/eige-publications/current-situation-and-trends-female-genital-mutilation-denmark (last accessed on 08/11/2018) European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Denmark			
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Denmark ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 23/04/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	1	If your spouse or cohabiting partner lives in Denmark, you can apply for a residence permit on the grounds of family reunification. the requirement for cohabitation is normally that you can document more than 18 months of living together	New to Denmark: https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/You-want-to-apply/Family (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	1	Denmark does not have a list of safe countries applicants from which are automatically deemed not entitled to asylum; rather, each application is reviewed on its own merits.	Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/law/help/refugee-law/denmark.php (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	<i>"In short, we can answer no to your questions. The Danish Immigration Service have the same approach to all applications for asylum and we treat the submissions (claims) as an applicant invokes in relation to not being able to return home. If we have information that there are problems in the home country in which an applicant indicates, we have of course the background information on this."</i>	Mail: Bolette Sallerup, Centerfuldmægtig, Center for Asyl, 1. asylkontor, 01/04/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	In the Danish asylum process, you will get an attorney, without any costs if your asylum claim is rejected. Your case will be appealed to the Refugee Appeals Board, the appeal authority for your asylum case. However, depending on your case and needs, you might need a paid attorney if you want to apply for residency of humanitarian reasons, family reunification or a reopening of your asylum case.	w2eu.info: http://www.w2eu.info/denmark.en/articles/denmark-asylum.en.html (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	If you e.g. want a female interviewer or translator, then ask the Immigration authorities for it.	w2eu.info: http://www.w2eu.info/denmark.en/articles/denmark-asylum.en.html (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	If you are a woman you have the right to a female interpreter.	w2eu.info: http://www.w2eu.info/denmark.en/articles/denmark-asylum.en.html (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Healthcare expenses concerning adult asylum seekers are covered by the Immigration Service provided the healthcare is necessary and urgent (treatment cannot be postponed) and/or pain-relieving. Appointments with specialists, primary consultations with a psychologist or psychiatrist, midwife (if you are pregnant) and so forth can be arranged without permission.	New to Denmark: https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/You-are-waiting-for-an-answer/Asylum/Conditions-for-asylum-seekers (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Families are accommodated together in double rooms, while lone asylum-seekers are accommodated with other lone individuals of the same sex. Female asylum seekers can choose to live in an asylum centre without men.	The Sandholm Accommodation Center: http://www.kulturarv.dk/1001fortaellinger/m/en_GB/the-sandholm-accomodation-centre-sandholmgaardsvej-40-3460-birkerod (last accessed on 08/11/2018) Questionnaire for the national report on the implementation of the Directive: Reception Conditions of 27 January 2003:

Denmark			
			http://dev.ulb.ac.be/assoc/odysseus/tables/data/reports/5/dk.pdf (last accessed on 08/11/2018)
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	<p>Asylum seekers over 18 who have not received a final rejection of their application are required to participate in courses either at, or in affiliation with, the asylum centre. The courses are designed to maintain and increase both the asylum seeker's general skills and his/her trade or professional skills. Newly arrived asylum seekers are required to participate in an introductory course at the reception centre. This introductory course provides an introduction to Danish language, culture and society. The course will describe the Danish labour market, education system and housing in Denmark to equip the asylum seeker to use the programs that provide access to the labour market and to move out of the centres.</p>	<p>New to Denmark: https://www.nyidanmark.dk/en-GB/You-are-waiting-for-an-answer/Asylum/Conditions-for-asylum-seekers (08/11/2018)</p>

Estonia			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>§4 (1): A refugee is an alien who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside the country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country and with regard to whom no circumstance exists precluding recognition as a refugee.</p> <p>§ 19 (2) 6: gender-specific acts and acts directed against minors.</p>	§4, Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, Passed 14.12.2005, RT I 2006, 2, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2006
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	§ 19 (5) 2: Authorities governing a state or part thereof or other institutions which are not able to offer protection from persecution or serious risk shall be considered sources of persecution or serious risk.	Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, Passed 14.12.2005, RT I 2006, 2, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2006
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"There are no national guidelines on handling gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Estonia had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Estonia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Estonian authorities increased the available funding for victim services and identified a broader range of victims, including foreign citizen and child sex trafficking victims. The government, however, continued to require a police report be filed for presumed victims to receive government-funded assistance, and it ceased any such funding when criminal charges were not pursued in a given case. This requirement discouraged victims to come forward and limited the publicly funded services available to trafficking victims.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	§ 19 (2) 1: Among others, the following circumstances observable in a state shall be considered to be persecution: 1) physical or mental violence, including sexual abuse;	Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, Passed 14.12.2005, RT I 2006, 2, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2006

Estonia			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	§7 (1) Spouse	Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, Passed 14.12.2005, RT I 2006, 2, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2006
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	<p>§9 (5) A country can be considered a safe country of origin for a specific asylum seeker if the asylum seeker has not presented substantial reasons as to why the country cannot be considered a safe country of origin for him or her and the asylum seeker has the citizenship of that country or he or she last resided in that country as a stateless person.</p> <p>(6) The Police and Border Guard Board shall determine a safe third country and a safe country of origin. (7) The Police and Border Guard Board may recognise as safe a part of a third country.</p>	Act on Granting International Protection to Aliens, Passed 14.12.2005, RT I 2006, 2, 3, Entry into force 01.07.2006
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<i>"There is specific training for case workers in handling gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Asylum seekers are entitled to free legal aid and representation during the asylum procedures. Free legal aid and representative is provided by State Legal Aid.	Asylum system in Estonia: https://www2.politsei.ee/dotAsset/311132.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	<i>"It is possible to request and receive a female interviewer/interpreter in the asylum determination process."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Refugees have health insurance coverage on the same terms as permanent residents of Estonia. Health insurance does not cover refugees who do not work or study and are not registered as unemployed with the unemployment insurance fund.	Republic of Estonia: https://valitsus.ee/en/refugees#reception (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<i>"There is separate housing available for female applicants in reception centres."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	There is no practice on voluntary or mandatory activities in reception centres. Some NGOs are providing information and financial aid to prepare the person for a possible return to the home country.	European Migration Network, Ad-Hoc Query on activities in Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/protection/411_emn_ad-hoc_query_activities_in_reception_centres_11july2012wider_dissemination_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)

Finland			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	The reason for persecution must be your origin, religion, nationality, membership in a certain social group, or political opinions. It is also assumed that because of your fear you are unwilling to turn to the country concerned for protection. Section 87 a;2,6: acts of gender-specific or child-specific nature.	Finnish Immigration Services: https://migri.fi/en/what-are-the-grounds-for-asylum- (last accessed on 08/10/2018) Aliens Act (301/2004, amendments up to 1152/2010 included)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Section 88 c; 3: non-State actors, if it can be demonstrated that the actors under section 88d are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution or serious harm.	Aliens Act (301/2004, amendments up to 1152/2010 included) (323/2009)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"There are no specific guidelines for the handling of gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Finland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 17/04/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Finland fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of granting asylum based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Finland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 17/04/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	1	The family members of Finnish citizens and of non-EU (third country) citizens and comparable persons are: spouse, registered partner, cohabiting partner, guardian of a child under 18 years of age, child (your spouse or registered partner, your cohabiting partner, if you have lived together continuously for two years or have joint custody of a child)	Finnish Immigration Services: http://www.migri.fi/moving_to_finland_to_be_with_a_family_member (last accessed 08/10/2018)

Finland			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	Your application for international protection may be dismissed in Finland in the following cases: You have arrived from a safe country where you have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection or otherwise sufficient protection and may be returned to this country (safe country of asylum). You have arrived from a safe country where you could have been granted asylum or subsidiary protection or otherwise sufficient protection and you have sufficient ties to the country and may be returned to this country (safe third country).	Finnish Immigration Services: https://migri.fi/en/when-is-an-application-not-processed-in-finland- (last accessed on 08/10/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	All personnel who work with asylum seekers should receive regular training in dealing with asylum seekers. Training is especially necessary on how to recognise traumatised applicants, how to deal with them and how being traumatised affects applicants' ability to talk about their traumatic experiences. Training is also needed on how cultural and educational backgrounds can affect applicants' perceptions and concepts of time. To understand applicants and their grounds for asylum, it is important to obtain information on the customs of different religions and the status of women in different cultures.	Recommendations for Improving Asylum Interviews: https://www.pakolaisneuvonta.fi/wp-content/uploads/Recommendations-for-improving-asylum-interviews.pdf (last accessed 08/10/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Refugees, asylum seekers and other foreigners can find help and guidance in legal questions at the Refugee Advice Centre. The Refugee Advice Centre provides asylum seekers with legal aid at the initial stage of the asylum process.	Infopankki.fi: http://www.infopankki.fi/en/moving-to-finland/non-eu-citizens/coming-to-finland-as-an-asylum-seeker (last accessed on 08/10/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	The applicant's wishes concerning the interpreter's gender and regional dialect should be considered and observed, if such an interpreter is available and the request will not unreasonably delay the handling of the application. If it is not possible to comply with the requested conditions for an interpreter, this must be noted in the written asylum protocol.	Recommendations for Improving Asylum Interviews: https://www.pakolaisneuvonta.fi/wp-content/uploads/Recommendations-for-improving-asylum-interviews.pdf (last accessed 08/10/2018)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Adult asylum seekers are entitled to urgent healthcare services. They also have the right to receive such health care services that a health care professional assesses to be necessary. Vulnerable persons (older persons, pregnant women, persons with disability, persons with long-term illnesses, traumatised persons) receive the health services they need.	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health: http://stm.fi/en/social-security-and-services-of-asylum-seekers-in-finland (last accessed on 08/10/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions / Separate housing for women	1	<i>"There is separate housing available for female applicants in reception centres."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017

Finland			
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	<p>The reception centres operate under the guidance of the Immigration Service and organise the necessary reception services. The reception services include accommodation, reception allowance or spending allowance, any necessary social and health services, interpretation and translation services as well as work and training activities. Also, meals can be provided as part of the reception services. Access to education for asylum-seeking children in reception centres should be made compulsory. Access to day care was seen as critical for mothers to enable them to attend Finnish classes and other educational opportunities.</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Affairs and Health: https://stm.fi/en/social-security-and-services-of-asylum-seekers-in-finland (last accessed on 08/10/2018)</p>

France			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Article L711-1: Refugee status is recognized to anyone persecuted for his action in favor of freedom and any person on whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees exercises its mandate under Articles 6 and 7 of its status as adopted by the UN General Assembly on 14 December 1950, or that meets the definitions in Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees.</p> <p>Article L711-2: Regarding the reasons for persecution, aspects related to gender and sexual orientation are taken into account for the purpose of recognizing the membership of a particular social group or identifying a characteristic of a such a group.</p>	Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and of the Right to Asylum, as modified by Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law and Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016 on the reform of immigration law Article L711-1
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article L713-2: Persecution or threats of persecution taken into account in the recognition of refugee status and the serious injury or serious threats that may give rise to the benefit of subsidiary protection may be caused by the authorities of the State, parties or of organizations controlling the State or a substantial part of the territory of the State or non-State actors where the authorities defined in the following paragraph are unwilling or unable to offer protection.	Code of Entry and Residence of Foreigners and of the Right to Asylum, as modified by Law n. 2015-925 of 29 July 2015 on the reform of asylum law and Law n. 2016-274 of 7 March 2016 on the reform of immigration law Article L711-1
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0,5	<i>"I am not aware of any guideline intended to case workers regarding the specific support provided to female asylum seekers. Since last year though a specific way to proceed to the gender-specific asylum claims has been developed and reinforced within the OFPRA (the administration competent for asylum claims)."</i>	Mail: Chloé Engel, chargée d'opération veille réglementaire, Forum Réfugiés, 12/07/2016
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	France ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 04/07/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of France fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government released its first annual public report detailing its anti-trafficking efforts and continued to partner with destination countries to address child sex tourism by French nationals.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

France			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM, but frequent cases of asylum granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	France ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 04/07/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse	Immigration, asile, accueil et accompagnement des étrangers en France: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Immigration/L-immigration-familiale/Le-regroupement-familial (last accessed on 08/12/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	"A country is considered as a safe country of origin where, on the basis of the legal situation, the application of the law within a democratic system and the general political circumstances, it can be shown that there is generally and consistently no persecution as defined in Article 9 of Directive 2011/95/EU, no torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and no threat by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict." Representative of the Ministry in charge of Women's Rights is in the committee for adding and removing safe countries from the list.	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 63
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<i>Training activities delivered to agents, particularly in terms of persecution on grounds of sex and taking into account the vulnerability of asylum seekers. 5 thematic groups in order to reinforce the OFPRA's ability to deal with protection needs related to torture, trafficking in human beings, unaccompanied minors, sexual orientation and gender-based violence. These groups have been tasked to work on the identification of specific needs, awareness raising, training and designing specific support tools to examine these claims, in particular during the interviews. In addition, OFPRA staff is being trained on issues related to dealing with testimonies recounting painful events during the interview process.</i>	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 77
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Basic access for all.	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 33
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	The possibility for an asylum seeker to ask that the interview is conducted by a protection officer and with an interpreter from a specific gender. This request has to be motivated and manifestly founded by the difficulty to express the grounds for his or her claim in presence of people from a certain gender (especially in situations of sexual violence).	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 58

France			
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 58
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Asylum seekers under the regular procedure, like any other third-country nationals below a certain income level, have access to healthcare thanks to the universal healthcare insurance (CMU) system. The main obstacles are administrative difficulties, a lack of awareness of their rights and the language barrier. The difficulties are aggravated by the geographical locations of some reception centres where the possibility to access mental health specialists would mean several hours of travel. These regular structures lack time for consultations, funds for interpreters and training for professionals.	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 86
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	<i>"Concerning separate housing it is difficult for me to give you an answer on a national scale. I do know that in our reception centers we do not promote a special area for women. This choice relies on organization purposes and on the wish expressed by women not to stay among themselves for security reasons. As far as possible, women share the same floor (kitchen and bathroom included) that families. However, and you might be interested in that information, there is a reception center that has been recently opened exclusively for women. It is located nearby Nantes and managed by another association, Coallia."</i>	Mail: Chloé Engel, chargée d'opération veille réglementaire, Forum Réfugiés, 12/07/2016
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	Leisure activities such as sport activities or excursions are sometimes organised. As a general rule, there is no training foreseen for adults. French language courses are organised in some reception centres depending on the availability of volunteers.	Aida Country Report France, December 2015, p. 77

Germany			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>A foreigner is a refugee as defined in the Convention of 28 July 1951 on the legal status of refugees (Federal Law Gazette II, pp. 559, 560) if he,</p> <p>1. owing to well-founded fear of persecution in his country of origin on account of his race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group.</p> <p>Section 3a, (2)6: acts which are of a gender-specific nature or are directed against children.</p>	Asylum Procedure Act (AsylVfG) in the version promulgated on 2 September 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1798), last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 23 December 2014 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2439), Section 3 Recognition of refugee status
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Section 3c, 3: non-state agents, if the agents referred to under nos. 1 and 2, including international organizations, are demonstrably unable or unwilling to offer protection from the persecution within the meaning of Section 3d, irrespective of whether a power exercising state rule exists in the country.	Asylum Act in the version promulgated on 2 September 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1798), last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 11 March 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 394), Section 3c Agents of persecution
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	Handbook with guidance and definitions of gender based persecution	Bonewit and Shreeves (2016): <i>Reception of female refugees and asylum seekers in the EU - Case study Germany</i> http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/536497/IPOL_STU(2016)536497_EN.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Germany had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Germany fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government maintained strong efforts to prosecute and convict sex traffickers, continued to identify and provide protections to sex trafficking victims, and funded various public awareness campaigns; however, weak sentences for trafficking convictions continued to undercut efforts to hold traffickers accountable, and government efforts to identify and assist labor trafficking victims and prosecute and convict labor traffickers remained inadequate given the scope of the problem. The Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees conducted training on identifying victims among asylum-seekers and implemented standard operating procedures on handling and reporting suspected trafficking cases in response to the increasing number of potential trafficking victims within the asylum system.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Germany			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law introduced to address FGM. Asylum has been granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Women and girls that have been exposed to, or risk, sexual violence may be recognized as refugees. Section 3a, (2)1. acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence	Flüchtlingsrat Niedersachsen: http://www.nds-fluerat.org/leitfaden/3-wer-bekommt-asyl/31-voraussetzungen-fuer-die-asyl-und-fluechtlingsanerkennung/ (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Asylum Act in the version promulgated on 2 September 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1798), last amended by Article 2 of the Act of 11 March 2016 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 394), Section 3a Acts of persecution
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Spouse and registered partner	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees: http://www.bamf.de/EN/Fluechtlingsschutz/Familienasyl/Familienachzug/familienasyl-familienachzug-node.html;jsessionid=9F716F5DBF1EDF2F6B10AAF724257706.1_cid368 (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	The German concept of safe countries of origin means that the asylum authorities are bound by law to assume that generally neither persecution nor inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment exist in these countries. Accordingly, applications of asylum seekers from these countries are summarily considered as manifestly unfounded. In practice, it can be very difficult for a woman from a safe country of origin to get an asylum status.	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees: http://www.bamf.de/EN/Migration/AsylFluechtlinge/Asylverfahren/AnhoerungEntscheidung/anhoerungentscheidung-node.html/ (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Bonewit and Shreeves (2016): <i>Reception of female refugees and asylum seekers in the EU - Case study Germany</i> http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/536497/IPOL_STU(2016)536497_EN.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	The BAMF has special qualified officers for sensitive cases of victims of, amongst others, gender-specific persecution and human trafficking but also for unaccompanied minors. These specialised officers will take over the interviewing and decision-making process for asylum status from non-specialised officers.	Bonewit and Shreeves (2016) p. 23: <i>Reception of female refugees and asylum seekers in the EU - Case study Germany</i> http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/536497/IPOL_STU(2016)536497_EN.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Legal assistance is not systematically available to asylum seekers in Germany. There is no mechanism which ensures that asylum seekers are getting access to legal advice from an independent institution before the interview.	Aida country report Germany, November 2015, p. 22

Germany			
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Victims of gender-specific prosecution; and Victims of torture and traumatised asylum seekers. If it becomes evident during the interview that an asylum seeker belongs to one of these groups, the officer conducting the interview is obliged to consult a "special officer" (Sonderbeauftragter). Upon request, female asylum seekers may be questioned by a trained female case worker if the reasons for flight are specific to women.	Aida country report Germany, November 2015, p. 40
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	Article 15 (3) states that Member States should provide this possibility of a female interviewer. In these circumstances, women should also be able to ask for a female interpreter besides the female interviewer. With the recognition of the female interviewer and interpreter in law, Member States should also ensure that these female interviewers and interpreters are available in the reception centres in practice.	Bonewit and Shreeves (2016): <i>Reception of female refugees and asylum seekers in the EU - Case study Germany</i> , p.11: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/536497/IPOL_STU(2016)536497_EN.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	The law restricts health care for asylum seekers to instances "of acute diseases or pain". The law further contains a special provision for pregnant women and for women who have recently given birth. They are entitled to "medical and nursing help and support", including midwife assistance.	Aida country report Germany, November 2015, p. 63
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	Most initial reception centres have a policy to accommodate single women and families in separate buildings or separate wings of their buildings, but in situations of overcrowding this policy could not be put into practice in most of the facilities in recent years. There is no common standard for initial reception centres, but Federal States have laid down standards to varying degrees in regional legislation through the various State Reception Acts (Landesaufnahmegesetz) and in regulations and directives. There is no legal obligation to provide separated facilities or separate wings for families, single women or other vulnerable groups. In practice, several reception facilities have tried to introduce a policy to house families and single women in separate wings. However, it has often not been possible to consistently carry out this policy, especially in cases of overcrowded facilities.	Aida country report Germany, November 2015, p. 54
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	Asylum applicants can, according to § 44 Abs. 4 S. 2 Nr. 1-3 AufenthG be accepted to an integration course. The Federal Office has developed a course plan on "Initial orientation and learning German for asylum-seekers" together with the Bavarian State Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Family and Integration in order to help asylum-seekers in the period from arrival in their new country until their asylum application has been decided on. The plan comprises a total of ten modules the content of which is orientated towards the needs of asylum-seekers.	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees: http://www.bamf.de/DE/Willkommen/DeutschLernen/IntegrationskurseAsylbewerber/integrationskurseasylbewerber-node.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Greece			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Chapter A, Article 2 (c): he/she requests asylum or subsidiary protection in our country or in any other way asks not to be deported to a country on the grounds of fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions or membership of a particular social group</p> <p>Chapter A, Article 4 (3): The assessment of an application for international protection is carried out on an individual basis and includes taking into account, in particular:</p> <p>(c) The individual position and personal circumstances of the applicant, including factors such as background, gender and age</p> <p>Chapter A, Article 9:1(f) acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature.</p> <p>Chapter A, Article 9:1(a) acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;</p>	Official Gazette, Volume A 226/21-10-2013 Presidential Decree No. 141 on the transposition into the Greek legislation of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (L 337)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 6 (c): Actors of persecution or serious harm including: c) non-state actors, if it can be demonstrated that these bodies or international organizations are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution or serious harm as defined by article 7.	Official Gazette, Volume A 226/21-10-2013 Presidential Decree No. 141 on the transposition into the Greek legislation of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (L 337)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	"Guidelines for Protecting Women and Girls during first entry and asylum procedures in Greece." Focus on domestic violence, developed by the GSGE in collaboration with the Greek Ministry of Citizen Protection and UNHCR. Intended for professionals involved in providing services during first reception, as well as personnel conducting asylum interviews or involved in asylum procedures.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/methods-and-tools/greece/guidelines-protecting-women-and-girls-during-first-entry-and-asylum-procedures-greece-kateythyntiries-odigies-gia-tin (last accessed on 08/10/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Greece had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Greece does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Greece's economic crisis and the influx of refugees and migrants to the country placed a significant strain on government resources, which affected its law enforcement efforts.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Greece			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of granting asylum based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Chapter A, Article 9:1(a) acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;	Official Gazette, Volume A 226/21-10-2013 Presidential Decree No. 141 on the transposition into the Greek legislation of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (L 337)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse only	Presidential Decree 131/2006 for the harmonisation of the right to family reunion
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	Under both Old Procedure and New Procedure, an application for international protection may be rejected as inadmissible where the applicant avails him or herself of adequate protection from a "first country of asylum" or a "safe third country" A national list of safe countries of origin was to be drawn up by the Greek Police and could include parts of the territory of a country. This last provision has been dropped in the New Procedure. Moreover, the competent authority to formulate a list of safe countries of origin is the Department of International Cooperation and Documentation of the Central Asylum Service. To date, there is no national or EU common list of safe countries. Therefore, the rules relating to safe countries of origin in Greek law have not been applied in practice and there has been no reference or interpretation of the above-mentioned provisions in decision-making practice. The adoption of such a list does not seem to be envisaged in the future.	Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 57
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	All caseworkers have received the following training: (a) International Human Rights Law and Introduction to International Refugee Law by UNHCR affiliated staff; (b) EASO Training Curriculum Module "Inclusion"; (c) EASO Training Curriculum module "Evidence Assessment"; (d) EASO Training Curriculum Module "Interview Techniques"; (e) EASO Training Curriculum Module "Country of Origin Information", (f) "Drafting and Decision Making" by UNHCR-affiliated staff. 30 case workers have been trained in the EASO Training Curriculum module "Interviewing Vulnerable Persons". The staff working in accommodation centres must be adequately trained through seminars offered by the UNHCR, the relevant Ministry or other specialised organisations.	Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 27

Greece			
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Asylum seekers have the right to consult, at their own cost, a lawyer or other legal advisor on matters relating to their application. However, a number of significant barriers to accessing free legal aid lead to an actual absence of access to free legal assistance in practice. The request for legal aid is itself an application procedure before a court. Accordingly, in order to submit an application, which must be signed by a lawyer, the asylum seeker needs to pay a lawyer.	Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 46
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Concerning female applicants, special efforts should be made so that the interview is conducted by a specialised female interviewer and that a female interpreter is present. If this is not possible, the relevant reasons should be stated in the report. In practice at the first instance Old Procedure this provision has not been applied.	Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 66
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0	Applicants shall receive free of charge the necessary health, pharmaceutical and hospital care, on condition that they have no health insurance and no financial means. In practice, however, the repercussions of the financial crisis on the Greek health sector have been severe for asylum seekers. Applicants who ask for access to health services must, in some cases, obtain prior approval by a Committee. This has led to more stringent procedures to undergo surgery and access medical devices and sanitary material, as well as public hospitals' reluctance to treat asylum seekers. People who are not accommodated in accommodation centres also face serious obstacles in gaining access to services including health care. In practice, in first reception facilities, health and psychosocial care as well as interpretation services are outsourced to NGOs, so the latter are the ones to proceed to the referrals provided by L 3907/2011. Currently, only 2 FRCs and 2 Mobile Units of the First Reception Service (FRS) are operational and are rather understaffed. As a result, very few newly-arrived asylum seekers actually receive any kind of health and psychosocial care.	Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 64, 87
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0	As a consequence of limited capacity to receive new arrivals, the majority do not benefit from reception services as foreseen by legislation. Instead, persons are detained in "identification centres" or police stations. These premises are regularly overcrowded and do not meet the required standards with no regular separation of women, children or single men when overcrowded.	Refworld, UNHCR Observations on the current situation for asylum seekers in Greece http://www.refworld.org/country,POLICY,UNHCR,,GRC,,54cb3af34,0.html (last accessed on 08/10/2018) Aida country report Greece, November 2015, p. 82

Greece			
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	Asylum seekers and refugees can attend Greek language courses provided by several NGOs (for example, the Hellenic Red Cross, the Greek Council for Refugees, the International Social Service, the Social Work Foundation, and the International Organisation for Migration).	Greece country profile Reception provisions for asylum seekers: http://refugiados.net/viaas/passi/passi_files/Study_Visit_Reception_-_15-19_Feb_2006-_Greece/Background_Information/267_greece_Country_Profile.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)

Hungary			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>§ 7 (1) The refugee authority shall recognise as refugee a foreigner who verifies or substantiates that the criteria determined in Section 6 (1), in compliance with Article 1 of the Geneva Convention, exist in respect of his/her person.</p> <p>§60 (2) Persecution may, in particular, take the form of the following acts: a) mental or physical violence, including acts of sexual violence; b) acts committed on account of the sexual orientation of the person concerned</p> <p>§63 (2) social group, depending on the circumstances in the country of origin might include a group to which it belongs in common is based on the sexual orientation or sex.</p>	Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, amendment adopted by the National Assembly on 4 September 2015 http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=575812f44 (last accessed on 08/08/2018)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	§ 62. when examining the conditions for recognition, persecution or serious harm may be caused by a) the State from which the applicant was forced to flee; b) the holder of control or the party or organization controlling a substantial part of the state; c) persons independent of those set in a) and b) or organizations or parties that cannot or do not wish to provide protection against persecution or serious harm.	Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, amendment adopted by the National Assembly on 4 September 2015 http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=575812f44 (last accessed on 08/08/2018)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"There have been no such guidelines."	Mail: Grusa Matevzic, legal officer, Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 11/30/2016
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	Hungary has not yet ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	<p>The definition of 'applicant with special reception needs' as referred to in Article 2(k) of the recast Reception Conditions Directive is not correctly transposed into the Hungarian legal system (victims of human trafficking, persons with serious illnesses, and persons with mental disorders are not mentioned):</p> <p>§2 k) person in need of special treatment: the unaccompanied minor or a vulnerable person, in particular, a minor, elderly or disabled person, pregnant woman, single parent raising a minor child and a person who has suffered from torture, rape or any other grave form of psychological, physical or sexual violence, found, after proper individual assessment, to have special needs because of his/her individual situation.</p>	<p>Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, amendment adopted by the National Assembly on 4 September 2015 http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=575812f44 (last accessed on 08/08/2018)</p> <p>2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>

Hungary			
		The Government of Hungary does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.	
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM but taking "future circumstances" linked to FGM into consideration. Have granted asylum based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	§60 (2) Persecution may, in particular, take the form of the following acts: a) mental or physical violence, including acts of sexual violence; b) acts committed on account of the sexual orientation of the person concerned	Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, amendment adopted by the National Assembly on 4 September 2015 http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=575812f44 (last accessed on 08/08/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	No direct implementation of Family Reunification Directive 2003/86/EC the spouse of a person recognized as refugee can only obtain a residence permit for family reunification if the marriage had been contracted prior to the entry by the person recognised as refugee into the territory of Hungary	Hungary Immigration and Asylum office: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en# (last accessed on 08/08/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	§ 16 (1) (1) If the country of origin of the person seeking recognition is on the list of safe countries of origin of the European Union or on such national list, it is up to the person seeking recognition to prove that with regard to him/her the very country is not complying with the criteria set for safe countries of origin. Does not produce its own list of COI. Judges often fail to interpret gender-perspectives.	Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, amendment adopted by the National Assembly on 4 September 2015 http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain/opendocpdf.pdf?reldoc=y&docid=575812f44 (last accessed on 08/08/2018) Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 43
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	The personal interview and the entire decision-making mechanism is the same for all asylum seekers, regardless of their vulnerability. A limited number of asylum officers working at the OIN have received training in relation to interviewing techniques with regard to vulnerable persons, i.e. traumatised victims and unaccompanied minors. According to Article 4(3) of Recast Asylum Procedures Directive, Member States shall ensure that the personnel of the determining authority are properly trained. No similar provision located in the Hungarian transposing measures.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 38 and p. 73

Hungary			
2.2 Access to legal advice	0,5	Although asylum seekers in need are eligible for free legal aid (Under Section 37(3) of the Asylum Act), very few avail themselves of this opportunity due to several practical and legal obstacles. Asylum seekers are not aware of the legal aid system and do not seek the services of legal aid providers. The legal aid system does not cover translation and interpretation costs, hence the opportunity to seek legal advice in the asylum procedure is rendered almost impossible.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 20
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Persons making gender-based applications have the right to have their case considered by an asylum officer of the same sex if they so request, and this right is respected in practice. Where the applicant requests so, a same-sex interpreter and interviewer must be provided, where this is considered not to hinder the completion of the asylum procedure. For asylum seekers who are facing gender-based persecution and make such a request, this designation is compulsory.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 18
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Access to health care is provided for asylum seekers as part of material reception conditions. It covers essential medical services and corresponds to free medical services provided to legally residing third-country nationals.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 58
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	Unless there is overcrowding, in reception centres, single women are usually accommodated together with families on one floor.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 54
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	Social and community workers in the reception facilities sometimes organise different activities for asylum seekers e.g. drawing, music activities, film clubs, cooking or sport events. However, such activities are project-based and occur only if there is a funded project. Asylum seekers are only rarely given access to vocational training schemes.	Aida Country Report Hungary, November 2015, p. 56

Ireland			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Section 2 (2) "a refugee" means a person who, owing to a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it</p> <p>Section 1 (1) "membership of a particular social group" includes membership of a group of persons whose defining characteristic is their belonging to the female or the male sex or having a particular sexual orientation;</p>	Number 17 of 1996, Refugee Act 1996
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	The Directive sets out guidance regarding actors of persecution and protection, recognises persecution from non-state actors, and recognises non-state authorities as possible actors or protection.	Handbook on Immigration and Asylum in Ireland 2007, p. 88 https://www.esri.ie/pubs/RS005.pdf (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	The Irish Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner (ORAC) processes asylum applications and claims to have a number of guidelines/papers that assist them when assessing women's cases," However, these have not been made public.	Irish council for civil liberties women's committee, combined 4th and 5th periodic reports of Ireland under the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women - submission to the CEDAW committee (May 2005), p. 33: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/54fd6f204.pdf (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Ireland had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Ireland fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government increased investigations of trafficking crimes, although it has not convicted a trafficker under the 2008 anti-trafficking law since 2013. Authorities granted 28 victims six-month temporary residence permission in 2015.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal legislation addressing FGM. Cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Ireland			
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Part 7, Chapter 1, 2 (f): The following are examples of acts which may amount to acts of persecution for the purposes of subsection (1): (a) acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence;	2010 Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	If the Refugee is married, he/she can apply for his/her spouse (provided the marriage is subsisting on the date the application is made and that the marriage is recognised under Irish law).	http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/INIS/Pages/Family_Reunification_Information_Leaflet
1.6 Application of Safe Country or Origin	0	Under Section 12(4) of the Refugee Act 1996. Where it appears to the ORAC that an applicant is a national or has a right of residence in a designated safe country then the applicant is presumed not to be a refugee unless they can show reasonable grounds for the contention that they are a refugee. There is no appeal against a designation that a person comes from a designated safe third country. There is a list of safe countries.	Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 46
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	A training programme was established following a tender competition and will be carried out jointly by the Dublin Rape Crisis Centre and Women's Aid in 2015. This will involve the training of reporting officers under the policy in each centre as well as in RIA.	Reception and Integration Agency, Annual Report 2015: http://www.ria.gov.ie/en/RIA/AR-2015-RIA-Final%20draft.pdf/Files/AR-2015-RIA-Final%20draft.pdf (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	All applicants are assigned a solicitor and a caseworker.	Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 31
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	It is possible to request an interviewer of a particular gender. ORAC stated that in 2012 they endeavoured to ensure that the interpreter (if applicable) and the caseworker were of the same gender as the applicant, subject to availability, if this was requested.	Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 25
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 25
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Access to health care is free for asylum seekers living in Direct Provision and therefore has no legislative basis. Once in Direct Provision, they receive medical cards which allow them to attend a local doctor or general practitioner who are located in or attend the accommodation centres. A person with a medical card is entitled to prescribed drugs and medicines but must pay a charge for prescribed medicines and other items on prescription from pharmacies.	Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 73
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	The Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) state that all accommodation centres operate in compliance with relevant legislation, specifically the Housing Act, 1966 which refers to a definition of overcrowding, in essence the Act provides that there must be no less than 400 cubic feet (about 11m3) per person in each room and that a house shall be deemed to be	Reception and Integration Agency, Annual Report 2015: http://www.ria.gov.ie/en/RIA/AR-2015-RIA-Final%20draft.pdf/Files/AR-2015-RIA-Final%20draft.pdf (last accessed on 08/15/2018)

Ireland			
		<p>overcrowded when [the number of persons] are such that any two of those persons, being persons of ten years of age or more of the opposite sexes and not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room. Further, on foot of the deliberations of the working group on domestic, sexual and gender based violence and harassment, a Women's only centre has been opened by RIA on a pilot basis for certain female residents.</p>	
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	<p>Adults may have free access to adult literacy and English language classes.</p> <p>A contractual obligation of accommodation providers is that entertainment and leisure facilities are provided free of charge.</p>	<p>Citizen's Information: http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/moving_country/asylum_seekers_and_refugees/services_for_asylum_seekers_in_ireland/direct_provision.html (last accessed on 08/15/2018)</p> <p>Aida country report Ireland, November 2015, p. 59</p>

Italy			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>Art. 6(3): "...well-founded fear of being persecuted by reason of race, religion, citizenship, belonging to a particular social group [or holding a particular] political opinion, is found outside of the territory of his/her country of citizenship and cannot or, on the basis of such fear, is unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of his/her country."</p> <p>Art. 7(2): Acts of persecution referred to in paragraph 1, can inter alia take the form of: a) acts of physical or mental violence, including sexual violence; f) acts specifically directed at a specific gender or against children.</p>	Legislative Decree no. 251/2007 "Implementation of Directive 2004/83/EC on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted"
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Art. 5. Actors of persecution or serious harm; a) the State; b) parties or organizations controlling the State or a substantial part of its territory; c) non-State actors, if the actors mentioned in a) and b), including international organizations, are unable or unwilling to provide protection, under Article 6, paragraph 2, against persecution or serious harm.	Legislative Decree no. 251/2007 "Implementation of Directive 2004/83/EC on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted"
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	The National Commission for the Right to Asylum published guidelines providing information on the criteria for the recognition of the refugee status in 2005, which included for the first time a paragraph dedicated to gender-related persecution.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe, p. 31 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims/_asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Italy ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 10/09/2013	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Italy fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. There is a significant strain on government resources, but the government convicted a significantly larger number of traffickers, passed its first national action plan, and continued to provide training to law enforcement officials.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal law addressing FGM, with attention to "future circumstances" related to FGM. Asylum has been granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Italy ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 10/09/2013	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)

Italy			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage Status)	0	Spouse only	Integrazione Migranti: http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/en/legal-framework/domestic-law/Pages/Family-reunification.aspx (last accessed on 08/08/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	1	The safe country concepts are not applicable in the Italian context.	Aida Country Report Italy, December 2015, p. 56
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	From 2007 to 2012, the CNDA, UNHCR, CIR and the Centre for the Study and the treatment of posttraumatic and stress pathologies of the San Giovanni Hospital in Rome ran the Italian Network for Asylum Seekers who Survived Torture (NIRAST). Through this project, determining authorities were trained, and a process of exchange and capacity building on these issues was promoted.	Aida Country Report Italy, December 2015, p. 84
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Legal aid for asylum seekers is available only for appeals.	http://www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org/italy-pro-bono-directory Aida Country Report Italy, December 2015, p. 35
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	The law provides for the interview to be conducted generally by one member of the CTRPI and, where possible, by an interviewer of the same gender as the applicant.	Aida Country Report Italy, December 2015, p. 28 http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4e2699b92.pdf
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	National authorities usually inform women of their rights to be assisted by a female interpreter. However, this is not always applied at all the stages of the procedure. If a female interpreter is not available, claimants' consent would be asked.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 95 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims/_asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Under the Consolidated Act on Immigration, asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection must enrol in the National Health Service. They enjoy equal treatment and full equality of rights and obligations with Italian citizens regarding the mandatory contributory assistance provided by the National Health Service in Italy. According to Article 35 of the Consolidated Act on Immigration, irregular migrants are entitled to treatment in public health care facilities for emergency and essential treatments because of illness or accident. They also benefit from preventive medical treatment programmes aimed at safeguarding individual and collective health. Therefore, they are entitled to the same health care as nationals.	Aida Country Report Italy, December 2015, p. 83

Italy			
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Art. 10(1): In the first reception centres and in the temporary ones the respect of private life, gender and age specific concerns, physical and mental health, family unit and the situation of vulnerable persons shall be ensured. Measures to prevent any form of violence and to ensure the safety and security of applicants shall be adopted.	Legislative Decree 142/2015 "Implementation of Directive 2013/33/EU on standards for the reception of asylum applicants and the Directive 2013/32/EU on common procedures for the recognition and revocation of the status of international protection."
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	SPRAR Integration Services comprise of: orientation in relation to employment; enrolment in training courses; professional re-training; support in looking for a job and a home.	SPRAR Project: http://www.pratomigranti.it/index.php?pos=1&id_sezione=177&id_lingua=2 (last accessed on 08/09/2018)

Latvia			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Chapter IV, Section 20 (1) Refugee status as asylum seekers may be claimed by persons who are not citizens of Latvia, subjects of the Law On the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who do not have the Citizenship of Latvia or That of Any Other State, or subjects of the Law On the Status of Stateless Persons in the Republic of Latvia, and who arrive or reside in the Republic of Latvia because of well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion in the country of their citizenship or, if the persons are stateless, in the country of their former residence, and who due to such fears are unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of the relevant country. Chapter IV, Section 20 (6) activities which are particularly aimed towards gender or towards minors	Latvia: Asylum Law 2009, 30 June 2009
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Chapter IV Section 25 (3) Persecutors or Committers of serious harm: 3) groupings or persons of the country of origin if it is possible to prove that the country of origin or organizations thereof or international organizations are unable to or do not wish to ensure protection.	Latvia: Asylum Law 2009, 30 June 2009
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"No national guidelines for handling gender-specific asylum claims"	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Latvia had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Latvia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Authorities have not initiated a labor trafficking investigation since 2009, and a Latvian court has never convicted a criminal defendant of labor trafficking.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM, but cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention. Chapter IV Section 21 (2) 1) Concept of persecution: physical or mental abuse, including sexual abuse	Latvia: Asylum Law 2009, 30 June 2009

Latvia			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia: http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/consular-information/entry-into-to-latvia-by-citizens-of-member-states-of-the-eu-eea-and-the-swiss-confederation-and-their-family-members (last accessed on 08/12/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	Chapter 1, Section 1(1) safe country of origin – a country where, in accordance with the legal situation, the application of legal acts in a democratic system and general political conditions, persecution, torture, an inhuman or degrading attitude or an inhuman or degrading punishment	Latvia: Asylum Law 2009, 30 June 2009
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<i>"There is specific training for case workers in handling gender-specific asylum claims"</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	As an asylum-seeker, you are entitled to use the services of a lawyer at your own expense. It is also possible to request free-of-charge legal assistance from local non-governmental organizations. Free legal aid provided by the state is only available if your asylum application is rejected and you decide to appeal this decision.	Latvian Centre for Human Rights & UNHCR: http://www.rs.gov.lv/doc_upl/SeekingAsylum-inLatvia.pdf (last accessed on 08/14/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	<i>"It is possible to request and receive a female interviewer/interpreter in the asylum determination process."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	(5) An asylum seeker has the right to receive emergency medical assistance and primary health care from State resources. Very limited access to medical care beyond emergencies	Latvia: Asylum Law 2009, 30 June 2009 Centre for Public Policy; Asylum seekers in Latvia: http://providus.lv/article_files/3169/original/Asylum_seekers_in_Latvia_PROVIDUS.pdf?1457531879
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<i>"There is separate housing available for female asylum applicants in reception centers."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	Latvian language training is organized in the form of short-term projects financed by the European Refugee Fund	EMN; Ad-Hoc Query on activities in Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/protection/411_emn_ad-hoc_query_activities_in_reception_centres_11july2012wider_dissemination_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/14/2018)

Lithuania			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0	<p>Article 86 (1): Refugee status shall be granted to an asylum applicant who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, citizenship, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his citizenship and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or who, not having a citizenship and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it</p> <p>Some of the provisions of the recast Asylum Procedures directive are not explicitly reflected in the proposed amendments, i.e. article 24(3): Exemption of victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence and other applicants with special procedural needs from the accelerated and border procedures. This article is not transposed into Lithuanian legislation.</p>	Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens 29 April 2004 No. IX-2206 Vilnius
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	"Yes, based on Art. 86 (2) of the Law on the Legal Status of Aliens."	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"There are no separate guidelines. Certain gender related elements are included in the ministerial order/instructions on the examination of asylum applications."	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Lithuania had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Lithuania fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. During the reporting period, the government greatly increased the available training for police, prosecutors, and judges. .	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. Cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0	As of December 2015, Lithuania had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. No specific mention, see 1.1.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Lithuania			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Article 30 (1) The spouse of an alien who is not an EU Member State national or the person who has concluded partnership agreement with the alien	Republic of Lithuania Law on the Legal Status of Aliens 29 April 2004 No. IX-2206 Vilnius
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	<i>"Yes. In practice, however, there have been only few cases of its application."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	Lithuania is encouraged by the UNHCR to improve responses to refugees with special needs including through training and information sharing on how to respond to victims of torture and trafficking, and women and girls fearing or survivors of FGM.	"Ensuring protection in Europe" UNHCR's Recommendations to Lithuania for the EU Presidency: http://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,LTU,,51dff6644,0.html (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Foreigners have the following rights during the procedure for consideration of asylum applications: use legal assistance guaranteed by the state	Migracijos Departamentas: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-805149127 (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	<i>"It is possible to request and receive a female interviewer in the asylum determination process."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0	<i>"The number of interpreters is however limited, and some languages are covered by male interpreters only."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	...receive emergency medical aid and social services in the Foreigners Registration Centre or in the Refugee Reception Centre free of charge;	Migracijos Departamentas: http://www.migracija.lt/index.php?-805149127 (last accessed on 08/15/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0	<i>"No. Yet, it is planned to build a new accommodation facility for applicants with special needs in the reception center in 2017. Some female applicants should be able to stay there."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	<i>"Social activities including an educational element are mostly project based. At the Foreigners Registration Centre (a key reception centre), the relevant activities are currently offered within a joint project being implemented by the Foreigners Registration Centre, Caritas and the Lithuanian Red Cross."</i>	Mail: Andrei Arjupin, UNHCR Regional Office Northern Europe, 01/06/2017

Luxemburg			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Article 2 (f) refugee: any third-country national or stateless person who, because of a well-founded fear of persecution as a result of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a certain social group, is outside the country of which he has the nationality and which can not, because of this fear, does not want to claim the protection of that country Article 43 (d) Aspects related to gender, including gender identity, for the purpose of recognizing membership in a certain group the identification of a characteristic of such a group are duly taken into consideration;	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 39 (c) non-state actors, if it can be demonstrated that the actors referred to in points (a) and (b), including international organizations, can not or do not want to grant protection against persecution or serious harm.	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"No. Or at least, I am not aware of specific guidelines. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Direction of Immigration is in charge of the asylum procedure. They might have guidelines, but I guess that they most probably have specific trainings."</i>	Mail: Nadine Conrardy, Service Migrantes et Réfugiées - Croix Rouge Luxembourgeoise, 11/30/2016
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Luxembourg had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Luxembourg does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government maintained the number of cases investigated and traffickers convicted, funded an antitrafficking conference, and an awareness campaign. However, the government only concluded two prosecutions, continued to issue short and suspended sentences, did not provide adequate resources to its anti-trafficking police unit, and failed to finalize a national referral mechanism for victim identification and protection or a national action plan.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Luxemburg			
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Article 42, 2 The acts of persecution, as defined in subsection (1), may include the following forms: a) physical or mental violence, including sexual violence;	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse (amended since 2015 to include registered partner)	Le gouvernement Luxembourgeois: https://guichet.public.lu/en/entreprises/ressources-humaines/recrutement/ressortissant-pays-tiers/regroupement-familial.html (Last accessed on 08/17/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	List of safe countries of origin available.	European Migration Network; Safe Countries of Origin: https://www.emnluxembourg.lu/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/EMN-INFORM-safe-countries-of-origin.pdf (Last accessed on 08/17/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	(2) The Minister's agents receive relevant training in accordance with EU Regulation No. 439/2010 of 19 May 2010 establishing a European Asylum Support Office. Agents who question claimants under this Act must also have knowledge of issues that could affect the ability of claimants to be interviewed, in particular that the applicant may have been tortured in the past. The application of an unaccompanied minor is handled by an officer with the necessary knowledge of special needs of minors.	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	"Yes"	Mail: Nadine Conrardy, Service Migrantes et Réfugiées - Croix Rouge Luxembourgeoise, 11/30/2016
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Article 14, 1(b) ensure, to the extent practicable, that the interview with the applicant is conducted by a person of the same if the applicant requests it unless the Minister has reason to believe that the request is based on reasons which are not related to difficulties on the part of the applicant to set out all the reasons for his request;	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	Article 14, 1(c) Where possible, a same-sex interpreter shall be provided to the applicant, if requested, unless the Minister has reason to believe that this request is based on reasons that are not related to difficulties on the part of the applicant to explain all the reasons for his request;	Memorial A - N ° 255 of December 28, 2015 Protection internationale et protection temporaire
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	During the first 3 months of the asylum procedure, emergency medical treatment and medication is offered free to asylum seekers, while non-urgent treatment must be paid for, except in exceptional circumstances. After the first 3 months, asylum seekers are eligible to the same social security benefits as Luxembourg citizens, which means they are reimbursed 80 per cent of the cost of their health care treatment and medication is subsidized.	Luxembourg red Cross: http://www.rotekreuz.at/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF/Site/Mental_Health/Luxembourg.pdf (Last accessed on 08/17/2018)

Luxemburg			
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<i>"Yes. As Red Cross, we run one specific center for women (with or without children). There is only 1 center for women that in the country. In the other centers, there are specific rooms."</i>	Mail: Nadine Conrardy, Service Migrantes et Réfugiées - Croix Rouge Luxembourgeoise, 11/30/2016
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	The project "Cours de langues pour réfugiés adultes" (Language courses for adult refugees) aims to improve integration of asylum seekers through the teaching of either of Luxembourg's two official languages. Free language courses will be of use in work of self-reconstruction.	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg: https://www.oeuvre.lu/cours-de-langues-pour-refugies-adultes-en/

Malta			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Part 1 (2): "refugee" means a third country national who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality Part 1 (f) acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature	CHAPTER 420 REFUGEES ACT 1st October, 2001, ACT XX of 2000, as amended by Act VIII of 2004; Legal Notices 40 of 2005 and 426 of 2007; and Acts VII of 2008, and VI and VII of 2015.
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Part IV 18 (c) The following may be considered as actors of persecution or serious harm: a) the State; b) parties or organizations controlling the State or a substantial part of the territory of the State; c) non-State actors, if it can be demonstrated that the actors mentioned in paragraphs a and b including international organizations, are unable or unwilling to provide protection against such acts of persecution or serious harm.	CHAPTER 420 REFUGEES ACT 1st October, 2001, ACT XX of 2000, as amended by Act VIII of 2004; Legal Notices 40 of 2005 and 426 of 2007; and Acts VII of 2008, and VI and VII of 2015.
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	Malta has adopted gender specific guidelines on international protection.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 30 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Malta ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 29/07/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Malta does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government investigated and prosecuted fewer trafficking cases, identified fewer trafficking victims, did not adequately fund anti-trafficking efforts, and did not conduct national awareness campaigns.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Malta ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 29/07/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Malta			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Part 1 (2): the spouse of the beneficiary of international protection, or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship where recognised by law;	CHAPTER 420 REFUGEES ACT 1st October, 2001, ACT XX of 2000, as amended by Act VIII of 2004; Legal Notices 40 of 2005 and 426 of 2007; and Acts VII of 2008, and VI and VII of 2015.
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	The Refugees Act provides by way of a Schedule the list of countries of origin considered as safe. The Minister responsible for Home Affairs is competent to amend the list of countries and may review the list whenever necessary by means of an administrative act. The last amendment to the list is dated 2008. The basis on which countries are listed/removed is unclear. Under the Refugees Act, the concept of safe third country can be used to determine if an application should be considered under the accelerated procedure as manifestly unfounded or considered inadmissible	Aida country report Malta, November 2015 p. 35
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0,5	10 (1) ensure that the person who conducts the personal interview is properly trained and has the acquired knowledge of problems which might affect the applicant's ability to be interviewed. No specialised services exist in Malta for victims of torture or trauma, primarily owing to the lack of such capacity on the island.	Subsidiary Legislation 420.07 Procedural Standards for granting and withdrawing international protection regulations 11 th December 2015 LEGAL NOTICE 416 of 2015. Aida country report Malta, November 2015 p. 48
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	National legislation states that at first instance an applicant is allowed to consult a legal adviser at his or her own expense. The only free legal assistance available to asylum seekers at first instance is that provided by lawyers working with NGOs. These services are regularly provided by a small group of NGOs as part of their ongoing services and are funded either through project-funding or through other funding sources.	Aida country report Malta, November 2015 p. 18
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	It is possible for interview procedures to be gender sensitive by appointing an interpreter and interviewer of the gender preferred by the applicant. However, this is not automatic, and requests to this end have to be made either by the applicant him or herself or by his or her legal assistant before the interview is carried out. Existence of guidelines on gender-sensitive interview. Art. 10 (10) d) ensure whenever possible that the person conducting the interview and interpreter, be a person of the same sex if the applicant so requests, unless the Commissioner has reason to believe that such a request is based on grounds which are not related to difficulties on the part of the applicant to present the grounds of his application in a comprehensive manner;	Aida country report Malta, November 2015, p. 16 Subsidiary Legislation 420.07 Procedural Standards for Granting and Withdrawing International Protection Regulations 11th December 2015 LEGAL NOTICE 416 of 2015.
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above

Malta			
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Article 13(2) of the Refugees Act states that asylum seekers shall have access to state medical care, with little additional information provided. The Reception Regulations further stipulate that the material reception conditions should ensure the health of all asylum seekers.	Aida country report Malta, November 2015, p. 47
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Some families, single women and unaccompanied children are accommodated in separate Open Centres although families also often share accommodation with other groups. Whilst efforts are made to segregate single women from single men, it is not uncommon for men and women, single or otherwise to be accommodated in the same centre.	Aida country report Malta, November 2015, p. 42
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	The majority of centres do not offer any form of activities for residents,	Aida country report Malta, November 2015, p. 42

Netherlands			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Section 27:1(a) who is a refugee under the terms of the Convention; Section 3:36 acts of physical or mental violence, including sexual violence	Voorschrift Vreemdelingen 2000
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 3:37a: non-State actors, if it is demonstrated that the actors mentioned under a and b, including international organizations, no protection provided for in article 3.37c unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution within the meaning of the Refugee Convention, and against torture inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Voorschrift Vreemdelingen 2000
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	A "Work Instruction" on "Women in the asylum process", issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.	Refugee Protection in International Law: <i>UNHCR's Global Consultations on International Protection By Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i> , p. 285
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	The Netherlands ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 18/11/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of the Netherlands fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female Genital Mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM, but frequent cases of asylum granted based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	The Netherlands ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 18/11/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Married or are in a registered partnership	EU Immigration Portal: http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/what-do-i-need-before-leaving/netherlands/family-member_en (last accessed on 08/10/2018)

Netherlands			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	The most important condition is that the country of origin must fulfil its international human rights obligation (legally and in practice). If the asylum seeker makes it plausible that this is not the case the IND cannot invoke this concept. In general the practice of safe country concepts is not used a lot presumably because the IND finds it a 'difficult' concept to invoke. In some cases it is just easier to find the account of the asylum seeker not credible.	Aida Country Report the Netherlands, November 2015, p.47
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<i>"There is a EASO Training Curriculum for this specific topic: Gender, Gender Identity & Sexual Orientation. It is used frequently by Dutch caseworkers in the field of asylum."</i>	Mail: Denis Diepenhorst, Afdeling Onderzoek & Analyse, Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, 02/02/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Every asylum seeker is entitled to free legal assistance. An appointed lawyer from the Legal Aid Board is free of charge, and the Dutch Council for Refugees also provides legal assistance for the asylum seeker.	Aida Country Report the Netherlands, November 2015, p.25
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	If the asylum seeker wishes, the second interview will be conducted by an employee of the IND of their own gender (this includes the interpreters as well). The IND decides whether the interview has to be adjusted to the asylum seeker.	Aida Country Report the Netherlands, November 2015, p.62
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	In principle, the health care provided to asylum seekers should be in line with the Dutch regular health care. As any other person in the Netherlands, an asylum seeker can visit a family doctor/general practitioner, midwife or hospital.	Aida Country Report the Netherlands, November 2015, p.41
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0	Except for some specialised accommodation for asylum seekers with psychological problems (mostly traumatised asylum seekers) there is no special accommodation available for vulnerable groups, nor special accommodation for (single) women.	Aida Country Report the Netherlands, November 2015, p.54
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	COA offers a range of education programmes at the asylum seekers' centres. The programmes depend on the current phase of the occupant's asylum procedure. Examples are Dutch language lessons and the 'Knowledge of Dutch society' course for recent arrivals in the Netherlands. Asylum seekers who have finished these courses can take supplementary language lessons to further improve their Dutch.	Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers: https://www.coa.nl/en/asylum-seekers/living-at-an-asylum-seekers-centre/work-and-education (last accessed on 08/10/2018)

Poland			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Chapter 1, Article 13 (1): The refugee status in the Republic of Poland shall be granted to an alien who fulfils the conditions for being recognized as the refugee, specified in the Geneva Convention and the New York Protocol. Article 68:1, 10) a victim of psychological, physical and sexual violence, as well as due to sex and sexual orientation and gender identity	Aliens Act, OJ 2003 No. 128, item. 1176 US TAWA of 13 June 2003. granting protection to foreigners on Polish territory (Amended September 10, 2015) Article 68(1) Law on Protection, as amended in November 2015.
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Poland transposed Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive on 30 August 2014: Inclusion of non-state actors of persecution	Ustawa z dnia 26 czerwca 2014 r. o zmianie ustawy o udzielaniu cudzoziemcom ochrony na terytorium Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej oraz niektórych innych ustaw (Dz.U. 2014, poz. 1004)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0,5	The document "The Border Guard's code of conduct for handling special needs foreigners" was approved by the Deputy Chief of the Border Guard on 17 September 2015. Officials are obliged to follow the guidelines outlined in the document, which identifies the following groups of people as requiring special treatment: minors, unaccompanied minors, the disabled, the elderly, pregnant women, women raising children single-handedly, torture, rape and other abuse survivors, witnesses/survivors of human trafficking as well as persons requiring support as a result of their health or specific personal situation. A leaflet entitled "Refugee procedure in Poland – vulnerable persons and victims of sexual and gender based violence" was produced by the Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre and the Office for Foreigners in 2012	Chrzanowska et. al. (2016): At the border Report on monitoring of access to the procedure for granting international protection at border crossings in Terespol, Medyka, and Warszawa-Okęcie Airport https://interwencjaprawna.pl/en/files/at-the-border.pdf (last accessed on 08/07/2018) Asylum Information Database Poland, November 2015, p. 31
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Poland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 27/04/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Poland fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. During the reporting period, the government provided training to law enforcement authorities, as well as judges and prosecutors. The police established provincial-level anti-trafficking teams, and the interior ministry installed and trained provincial-level coordination committees in all 16 regions.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Poland			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of granting asylum based on FGM.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Poland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 27/04/2015	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse (under condition that marriage is recognised by Polish law);	EU Immigration Portal: http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/what-do-i-need-before-leaving/poland/family-member_en# (last accessed on 08/07/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	1	National legislation in force until 12 November 2015 foresaw that an application should be considered manifestly unfounded and subject to an accelerated procedure if the applicant comes from a safe country of origin included in the common minimum list of safe countries of origin established by the Council of the European Union. However, as such a list was never adopted by the Council of the EU, there was therefore in practice no safe country of origin concept being implemented in Poland. After the amendment of the Law of Protection applicable from 13 November 2015 this concept does not apply in Poland.	Aida Country Report Poland, November 2015, p. 40
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	No mention of gender.	Chrzanowska et. al. (2016): At the border Report on monitoring of access to the procedure for granting international protection at border crossings in Terespol, Medyka, and Warszawa-Okęcie Airport: https://interwencjaprawna.pl/en/files/at-the-border.pdf (last accessed on 08/07/2018)
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	As of November 2015 there is no state legal aid system and legislation in force, does not guarantee access to legal assistance. In 2012 and until mid-2015 free legal assistance for asylum seekers and people granted international protection was only provided through projects run by NGOs funded by the European Refugee Fund	Aida Country Report Poland, November 2015, p. 20
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	<i>"Yes it is possible. The law is saying that it is possible to ask for a interpreter of the same sex, if the circumstances of the case show that this will enable to justify the application for international protection. Also at the request of the applicant -it is possible to hearing him/her by a person of the same sex."</i> Article 49 (1) 3: after informing him/her about the possibility to make a request for being heard in the presence of a person indicated by him / her;	Mail: Ewa Ostaszewska Żuk, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights 12/07/2016 Aliens Act, OJ 2003 No. 128, item. 1176 US TAWA of 13 June 2003. granting protection to foreigners on Polish territory (Amended September 10, 2015)

Poland			
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Mail: Ewa Ostaszewska Żuk, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights 12/07/2016
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Access to health care for asylum seekers is guaranteed in the national legislation to the same extent as for Polish nationals, who have health insurance. Health care for asylum seekers is publicly funded. Basic health care is organised in medical offices within each of the reception centres. Psychological counselling is available in every reception centre and at the Office for Foreigners.	Aida Country Report Poland, November 2015, p. 60
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	Rooms in the centres are designed for 2, 4 or more people depending on family's needs. Single adults can share a room, but in practice in the centre in Bezwola, Grotniki and Grupa they are accommodated in single rooms. The Office for Foreigners claims that the amount of toilet facilities and showers is sufficient, although some people complained that it is not the case. NGOs point that some of the bathrooms are common for all asylum seekers (they are not situated in the rooms but on the corridor), which increases the risk of sexual-based violence.	Aida Country Report Poland, November 2015, p. 50
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	There is no access to vocational training for asylum seekers provided under the law. There are some initiatives by NGOs, organising courses in the centres, including vocational training.	Aida Country Report Poland, November 2015, p. 60

Portugal			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Article 3 (2): Foreign nationals or stateless persons who justifiably fear persecution by virtue of their race, religion, nationality, political opinions or being part of certain social group and cannot or, due to such a fear, do not wish to return to the State of their nationality or usual residence, are also entitled to be granted asylum. Article 5 (2) f: Acts committed specifically on grounds of gender or against minors.	Act 27/2008 of June 30, amended by Act 26/2014 of May 5
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 6 (1) c: Non-State agents, if it is proved that the agents mentioned in sub-paragraphs a) and b) are incapable of or do not wish to provide protection against the persecution, pursuant to the following paragraph	Act 27/2008 of June 30, amended by Act 26/2014 of May 5
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"No"	Mail: Mónica d'Oliveira Farinha, Coordenadora Jurídica, CPR - Conselho Português para os Refugiados 01/09/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Portugal ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 05/02/2013.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Portugal fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Authorities increased the number of trafficking investigations, although the number of convictions decreased significantly. The government continued to fund three NGO-operated shelters and multidisciplinary teams to assist victims.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Portugal ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 05/02/2013.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	For the purposes of family reunification, family members shall include the spouse, minor children, including adopted children, dependent minor brothers, father or mother.	Portuguese Refugee Council: http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/reinstalacao/welcome_to_portugal_19jul_2012final.pdf (last accessed on 08/19/2018)

Portugal			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	The Asylum Act provides for a definition of “safe country of origin” that is in line with Article 36 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. However, with the exception of its inclusion among the possible grounds for applying an Accelerated Procedure, the law does not provide for further rules and modalities for its application. According to the information available to CPR, the SEF does not have a list of safe countries of origin as a matter of administrative guidance and the concept is not used in practice as a ground for channelling asylum applications into an accelerated procedure.	Asylum Information Database: https://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/portugal/safe-country-origin (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0,5	Article 23 (2): Staff who receive applicants requesting international protection at border posts shall have appropriate training and suitable knowledge of the relevant applicable standards in the field of the laws governing international protection. Regular training and capacity-building measures of migration staff, judges, lawyers, NGOs and translators are needed. Poor interviewing techniques, notably in the case of children, trafficking victims, and victims of torture and sexual violence.	Act 27/2008 of June 30, amended by Act 26/2014 of May 5 Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees For the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ Compilation Report – Universal Periodic Review: PORTUGAL
2.2 Access to legal advice	0,5	Regarding free legal assistance at first instance, the law expressly provides the possibility for UNHCR and CPR as an organisation working on its behalf to interview the asylum seeker at the border and to provide assistance. The significant increase in asylum applications has put a severe strain on its capacity to provide legal information and assistance in the case of asylum seekers at the regular procedure. Problem is aggravated by shorter deadlines, communication problems and bureaucratic clearance procedures for accessing the restricted area of the airport where the CIT is located regarding interpreters and limitations in the timely provision of information by the SEF regarding dates of interviews and language skills of the asylum seekers.	Asylum Information Database: https://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/portugal/regular-procedure (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	"Yes, upon request"	Mail: Mónica d'Oliveira Farinha, Coordenadora Jurídica, CPR - Conselho Português para os Refugiados, 01/09/2017
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	"Yes, upon request"	Mail: Mónica d'Oliveira Farinha, Coordenadora Jurídica, CPR - Conselho Português para os Refugiados, 01/09/2017
3. Reception			

Portugal			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	<p>Article 73 (1): Persons benefitting from the status of refugee or subsidiary protection and their respective family members can access the National Health Service in the same conditions as national citizens.</p> <p>The entry into force of new regulations pertaining to the categories of beneficiaries who are entitled free access to health care in Portugal has prompted a policy change whereby asylum seekers are no longer granted free access to primary and emergency health care. Furthermore, the legal and practical inability of asylum-seekers at the admissibility stage to register with Social Security and thus be granted a social security identification number (NISS) has prompted providers to charge asylum-seekers for the full cost of health care, thus rendering access to the National Health Service impossible without financial support from other organizations. Thereby, asylum-seekers do not have effective access to health care.</p>	<p>Act 27/2008 of June 30, amended by Act 26/2014 of May 5</p> <p>Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees For the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report – Universal Periodic Review: PORTUGAL</p>
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<p>Women are identified as 'applicants with special reception needs' (Article 2 gg). Residents are provided with shared rooms and bathrooms with separate areas for men, women, families and unaccompanied minors plus one room adapted for disabled access.</p>	<p>Centralised Reception Centre: sharing facilities with the local community - Portuguese Refugee Council: http://www.resettlement.eu/good-practice/centralised-reception-centre-sharing-facilities-local-community-portuguese-refugee (last accessed on 08/18/2018)</p>
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	<p>Legal, employment and educational advice; Interpreters on site and volunteer cultural mediators; Portuguese language course – an initial 100 hours; Visits to museums, historical monuments, companies and sports competitions</p>	<p>Centralised Reception Centre: sharing facilities with the local community - Portuguese Refugee Council: http://www.resettlement.eu/good-practice/centralised-reception-centre-sharing-facilities-local-community-portuguese-refugee (last accessed on 08/18/2018)</p>

Romania			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	<p>23 (1) Refugee status is recognized, upon request, for the alien who, as the result of a well founded fear of being persecuted because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership to a particular social group, is outside of the country of origin and cannot or, owing to this fear, does not want the protection of this country, as well as the stateless person who, being out of the country where he had his usual residence due to the same reasons mentioned above, cannot or, due to the respective fear, does not wish to return.</p> <p>The existing 2006 law on asylum (law 122/2006) was amended to recognise that specific groups of asylum seekers may be in need of "special procedural guarantees" throughout the asylum process. Sexual orientation and gender identity are included as specific circumstances.</p>	<p>Official Gazette No 428 of May 18 2006, LAW No 122/2006</p> <p>ILGA-Europe Annual Review 2016: http://ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2016/romania.pdf (last accessed on 08/14/2018)</p>
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	<i>"Romanian legislation recognizes the possibility of persecution and serious risk stemming from non-state agents. According to Art. 11 of the Government Decision no. 1251/2006 approving the Methodological Norms for the Application of the Law no. 122/2006 on Asylum in Romania, "non-governmental agents" are recognized as possible agents of persecution."</i>	Mail: UNHCR Representation Romania, 11/30/2016
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	Gender guidelines on how to determine gender asylum claims for the Romanian Immigration Office. They are implemented for training and as guidance by interview offices. They are not legally binding	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 30 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Romania had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	0,5	The Government of Romania does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. The organized crime directorate led the government's strong law enforcement efforts, but police and judges lacked training on working with trafficking cases and victims, which had detrimental effects on compensation for victims and sentencing for perpetrators. The government's protection efforts remained inadequate, particularly in victim assistance.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Romania			
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM, but cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Rape and sexual violence may be considered as amounting to persecution	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 39 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse	General Inspectorate of Immigration: http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/content/family-reunification (last accessed on 08/14/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	Romania applies the concept of safe countries on a case-by-case basis without taking gender aspects into consideration. No official list available.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 76 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<i>"Yes. According to the Law no. 122/2006 on Asylum in Romania, specific training is ensured for staff with competences in the field of asylum and integration, including on processing the applications for international protection of vulnerable persons, interview technics and use of country of origin information. Such trainings are ensured from different sources, including through EASO modules and UNHCR trainings. In 2012-2013, UNHCR's "Response to Vulnerability in Asylum" project ensured, inter alia, training for decision makers in assessing gender-related asylum claims and specific guidelines were made available. Targeted training is jointly provided by UNHCR and the General Inspectorate for Immigration depending on needs assessments."</i>	Mail: UNHCR Representation Romania, 11/30/2016
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Art. 17: The right to be aided by legal counsel in any phase of the asylum procedure. Legal aid is generally only available at the appeals stage of the asylum procedure in Romania	Official Gazette No 428 of May 18 2006, LAW No 122/206 ECRE Survey on legal aid for asylum seekers in Europe: https://www.ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/ECRE-ELENA-Survey-on-Legal-Aid-for-Asylum-Seekers-in-Europe_October-2010.pdf (last accessed on 08/14/2018)

Romania			
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Women can request to be interviewed by a female officer and interpreter at least for the substantive interview. Existence of guidelines on gender-sensitive interview.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe, p. 94 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	See above
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	It is provided by the medical staff of IGI accommodation centers, which constantly monitors the health of asylum seekers and, in case of illness provides primary health care and free treatment; In acute or chronic diseases that put life in imminent danger, they benefit from emergency hospital care	General Inspectorate of Immigration: http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/content/access-health-care (last accessed on 08/04/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<i>"Yes. According to the Internal Regulation of the Regional Centres for Accommodation and Procedures for Asylum Seekers, persons are accommodated in separate rooms according to sex, except for members of the same family. There are no separate reception centres only for women."</i>	Mail: UNHCR Representation Romania, 11/30/2016
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	The Ministry of Education organizes a free Romanian language course for foreigner adults.	General Inspectorate of Immigration: http://igi.mai.gov.ro/en/content/access-health-care (last accessed on 08/04/2018)

Slovakia			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Article 1, Section 8 (1): The Ministry shall grant asylum to an applicant who has well-founded fear of being persecuted on grounds of race, ethnic origin or religion, for reasons of holding certain political opinions or belonging to a certain social group in the country of his/her nationality or, in case of a stateless person, in the country of his/her residence and in view of this fear he/she cannot or does not want to return to that country Article 1, Section 2, (6) d: acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature.	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Section 2 (e) 3: non-State actors, if the entities under points 1 and 2 are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution or serious harm	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	<i>"There are no official national guidelines in place for handling gender-specific asylum claims."</i>	Mail: Mariya Shisheva, UNHCR, 01/19/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0	As of December 2015, Slovakia had not ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of the Slovak Republic fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government increased investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of traffickers; however, courts issued low and suspended sentences for most convicted traffickers, which were incommensurate with the seriousness of the crime and failed to deter trafficking offenses or protect victims.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. Cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	Section 2 (d) 1: the use of physical or mental violence including sexual violence	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Section 10 (1) a: the spouse of a person granted asylum, if their marriage continues, and continued, also at the time when the person granted asylum left the country of origin	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)

Slovakia			
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	Section 12 (1) The Ministry shall reject an application for granting asylum as manifestly unfounded if the applicant: b) comes from a safe country of origin	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	<i>"Within the general internal training scheme which the Migration Office operates, the handling of gender specific issues is discussed; however, there is no specific scheme as such."</i>	Mail: Mariya Shisheva, UNHCR, 01/19/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Yes, you may contact NGOs which provide free legal counselling and/ or hire a private legal representative at your own expense during the procedure to determine your need for international protection before the Migration Office. On appeal you have the right to free legal representation and the information will be provided to you by the authorities.	UNHCR International protection in the Slovak republic
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Article 1, Section 6 (4) When there are grounds worth special consideration the Ministry shall, taking into account its possibilities, arrange the interview and its interpreting by a person of the same sex as the applicant	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Applicants who are without public health insurance cover have urgent health care funded by the MO MI SR	European Database of Asylum Law: http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/en/content/country-profile-slovakia#Reception 2 (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Section 39, Article 1(2) When placing an alien in an asylum facility the Ministry shall consider his/her age, health, and relatives, religious, ethnic and national specific features. Men shall be placed separately from women, minors from adults while taking into account family ties.	ACT as of June 20, 2002 on Asylum and Amendment of Some Acts The National Council of the Slovak Republic (Amendment 451/2008 Coll.)
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	During a stay in a accommodation centre, applicants may attend a course in the Slovak language.	European Database of Asylum Law: http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/en/content/country-profile-slovakia#Reception 2 (last accessed on 08/18/2018)

Slovenia			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	Article 2 (2) Refugee status shall be granted to a third country national who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country Article 26: - Acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 24 (Actors of persecution and serious harm) - Non-State actors, if proven that the actors mentioned in the first two subparagraphs, including international organisations, are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution or serious harm.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0	"No national guidelines"	Mail: Danike Mencin, Protection Associate, UNHCR Slovenia, 01/18/2017
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Slovenia ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 05/02/2015.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Slovenia fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. During the reporting period, authorities vigorously prosecuted and obtained convictions of five traffickers, an increase from none the previous year. The government provided training for law enforcement officials, who identified more victims in 2015. The government sustained funding for NGOs that provided assistance to victims and ran awareness campaigns.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0	No specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Slovenia ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 05/02/2015.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Slovenia			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0,5	Art. 3 (1) The spouse of the applicant or person who was recognized international protection, or his unmarried partner in a stable relationship as defined by the legislation relating to the residence of aliens in the Republic of Slovenia.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0	List of safe countries of origin available.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	0	<i>"No specific training"</i>	Mail: Danike Mencin, Protection Associate, UNHCR Slovenia, 01/18/2017
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Article 78 (1) Free legal aid in procedures before the Administrative and the Supreme Court until a decision becomes final;	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Article 18 (Female applicant for international protection) (1) Upon her request, female applicant may be entitled to a female person conducting the procedure.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	Article 18 (2) If possible, the female applicant shall be provided with assistance of a female interpreter.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Article 94 (Health care of refugees) (1) Refugees are entitled to health care under the same conditions as the nationals of the Republic of Slovenia. (2) Refugees with special needs e.g.: pregnant women, disabled people, persons who have undergone torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or minors who have been victims of any form of abuse, neglect, exploitation, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or who have suffered from armed conflict shall be granted adequate health care under the same criteria as the nationals of the Republic of Slovenia. (3) If a refugee has no financial means of his own or his living is not provided for in any other way, the costs of the additional health security shall be covered by the Ministry.	Slovenia Law on International Protection 2008
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	<i>"There is a separate wing available for single women at one of the reception facilities in Ljubljana (Asylum Home). It's within the same complex as everybody else is accommodated, however in a building that is accommodating only unaccompanied minors and single women, where each are accommodated in a separate wing of the building. However, there are options available for women to enter safe houses (as part of the national system), if they are considered survivors of sexual and gender based violence."</i>	Mail: Danike Mencin, Protection Associate, UNHCR Slovenia, 01/18/2017

Slovenia			
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0,5	Activities included visiting refugees in accommodation facilities with the purpose of providing psychosocial aid, supporting and organizing refugee education, teaching the Slovenian language, organizing self help groups, including volunteers in refugee aid and other activities.	Slovenska Filantropija: http://www.filantropija.org/en/programs/migrations/ (last accessed on 08/17/2018)

Spain			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	1	Article 3: owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinions, membership of a particular social group, gender or sexual orientation, is outside the country of nationality recognized and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or a stateless person who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence for the same reasons can not or at owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it	Law 12/2009 of October 30, Regulating Asylum and Subsidiary Protection (BOE no 263 of October 31), including Law 2/2014, modifications of March 25 (BOE no 74 of March 26)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Article 13 c) Agents of persecution or serious harm may be, among others: a) the state; b) parties or organizations controlling the State or a substantial part of its territory; c) NSAs, when the actors mentioned in the above, including international organizations, are unable or unwilling to provide effective protection against persecution or serious harm	Law 12/2009 of October 30, Regulating Asylum and Subsidiary Protection (BOE no 263 of October 31), including Law 2/2014, modifications of March 25 (BOE no 74 of March 26)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	0,5	UNHCR in Spain has developed a specific brochure entitled "Gender based persecution and asylum" to inform and provide guidance to identify gender asylum claims. This brochure is not legally binding.	Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 31 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Spain ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 10/04/2014.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Spain fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Under the law, foreign victims could request a renewable residence permit for up to five years based on their cooperation with law enforcement or, in some cases, on the basis of their personal situation without regard to whether they assisted law enforcement.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	0,5	Specific criminal law addressing FGM. No cases of asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Spain ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 10/04/2014.	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

Spain			
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	0	Spouse	European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/what-do-i-need-before-leaving/spain/family-member_en (last accessed on 08/22/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	National legislation allows for the use, but there is no practical application of the concepts of safe country of origin or safe third country, nor does the Asylum Law explicitly state the cases to which these terms should be applied.	Aida Country Report Spain April 2016, p. 34
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<p>Third additional provision: The General State Administration shall ensure that public employees and other persons dealing with applicants for international protection, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, have adequate training. For this purpose, the competent ministries develop training programs that will enable them to acquire the skills to perform jobs capabilities.</p> <p>Gender-specific training Internally provided, Ad hoc gender-specific training by UNHCR and/or NGOs .</p>	<p>Law 12/2009 of October 30, Regulating Asylum and Subsidiary Protection (BOE no 263 of October 31), including Law 2/2014, modifications of March 25 (BOE no 74 of March 26)</p> <p>Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i>, p. 106: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Spanish legislation and Article 18(1)(b) of the Asylum Law guarantee the right to legal assistance to asylum seekers from the beginning and throughout all stages of the procedure. This assistance will be provided free of charge to those who lack sufficient financial means to cover it, both in the administrative procedure and the potential judicial recourses.	Aida Country Report Spain, April 2016, p. 19
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	0,5	Women can request to be interviewed by a female officer and interpreter at least for the substantive interview.	<p>Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i>, p. 95: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	Women can request to be interviewed by a female officer and interpreter at least for the substantive interview.	<p>Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i>, p. 95: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>
3. Reception			

Spain			
3.1 Access to health care	1	Spanish law foresees full access to the public health care system for all asylum seekers. Through this legal provision, they are entitled to the same level of health care as nationals and documented thirdcountry nationals residing in Spain, including access to more specialised treatment for persons who have suffered torture, severe physical or psychological abuses or traumatising circumstances.	Aida Country Report Spain, April 2016, p. 43
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	The accommodation of every asylum seeker is decided on case by case basis, in order to prevent tensions or conflicts (such as nationality or religious based potential situations), vulnerability or violence. Single women for example are usually placed in female-only apartments, while the same happens for single men. In this context, the unity of families is also respected, as family members are placed together.	Aida Country Report Spain, April 2016, p. 39
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	Hosted applicants have access to several types of activities, which may vary from trainings or leisure programmes. In general, particular conditions or facilities within the reception centre depend on the authority managing the reception places. As the majority of centres are managed by specialised NGOs, generally the staff that works with asylum seekers during their reception is trained and specialised.	Aida Country Report Spain, April 2016, p. 39

Sweden			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	1	Chapter 4 §1: In accordance with the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Swedish legislation and EU regulations, a person is classed a refugee when they have well-founded reasons to fear persecution due to: race, nationality, religious or political beliefs, gender, sexual orientation or affiliation to a particular social group.	Swedish Migration Board: http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Protection-and-asylum-in-Sweden/Applying-for-asylum/Asylum-regulations.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Utlänningslagen (2005:716)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Chapter 4 §1: The persecution may originate from the authorities of the native country. It may also be the case that the authorities are unable or unwilling to offer protection against persecution from individuals or groups.	Swedish Migration Board: http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Protection-and-asylum-in-Sweden/Applying-for-asylum/Asylum-regulations.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Utlänningslagen (2005:716)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	Guidelines containing recommendations aimed at informing the staff in the Migration Board on how to investigate and decide gender-related cases. Not legally binding, problems with implementation of national and UNHCR guidelines. The Swedish preparatory works, elaborate on the issue of gender-related persecution, important sources of law and as such binding on Swedish courts and authorities. Guiding decision-makers at the Migration Board and the migration courts.	Swedish Migration Board: <i>Gender-Based Persecution: Guidelines for Investigation and Evaluation of the Needs of Women for Protection</i> (Revised in 2001, 2006, 2009 and 2010). http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f8c1a654.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i> , p. 30 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018) Skyddsbehov pga kön, Utlänningshandboken kap 40.1
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:			
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	1	Sweden ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 01/07/2014	Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	1	See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	1	See above	See above

Sweden			
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of Sweden fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government has instituted a national mechanism to identify and refer victims to care and identified more victims. The migration agency created regional anti-trafficking coordinators and a national advisory group of experts.	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	A clear example on gender-specific persecution directed towards women is genital mutilation. Other examples of persecution are directed towards the woman's ability to bear children, such as forced sterilisation and forced abortion. Asylum is frequently granted based on FGM. Specific criminal law introduced to address FGM	Regeringens proposition 2005/06:6: http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/4cf94806a6db4542998033554afe89f3/flyktingskap-och-forfolgelse-pa-grund-av-kon-eller-sexuell-laggning (last accessed on 08/06/29018) Utlänningslagen (2005:716): Vägledande beslut, UN 328-97, 4 kap. 2 § (FGM is to be understood and interpreted as torture) European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	1	Sweden ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence 01/07/2014	Regeringens proposition 2005/06:6: http://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/4cf94806a6db4542998033554afe89f3/flyktingskap-och-forfolgelse-pa-grund-av-kon-eller-sexuell-laggning (last accessed on 08/06/29018) Council of Europe: https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/210/signatures?desktop=true (last accessed 08/06/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	1	Spouse, cohabiting partner, registered partner, prospective spouse.	Swedish Migration Board: https://www.migrationsverket.se/Privatpersoner/Flytta-till-nagon-i-Sverige/Gift-registrerad-partner-eller-sambo/For-dig-som-ar-anhorig-i-Sverige.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	1	The safe country concept is not applicable in Sweden.	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 34
2. Procedure			

Sweden			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	The Migration Agency has developed training courses for caseworkers who interview children and those who have completed this training are designated as case workers especially for unaccompanied children. Similar courses have been carried out and instructions issued in relation to women refugee claimants and claimants with LGBTI grounds. There is a general code of conduct for interpreters issued by Kammarkollegiet in Stockholm and last updated in 2010.	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 30
2.2 Access to legal advice	1	Asylum seekers in the regular procedure have free legal aid and are usually called to a meeting with the lawyer to prepare the appeal to the Migration Court. The reasons for the first instance rejection are explained and the applicant has an opportunity to provide new evidence or arguments to support his or her case. An interpreter is available at this meeting.	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 18
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	1	The applicant should be asked in the beginning whether he/she prefers a male or female case worker, interpreter and public representative. The request must be documented. The purpose of the question should be explained. Existence of guidelines on gender-sensitive interview.	Skyddsbehov p g a kön, utdrag ur utlänningshandboken kap 40.1: http://www.sprakservice.se/media/9563/Skyddsbehov_Kon.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	The applicant may request an interpreter and counsel of the same gender. The Migration Agency is not legally bound to provide this but does its best to accommodate these requests	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 16
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	When you seek asylum in Sweden you have the right to acute health and dental care and to health care, which cannot wait. The county council/region decides which type of health care you can get. You also have the right to childbirth care, abortion care, contraception advice, maternity care and care according to the contagion prevention law. If you do not speak Swedish, you have the right to an interpreter when you go to see the doctor or someone else at the health care or dental care centre. In most cases, the health care centre personnel can book an interpreter.	Swedish Migration Agency: http://www.migrationsverket.se/English/Private-individuals/Protection-and-asylum-in-Sweden/While-you-are-waiting-for-a-decision/Health-care.html (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	1	Single women are housed together with other single women or single mothers taking into account language and which part of the world they come from. Families are kept together.	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 38
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	1	The government has now provided considerable funding to NGOs and educational associations to provide meaningful activities for all asylum seekers and to set up venues where asylum seekers can meet other people. Activities can be beginner's courses in Swedish, information about Swedish society and the asylum process, children's activities and outdoor activities including sports.	Aida Country Report Sweden, December 2015, p. 40

United Kingdom			
1. Application	Score	Comment/Evaluation	Source
1.1 Recognition of gender as a defined category in asylum legislation	0,5	A refugee is a person who 'owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country...' (Definition quoted from the 1951 Refugee Convention) See 1.4 for recognition of sexual violence as a form of persecution.	Refugee Council Terms and Definitions: http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/glossary#R (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.2 Recognition of private as well as state actors as persecutors	1	Persecution is often perpetrated by the state. However, acts of violence and serious discrimination committed by the local populace, within a specific community, within the family, or by individuals, are also persecutory if such acts are knowingly tolerated by the authorities, or if the authorities refuse, or prove unable or unwilling to offer sufficient protection.	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 24: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.3 Presence of national guidelines	1	Guidance on gender issues in the asylum claim sets out good practice in recognising gender-specific forms of persecution and the difficulties that women may face in accessing protection. The guidance recognises that discrimination may amount to persecution in countries where serious legal, cultural or social restrictions are placed upon women, and the need to be rigorous in understanding country of origin information when deciding women's claims. The UK Border Agency's (UKBA) Gender Guidelines, entitled Asylum Instruction on Gender Issues in the Asylum Claim, were adopted in March 2004 and then revised in 2006 and September 2010. They are not legally binding	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 24: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.4 Recognition of gender-specific asylum grounds:		There are many forms of harm that are more frequently or only used against women. These can occur in the family, the community, or at the hands of the State. They include, but are not limited to: marriage-related harm (e.g. forced marriage); violence within the family or community (e.g. honour killings) ; domestic slavery; forced abortion; forced sterilization; forced prostitution; trafficking; female genital mutilation; sexual violence and abuse; or rape.	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 24: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.4.1 Marriage-related harm/Forced marriage	0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention. See above	See above
1.4.2 Violence within the family or community	0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention. See above	See above
1.4.3 Domestic slavery	0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention. See above	See above
1.4.4 Trafficking	1	The Government of the United Kingdom fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. In 2015, the government enacted the Modern Slavery Act, which consolidated and strengthened existing laws for perpetrators, increased protections for victims, and established the UK's first independent anti-slavery commissioner. released a strategic plan,	2016 Trafficking in Persons Report: https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)

United Kingdom			
		laying out priorities for the UK to combat human trafficking from 2015 to 2017 and a roadmap for accomplishing them.	
1.4.5 Female genital mutilation	1	Specific criminal law addressing FGM, recognizes "future circumstances" related to FGM. Cases on asylum based on FGM granted.	European Institute for Gender Equality: http://eige.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/eige-report-fgm-in-the-eu-and-croatia.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)
1.4.6 Sexual violence and abuse and rape	0,5	No ratification of Istanbul Convention. See 1.4	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 24: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.5 Terms for family unification (Marriage status)	1	Spouse or civil partnership, cohabiting partner for minimum 2 years	Gov.UK Refugee or Humanitarian Protection: https://www.gov.uk/settlement-refugee-or-humanitarian-protection/family-reunion (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
1.6 Application of Safe Country of Origin	0,5	<p>Legislation allows for a safe country of origin concept. States are designated safe by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Office. The Secretary of State may make such an order where they are satisfied that 'there is in general in that State or part no serious risk of persecution of persons entitled to reside' there, and that removal there 'will not in general contravene' the European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>Country information and guidance reports are used by UK Visas and Immigration officials to make decisions in asylum and human rights applications. An understanding of the country of origin information relating to the position of women is essential to the effective conduct of interviews and to making correct decisions. Objective country of origin information provided by the Country of Origin Service (COIS), in particular the sections on women; and take into account the relevant sections on actors of persecution and the sufficiency of state protection</p>	<p>Aida Country Report UK, November 2015, p. 56</p> <p>Gov.UK; Country Policies and Information Notes: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/country-policy-and-information-notes (last accessed on 08/18/2018)</p>
2. Procedure			
2.1 Training of case workers	1	<p>Training on gender issues for officers who conduct interviews and make decisions is compulsory in the UK. A one day compulsory training on gender for all decision-makers is currently being piloted. Once all decision makers have been trained, the course may be integrated into the Foundation Immigration judges receive training in equality issues and their importance in how hearings are conducted and decisions are made. Immigration judges have also received regular continuation training which has included issues which predominately affect women, such as domestic violence and rape.</p>	<p>Ali, Querton and Soulard (2012): <i>Gender-related asylum-claims in Europe</i>, p. 106-108 http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/femm/dv/asylum_claims_/asylum_claims_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/06/2018)</p>

United Kingdom			
2.2 Access to legal advice	0	Although the immigration rules provide that asylum seekers shall be allowed 'an effective opportunity' to obtain legal advice, access to this is not guaranteed. Few asylum seekers obtain advice before their screening interview.	Aida Country Report UK, November 2015, p. 25
2.3 Access to a female interviewer	1	Each applicant will have been asked at screening to indicate a preference for a male or female interviewer, and it should normally be possible to comply with a request for a male or female interviewer or interpreter that is made in advance of an interview. Requests made on the day of an interview for a male or female interviewer or interpreter should be met as far as is operationally possible. Existence of guidelines on gender-sensitive interview.	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 30: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
2.4 Access to a female interpreter	0,5	See above	Gender issues in the asylum claim Version 3.0, p. 30: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/699703/gender-issues-in-the-asylum-claim-v3.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018)
3. Reception			
3.1 Access to health care	0,5	Free hospital treatment is not generally available to asylum seekers who are not on s.95 or s.4 support. Accident and emergency services (but not follow-up in-patient care) and treatment for listed diseases are free to all including refused asylum seekers who are not on asylum support. In practice inadequate levels of support, destitution and the charging regime impede and discourage access to healthcare.	Aida Country Report UK, November 2015, p. 75
3.2 Housing conditions (Separate housing for women)	0,5	In the initial accommodation centres, there is no guarantee that single people will be accommodated on single sex corridors; this is the practice in some centres but not in others. In one centre single sex corridors were introduced after an incident.	Aida Country Report UK, November 2015, p. 67
3.3 Education/Training initiatives	0	The housing providers may work with local charities and/or non-governmental organisations to provide voluntary activities for both adults and children within the IAs. Asylum-seekers may have to pay at least 50 per cent of the cost of their courses. There is no special access to re-training to enable access to the labour market.	European Migration Network; Ad-Hoc Query on activities in Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/protection/411_emn_ad-hoc_query_activities_in_reception_centres_11july2012wider_dissemination_en.pdf (last accessed on 08/18/2018) Aida Country Report UK, November 2015, p. 73