

**COUNTRY
CHAPTER**

IRE

IRELAND

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND



Ireland Overview

Resettlement programme since: 1999	Selection Missions: Yes	Dossier Submissions: Yes
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Resettlement Admission Targets for 2017:

Admission targets for UNHCR submissions :	520
Total Resettlement Admission Target:	520
Total admitted and resettled in 2017:	273

Resettlement Admission Targets for 2018:

Admission targets for UNHCR submissions :	600
Total Resettlement Admission Target:	600
Total admitted as of 27 December 2018:	338

Regional Allocations for 2017:

Regional Allocations for 2018:

Regional Allocations for 2017:		Regional Allocations for 2018:	
Africa		Africa	
Asia and Pacific:		Asia and Pacific:	
Middle East and North Africa	520	Middle East and North Africa	600
Europe:		Europe:	
Americas:		Americas:	

Sub-quota features:

Designated sub-quota/acceptance for:	2018 Description, additional comments:
Emergency resettlement procedures	N/A
Medical cases	0 cases
Women-at-risk cases	None specified – consider as referred by UNHCR
Unaccompanied children	Not accepted.
Family Reunification (within programme)	Ireland does not have a family reunification programme within the resettlement programme. Family reunification is dealt with separately through the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service. At the time of interview and selection efforts are made to select complete families (parents and children and grandparents, great grandparents whether or not they are submitted as a separate case). Where this is not possible, applications for family reunification are considered under section 56 of the International Protection Act 2015, and are not counted under the resettlement quota.
Other	EU Regional Relocation Protection Programme from EU

1. Resettlement Policy

1.1 Description of Ireland's resettlement policy

Provision for participation in the UNHCR led resettlement programme was made in section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015.

1.2 Ministries and Departments responsible for resettlement policy

The **Department of Justice and Equality**, (in consultation with other relevant Government Departments) has responsibility for resettlement policy.

1.3 Process for deciding the annual resettlement quota and its composition

The annual quota is determined by Government. Decisions regarding the country of origin/country of first asylum are made by the Minister for **Justice and Equality** in consultation with the **Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade** and UNHCR.

2. Criteria for Recognition of Refugee Status Eligibility: Asylum and Resettlement

2.1 National legislation defining refugee status eligibility

Persons admitted into Ireland under the resettlement programme are not granted refugee status within the meaning of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees. They are considered as "**programme refugee**" under section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015.

Section 59 of the **International Protection Act 2015**, states that:

(1) a "**programme refugee**" means a person to whom permission to enter and remain in the State for resettlement, or for temporary protection other than temporary protection provided for in section 60, has been given by the Government or the Minister and whose name is entered in a register established and maintained by the Minister, whether or not such person is a refugee within the meaning of the definition of "refugee" in section 2.

Persons that do not satisfy Article 1F of the Geneva Convention are not accepted for resettlement. Programme refugees do not have to satisfy the Geneva Convention criteria. In the majority of cases, UNHCR grant refugee status in the country of asylum before submission to a resettlement country.

2.2 Distinction between refugee status criteria for asylum-seekers, and that for resettled "programme refugees"

An asylum seeker must satisfy the 1951 Convention criteria as set out in section 2 of the International Protection Act 2015 in order to receive a refugee declaration in the State, i.e. to be deemed a refugee or a "qualified person" under the Act.

Section 2 states that "refugee" means a person, other than a person to whom section 10 applies, 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 his or her country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned above, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it.

Under section 10, (1) A person is excluded under this Act from being a refugee where he or she—

(a) subject to subsection (4), is receiving from organs or agencies of the United Nations (other than the High Commissioner) protection or assistance, or

(b) is recognised by the competent authorities of the country in which he or she has taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or rights and obligations equivalent to those.

(2) A person is excluded from being a refugee where there are serious reasons for considering that he or she—

(a) has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes,

(b) has committed a serious non-political crime outside the State prior to his or her arrival in the State, or

(c) has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(3) A person is excluded from being a refugee where there are serious reasons for considering that he or she has incited or otherwise participated in the commission of a crime or an act referred to in subsection (2).

(4) Subsection (1)(a) shall not apply to a person referred to in that subparagraph where the protection or assistance concerned has ceased for any reason, without the position of persons who had been receiving that protection or assistance being definitively settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

A “programme refugee”, as defined in section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015, is entitled to the majority of rights of a “qualified person”, i.e. a person who obtains a refugee declaration in the State. Sections 53 to 55 of the International Protection Act 2015 on the rights of qualified persons, permission to reside in the State and travel documents apply to programme refugees, with the modification that a permission given under section 54 may be for a specified period of less than 3 years.

3. Criteria for Resettlement

3.1 Resettlement Eligibility Criteria

(Please see section 2 and section 10 of the International Protection Act 2015 in the previous Section):

- (a) Does the applicant require resettlement? Have all other options been explored including repatriation and local integration?
- (b) Applicants for resettlement must meet the definition of a “**programme refugee**” as defined in section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015 but do not have to satisfy the Geneva Convention requirements. (See 2.1 above.)
- (c) Priority is given to cases with legal or physical protection needs.
- (d) Ireland requires a “balanced” caseload. This may include persons with disabilities, women and children at risk, special needs cases but must also include community leaders and, where possible, spiritual leaders.
- (e) Having satisfied a) and b) above, other issues may influence the decision to accept a case for resettlement:
 - i) Medical cases must be referred to the Health Service Executive to confirm that the health matter can be effectively treated in a timely manner;
 - ii) Persons with special educational needs must be referred to the Education Authorities to ensure that appropriate provision can be made in a timely manner;
 - iii) While integration potential is not a primary consideration, the applicant and family members must indicate a willingness to participate in their own resettlement and

integration and must accept that Irish Law takes precedence over religious or cultural practices;

iv) Ireland does not accept unaccompanied children or unaccompanied elders.

(f) The following will cause a case to be rejected:

i) Exclusion by reference to Article 1F of the Geneva Convention;

ii) A threat to public order, public health or national security;

iii) Serious concerns regarding an applicant's declared identity or that of his/her family members or their stated relationship;

iv) Serious concerns or discrepancies in the applicants' claim;

v) Serious concerns that the applicant has not been truthful during the interview.

3.2 Admissibility criteria

(a) Applicants must possess a valid travel document; Applicants are required to travel on their own passports where they are valid, current and available. Applicants who are not in possession of valid passports may apply to the Irish Government for a travel document. Processing usually takes six to eight weeks. Alternatively, an applicant may use a travel document issued by the Government of the country of asylum or the International Committee of the Red Cross.

(b) Resettled refugees who are holders of Irish Travel Documents do not require a visa to enter Ireland. Holders of all other types of travel documents, including valid passports from their country of origin, must have a valid entry visa unless there are existing reciprocal arrangements. Applications for Irish Entry visas must be submitted online. Entry visas are issued by the appropriate Irish Embassy or Consulate in the region.

3.3 Other humanitarian immigration programmes

In exceptional circumstances, the Irish Government may enter into bilateral arrangements with other Governments or with the European Commission for resettlement purposes.

4. Resettlement Allocations/Processing Priorities

4.1 Resettlement allocations including sub-quotas

The 2018 and 2019 quotas prioritise the admission of Syrian (1,180) and Iraqi (20) of refugees displaced by the Syrian conflict from the MENA region.

The quota provides for the inclusion of all nuclear family members in the initial application (i.e. spouse, dependent children under 18 years of age, dependent unmarried children over 18 years of age and dependent parents/ grandparents providing they have been residing with and dependent on the applicant).

4.2 Processing priorities

Ireland accepts refugees identified as having priority for resettlement by UNHCR while taking account of national considerations.

4.3. Non-UNHCR allocations

In exceptional circumstances, Ireland may accept cases following bilateral consultations with other governments.

5. Submission and Processing via Dossier Selection

5.1. Dossier (RRF) submission policies

Currently, Ireland is not considering selecting refugees on a Dossier basis. Should this position change caseloads of less than 50 persons (7 to 10 families) may be selected by an examination of the Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs). The long form RRF is required for all caseloads of up to 50 persons where a Selection Mission may not be carried out.

All RRFs should be submitted to the Irish Refugee Protection Programme, Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration, Department of Justice and Equality. Contact details will be provided for the above at the time of each selection period.

Each RRF is examined to ensure that Ireland can offer a durable solution to the applicant. Applications are submitted to other Government Departments or service providers as considered appropriate, e.g. cases with serious medical issues are referred to the Health Service Executive and cases with special educational needs are referred to the Department of Education and Skills for consideration.

5.2. Case documentation

Details of all of the nuclear family members and extended family network that require resettlement should be included in the initial application, including family members separated at time of flight. Ireland's selection process makes every effort to select complete families (parents and children and grandparents, great grandparents whether or not they are submitted as a separate case).

Family reunification post-resettlement is very limited and is processed under section 56 of the International Protection Act, 2015. Family reunification after resettlement is not considered part of the resettlement quota programme. Details of all other family members should be included in Section 3.

Care should be taken to ensure that there are no gaps or conflicts (dates, events, locations, etc.) with regard to the "refugee claim".

RRFs for medical cases, and other cases with medical conditions, should include a recently completed (within the last two months) Medical Assessment Form (MAF). Scanned copies of the x-rays and scans should be sent along with the RRF. When making a surgical/medical referral, the medical practitioner should identify whether surgery or a medical intervention will improve the person's life from a medical/ surgical point of view and if it is the most appropriate option. Applicants, who are seeking resettlement for medical purposes, should be counselled by the medical practitioner if there is no possibility of improving their quality of life by a medical or surgical intervention. Such cases should not be submitted under medical priority.

The RRF should be signed by the applicant and all persons 16 years or over. The exclusion clause (Article 1F) should be considered for all persons 16 years or over included in the application.

When completing the RRF, every effort should be made to confirm with the primary applicant that names are in the correct order and spelled correctly. The RRF should include information on how identity is certified. Where conflicts in information arise, this conflict must be explained. The details provided are entered on the official register of programme refugees and will be the only form of the name used in Ireland.

The RRF should include the current medical status of the applicant and all family members. Applicants are requested to provide vaccination records for children.

5.3 Routing of Submissions

Dossiers should be submitted to the Irish Refugee Protection Programme, Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration, Department of Justice and Equality. Contact details will be provided when the caseload is being considered.

UNHCR is advised once a decision has been made, and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), through its Dublin Office, is requested to carry out health screening and to make the necessary travel arrangements where a submission has been accepted. A minimum of four weeks' notice of departure is requested.

5.4 Processing times

From reception to decision:

- Normally, decisions on cases are available within three to four months.
- Decisions can be taken on urgent medical cases in approximately six weeks.

In exceptional circumstances, where additional information is required by either the medical professionals or by the case processing team, these periods may be extended. For example, out of date Medical Assessment Forms (MAFs), conflicting information or gaps in the applicant's story may result in delays in decision making.

From decision to departure:

In general, once a positive decision is indicated, the transfer of the refugees may take place without delay, pending appropriate pre-departure health screening and treatment when required, procurement of travel documents, entry and exit visas and travel arrangements. This is agreed between the various actors at the time.

Four weeks prior notice of transfer is required by IOM.

5.5 Recourses, appeals

Not applicable.

6. Submissions and Processing via In Country Selection

6.1 Selection Mission Policies

Ideally, an RRF must be submitted for each applicant referred for resettlement three months in advance of a selection mission.

Selection mission locations are decided in consultation with the UNHCR.

The size of the interview team will depend on the number of persons to be interviewed. Every effort is made to keep the period of the selection mission as short as possible. If the number of persons being interviewed is large then several teams may travel to conduct interviews. A team consists of IRPP staff and An Garda Síochána (the Irish Police Force).

UNHCR/IOM are requested to provide support on the following:

- Acquiring relevant in-country permission/camp permission as appropriate;
- Organising interview venues - including equipment such as photocopier/ electricity;
- Organising interpretation staff;
- Transferring refugees to the interview venue where appropriate;
- Assisting with the organization of transport for the interview team to an interview location/camp;
- Organising lunches and beverages for staff and interviewees as appropriate; and,
- Depending on the location, accommodation may be required.

Costs for all of the above are covered by the Irish Government.

The Interview teams meet with UNHCR and IOM for pre- and post-interview briefings.

6.2. Case documentation and routing of submissions

Details of all of the nuclear family members and extended family network that require resettlement should be included in the initial application, including family members separated at time of flight. Ireland's selection process makes every effort to select complete families (parents and children and grandparents, great grandparents whether or not they are submitted as a separate case).

Family reunification post-resettlement is very limited and is processed under section 56 of the International Protection Act, 2015. Family reunification after resettlement is not considered part of the resettlement quota programme. Details of all other family members should be included in Section 3.

Care should be taken to ensure that there are no gaps or conflicts (dates, events, locations, etc.) with regard to the "refugee claim".

RRFs for medical cases, and other cases with medical conditions, should include a recently completed (within the last two months) Medical Assessment Form (MAF). Scanned copies of the x-rays and scans should be sent along with the RRF. When making a surgical/medical referral, the medical practitioner should identify whether surgery or a medical intervention will improve the person's life from a medical/ surgical point of view and if it is the most appropriate option. Applicants, who are seeking resettlement for medical purposes, should be counselled by the medical practitioner if there is no possibility of improving their quality of life by a medical or surgical intervention. Such cases should not be submitted under medical priority.

The RRF should be signed by the applicant and all persons 16 years or over. The exclusion clause (Article 1F) should be considered for all persons 16 years or over included in the application.

When completing the RRF, every effort should be made to confirm with the primary applicant that names are in the correct order and spelled correctly. The RRF should include information on how identity is certified. Where conflicts in information arise, this conflict must be explained. The details provided are entered on the official register of programme refugees and will be the only form of the name used in Ireland.

The RRF should include the current medical status of the applicant and all family members. Applicants are requested to provide vaccination records for children.

Dossiers should be submitted to the Irish Refugee Protection Programme, Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration, Department of Justice and Equality. Contact details will be provided when the caseload is being considered.

UNHCR is advised once a decision has been made, and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), through its Dublin Office, is requested to carry out health screening and to make the necessary travel arrangements where a submission has been accepted. A minimum of four weeks' notice of departure is requested.

6.3 Processing times and procedures

Selection Missions

Three months processing time is ideally required between the submissions of RRFs to carrying out the Mission.

The Irish Government's resettlement programme covers the transfer costs of family members included in Section 2 of the RRF, i.e., the nuclear family.

A brief introduction is provided to the applicants and their families prior to the interviews taking place. This is designed to inform the applicant of the interview process, reduce stress and to allow for questions and answers.

All members of the family being resettled must attend the interview.

Persons 14 years and over are interviewed separately. A parent or guardian must attend the interview.

All persons listed on a single application must also present for interview together. The interview generally takes one hour to two and a half hours.

All persons attending for interview should have an official form of identity (family booklet, ID card, passport, driving licence) and should provide copies of their documentation to the interview team (identity documents; even if they are expired, health, education certificates, evidence of trade or skill and children's vaccinations records).

The interview process provides an opportunity:

- To check information provided in the dossier and to make necessary corrections;
- To ascertain the full extent of a family, their status and location;
- To hear the applicant's story and that of the family;
- To ensure that all persons present agree to resettlement;
- To impart information on the resettlement process - including rights and responsibilities and to manage expectations;
- To gather information which may not be available on the RRF;
- To gather information that may assist service providers to prepare for their arrival;
- To consider whether, in the opinion of the interviewers, there is a threat to public health, public order or national security.

6.4 Decisions

Applicants who do not satisfy Ireland's resettlement criteria will not be accepted for resettlement.

Preliminary recommendations are made at the time of the interview. The final decisions are taken following a full case review upon return to Ireland.

Special needs and medical cases are referred to various Government Departments/agencies for consideration. All cases are referred for security clearance.

6.5 Information sessions during selection missions

Ireland will present information sessions to refugees that were interviewed. These sessions include general information about Ireland and the resettlement process. Themes such as Ireland's culture and information on the rights and entitlements of resettled refugees in Ireland (access to health, education, income, employment, freedom of movement etc.).

7. Emergency Cases/Urgent Cases

Ireland does not accept emergency cases.

8. Special Categories/Special Needs

Ireland accepts a balanced caseload that may include persons with special needs, women and children at risk but should also include community leaders and, where possible, spiritual leaders. Under the current pledge to the EU medical cases are not considered.

There is one procedure for submission of RRFs for all cases - as set out in Section 5.

9. Medical Requirements

9.1 Screening procedures and health criteria

The Irish Health Service Executive (HSE) specifies on an annual basis the extent and type of medical screening required.

Each applicant should carry with them their full medical history, and in particular, full details of all of their children's vaccinations.

Persons with a medical condition should travel with one month's medication.

Medical reports, x-rays, a list of current medication, and relevant information on current status of treatment should be carried by the patient (or his/her guardian). This should be presented to the Doctor on arrival.

In addition, information about any significant cultural or religious issues that need to be considered by a treating physician, past/current mental health issues and treatments should be provided.

IOM is requested to carry out screening tests in accordance with a list provided by the HSE for all caseloads. This screening has been agreed under the current Framework Agreement between the IRPP and IOM. IOM must issue a fitness to travel certificate before transfer to Ireland.

10. Orientation (pre-departure)

In the past, pre-departure orientation was carried out following a selection mission. This process is currently under review. In general, pre-departure orientation involves the IRPP team presenting information sessions on life and culture in Ireland to all refugees interviewed for resettlement. The objective is to allay any fears that the applicant or family members may have, to allow the applicant and family members to make an informed decision as to whether they wish to come to Ireland for resettlement and what that involves for them.

The presentations cover issues such as the resettlement process, when a decision can be expected, lifestyle and culture, rights and responsibilities, management of unrealistic expectations, the education system, access to health services, housing, income, employment, their expectations and ours. Some of the sessions are delivered to the whole group. Others are presented to men, women and teenage children separately.

Each session allows for a question and answer period.

The group is given a broad outline of the decision making process, timescale for decision making and possible timescale for transfer. Being invited to attend the orientation talk is not an indication of selection for resettlement.

While assistance may be required to arrange a venue and services for the orientation presentation, all costs are covered by the Irish Government.

11. Travel

IOM makes the necessary arrangements for movement and transfer of refugees selected for resettlement in Ireland. This includes transport, transit visas, and entry visas, in country transit support and assistance, medical escorts, flight arrangements, fitness to travel examinations etc. from point of departure to port of arrival.

UNHCR organises exit visas in Lebanon.

Costs of travel and transfer are covered by the Irish Government.

12. Status on Arrival and the Path to Citizenship

12.1 Immigration status on arrival

The status of a person admitted under the Resettlement programme is "**programme refugee**" as provided for in section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015. Programme refugees have, in general, the same rights and entitlements as a person granted refugee Status under the Geneva Convention.

12.2 Documentation issued, including travel documents

Programme refugees must apply for an Irish Residence Permit (IRP) on arrival. Assistance is provided with this process.

12.3 Process for regularization of status, including requirements and timeframes

Subject to the usual immigration and travel document processing procedures, a programme refugee may apply for a travel document identifying the holder thereof as a programme refugee.

12.4 Documents issued to children born after arrival but before naturalization of their parents

Children born in Ireland to a programme refugee are Irish citizens from birth. Having an Irish born child does not confer any additional rights on parents who are programme refugees.

12.5 Details on the requirements, costs and timelines for citizenship

Programme refugees may apply for Irish Citizenship after three years of continuous residency in the State.

13. Domestic Settlement and Community Services

13.1 Reception and Orientation:

A member of the resettlement team meets the refugees at the airport.

Resettled refugees are placed in an Emergency Reception and Orientation Centre (EROC) for a period of 8 - 12 weeks post arrival. This period can be longer, particularly as Ireland is currently experiencing an acute housing crisis. In the EROC, refugees receive a cultural orientation and language training programme to prepare for independent living in the community. This allows the new arrivals the opportunity to adjust to their new environment before moving to their new home. Due to housing shortages and pressures on services in large cities, refugees are generally resettled in rural towns or small cities.

The Irish Refugee Protection Programme works very closely with the receiving community where the family will be resettled for approximately six months prior to resettlement in the community to ensure that the local community is prepared to receive the group and is aware of any special needs.

Extensive support is put in place at a local level to assist the refugees to settle into their new community. This includes initiatives such as: English Language training for up to one year; childcare to facilitate the parent's participation in the classes; access for children up to the age of 18 years to mainstream education and appropriate health support provision.

The Local Authority acts as coordinator at a local level, identifying and bringing together all of the appropriate local actors. A Resettlement Interagency Working Group (RIAWG) is set up, drawn from mainstream service providers. The RIAWG identifies a local implementing partner and resettlement support team to work directly with the new arrivals and state service providers to ensure that services are provided in an appropriate and timely manner. The Resettlement Support Worker works for the implementing partner and is employed at local level to ensure that the newly arrived refugees are accessing services and to mentor them towards independent living in the community. The Resettlement Support worker organises community activities, bringing the new and host community together, arranges after schools programmes for children, builds links with sporting clubs, NGOs, and volunteer organisations and supports families to keep appointments in the early days post arrival.

The Irish Refugee Protection Programme continues to provide support and guidance for as long as it is required.

Language and cultural orientation training is provided for all adults during the first year post resettlement. This period may be extended in exceptional circumstances. Children are integrated into age appropriate classes in local mainstream schools at both primary and post primary level. English language classroom supports are provided. Refugees have access to third level education subject to the Department of Education and Skills criteria.

Funding may also be sought from the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) to support resettlement activities.

14. Family Reunification of Refugees

14.1. Definition of a family

The definition of a "member of the family" for the purposes of family reunification is set out in section 56 of the International Protection Act 2015. See extracts below.

(4) Subject to subsection (7), if the Minister is satisfied that the person who is the subject of an application under this section is a member of the family of the sponsor, the Minister shall give permission in writing to the person to enter and reside in the State and the person shall, while the permission is in force and the sponsor is entitled to remain in the State, be entitled to the rights and privileges specified in section 53 in relation to a qualified person.

(9) In this section and section 57, "member of the family" means, in relation to the sponsor—

- (a) where the sponsor is married, his or her spouse (provided that the marriage is subsisting on the date the sponsor made an application for international protection in the State),
- (b) where the sponsor is a civil partner, his or her civil partner (provided that the civil partnership is subsisting on the date the sponsor made an application for international protection in the State),
- (c) where the sponsor is, on the date of the application under subsection (1) under the age of 18 years and is not married, his or her parents and their children who, on the date of the application under subsection (1), are under the age of 18 years and are not married, or
- (d) a child of the sponsor who, on the date of the application under subsection (1), is under the age of 18 years and is not married.

From a resettlement point of view, the definition of "**nuclear family member**" is slightly broader. The nuclear family for resettlement purposes can be defined as the spouse, dependent children under 18 years of age, dependent unmarried children over 18 years of age and dependent parents/ grandparents. This is providing that these family members have been residing with the primary applicant. It is important that all family members are included in the primary application as they will be included in the quota and the costs of resettlement will be covered by the Irish Government.

14.2 **Routing of applications**

Applications for family reunification for additional family members should be submitted by the programme refugee to the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS). Applications are examined under Section 56 of the International Protection Act 2015. Where cases are approved, the costs of transfer are the responsibility of the applicant.

14.3 **Status of family members on arrival**

Persons admitted under family reunification arrangements have, in general, the same rights and responsibilities as the applicant. Persons admitted under family reunification arrangements will be given permission to reside and do not have family reunification rights.

Any other family members admitted under family reunification are not considered to be programme refugees.

15. References/Resources

International Protection Act 2015 –

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2015/act/66/enacted/en/index.html>

Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) –

<http://www.integration.ie>

Web site gives full details on the Irish resettlement programme and integration activities at a national and local level.

Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) - www.inis.gov.ie

Web site has information on matters relating to visas, family reunification, travel documents, and citizenship.