



Ireland Refugee Housing Journey (Text Only)

Ireland pledged to resettle 650 refugees in 2024. 284 have arrived.

Like in all other resettlement countries, finding and securing safe, affordable, and appropriate housing for the newcomers remains one of the most pressing issues.

Learn how Ireland is trying to solve this problem by following a refugee family's journey to finding housing in their new country.

Abdel and Aisha Haddad and their three children – Mohamed, Myriam, and Rona – are from Syria.

The family have been selected for resettlement from a camp in Lebanon by the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP).

The Haddads were referred by the UNHCR to Ireland. Ireland has other pathways through which it admits refugees, such as a Community Sponsorship scheme, where a group of private individuals (sponsors) must secure and pay for housing for the refugees that they sponsor. The sponsors must also provide practical support for a period of 18 months.

How does the Irish resettlement program work?

- The IRPP is a unit within the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY). It is funded by European Union and national grants.
- To implement the program, IRPP collaborates with multiple government agencies and NGOs on both the national and local levels.
- When it comes to housing, local authorities and the Department of Social Protection (DSP) are especially important partners.

- For every selected refugee cohort, the IRPP decides how many refugees each Irish county must receive.
- The Irish government places refugees in both urban and rural locations.
- Refugees with special needs are placed in locations that have the necessary services to address those needs.
- The local authorities are responsible for finding permanent housing for refugees placed in their county.
- Refugees cannot choose the location of the property.
- If a refugee family declines to move into the first permanent housing offered to them, they must find private accommodation on their own.

Hello! We're thrilled to tell you we're going to Ireland in three weeks. They told us we'll first live in a reception center. They said they hope we'll stay there the first 8-12 weeks, but it can be longer, maybe much longer. because housing is hard to find. But finally, we can look forward to a new life!

Why are the Haddads first placed in a reception center? And how does the program work to find permanent housing for them?

- In Ireland, all quota refugees are initially placed in a Reception and Orientation Center (ROC) to ensure a soft and supportive transition into their new community.
- There are currently two dedicated ROCs:
 - Clonea Strand. Capacity: 125.
 - Ballaghaderreen. Capacity: 220.
 - In addition, the IRPP can place refugees in Mosney Village, which has a capacity to house 200 people.
- Ideally, refugees stay in a ROC for 8 to 12 weeks.
- In practice, because of the housing crisis, it often takes many months before refugees can move out of a center and into permanent housing.
- The Haddads have been placed in the Clonea Strand ROC.
- At this time, the program does not know in which county the family will be placed for permanent settlement.
- Finding permanent housing for refugees is a matter of discussion and back-and-forth negotiation between the IRPP and the local authorities.
- It is usually a local authority's housing department that is responsible for finding housing for refugees.

- Finding permanent housing for refugees is a complicated process in Ireland. Each local authority finds housing for refugees in a slightly different way.
- Resettled refugees are never housed in the private rental market.
- Refugees are settled in housing owned by the local authority, or housing owned by Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs).
 - What are AHBs? AHBs are non-profits which, among other, provide housing to vulnerable populations. AHBs are partly funded by local authorities to develop and provide housing. AHBs, unlike local authorities, also take out private loans to fund their housing development. Local authorities determine who lives in AHB housing. The AHBs benefit from receiving public grants and they collect the rent. AHBs that house refugees include Respond, Focus, and Clúid Housing.
 - A small number of refugees are housed through a program operated by the Irish Red Cross, where housing is found through pledges from members of the public.
- Refugees are placed in "rented tenancies," which means a long-term, effectively life-time, lease.
- Refugees are placed in the same housing stock as vulnerable people who are on local social housing lists.
- The local authorities allocate units to people on their social housing lists based on specific vulnerabilities, such as disability, homelessness, economic hardship, and old age.
- The social housing list is very long in each county.
- In 2023, there were 58,824 households on the social housing waiting list. Many on the list wait several years before they are offered housing.
- Because refugees are usually not on the social housing list, and because there is a shortage of housing, local authorities must make sure that the placement of refugees does not impact housing for other vulnerable populations.
- Like others who live in social housing, resettled refugees pay a differential rent, which is a percentage of their income. Because the Haddad family will be on social welfare, they will likely pay a very low rent.

The family is picked up at Dublin airport and driven to Clonea Strand ROC.

Like all resettled refugees in Ireland, Abdel and Aisha's family will not leave the center until long-term housing has been secured.

In the reception center, with the help of staff and various NGOs, agencies, and interpreters, the family receives a wide variety of support and services.

- The family are registered with the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) for a Registration Certificate.
- They are registered with DSP for a public services card, which will allow them to apply for social benefits.
- DSP assesses the family for a social protection income and helps them apply for social benefits.
- DSP sets up weekly payments in line with Irish social welfare rates and guidelines for each refugee.
- The family receives a payment appropriate to their family size and in line with payments received by Irish families.
- The family applies for a medical card, which will give them access to the Irish healthcare system.
- Aisha and Abdel take English language courses and cultural orientation lessons.
- Their children, Mohamed, Myriam, and Rona, attend the local school.
- There are also crèche services and separate classes for women who are breastfeeding, but those will not be needed, since the three children are all teenagers.
- There is a lot of other information delivered to the Haddads in a short time.
- Abdel and Aisha feel stressed, and think about what they have had to go through, and all the family members they had to leave behind.
- For all these reasons, Abdel and Aisha, like other refugees in similar situations, may have a hard time retaining much of this information.

While the family members start to familiarize themselves with Ireland, the IRPP starts asking different local authorities to look for permanent housing for the family.

The IRPP provides local authorities with basic information, telling the local authorities that they need housing for a family of five, two parents and three children, preferably in a 3- or 4-bedroom unit.

The local authorities start looking for a unit that would meet the needs of this profile.

At this point, the local authorities do not know the names of the Haddads or any specific information about their background and needs.

Many months have passed, and unfortunately the family has not been able to leave the reception center.

Hello dear friend. We're still in the reception center. It's been five months. They can't tell us when we'll get to move to our own house. It's getting to feel very stressful, the kids are restless. Teenagers you know. But we have everything we need, and we're safe. Hopefully soon, we'll be able to get our own place.

The Director and Senior Executive Officer of the housing department in Wicklow County have been in regular in contact with IRPP since the Haddads arrived to the reception center.

The IRPP has placed around 50 refugees in Wicklow County for the year 2025.

The local authority has found it difficult to find housing for most of them. There are a lot of people on the local social housing list.

However, six months after Abdel and Aisha's family arrive to Ireland, a unit owned by the county becomes available. It fits the basic needs of the family.

The Director contacts the IRPP.

Dear colleague, we have found an apartment for the family of five. It has three rooms and is in a 20-unit building owned by us. Move-in date is in one week. Can you let me know as soon as possible if this will work for you and the family?

Thanks a million! This will work us and the family. We will let them know the good news and start preparing them for the move-out from the center.

Scene where family is notified that they will be moving into their new home in a week.

After receiving the confirmation from the IRPP, Wicklow County convenes an Inter-Agency Working Group to start preparing for the family's arrival and for helping them access mainstream social services.

- The Inter-Agency Working Group includes all essential service providers on the local and national levels.
- The county assigns a Resettlement Support Worker and an Intercultural Support Worker. They will directly support the family for up to 18 months.
- The resettlement support workers are generally appointed two to three weeks before resettlement in the community takes place.
- However, sometimes this does not occur due to unforeseen circumstances.
- In the case of the Haddads, they are appointed around the time the family moves in, with very little time to prepare.
- Wicklow County must furnish Aisha and Abdel's apartment before they arrive. This includes beds, furniture, utensils, beddings, and curtains.

- The county contracts this work out to an NGO.
- The DSP reimburses Wicklow County for the cost of the kit out.
- DSP also provides one-off grants for household needs, as needed.

The family is driven from the reception center to their fully furnished apartment. What happens after the family has moved in?

- The family is directly supported by the Resettlement Support Worker and the Intercultural Support Worker.
- When it comes to housing, the support staff help the Haddads understand their lease, rent, rights, and responsibilities.
- The children are placed in a local school.
- There are grants available to organize after-schools clubs and to encourage children to participate in school outings, sporting and other activities at a local level
- Where a person has adequate levels of English, like Abdel and Aisha, they are placed in mainstream courses by the Education and Training Board.
- Abdel and Aisha are referred to the DSP for inclusion in their employment activation programmes.
- There is also additional funding for certain exceptional needs such as counselling and transportation. Abdel and Aisha will receive counselling for their PTSD.
- AHBs and volunteer groups provide access to a variety of activities and assistance, including:
 - Sports clubs.
 - Men's and women's clubs.
 - Outings and visits to local attractions.
 - Employment training.
 - Connecting with the local community.

Although this journey ends in finding a safe and decent home, Irish stakeholders are aware of the need for solutions on a systemic larger scale.

To address the issues, Irish stakeholders continue to evaluate and strengthen Ireland's collaborative and coordinated approach by exploring a variety of solutions.

- Housing for All is a national program, with different mechanisms and approaches, intended to dramatically increase the Irish affordable and social housing stock until 2030 to meet the high demand for housing among different groups, including refugees.

- Local Authority Integration Teams (LAITs). This is a new kind of support offered to refugees once they stop receiving support from the Resettlement Support Worker and the Intercultural Support Worker.
 - A LAIT is a four-person team, recruited and employed by each local authority.
 - A LAIT coordinates ongoing integration supports, information, advice and guidance to applicants for international protection, beneficiaries of international protection, and other refugees.
 - This primarily involves linking new arrivals with mainstream support services, ensuring their basic needs are met and facilitating independent living, where possible.
 - The work of a LAIT is not intended to replace mainstream service provision in relation to integration, but to support new arrivals in accessing services appropriate to their needs.
 - A LAIT also coordinates and collaborates with the relevant agencies in providing support for accessing employment, childcare, healthcare services, and sporting and other local/community activities, as well as linking people with services to support them to develop English language proficiency.

Irish stakeholders agree with their colleagues from other resettlement programs that the task is Herculean and will require an inclusive approach, major investments, and many different kinds of solutions through old and new collaborations.

Resources and Further Readings

General

Irish Refugee Protection Programme official website.

<https://www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/d0ed2-irish-refugee-protection-programme/>

A ministerial answer in a Dáil Éireann Debate from April 30, 2024 provides a useful overview of the program and how it is funded.

<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2024-04-30/605/?highlight%5B0%5D=refugee&highlight%5B1%5D=resettlement&highlight%5B2%5D=refugee&highlight%5B3%5D=resettlement&highlight%5B4%5D=refugees&highlight%5B5%5D=resettled&highlight%5B6%5D=resettlement&highlight%5B7%5D=resettled>

A ministerial answer in a Dáil Éireann Debate from February 21, 2017 provides a useful overview of how the program works and who is involved.

<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/question/2017-02-21/96/#pq-answers-96>

Reception Center Model

Upon arrival in Ireland, refugees are generally accommodated in Reception and Orientation Centres (ROCs) for initial orientation and assessment for access to services such as health and social welfare. Adults are provided with English language lessons and children attend primary school in local primary and secondary schools.

Read more here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/all2d-resettlement-programme-in-ireland/> and here <https://researchrepository.ucd.ie/server/api/core/bitstreams/32d3fcd4-57f9-4e82-ba98-a5e3a9f6ffc3/content>

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement programs that are considering introducing a reception model.
- Resettlement programs that are interested in introducing designated housing officers into their operations.
- Resettlement programs that are looking for ways to directly engage and collaborate with governmental and non-governmental service providers.

Key Government Policies and Initiatives

Housing for All: A New Housing Plan for Ireland. A national plan until 2030 to provide every Irish resident with access to a home to purchase or rent at an affordable price, built to a high standard and in the right place, offering a high quality of life. Through a multi-stakeholder approach and historic levels of funding, the plan includes a range of concrete measures, including:

- Continued support for the Irish Refugee Protection Programme.
- An increase of supply of new housing, up to an average of at least 33,000 per year to 2030, and an average of 6,000 affordable homes to be made available every year for purchase or for rent by Local Authorities, AHBs, the LDA and via a strategic partnership between the State and retail banks.

- More than 10,000 social homes each year, with an average 9,500 new-build Social Housing Homes to 2026.
- Introduction of a new form of rental public housing called “Cost Rental” homes, targeted at people who are above the social housing income limits, and who wish to rent or are unable to buy their own home. Under this tenure rents charged only cover the cost of developing, financing, managing and maintaining the homes. It also offers long-term security of tenure. Cost Rental will be targeted to achieve rents that are at least 25% below what they would be on the private market.
- A new Local Authority-led Affordable Purchase scheme, which will aim to make homes available at average purchase prices of approximately €250,000.

Read the plan here:

<https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/197235/75a8648f-9033-4fec-bd1e-c4c68fe44725.pdf#page=null/> and go to the official website here: www.gov.ie/housing

A White Paper to End Direct Provision and Establish a new International Protection Support Service. This plan was approved in 2021, based on the assumption that around 3,500 asylum seekers would arrive to Ireland every year. The assumption was revised in wake of the 30,000 plus Ukrainians arrivals in 2022. In light of the much higher arrivals than anticipated, a Comprehensive Accommodation Strategy for IP Applicants was developed in 2024. The new accommodation strategy moves away from full reliance on private providers and towards a core of state-owned accommodation, delivering 14,000 State-owned beds by 2028 – which quadruples the previous commitment under the White Paper. This will be supplemented, as required, by high standard commercial providers. Accommodation in the new strategy will be delivered through a multi-strand approach, which includes:

- Use of State land for prefabricated and modular units.
- Conversion of commercial buildings.
- Targeted purchase of medium and larger turnkey properties.
- Design and build of new Reception and Integration Centres.
- Upgrading of IPAS centres.

Read more here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/9ed23-government-agrees-new-comprehensive-accommodation-strategy-for-international-protection-applicants/>

Migrant Integration Strategy. Launched in 2017, and concluded at the end of 2021, the strategy forms the central policy framework adopted by the Government to promote the integration of all migrants and their Irish-born children across ten areas of public policy. When it comes to quota refugees, Ireland’s approach to integration mixes a mainstreamed state service approach with a targeted approach. Read the strategy here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/983af-migrant-integration-strategy/>.

Especially useful to:

- New or recently launched resettlement programs seeking to develop a resettlement and/or housing plan.

- Resettlement programs that are looking for inspiration on revising their existing strategies and plans.

Benefits and Support Services

Local Authorities. Under the IRPP, individual local authorities support the resettlement of a specified number of refugees in their administrative area. The local authorities are responsible for providing permanent housing, which is sourced from social housing lists, and a support programme for refugee individuals and families for a period of up to 18 months to assist with integration. Most local authorities have devolved delivery of the support programme to implementing partners, typically NGOs, Approved Housing Bodies (AHBs), or local development companies, which are appointed on the basis of a competitive tendering process. Read more here: <https://researchrepository.ucd.ie/server/api/core/bitstreams/32d3fcd4-57f9-4e82-ba98-a5e3a9f6ffc3/content>. On social housing specifically, read more here: <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/housing/local-authority-and-social-housing/applying-for-local-authority-housing/> and <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/housing/local-authority-and-social-housing/social-housing-waiting-lists/>

Inter-Agency Working Groups. These are convened by local authorities and comprised of various national and local agencies. The groups are tasked with ensuring that families are linked with services such as pre-schools, schools, and doctors. There is usually a relatively short lead-in period to prepare the ground for the arrival of families in communities. Read more here: <https://researchrepository.ucd.ie/server/api/core/bitstreams/32d3fcd4-57f9-4e82-ba98-a5e3a9f6ffc3/content>

Local Authority Integration Teams (LAITs). LAITs are a newer form of support for refugees and applicants of international protection. They have been set up in all local authorities, under the principle of "Integration from Day One". LAITs, initially consisting of four persons per team, will supplement existing support services by offering, among other, help with:

- Connecting new arrivals with services like legal help, childcare and healthcare.
- Guiding new arrivals through the process of applying for financial support, medical help, child benefits, and other services they might need.
- Helping vulnerable new arrivals get in touch with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other services if they need extra help.

Read more here: <https://www.localgov.ie/national-programmes/local-authority-integration-teams> and here: https://www.esri.ie/system/files/publications/RS184_0.pdf

Mainstream State Services. Refugees have access to the same housing benefits and social services as Irish citizens. For housing, these include:

- Rent Supplement. A means-tested payment for certain people living in private rented accommodation who cannot provide for the cost of their accommodation from their own resources. A key issue with it is that a requirement is to be in full-time employment, which is defined as 30 hours or more a week, and therefore often not feasible for new arrivals. Read more here:

<https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/social-welfare/supplementary-welfare-schemes/rent-supplement/> \

- Housing Assistance Payment (HAP). Provided by Local Authorities to households with a long-term housing need. Read more here: <https://www.hap.ie/>

NGO Support Services. NGOs, in particular AHBs and organizations like the Irish Red Cross, provide resettled refugees with support regarding housing, language, employment, joining sports clubs, joining men and women clubs, mental health support, and linking up to the local community. For examples, read more here <https://www.respond.ie> and here <https://www.redcross.ie/irish-red-cross-migration-services/>.

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for practices and models for effectively engaging local authorities in providing housing and other integration support.
- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for practices and models on how to work and collaborate with NGOs to assist and support refugees with housing.

Standards

Housing (Standards for Rented Houses) Regulations 2019. These regulations set minimum for rented accommodation from private landlords. Local authorities are responsible for the enforcement of these standards and conduct inspections of private rental properties. A 2023 Residential Tenancies Board (RTB) survey found that non-Irish citizens were less likely to have properties inspected than Irish citizens (10% versus 19%). Read more here <https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2019/si/137/made/en/print>

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement programs that are exploring introducing minimum standards for housing.
- Resettlement programs that are contemplating revising their standards and are looking for inspiration.

Solutions

Housing for All: A New Housing Plan for Ireland. Apart from being a national plan and strategy, the plan also includes a number of concrete solutions to the lack of safe and affordable housing. Apart from the initiatives mentioned elsewhere, the plan includes the Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant, launched by the Department of Housing in July 2022. With grants available of €30,000 for vacant properties and €50,000 for derelict properties, this grant aims to "help bring vacant and derelict properties back into residential use and ensure the existing housing stock is used to the fullest extent possible." Read more here: <https://www.redcross.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Safe-Homes-Final-Report.pdf> and here:

<https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/969fb-vacant-property-refurbishment-grant-expanded-to-cities-and-remote-rural-areas/>

Ukraine. A number of housing solutions have been developed to meet the housing needs of the tens of thousands of Ukrainians who have arrived to Ireland since 2022. These include:

- Offers of Commercial Accommodation for Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection (BOTPs) from Ukraine.
- Rapid Build and Modular Housing. Rapid build housing units have a maximum 60-year lifespan, and they receive an exemption from planning permission due to the government's implementation of the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD). Rapid builds are allocated to families of four: two adults and two children. A condition is that the guests pay 16% of household income plus €40 utility weekly charge. There is a mixed uptake of rapid build and modular housing by local authorities. Some have not been receptive to the programme, citing difficulty receiving local support and the complicated engagement with the multiple departments and organisations involved. As of 31 December 2023, there were seven rapid build home sites completed and 1,240 displaced people had moved into 310 homes. In May 2024, DCEDIY announced plans to house an additional 2,616 displaced people before end 2024. Moreover, the existing modular villages with displaced people from Ukraine residents are not mixed socially, risking the ghettoization of the programme. Read more here: <https://www.redcross.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Safe-Homes-Final-Report.pdf>
- Irish Red Cross Register of Pledges. Matches properties and rooms offered through this Register of Pledges with refugees who we support through multiple programs. For resettled refugees, the Irish Red Cross provide full-service casework support to ensure beneficiaries achieve long term integration into Irish Society. Funded by IRPP. Read more here: <https://registerofpledges.redcross.ie/what-we-do/>
- The Emergency Refurbishment (Ukraine) Programme is a combined effort between Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH), DCEDIY and local authorities. Read more here: <https://www.redcross.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Safe-Homes-Final-Report.pdf>
- Accommodation Recognition Payment. A tax-free payment of €800 per month for each property used to provide accommodation to the displaced from Ukraine. Ukrainians. Read more here: <https://www.redcross.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Safe-Homes-Final-Report.pdf>
- Offer a Home (OAH). Another pledge scheme for Ukrainians launched by local authorities in partnership with DCEDIY, specifically targeting pledgers offering vacant properties. The introduction of the Offer a Home scheme and a new shared customer relations management tool (CRM) facilitated a more direct sharing of responsibility for responding to pledged accommodation with local authorities, resulting in a significant increase in the volume of placements. Read more here: <https://offerahome.ie/>
- <https://doras.org/programmes/accommodation-welfare-network>

Brain Health Village. In 2023, the AHB Respond embarked on an innovative journey as part of an ongoing partnership with the Global Brain Health Institute (GBHI) Trinity College Dublin to create a Brain Health Village, situated in Baltinglass, Wicklow. This development, featuring 56 homes adjacent to a Primary Care Centre, serves a diverse

community including individuals, families, and refugees from Iraq and Syria, integrating them into the Refugee Resettlement Programme. Read more here <https://www.brainhealthandhousing.ie/> and here <https://www.respond.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/9018-Respond-Annual-Report-2023-F3-Digital.pdf>

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for national plans on how to increase the affordable housing supply.
- Resettlement programs that are looking for ways to directly engage and collaborate with non-governmental service providers.
- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for practices and models on how to work and collaborate with NGOs to assist and support refugees with housing.

Research and Evaluations

"Access to Autonomous Housing for Beneficiaries of International Protection in Ireland," ESRI Research Series Number 184, June 2024, https://www.esri.ie/system/files/publications/RS184_0.pdf.

"Pledging Your home: A Spotlight on Irish Hospitality for Those Displaced from Ukraine: IFRC - Irish Red Cross Safe Homes Programme Report," 2024, <https://www.redcross.ie/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Safe-Homes-Final-Report.pdf>

Cynthia Watters, William Mowlds, Anne O'Connor, Kiran M Sarma,

"'The Last Arrival Point': The refugee experience of resettlement in Ireland," International Journal of Intercultural Relations, May 2022, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0147176722000414>

"Voices of Syrians: Resettled Refugees in Ireland: A Report by IOM Ireland for the Irish Refugee Resettlement Programme," IOM, 2021.

<https://ireland.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1826/files/documents/iomi-resettlement-study-document-english-final.pdf>

"National Statuses Granted for Protection Reasons in Ireland," ESRI Research Series Number 96, June 2020, <https://www.esri.ie/pubs/rs96.pdf>.

"Safe Haven: The Needs of Refugee Children Arriving in Ireland Through the Irish Refugee

Protection Programme: An Exploratory Study," Children's Rights Alliance, 2019, <https://researchrepository.ucd.ie/server/api/core/bitstreams/32d3fcd4-57f9-4e82-ba98-a5e3a9f6ffc3/content>.

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for independent studies on how the program works.
- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for inspiration on how to conduct independent evaluations of service provision.

Coordination Networks

Inter-Agency Working Groups. These exist in each county to coordinate the delivery of services to refugees being resettled in that county. They are chaired by the local authority and include representatives of the local authority, Education and Training Board, Education Welfare Service, County Childcare Committee, CYPSC, SICAP, HSE, Intreo and An Garda Síochána, Local Development Companies and other Community Development Organisations, where relevant. The groups ensure that services are aware of the arrival and needs of applicants and their families. They prepare a plan for the coordination of services to applicants in the county, including drawing on community and volunteer integration supports. The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY) brief Inter-Agency Working Groups on proposals to develop new accommodation options/complexes in their counties so that public bodies and community structures are aware in advance of new accommodation options being developed in their counties. Read more here <https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/124757/ef0c3059-b117-4bfa-a2df-8213bb6a63db.pdf#page=null>

The Local Government Management Authority (LGMA) has a housing delivery coordination unit, which supports the coordination of social housing delivery across local authorities. Read more here https://www.esri.ie/system/files/publications/RS184_0.pdf

Consultation Processes with Relevant Communities When Locating a Reception and Integration Centre in a Particular Location. The purpose of these consultations is to brief the community about the intention to locate a Reception and Integration Centre in that locality, to set out potential implications for the community and to hear any concerns. The consultation process is also used to inform communities about ways in which they can support applicants, as appropriate. Read more here <https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/124757/ef0c3059-b117-4bfa-a2df-8213bb6a63db.pdf#page=null>

Monthly Meetings of the Chief Executives of the Local Authorities. These meetings have seven functional committees, some of which are relevant to the provision of autonomous housing for various groups, including refugees. Read more here https://www.esri.ie/system/files/publications/RS184_0.pdf

Local Authority Directors of Housing Quarterly Meetings. Read more here https://www.esri.ie/system/files/publications/RS184_0.pdf

Especially useful to:

- Resettlement stakeholders who are looking for models to create inter-agency, national-local, and/or public-private coordination networks around housing.

