

FIRST-INFORMATION

for Asylum-seekers in Bavaria

Überreicht durch:



Welcome!

We are happy that you are here!

We are a group of people who live in Bavaria. To us, all people are the same. That's why we are actively supporting refugees, both where we live and elsewhere. We want a world without borders and we want freedom of movement and equal rights for all. To assist you in your arrival in Germany, we have put together some useful information on your legal rights and the general situation for refugees in Germany.

The idea of this brochure is free, open access to information and to spread it. We accept no money and expect nothing in return.

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This brochure is written for asylum seekers who are new in Bavaria. Individual situations and procedures are different in all provinces, so you should ask for detailed information at an information center ([Beratungsstelle](#)). First we will show the first steps in the asylum procedure and explain the most important legal basics. Then we will provide an overview of work and training (Ausbildung) possibilities. Under certain circumstances, work and/or being in training (Ausbildung) can secure your residence status or protect you from deportation.



This brochure cannot replace getting advice in person. On the last pages you will find a list of information centers ([Beratungsstellen](#)) which are specialized in supporting refugees. Keep the brochure with you: Later on, it can give you information on the asylum procedure, which is often long and difficult.

Keep all documents you receive during the asylum procedure. Take pictures and save all documents. Even if they do not make sense now, they may be important later.

General information on your safety and for protecting your valuables while traveling

- You will always meet people who will help and support you.
- Ask who you are talking to, for whom the person is working. And write down their name.
- When you talk to a lawyer, always ask for a business card.
- Do not sign anything that you do not understand! Ask for translation in your native language.

Below some specific examples:

Documents

Make copies of your personal documents before you give them to an authority.

Cash is taken away

During the initial registration, the cash-money you carry with you is seized by the authorities. You are allowed to keep a maximum of 125 Euros. The rest will be charged with the cost of your accommodation. Get a receipt!

Buying tickets at railway or bus stations

Sometimes it is difficult to buy a ticket, so you have to ask for help from strangers. Be careful, because many refugees have been cheated by people who offered them help.

SIM cards

When you get a mobile phone SIM card, do not sign anything. It is not necessary for a SIM card and if you sign something, you could enter into a contract. Then you might have to pay each month for two years. Prepaid cards are usually a good choice.



In Germany, there are racist harassments and attacks. If you experience harassment or attacks, contact an information center (for a list of these „Beratungsstellen“, see the last pages of this brochure). Get documentation of your injuries from a hospital or take pictures of your injuries and of your damaged property. You have a right not to be physically harmed!

Technically, you can also apply for asylum at the police station. However, we do not recommend doing that, because the police are allowed to initiate proceedings for illegal entry.

I. Basic information:

I want to stay in Germany. Where do I get my application for asylum?

Sign up at the reception center or an **“Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung“** (EAE) of the administrative region of Bavaria (see map). If you are under 18 and traveling alone, please contact the reception center for unaccompanied minor refugees in your district.

In each administrative region of Bavaria, there is an official **EAE** with a corresponding branch of the Federal Office of Migration and Refugees (**BAMF**). In addition, there are a number of branches of the large **EAEs**. In “Ankunfts- und Rückführungseinrichtung” (ARE), which translates to “arrival and return centers”, asylum-seekers from so-called “safe countries of origin” (see leaflet) should be accommodated. There is also a social service / Sozialdienst (see page 13).

*In each **EAE**, there is a social service/ **Sozialdienst** that provides assistance and advice. The social service is organized by organizations like Caritas, Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO), Innere Mission, and Diakonie.*

General information on the registration

Generally, you should know that the registration and the asylum procedures in Germany always take a long time. Prepare for a long waiting period. Confirm that all your data is documented correctly. Only sign if all your data is correct. You have the right to receive all important documents in your native language.

If you belong to a particularly vulnerable group, you have specific rights. This can have significant impact on your accommodation and your asylum procedure.



If you belong to one of these groups, you should immediately inform doctors, authorities, organizations, or other sources of support. Inform them about any medicine or treatment that you need urgently.

Do not wait until you are asked!



The following persons are considered to be particularly vulnerable groups in Germany and the EU:

- People with disabilities
- People with serious health problems
- People with mental and psychological problems
- Pregnant women
- Elderly people
- Mothers with newborns
- Children under 18, especially unaccompanied children under 18

In the beginning, you will be accommodated in a reception center or **EAE**. You are registered there. **This is still not a formal application for asylum!** After completing the initial registration, you will get a “**Certification of Registration as Asylum Seeker**” / **BüMA** as a computer printout. The **BüMA** is not a residence permit. It indicates that you want to receive asylum and have applied for it. Among other things, the **BüMA** will show which **EAE** (First Reception Center) you have been assigned to and how long the **BüMA** is valid. Please renew the **BüMA** immediately at the authorities when the valid time is over.

Family unit / support community:

If you have traveled with relatives, or if you have relatives who live in Germany, say this directly on the day you receive the **BüMA**, and ask to be transferred to an area near them. Even though a transfer request is not always possible, we recommend that you try it. Getting a transfer to an area near your relatives after your initial registration is usually difficult. Seek help from the social services / **Sozialdienst**.

*Make sure that the correct date (on which you received the letter) is written on the **BüMA** / certification of registration as asylum seeker. This can be important for your asylum procedure. Also, there are legal deadlines which start to run out the day the **BüMA** was issued.*

12 *Process of the initial registration in the reception centre*

Here, you will be registered and medically examined.

EASY-procedure:

After your registration as an asylum seeker, the responsible administrative District of Bavaria first checks which admission facility in Germany is responsible for you. This depends on your country of origin. It also depends on how many refugees are already in Bavaria and how many more Bavaria will take (there is a specific quota). Therefore, you should expect to be sent to a facility in another city in Bavaria or in another federal state. There is generally no legal way against this distribution.

This check is done by the Central **EAE** automatically (see step 4 below).

The authorities are not allowed to transfer you to a different place if you came to Germany via a family reunification to your nuclear family (spouses, minor children, and parents or guardians of minor children) or if you are unable to travel.

Reasons why you are unable to travel can include the imminent birth of a child, and physical and mental illnesses, among other things. If possible, present a certificate from a doctor directly. If you have problems, you can contact the employees of the social service / **Sozialdienst**.

Step 1: Self-Disclosure

You will get a self-disclosure form in your language to fill out by yourself.

If necessary, ask the employees of a social service / **Sozialdienst** for help.

Step 2:

After handing in the self-disclosure form, there is a short medical examination („**Medi-Check**“). You are mainly checked for skin diseases, like scabies. Inform the medical staff about physical and psychological problems. Afterwards, a picture of you will be taken.

Step 3:

Your personal data will be recorded by employees. Please note: You do not take part in this procedure personally, the data is taken from your self-disclosure sheet.

Step 4:

In the end, you receive your “Certification of Registration as Asylum Seeker” / **BüMA**.

Step 5:

Arrival in your Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung (**EAE**) / First Reception Center.

Within the first three days you will receive an identification card for the house. This is not a substitute for a regular ID card and not a residence title. The house ID card contains:
- The appointment for the health examination (RGU) and the appointment at **BAMF** for the official application for asylum. Both appointments are obligatory and very important.

If you have questions or problems, talk to the social service / **Sozialdienst** to receive help.

**Family Unity / Support Community:**

Important information, for example if close family members of yours already live in Germany, is not part of the questionnaire. Report information like this to the authorities before you hand in the self-disclosure form.

If you have been to another European country and have been registered there (finger prints) or have applied for asylum there, this first country is responsible for your asylum application. This also counts if you have a visa or a valid residence title in another EU-country, even if those are not valid anymore. You have to expect to be brought back to this country. Usually, you will receive a letter if the Dublin-procedure has been initiated. This is the time to contact an information center / [Beratungsstelle](#) to get support. If you want to file a legal complaint against the notice, you have **one week** (starting with the date on the yellow envelope) to file an emergency appeal and take legal action. In any case you should contact a lawyer or an information center before you file an emergency appeal. According to the Dublin III regulations, the responsibility of a European member state can also result from close family members living in this member state.

If you are a minor / underage and your parents or relatives in charge of your custody or your spouse are regularly living in another European member state, this state is responsible for your asylum application.

Contact an information center ([Beratungsstelle](#)) or a lawyer immediately.

Attention:**Protection status in another EU-state**

The Dublin III decree regulates which European member state is responsible for your asylum application. If you already have received approval as a refugee or subsidiary protection in another European state, you are at risk of having your asylum application rejected and being deported to that state. The rules of the Dublin III regulation do not apply in this case.

If you have received humanitarian protection in another EU country, this paragraph does not apply to you.

II. Application for asylum

In the first accommodation (EAE) or emergency shelter you have been assigned to, you will stay up to six months. If you come from a so called „safe country of origin“ it might be even longer. You will later receive an invitation from BAMF for the formal application for asylum. It can take several months until this appointment takes place. As part of the application you will undergo a procedure of registering your personal and biometric data. Your fingerprints will be scanned and matched with the EURODAC-database. You will be asked about your travelling route. This way, the BAMF can find out if you have given your fingerprints, or applied for a visa or asylum in another EU-memberstate. After you have formally applied for asylum at the BAMF, you will receive a temporary permission to reside (Aufenthaltsgestattung) serving as your identification paper / ID card. You will be informed about the appointment for your hearing („Interview“) by post. Be sure to always inform the BAMF when you change your address. The waiting time between the application and the hearing can be very long.



If possible, only consult a lawyer specialised in asylum law. If you want to be sure about the lawyer, ask for a recommendation from one of the information centers / Beratungsstellen.

The **personal hearing** at the **BAMF** is the **most important** appointment in your asylum procedure. You will be questioned not only about the reasons for your escape but also about your travelling route, your identity, and your family members. You should state all of the reasons why you should not be returned to your country of origin or transferred to another EU country.

You will be invited for a personal hearing (**Interview**) by the **BAMF**, in which the reasons for your asylum application will be determined. You have the task and the obligation to state every reason why you left your country of origin and what would happen to you if you returned there. This hearing is the basis for the later decision about your asylum application. The hearing will be in your (mother) language, an interpreter will be provided by the **BAMF**. The protocol of the hearing will be translated for you. **Sign it only if you think that your statements are translated correctly and are complete!** The protocol will be sent to you some weeks after the hearing.

Before the hearing you should contact an independent information center (*Beratungsstelle*) in order to be well prepared for the procedure.



Accelerated procedure according to § 30 AsylG for inhabitants of the „arrival and return centers“ (Ankunfts- und Rückführungseinrichtungen / ARE): This might concern you if you are from a so-called „safe country of origin“.

What happens next in the asylum procedure?

After handing in your application, you receive a permission to reside (Aufenthaltsgestattung) according to § 55 AsylG for the purpose of conducting the asylum procedure. During your stay in the **First Reception Center**, the law states you may only move freely in this region. If you want to leave the region temporarily, you have to apply for permission at the authority which gave you the permission to reside (Aufenthaltsgestattung) – either **BAMF** or foreigner's office.

As long as your asylum process is on-going, you are not bound to contact the embassy / consulate of your country of origin. If you are directed by any Authority to go to the embassy / consulate of your country of origin as part of clarifying your identity, please contact an information center or your lawyer.

Important Information:



*If you have received a negative decision from the **BAMF**, you should immediately contact an information center (**Beratungsstelle**) and/or a lawyer! You can also file an appeal yourself at the legal application office of the administrative court which is named on the „Rechtsmittelbelehrung“ if you do not find a lawyer or information center. The „Rechtsmittelbelehrung“ is part of the letter from the BAMF and informs you about your legal options. The most important thing is to keep to the deadline!*

Possible decisions by the **BAMF**

The following decisions are possible:

Protection

1. Recognition of asylum status

2. Recognition as a refugee

Protection according to Article 16a GG in connection with § 3 AsylG
residence permit according to § 25 (1) AufenthaltG

1. No recognition of asylum status

2. Recognition as a refugee according to § 3 AsylG

Residence permit according to § 25 (2) alternative 1 AufenthaltG

1. No recognition of asylum status

2. No recognition as a refugee

3. Subsidiary protection granted according to § 4 Abs. 1 AsylG

Residence permit according to § 25 (2) alternative 2 AufenthaltG

1. No recognition of asylum status

2. No recognition as a refugee

3. No subsidiary protection granted

4. Deportation stop according to § 60 Abs. 5 and 7 Satz 1 AufenthaltG

Residence permit according to § 25 (3) AufenthaltG

No Protection

1. Asylum application is inadmissible

Dublin III regulation: Another EU-country is supposed to be responsible for your asylum application. You are supposed to be transferred to this country.

Asylum application inadmissible: one week time for legal action and urgent appeal!

1. No recognition of asylum status

2. No recognition as a refugee

3. Subsidiary protection denied

4. No deportation stop according to § 60 Abs. 5 and 7 Satz 1 AufenthaltG

Asylum application rejected as unfounded („simple“ rejection): two weeks time for legal action!

1. Asylum application rejected as „manifestly unfounded“

2. Refugee status rejected as "manifestly unfounded"

3. No subsidiary protection granted

4. No deportation stop according to § 60 Abs. 5 and 7 Satz 1 AufenthaltG

Asylum application rejected as manifestly unfounded: one week time for legal action and urgent appeal!

1. The right to asylum does not apply to you

2. Deportation is ordered/arranged

You have received a protection status in another European state and are to be transferred to this country.

One week time for legal action and urgent appeal!

What happens if your application for asylum is granted?

If your application for asylum is granted, you have access to integration classes. You are allowed to seek work right away and can move out of the communal accommodation facility. You have to find work and housing by yourself. The administrative district Governments in Bavaria may determine a fixed place of residence for three years after you are recognized as a refugee or receive a residence permit (Aufenthaltserlaubnis). If this happens to you, you can contact an information center or your lawyer, if you have one.

What happens if your application for asylum is denied?

If your application for asylum is denied, you can file a complaint. As long as the complaint has suspending effect, you retain your right to stay. Only after both your application for asylum and your complaint are denied do you legally have to leave Germany. If you cannot be deported, you receive a “**Duldung**”. Duldung means an exceptional leave to remain in Germany.



Ausweisungsverfahren

The sentencing to 50 daily fines or more because of one or more minor offenses can result in a "reason for expulsion". A "reason for Expulsion" could for example erase your claim to a residence title. It could also lead to an obligatory Visa process in your home country in case you want to marry a German citizen. Already paid penalties are taken into account by the immigration authorities as well. If you receive a penalty order or an indictment contact a counseling center or a lawyer immediately.



So-called “safe countries of origin” § 29 a AsylG

Some countries are declared as so-called “safe countries of origin”. You can find a list in enclosure II (to § 29 a) of the German asylum law (AsylG) on this webpage:

https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/asylvfg_1992/anlage_ii.html

Generally, asylum applications of people who are from these countries are denied as “manifestly unfounded”. To receive a status of protection, you need to explain why you are threatened by persecution, even though the general situation in this country has been declared safe. There are also other reasons that can lead to a status of protection. Chances to receive a positive reply on your asylum application are very small. If you are from a so-called “safe country of origin”, you should contact an information center (Beratungsstelle) before you have your asylum interview.



When can I leave the Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung (EAE) / First Reception Center?

After no more than six months, you should receive a so-called “transfer” into a Bavarian community. You may express preferences, but you cannot determine your place of residency yourself. In individual cases, you can get help from the **social service** (in German and with a translator), to apply for “first distribution” in your **EAE**. In that case, you have to tell the city and the responsible district council the special reasons why you want to live there (like re-unification with your family, your right to exercise your religion, etc.). This application might be granted, but it does not have to be. Only a re-unification with your core family has to be guaranteed.

The community where you are going to live is going to assign you to an accommodation. It can be a **Gemeinschaftsunterkunft (GU)**/ group accommodation or a decentral accommodation (flat).

As long as you receive benefits according to AsylbLG, moving out of the group accommodation is usually only possible after 4 years in Bavaria. There is an exception if you are a family or a single parent with underage children whose asylum procedure has been finished but who can not be deported for actual or legal reasons. A permission to move out can be granted for medical reasons, for example, but you have to apply for it. If you want to move to another city, you can also file an application to move. All these applications are lengthy and not always promising.

Where am I allowed to stay? (Residenzpflicht = Obligatory Residency)

As long as you live in a **EAE**, you are only allowed to leave the region of the **Foreigner`s Office** (Ausländerbehörde) – which means the city or county/area – of your **EAE** with permission from the **Foreigner`s Office** (Ausländerbehörde). This is true for 6 months at the most. If you want to travel to another federal state, you have to ask the **Foreigner`s Office** (Ausländerbehörde). These rules are all noted in your permission to stay or your Duldung.

If you do not have to live in an **EAE** anymore, there is another rule: For the first 3 months of your stay in Germany, you are only allowed to move freely in Bavaria.

Starting with the fourth month of your stay, you can move freely in all of Germany. However, you will have a fixed place of residency, meaning your place of residency is determined and you have to live in that place. You can only switch your place of residency for special personal reasons or if you have

found work and housing in a different place.

In individual cases the Foreigner`s Office can restrict your freedom of movement. This is the case if you violate your obligation to cooperate ("Mitwirkungspflicht"), if you break the law, if you take illegal drugs, or if there are going to be concrete and imminent procedures to end your stay in Germany. Should this be the case, contact an information center (Beratungsstelle).

For people from so-called "safe countries of origin", special regulations apply. They are obligated to live in the **EAE** until the BAMF decides on their asylum application and, if the application is denied as "manifestly unfounded or inadmissible", they have to stay there until the day they leave the country or are deported. The obligatory residency (Residenzpflicht) does not end in this case.

III. WORK & QUALIFICATIONS

Going to school, training (Ausbildung), or working is an important step in achieving a permanent residence permit in Germany, but it is also important to be more independent from state institutions. If you are not yet allowed to work, there are opportunities to prepare yourself for the job market. There are a number of organizations who can counsel you on your options.

Who is allowed to work?

The chart on the next page shows who is allowed to work, after what amount of time, and under which conditions. Besides the different residence permit explained in the chart, there are others which will grant you different forms of access to the job market. [Information centers](#) can give you further information.



Important: Employment can only be permitted if there is no obligation to live in an EAE anymore.

This obligation generally exists for 6 months at the most. For people from so-called “safe countries of origin” it can be extended for more than 6 months.



Entitlement to be granted an exceptional leave to remain in Germany (Duldung) for training (Ausbildung) according to § 60a Abs. 2 Satz 4ff. AufenthG, requirements:

- only for a qualified (at least two years) vocational training
- only possible if there are no concrete procedures to end your stay in Germany
- also possible for people from so-called safe countries of origin, if they are not banned from working according to § 60a Abs. 6 AufenthG

In your papers ("Ausweis") you find the section of the collateral clause ("Nebenbestimmungen") if you are allowed to work. If it says »Erwerbstätigkeit nicht gestattet«, which means “employment not permitted”, even though according to the chart you are allowed to work, get your papers changed by the Foreigner’s Office (Ausländerbehörde).

	Asylum Seeker	People under subsidiary protection, Deportation Stop or humanitarian stay	People with asylum and refugees according to the German constitution and Geneva refugee convention	Migrants under exceptional leave to remain
Paragraph	§ 55 AsylG or § 63a AsylG	§ 25 (2) / (3) / (5) AufenthG	§ 25 (1) / (2) AufenthG	§ 60a AufenthG
Title of Status	permission to reside = Aufenthaltsgestattung or BuMA	Residence permit = Aufenthalts-erlaubnis	Residence permit = Aufenthalts-erlaubnis	Exceptional leave to remain = Duldung
Vocational training, internship, voluntary social year / federal volunteer service?	Permitted from the 4th month on	immediately permitted	immediately permitted	immediately permitted. For more details, see § 32 Abs. 2 BeschV
Employed Work	Prohibited 1st - 3rd month, after examination of priority 4th - 15th month, without examination of priority from the 16th month on	immediately permitted	immediately permitted	Prohibited 1st - 3rd month, after examination of priority 4th - 15th month, without examination of priority from the 16th month on
Highly qualified work and work with relatives	Permitted after the 4th month	immediately permitted	immediately permitted	immediately permitted. For more details, see § 32 (2) BeschV
Can the foreigners-office/ Ausländerbehörde impose a ban on employment?	Asylum seekers from so-called "safe countries of origin" and people who applied for asylum after August 31st 2015 are banned from work, § 61 Abs. 2 Satz 4 AsylG.	No	No	Yes, in 3 cases: 1) People whose asylum application was denied as "obviously unfounded" are banned from work and vocational training in Bavaria 2) If your cooperation is deemed "lacking" (e.g. stating a wrong identity) 3) Citizens of so-called "safe countries of origin"
Self-Employment?	Self-employed work is NOT permitted	Self-employed work can be permitted upon request	Self-employed work is permitted	Self-employed work is NOT permitted

What can I do even though I am banned from employment?

Contact one of the information centers close to you.

- Usually, going to school - as part of the general German compulsory school attendance, or as part of the specific obligation of young refugees to attend a trade school (Berufsschule) and/or any type of training (Ausbildung) that supports future employment but does not count as employment itself (training in a school) - is permitted
- Academic studies (if no ban on studies has been imposed)
- German classes, for example with FiBA (Flüchtlinge in Beruf und Ausbildung = Refugees in Work and Training, an organisation in Eastern Bavaria)

***IMPORTANT!** Children under 16 years of age are obligated to go to school and have to go to school on a regular basis after 3 months in Bavaria, by the latest after 6 months.*

Employment Agency (Agentur für Arbeit): The Agency offers counseling and you can register as looking for work with them. The Agency also offers German classes and classes to prepare for employment.

How can I get degrees and qualifications from my country of origin recognized?

To get all your prior qualifications and degrees recognized, its important to show your diplomas. But it is also possible to take an examination. The Bavarian Regional Network MigraNet can support you with this task.

MigraNet counsels and supports you if you have questions about:

- How to get your degrees and qualifications officially recognized
- How to get additional qualifications so your degrees will be officially recognized



For specific information contact the information centers.

1. General Information Centers

In every city there are information centers run by charitable organizations where you can receive confidential, anonymous, and free of charge advice from social workers.

The largest and most important charitable organizations in Bavaria are:

- German Caritas Association (Caritas)
- Diakonie Germany (Diakonie)
- Labor Welfare (AWO)
- German Red Cross (DRK)
- German Parity Charity (der PARITÄTISCHE)
- Regional Association of the Israelite Cultural Commune in Bavaria

In larger **EAEs**, the information center is located in the accommodation. In group accommodations, you can get counseling from the **Sozialdienste** / social service (in German or with a translator).

The above mentioned information centers (**Beratungsstellen**) can refer you to lawyers.

Depending on your location, these organizations (amongst others) offer counseling on the following topics:

- Asylum procedures
- Migration
- Work, Training, and Qualification (Projects for the residence permit)
- Psychosocial Counseling
- Counseling for Youth
- Social Services for Refugees
- Specific Counseling for Women, Girls, Gays, and Lesbians



You can find a list of information centers close to you online:

<http://bayern.jogspace.net/beratungsstellen-in-bayern/>

Bavarian Refugee Council (Bayerischer Flüchtlingsrat)

Office Munich

Bayerischer Flüchtlingsrat

Augsburger Str. 13

80337 München

Phone: 089 - 76 22 34

General Phone Hours

Monday: 14.00 - 17.00 Uhr

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday:

10.00 - 13.00 Uhr and 14.00 Uhr - 17.00 Uhr

Friday: 10.00 -13.00 Uhr

www.fluechtlingsrat-bayern.de

kontakt@fluechtlingsrat-bayern.de

Office Northern Bavaria

Bayerischer Flüchtlingsrat | Büro Nordbayern

Gugelstr. 83

90459 Nürnberg

Phone: 0911 - 99 44 59 46

kontakt@fluechtlingsrat-bayern.de

Infobus / Information about the asylum procedures different locations in Munich

muenchner-fluechtlingsrat.de/infobus/

Consultation Hours:

- St. Veit-Straße: every second Monday (even weeks)
14:00 – 15:30 Uhr (SOLWODI)
- McGraw Kaserne: every second Monday (even weeks) 16:00 – 17:30 Uhr (SOLWODI)
- Funkkaserne: every second Monday (odd weeks)
16:00 – 17:30 (nicht für Externe zugänglich)
- Bayernkaserne in front of house 18: every
Wednesday 17:00 -18:00 Uhr (SOLWODI)
- Bayernkaserne in front of house 45: Wednesday 18-
20 Uhr (SOLWODI)

3. Sozialdienste / Social Services in EAEs and Admission Centers

München

Innere Mission (IM)

Social Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Tel.: 089 14 33 22 40

info@im-muenchen.de

Zirndorf

Social Services Asylum Seekers ZAE

durch Rummelsberger Dienste für junge Menschen gGmbH

Rothenburgerstr. 31,

90513 Zirndorf

Tel.: 0911 99 90 191

Tel.: 0911 99 90 192

Fax.: 0911 99 90 194

Deggendorf

Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung

Caritas-Social Services Asylum Seekers

Stadtfeldstr. 35

94469 Deggendorf

Tel.: 0991 29690013

Schweinfurt

Diakonie Schweinfurt

An den Schanzen 6

97421 Schweinfurt

Tel.: 09721 2087 102

Tel.: 09721 2087 104

Passau**Caritasverband für die Diözese Passau e.V.**

Steinweg 8
94032 Passau
Tel.: 0851 392 0
Fax.: 0851 392 177
info@caritas-passau.de
www.caritas-passau.de

Manching**Max-Immelmann-Kaserne**

Caritas-Zentrum Pfaffenhofen
Social Services for Asylumseekers,
2. Stock, Zimmer 207
Ambergerweg 3, 85276 Pfaffenhofen
Tel.: 08441 8083 897

Bamberg**Caritas Counseling-Center Geyerswörth**

Geyerswörthstr. 2
96047 Bamberg
Tel.: 0951 29957 20
fluechtlingsberatung@caritas-bamberg.de

Nürnberg**AWO Migration und Integration**

Migration and Integration
Gartenstr. 9
90443 Nürnberg
Tel.: 0911 27 41 40 11

Caritasverband Nürnberg e.V.

Obstmarkt 28
90403 Nürnberg
Tel.: 0911 23 54 0
Tel.: 0911 23 54 109
www.caritas-nuernberg.de
geschaeftsstelle@caritas-nuernberg.de

4. Information Centers on Work, Training, and Qualification (Projects for the Right to Stay)

FiBA 2 - Refugees in Profession and Training

Streitfeldstr. 23

81541 München

Tel.: 089 233 67 125

Fax.: 089 233 67 102 oder 233 67 148

maria.prem@muenchen.de

IIBZ Language and Occupational Training

Counseling, Education, and Qualification after Migration and Flight

Welfenstraße 22

81541 München

Tel.: 089 233 67 120

Fax.: 089 233-67148

ibz-sprache.soz@muenchen.de

BLEIB in Bayern

Geschäftsstelle

Bayerischer Flüchtlingsrat

Augsburgerstr. 13

80337 München

Tel.: 089 260 252 89

Fax.: 089 416 159 951

bleib@fluechtlingsrat-bayern.de

5. Diploma Authentication

MigraNet - IQ Landesnetzwerk Bayern

c/o Tür an Tür - Integrationsprojekte gGmbH

Wertachstrasse 29

D-86153 Augsburg

Tel.: 0821 90 799 0

www.migranet.org

München

Solwodi / Solidarity with women in distress

Dachauer Str. 50
80335 München
Tel.: 089 2727 5859
Fax.: 089 2727 5860
muenchen@solwodi.de

Nürnberg

Migrantinnen-Netzwerk Bayern/ Migrant-Women Network Bavaria

c/o Marienheim
Harmoniestr. 16
90489 Nürnberg
Tel.: 0911 586 869 41
Fax.: 0911 586 869 50
info@migrantinnen-bayern.de

Hof

JADWIGA Hof / Rights for the victims of trafficking in women

Luitpoldstraße18, D-95028 Hof
Tel.: 09281 1 40 94 36
Fax.: 09281 16 01 37
hof@jadwiga-online.de

Passau

Solwodi / Solidarity with women in distress

Postfach 2305
94013 Passau
Tel.: 0851 9666450
Fax.: 0851 9666790
Passau@solwodi.de

LeTRa**Lesbenberatungsstelle/ counseling for lesbians**

persönlich nur nach Anruf/ personally only after phonecall

Tel. 089 7254272

Monday and Wednesday 14:30-17:00 h and Tuesday 10:30-13:00 h

Blumenstraße 29, 80331 Munich, 2. floor (entrance in the courtyard)

www.letra.de/

**SUB - Schwules Kommunikations- und Kulturzentrum/
gay communication and cultural center**

counseling on fixed date with translation possible
during daytime

Tel.: 089 8563464 24

evening counseling without fixed date

Tel.: 089 19446

www.subonline.org/

Müllerstr. 14

80469 Munich

8. Communities**Information-Center (Beratungsstelle) Sinti & Roma**

Madhouse GmbH

Landwehrstraße 43

80336 Munich

Tel.: 089 7167 222 500

Fax.: 089 7167 222 599

E-Mail:

info@madhouse-munich.com

Kurdischer Kulturverein

Komkar

Bergmannstr. 35

80339 Munich

Tel.: 089 509584

www.vzfem.de/

9. Medical, psychological, and psycho-social Support

München:

Café 104 for migrants without a status / without papers (so-called “illegals”)

Dachauer Str. 161
80636 München
cafe104@live.de
www.cafe104.de
Tel.: 089 45 20 76 56
Fax.: 089 45 20 76 57

REFUGIO München e. V. – Counseling and treatment center for refugees and torture victims

Rosenheimer Str. 38, 81669 München
Tel.: 089 98 29 57 0
Fax.: 089 98 29 57 57
office@refugio-muenchen.de
www.refugio-muenchen.de

Nürnberg

PSZ Nürnberg - psychosocial center for refugees

St.-Johannis-Mühlgasse 5
90419 Nürnberg
Tel.: 0911 393 63 60
Fax.: 0911 393 63 61

jugendhilfe-nuernberg@rummelsberger.net
www.jugendhilfe-rummelsberg.de/jugendhilfe_nuernberg_zentrum_fluechtlinge.jugendhilfe

36 10. Counseling center for victims of right wing violence

BEFORE - counseling center for victims of right wing and racist violence and discrimination

Mathildenstraße 3c
80336 München
Tel.: 089 4622467 0
Fax.: 089 4622467 29
kontakt@before-muenchen.de

B.U.D. - Counseling. Support. Documentation.

c/o Bayerischer Jugendring
Herzog-Heinrich-Straße 7
80336 München
Tel.: 0151 216 53 187
info@bud-bayern.de
www.bud-bayern.de

You can find an online version of this leaflet here:
<http://bayern.jogspace.net/informationen-fur-gefluchtete/>

There are even more information centers and contacts here:
<http://bayern.jogspace.net/informationen-fur-gefluchtete/>

Find a list of different informational material (in German but also in a lot of other languages) here:
<http://bayern.jogspace.net/online-database-fur-gefluchtete/>

Abbreviations

- BAMF Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge =
Federal Office of Migration and Refugees
- BüMA Bescheinigung über Meldung als Asylsuchende /
Asylsuchender = Certification of registration as
asylum seeker
- EAE Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung = First Reception Center
- ARE Aufnahme und Rückführungseinrichtung = Exit and
Return Facilities
- EASY Erstverteilung von Asylantragsstellerinnen /
Asylantragsteller = Initial Distribution of Asylum
Seekers

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For more Information about the asylum- procedure see: www.nds-fluerat.org/leitfaden/

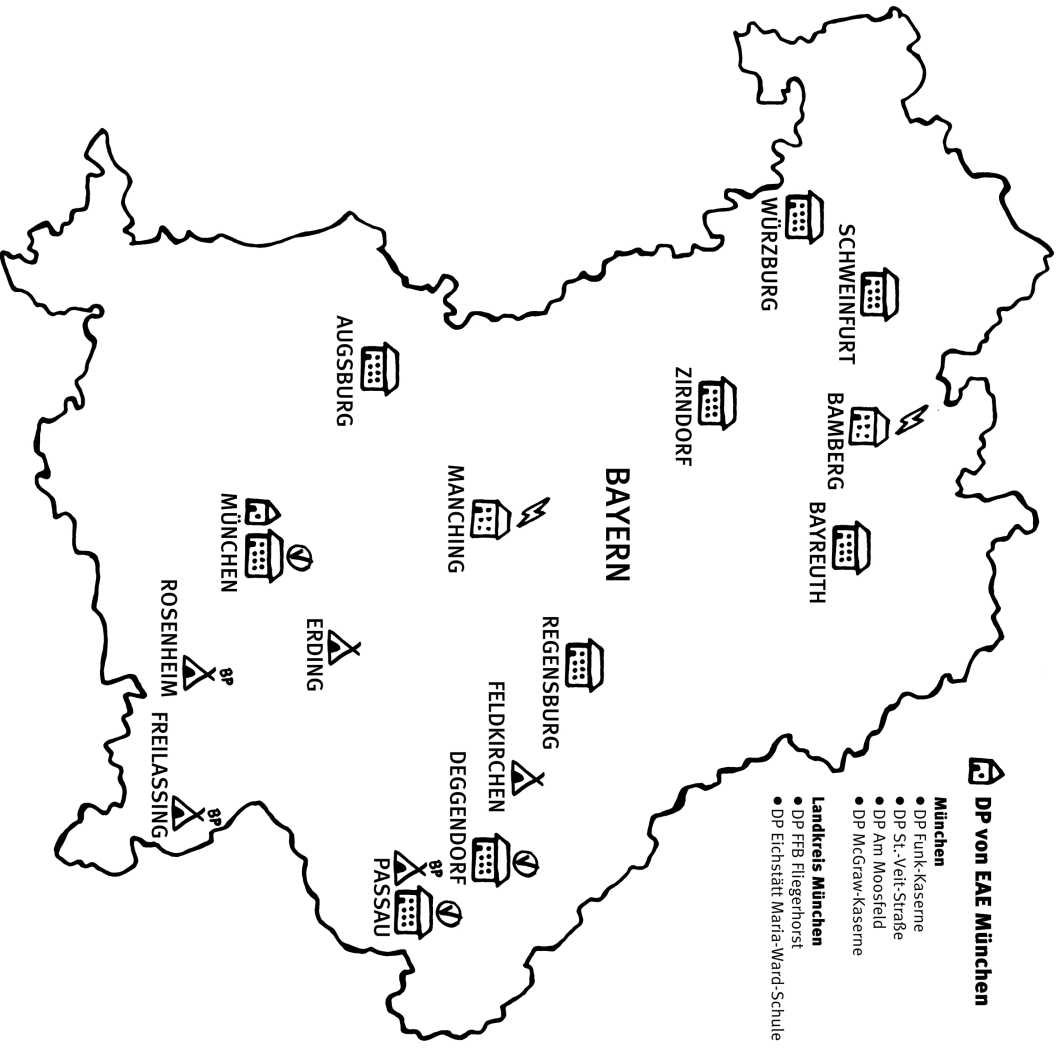
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MUC SUPPORT



Recognition as a Refugee (Flüchtlingsanerkennung)	Residency in Germany is permitted because you are persecuted based on your gender, religion, sexual orientation, or belonging to an ethnic or social group.
Subsidiary Protection (Subsidiär Schutzberechtigte)	Residency in Germany is permitted because in your country of origin there is a civil war or you are threatened by torture or the death penalty.
Individual Deportationstop or humanitarian Protection (Verbot der Abschiebung or humanitäre Aufenthalt)	There is a concrete danger for your physical survival in your country of origin, e.g. a life threatening illness that cannot be treated there.
Examination of Priority (Vorangprüfung)	If you have a concrete work offer, the Employment Agency first has to check whether Germans, EU foreigners, or recognized refugees are available for the position and whether the wage is adequate for local customs.
Employed Work (Unselbstständige Arbeit)	Work that you do as employee of a firm or a business.



Self-Employed Work (Selbstständige Arbeit)	You have your own firm, business, or work for a fee.
First Reception Center (Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung)	First accommodation in Germany according to §22 AsylG. Here you can apply for asylum. Your stay there for 3 months, at the most 6 months. Afterwards, you will be transferred to a group accommodation.
Dependance	Field office of the EAE, which can be in a different city than the EAE.
Group Accommodation (Gemeinschaftsunterkunft)	In Bavaria, asylum seekers are obligated to live in a group accommodation (GU). The responsible administrative region decides what GU you have to live in.
Decentral Accommodation	A special form of group accommodation. In this case, the town council decides where you are being housed. Decentral accommodation often takes place in former boardinghouses.



DP von EAE München

- München**
- DP Funk-Kaserne
 - DP St.-Veit-Straße
 - DP Am Moosfeld
 - DP McGraw-Kaserne

- Landkreise München**
- DP FFB Fliegerhorst
 - DP Eichstätt Maria-Ward-Schule

Zeitlager der Bundespolizei
 hier werden geflüchtete Menschen "Erstsorziert" und es findet eine ID Behandlung und Erstregistrierung statt. Achtung, hier werden Sie durchsucht! Eventuell wird ihr Handy einbehalten, die Polizei möchte "Schleuser" Kontakte finden. Ihr Geld kann einbehalten werden. Von hier werden Sie in Symbol großes Haus mit V weitergeleitet.

Zeitlager der Landesbehörde
 Die Abläufe und Prozesse sind hier die gleichen wie in den Zeitlagern der Bundespolizei.

Ankunfts- und Rückführungseinrichtungen (ARE)

Erstaufnahmeeinrichtung (EAE) mit EASY
 siehe Seite 6-8 der Broschüre

Erstaufnahmeeinrichtungen (EAE)

**Dependancen der
 Erstaufnahmeeinrichtungen (EAE)**