Russia's invasion of Ukraine Fundamental rights implications in the EU



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FRA's response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: FRA Ukraine taskforce

Ongoing activities

- Ukraine Bulletins
- EU Mechanism for Preparedness and Crises (Blueprint)
- Field missions to EU-Ukrainian border
- Online survey of displaced persons fleeing Ukraine
- Online table on national measures implementing the TPD

Planned for 2023

- Overview and assessment of the situation at local level
- Online survey on violence against women fleeing Ukraine



Background and methodology of Ukraine Bulletins



- Second Bulletin to be published 21
 October. The First Bulletin was published 19 May 2022.
- Country coverage:

 First Bulletin: HU, PL, RO, SK
 Second Bulletin: all EU Member
 States
- Reference period:

First Bulletin: 1 March – 31 July

Information based on country reports by Franet and mission observation by FRA staff early March.



Implementing the TPD – Challenges and best practices

- Initial arrival, information provision, registration and issuance of residence permits
- Access to employment
- Access to accommodation
- Access to social welfare services
- Access to healthcare, mental health care and special needs assistance
- Access to education
- Protection of unaccompanied children and access to guardianship
- Risk of trafficking and sexual exploitation
- Disinformation and hate crime





Access to employment

General access to the labour market and labour-related rights on a similar or equal footing with nationals BUT several obstacles persist

Mismatch between qualifications and employment

Solutions adopted: Language training, information channels and matching beneficiaries' skills to job vacancies + Financial support to beneficiaries starting a job or Ukrainian businesses to relocate to the EU.

Recognition of professional qualifications

Solutions adopted: Simplification of procedures across all or certain professions.

Childcare and pre-school education

Solutions adopted: Several Member States have increased their capacities.

— Shortage still remains an issue.



Access to accommodation

Reliance on privately organised housing and public facilities.

Persisting obstacles:

Public accommodation

Limited funding + time-limited solutions

Long waiting times, frequent moves and risks of exploitation/abuse.

Overburdening of local authorities



Allocation of displaced persons in a territorially balanced way.

Private accommodation

Time-limited solution.

Compensation not always provided + Insufficient. Vetting is not systematic

Risk of fundamental rights violations.



Some adequate vetting practices.







Access to education

Enrolment and school capacity

- Lack of capacity to enrol additional students persists + lack of staff.
- Efforts to ensure enrolment for 2022/2023 + less requirements to recruit Ukrainian/Russianspeaking staff.

Language and preparatory classes

Intensive language courses and preparatory classes to facilitate integration.



Support for distance learning

Trend of distance online Ukrainian schooling persists.

Limited developments regarding the support of children in online schooling >

- Some Member States: compulsory school attendance
- Others: compulsory attendance combined with support for distance learning
- Support to ensure access to university education.



Conclusion

- EUMS and the EU have proven capacity and willingness to host unprecedented number of people. This should set standards for future migration movements.
- Welcoming response stands in contrast to reactions to displaced persons coming to the EU from other parts of the world.
- Displaced people in need of protection should receive the same welcome and fair treatment regardless of their ethnicity, skin colour or religion.



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