

# Children in migration: The Ukrainian crisis: challenges and lessons learned.

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# Temporary Protection in the EU

# Council Decision 2022/382 of March 2022

## Persons entitled to temporary protection

- persons **displaced** from Ukraine on or after 24 February 2022, as a result of the military invasion by Russian armed forces that began on that date:
  - (a) Ukrainian nationals residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022;
  - (b) stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who benefited from international protection or equivalent national protection in Ukraine before 24 February 2022; and,
  - (c) family members of the persons referred to in points (a) and (b).

# Persons entitled to temporary protection

- **Family members**

- a) the **spouse** of a person referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (b), or the **unmarried partner in a stable relationship**, where the legislation or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its national law relating to aliens;
- (b) the **minor unmarried children** of a person referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (b), or of his or her spouse, without distinction as to whether they were born in or out wedlock or adopted;
- (c) **other close relatives** who lived together as part of the family unit at the time of the circumstances surrounding the mass influx of displaced persons, and who were **wholly or mainly dependent** on a person referred to in paragraph 1, point (a) or (b) at the time

## Persons entitled to temporary protection

- **stateless persons, and nationals of third countries other than Ukraine, who can prove that they were legally residing in Ukraine before 24 February 2022 on the basis of a **valid permanent residence permit** issued in accordance with Ukrainian law, and who are **unable to return in safe and durable conditions to their country or region of origin (art. 7)****
  - **Family members not covered**

## Duration

- Objective duration: From 4 March 2022 until 4 March 2023
- If COM does nothing: automatic prolongation for two 6-months periods, i.e. until 4 March 2024
- For longer duration, COM has to come up with a proposal to the Council to extend TP for another year, i.e. 4 March 2025
- After this date -> BTP must apply for International protection

## Harmonised rights for beneficiaries of TP foreseen under the TPD

- residence permit for the entire duration of the protection (which can last from one year to three years)
- appropriate information on temporary protection
- access to employment
- access to accommodation or housing
- access to social welfare or means of subsistence
- access to medical treatment
- access to education for minors
- opportunities for families to reunite in certain circumstances;
- guarantees for access to the normal asylum procedure



## Specific provisions for UAMs (art. 16)

- The Member States shall as soon as possible take measures to ensure the necessary representation of unaccompanied minors enjoying temporary protection by legal guardianship, or, where necessary, representation by an organisation which is responsible for the care and well-being of minors, or by any other appropriate representation.
- During the period of temporary protection Member States shall provide for unaccompanied minors to be placed: (a) with adult relatives; (b) with a foster-family; (c) in reception centres with special provisions for minors, or in other accommodation suitable for minors; (d) with the person who looked after the child when fleeing.
- The Member States shall take the necessary steps to enable the placement. Agreement by the adult person or persons concerned shall be established by the Member States. The views of the child shall be taken into account in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

# Application of TP in the context of the war in Ukraine

# TP in the context of the war in Ukraine

## **Additional categories of eligible persons:**

- Ukrainian nationals who legally entered and still resided in the respective MS on 24.02.2022<sup>8</sup>
- TCNs legally residing in Ukraine on 24.02.2022 unable to return to their country or region of origin in safe and durable conditions<sup>9</sup>
- Ukrainian nationals who were in an irregular situation in the respective MS before 24 February<sup>10</sup>
- Persons who fled Ukraine shortly before 24.02.2022, or who were staying in the territory of the EU shortly before that date unable to return to Ukraine owing to the armed conflict<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> CZ, DE, ES

<sup>9</sup> HR, DE (more than temporary short stay), ES, IE (with permanent Ukrainian residence permit)

<sup>10</sup> ES

<sup>11</sup> DE

## Key figures

Individual refugees from Ukraine recorded across Europe: **5.816.729**

Refugees from Ukraine registered for Temporary Protection or similar national protection schemes in Europe: **3.654.271**

Displaced people inside Ukraine: aprox. **6.300.000**

Large majority of refugees are women and children as men are subject to military conscription

Source: UNHCR, 15 July 2022

## Situation in Luxembourg (20/06/2022)

- 5 946** persons have applied for temporary protection;
  - **4 007** persons have obtained the temporary protection;
  - **55** refusals / **101** renonciations (after being granted);
  - **440** abandons (before the registration) and **13** abandons (after registration)
  - **1 152** No-Shows (individuals that did not show up to the appointment to register but that they did not expressed their intention to renounce their application)
- 2 581** adults (64,4%) and **1 426** minors (35,6%)
- 3 872** persons with Ukrainian nationality (96,6%)
- 135** persons with Other nationalities (3,4%)
- Total number of persons accommodated in emergency and temporary reception structures = **1 377**

# Validity of the temporary residence permit

# Duration of the temporary protection residence permit

Validity	Member State
One year as decided by the Council Decision	BG, CY, IT, SE
One year renewable	AT, IE
One year renewable each six months for an additional year	HR, LV, LT, MT, NL, PT, SI
One year renewable each six months up to 3 years (art. 4 (1) and (2) TPD)	BE, EE, ES, FI, FR, LU
One year renewable subject to the Council Decision	CZ, EL, SK
18 months	PL
2 years	DE

# Opportunities for families to reunite in certain circumstances and family tracing



## Key points to note

- Most of the responding MS reported that they do not apply additional provisions to reunite family members not covered under Article 15(1) TPD.
- About half of the MS responding to this AHQ perform family tracing for UAMs. Authorities involved in family tracing include embassies and consular services, child protection services, police and border guard, and the Red Cross
- Most responding Member States did not consider using the Dublin Units and the established procedures of cross-border communication developed in this context
- When children arrive with a guardian appointed in Ukraine, most responding Member States recognise the guardian appointed in Ukraine as the child's legal representative
- Member States reported on diverse measures to support UAMs either financially or with accommodation and in-kind support. In most cases, such support measures applied to all UAMs.

## Family tracing for UAMS not accompanied by any adult

- About half of the MS reported that their **authorities perform family tracing** for UAMs, including:
  - Embassies and consular services: FI, HU
  - Child protective services: CZ, DE, HU, LV, NL, SK
  - Police and border guard: EE, HU.
- Some MS<sup>3</sup> use the **services of the Red Cross** for family tracing.
  - **AT:** Austrian Red Cross provides a tracing service and family reunification
  - **SE:** UAMs and legal guardians can contact the Red Cross for family tracing
- In other MS<sup>4</sup>, **Red Cross services** are used **in conjunction with other services**.
  - **IE:** Child and Family Agency Tusla undertakes in partnership with the UAM or with the expertise of a third party (i.e. Red Cross)
  - **FR:** An ad hoc committee for the protection of Ukrainian UAMs accommodated in France and for the prevention of human trafficking has been set up. (the prefecture, the departmental council, associations involved in family tracing)
- Six MS<sup>5</sup> mentioned that it is possible to use **Dublin Units or police cooperation channels** for the purpose of family tracing

<sup>2</sup> CZ, EE, DE, FI, FR, HU, IE, LV, NL, PL, SK.

<sup>3</sup> AT, DE, FI, FR, HU, IE, NL, SK.

<sup>4</sup> i.e. DE, FI, IE, NL.

<sup>5</sup> CZ, EE, FR, IE, LU (if it is known that the UAM's parents are in a MS), PL.

## Children accompanied by legally appointed guardian in Ukraine

- Most MS<sup>6</sup> **recognise the guardian appointed in Ukraine** as the child's legal representative and their loco parentis role
  - **CZ:** documents issued in Ukraine by competent authorities are valid and have similar legal effects as public documents issued by Czech authorities
- Some MS<sup>7</sup> **verify the guardianship status with the Ukrainian embassy**
  - **FR:** for all arrivals of minors, the Ukrainian consular authority is contacted to verify identity, legal situation, including the status of the accompanying person
- In other MS<sup>8</sup>, **child protection services are responsible** to verify the best interest of the child.
  - **LV:** the guardian appointed in Ukraine is required to submit a request to the Orphan's and Custody Court to be recognised as an official guardian of the UAM.
  - **DE:** the guardian appointed in Ukraine should contact the nearest youth welfare office, which will handle all further steps

<sup>6</sup> e. g. AT, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, HU, HR, IE, LU (if no doubt the documents' validity; Evaluation on a case-by-case basis), NL, PL, SE.

<sup>7</sup> CY, FR, HR.

<sup>8</sup> DE, ES, HR, IE, IT, LV, LT, NL.

## Financial support regarding proper accommodation for Ukrainian children

- MS reported on **diverse measures to support UAMs** either financially or with accommodation and in-kind support.
- In most cases<sup>10</sup>, such support **measures are applied to all UAMs** rather than any specific funding for the care of UAMs from Ukraine.
  - **HR:** possibility of foster care for Croatian citizens who would like to provide daily care of minors displaced from Ukraine in accordance with the Foster Care Act
  - **LU:** the National Children's authority (ONE) subsidises the non-profit entities FPMO (Fondation de la Maison Porte ouverte), Foundation Elisabeth Caritas and Red Cross that are managing specific reception centres for unaccompanied minors

<sup>10</sup> AT, CY, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, LU, MT, SE.

# Access to Accommodation or Housing for Persons fleeing Ukraine

## Key points to note

- The large influx is putting **pressure on responding MS' reception capacities**, particularly in bigger cities.
- The majority of responding Member States rely on **several housing and accommodation options at once** (including reception centres for persons fleeing Ukraine, accommodation offered by private individuals and legal entities, and existing reception facilities for AIPs and BIPs)
- **Financial support for accommodation** is provided to municipalities/ entities offering housing, to persons fleeing Ukraine directly and/ or to private individuals who house persons fleeing Ukraine.
- In the case of UAMs, **child protection authorities are mobilized to make a decision on best housing options**, taking into account the best interest of the child.
- In the case of **large groups of orphans travelling with their Ukrainian guardians**, the guardianship is usually recognised, and an attempt is made to house the group together.
- There are **attempts to coordinate the provision of accommodation by private individuals**. This is done through central/local level coordination, but also often relies on coordination carried out by civil society and NGOs.

## Main forms of accommodation

- The majority of MS rely on **several forms of accommodation options simultaneously**, including:
  - new reception centres for refugees from Ukraine/ beneficiaries of temporary protection<sup>1</sup>
  - temporary housing offered by private households<sup>2</sup>
  - existing reception centres intended for AIPs or BIPs<sup>3</sup>
  - hotels/hostels<sup>4</sup>
- **Emergency accommodation** includes hotels or hostels, tents or campsites, sports halls, schools, cultural centres and other governmental or municipal facilities, industrial and office buildings, social housing, monasteries, as well as ships.
- In 5 MS<sup>5</sup>, the provision of housing falls within the **responsibility of municipal authorities**. Therefore, the offer can also differ per province or federal state.

<sup>1</sup> AT, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>2</sup> AT, BE, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>3</sup> DE, EL, ES, IE, MT (only), SE, SI (only), SK

<sup>4</sup> BG & CY (main accommodation), IE (first instance).

<sup>5</sup> BE, DE, LT, LV, NL.

# Housing allowance for Ukrainian refugees

- More than half the responding MS<sup>6</sup> reported **providing some form of allowance for housing** (not including living allowance)
  - For seven MS<sup>7</sup> this entails giving **financial support to municipalities or other institutions** who house Ukrainian refugees BE, BG, CZ, EE LV NL, SK
  - for nine MS<sup>8</sup> this means providing **financial allowances to the refugees themselves**
  - **IE & LT**: housing allowance to which BTPs may be entitled to is the same as for nationals
  - **EE & PL**: allowance is provided in the form of a one-off cash-payment to cover initial costs
  - **NL**: Netherlands Ukrainian refugees housed in private homes receive additional housing allowance
  - **ES**: A complementary allowance is available to cover the deposit, the services of a real estate agency and for home insurance.

<sup>6</sup> AT, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>7</sup> BE, BG, CZ, EE LV NL, SK.

<sup>8</sup> DE, EE, IE (BTPs renting on the private market may be entitled), LT, MT, NL (only in private accommodation), ES, PL, SK (under Specific conditions)



# Financial support for private households hosting people

- Six MS<sup>9</sup> reported **additional schemes in place** to financially support private households that are hosting people coming from Ukraine
  - The amounts and duration of these payments vary (from 7 days to few months and up to a maximum of 1 year)
  - often based on the number of persons being hosted
  - **DE:** local governments set their own rates, as reception and housing are decentralised
  - **LV:** currently in the process of discussing financial support to private individuals who offer housing to persons fleeing Ukraine
- However, a **majority of MS<sup>10</sup> reported not providing cash support to private households** for hosting persons fleeing Ukraine

<sup>9</sup> CZ, FR, DE, LT, PL, SK

<sup>10</sup> AT, BE, BG, EE, CY, HU, IE, IT, LU, MT, NL, SE, ES, SI

## Accommodation available to UAMs

- Housing for UAMs involves the **mobilisation of the child protection departments and other relevant social services** in the respective MS, taking into account the best interest of the child<sup>11</sup>
- **Housing options** include:
  - foster placements<sup>12</sup>
  - safe houses and specialised centres for minors<sup>13</sup>
  - accommodation with family or friends of the family living in the MS<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> BE, BG, DE, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, SI, SE.

<sup>12</sup> BE, BG, EE, ES (foster families), FI, LT (host families/temporary guardians), SE

<sup>13</sup> CZ (Facility for Children of Foreign Nationals), EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, LU, MT (residential homes for minors), PL, SE, SK

<sup>14</sup> BE, BG, SE

# Minors accompanied by adults other than their parents

- If the **adults carry a power of attorney letter from the parents of the child**, some MS specified that such persons will be housed in the general facilities as those offered to Ukrainian refugees<sup>15</sup>
- In case **the relationship cannot be immediately established**, MS have different legal and procedural steps in place to assess and determine the best interest of the child<sup>16</sup>
  - If it is instead necessary to separate the child from the adult, relevant social services will be involved

<sup>15</sup> BE, EE, FI, FR, LU, LV, SK.

<sup>16</sup> BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LV, LU, MT, NL, PL, SK.

## Orphans who travel in groups accompanied by their Ukrainian guardian that cannot be separated

- some MS<sup>17</sup> specified that they would seek to **keep these groups together** in the same accommodation
  - **LT**: as for all large groups, they are accommodated together in premises offered by municipalities
  - **DE & PL**: specific teams in place to coordinate housing for larger groups of unaccompanied minors and orphans

<sup>17</sup> BE, CZ, DE, EE, FI, LT

## Current challenges with providing accommodation

- Main challenges identified by Member States related to their already **limited housing capacities**<sup>22</sup> and availability of **emergency accommodation**<sup>23</sup>
  - Especially in bigger cities<sup>24</sup>
  - **DE**: strong preference amongst beneficiaries of temporary protection for urban areas
  - Few MS mentioned that they had<sup>25</sup> or would soon<sup>26</sup> need to resort to territorial redistribution to manage the situation
- Other key challenges identified:
  - need to respond within a **short-time frame**: BE, DE, IE, LU
  - **meeting the many needs** of those arriving: BE, ES
  - strains on already **limited resources**, including staff capacities: BE, EE, ES, FI

<sup>22</sup> CZ, EE, FI, FR, LV, LT, NL, SI, SE.

<sup>23</sup> IE.

<sup>24</sup> CZ, DE, EE, LV, LT (preference for cities with Russian-speaking schools also plays a role)

<sup>25</sup> FR

<sup>26</sup> CZ, LV

## Current challenges with providing accommodation

- Several MS<sup>27</sup> raised **safety concerns regarding private accommodation**, especially with regard to the possibility of these systems enabling human trafficking
- **LT**: cyber-attack on 8 March of the database of the NGO Stronger Together, which is in charge of coordinating accommodation options
- **AT**: difficulties to find adequate housing and/or nursing places for persons with physical or mental disabilities and for persons requiring specialised medical care
- **DE**: difficulties in finding accommodation for entire orphanages, or homes for the elderly
- **FI & IE**: challenges to house persons who brought their pets, with reception centres and hotels often not allowing animals to be housed

<sup>27</sup> BE, HU, LU

# Access to education and training for minors and adults

SUMMARY OF EMN AD-HOC QUERY 2022.20 – 10 May 2022 – LIMITED CIRCULATION

## Key points to note

- **Children** benefitting from temporary protection **register for compulsory education**.
- Over half of the responding Member States provide **integration support**, including via language classes. Additional educational capacities and additional school space are being provided by some, in response to the high numbers of incoming students.
- With regards to specific measures for **minors who are older than the maximum age of compulsory schooling** in the given state, but who are not yet adults, over half of the responding Member States provide **access to vocational training and upper-secondary education**.
- **Higher education is accessible but often depends on entry requirements** set by universities.
- On **training for adults**, over half of the responding Member States offer language classes, with some also offering access to vocational training and/or higher (tertiary) education.



# Access to education and training for children benefiting from temporary protection

- **In the immediate term**, all MS<sup>1</sup> reported that children BTPs whose age corresponds to the minimum age of compulsory education register in schools
  - enrolment opportunities to pre-schoolers<sup>2</sup>
  - enrolment dependant on availability of spaces in given schools<sup>3</sup>
  - allocating funds schools to open additional classes<sup>4</sup>
  - in the process of assessing current capacities<sup>5</sup>
  - **MT**: “access to education” is not equal to “entitlement for free education in a state learning institution”; access only ensures freedom of registering in a learning institution.

<sup>1</sup> AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>2</sup> BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, FI (for those whose parent is working/studying); FR, HU, LV, PL, SE, SK. In LU compulsory education starts from the age of 4.

<sup>3</sup> HU, LV, NL.

<sup>4</sup> EE, LU, NL.

<sup>5</sup> CZ, IE.

- Many MS<sup>6</sup> offer **supplementary language classes** to Ukrainian pupils
- Some MS<sup>7</sup> also have **school coaches, counsellors and language assistants** to help with integration during the current school year
- Five MS<sup>8</sup> hired **Ukrainian language assistants and/or teachers**, to support the integration of these children
  - **NL**: currently exploring this possibility
- **EE & LV**: individualised education plan is provided to each child
- **EE**: If more Ukrainian children are enrolled in one school in Estonia, schools are advised to develop a joint plan for all
- **ES**: 200 vacancies for Ukrainian language assistants during the year 2022

<sup>6</sup> BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>7</sup> BE, BG (principal can ask for support integrating children with special needs), IT, LU, LV, SK.

<sup>8</sup> EE, ES, CZ, LT, LV.

- Some MS indicated that the **same rules on enrolment apply as for their citizens<sup>9</sup> or residents<sup>10</sup>**
- In three MS<sup>11</sup> enrolment is carried out **in accordance with existing policies** established for **children with migrant backgrounds** or **children seeking asylum**.
- **LU & NL**: prioritise enrolment of Ukrainian children in specialised international/migrant schools
- Four MS<sup>12</sup> reported offering Ukrainian pupils **the opportunity to attend online courses of the Ukrainian educational system**.
- **Long-term measures:**
  - Most MS did not report having in place longer-term measures
  - Four MS<sup>13</sup> specified that the long-term plan is integration into the local educational systems.
  - **CZ**: developing long-term plans based on how many refugee children will remain in the country

<sup>9</sup> FI, FR, HR, IT, PL.

<sup>10</sup> CZ, FR, LU, NL, SE.

<sup>11</sup> CY, LV, NL

<sup>12</sup> CY, EE, LT, NL.

<sup>13</sup> EE, IT, LU, NL.

# Measures for minors older than the maximum age of compulsory schooling (but not yet adults)

- More than half of the MS<sup>14</sup> provide **access to vocational training and upper-secondary education**.
  - Seven MS<sup>15</sup> specified that the provision of such education is the same as for their citizens and residents
  - **CY**: if Ukrainian students do not have sufficient knowledge of Greek, they will be enrolled in transitional classes first.
- **Concrete measures**:
  - **CZ**: simplify the admission procedures to upper-secondary schools
  - **IT & SK**: individual assessment is carried out first to determine the placement of such students
  - **EE**: preparation of individual curriculums and the involvement of Ukrainian pupils in classes that do not require strong knowledge of Estonian
  - **ES**: provide means and spaces to continue with the distance education provided by the Ukrainian educational system

<sup>14</sup> CY, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, **IE** IT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SK.

<sup>15</sup> CY, FI, FR, HU, ~~IE~~, LU, PL.

## Access to upper secondary education

- In seven MS<sup>16</sup> students can directly access upper secondary schools and vocational schools.
- In four MS<sup>17</sup>, this depends first on some form of assessment and a decision to accept such a pupil by the receiving school.
- **BG**: Ukrainian pupils without documents can enter junior high-school and are given the chance to prove their qualifications at the end of the on-going school year
- **HR**: students without documents are enrolled in the appropriate class on the basis of a statement signed by their parents
- **CZ**: missing documents can be replaced by an affidavit
- **IT**: State provides guidelines for assessments where documentary evidence from the country of origin is not available
- **LU**: bridging courses for students above 18 years of age

<sup>16</sup> BG, CY, CZ, EE, ES, LT, LV.

<sup>17</sup> LV, CZ, NL, SK.

## Access to higher education

- **Access is provided but not guaranteed** in most MS<sup>18</sup>
  - The exact admission procedures are usually set by the higher-education institutions themselves
  - Universities may also choose to establish additional admission conditions, including for students without documents<sup>19</sup>
- Some Member States also introduced **measures to help Ukrainian students access higher education** (and/or upper secondary education), including:
  - waving tuition fees or international student fees, at least for a certain period<sup>20</sup>
  - offering funding<sup>21</sup>
  - extending validity periods of provisional documents<sup>22</sup>
- Other MS<sup>23</sup> reported having processes in place to allow for **recognition of diplomas to facilitate admission**.
  - **IT:** Database containing more than 300 examples of Ukrainian higher education qualifications

<sup>18</sup> BG, CY, CZ, EE, ES, LT, LV.

<sup>19</sup> CY, CZ, EE, FI, HR, LT, SK.

<sup>20</sup> AT, CZ, EE, IE (international student fees are waived), MT.

<sup>21</sup> CY, IT, LT.

<sup>22</sup> ES, LV.

<sup>23</sup> BE, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FR, HU, NL.

## Access to training for adults benefitting from temporary protection

- Majority of responding MS<sup>24</sup> offer **language classes** to adults benefiting from temporary protection
  - SE & PL: orientation classes on local society are provided
- Some of the MS also provide **vocational training**<sup>25</sup> or training provided by public employment services and similar institutions, to **facilitate entering the labour market**<sup>26</sup>
- **ES**: specific plans in place to facilitate access of Ukrainian citizens to accreditation of their professional skills (through support measures implemented with Regional Governments)
- Note: this summary does not provide information on regular employment promotion measures that BTP may be able to access

<sup>24</sup> BE, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>25</sup> EE, LV, LU, NL.

<sup>26</sup> BE, DE, EE, FR, IE, LT, LV, PL, SE, SK.

## Communication of related measures to beneficiaries

- Most information related to education and training for BTPs are shared with via **websites** of relevant Ministries of Education, as well as **government portals**<sup>27</sup>
- **Other common communication measures** include:
  - are leaflets and welcome booklets shared with new arrivals and at registration centres<sup>28</sup>
  - hotlines<sup>29</sup> and information desks<sup>30</sup>
  - CY & ES: sharing information with the Ukrainian Embassy located in their MS
  - CZ & LT: filter information down to municipalities, regions and local schools, who have direct contact with the beneficiaries
- **NGOs** and (higher)- **educational institutions themselves** share information on their websites<sup>31</sup>

<sup>27</sup> AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE, SK.

<sup>28</sup> BE, BG, EE, EL, FR, IT, LU, PL, SE.

<sup>29</sup> CZ, CY, EE, EL, FR, LT, LU, LV, PL.

<sup>30</sup> EL, HU, LT, SE.

<sup>31</sup> CY, EL, HR, HU, LU, LV, SK.



## Situation in Luxembourg (20/06/2022)

**1 290** children registered in schools (90,5% of children who are BTP).

- **319** at pre-primary school
- **540** at primary school (70% in international schools)
- **431** in secondary school (International schools)

## Situation in Luxembourg

Minors have the right to education based on the same conditions as Luxembourg nationals. School attendance is mandatory in Luxembourg between the ages of 4 and 16. Children and teenagers are welcomed to the school as soon as the immigration procedures provided for by the Directorate of Immigration and the Directorate of Health have been completed.

The Education Department for Foreign Children (SECAM) of the Ministry of National Education is present at one-stop registration office for the orientation of Ukrainian families. After an interview with the families and the children, the SECAM offers them one or more options so that each child quickly benefits from adequate schooling. The final choice between the possible options rests with the parents.

The educational offer for Ukrainian refugee children and young people is mainly organized by public international schools. These schools set up reception classes with English as the vehicle, specifically for Ukrainian pupils.

## Situation in Luxembourg

*For pre-primary school children aged between 4 and 5: Newly arrived children are assigned to a regular class in cycle 1. From a language point of view, children learn Luxembourgish, they are made aware of languages and initiated to the French language.*

*For primary school students aged between 6 and 11: A regional international school is recommended where intensive language courses in English are assisted by a Ukrainian speaker. Parents can also enroll their child into a primary school in their commune of residence with intensive language courses in German or French, where the choice of the home-class (classe d'attache) is determined based on the student's age, their previous school achievements (on the basis of the school reports from their country of origin), and results in tests to assess their levels in math and their first language.*

*For secondary education, integration classes in English are assisted by a Ukrainian speaker in the local international schools. Orientation depends on the level of proficiency in languages and the initiation of field specific education or vocational training in the Ukraine. In exceptional cases, pupils who have the appropriate level may join a regular international class directly. To this end, additional capacity has been created in existing classes in international schools.*

## Situation in Luxembourg

Extra-curricular care for young children and children in cycle 1 will be provided by childcare facilities in the child's local area. Extra-curricular care for primary school children will be provided - as far as possible - by the childcare facilities in or near the relevant schools welcoming the Ukrainian children. Parents have the possibility to enroll their child in one of the educational and care services, which contribute to the integration of children by familiarizing them with the different languages of Luxembourg

As a parent or student, the BTP may request free help from an intercultural mediator ( a resource person, facilitating communication and understanding between education professionals, pupils/students and their parents who don't understand the Grand Duchy's official languages.)

The information related to measures supporting beneficiaries of temporary protection is communicated to potential beneficiaries via leaflets, websites, hotlines, NGOs, etc.

Extensive information has been made available on the internet and flyers, in English, French and Ukrainian, on all sites such as those of the Government, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Education, Health, etc.

# Access to Social Welfare/ Means of Subsistence, to Medical Care, and the Right to Move Freely Between Member States for the Purpose of Changing Residence

SUMMARY OF EMN AD-HOC QUERY 2022.19 – 22 April 2022 – LIMITED CIRCULATION

## Key points to note

- Nearly all responding MS provide **financial allowances to BTPs** (through , their universal welfare packages, assistance schemes comprising other categories of protection, or concretely dedicated allowances)
- MS provide **different levels of medical care** to BTPs, ranging from full access to the healthcare system, to (enhanced) emergency care. In a few cases, advancement from emergency care coverage to full healthcare coverage is possible but may be dependent on payment of insurance
- Several responding MS **take into account the needs of certain vulnerable groups**, such as children or victims of violence, granting them full medical coverage regardless of their living situation or status
- **All** responding MS **guarantee provision of mental healthcare**, albeit to different degrees, and many have put in places specific measures
- **None** of the responding Member States have put in place **mechanisms to track the movements** of BTPs

## Access to healthcare

- 11 MS<sup>11</sup> reported that BTPs could enjoy **full medical coverage in the public healthcare system**
- Other MS<sup>12</sup> indicated that BTPs would be given **healthcare on the same basis as asylum seekers**
- Some Member States **take into account the needs of certain vulnerable groups** (i.e. children or victims of violence), granting them full medical coverage regardless of their living situation or status

<sup>11</sup> AT, BE, CZ, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LV, LU (dependent on payment of insurance; however, a free three-month period is guaranteed).

<sup>12</sup> BG, DE, NL, SE.

## Access to mental healthcare

- All 22 responding MS reported BTPs have **access to mental healthcare**.
  - Several MS<sup>13</sup> reported that counselling/therapy is provided via telephone hotlines
  - **EE & PL**: use of alternative online chat hotlines
  - **LU**: first-contact psychological support and initial assessments upon arrival to the reception facilities
  - **ES**: psychological care is part of the aid scheme for people admitted in the Reception System for International and Temporary Protection, including psychological assessment, diagnostic and therapeutic treatment sessions and group psychological support sessions
- Eight MS<sup>14</sup> indicated that **counselling is available in various languages** (usually Russian, Ukrainian and national state language)
- A few MS<sup>15</sup> specified that **mental healthcare is also provided through private initiatives or NGOs**.
- **CZ**: Ukrainian psychologists and therapists provide first psychological aid in centres for Ukrainian refugees
- **LV**: allows psychologists from Ukraine to provide counselling to civilians from Ukraine, exempting them (temporarily) from the existing regulations for the practice of psychology

<sup>13</sup> BE, BG, CZ, EE, LT, PL, SK.

<sup>14</sup> BE, CZ, DE, EE, LV, LT, PL, SK.

<sup>15</sup> BE, CZ, LT, SK.





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