

8 Ways to make the next EU Multiannual Financial Framework a vehicle for protection and integration of children in migration

Joint NGO Statement

In the beginning of May, the European Commission will publish its Communication for the post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). The initial plans of the European Commission indicate potential changes to a range of financial instruments that have an impact on the protection and integration of children in migration, including the transfer of the budget for integration of non-EU nationals to the European Social Fund, the setting up of an Integrated Border Management Fund and the consolidation of multiple instruments into one External Instrument with a suggested focus or potentially earmarked funding on migration. The MFF needs to fully comply with the rights and principles enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and relevant international instruments, including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Across the world, there are an estimated 31 million children living outside their country of birth, and there are an estimated 5.4 million child migrants in Europe¹. The EU has a responsibility to ensure that EU funding streams reach children in migration, seek to equally protect them and fulfil their best interests, regardless of their migration and/or citizenship status or where they are growing up.

We, the undersigned organisations, urge the European Union to prioritise the rights of children in migration in the post-2020 budget period, in the spirit of the 2017 Commission Communication² on the protection of children in migration, the European Commission toolkit on the use of EU funds for the integration of people with migrant background³, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We are calling on the EU to commit **and to ensure consistency and application of the following for both internal and external funding instruments**⁴:

¹ UNICEF, [Uprooted](#), 2016. Note that available data do not accurately or adequately reflect the dire circumstances faced by children in migration, particularly those who are under age 5, when they are especially vulnerable to developmental and health risks and when interventions, including early education, can be particularly effective (for more [Early Childhood Education in Emergency](#)).

² European Commission Communication on the [protection of children in migration](#).

³ The [EC toolkit](#) reiterates that EU funds should not be used for the segregation of children; children should be integrated through access to mainstream services and specifically for unaccompanied children EU funds should be used for the provision of family-based care.

⁴ In this document, reference to EU funding includes both EU internal and external funding that applies to children in migration – including- as called in the 2014-2020 funding period: European Social Fund (ESF), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), European Fund for Europe's Most Deprived (FEAD), the Employment and Social Innovation programme (EaSI), Asylum Migration Investment Fund (AMIF), Internal Security Fund (ISF), the European Development Fund (EDF), Fund for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA II), European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR)

1. Ensure that EU funding complies with existing human- and fundamental rights treaties and obligations

- Article 24 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights outlines clearly that the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions. EU funds should be used in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNRPD) and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, among others. They should respect the guiding principles of both humanitarian and human rights law, including the ‘do-no-harm’ principle.
- The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in its Joint General Comments No. 22 and 23 (2017)⁵ with the UN Migrant Workers’ Committee and No. 6 (2005) clearly reaffirms that children should not be discriminated against due to their migration status, and that they should enjoy the same level of protection and care as any other child residing in the country. Therefore, EU funding streams for children should be underpinned by the principle on non-discrimination.

2. Direct EU funding towards the strengthening of national child protection systems

- EU funding should be used to strengthen and /or establish robust child protection systems that protect all children on the basis of need and regardless of status. By investing in child protection systems, we ensure sustainable investments that will serve all children both in the short and long term. Children in migration should also have equal access to mainstream education, health services and services in the community, regardless of migration or citizenship status and be treated according to their individual needs.

3. Prohibit any use of EU funding for the detention of children in migration

- Detention of any child because of their or their parents’ migration status constitutes a child rights violation and always contravenes the principle of the best interests of the child⁶. Therefore, EU funding should never be used for actions that would encourage or result in immigration-related detention or other unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of liberty of children⁷.

⁵ See in particular, Joint General Comment 22 of the CRC & 3 of the MWC, paras 21-26. All CRC General Comments are available [here](#).

⁶ [Joint General Comment 23 of the CRC & 4 of the MWC paras 5-13](#). Further, immigration detention can have detrimental effects in children’s health and wellbeing and can undermine their cognitive development. Children held in detention often suffer depression and anxiety, and even exhibit symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). <https://endchilddetention.org/impact-2/>

⁷ See also: [OHCHR Position Paper, “European Added Value, The EU Multiannual Financial Framework post 2020. A tool to close the human rights gaps in Europe?”](#)

4. Prevent any use of EU funding for the segregation and institutionalisation of children in migration

- Institutional care can severely undermine children’s development⁸. Structural Funds during the 2014-2020 funding period prohibited the use of funds for measures contributing to segregation or social exclusion of people, effectively ruling out the financing of institutions. For the post-2020 funding period, it should be guaranteed that EU funding is not used for the building, renovation or support of institutional care settings^{9,10} that lead to physical and social segregation of children in migration.
- EU funding should support transitional measures, including alternative forms of care, to prevent long-term stay of children in reception centres, refugee camps or hotspots.

5. Direct EU funding to the development of community-based alternatives that will contribute to children’s integration

- As per guidance from the CRC,¹¹ EU funding should be provided to develop and implement non-custodial solutions for children and families with children while their immigration status is being resolved, based on an ethic of care and protection, not enforcement, and carried out by competent child protection actors. They should focus on case resolution in the best interests of the child and provide all the material, social and emotional conditions necessary to ensure the comprehensive protection of the rights of the child, allowing for children’s holistic development.
- Especially for unaccompanied children in migration, EU funding should be invested in individualised, quality family-¹² and community-based care¹³, within the frame of the country’s child protection system. In addition, EU financing instruments should ensure that especially frontline countries receive sufficient funding to establish well-functioning guardianship systems.
- Families should be kept together. This means that EU funding should promote a family-based approach towards integration including psychosocial support, access to labour market participation and access to housing. Access to (early childhood) education and health services play a central role in facilitating integration and should be adequately financed.

⁸ Decades of [research](#) have shown structural and functional changes in the brains of children who grow up in this environment. As a result their physical, cognitive and emotional development is damaged.

⁹ [European Expert Group on the Transition from Institutional to community based care definition of institutional care](#): Residents are isolated from the broader community and/or compelled to live together; Residents do not have sufficient control over their lives and over decisions which affect them; the requirements of the organisation itself tend to take precedence over the residents’ individual needs.

¹⁰ Based on [the UN guidelines](#), categorisation of alternative care for children, ‘institutions for children’ are defined as ‘large residential care facilities’ while residential care is defined as ‘care provided in any non-family-based group setting, such as places of safety for emergency care, transit centres in emergency situations, and all other short- and long-term residential care facilities, including group homes’

¹¹ JGC 23 of the CRC & 4 of the MWC, para 12. See also the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

¹² Family based care: A form of alternative care in which the child is placed with a family other than his/her family of origin (e.g. kinship care, foster care). http://www.openingdoors.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/DI_Lessons_Learned_web_use.pdf

¹³ Community-based care: the spectrum of services that enable individuals to live in the community and, in the case of children, to grow up in a family environment as opposed to an institution. It encompasses mainstream services, such as housing, healthcare, education, employment, culture and leisure, which should be accessible to everyone regardless of the nature of their impairment or the required level of support. It also refers to specialised services, such as personal assistance for persons with disabilities, respite care and others. In addition, the term includes family-based and family-like care for children, including substitute family care and preventative measures for early intervention and family support. www.deinstitutionalisationguide.eu

- Additional resources are needed for services to meet the needs of children that are victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

6. Invest EU funding in child and youth-centred approaches that are participatory, empowering, and innovative

- EU funding should be invested in empowering children and youth to participate in decisions that affect them, including child-friendly material and capacity-building of youth-led and other organisations working on issues facing children in migration.¹⁴
- Sufficient funding should be provided to ensure the availability of quality and effective legal assistance and representation, including through information and training¹⁵.

7. Ensure absorption of funding and promote the participation of civil society and service users in allocation and monitoring of EU funding

- The current financial framework includes several EU funds that strengthen child protection systems at the national level. However, some of these funds are hardly used. The next MFF needs to have monitoring tools and accompanying mechanisms to support maximal use, transparency and accountability. This should include a mechanism to allocate funding to civil society in line with the framework, when not being allocated otherwise, including actions to protect children in migration, regardless of status.
- Ensure that the Partnership Principle is transferred to all internal and external funding instruments to ensure that civil society and service users participate meaningfully in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of EU-funded projects and EU funding is directed for their capacity building.
- The EU should require that organisations in direct contact with children have internal child protection policies in place in order to be granted EU funding¹⁶.

8. Invest EU funding in mechanisms for cross-border child protection

- There are no protection systems that follow children across borders. To ensure fewer children go missing or remain unprotected, more investments need to be made in the mechanisms for cross-border child protection, both within the EU and externally, including efforts to improve cooperation between child protection actors, with data protection safeguards.

¹⁴ See also: Joint Position “[EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027: Invest in children](#)”, Feb 2018.

¹⁵ See also ECRE “[Right to Justice: Quality Legal Assistance for Unaccompanied Children. Guiding Principles](#)”.

¹⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412_communication_on_the_protection_of_children_in_migration_en.pdf

This statement is endorsed by the following 36 organisations:

ARSIS Association for the Social Support of Youth, Greece;
CARITAS EUROPA;
COFACE Families Europe;
DCI Czechia - Spolek zastánců dětských práv ;
Defence for Children Belgium;
Defence for Children International (DCI);
Defence for Children Spain;
DON BOSCO INTERNATIONAL;
Dynamo International – Street Workers Network;
ECPAT Belgium;
ECPAT Germany;
ECPAT UK (Every Child Protected Against Trafficking);
ECRE;
Eurochild;
Eurodiaconia;
European Association of Service Providers for Persons with Disabilities – EASPD;
European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless – FEANTSA;
European Network of Migrant Women (ENOMW);
European Network on Statelessness;
FICE Europe;
Global Campaign to End Immigration Detention of Children;
ICMC Europe;
Immigrant Council of Ireland;
International Child Development Initiatives (ICDI);
International Foster Care Organisation (IFCO);
Kopin;
LUMOS;
Mental Health Europe;
Missing Children Europe;
OMEP, World Organization for Early Childhood Education;
PICUM;
Save the Children;
SOS Children’s Villages International;
Slovene Philanthropy;
Terre des Hommes (TDH) ;
World Vision.

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