

Reception services

Close View on Unaccompanied Minors Refugees Shelter in Dresden

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Arrival Cities Network



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



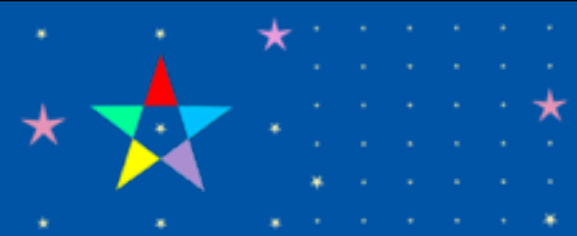
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Overview

Introduction
Reception Services
Daily life
Challenges
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1. Introduction



Background information

Asylum, refugee and migrant policy in Germany and the City of Dresden



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Asylum and refugee policy in Germany

Article 16a of the Basic Law grants victims of political persecution an individual right of asylum. The fundamental right of asylum thus has high priority and expresses Germany's willingness to fulfil its historical and humanitarian obligation to admit refugees.

Asylum and refugee policy in Germany: The system of shared powers

1. Admission procedure for asylum seekers:

- Asylum seekers on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany without a residence permit are transferred to the nearest reception centre of the relevant state.
- This distribution follows a formula defined in the Asylum Procedure Act.

Asylum and refugee policy in Germany: The system of shared powers

2. Asylum process:

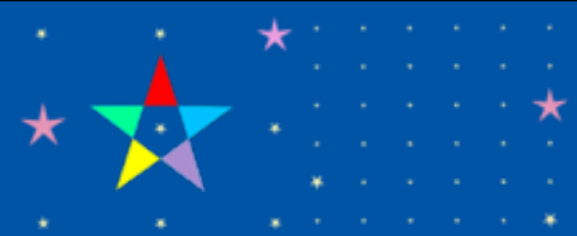
- The asylum application is submitted to the responsible branch of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) for examination and decision.
- If the application is accepted, persons granted asylum status and those granted refugee status receive a temporary residence permit and are given the same status as Germans within the social insurance system.

Asylum and refugee policy in Germany: The system of shared powers

3. Entitlements:

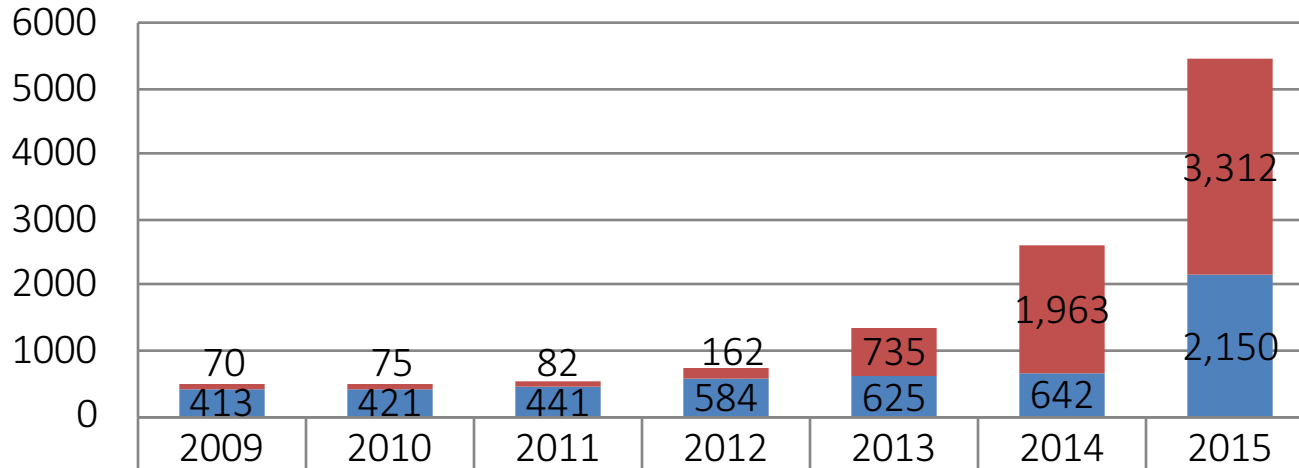
- Accepted asylum seekers are entitled to social welfare, child benefits, child-raising benefits, integration allowances and language courses as well as other forms of integration assistance.
- Länder (regional level) and local authorities under the directive of Länders are in charge of asylum accommodation

2. Reception



- Accommodation
- Education
- Social activities

1. Accommodation - Figures



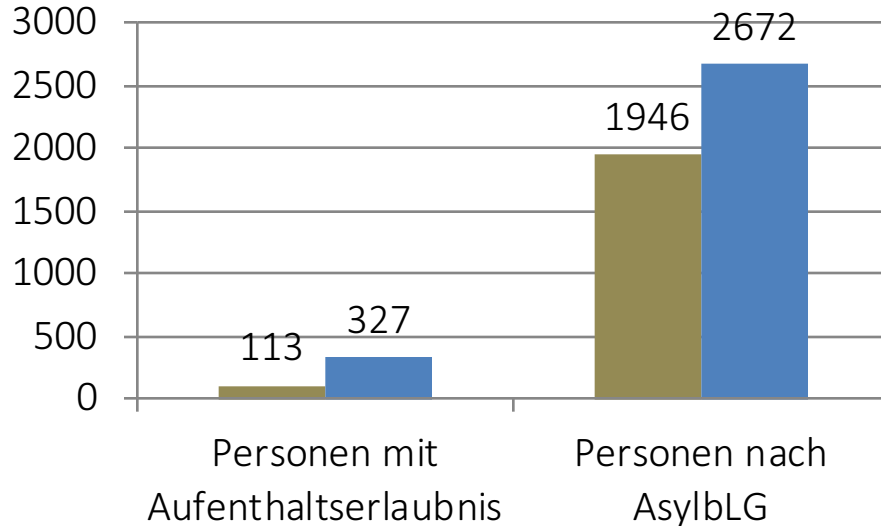
■ Plätze in WG	70	75	82	162	735	1,963	3,312
■ Plätze in ÜWH	413	421	441	584	625	642	2,150



City council voted on decentralised accommodation scheme

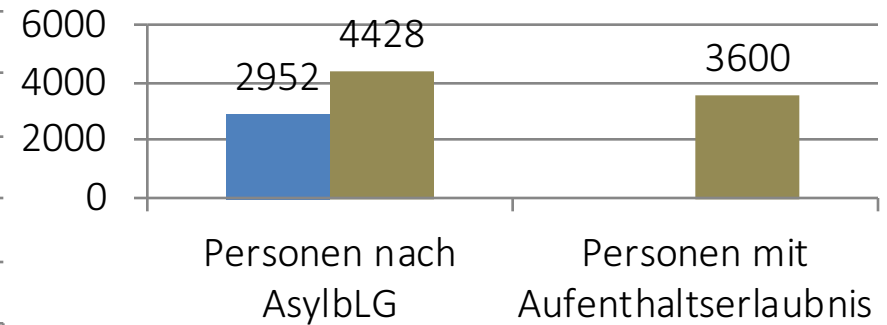
Situation 2015 and needs until end 2016

Situation as of 12/01/2016



- Wohnheim oder Interimsunterkunft
- Wohnung

Accommodation needed until end 2016



- Wohnheim oder Interimsunterkunft
- Wohnung

2. Education – a task for the whole city

Gender and Age of Asylum Seekers											
Age	0 - 2 Years	3 - 5 Years	6 - 10 Years	11 - 14 Years	15 - 17 Years	18 - 24 Years	25 - 26 Years	27 - 49 Years	50 - 64 Years	65 and older	Total
Man	103	81	150	82	60	1.398	443	1.659	102	3	4.081
Woman	110	86	96	59	30	196	44	338	38	5	1.002
Total	213	167	246	141	90	1.594	487	1.997	140	8	5.083

Day Care Centres
7,5 % Krippe/Kiga
4,8 % Hort

School planning
9,4 % im schul-
pflichtigen Alter

**Professional
Training**
40,9 %

Labour Market
41,9 %

Quelle: Sozialamt, Stand: 31.12.2015

German as a key success factor

Integration courses BAMF

Language courses provided by volunteers

Professional training language courses

Ensuring security and social cohesion

2. Education / From Early Age

Measures for the support of integration in day care centres

1. Individual support
2. Project focusing on migrant mothers: Mothers learn German in the day care center
3. Programme from the State of Saxony for day care centers
4. Federal programme on the integration of children in the day care centers

Distribution in preparatory schools
 (Quelle: Schulverwaltungsamt, as of 07/01/2016)

Bildungsziel	School Form	Capacities 2015/2016	Used until now
General schools	Primary Schools	506 places in 22 classes Up to 667 places planned	341
	Highschools	368 places in 16 classes Up to 483 places planned	323
Vocational schools	Vocational training centres/schools	374 places in 17 classes Up to 484 places planned	356

Transition From School to Job

Measures for the support of the transition from school – vocational training - job

1. Parent letters on choice of vocation
2. START – Foundation providing scholarships for engaged students with migrant background
3. Vocational counselling
4. Youth Migration Service
5. Preparatory classes with vocational training aspects
6. Project: Direct job and skill matching

3. Social integration through common activities - examples

1. „Integration through sport“: Provision for several sport activities for refugees asylum seekers for example

1. Dresdner SSV e. V. (Volleyball, Football, Karate, Basketball, Aerobic)
2. Rugby Cricket Dresden e. V. (Rugby, Cricket)

2. Joint celebrations

1. Celebrations of religious holidays (Muslim, Christian, Jewish)
2. Welcome celebrations in various neighbourhoods

3. Honoring volunteers

1. Intercultural days - continue to develop them
2. 2017: Launching of 1st Dresden Integration prize
(2 categories: enterprises/institutions and associations/initiatives)

Share Accommodation Shelter

- **Around 20 persons under 18 years old**
- **Served by around 15 social advisors**
- **2 persons in each room 20 m2 with WC**
- **Each young grant monthly ticket, around 300 euro a month**
- **Medical insurance card are granted**
- **Building include fitness, playground, internet, satellite TV , modern kitchen**
- **Each are granted with official guardian**

Daily life

Life routine

Weekends

German volunteers support

Bicycles, sport, and half Adoption,

Occasions and festivals

Ramadan

Challenges

- Motivation
- Between two cultures
- Society Accepting
- Youth without references!!
- Under threat
- Language

Recommendation

Old migrants as bridges

Family adoption

Shared activities

Sport,

Cultural difference courses

Women and men

Sexuality lessons

Questions

- **Some unaccompanied minors do not have any motivation to study! Do you have an idea or experiences to deal with such problem?**
- **Unaccompanied minors are experiencing new life without parents control and without own society supervision. This sometimes leads to very severe results. Did you experienced such case. Do you have plan or idea to deal with?**