Unaccompanied minor refugees
The Stuttgart experience

Gari Pavkovic
Commissioner for Integration
City of Stuttgart
January 18, 2017
Figures & Facts

- Germany: 64,000
  - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
  - European Human Rights Convention
  - EU Directives

- Baden-Württemberg: 8250
  - Reallocation in Germany
  - Custody by Youth Welfare Office ≠ refugee facilities
  - Treatment like German children and youth

- Stuttgart: 1100
Top 10 Countries of origin 2016

UNAM admission numbers by sex
2010 – 10/2016
Arrival in Germany:
Provisional care and clearing procedure

**Arrival in Germany**
- Provisional care by Youth Welfare Office

**Clearing procedure**
- Identification and criminal check
- Health check
- Assessment of age
- Care by responsible Youth Welfare Office
- Appointment of legal guardian

**Accommodation/ Re(allocation)**
- Clarify well-being of minor before allocation
- Clarify residence status
- Stay with relatives or foster families
- Suitable accommodation or Wohngruppe (Housing group)
- Application for asylum
Tasks and integration measures of Youth Protection and Social Counseling Service

Youth protection

• Decent accommodation
• Full care (Medical care, food, clothing, hygiene, pocket money)
• Support by day-care professionals
• Educational assistance with regard to language, school and training, emergency support, leisure activities and social integration (Matching with mentors, volunteers, clubs etc.)
• Connect with and involve families and friends who reside outside the city or rural district (Landkreis)
• Communicate life skills (washing, cooking, cleaning, managing finances)

Social counseling service UNAM

• Assessment of age
• Clearing- und information on reallocation
• Appointment and close consultation with legal guardian
• Initiate family reunion
• Assessment of educational assistance
• Provide Economical aid
Transition to educational support

- Stay in families: 17.3%
- Youth residences: 11.1%
- Host families: 8.9%
- Inpatient educational support: 62.7%
Issues, challenges and barriers

• Family reunion within Germany
• Reimbursement of costs by regional authorities
• No distribution
• Accommodation in sports halls
• Need for educational assistance
• Need for psychological/therapeutic measures
• Child protection
Good Practices

Project OMID (hope)
- Psycho-social offers to support traumatised refugees especially minor refugees with migration/flight experiences

House of Hopes Stuttgart
- Point of contact/youth club for UNAMs from assisted living units
- Get-to-gether after school: connect with other students and youngsters, joint lunch, homework supervision, sports, culture etc.
- Promote arriving and living in their new home/house of hopes Stuttgart
Thank you very much.

Gari.Pavkovic@stuttgart.de