

HUNGARY STUDY VISIT SUMMARY REPORT

This study visit is part of a series of study visits for experts involved in the protection and integration of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, as part of the project, “No Longer Alone: Advancing Reception Standards for Unaccompanied Children”

Dedicated reception centre with a range of integrated services
Budapest, Fot, Hungary, 26-28 October 2015



European Refugee
Fund of the European
Commission

The study visit was organised by HHC in close collaboration with ECRE. The present report on the study visit was written by Júlia Iván, the senior legal officer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee who contributed as a researcher and the focal point in the Hungarian context.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Hungarian Helsinki Committee¹ would like to thank the 12 participants from various EU Member States' child protection and/or asylum authorities, also France terre d'asile and the SOS Children's Village from Estonia for their interest in visiting the integrated children's centre and for contributing to a better model in the future through their insightful and valuable comments and feedback.

We also would like to thank all the participants and speakers who accepted to share their knowledge on the reception of unaccompanied children in Hungary, from the Ministry of Human Resources, the Guardianship Office of the 5th District of Budapest, the Child Protection Services of Budapest, the Ministry of Interior, and the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. We would like to particularly thank the Károlyi István Children's Centre team for receiving the delegation and for showing us the facility and its functioning. We would also like to thank those unaccompanied minor refugees and asylum seekers who sacrificed their time and took part in a group discussion with the delegation.²

We thank Ms. Elona Bokshi, ECRE coordinator of this project, for her help and her guidance, especially in the organization of the study visit.

The graphic design of the report was done by Azzam Daaboul at ECRE. Special thanks are also offered to Claire Rimmer at ECRE for her valuable feedback and editing.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ECRE	European Council on Refugees and Exiles
HHC	Hungarian Helsinki Committee
KICC	Károlyi István Children's Centre in Fót
Mol	Ministry of Justice
MHR	Ministry of Human Resources (social affairs)
OIN	Office of Immigration and Nationality
UAM	Unaccompanied minor
UAMAS	Unaccompanied asylum seeking minor

1. The HHC is a leading human rights organisation in Hungary focusing on various areas such as detention, access to justice, the rule of law, anti-discrimination, asylum, statelessness and nationality. For more information: www.helsinki.hu/en

2. Due to data protection issues their names remain undisclosed.

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PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY VISIT

Context

The visit was part of a series of study visits for European state officials, decisions makers and other experts involved in the protection and integration of unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and refugees, as part of the project, “No Longer Alone: Advancing Reception Standards for Unaccompanied Children”. The project was co-funded by the European Union (DG Home affairs) and aimed to contribute to the improvement of reception standards for unaccompanied children and to ensure that when designing accommodation and reception conditions the needs of UAMs are properly taken into account. This was done through creating a space for discussion and information sharing amongst policy makers, practitioners and service providers dealing with UAMs. In order to help Member States develop and implement good reception practices, it is important to provide them with the possibility to directly exchange experience and information on the application of existing practices and concrete ways to adapt them in their national contexts.

In order to attain its objectives, the project carried out the following activities in five selected countries:

- Five case studies (France, Sweden, Netherlands, Hungary, Scotland)
- Five study visits (France, Sweden, Netherlands, Hungary, Scotland)
- Two youth participation workshops in Sweden
- A roundtable, bringing together key experts in the field of child protection, held in Belgium.

The specific aims of the case studies were to conduct an in-depth study of five reception models/practices as listed below and to underline key challenges and solutions for improvement.

- Dedicated facilities for trafficked children (Netherlands)
- Dedicated reception centre with a range of integrated services (Hungary)
- Reception and durable solutions through apprenticeship (France)
- The role of guardians in ensuring appropriate reception (Scotland)
- Youth empowerment in relation to reception conditions (Sweden)

The study visits were an important output as they targeted the main beneficiaries of the project: authorities from EU Member States and others working on the reception of unaccompanied children, both at national and at local level. In addition, the study visits were an opportunity for participants to visit specific sites and directly interact with the different stakeholders involved. The study visits directly involved approximately 65 Member State representatives.

A compendium of selected practices has been put together. It includes the case studies and the reports from the study visits as well as a toolkit on empowering children and young people to take part in policy and decision-making processes, as well as evaluate them.

The project was coordinated by ECRE, in partnership with Nidos in The Netherlands, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, Save the Children Sweden, the Scottish Refugee Council in cooperation with the Scottish government, and France terre d’asile in cooperation with the Directorate for Juvenile Justice Protection of the French Ministry of Justice and the *Groupe ment d’intérêt public ‘Justice Coopération Internationale’* (GIP JCI).

Aim of the study visit

The objective of this study visit was to transfer information to the delegation on the functioning of the Károlyi István Children’s Centre where asylum seeking and refugee children benefit from integrated services. The policy change of 2011 that integrated the reception model of refugee children into the general child protection system is an important step towards the equal treatment of refugee children.

Another objective is to elaborate common findings and recommendations by collecting feedback from the participants in order to provide Hungarian policy makers with a set of suggestions to further improve the system. Given

the often drastic and rapid changes the Hungarian asylum system and child protection system have undergone in the past 5 years this set of recommendations from impartial experts should be highly valuable in the future.

The study visit, in particular, was designed to facilitate conversations and mutual learning between the visiting delegation and those who have policy and operational responsibilities and experiences working with unaccompanied children and young people and with guardians too.

Overview of the study visit

The study visit was organised over two and a half days:

26 October 2015: A roundtable was held gathering together different Hungarian stakeholders and the EU delegation.

27 October 2015: A field visit was organised to the main reception facility hosting UAMs (asylum seekers and recognised refugees) in Fót, with a roundtable with the facility's staff and discussion with the children accommodated there and those already in after-care arrangements.

28 October 2015: On the study visit's closing half day, a roundtable was organised with the participation of Hungarian non-governmental organisations and humanitarian organisations in order to formulate joint recommendations to improve Hungarian practice based on the delegation's experience. Participants included [Menedék](#) Hungarian Association for Migrants, [Refugee Mission](#) of the Hungarian Reformed Church and [UNICEF](#) Hungarian Committee. Unfortunately, the representatives of the Cordelia Foundation for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, and Terre des Hommes Hungary could not attend.

Short background information on the Hungarian reception system for UAMs

Until May 2011 unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers (hereinafter as 'UAMAS') had been accommodated on the premises of an adult asylum seeker reception facility in Bicske without direct access to the Hungarian child protection system. Since May 2011, following the recommendations set out in a report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Ombudsman), UAMs, including the beneficiaries of international protection now fall within the scope of the general child protection regime and a designated child protection facility Károlyi István in Fót (hereinafter, 'Fót Children's Home'). Along with their inclusion under the Child Protection Act³, since late 2010/2011, UAMs have to be appointed a guardian, who is legally responsible for the care, property management and legal representation of the minor. A permanent guardian is assigned after they are recognized as refugees. (Guardianship arrangements and responsibilities to be outlined later under point 4.)

Since the inclusion of UAMs under the Child Protection Act, unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and (to a limited extent) non-asylum seeking UAMs are included in the general child protection system. Once the age of majority is reached, UAMs granted international protection are eligible for after-care arrangements under the same conditions as Hungarian children taken into child protection care which – in their case - can be considered as a durable solution until the age of 24 (if studies are continued). However, if an UAMAS turns 18 before he/she has been recognized as a beneficiary of international protection, he/she is not eligible for after-care arrangements.

Reception and care arrangements have to be provided to UAMs by the Hungarian state. The national authority responsible for the reception and care of UAMs is the Ministry of Human Resources (Child Protection and Social Directorate) which supervises all child protection facilities. Financial provisions are prescribed by the national budget.

3. Act no. XXXI of 1997, only available in Hungarian at: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=99700031.TV

Fót KIGYK centre

The Fót Children's Home designated to accommodate UAMAS and UAMs who are beneficiaries of international protection has been granted additional funds under the European Refugee Fund (ERF) to complement the reception conditions provided by the Hungarian state.⁴ UAMs seeking international protection are usually placed in Fót Children's Home⁵ in a separate building for UAMAS and UAMS granted international protection. There is another facility where UAMs can be placed in Hódmezővásárhely, which is managed by Szent Ágota Foundation, a contracted service provider with the Ministry of Human Resources.

Fót Center gives asylum seeking UAMs an opportunity to have better chances to integrate through meeting Hungarian children more often. Also given the fact that the staff members of the facility in Fót have significant experience in child protection and providing reception conditions for Hungarian children in state custody, stakeholders had hoped that the best interest of these children would become a primary consideration and not their immigration or asylum status. Despite the favourable change in the setup it soon turned out **that the necessary intercultural, asylum and language skills remain to be obtained by the staff, which is the major challenge the present structure faces.**

Within the Fót Children's Home UAMs are provided with educational monitoring (follow-up on their educational/employment pathway), lifestyle monitoring (assistance for children to gain general knowledge on how to live together) and economic monitoring (how to manage personal finances) provided by the educators working in the UAM homes. **Unaccompanied minors who reach 18 before having a decision on the protection claim are not eligible for after care.**

4. It has to be noted that NGOs working in the field of migration and asylum have been providing significant additional services to enable the integration of these UAMs.

5. The reception facility Károlyi István Children's Centre in Fót (25 km north of Budapest), is a general and mainstream child care facility that is under the supervision of the Ministry of Human Resources (ministry for social affairs, health care etc.). This change was recommended by the Ombudsman following an investigation at the previous facility in Bicske, which was part of the pre-integration camp for recognised refugees.

DAY 1: ROUNDTABLE WITH HUNGARIAN STATE OFFICIALS, 26 OCTOBER 2015



The aim of the roundtable discussion was to present the legal and policy framework of reception conditions applicable to unaccompanied minor applicants and refugees. To this end all relevant stakeholders were invited to present their role and responsibilities in the system, also to give an overview of the trends and events that had taken place in 2015. All the state authorities accepted the invitation and sent their representatives with the exception of the OIN, which is unfortunate as the OIN is the asylum authority and their policy making largely affects UAMs.

Most of the participants from the delegation found the time allocated for discussion with Hungarian state officials too short due to time constraints. It is also important to note that there are different attitudes to cooperation with civil society in different EU member states. In most of the new member states, like Hungary, state officials are much less open for discussions and this also influences the issues discussed.

Participants were presented the following interventions:

- presentation of the project – Elona Bokshi, ECRE
- the Hungarian context – Júlia Iván, HHC
- presentation of asylum related issues regarding unaccompanied minors – Vivien Vadasi, Ministry of Interior, Hungary
- presentation of child protection related issues – Csilla Lantai, Ministry of Human Resources, EMMI, Hungary
- presentation of child protection related issues – Róbert Kunszt and Lászlóné Nagy Budapest 5th District Guardianship Office and Budapest Child Protection Services, TEGYESZ
- findings of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights – Katalin Haraszti, Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
- the perspective of UNHCR – Zsuzsanna Puskás, UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe, Hungary Unit, integration associate

During the discussion several participants raised the issue that the number of UAMs who disappear is alarming, which was confirmed by the Ministry of Human Resources. There have been periods when the proportion of those absconding was above 90%. This means that in 2015 alone thousands of children left Hungary without any further assistance and the Hungarian authorities have no information on them. The only step made after an UAM decides to leave the reception facility is the search warrant for the minor issued by the police, however, follow up measures do not complement this warrant.

The representative of the Ombudsman's Office told participants that they had already investigated the situation in its report no. AJB.2731/2012⁶ (February 2013) and concluded that the Hungarian authorities fail to comply with child protection arrangements. In the period in question, 2012-2013, the Ombudsman's Office concluded that two thirds of intercepted UAMs disappeared later without a trace (480 out of the 700). In 2015 the same pattern could be observed, and the authorities are not aware of the fate of these children.

Most of the state officials present admitted that there is no concrete data on the exact number of missing children and also that there is a lack of police response to follow up on these children or to locate them. Many are suspected to have travelled onwards with the help of smugglers and a part of them may be at risk of trafficking but due to the lack of official and reliable data these mostly remain speculations. A repeated explanation for this from the state authorities was that these children do not wish to stay in Hungary and that is why it is extremely difficult for the Hungarian authorities to have a full picture.

Age assessment came up as a problematic question during the roundtable discussion. The representative of the Ministry of Interior briefly explained the methodology currently followed by the police, which is a basic medical examination upon the interception (arrival) of the UAM at the border. In case this physical examination gives the impression to the police doctor that the person is above 18 then he or she will be treated accordingly and may be subject to detention. In case it is more probable that the foreigner is under 18 he or she is transferred to the two reception facilities accommodating UAMs in Fót and in Hódmezővásárhely.

As the representative of the HHC, Julia Ivan explained age assessment is not only an issue at the border but later on, since there is no protocol or legally binding norms regulating the methodology of age assessment. This results in examinations with a purely medical approach, either by form of physical assessment (sexual maturity is examined in these cases) or by a radiological examination (X-rays of the collar bone or the hand). It has been highly criticized that social workers, pedagogues or psychologists are not consulted during the age assessment procedure. Members of the delegation also raised the issue that according to their experience age assessment is more reliable and widely more accepted if methods are combined although all experts are aware that there is no method that can give a completely reliable result.

6. available in Hungarian: <https://www.ajbh.hu/documents/10180/143247/201202731.rtf/06c12e69-536a-4b7a-a09b-b3847334ee18>

DAY 2: FIELD VISIT TO THE RECEPTION CENTRE IN FÓT KIGYK, 27 OCTOBER 2015



The delegation was received by the Ministry of Human Resources (MHR), the Social and Child Protection Directorate, which is the responsible government body that supervises the functioning and the fulfilment of the tasks of the children's shelters that are managed by the Ministry. The roundtable was hosted by the director, all the management of the centre, and most of the staff working with UAMs participated in the discussion: educators, social workers, nurses, guardians. Thanks to the wide scope of the questions covered by the participants various issues were discussed.

A positive aspect of the Hungarian system is that a child protection guardian is automatically appointed to replace the parents, however, practice shows that these guardians are often appointed with significant delays and their preparedness to assist foreign, asylum seeking children may vary a lot. The general finding of the participants was that the Hungarian legislation is there but practical arrangements sometimes lack safeguards and there are not enough channels for self-evaluation or feed-back regarding the functioning of the guardians and other stakeholders.

As of 1 August 2015 the guardianship services are obliged to appoint the child protection guardian for the asylum seeking unaccompanied minor within eight days following the notice of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (asylum authority). From autumn 2015 these children have had more timely access to a responsible adult assisting them, which prevents the procedural delays which resulted from the lack of a guardian (interviews were not scheduled, age assessment examinations were postponed).⁷ Following the legislative changes and contrary to the previous practice where it took several months to appoint a guardian, it is already clear that the procedures are being carried out faster, which is a significant improvement, however, the eight day deadline is still not observed in most cases.

Staff members at the centre expressed their concerns regarding the high number of disappearances from the facility and as child care professionals they found it extremely worrying to think about the fate of these children. They also noted that despite the efforts of the ministry to increase capacity the facility is still understaffed and they had difficulties finding enough time for individual care.

Some members of personnel mentioned that it is challenging to accept the result of the age assessment when the child is taken away within a few days. This practice was unequivocally seen as problematic by all members of the delegation as this does not reflect how the best interest of the child should be taken into account especially as there is no remedy against the result of the age assessment.

More promising practice regarding UAMs in Hungary concerns the opportunity to benefit from after-care arrangements between the ages of 18 and 24, which allows them a longer exit period to prepare to live on their own.

All the professionals agreed during the discussion that it is crucial to have a follow up and monitoring system in

7. Foreseen by Section 35 (6) of the Asylum Act

place. According to the overall evaluation of the delegation, (which is based on the evaluation forms), the most informative part of the study visit was the field visit to Fót and the discussion with three former UAMs, who told their stories and how they feel they have integrated, what sort of assistance they were provided, where they could have better benefited from certain services. It was clear for the whole group that continuous mentoring and assistance is necessary for successful integration as well as peer-relationships and schooling with local (Hungarian) children. It is typical of the Hungarian reception system that UAMs are provided only with a very limited amount of monthly "pocket money" (7-14000 HUF/month which is equal to 25-45 EUR), which constantly causes them difficulties. In general, the after-care regime of the Hungarian child protection system and the fact that it applies to UAMs was found to be a good practice in Hungary. Another positive element was that the after-care is not only up to NGOs but it is a state obligation enshrined in the law (the Child Care Act).

All three young refugees interviewed told the delegation that they were working besides their studies, mostly at typical students' jobs (in a warehouse or a kebab shop) and this was the only way they could manage. All of them mentioned the importance of learning the language as soon as possible as a first step for integration. The young adults interviewed during the study visit, however all said that they could have used more assistance especially when it came to their schooling and difficulties in obtaining a final diploma from secondary school where they had to participate under the same conditions as Hungarians – which is obviously unfair since Hungarian is not their native language.



It has to be noted that throughout the entire study visit one of the topics discussed most was the present refugee crisis in Hungary and its consequences on the situation of UAMs. We may conclude that in 2015 the Hungarian reception system for UAMs could not function appropriately for various reasons. The authorities were overwhelmed generally and unable to register and process all asylum application in a timely manner. **This led to a situation where in June 2015 there were more than 200 UAMs and UAMs accommodated in Fót (while the official capacity of the facility is 35 persons.) It was evident that proper care arrangements could not be made with such a high number of residents in Fót despite all the efforts of the staff. The government increased the financial support and expanded the facility's budget, still overcrowding only ceased to exist when the vast majority of UAMs left the country.**

In addition, the delegation learnt about the methodological programme of the centre.

It was clear though during the study visit that school enrolment is not always smooth enough and that UAMs who arrive before September may also benefit from compulsory public education. The personnel of the Centre expressed a willingness to try and improve this by encouraging more flexibility in schools.

Members of the delegation expressed concerns regarding the difficulties in enrolment at school. All the experts agreed that this is a precondition for smooth integration and as a fundamental right of all children timely access to school has to be granted. Good examples were raised by the Finnish and Swedish experts demonstrating that extra language courses significantly increase the success of integration.

The biggest challenge for the staff working in Fót and the biggest concern of the delegation was the extremely high number of children absconding within a very short time from the shelter to leave the country. This, according to some participants, shows that there should be more done in order to build a relationship of trust so children could be better informed regarding the risks they face by moving onwards to other Western European member states and also the opportunities available to them if they stay in Hungary. It was obvious during the discussion that the Hungarian authorities had failed to ensure that the children were safely accommodated and there is no follow-up system in place to retrace them.

As regards the most positive aspect of the Hungarian practice, most of the participants found the after-care arrangements useful and in line with the best interest consideration. After care is accessible until the age of 24 when the former UAM continues their studies, which provides a long term solution and better chances for integration.

DAY 3: DISCUSSION WITH HUNGARIAN NGOS, 28 OCTOBER 2015

Budapest, Hotel President, discussion with Hungarian NGO representatives

Speakers:

- MS Dóra Kanizsai-Nagy, head of the Refugee Mission of the Hungarian Reformed Church
- Mr Attila Szabó, lawyer and social worker of Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants
- Ms Ágnes Lux, child rights director UNICEF Hungarian Committee

The speakers presented their organisations' UAM related projects and initiatives with a special focus on integration in the case of Menedék and the Reformed Church.

The Reformed Church's refugee mission started to operate in 2005 when they assisted the schooling of 10 refugee children with a full-scale integration package. Through its projects the mission also provided accommodation for two families and four single refugees. There is also an extracurricular pedagogical programme (*tanoda*) assisting migrant children in their school performance, including UAMs. The mission had very successful examples of integration through schooling but also emphasised that it is basically a constant struggle to get the funding for such initiatives, which prevents these projects from being sustainable. Also the authorities' willingness to cooperate with non-state actors (NGOs or church organisation) varies from time to time, which significantly affects the opportunities they have to work with. According to the understanding of the Reformed Church it is essential to have several integration projects and a coordinated approach between the various agencies so participating children benefit the most.

The Refugee Mission ran their projects on a multidisciplinary basis in groups of three pedagogy experts joined by a psychologist, an intercultural mediator and several volunteers. The project consisted of language coaching, mentoring, vocational orientation and cultural programmes.

According to Menedék Association, it is also very useful to have extracurricular programmes while working towards the integration of these children. Their experience mainly refers to integration programmes where accommodation and job searches were carried out with the assistance of social workers.

The representative of UNICEF expressed her hopes of becoming more involved in the situation of UAMs in Hungary as previously the organisation has not had specifically designated activities for UAMs. In September 2015 UNICEF issued a public statement regarding the situation of refugee and asylum seeking children in Hungary.⁸ The representative of the Hungarian UNICEF Committee also explained how the organisation is planning to build upon the guide for best interest determination of migrant (refugee) children elaborated jointly with UNHCR.⁹

8. Between June and September 2015 hundreds of children were staying (either with their parents or unaccompanied) in makeshift tents and camps in the streets of Budapest, Szeged and other municipalities.

9. UNHCR-UNICEF: Safe and Sound, October 2014, available at: <http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/5423da264.pdf>

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During the visit, the delegation had the possibility to interact with Hungarian state authorities and to learn about the recent situation in Hungary, including the events of 2015 when the asylum system became almost completely dysfunctional due to the extremely large number of newly arriving asylum seekers. As Hungary was the number two EU member state regarding the number of asylum applications in 2015, it may be an important Dublin-transit country, from this viewpoint the visit also served as a useful fact finding mission for state officials from other EU member states. The field visit allowed them to understand the Hungarian integrated reception model and after care arrangements for former UAMs better. On the last day of the study visit members of the delegation had the opportunity to share their views and to reflect on their national practice. It became obvious that the appointment and the role of the guardian are often problematic, with significant delays and bureaucracy as an obstacle for timely assistance and legal aid for UAMs. Overall the delegation saw the long after-care as a good practice, it was also mentioned that more training and capacity are necessary to have a better system in terms of individualized care for UAMs. Also, it was clear that child protection solutions that only exist in legislation and on paper are not sufficient and do not provide real protection for children on many occasions. Gaps were identified in the need for training for child care professionals in intercultural, language skills and preparedness for migratory trends in general. Several participants suggested having a more enhanced cooperation with civil society actors to this end. Members of four NGOs presented their projects and expressed an interest in building stronger relations with the government for a more structured and constructive dialogue. Other good examples were raised from different member states where state and civic cooperation has brought significant improvement in service provision or at the policy level.

Given the specificities of the situation in Hungary and the flaws of the present Hungarian asylum system – both in terms of human resources and the lack of clear political willingness to receive refugees and integrate them – none of the members of the delegation found this model adaptable to their national systems. The relatively long after care arrangements, however, may serve as a good example and this may be part of future advocacy when it comes to the integration of UAMs.

ANNEX I - AGENDA

Agenda

26-28 October 2015

Location: Budapest & Fót, Hungary

26 October 2015, venue: Hotel President, Washington meeting room

Arrival of the participants

14:30 reception of participants, housekeeping rules and administrative information regarding the study visit (agenda, reimbursement, etc.)

15:00 - 16:00 Roundtable with Hungarian state officials involved in asylum and child care (Asylum Authority, Ministry of Human Resources – responsible for child protection and UAMs, Ministry of Interior etc.), each speaker will present his/her experience and context in 5-10 minutes

- Short presentation of the project – Elona Bokshi, ECRE
- Presentation of the Hungarian context – Júlia Iván, HHC
- Short presentation of asylum related issues regarding unaccompanied minors – Ministry of Interior, Hungary
- Short presentation of child protection related issues – Ministry of Human Resources, EMMI, Hungary
- Short presentation of child protection related issues – Budapest 5th District Guardianship Office and Budapest Child Protection Services, TEGYESZ
- Findings of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights – Katalin Haraszti, Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
- The perspective of UNHCR – Zsuzsanna Puskás, UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe, Hungary Unit, integration associate

16:00 - 17:00 Discussion, sharing of experience and promising practices amongst all participants, Q&A
Social dinner for all foreign participants in **Kőleves Restaurant**

- (Budapest, 7th district, Kazinczy street 37-41.)

27 October 2015

On-site visit in the Károlyi István Children's Shelter in Fót

9:30 Departure from the hotel

10:30 Study visit to the main reception facility hosting UAMs (asylum seekers and recognised refugees) in Fót, roundtable with the facility's staff and discussion with the children accommodated there and those already in after-care arrangements

13:30 Lunch

13:30 Visiting the facility

- Discussion with former UAMs in after-care arrangements

Social dinner for all foreign participants in **Két Szerecsen restaurant** (Budapest, 6th district, Nagymező street 14)

28 October 2015, venue: Hotel President

9.30-11.00 Roundtable with the participation of Hungarian non-governmental organisations, humanitarian organisations: Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants, Refugee Mission of the Hungarian Reformed Church, Cordelia Foundation for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, UNICEF Hungary, Terre des Hommes Hungary

Wrap-up, conclusions, closing of the study visit

12.30-13.30 Lunch together

Afternoon/evening: departure of the participants from Budapest

ANNEX II - LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1	Päivikki Tähti	Finland	Tampere reception centre
2	Carmen Buttigieg	Malta	Department for Social Welfare Standards
3	Tim Lagrange	Belgium	Fedasil
4	Natasya Grage	Denmark	Immigration services
5	Pascal QUESQUE	France	Reception Centre Lille
6	Ivan Dimitrov	Bulgaria	the State Agency for Child Protection /SACP/
7	Madelene Berghdal	Sweden	Swedish Migration Agency
8	Nosheen Hasan Burney	Netherlands	Ministry of Security and Justice
9	Bruno Machado	France	Ministry of Justice
10	LIINA VESILOIK	Estonia	Keila SOS Children's Village
11	Elona Bokshi	Belgium	European Council for Refugees and Exile, ECRE
12	Andrea Böhmová	Slovakia	Accommodation centre for asylum seekers
13	Judith Sebő	France	France Terre d'Asile
14	Róbert Kunszt	Hungary	5th District Guardianship Office
15	Gábor Papp	Hungary	5th District Guardianship Office
16	Katalin Haraszti	Hungary	Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights
17	Vadasi Vivien	Hungary	Department for European Cooperation - Ministry of Interior
18	Nagy Lászlóné	Hungary	Child Protection Services of Budapest (TEGYESZ)
19	Csilla Lantai	Hungary	Ministry of Human Resources EMMI
20	Erika Náдай	Hungary	Ministry of Human Resources EMMI
21	Zsuzsanna Puskás	Hungary	UNHCR
22	István Kádas	Hungary	Károlyi István Child Care Center
23	Zsófia Roszik	Hungary	Károlyi István Child Care Center
24	Dóra Kanizsa-Nagy	Hungary	Refugee Mission of the Reformed Church
25	Ágnes Lux	Hungary	UNICEF
26	Attila Szabó	Hungary	Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants



European Council on Refugees and Exiles

Rue Royale 146
Brussels 1000
Belgium

T. +32 2 234 38 00
F. +32 2 514 59 22

ecre@ecre.org

www.ecre.org