

THE DAY AFTER PROJECT

REFERENCE GUIDE



DAF PROJECT
**THE DAY
AFTER**
YOUTH UNDER PROTECTION
REACH ADULTHOOD



REFERENCE GUIDE TO SOCIAL AND LABOUR INCLUSION OF YOUNG PEOPLE LIVING UNDER PROTECTION

WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME
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Erasmus+

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THE DAY AFTER PROJECT

Training and support for youth served in residential care institutions for the day after reaching the age of majority.

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INTRODUCTION

Social and labour inclusion of youth living under protection

This guide includes a summary of the current context regarding the social and employment situation of young people living under the protection system in the European countries participating in the project: Italy, Greece and Spain and in the whole of the EU.

This Guide includes a definition of training competencies (knowledges, skills and attitudes) needed for young people under the protection system (between 16 and one day before 18) to access to the labour market.

NOTE: it is noted that there is no similar and systematic data collection procedure in the participating countries. Therefore, the criteria for obtaining these data make them not directly comparable.

This guide is developed in the framework of the Day After Project.

For more information you can access to www.dayafterproject.eu

SOCIAL SITUATION OF YOUNG IN PROTECTION



SPAIN



1.1.- SPAIN

According to the INE ⁽¹⁾, more than 47M people live in Spain - 49% men and 51% women- of which 970K are 16 or 17 years old, representing 2% of the total population.

Of this population of minors more than 50.000 minors are under the protection system with different types of legal measures ⁽²⁾: 5.803 Legal guard, 33.208 legal guardianship “ex lege” (tutelage), and 11.261 under study/support/provisional measures, prior to a final protection measure.

The resources that are available for the protection system in Spain are mainly ⁽³⁾: i) Residential foster care ⁽⁴⁾. Roughly 1.100 -therapists, socialisation, judicial measures, preparation for an autonomous life, family units- with more than 23K users and; ii) Foster care. There are more than 19K people living in this situation, which can be temporary, due to an emergency, or permanent. Also, during 2019, 626 Adoptions were legalised (domestic), and Day Centres do not appear in the statistics data in regards to infant protection measures, and in the official statistics only 192 minors within in one year made use of these centres as a measure imposed by judges for minor offenders ⁽⁵⁾.

In regard to residential foster care (therapy), according to recent studies from 7 universities and investigation groups, within a sample of 430 minors, it indicates that the disorders and problems with which they admit are ⁽⁶⁾: anxiety-depression 15,6%, social problems 16,7% or thoughts 12,6%, attention problems 22,1%, disruptive behaviour 41,4% and aggression 25,1%. 86,6% of them received mental health treatment -psychological 76,7%, psychiatric 70,6%, and pharmacological 59,3%- during their stay in Residential foster care (therapeutic).

Reference frame of youth employment

In Spain the Article 6 of the Workers Statute Act, determines the possibility that under-age workers (older than 16 years old and under 18), to have an employment contract. In Spain the minimum working age is 16 years old. Those older than 16 and under 18 years' old who have emancipated can employ others or be employees, but if they are not emancipated, they need the consent of their parents or tutors. Under any circumstance those under 16 years-old can work.

The number of minors under the protection system is more than 50K. Up to 5% of minors between 16 and 17 years old, have received some sort of measure by the protection system.

In Spain there is a population of more than 47M, of which more than 1.9M are more than 16 years old and less than 20 years of age. There are more than 3,7M people unemployed of which more than 1,3M are between 16 and 19 years old, which means that the unemployment rate within this age group is more than 68%.

According to a report from the Spanish Red Cross in 2020 ⁽⁷⁾, 42,6% of the people between 18 and 20 years-old that have passed through the protection system have never worked with an un-employment rate over 80% and only roughly 20,6% have a job -the majority have temporary work and with low qualifications needed-.

(1) National Statistical Institute by his acronym in Spanish.

(2) Gobierno de España. (2021). Infancia en datos. May 2021, de Ministerio de derechos sociales y agenda 2030 Sitio web: <http://www.infanciaendatos.es/datos/graficos.htm>

(3) Secretaría de Estado de Derechos Sociales Dirección General de Derechos de la Infancia y de la Adolescencia Observatorio de la Infancia Gobierno de España. (2019). Boletín de datos estadísticos de medidas de protección a la infancia. 20 de diciembre de 2020, de Ministerio de derechos sociales y agenda 2030 Sitio web: https://observatoriodelainfancia.vpsocial.gob.es/productos/pdf/BOLETIN_22_final.pdf

(4) Bravo L. (Enero, 2019). Los centros de menores en España: un lucrativo negocio donde en ocasiones se utilizan técnicas extremas. Abril 2021, de El diario.es Sitio web: https://www.eldiario.es/politica/vida-centro-menores_1_1765977.html

(5) Gobierno de España. (2019). Boletín de datos estadísticos de medidas impuestas a menores de edad en conflicto con la Ley. Marzo 2021, de <http://publicacionesoficiales.boe.es/> Secretaría de Estado de Derechos Sociales Dirección General de Derechos de la Infancia y la Adolescencia Observatorio de la Infancia Sitio web: https://observatoriodelainfancia.vpsocial.gob.es/productos/pdf/BOLETIN_19_MEDIDAS_IMPUESTAS_A_MENORES_EN_CONFLICTO_CON_LA_LEY.pdf

(6) González-Bueno G, von Bredow M, Becedóniz C.. (2010). Propuesta de un sistema de indicadores sobre bienestar infantil en España. Mayo 2021, de Unicef España. Sitio web: https://www.unicef.es/sites/unicef.es/files/Indicadores_Bienestar_INF.pdf

(7) GIL, P; GRANÉ, A; MALGESINI, G; MONTEROS, S; ROMERA, R. (2019). BOLETÍN sobre la vulnerabilidad social 2019. Abril 2021, de Cruz Roja Española Sitio web: https://www2.cruzroja.es/documents/5640665/13549052/CR_Bolet_Vuln_N19_interactivo.pdf/9ae2bda9-3ff7-3efb-2ba8-90dcdf0e3073?t=1600173851313

(8) The terms herein in this document "young migrants" "migrant minors" or "unaccompanied foreign minors" are understood to mean all young people under the age of 18 who are forcibly displaced or who migrate to the EU alone, according to the definition of "unaccompanied minors" of General Comment No. 6 of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child: Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin.

(9) Cruz Roja Española. (2019). Personas jóvenes en extutela y/o riesgo de exclusión social. Marzo 2021, CRE. Sitio web: https://www2.cruzroja.es/documents/5640665/13549052/CR_Bolet_Vuln_N19_interactivo.pdf/9ae2bda9-3ff7-3efb-2ba8-90dcdf0e3073?t=1600173851313

(10) (2021). Contratación de menores de edad. abril 2021, de Iberly Sitio web: <https://www.iberley.es/temas/contratacion-menores-edad-14291#:~:text=La%20legislaci%C3%B3n%20laboral%20espa%C3%B1ola%20proh%C3%ADbe,si%20el%20contrato%20fuera%20v%C3%A1lido>

This same report and the data produced, shows the absence of resources and the wide margin of improvement, which is needed, in the preparation for life on their own for the minors that have been attended by the infant and adolescent protection service.

Young migrants under protection system (8)

According to the National Institute of Statistics -2019-, the number of migrants in Spain is more than 5,4M - 11,4% of the total population - of which more than 91.000 are between 16 and 17 years old in the country (one day before 18) - 0,19% of the total population and the 1,67% over the total of migrants. The number of migrant minors under 18 years-old in protection is more than 11.400, 22,85% of the number of minors in protection, although there is data that in 2020 there were already more than 14.000.

In any case, the lack of valid legal identity documentation for these non-accompanied migrant minors, makes it difficult that the official statistics are reliable reflection of the reality and, also, according to Red Cross Spain (9), this circumstance is also an administrative barrier towards insertion and emancipation stemming from the foreign affairs situation and a vulnerability, only 44,2% have NIE (Identification Number for Foreigners) necessary to obtain a work permit.

The Spanish legislation (Article 92.5 of Royal Decree (RD) 2393/04) says that young migrant minors have full rights when had passed nine months since they are under the protection services and the repatriation has not been possible. After this period, they are granted the residence permit and NIE (referred to in article 35.4 of Law (LO) 4/2000). These regulations (10) determine the conditions of minors under guardianship for the day after reach the age of majority. Therefore, the competent public bodies relating their integration effort, the continuity of studies, as well as their potential to access into the labour market will be in charge to decide the maintenance a residence and work authorization.

In any case, both social integration and incorporation into the labour market require greater investments in adequate resources for young people who are approaching 18 years of age and provide: a) greater socio-educational support focused on finding work, greater endowment of personnel in the services for the renewal of documentation that are currently exceeded. In addition, more pedagogy is needed from the institutions involved to make society aware of the need for social inclusion of young migrants.

ITALY



1.2.- ITALY

In Italy, there is no systematic data collection system on children outside the family. The most updated, by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, refers to 31/12/2019 ⁽¹¹⁾.

In this publication the Ministry reports that they are 18.899 minors temporarily removed from their household in Italy (2.8 minors every per 1000 residents of the same age). Half of these minors are under foster care and the remaining are in the community of reception centers or in host family homes.

The same research points that the rank of age that the minors are most frequently received in the community of reception centers is between 15-17 years (late adolescence) representing the 44% (1.190 minors) of the minors in the protection system at the end of 2018.

In addition, the publication specifies, that the family foster care is the most representative type of institutional care with 55.2% (14.434 minors) of the minors under this modality. The minors are divided on ranks of ages between 11 and 14 years (30.4%) and 15–17-year-old (24.8%).

The 67,07 % of children in foster care are with a relative of their family of origin, just under 6,2% change to another.

Additionally, the research ⁽¹²⁾ does not have an exhaustive answer to care leavers: employability or access to decent work. And it highlights the extreme scarcity of data available on the phenomenon of young adults leaving the protection system. It is not known what happens with the minors once they entry into the world: their possibilities of work, if they have the skills to start an autonomous live or if it's possible to them exit from the social disadvantage circuit.

This lack of data is a constant phenomenon which increase every day. Currently they are about 3000 minors outgoing outside the family of origin, but it is only considered as component of Unaccompanied Minors.

It is needed collection of this information in order to deal with the situation, define policies, determine interventions necessary support and evaluate the measures in place.

According to a document made by some associations national teams dealing with childhood and adolescence in reception, each year there are about 3.000 care leavers who come out of reception paths and about 2/3 of them don't they are part of the family of origin. In Italy, there is currently no data collection that a national level allows to quantify the number of young dear leavers who leave the reception system nor to establish how many of them face a lifetime independent and those who decide instead to return to their family unit.

Reference frame of youth employment

The Italian Constitution, which entered into force on January 1, 1948, dedicates four articles to children: 30, 33, 34 and 37.

(11) Italian Centre for Documentation and Analysis for Children and Adolescents <https://www.minori.gov.it/it>

(12) Protection system monitoring reports: <https://tutelavolontaria.garanteinfanzia.org/rapporti-di-monitoraggio>

- Art. 30 It is the duty of parents to support, educate and educate their children, even if born out of wedlock. In case of parental incapacity, the law ensures that their duties are fulfilled. The law guarantees all legal and social protection to children born out of wedlock, compatible with the rights of members of the legitimate family. The law dictates the name and limits for the search for paternity.

- Art. 33 the access to Art and science are free and their teaching is free. The Republic dictates general rules on education and establishes state schools for all orders and degrees. Entities and individuals have the right to establish schools and educational institutes, at no cost to the state. The law, in establishing the rights and obligations of non-state schools that ask for parity, must ensure full freedom for them and for their pupils a scholastic treatment equivalent to that of pupils in state schools. A state examination is required for admission to the various orders of schools or for the conclusion of them and for the qualification for professional practice. Institutions of high culture, universities and academies, have the right to give themselves autonomous regulations within the limits established by the laws of the State.

- Art. 34 The school is open to everyone. Lower education, given for at least eight years, is compulsory and free. The capable and deserving, even if deprived of means, have the right to reach the highest grades of studies. The Republic makes this right effective with scholarships, family allowances and other benefits, which must be awarded by competition.

- Art. 37 The law sets the minimum age limit for paid work. The Republic protects the work of minors with special rules and guarantees them, for equal work, the right to equal pay.

Furthermore, Article 3 establishes the principle of formal equality: all citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law without distinction of any kind (including, therefore, minors); while Article 31 attributes to the State the specific task of protecting children and young people by encouraging the creation of the institutions necessary for this purpose. As for the UN Convention, there are 42 articles all dedicated to children and adolescents.

Law 269/98 protects minors against the exploitation of prostitution, pornography, sex tourism.

Law 148/2000 introduces the Convention on the prohibition of the exploitation of child labour into the Italian legal system.

Law 2/2001 Italian legislation takes a step forward as regards the protection of minors: it is in fact repealed of Article 3 of Law 31 May 1975, n. 191 on the recruitment of minors. Finally, the Treviso Charter obliges journalists to guarantee the anonymity and non-recognition of the minor involved.

Young migrants under protection system unaccompanied minor foreigners (MSNA)

The new structure SAI (integrated reception system by his acronym in Italian) aims to guarantee the essential rights of migrants, including specific programs dedicated to unaccompanied minor foreigners (MSNA by its acronym in Italian). The services provide for a methodology for welcoming minors that is the same throughout Italy, with hospitality rules, with uniform standards, tools and methods of intervention, which are subjected to the same monitoring procedures. The intervention sequence is:

- The minor is followed from the first reception until the progressive acquisition of complete autonomy after the age of 18.
- This type of reception, which is the same methodology in all reception structures for each person, strengthens the system of measures for taking charge and social inclusion; Furthermore, the program aims at optimizing the use of public resources and improving the overall governance of the entire supply chain.

In 2020, a total of 7106 minors were accepted, equal to 19% among the total of migrants of all ages. This value has grown significantly in the last five years ⁽¹³⁾: we left from 11% in 2016, to then rise to 13.3% in 2018, up to record an increase of 6 percentage points in the last two years. In this regard, it is worth highlighting that minors who fall into the category of “not” accompanied are 36.7% of the total number of minors accepted, while the remaining 63.3% is set up by “accompanied” minors. Such an increase, as already argued, is largely linked to the changes of regulations that took place starting from the end of 2018: the SAI has indeed become the preferred system to take charge of all unaccompanied minors present on the national territory.

The unaccompanied foreign minors welcomed into the network SAI in the course of 2020, they were overall 5,680 (+ 19.5% compared to 2019) These numbers confirm the constant increase in the number of guests that has been growing in parallel with the expansion of the projects and places specifically dedicated to this category of beneficiaries. During 2020, 4437 places dedicated to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors were distributed over 148 projects. This calculation also includes second reception projects financed by the 2014-2020 FAMI Fund and that they include 206 places dedicated specifically to hospitality of minors with particular frailties such as psychic discomfort, health vulnerabilities, or trafficking problems.

The continuation of the taking charge of the newly 18 years of age (through this administrative tool up to, potentially, the 21st year age of the minor) aims to complete the integration path and the acquisition of useful tools for their future autonomy. In fact, if with the stability law of 23 December 2014 n. 190, it was previewed that all MSNA will be taken over by the SPRAR, (today SAI), including non-asylum seekers, following the planning process initiated with the Plan on the reception of migrants agreed upon at the Unified Conference on 10 July 2014, Decree-Law 4 October 2018, n. 113.

The new structure of SAI aims to recompose the services in favour of foreign minors in a single reception chain, traceable with the same standards, tools and methods of intervention, and subjected to the same monitoring and verification procedures.

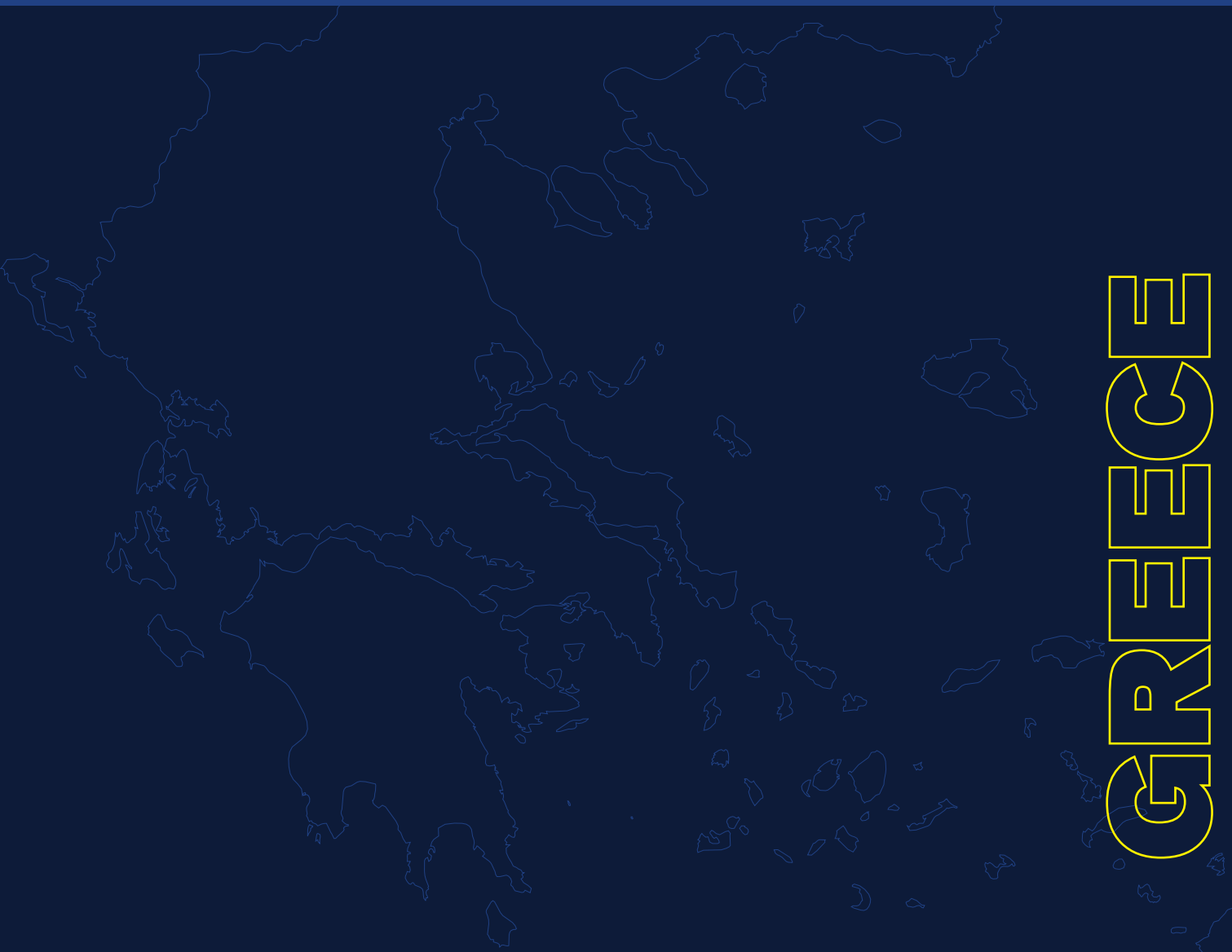
(13) Istat - National Institute of Statistics of Italy: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/minori>

(14) Data regarding unaccompanied foreign minors in Italy: <https://www.retesai.it/i-numeri-dello-sprar>

In this way the entire sequence of interventions - from the first reception to the progressive acquisition of the complete autonomy of the young minor - it should compose a one welcome path, allowing a strengthening of all the measures to taking charge, social inclusion, an optimization of the use of public resources and a total of the whole chain.

Analysing the nationalities of the beneficiaries minors (accompanied and unaccompanied), the composition of the top twenty countries remains almost the same, but compared to the previous year the difference is in their order ⁽¹⁴⁾. Nigeria always comes first with 1,742 minors, equal to 24.5%, while minors from Bangladesh rise to second place (568 beneficiaries, 8%), the third are minors from Syria (520 beneficiaries, 7.3%) and fourth those from Tunisia (501 minors, 7.1%). On a general level, the 7,106 minors welcomed in 2020 they cover 19% of the total beneficiaries. In 2019 about half of the beneficiaries accepted in SAI from Syria were under 18 years old and belong to numerous families who have entered the system through the resettlement program, while Albanian, Tunisian and Bangladeshi minors were mostly minors unaccompanied alone.

GREECE



1.3.- GREECE

In Greece, children under the age of fifteen constitute about 15.5% of the overall population (10,718,565), below the average percentage in the European Union.

The childcare and protection system in Greece is reliant on the use of long-term residential care with limited availability of alternative community- and family-based care services. In most cases, the length of a child's stay in residential care is long-term with many children growing into early adulthood inside care facilities.

According to the Greek Ombudsman ⁽¹⁵⁾ there are not official statistics or profiles of children living in care institutions in Greece especially in those of the private sector.

Until November 2020, there were 3.000 children and young people registered in public and private residential care facilities in Greece, almost 800 hundred are over the age of 18 and 378 are between the ages of 16 and 24 years old (152 in public institutions and 226 in private institutions)¹. (Special Report Summary, Living in Institutions, Findings and Proposals of the Ombudsman for the Operation of Child Protection Institutions) ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Today there are 85 child protection institutions in Greece, which are run by different organizations, in which the government services are in the minority. Specifically, only 30% of child protection institutions in Greece are publicly administered, while of the rest:

- 30 operated by legal entities under private law,
- 13 operated by NGOs,
- 9 operate from churches, and
- 8 from other types of organisations.

Despite the clear obligations of the state for the protection of children under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, childcare providers operate without special permission or supervision by the Greek State. Regulatory frameworks, both in terms of quality assurance and monitoring of the number of children, including infants, living in institutions, are weak if not non-existent.

The main reasons for leaving the care of the institution are the coming of age of the children and the adoption. Some institutions implement sponsorship programs but these lead to few placements.

Most children under the Greek child protection system will simply leave the system at the age of 18, without a family and without the skills to do so on their own. Some cope well with this transition but most find the path to independence precarious. This is the reason why more than a quarter of young people in children's institutions in Greece are over 18 years old.

The process of preparing children to leave the child protection structure and the subsequent transition to adulthood is a chronic problem in Greece.

After the age of 18, there are few legal provisions and there are no additional services to support people leaving protection structures, such as financial assistance, employment and housing. Compared to their peers, young people

⁽¹⁵⁾ Person (institution) in charge to protect the rights of the people of the possible violation of rights by the state.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Special Report Summary, Living in Institutions, Findings and Proposals of the Ombudsman for the Operation of Child Protection Institutions

(17) Supported independent living (SIL) is help and/or supervision of daily tasks to help participants live as independently as possible.

(18) Unaccompanied Alien Children (or UAC, also referred to as unaccompanied alien minors or UAMs).

(19) Law 1837/1989.

leaving the child protection system have to face alone challenges and responsibilities when they leave the child protection system such as: living in their own home, leaving school and entering the world. In short, the transition to adulthood is done early and in a hurry. Thus, these children are deprived of the psychological opportunity and space to focus and deal with issues over time, with the result that youngest people face the challenges of the transition almost unprepared.

Despite the lack of official data, experts in the field report recurring issues in this process, such as:

- have lower levels of education
- higher levels of unemployment
- living in unstable and poor-quality housing or experiencing homelessness
- have mental and health problems
- become new parents

Young people leaving hosting units are faced with a variety of problems. Violent transition to adulthood, lack of support services, and coping with social stigma and isolation often lead to feelings of anxiety and despair. These feelings, given the sensitive nature of the target group, may manifest in the form of psychological disorders.

The negative environment and social impacts of growing up in a residential care facility leave many older children without suitable life skills to make the transition into independent living once they leave care. This will increase the risk of poverty and social exclusion into their adult years.

In 2018, a new model of care in the form of supported independent living (SIL) ⁽¹⁷⁾ tailored for unaccompanied children (UAC) ⁽¹⁸⁾ was piloted in Greece by UNICEF and other actors in close cooperation with authorities.

And since January 2020, the government of Greece has taken important steps towards strengthening the foster care and adoption system. However, evidence and practice show that it is more challenging for older children to be placed in foster care or adoption.

In 2020 SIL became an integrated part of the Greek reception and protection system for older UAC, hosting over 150 children aged 16 and above in shared apartments. Each child is supported by a multi-disciplinary team and corresponding services and develops an individual action plan to support their transition to independent living. The establishment of the SIL modality is considered a positive step towards addressing the accommodation and protection needs of unaccompanied children, as well as a significant step towards the use of alternative community-based care and the decrease of institutional care in Greece.

Reference frame of youth employment

Since 1989, the minimum age for employment has been established at fifteen⁽¹⁹⁾. A Presidential Decree No 62/1998 prohibits the employment

of children below the minimum age of employment in family businesses in the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors.

In 2001, Greece enacted another law that extends the ban on night work to young persons employed in family business in the agricultural, forestry, and livestock sectors¹ and in the maritime and fishing industries ⁽²⁰⁾.

In 2003, Greece outlawed activities such as begging and other forms of labour in the streets, including selling flowers, cleaning shoes, or cleaning car windshields. There is no punishment for the above crimes, except the crime of begging. Article 409 of the Criminal Code punishes anyone who forces persons under his care to beg for financial benefit with imprisonment of up to six months or a fine. It is an aggravating circumstance if it involves children under the age of eighteen, or those who are older who but are mentally or physically challenged ⁽²¹⁾.

Unaccompanied minors are allowed to work in Greece under the conditions given in Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work ⁽²²⁾ (as transposed into national legislation) and with the consent of their legal guardian. Studies of the situation by the UNHCR and Human Rights Watch outlined the problems and difficulties unaccompanied minors are facing concerning their access to employment and the need to prepare them for an independent and self-sustained life through a paid job that will provide them with financial autonomy. Also identified was the refusal of those acting as provisional guardians to consent to their legal employment, which tended to push the minors towards working illegally (i.e. without the relevant authorisation of the competent authorities).

Young migrants under protection system

According to the Ministry of Migration Policy's monthly statistics on resident permits ⁽²³⁾, in 31st of January 2021 the number of migrants legally residing in Greece stood at 504,836. If we added to that, the 79,888 resident permit applications were pending on 31st January 2021, the total number of legally residing TCNs in the country could be estimated at 584.724, which in turn corresponds to 5.5 percent of the total population (of 10.718,565 inhabitants) living in Greece (GSMPRAS January 2021) ⁽²⁵⁾.

Similarly, 106.065 asylum applications (including Dublin cases) lodged till 31st January 2021 showed around 64 percent increase comparing to the same time cohort in 2019 (Statistical data on of the Greek Asylum Service, January 2021).

According to recent data of the National Centre for Social Solidarity (30th of April 2021) the estimated number of unaccompanied minors in Greece was 3,623 children of which 92.2% boys and 7.8% girls, of them 8.4% were below of 14 years. - Reception conditions of asylum-seekers in Greece (including children) were regulated by Presidential Decree 220/2007, which transposed the Reception Conditions Directive (2003/9/EC). Presidential Decree 220/2007 was repealed almost in its totality after the adoption of Law 4540/2018.

Art. 21 of L. 4540/2018 provides for special guarantees for children, including the assessment of their best interest, access to specialized care and access to leisure activities; while Art. 22 provides for guarantees for unaccompanied children, including immediate notification to competent authorities in case an unaccompanied child is identified, assignment of care of the child,

⁽²⁰⁾ Law 29956/2001.

⁽²¹⁾ Presidential Decree No. 407/2001.

⁽²²⁾ Council of Europe. (1994). DIRECTIVE 94/33 / CE OF THE COUNCIL of June 22, 1994 on the protection of young people at work. April 2021, from Eur-Lex Website:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/ES/TXT/DASPDF/?uri=CELEX:31994L0033&from=EN>

⁽²³⁾ A DESA. (2020). Total number of international migrants in mid-2020. May 2021, United Nations.

https://migrationdataportal.org/international-data?i=stock_abs_&t=2020&cm49=724

⁽²⁴⁾ GSMPRAS, General Secretariat for Migration Policy, Reception and Asylum Statistics on issuance-renewal of residence permits, the total number of third-country nationals, January 2021.

⁽²⁵⁾ Datos estadísticos en Grecia:

<http://www.immigration.gov.gr/miniaia-statistika-stoixeia>

(26) AIDA. (2018). Country Report: Greece. May 2021, The Asylum Information Database (AIDA) https://asylumineurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/report-download_aida_gr_2018update.pdf

representation, family tracing, placement with a foster family, special rules on accommodation, the possibility to be accommodated in 'Supported Independent Living' (SIL) modalities and regarding necessary training and experience of persons dealing with children.

It is important to highlight that the new laws on guardianship (L.4554/2018) and on foster care (L.4538/2018) passed the responsibility for the protection of unaccompanied and separated minors from the Ministry of Migration to the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Solidarity. Within the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Social Solidarity, the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) is responsible for the referral of UAC to care arrangements, guardianship and quality assurance.

Greece is faced with two different migration realities ⁽²⁶⁾. On one hand, a long term settled population that has changed the ethnic demographic composition of the citizenry. On the other, a recently arrived population of mostly asylum seekers that remains in highly precarious status as well as living conditions. Their integration into Greek society and the labour market is going to be one of the major challenges for Greece in the coming years. Social integration is a process that entails mutual accommodation by third-country nationals (migrants, applicants, or beneficiaries of international protection) and Greek residents. Successful social integration leads to peaceful co-existence, respect for diversity and social cohesion.

APPENDIX:

Law No. 4554 of 18 July 2018, published in State Gazette no. 130, defines the regulatory framework for the guardianship of unaccompanied minors. Under the framework, appointed guardians will have responsibilities related to the integration of unaccompanied minors.

According to the new law, a guardian will be appointed to an alien or stateless person under the age of 18 who arrives in Greece without being accompanied by a relative or non-relative exercising parental guardianship or custody. The law sets out the terms for the appointment and replacement of a Guardianship Commissioner for Unaccompanied Minors as well as the creation and functions of a Supervisory Guardianship Board.

Under Article 18 of the new law, the Guardianship Commissioner for Unaccompanied Minors has responsibilities relevant to the integration of unaccompanied minors, which include:

- ensuring decent accommodation in special reception structures for unaccompanied minors;
- representing and assisting the minor in all judicial and administrative procedures;
- accompanying the minor to clinics or hospitals;
- guaranteeing that the minor is safe during their stay in the country;
- ensuring that legal assistance and interpretation services are provided to the minor;
- providing access to psychological support and health care when needed;

- taking care of enrolling the minor in formal or non-formal education;
- taking necessary steps to assign custody of the minor to an appropriate family (foster family), in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- ensuring that the minor's political, philosophical and religious beliefs are respected and freely expressed and developed;
- behaving with sympathy and respect to the unaccompanied minor.

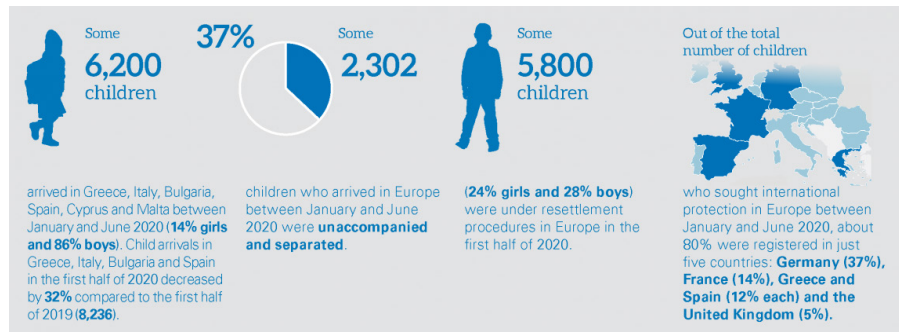
The law also creates the Supervisory Guardianship Board, which will be responsible for ensuring legal protection for unaccompanied minors with respect to disabilities, religious beliefs and custody issues. Additionally, the law establishes the Department for the Protection of Unaccompanied Minors at the National Centre for Social Solidarity, which will have the responsibility of guaranteeing safe accommodation for unaccompanied minors and evaluating the quality of services provided in those accommodations.

GLOBAL SITUATION AND CONTEXT



(27) Statistics and graphs on refugee and migrant children in Europe by UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM: <https://www.unicef.org/eca/emergencies/latest-statistics-and-graphics-refugee-and-migrant-children>

1.4.- GLOBAL SITUATION AND CONTEXT



Source: unicef.org (27)

According to the EUROSTAT, more than 447M people live in EU and 2,04% of the EU population are young minors between 16 and 17 in the country (one day before 18). In 2019, 12% of global international migrants (33 million people) were children (Data on Child migration, UNICEF, April 2020). Of asylum applications to the EU in 2020, 1/3 were children, out of 119.400, 2.850 were unaccompanied.

In the EU, 22,2% of children (under 18) were in 2019 at risk of poverty or social exclusion, according to EUROSTAT. Therefore, we highlight below the applying laws, decrees and regulations in both the International and European level:

At the international level:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted on December 10, 1948, by the United Nations General Assembly.
- Recommendation of the Council of the European Community of 24 June 1992 on common criteria for sufficient resources and benefits in social protection systems (92/441 / EEC).
- Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1959.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

In Europe:

- 2009/0100 (NLE) Hague Convention (2007) on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance.
- 2009/2547(RSP) Resolution on migrants' children left behind in the country of origin.
- 2016/2954(RSP) EU policies and actions to protect children in the context of migration.
- 2018/2666(RSP) Resolution on the protection of children in migration.
- COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS EU strategy on the rights of the child (COM/2021/142).

The EU Strategy on the Rights of the Child has been developed for children and with children. It provides guidance and means for Member States to support children in need, i.e. persons under the age of 18 at risk

of poverty or social exclusion.

Member States should guarantee ⁽²⁸⁾:

FREE AND EFFECTIVE ACCESS for children in need to:

- early childhood education and care
- education and school-based activities
- at least one healthy meal each school day
- healthcare

EFFECTIVE ACCESS for children in need to:

- healthy nutrition
- adequate housing

Member States can draw on EU funding to support their actions under the Child Guarantee, in particular from the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and Next Generation EU.

The European Child Guarantee complements the second theme of the Strategy on the Rights of the Child. As it puts Principle 11 of the European Pillar of Social Rights on "Childcare and support to children" into action, the Guarantee is therefore a key deliverable of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan which sets out concrete initiatives to turn the European Pillar of Social Rights into reality.

Regarding the labour market ⁽²⁹⁾ in the EU and the euro area ⁽³⁰⁾, Eurostat estimates that 15.380 million men and women in the EU-27 ⁽³¹⁾, of whom 13.030 million in the euro area (EA-19) ⁽³²⁾, were unemployed in April 2021.

In April 2021, 2.939 million young persons (aged 15-24) were unemployed in the EU, of whom 2.348 million were in the euro area. In April 2021, the youth unemployment rate was 17.1% in the EU and 17.2% in the euro area, stable in both areas compared with the previous month. Compared with March 2021, youth unemployment decreased by 21 000 in the EU and by 18 000 in the euro area. Compared with April 2020, youth unemployment increased by 211 000 in the EU and by 126 000 in the euro area. Unemployment rate in young people in the EU-27, there were 2.1 million that were not in education, and 689 300 persons unemployed but in education. There were also many young persons employed while in education amounting to 6.1 million.

⁽²⁸⁾ The EU strategy on children's rights and the European child guarantee: https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/rights-child/eu-strategy-rights-child-and-european-child-guarantee_es#the-eu-strategy-on-the-rights-of-the-child

⁽²⁹⁾ European Commission. (2019). Database on population by sex, age, citizenship and employment status. June 2021, Eurostat: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/lfs/data/database>

⁽³⁰⁾ European Commission. (1967). 67/125 / EEC: Commission recommendation of January 31, 1967 to the Member States on the protection of young workers. March 2021, from the Publications Office of the European Union. Website: <https://op.europa.eu/es/publication-detail/-/publication/cbc-f83d7-a0c3-4750-9df9-17dcf-b445b8a/language-en>

⁽³¹⁾ EU-27 from 1 February 2020. The European Union (EU) was established on 1 November 1993 with 12 Member States (EU-12).

⁽³²⁾ The euro area, comprising the European Union (EU) Member States which adopted the euro as their common currency, started in January 1999 with 11 countries and has expanded through a series of enlargements to 19 countries, so far.

FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENCIES



2.1.- THE SUPPORT TO YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER GUARDIANSHIP AND THE SUPPORT THE AUTONOMY PATH OF YOUNG IN PROTECTION

Young people under guardianship living in the residential services must be enabled to participate in the decisions that affect them and in the construction of start-up paths to autonomy.

To achieve autonomy, it is necessary to support the newly-18s develop an awareness about their desires and about the actions to be taken to achieve this goal. This is a complex operation that requires strong directing and collaboration between all the subjects, institutional and non-institutional, present in the area.

The DAF project aims to help young people out of the family to complete the path of growth towards autonomy, guaranteeing continuity accompaniment towards the interested parties, up to the completion of age majority and to prevent conditions of poverty and social exclusion of those who, al reaching the age of majority, live outside the family of origin.

Also the DAF project aims to promote the experimentation to integrated accompanying projects to reach the autonomy of girls and boys through support measures to their daily life and in the choices towards the completion of upper secondary studies or the university education, vocational training or access to the labor market. And with these experiment offer an opportunity for growth and innovation for the entire system.

To reach the autonomy of young people and strengthen the protection systems the DAF project suggest the following actions:

Action / Operational indication 1

The E.U. it should adopt specific rules, in continuity with national guidelines, to guarantee organizational methods and adequate resources to support the autonomous life paths of the neighbors, particularly "exposed" and at risk of fragility. Some specific steps that could be taken are:

- an accommodation in which to experience semi-autonomy;
- the mandatory conclusion of the school and training course;
- support for work and housing integration;
- initial income support;
- the continuity of the health and psychotherapeutic interventions started, up to the conclusion of the same;
- exemptions and social facilities such as: payment of the health ticket; payment for school and university canteen services; subscriptions to public transport services, rent at subsidized costs, ...

Action / Operational indication 2

The phase of conclusion of the residential reception should be scheduled in time and gradually, possibly providing for a passage in "release" structures (apartment adjacent to the residential service; apartment group for those over 18; self-starting accommodation, etc.).

Action / Operational indication 3

The definition of the autonomy project provides for active participation of the new adult, of the sending body, of the residential service in guaranteeing flexibility and collaboration for the identification of sustainable solutions and appropriate.

Analytical description of the phases and activities

The training action is structured on flexible learning methods that systematically link classroom training with practical experience (through the activation of workshops, guided visits to the company, internships/stages among other methods). These are integrated in "training packages" aimed at the achievement and certification of training credits, distinguished by knowledge, skills, and abilities, structured as follows:

- **Basic** (skills and knowledge that can be activated according to methods common to all disciplinary languages and professional systems: information technology, languages, historical-social culture, law, mathematics, integrated sciences, safety, environment and sustainable development);
- **Transversal** (social and organizational skills common to all professions, characterized by the ability to relate and to face and solve problems);
- **Technical-professional** (operational and procedural skills and competences required for carrying out the specific activities of the course).

2.2.- The reference competencies framework

The following table define what knowledge, skills and attitudes of young people under guardianship (between 16 and 18 years-old), both personally and professionally⁽³³⁾, are required to establish the necessary learning/training to access the labour market.

⁽³³⁾ SEMANTIC CLARIFICATION: the definition of "professional" or "paraprofessional" functions is understood as the result of a process of analysis of different activities for the exercise of a profession.

Personal competences are those that every person needs for their personal fulfilment and development, as well as for active citizenship, social inclusion and employment (Official Journal of the European Union, pp. L 394 / 10-18, December 30, 2006). Competence is the combination of knowledge, attitudes, skills and values.

In the same way, we can define personal competencies as the aptitudes necessary to have an adequate and positive behaviour that allows us to face effectively the demands and challenges of daily life (Life skills education for children and adolescents in schools, World Health Organization, 1993).

FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENCY	ABILITIES - SKILLS / COMPETENCIES	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED
Personal self-knowledge	Identity, life project, introspection, personal commitment.	Increase the reflective process in which the notion of the self is acquired, of what characterizes it, of its qualities and defects, of its limitations, needs, hobbies and fears.
	Self-esteem, self-confidence, self-care.	Increase the ability to achieve a goal, successfully complete a task or choose the appropriate approach to perform a job or solve difficulties through confidence in own abilities, decisions and opinions.
Linguistic competence	Linguistic ability	Knowledge of vocabulary and grammar of the main language where you live.
	Oral and written communication	Identify the elements of communication, as well as its barriers and distortions.
	Active and effective listening	Know the value of listening by emphasizing not only what the person is expressing directly, but also the feelings, ideas or thoughts that underlie what is being said. Knowledge of the techniques and rules of good listening.
	Dialogue and interaction	Reinforce dialogue as a system for exposing ideas and finding a solution to a problem.

FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENCY	ABILITIES - SKILLS / COMPETENCIES	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED
Cultural competences	Attitude towards the environment, coexistence	Increase of social and cultural integration through the promotion of collaborative and committed attitudes.
	Gender equality, prevention of gender violence	Promotion of gender equality, contribute to the social and historical visibility of women, the prevention of situations of gender violence and the promotion of equal relationships.
	Tolerance, prejudices, stereotypes, diversity	Development of values that promote a peaceful and harmonious coexistence between people within the same space, avoiding unnecessary judgments.
Training - labour competence		
	Education and training, work motivation and personal development	Promotion of the transformation process that allows generating new behaviours and attitudes, which result in training within the workplace and an improvement in the quality of life.
	Work attitudes, positive leadership and creativity	Development of appropriate work attitudes for employment focusing on the beneficial aspects of the situation.
	Teamwork, group cohesion, stress management	Increase in the organizational capacity of a group to achieve a common goal, fostering its membership and positive relationships among its members.
	Curriculum and cover letter	Write attractive resumes and cover letters that attract the attention of the selected person.

FRAMEWORK OF COMPETENCY	ABILITIES - SKILLS / COMPETENCIES	KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED
Relational and social competence	Interpersonal relationships, feeling of belonging, connections.	Relationships and affective ties as a basic need of people, differentiating the types of relationships.
	Assertive communication, integration, empathy, respect and solidarity.	Increase in the ability to express ideas, wishes, opinions, feelings or rights in a congruent, clear, direct, balanced, honest, empathic and respectful way, without the intention of hurting or harming, and acting from personal self-confidence.
	Mediation, mentoring and negotiation.	Knowledge of alternative conflict resolution systems where one seeks to work with the other person and not against them, in an environment of growth, acceptance, learning and mutual respect.
Emotional competence	Identification, regulation and emotional expression. Emotional blockage.	Development of psychological capacities that involve feeling, understanding, control and modification of one's own and others' emotions, with the ability to manage emotions to achieve positive results in relationships with others.
	Conflict, conflict resolution, decision making, coping styles.	Address the conflict to give it a constructive and positive use oriented to personal or group development. Means and approaches in conflict resolution.
	Pressure, persuasion and confrontation.	Awareness of influencing and being influenced in the performance or modification of certain behaviours.
Administrative competence	Labour regulations, employment contracts, work and residential permits. Rental contracts.	Knowledge of current labour laws and permits, as well as places to submit the required documentation.
	Aid and subsidies.	Knowledge of the different types of aid, which make it possible to combat inequalities that damage people's fundamental rights.

THE DAY AFTER PROJECT

Training and support for youth served in residential care institutions for the day after reaching the age of majority.

PROJECT REFERENCE:

2020-2-ES02-KA205-015827

WEBSITE:

www.dayafterproject.eu

ABOUT US:

Our consortium is formed by: two NGOs in Spain, the Health and Community Foundation (FSC), as the organization that assumes the coordination, and the Lagunduz Association, two entities that collaborate in different initiatives in the field of care of young people at risk of exclusion and socio-labour integration; an entity in Italy, Mondo Nuovo A.P.S. , with extensive experience in managing training programs and protection resources for children, adolescents and their families; and Social Empowerment of Greece, a social organization with interdisciplinary experience in the field of youth and social sciences.

COORDINATOR:



PARTNER ORGANISATIONS:



WITH THE SUPPORT OF:



COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS FOR YOUTH (KA205)



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