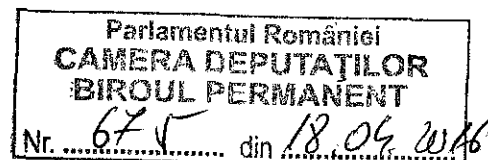


APROBAT

In sedinta Biroului permanent al
Camerei Deputatilor



**Parlamentul României
Camera Deputaților**

București, 13 aprilie 2016

INFORMARE

**privind participarea la
reuniunea Comisiei generale pentru dezvoltare economică, educație, cercetare și
știință a Adunării Parlamentare a SEECP
- Tirana, 8-9 aprilie 2016 -**

În perioada 8-9 aprilie 2016 s-a desfășurat la Tirana, Albania, reuniunea Comisiei generale pentru dezvoltare socială, educație, cercetare și știință a Adunării Parlamentare a Procesului de Cooperare din Europa de Sud-Est (**AP SEECP**) a cărei Președinție revine, pentru mandatul în curs, unui reprezentant al Parlamentului albanez.

La reuniune au luat parte reprezentanți ai unor participanți la AP SEECP, reprezentanți ai unor misiuni diplomatice la Tirana din statele participante la Procesul de Cooperare din Europa de Sud-Est (**SEECP**), precum și oficiali și reprezentanți ai unor diverse instituții și autorități din țara gazdă, în total circa 35 de participanți (*lista participanților anexată*).

Din partea Delegației Parlamentului României la AP SEECP au luat parte, în calitate de membri titulari în această Comisie: dna deputat Gabriela-Maria Podașcă (PSD), Președintele Delegației române, și dl senator Ben-Oni Ardelean (PNL).

Au mai participat și dl consilier Mario Ruse, coordonator național al Delegației din partea Camerei Deputaților și dna expert Cosmina Moldovan, coordonator național al Delegației din partea Senatului României.

Reuniunea de la Tirana a presupus o sesiune de deschidere, o sesiune pentru prezentări și dezbateri orientate pe problematica protecției drepturilor copiilor în migrație în Europa de sud-est în contextul recentului flux migrator, și o sesiune în care au fost adoptate un Raport și o Rezoluție (*program anexat*).

Lucrările au fost deschise și prezidate de către dna Esmeralda Shkja (Parlamentul din Tirana), în calitate de Președinte al Comisiei.

Dl Blendi Klosi, Ministrul pentru bunăstare socială și tineret, a salutat participanții și a vorbit despre măsurile complexe întreprinse de Albania pentru a gestiona situația copiilor parte a fluxului migrator, indiferent de etnia acestora. Vorbitorul a apreciat că circa 30 % dintre migranți sunt copii și a subliniat importanța cooperării dintre instituțiile publice implicate și societatea civilă.

Următorul vorbitor, dna Vasilika Hysi, Președintele Sub-Comisiei pentru drepturile omului din Parlamentul de la Tirana, a punctat mecanismele dezvoltate de Parlamentul albanez pentru a ajuta la gestionarea problematicei copiilor neînsoțiți care sunt parte a fluxului migrator și a apreciat ca utile prevederile din proiectul de Rezoluție luat în dezbateri de Comisie.

După o scurtă pauză, a urmat sesiunea de prezentări și dezbateri tematice în deschiderea căreia participanții au adoptat consensual agenda reuniunii.

Dna Antonella Scolamiero, Reprezentantul UNICEF pentru Albania, a vorbit despre colaborarea instituției pe care o reprezintă cu Parlamentul albanez, a apreciat că tema

abordată este una dintre cele mai importante în Europa și a reamintit participanților că toți copiii trebuie să beneficieze de prevederile Convenției ONU cu privire la drepturile copilului. Vorbitoarea a amintit principiile și documentele de referință legate de problematica în dezbatere, afirmând importanța unei responsabilități împărtășite de actorii din domeniu, utilitatea parteneriatelor și faptul că măsurile trebuie adecvate nevoilor din teren.

Dna Ina Verzivolli, Președintele Autorității de stat pentru Protecția Drepturilor Copilului din Albania, a afirmat nevoia de întărire a sistemului pentru protecția copilului și a adus precizări privind Planul Național de Acțiune în domeniu derulat la inițiativa statului albanez și a adus date statistice relevante privind situația din Albania în domeniul dezbătut.

În concluziile sale, vorbitoarea a subliniat nevoia de cooperare dintre statele din regiune.

Sesiunea de dezbateri tematice a fost deschisă de dna deputat Gabriela-Maria Podașcă din a cărei intervenție am reținut:

- politicile de migrație și azil nu trebuie să fie percepute ca o simplă colecție de măsuri restrictive și represive împotriva unui grup de indivizi, ci ca o oportunitate pentru exprimarea solidarității umane;
- **parlamentarii prezenți la Tirana trebuie să poarte mesajele rezultate din Comisiei în propriile parlamente**, având în vedere cifrele alarmante care privesc viața unor copii, drama unor familii și aspecte care își pot pune amprenta asupra dezvoltării psiho-sociale a copiilor;
- a vorbit despre **abordarea în România a problematicei copiilor refugiați** (măsuri prevăzute de legislația specială, cadrul legislativ intern care vizează statutul de refugiat al unei persoane, responsabilități ale instituțiilor implicate) afirmând în context că "În calitate de țară membră a Uniunii Europene, **România trebuie să acționeze în vederea sprijinirii persoanelor refugiate, care necesită protecție internațională**. Este o prioritate pe care și-au asumat-o toate statele membre și nemembre ale UE, care deja au adoptat măsuri pentru gestionarea cât mai eficientă a acestui fenomen. La nivel european, obiectivul nostru este ca aceste persoane solicitante de azil să fie integrate cât mai rapid în societățile europene";
- a menționat faptul că **România apreciază ca necesară elaborarea unui set de criterii unitare la nivel European, care să reglementeze situația copiilor migranți proveniți din state nemembre ale UE**. A adăugat că **este nevoie și de un instrument, care să aibă forță de aplicare la nivelul tuturor statelor membre, pentru situațiile în care sunt vizați și minorii proveniți din aceste state**, instrument util în contextul în care, din practica României, situația copiilor români aflați pe teritoriul altor state europene este instrumentată diferit și neunitar, chiar în contextul în care există un regulament European în această materie;
- a semnalat **importanța clarificării legislației care ar trebui întărită**: a celei din statul de origine al copilului sau a celei din statul unde copilul se află în mod curent, deoarece în destule cazuri, prin invocarea legislației proprii statului străin, minorii sunt opriți permanent pe teritoriul respectiv, fiind astfel separați definitiv de familia naturală, chiar în condițiile în care statul de origine a solicitat repatrierea.

Am mai reținut din intervențiile unor alți vorbitori:

- autoritățile bulgare au întreprins măsuri diverse pentru gestionarea migranților și copiilor parte a acestui fenomen (dl Stefan Kenov, Parlamentul din Sofia);
- dimensiunea deosebită a fluxului de refugiați sirieni de pe teritoriul Turciei și măsurile complexe pe care le-au întreprins autoritățile acestui stat pentru înregistrarea și oferirea de servicii diversificate refugiaților (dl Hakan Çavuşoğlu – Parlamentul din Ankara);

- În Grecia centrele pentru copii sunt deja utilizate la capacitate maximă; este nevoie de un răspuns global; statele se confruntă în măsuri diferite cu efectele fenomenului migrației deoarece nu toate sunt situate pe ruta fluxului migrator (dl Giorgios Stylios – Parlamentul din Atena);
- Serbia, ca țară aflată pe traiectoria fluxului migrator, a trebuit să întreprindă măsuri specifice; măsurile și planurile adoptate de autoritățile sârbe au fost eficiente și pot constitui exemple de bună practică; Serbia a beneficiat de sprijin primit de la Comisia Europeană pentru a gestiona un fenomen a cărui amploare necesită un răspuns conjugat al statelor (dna Olena Papuga – Parlamentul din Belgrad);
- importanța cooperării, inclusiv a celei inter-instituționale, pentru a răspunde mai eficient acestei problematici (dna Valentina Buliga – Parlamentul din Chișinău);
- nevoia de liberalizare a vizelor; măsuri întreprinse pentru gestionarea copiilor migranți și a altor categorii de copii cu probleme care nu sunt parte a fluxului migrator (reprezentantul Priștinei);
- Bosnia și Herțegovina nu reprezintă o destinație pentru migranți datorită tranziției prelungite în care se află (dna Hanka Vajzović - Parlamentul din Sarajevo).

Dna Shkjau a apreciat utilitatea dezbaterilor din sesiunea tematică și a trecut apoi la ultimul punct din Agendă legat de adoptarea Raportului și Rezoluției, documente al căror conținut a fost dedicat temei aflate în dezbaterile reuniunii.

Au fost respinse amendamentele care reflectau situații și exemple de bună practică specifice unui stat și **au fost adoptate toate amendamentele care au îmbunătățit terminologia specifică acestor documente, propuse de delegațiile din Belgrad și din București. Delegația română a contribuit și la eliminarea unor impasuri procedurale survenite în procesul de dezbateri a amendamentelor.**

Cu unanimitatea celor prezenți au fost astfel adoptate un Raport, document cu rol descriptiv, și o Rezoluție (*anexate*) care vor fi avansate spre considerarea Sesiunii plenare a AP SEECP care va avea loc la Sofia în luna iunie a acestui an.

În sinteză textul Rezoluției include solicitări și recomandări adresate participanților la SEECP prin care se urmăresc:

- recunoașterea, din perspectiva legislației în domeniu, a minorilor migranți drept copii;
- garantarea accesului copiilor la proceduri de protecție stipulate în documente internaționale de referință;
- întreprinderea de măsuri de reformare a sistemului de azil;
- intensificarea măsurilor care pot contribui la atenuarea factorilor care conduc la migrația copiilor și adolescenților din regiune;
- stoparea deținerii copiilor având statutul de imigrant, prin adoptarea și dezvoltarea de măsuri alternative;
- continuarea investiției în condiții mai bune și adecvate, precum și în capacități sporite pentru primirea copiilor migranți;
- asigurarea accesului la diverse servicii, în primul rând a celor de bază, dar și la servicii specializate;
- realizarea unei dezbateri anuale în parlamentele participante la SEECP, prin care să se evalueze situația copiilor, inclusiv a celor care sunt parte a fluxului migrator, și a măsurilor în domeniu întreprinse de guvern;
- acordarea de prioritate dezvoltării sistemelor de protecție a copilului și adecvării măsurilor acestor sisteme la nevoile copiilor migranți, precum și colaborării efective cu sistemul de justiție și alte autorități care se ocupă de aplicarea legii pentru a preveni violarea drepturilor în domeniu;
- întreprinderea de către parlamente a oricăror măsuri care se impun pentru a fi stopată discriminarea copiilor proveniți din străinătate și pentru a asigura accesul acestora la sistemul de protecție al copiilor pe baze egale cu copiii naționali.

În finalul reuniunii, reprezentantul Parlamentului de la Sofia a reiterat câteva aspecte privind competiția de eseuri pentru tineret *'Tinerii din SEE pentru prosperitatea regiunii'* derulată sub egida AP SEECF la inițiativa Președinției bulgare a organizației și a precizat intenția părții bulgare de a utiliza oportunitățile care derivă din acest proiect în ceea ce privește construirea unei rețele pentru cooperare universitară, în perspectiva anului școlar universitar 2017-2018.

Propunem ca prezenta Informare să fie distribuită către:

- Direcția de specialitate din Ministerul Afacerilor Externe pentru coordonare pe aspecte politice de interes comun;
- Autoritatea Națională pentru Protecția Drepturilor Copilului și Adopție.

Deputat Gabriela-Maria Podașcă

Președintele Delegației Parlamentului României la AP SEECF



**SEECF PA GENERAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT,
EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND SCIENCE**

Albanian Parliament premises, Tirana on 8-9 April 2016

DRAFT REPORT

ON

**“PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILDREN ON THE MOVE-A
CALL FOR PROTECTION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN IN SOUTH-
EAST EUROPE REGION; THE RECENT MIGRATION FLOW”**

Rapporteur: Esmeralda SHKJAU, Tirana

Introduction

The latest data, as of the end of 2014, shows that there are nearly 60 million displaced persons worldwide, over half of whom are children. The 2015 mixed-migration flows in Europe are challenging governments, including our governments, to respond in a way that respects the rights of refugees and migrants, particularly children. In 2015, in the European stream, children accounted for an average of 30% of the total number of refugees and migrants. Out of, 1,014,836 people who crossed the Mediterranean, arriving on Europe's shores in 2015, one in four was a child. In South-East Europe this proportion was higher: one in three¹. Between January and November 2015, out of 1.201.970 applications for asylum among European Union Member States, 433.203 of them were submitted by children²

These children are on the move due to situations of fragility and poverty back home, climate change, and armed violence and conflict including gross human rights violations. Against this background, millions of girls and boys leave their countries of birth or habitual residence in search of protection from conflict, violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination; improved living standards and better economic and social opportunities; family reunification; or several of these factors³.

Migration is also considered as an important factor contributing to development and prosperity, at the individual level, but also at the level of family, community and country of origin and destination. Most decisions to migrate, including those made by children, are made out of a complex combination of choice and necessity. Migration influences not only the lives of children on the move, both with their families or unaccompanied, but also the plight of children who are born to migrant parents in countries of destination or who are 'left behind' by migrating parents in their countries of habitual residence.

Children on the move, in particular those undocumented and unaccompanied or separated, are vulnerable to a range of human rights violations, including violence, exploitation and physical, sexual or psychological abuse; trafficking; detention; return and family separation against their best interests; lack of access to birth registration, justice, education, health and social services; xenophobia, discrimination and social exclusion; etc.⁴ Despite these challenges, migration can be an empowering experience and open considerable development opportunities for many children, especially when regular and safe migration channels and appropriate legislation and policies are in place.

¹<http://reliefweb.int/report/serbia/unicef-refugee-and-migrant-crisis-europe-regional-humanitarian-situation-report-7-11>

²EUROSTAT as per data updated on 4 February 2016

³ See for example Study of the OHCHR on the challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the child in the context of migration, available at: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G10/151/41/PDF/G1015141.pdf?OpenElement>

⁴ Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No 6 on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, available at: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=5&DocTypeID=11

In 2015-2016, our region has been often at the focus of discussions on protection of children on the move. The Western Balkan route has been the main route for the refugees and migrants crossing Mediterranean towards Northern Europe. On the other hand, some of the SEECP Participants themselves continue to experience population's emigration flows, including of children. Our status, as an EU member or non EU member affects the freedom of movement opportunities for our citizens. Regardless of these different scenarios, we all have the obligation to ensure that the rights of all children on our region, including children on the move, are fully guaranteed and respected, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Children on the move and the challenges faced

As already stated, in addition to the refugees and migrants arriving in Europe and moving across the Western Balkan route, many children on the move within Europe today are children from the South-East Europe, Western Balkans. Free movement of workers is a fundamental principle among EU Member States. EU nationals have the right to move to another EU country to work without a work permit. When an EU national is working abroad in another EU country, family members also have the right to reside and work in that country, regardless of their nationality. Children have the right to be educated there. Many children from our countries also move within Europe for education purposes and based on student visas. Such movements contribute not only to the development of the child but also to enhanced exchanges and bridges between our societies.

Non EU Member States nationals can however not move to an EU Member State for work without a work permit. Even when non EU citizens are equipped with work permit and are regular residents in the EU Member States, their families and children still need specific permissions to join them. The conditions put are often too demanding, threatening thereby family life, which is one of the core principles of our societies. They might also push the children to turn to smugglers and traffickers in order to reach their parents residing regularly among EU Member States.

Another scenario regards citizens from non EU Member States who ignore the legal requirements and still migrate to an EU Member State. Often children are part of this group. Many of these children are exposed to various risks while on the move and returned back to their countries of origin, once identified.

Yet, other children may flee abusive homes or other types of threats to their integrity and safety encountered in their own community, in the absence of effective child protection systems or weak and inadequate response from the law-enforcement and justice system.

In some of our countries the system of tracking these children leaving their communities, travelling to the EU and/or returning to their country of origin is still inaccurate, not allowing

for a clear panorama of the dimensions of the problem and hence for adequate policy development in response to the phenomenon.

In all these contexts our governments have the responsibility to make sure that the movement out of the country is a free choice and that our citizens do not feel the pressure to seek opportunities elsewhere. More opportunities and alternatives need to be provided within our countries, especially by investing in quality education, ensuring social cohesion and youth employment opportunities and guaranteeing the right to a legal remedy and to the personal integrity. We also need to assist those children and families returning to the country by facilitating their reintegration in schools, communities etc.

Arriving refugee and migrant children

Refugee and migrant children arriving and on the move in our Region must be protected and cared for on equal grounds, with the same rights and opportunities. Most of them – 41 per cent – come from Syria, followed by Afghanistan (27%) and Iraq (16%).⁵ As many of these children are escaping war and conflict, their vulnerabilities are high. UNICEF has identified 5 particularly vulnerable groups consisting of babies and small children; children with disabilities and special needs; lost children; children left behind; and unaccompanied adolescent on the move. All these children have also undertaken a dangerous journey towards Europe. Since 1 September 2015, 342 children – many of them babies and toddlers – have drowned in the eastern Mediterranean.⁶

Once they reach our borders, they need to access territory, protection, care and be given possibility to claim international protection. While border control is very important and we are all committed to ensure adequate migration management, this should not go against respect for human rights, our international obligations and national laws.

Efforts need to be joined, and good examples followed, because many of the children face the risk of ending up stranded in open air, without services and care. Others are placed in reception centers, which start to be overcrowded and where the conditions remain poor. In such centers, there are often no sufficient gender and age segregated safe spaces, gender segregated water sanitation and hygiene facilities, safety and security measures for children and women. Accessibility for children and parents with disability is also a problem.

In the midst of chaos and confusion - new restrictions at borders, new documents needed – refugee and migrant children need a safe space to play and be children again; mothers need a private area to rest and feed their babies; some need counselling and, referral to health services; all of them need trusted professionals able to support them; and unaccompanied children need somebody to talk to, somebody who will act in their best interests. With this regard, a continuous cooperation between line Ministries, Social Protections and the Ministry

⁵ UNHCR data portal <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

⁶ UNICEF data, January 2016

of Education in the region is necessary, particularly between the Ministries responsible for social protection.

All competent institutions in the South-East Europe also need to cooperate with international actors in our region which have invaluable experience in tackling these issues and to define risk analysis procedures, best interests of the child - minor unaccompanied migrant, operational identification procedure standards and measures of social and family legal protection, provide additional field workers for direct work with the children, constant presence of experts and their constant training.

All SEECP Participants are investing in further development of the child protection systems and today they might be unable to provide the needed support and assistance required by these children on the move. There is a need for more and better qualified social workers, teachers and psychologists to help the children. There is also a need to further invest in asylum law and procedures to make sure that they are child and gender sensitive. Children experience particular forms and manifestations of persecution, including under/age recruitment, subjection to early marriage and female genital mutilation, which occur even in the so-called safe countries. How efficient are our systems to prioritize asylum claims made by children, consider them in a timely fashion by also respecting procedural guarantees and best interest of the child? All European State face challenges in this direction.

Efforts are needed to make sure that the children do not get separated by their families while on our Region. Especially, the children who are unaccompanied and separate face a real risk of becoming prey of smugglers and traffickers. It is difficult to quantify how many children are vulnerable or how many may have been already exploited or abused, as exploitation is often hidden. Many of the children do not trust the system as they fear of being delayed or detained.

In order to be able to provide adequate assistance and support to these children on the move, there is a need for an ongoing and transparent debate within our societies. Social cohesion is one of our common goals and assistance to children on the move is part of transformation of the region into an area of peace and stability. In that respect, constant cooperation and consultations with the International Migration Organization, UNICEF, UNHCR, commissariats for refugees, non-governmental organizations and humanitarian organizations of EU Member States are necessary.

Conclusions and the role of the Parliaments

Against this background, when the rights of the children are at stake, the role of the parliaments becomes crucial. The main roles of the parliaments include to check and challenge the work of the Government; make and change laws and debate the important

issues of the day at the national level, but also increasingly at the regional and international level.

Faced with the current situation, our governments need to become more accountable to the parliament on the measures taken by them and how these measures respond to the vulnerabilities of the children, protect their rights and respect the international obligations undertaken. The Parliament has the instruments to control and to encourage the governments on existing best practices regarding protection of children on the move. There is a need to call upon our governments to further develop the services needed for all children, including children on the move. There is a need to know more about the situation of children on the move, the need for services by these children and what challenges are faced in response. This Platform should further push the improvement of education, health services, care and protection for children, including different categories such as our own child citizens on the move and/or refugee and migrant children arriving in South East Europe.

There is a need also to be pro-active by all actors, including civil society, on legislative reform, by identifying legislative gaps and propose amendments and new laws enabling us to better care and protect children on the move. Many of our Parliaments have already established special committees on the rights of children. Such committees can provide a strong voice on protection of the rights of all children, including children on the move, and seek support across political parties and throughout our societies. We have to play an active role in transmitting to our societies values such as respect for human rights, diversity and social cohesion. Our policies and interventions should be coordinated at the regional level and aimed at ensuring better protection and care for all children, including children on the move, whether they come from our own countries or other regions of the world.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the principles established in the Charter of good neighborly relations, stability, security and cooperation, signed in Bucharest in 200, as the founding document of SEECP;

Guided by the Rules of Procedures of the SEECP Parliamentary Assembly adopted on May 2014 which establish the functioning of the SEECP Parliamentary Assembly;

In accordance with the SEECP PA Work Programme 2015/2016 adopted on May, 2015;

Emphasizing that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols are legal binding instruments for all our countries;

Taking note of the General Comment No 6 of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin;

Following the Recommendations given by the Committee on the Rights of the Child in the Day of General Discussion: 'The rights of all children in the context of international migration', in 2012;

Deeply concerned by the situation of refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe, their access to rights and services;

The General Committee on Social Development, Education, Research and Science, which was convened in Tirana, on April 9, 2016:

1. **Urges** SEECP Participants to recognize minors on the move as children, first and foremost. Border control and immigration policies should never be enforced at the expenses of the rights of the child;
2. **Calls upon** SEECP Participants to guarantee that every child has access to an effective procedure to claim international protection. Any claim for international protection by a child should be considered in its own merit, in a timely fashion and respecting all procedural guarantees and the best interests of the child;
3. **Recommends to** SEECP Participants to undertake immediate measures aiming at reforming the asylum system and make sure they become child and gender sensitive;
4. **Calls upon** SEECP Participants to step up measures for eradicating child poverty, improving the education system, increasing the effectiveness of the care, child protection and justice for children systems, in order to reduce the push-factors for migration of children and adolescents from our Region;

5. **Urges** some SEECF Participants to cease the detention of children, with or without their parents, on the basis of their immigration status. Instead, to the greatest extent possible, and always using the least restrictive means necessary, they should adopt alternatives to detention that fulfil the best interests of the child, along with their rights to liberty and family life through legislation, policy and practices that allow children to remain with family members and/or guardians and be accommodated as a family in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved;
6. **Calls upon** SEECF Participants to continue investing in reception conditions both by enhancing their capacities and the conditions. Reception centres should meet children's needs in design, functioning and equipment. Sufficient gender and age segregated safe spaces should be available;
7. **Urges** all SEECF Participants to ensure access to basic services for children on the move and their families, including first medical aid, adequate food and non-food supply, mother and child safe spaces, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities for children, counselling, education etc., as well as referral to specialized services when needed (i.e. hospitalization, specialized mental health care, etc.);
8. **Encourages** Parliaments of SEECF Participants to hold an annual parliamentary debate that assesses the situation of children, including children on the move and the measures undertaken by the Government. More data and information is needed about the situation of children on the move, their needs, and the risks they face. The development of specialized services and social policies should be guided by such data. Children and youth should participate to such a parliamentary debate including children on the move themselves;
9. **Calls upon** SEECF Participants to prioritize the enhancement of child protection systems to also address the particular needs of children on the move and ensure their effective collaboration with the law-enforcement and justice system, with a view to hold accountable all those perpetrating violations of children's human rights. The Parliaments should monitor and ensure accountability so that budgetary decisions are driven by children's issues at all levels and contribute to systems strengthening. Budgetary decisions need to enhance alternatives to migration for national children and promote the reintegration of those who are returned; and
10. **Supports** SEECF Participants in undertaking all required measures to bring to an end the discrimination of foreign children and ensure that they access child protection systems on equal basis with national children. Further investments in such systems need to ensure that these systems provide the services needed also by refugee and migrant children arriving in the country and that sufficient and well-qualified guardianships, social workers, psychologists, teachers, doctors, police officers, magistrates and lawyers are available to assist the children.



Parliament of Albania

SEECF PA GENERAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND SCIENCE - Tirana, Albanian Parliament Premises, 8-9 April 2016 -

PROGRAMME

Friday, 8 April 2016

Arrival of the participants and accommodation

19.30- *Official dinner offered by Ms. Esmeralda Shkja, Chairperson of the SEECF PA General Committee (Venue: Sky Tower Restaurant Rr "Ibrahim Rugova")*

Saturday, 9 April 2016

08.30- *Transfer from the hotel to the Albanian Parliament Premises*

08.40- *Registration*

09.00-09.40 *Opening Session (Level IV)*

Address by the Minister of Social Welfare and Youth, Blendi Klosi.

Address by the Chair of Sub-Committee on Human Rights, Mrs. Vasilika Hysi.

09.40-10.00 *Coffee break (level IV) / Family photo*

10.00-11.00 *Working Session (1): presentations, debates on the theme "Protecting the Rights of the Children on the Move-A call for protection of migrant children in South-East Europe Region; The recent migration flow".*

Presentation by Ms. Antonella SCOLAMIERO, UNICEF Representative for Albania

Presentation by Ms Ina Verzivolli, Chairperson of the State Agency for the Protection of Childs Rights, Albania.

11.00-12.00 *Working Session (2): presentations, thematic debates and adoption of the Draft Report and Draft Resolution*

12.00-13.30 *Working lunch (Venue: Xheko Imperial Rr "Ibrahim Rugova" nr. 56)*

13.30-15.00 Working Session (2): presentations, thematic debates and adoption of the Draft Report and Draft Resolution

Cultural Programme:

Starting at 15.10 – tour guide to the city of Krujë in north central of Albania.

Departure of the participants



Parliament of Albania

THE 2ND MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND SCIENCE OF THE SEECP PA

**Tirana, Albanian Parliament Premises
-8-9 April 2016-**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ANKARA

Mr. Hakan ÇAVUŞOĞLU	MP
Mr. Mustafa Fatih BAYDAR	Secretariat
Ms. Erinda ZHUPANI	Interpreter

ATHENS

Mr. Giorgios STYLIOS	MP
Mrs. Christina BALKAMOU	Staff

BELGRADE

Ms. Olena PAPUGA	MP
Ms. Katarina RISTIC	Senior adviser, EU integration dep
Ms. Dragana POKRAJAC	Interpreter

BUCHAREST

Ms. Gabriela – Maria PODAŞCĂ	MP
Mr. Ben-Oni ARDELEAN	Senator
Mr. Mario RUSE	NC
Ms. Cosmina MOLDOVAN	NC

CHISINAU

Ms. Valentina BULIGA	MP
Ms. Viorica Stanislavciuc	NC

PODGORICA

Mr. Genci NIMANBEGU	MP
Mr. Jasmin BOJADŽIĆ	NC

LJUBLJANA

Ms. Jelka GODEC MP

SARAJEVO

Ms. Hanka VAJZOVIC MP
Ms. Jadranka RADOVIC NC
Ms. Dubravka ISTUK PAVLOVIC Interpreter
Mr. Zdravko LAZOVIC Driver

SOFIA

Mr. Stefan KENOV MP
Ms. Vesela STOITZEV NC

TIRANA

Ms. Esmeralda SHKJAU Chairperson of the GC on Social
Development, Education, Research and
Science of the SEECP PA
Ms. Irma PASHKJA General Director, Foreign Relations Service
Mr. Genci GOLI NC
Ms. Enkeleda PANO Protocol Expert

PRISHTINA

Mr. Nait HASANI MP
Mrs. Ariana Musliu Coordinator for International Relations

ZAGREB

Ms Sanja Bujas JURAGA Ambassador
Ms Jelica KRISTO Minister Councillor

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Blendi KLOSI Minister of Social Welfare and Youth of Albania
Mrs. Vasilika Hysi. Chair of Sub-Committee on Human Rights,
Ms. Antonella SCOLAMIERO UNICEF Representative for Albania
Ms. Ina Verzivolli Chairperson of the State Agency for the Protection
of Childs Rights, Albania.