

Displaced Ukrainians: Challenges and outlook for integration in the EU

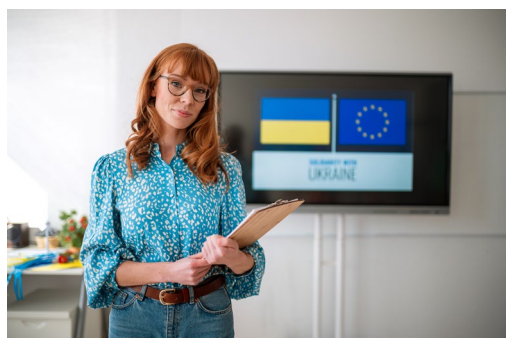
SUMMARY

Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 forced millions of people to flee Ukraine. To date, approximately 6.8 million people have had to seek refuge, mostly in the EU and its neighbourhood. The EU responded rapidly in March 2022, activating the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) for the first time ever. The TPD's emergency mechanism offers swift protection and rights to those in need who arrive in large numbers, preventing Member States' asylum systems from becoming overwhelmed. Rights under the TPD include access to a residence permit, employment, housing, medical and social welfare assistance, and education for children and adolescents. For those fleeing Ukraine, these rights also include travel within the EU, and to and from Ukraine.

Currently, the largest number of beneficiaries of temporary protection from Ukraine reside in Germany, Poland and Czechia. Among them are nearly 1.3 million children, with 50 % still awaiting enrolment in their host countries' education systems. Many pupils attend online classes delivered from Ukraine, as parents prefer to keep ties with their home country.

The EU and its Member States have made efforts and funds available to support the integration of displaced people from Ukraine in terms of employment, housing, education and healthcare. Research indicates that Ukrainian refugees have a high employment rate in host countries, reflecting the circular mobility pattern observed among Ukrainians prior to 2022, when they were the largest non-EU workforce within the EU.

However, with no end to the war in sight, the situation of Ukrainian refugees remains uncertain. There is currently no EU-level strategy regarding the status of refugees from Ukraine beyond the extension of temporary protection until March 2026. By April 2024, an estimated 1.2 million Ukrainians had already returned to their country despite the war. While most only go for brief visits to see family or tend to their properties, some intend to return permanently. Both the EU and Ukrainian policymakers face questions about the potential scale of and reasons for returns, as they seek to adapt and prepare their policies.



IN THIS BRIEFING

- Introduction
- Refugees from Ukraine in the EU
- Children from Ukraine in the EU
- EU action to support reception and promote integration
- What happens when temporary protection ends?
- European Parliament position

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Introduction

Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 forced millions of people to flee Ukraine. To date, approximately [6.8^{million}](#) people have been forced to seek refuge, mostly in the EU and its neighbouring countries. The EU and its Member States have repeatedly [condemned](#) the Russian aggression, stating that 'Russia is grossly violating international law and undermining European and global security and stability'. In response, the EU has taken unprecedented measures to support Ukraine and its people.

Following Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, the EU swiftly activated the [Temporary Protection Directive \(2001/55/EC\)](#) (the TPD) in March 2022, [for the first time ever](#). The emergency mechanism built into the TPD offers swift protection and rights to those in need who arrive in large numbers, preventing the asylum systems of Member States from becoming overwhelmed. For Ukrainian nationals – as well as other third-country nationals or stateless persons in Ukraine and their family members who benefit from international protection – the TPD eliminates the requirement for individual application examinations and grants these people the same rights across the EU.

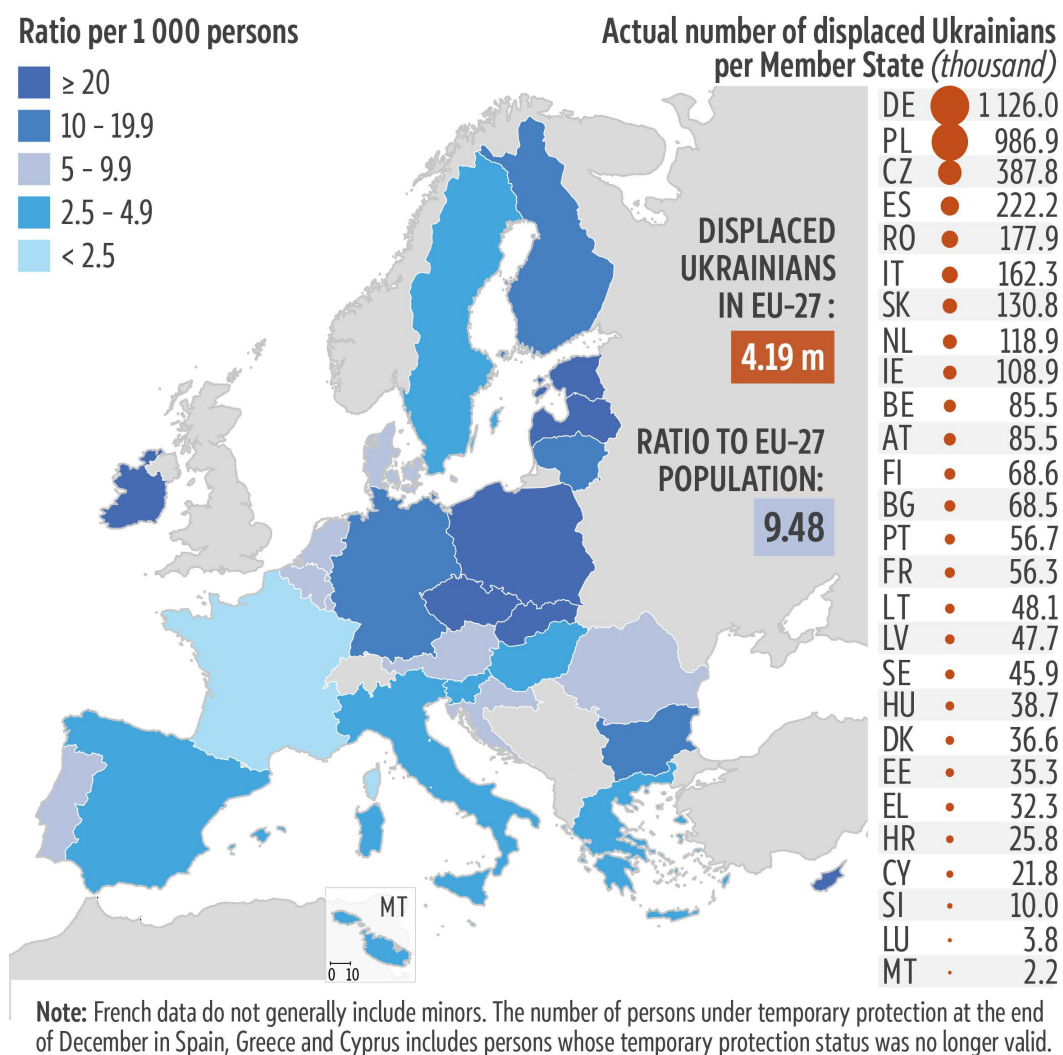
The TPD is binding on all EU Member States. Just like with any other EU legislative act, when implementing it Member States must adhere to the [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#) (the Charter), as outlined in the Charter's Article 51. [Rights](#) under the TPD include access to a residence permit, the labour market, housing, medical and social welfare assistance, and education for children and adolescents. For refugees from Ukraine, these rights also include travel within the EU and to and from Ukraine, under [certain conditions](#). Additionally, persons legally residing in the EU can access banking services.

Receiving and integrating displaced people from Ukraine in the EU has been notably [different](#) from similar efforts involving other groups of asylum seekers and refugees, as the EU and its Member States have had to smoothly adapt and swiftly increase reception capacity. Authorities have had to provide guidance on how to address Ukrainians' needs for housing, education, employment and healthcare, with a particular focus on special care needs, for instance, for unaccompanied children and people who have faced torture or violence. Several challenges have emerged, such as monitoring the integration process, providing adequate support to groups in vulnerable situations and addressing the '[waiting dilemma](#)', that is, the shared desire of many to return to Ukraine once it is safe again. One of the main challenges in the coordination between authorities at EU, national and local levels on matters of reception and integration has been the information outreach to people fleeing Ukraine. Another challenge has been the uncertainty regarding the length of stay, which directly affects planning for both local authorities and beneficiaries. Therefore, across different sectors, it has been crucial to increase local capacity and apply the necessary administrative flexibility to facilitate procedures in place.

Refugees from Ukraine in the EU

According to [Eurostat](#), over 4.2 million non-EU citizens who fled Ukraine due to Russia's war of aggression were under temporary protection at the end of November 2024. The EU countries hosting the highest number of beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs) from Ukraine were Germany (1 152 620 people; 27.2 % of the EU total), Poland (987 925; 23.3 %) and Czechia (385 190; 9.1 %). The highest ratios (that is, the number of persons under temporary protection relative to the country's overall population), were registered in Czechia (35.3), ahead of Poland (27.0), Estonia and Latvia (both 25.5). In the EU, the ratio was 9.4 per 1 000 people (see Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Non-EU citizens having fled Ukraine and under temporary protection as of end 2024



Data sources: Eurostat, datasets: [migr_asytpsm](#) and [migr_asytpspop](#).

Country codes: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE).

Children from Ukraine in the EU

Almost 1.3 million children displaced from Ukraine have received temporary protection in the EU, and an estimated 700 000 were enrolled in EU schools during the 2023–2024 school year. A European Commission survey [report](#) from June 2024 gives an overview of the support provided by 23 EU Member States for the schooling of refugee children from Ukraine. Support covered compulsory schooling, language assistance, financial aid, teacher training and cultural integration opportunities. These Member States reported facing diverse challenges, such as language barriers, psychological distress experienced by the beneficiaries, teacher shortages and families' preference for online learning to keep ties with Ukraine. This is further confirmed by a November 2024 [mapping study](#) by the Council of Europe, which observes that '50% of children who left Ukraine because of the war are still to be enrolled in their host countries' education systems'. Of the children enrolled in regular schools in Member States, more than half (60 %) also follow online classes from Ukraine in parallel.

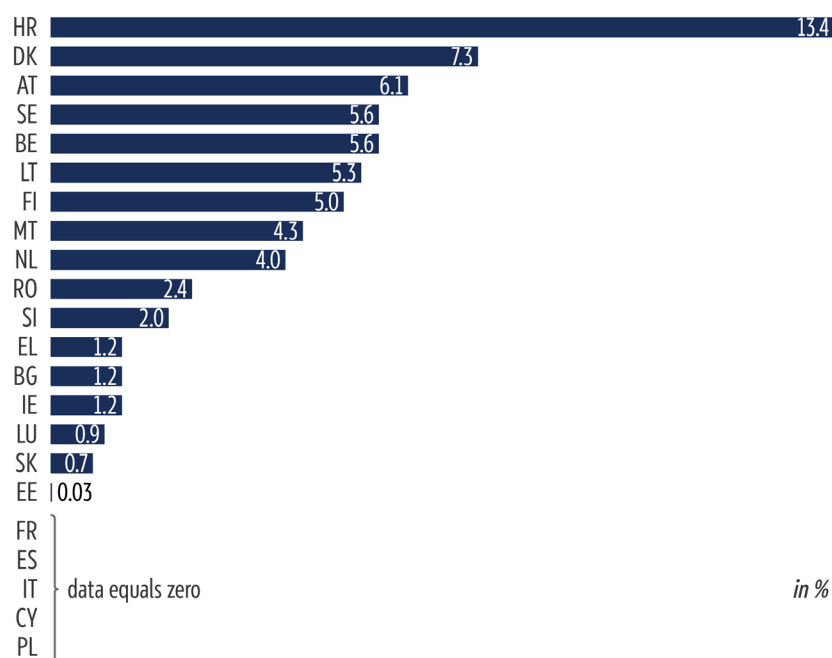
Unaccompanied minors

The TPD defines 'unaccompanied minors' as third-country nationals or stateless persons below the age of 18, who arrive on the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for them whether by law or custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person, or as minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the Member States. Some of the unaccompanied children arriving from Ukraine into the EU are categorised as 'separated'. These children arrive with relatives or non-related adults whom they know but who are not their parents. Sometimes these relatives or non-related adults have authorisation from the children's parent(s). For example, a Ukrainian mother may travel with her own children and those of another family. In its [guidance](#) on the treatment of children arriving from Ukraine, the European Commission specifies that two other categories of children need additional protection upon arrival, even though they are not directly 'unaccompanied' or 'separated':

- 'children from the Ukrainian institutions, who often arrive to the EU in groups and accompanied by a guardian appointed by the competent Ukrainian authorities', and
- 'children who arrive on the territory of the EU accompanied by a guardian appointed by the competent Ukrainian authorities'.

According to [data](#) collected by Eurostat from 21 EU countries and three European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries – Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway – since March 2022, the three top countries that have granted temporary protection status to unaccompanied minors are Austria, the Netherlands and Lithuania. In relative terms, Croatia has the highest share of unaccompanied minors among the total number of children granted temporary protection (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 – Share of unaccompanied minors in the total number of children granted temporary protection in 21 Member States and 3 EFTA countries (March 2022 – November 2024)



Data sources: Eurostat, datasets: ([migr_asytpfm](#)), ([migr_asytpfq](#)), ([migr_asyumtpfm](#)), ([migr_asyumtpfq](#)).

From consultations with Member States and experts, the Commission services have [identified](#) specific challenges regarding the registration, reception and care of unaccompanied children from Ukraine in 2022, including:

- the registration of children (there being gaps);
- the recognition of guardians appointed in Ukraine;
- the provision of support for guardians appointed in Ukraine who are themselves displaced and in need of protection;
- the delivery of quality reception and care for children (many of whom are disabled) from Ukrainian institutions.

The principles outlined in the Commission's earlier communication on [The protection of children in migration](#) remain relevant. For example, reception conditions for children in migration should 'include not only safe and appropriate accommodation, but also any necessary support services to secure the child's best interests and wellbeing'. These support services should include independent representation, a guaranteed access to education, healthcare, psychosocial assistance, leisure activities and measures to support integration. Reception conditions should also be adapted to the specific needs of children, which necessitate the involvement of staff qualified to work with children. Unfortunately, not all reception facilities currently have appropriate child protection and security measures in place. To address the needs of each child, an individual assessment should be carried out. While the use of family-based care or foster care for unaccompanied minors in recent years has shown to be a successful and cost-effective method, it is still underused. Traumatized children and families need psychological support, and girls and boys who may have experienced sexual and gender-based violence need specialised services as well.

Regrettably, children living in communities may encounter obstacles in accessing healthcare and education. Children are not always guaranteed early access to education, despite it being their human right under the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#). Education is essential for securing their future and wellbeing.

EU action to support reception and promote integration

To address this situation, the Commission issued [operational guidelines](#) to support the Member States in applying the TPD, as well as a [10-point plan](#) for stronger EU coordination in welcoming people who are fleeing Ukraine. Additionally, the [solidarity platform](#) – set up in close cooperation with Member States and the Schengen-associated states, EU agencies, international partners and the Ukrainian government – monitors the needs identified in the Member States and coordinates their operational response. The College of Commissioners appointed a [special advisor for Ukraine](#) to assist and coordinate the Commission's efforts in promoting the integration of displaced people from Ukraine as regards work, housing, education and healthcare. The EU rapidly made adequate [funding](#) available to the Member States to assist them in supporting those fleeing the war and in exercising smooth border management.

A Eurofound [research report](#) published in March 2024 on the Social impact of migration: Addressing the challenges of receiving and integrating Ukrainian refugees, takes stock of the challenges Member States and Norway face when receiving and integrating refugees who have fled Ukraine. The report highlights that Ukrainian refugees have a high rate of employment in EU host countries and Norway (ranging from 11 % to over 50 %), especially when compared with other refugee groups. Reasons for this include the large Ukrainian diaspora in Poland, for instance, and the fact that Ukrainians possess Russian language skills, which are beneficial when they are admitted to countries with large Russian-speaking parts of the population, such as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Despite the protracted war preventing many Ukrainians from returning home, their experience in the EU labour market and language skills will enhance their employment potential, which can be useful to the EU in the context of growing labour shortages.

Housing

Article 13 of the TPD provides for the right to adequate [accommodation and housing](#). In response to the massive displacement of people from Ukraine, Member States have been implementing various models that combine public and private accommodation. [Initiatives](#) vary from repurposing public facilities to collaborating with private entities that offer housing, as well as allowing people to enter into private rental contracts. In addition to providing support for Member States to increase their reception capacity, the Commission has issued [guidance on safe housing](#) to promote private housing initiatives. There are many examples of how this hybrid approach works in practice. In Ireland, for instance, the local branch of the [International Organization for Migration](#) (IOM) screens and assesses private housing offers before making referrals, in collaboration with local authorities and the Red Cross.

In [Luxembourg](#), social workers provide information to host families through the Red Cross switchboard. Gothenburg, Sweden, in partnership with NGOs, has two newly opened [evacuation shelters](#) (Skyddsvarnet and Räddningsmissionen) and facilitates [private accommodation](#) solutions. Similar approaches are applied by the [local authorities](#) in Belgium, France and Slovakia, which facilitate contracts with private hosts. However, the criteria for accessing public accommodation and the length of stay can [vary](#) significantly across Member States. For instance, access criteria in Austria are based on income, while in Poland and Czechia only vulnerable beneficiaries of temporary protection (BTPs) are eligible to stay in public housing at no cost. There are also differences in the access afforded to Ukrainian nationals compared to other third-country nationals fleeing Ukraine. An online platform – [EU4UA](#) – gathers offers of free temporary housing for Ukrainian refugees from EU hosts who are ready to accommodate Ukrainians in their homes for a few weeks to months. Currently, the largest number of offers is in small towns in France and Spain, in close cooperation with local organisations and partners.

Healthcare

Under Article 13 of the TPD, Ukrainians, as BTPs, have access to healthcare in their host Member States. Therefore, they are entitled to a broad range of sickness benefits and can access the public healthcare systems of their host Member States. Additionally, if they are eligible to full insurance under certain national rules, they may also receive a [European Health Insurance Card](#). To cater to Ukrainians in urgent need of specialised hospital treatment and care, the Commission has set up a [solidarity mechanism](#) for medical transfers of refugees and displaced persons within the EU. The Commission also prioritises children's access to routine vaccinations and coordinates targeted actions on mental health and trauma support. Several Member States have recognised the importance of providing mental well-being support and have implemented special programmes for displaced individuals from Ukraine.

A 2023 [UNICEF study](#) reveals that 30 % of female Ukrainians with children in Poland experienced severe distress, and that 53 % were in need of or were already receiving psychological support. In [Belgium](#), BTPs are entitled to free public health insurance. Similarly, in [France](#) they benefit from universal health protection, as well as [complementary health insurance](#). [Mental Health Finland](#) has set up a crisis helpline and trained a team of crisis staff workers and volunteers, many of whom are themselves displaced persons from Ukraine. In [Sweden](#), the Västra Götaland Regional Council has established a dedicated organisation to deal with displaced Ukrainians' health issues. To address the acute traumas of displaced people, the [Vienna Social Fund](#), together with other organisations, offers psychological care and psychiatric outreach consultations.

In December 2023, the Commission launched a project backed by €4 million from the [EU4Health programme](#) and by additional support from the IOM and the World Health Organization (WHO). The project aims to improve access to healthcare for Ukrainians benefitting from temporary protection in Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The project focuses on strengthening the capacity of national health systems to cope with increased

pressure and improve patients' access to national health systems while under temporary protection. Simultaneously, the project assists with the integration of displaced health workers from Ukraine into the host countries' health workforce, and can help provide specialised healthcare adapted to the needs of refugees from Ukraine.

Education

Under Article 14 of the TPD, EU Member States must grant children who are BTPs with access to their education systems under the same conditions as their own nationals. The Commission is providing [guidance](#) on how to support the inclusion of displaced children from Ukraine in education, as well as [financing](#) support for schools, vocational education and training, and early childhood education and care, to accommodate these children's needs. According to the [EU Agency for Asylum \(EUAA\)](#), Member States and neighbouring countries have placed a strong focus on ensuring that displaced children from Ukraine have access to education. To this end, they have been simplifying the relevant procedures, waiving childcare fees and facilitating the smooth integration of these children into the school curriculum and language learning programmes.

The [EU Education Solidarity Group for Ukraine](#) seeks to identify the needs of children from Ukraine and support the Member States hosting them. Additionally, through the [School Education Gateway](#), the Commission provides access to learning materials in Ukrainian and offers online resources and courses for teachers. To offer further support to displaced persons with a background in teaching, the EU offers them access to its programmes and exchanges within the [eTwinning](#) community. Member States support the integration of displaced children by granting them full access to their education systems or offering them introductory courses. For instance, Estonia established the [Freedom School](#) where 29 of the staff are teachers and support specialists from Ukraine. Poland established a [Ukrainian school](#) allowing displaced children to study in Ukrainian and follow the Ukrainian curriculum. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs have promoted language acquisition at schools in [Bratislava](#)(Slovakia), [Italy](#) and [Czechia](#).

Around [half of EU countries](#) organise reception or integration classes for refugee pupils, some specifically for pupils from Ukraine. For example, in Belgium's Flemish community, schools have the funding and the flexibility to set up reception classes for refugee children as needed, either through an integrated model in primary education, or through specific classes in secondary education. Many schools in EU countries have recruited Ukrainian-speaking teachers and teaching assistants for Ukrainian pupils. Moreover, many countries offer support measures for teachers, such as continuous professional development to address specific migrant and refugee needs. In Spain, the Ministry of Education supports the integration of displaced Ukrainian children through actions such as the development of educational materials in Ukrainian. However, lower enrolment rates across the EU may be a [reflection](#) of the fact that pupils can be exempted from compulsory mainstream education in some countries and may rely solely on remote education programmes from Ukraine. Overall, diverse factors, such as families' reluctance to enrol their children in local schools due to their intention to return to Ukraine or lack of information about education options for their children, may affect enrolment rates.

A Commission [staff working document](#) on education stresses the need for several steps to be taken: addressing language barriers and psychological trauma; providing parents with information about educational support; ensuring access to extracurricular activities, psychological care and language classes; and recruiting Ukrainian-speaking teachers to support children's integration into the education system. The document also points out the significant role of [civil society](#) initiatives in facilitating school integration, citing the example of Czechia's [CSO META](#), an NGO that supports displaced children through tutoring, social services for families and Czech language courses.

Jobs

Under Article 12 of the TPD, displaced people from Ukraine have the right to be [employed or self-employed](#), in accordance with Member States' laws. The Commission has published [guidance](#) to help people fleeing the war access jobs, training and adult learning. Additionally, together with the European Labour Authority, it has launched the [EU Talent Pool pilot](#) to help people fleeing the war find a job in the EU. Furthermore, the Commission has taken initiatives to facilitate the [recognition of qualifications](#) obtained in Ukraine, for instance, by setting up a [resource hub](#) and comparing the Ukrainian and EU qualifications frameworks. Ukrainian jobseekers can also acquire new language and basic digital skills through the [Pact for Skills](#). The [European Research Area for Ukraine](#) portal serves as a hub for information and support services to researchers based in Ukraine or fleeing the country. In general, data show that Ukrainians are entering the labour market shortly after arriving in Member States. In Poland, [approximately 30 %](#) of working-age Ukrainians had found a job by the end of May 2022, while in [Lithuania](#) over 27'000 Ukrainians were in employment by August 2023. [Estonian employers](#) can request financial support for job-related training for employees who are BTPs. Public employment services at the national and local levels, such as [AMS](#) in Austria, [Actiris](#) in Brussels (Belgium) and [Eesti Töötukassa](#) in Estonia, have played a crucial role in supporting BTPs in searching for employment or training. In [Latvia](#), Ukrainian medical personnel and teachers are permitted to access the labour market directly on their arrival.

According to an [information paper](#) by the European Migration Network (EMN) and the OECD, published in May 2024, there was a notable increase in the number of employed BTPs between September 2022 and 2023. Ukrainians in host countries were predominantly employed in the (i) accommodation and food services, (ii) administrative and support services, (iii) manufacturing, (iv) wholesale and retail trade and (v) construction. Moreover, several [host countries](#) are directing BTPs towards language acquisition programmes, to help them overcome barriers and improve their job prospects. For instance, France provides coordinated language training programmes and vocational training courses, while Lithuania offers free language courses and eases language requirements towards BTPs for two years to facilitate their entry into the labour market. For many Member States, ensuring equivalence in the recognition of qualifications is a priority.

What happens when temporary protection ends?

Since there is no end to the war in sight, the situation of Ukrainian refugees is filled with [uncertainty](#). Initially, EU countries focused on mobilising their reception capacities, unsure of how many more refugees would arrive, if they would move on within the EU and how long they would stay. Now that the full-scale invasion has lasted more than 1 000 days, EU countries are shifting their focus to providing Ukrainian refugees with more structural support and enrolling Ukrainian children in local schools. However, Ukrainians' longer-term prospects in the EU host countries remain largely uncertain. Currently, there is no EU-level strategy regarding the status of refugees from Ukraine beyond the extension of temporary protection until March 2026. This extension is based on a broad interpretation of the TPD, which allows for protection to be prolonged as long as the reasons for activating the directive remain valid. This interpretation has been [criticised](#) by commentators for lacking coherence, as the TPD states that the maximum duration of temporary protection is three years. Legal commentators have this lack of coherence. Additionally, extending the TPD yearly – which requires agreement among Member States each time – only serves to prolong uncertainty and prevent refugees and host communities from making long-term plans.

In principle, once the [temporary protection period ends](#), the general laws on protection and conditions for entry and stay of non-EU nationals in EU Member States will apply. However, if all current BTPs apply for international protection, this risks overburdening the national asylum systems. Asylum processing takes time, which could push applicants into a 'legal limbo', should their regular stay extend beyond the limit. Additionally, even if eligible for refugee or subsidiary protection status, beneficiaries will not enjoy the same rights as under the Temporary Protection

Directive. Applying for asylum would entail giving up (at least temporarily) the right to free movement between Member States and the right to work during the processing of the application. As an alternative, some Member States offer humanitarian statuses under national law to people who do not qualify for refugee status or subsidiary protection but still have protection needs. However, these statuses are not available in all national frameworks and only increase the discrepancies in protection across Member States. Finally, Ukrainians also have the option to apply for a visa status if they meet certain criteria, such as a labour-based visa for those employed in the EU. Yet, processing large numbers of visa applications places a significant burden on national administrations. Finally, another solution would need to be found for those Ukrainian refugees who do not qualify for such visas, as there is very limited availability of other statuses in the national laws of some EU countries, while in others, extensive administrative barriers hinder the direct transfer from the TPD to national status. An [EPRS briefing](#) on the future of the Temporary Protection Directive explores the possibility of creating a new protection or residence status under EU law after the TPD ends (such as a 'reconstruction permit' or 'pre-accession permit').

Return to Ukraine

Many refugees are already returning to Ukraine, despite the ongoing war. Most of them only go for brief visits to see their family members or tend to their property, but some have the intention of permanent return. However, many intend to stay, as 38 % of Ukrainians responding to [FRA's survey](#) in 2022 said they would like to stay in their host countries. Both the EU and Ukrainian policymakers are therefore faced with questions regarding the likely scale and drivers of return in order to better adapt and prepare their policies.

According to an IOM [survey](#), as of April 2024, approximately 1.2 million Ukrainians had returned to Ukraine. The majority of them had returned from Poland, with smaller numbers coming from Germany, Czechia, Italy, Bulgaria and Romania. Among the respondents to the survey, a majority had returned from other countries more than a year ago, indicating a possible slowdown in returns. Most respondents returned alone and the vast majority (92 %) were women. The number one reason cited for returning was a desire to be closer to friends and family, followed by better income-earning opportunities and housing availability.

However, the IOM survey highlights a shift over time in the reasons for refugees' return. Among those who had returned from abroad more than 1.5 years before data collection in April 2024, a favourable security situation was cited as one of the top three motivations by 29 % of respondents, whereas only 5 % of those who returned six months prior to the survey had mentioned this reason.

Returns from host countries to Ukraine are not necessarily linear. As mentioned above, many Ukrainians travel back for short visits. An intentions survey by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in February 2024 showed that 50 % of the respondents – refugees in the EU – had visited Ukraine at least once since their displacement. In May 2023, this number stood at 39 %. Data also confirm that refugees in countries neighbouring on Ukraine are more likely to travel to Ukraine for short-term visits. This type of circular mobility among Ukrainians did not start with the displacement crisis in 2022; temporary migration between Ukraine and EU countries existed already earlier. In 2019, Ukrainians were the largest non-EU workforce in the EU, especially as regards seasonal or circular work. This was particularly apparent in Poland, where Ukrainians held 98 % of seasonal work permits issued between 2018 and 2021. These established mobility patterns are likely to influence the return intentions of the current BTPs. Many Ukrainians will probably try to maintain professional and personal links with their EU host countries, which should be taken into consideration when planning policy responses for the coming years.

European Parliament position

The European Parliament has been supporting the effective integration of Ukrainians into EU societies and economies since the beginning of the war. In particular, the resolution voted on 7 April 2022 stressed the need to provide safe passage and assistance for those internally displaced or unable to leave areas under siege in Ukraine. It also drew attention to various measures necessary to protect children and young people fleeing violence and facilitate their integration into host country communities. Furthermore, in a May 2022 [resolution](#) MEPs stressed the importance of facilitating the integration of women from Ukraine into the EU labour market. Finally, in a September 2022 [resolution](#) the Parliament called on the Member States to take a coordinated approach to programming and spending EU funds. They also called urgently for EU funding to deliver a swift and direct response to support service providers in the most affected countries, including civil society and international organisations. Additionally, Parliament insisted 'on the need to recognise diplomas, qualifications and learning periods, including for educators and health workers, as these are instrumental for the smooth integration into their new environment of children and young people fleeing Ukraine'.

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