Member States’ primary source of EU funding is from the various EU funded programmes that they can access without recourse to calls for proposals, as they are implemented under shared management. Furthermore, the Financial Regulation\(^1\) permits exceptions to calls for proposals in cases including humanitarian aid, emergency support operations, civil protection operations or crisis management\(^2\).

Member States may, under Regulation (EU) 2022/585\(^3\), access EU financial resources already available under the Home Affairs Funds for 2014-2020, including the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), by re-directing them operationally to new priorities like migration and border management needs arising from war in Ukraine, including the urgent needs of displaced children.

Various EU funding instruments already prioritise the needs of children in migration, particularly unaccompanied minors and those at risk of abuse or human trafficking. While the Home Affairs Funding focuses on first reception needs (e.g. emergency accommodation, initial processing and registration and referral to specialised support services), other EU funds (e.g. CARE\(^4\)) may cover longer-term needs. The AMIF supports persons in vulnerable situations, including funding suitable reception for children, particularly unaccompanied minors, and persons with disabilities as well as the early identification of persons at risk of human trafficking, and their referral to specialised services.

Following the approval of national programmes for the 2021-2027 programming period, Member States will gain access to new funding through various EU Funds to cover priority needs, including for longer-term integration (e.g. education and childcare) under cohesion funding.

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\(^2\) See Article 195, Financial Regulation.
