



2024 UNECE Regional Review/UNMN

Contribution of Luxembourg:

- a. Has your government developed a GCM national implementation plan or integrated the GCM and its guiding principles into existing frameworks, plans and policies? If so, please elaborate on the process. If not, please indicate if your government has plans to do so, and what the envisaged process is.**

The key areas and many of the objectives in the GCM are an inherent part of the national legislation on immigration, which is shaped by the transposition of European legislation.

The vast majority of migrants enter Luxembourg in a regular, safe and legal manner. Luxembourg has a long history of immigration, which is embedded in Luxembourg identity. Almost half of the population are foreign born citizens (47%). The Government therefore places particular emphasis on promoting intercultural living together, essential for the social cohesion of the country. The law of 23 August 2023 relating to intercultural living together came into force on 1st January 2024. The law provides for the implementation of the citizens' pact (Biergerpakt) and the Intercultural Living Together Programme. In line with objective 16 (empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion) it is aimed at all people of legal age who live or work in Luxembourg with a focus on learning more about languages, customs, values, associations in Luxembourg.

- b. How has or will your government integrate the recommended actions to accelerate the implementation of the GCM as set out in the IMRF 2022 Progress Declaration into their relevant national policies and plans and reflected in their engagements in relevant international fora (e.g. High-Level Political Forum, Regional Forum for Sustainable Development, COP Climate Change Conference, etc.)? Furthermore, please indicate how the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches were implemented and/or advanced in this regard.**

Throughout its membership of the Human Rights Council (2022-2024), Luxembourg has paid particular attention to the human dimension of migratory flows and to the protection of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status.

As a “champion country” of the Global Compact for Migration, Luxembourg is committed to strengthening international cooperation and contribute to promote a positive and fact-based narrative on migration and migrants (in line with objective 23). In addition, Luxembourg has made a financial contribution to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Migration (MMPTF).

- c. Please list some examples of achievements, promising practices and lessons learned that relate to national, inter- and sub-regional collaboration to the implementation of the GCM.**

In line with objective 15 of the GCM (providing migrants with access to basic services), public healthcare policies ensure that migrants' primary health needs are met, providing free access



to basic health services. The right to health is a human right. Ensuring the physical and mental health of migrants therefore forms an important component of our national migration policies, which are guided by international human rights commitments and obligations.

Within the first 3 months of their arrival in Luxembourg, applicants of international protection have access to a free medical check-up. After this period, they are entitled to access the national social security scheme. The healthcare offered to vulnerable groups includes mental health and psychosocial support. In order to create a climate of trust and to reduce any communication barriers, a dedicated educator and an interpreter are provided to accompany underage applicants as well as women and girls when they receive psychosocial support. This is done in order to best identify and respond to their needs in a respectful, anonymous and appropriate manner. The financial support for this access to care is entirely provided by the Luxembourg government.

Through the «Couverture universelle de soins de santé» (CUSS), the Luxembourg State finances the medical care of people that are not affiliated to the national health insurance, thus including undocumented migrants. Throughout the COVID pandemic, Luxembourg provided access to Covid-19 tests and vaccination schemes to all migrants, irrespective of their status.

Luxembourg offers access to information on healthcare services in a gender responsive and non-discriminatory manner. Information campaigns include the distribution of flyers, messages and interactive information sessions on social networks. The same information has also been relayed by people of the same community or ethnic background, as well as the staff at the Immigration Service or the asylum centres.

Luxembourg also provides free access to education to all migrant children, irrespective of their migration status.

In line with objective 7, regarding best practices related to unaccompanied minors, Luxembourg has set up, in 2020, a multidisciplinary committee that is analyzing the best interest of the child before a return decision is issued to check if it is in the interest of the child either to return to its home or to remain in Luxembourg. To be able to take a fully informed decision, the committee is provided with a family tracing report established by IOM. With the main goal to search for the parents in their country of origin, the report contains relevant information regarding the living conditions of the family, the family context, the context of the child's departure, and most importantly, the parent's wish or not to welcome their child back home. In addition, the committee provides the possibility to the unaccompanied minor, his legal representative, as well as his tutor, to be heard or to present their observations in writing. The committee also has access to the child's international protection and immigration file with the purpose to complete their knowledge. The analysis of all these elements by professionals with a multidisciplinary background, enables the establishment of an objective and impartial opinion as to the child's interest in returning or not to their country of origin, to their family or to an adapted structure.

In line with objective 16, Luxembourg authorities continue to implement empowerment projects for applicants of international protection, such as the Cash For Food" Project (CFF) project, which runs since 2020. Financial support is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries thereby supporting their autonomy by being able to shop for groceries in the store of their choice. Given the success of this pilot project, CFF will be generalized in all



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national reception structures with a kitchen in 2024. In addition, in the context of the “Asylum, Migration and Integration” Fund (AMIF), several empowerment projects have been implemented, ranging from birth support to mental health projects and the promotion of intercultural encounters.