

Written Updates

in advance of the Examination of Ireland under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

December 2022



Founded in 1995, the Children's Rights Alliance unites over 140 members working together to make Ireland one of the best places in the world to be a child. We change the lives of all children in Ireland by making sure that their rights are respected and protected in our laws, policies and services.

Accompaniment Support Service for Children (A.S.S.C.)

Alcohol Action Ireland Amnesty International Ireland

An Cosán **Aoibhneas**

Association of Secondary Teachers Ireland (ASTI)

ATD Fourth World - Ireland Ltd

Atheist Ireland Barnardos Barretstown Camp Bedford Row Family Project BeLonG To Youth Services **Blossom Ireland**

Catholic Guides of Ireland

Child Law Project

Bodywhys

Childhood Development Initiative

Childminding Ireland Children in Hospital Ireland Children's Books Ireland Children's Grief Centre

Clarecare **COPE Galway** Cork Life Centre Cork Migrant Centre Crann Centre Crosscare CyberSafeKids Cycle Against Suicide

Dalkey School Project National School Daughters of Charity Child and Family Service

Dental Health Foundation of Ireland

Department of Occupational Science and Occupational Therapy, UCC

Disability Federation of Ireland

Doras

Down Syndrome Ireland **Dublin Rape Crisis Centre** Dyslexia Association of Ireland Dyspraxia/DCD Ireland Early Childhood Ireland

Early Learning Initiative (National College of Ireland)

Educate Together

EPIC

Equality for Children Extern Ireland FamiliBase Féach Focus Ireland Foróige

Gaelscoileanna Teo **Galway Traveller Movement** Good Shepherd Cork

Helium Arts

Immigrant Council of Ireland

Inclusion Ireland

Institute of Guidance Counsellors

Irish Aftercare Network

Irish Association for Infant Mental Health Irish Association of Social Workers Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTU) Irish Council for Civil Liberties (ICCL) Irish Foster Care Association

Irish Girl Guides Irish Heart Foundation

Irish National Teachers Organisation (INTO)

Irish Penal Reform Trust Irish Primary Principals' Network

Irish Refugee Council

Irish Second Level Students' Union (ISSU)

Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Irish Traveller Movement

Irish Youth Foundation iScoil

Jack and Jill Children's Foundation

Jigsaw

Katharine Howard Foundation Kids' Own Publishing Partnership

Kinship Care Leap Ireland

Let's Grow Together! Infant and Childhood Partnerships CLG.

LGBT Ireland Mecpaths

Mental Health Reform Mercy Law Resource Centre Migrant Rights Centre Ireland

Mothers' Union My Mind

My Project Minding You Museum of Childhood Ireland

Music Generation New Directions

National Childhood Network

National Council for the Blind of Ireland National Forum of Family Resource Centres **National Parents Council Post Primary National Parents Council Primary** National Youth Council of Ireland

One Family One in Four Parents Plus Pavee Point Peter McVerry Trust

Novas

Prevention and Early Intervention Network

Psychological Society of Ireland

Rainbow Club Cork Rainbows Ireland

Rape Crisis Network Ireland (RCNI) Realt Beag/Ballyfermot Star

Respond Housing SAFE Ireland

Saoirse Housing Association SAOL Beag Children's Centre

Scouting Ireland School of Education UCD Sexual Violence Centre Cork

SIPTU

Simon Communities of Ireland

Social Care Ireland

Society of St. Vincent de Paul

SPHE Network SpunOut.ie

St. Nicholas Montessori College

St. Nicholas Montessori Teachers' Association

St. Patrick's Mental Health Services

TASC

Teachers' Union of Ireland

Terenure College Rugby Football Club Transgender Equality Network Ireland The Anne Sullivan Foundation The Ark, A Cultural Centre for Children

The Irish Red Cross

The UNESCO Child and Family Research Centre, NUI Galway

Traveller Visibility Group Ltd

Treoir

UNICEF Ireland

Variety - the Children's Charity of Ireland

Women's Aid Youngballymun **Young Social Innovators**

Youth Advocate Programme Ireland (YAP)

Youth Work Ireland

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The Children's Rights Alliance welcomes the opportunity to submit written updates to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in advance of the Committee's constructive dialogue with Ireland's State Party (State) in January 2023.

The Children's Rights Alliance submitted a comprehensive alternative report to the Committee in August 2022 and a written statement in advance of the pre-sessional hearing in September 2022. Having regard to these, this submission provides updated information in relation to the following areas:

- Refugee Accommodation Crisis
- Measures to address child poverty and homelessness

Refugee Accommodation Crisis

Ukrainian Refugees: Lack of appropriate and affordable housing is one of the biggest issues facing all peoples in Ireland. It is against this backdrop that 62,425 Ukrainian refugees have arrived in Ireland, over 21,000 being children and young people. The State's response to the crisis has been swift and has relied on mostly temporary emergency accommodation such as B&Bs and hotels. A certain proportion of people are staying in pledged accommodation or host families. During the summer months the State had to rely on tents and other forms of temporary accommodation such as halls to accommodate families. Some families have been living in these conditions for up to three weeks.²

On the education side, the Government has set up specialised support teams in each region called REALT. This is a welcome and innovative response which positively has now been extended to all refugees in Ireland. However, a major issue hampering Ukrainian refugee children is accommodation uncertainty. For example, over the summer months, many families were placed in student accommodation but had to relocate in September with no idea where they would be moved to. In addition, it is largely the availability of accommodation rather than the availability of school places that has been guiding the relocation. This means that some children are experiencing challenges locating school places or are spending long periods of time travelling to get to schools.³

People Seeking International Protection: The State's system of providing institutional, segregated accommodation and subsistence, also known as Direct Provision, was first introduced in 2000. The Committee previously voiced concerns that the majority of asylum-seeking and refugee children were accommodated in privately-operated centres which were not subject to adequately independent inspections or covered by national standards. Since Ireland's last examination, the Government introduced *National Standards* which aim to improve the quality of care and accommodation provided to children and families living in Direct Provision centres. This is a welcome development. Despite the introduction of the standards, significant issues remain regarding the quality of accommodation. Due to increasing numbers, it has been reported that a

¹ Central Statistics Office, 'Arrivals from Ukraine in Ireland Series 7' https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/fp/p-aui/arrivalsfromukraineinirelandseries7/ accessed 15 December 2022.

² Liz Dunphy, 'We don't know where we'll be in three weeks': Ukrainians in Ireland facing uncertainty, Irish Examiner, 24 July 2022

³ Carl O'Brien, About 3,800 recently arrived Ukrainian children may need school places, The Irish Times, 24 August 2022.

⁴ UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Concluding observations on the combined third and fourth periodic reports of Ireland (2016) CRC/C/IRL/CO/3-4, 65.

⁵ Department of Justice and Equality, 'National Standards' (DOJE 2019).

^{3 |} Children's Rights Alliance (August 2022) Civil Society Alternative Report under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

large numbers of people, including children, are sleeping on the floor of a hotel and dozens of makeshift beds in its conference rooms.⁶

As at 13 November there are 3,580 children in IPAS accommodation centres. In total, there 17,192 people in IPAS accommodation centres. There are currently (13 November) 1,414 children in Temporary Accommodation and the average length of stay in this accommodation for these children is 6.7 months.⁷ The number of children and young people in Emergency Accommodation Centres or Temporary Accommodation has significantly increased from June 2021, when there were 174 children in emergency accommodation.⁸ Given that many of these sites operate on a commercial basis, often as hotels, not all staff have training on the needs of those seeking international protection.⁹ This lack of awareness is compounded by the inability of all these sites to respect the rights of children, especially in relation to independent cooking facilities and appropriate private leisure space. Children living in emergency accommodation have also experienced challenges in accessing their education rights.¹⁰

A pressing issue now are conditions in a reception centre, City West where due to overcrowding people have been sleeping on chairs and on the floor without mattress in large halls with insufficient volumes of facilities such as showers. ¹¹In September 2022, over 200 were left without accommodation in Ireland due to "lack of availability" ¹² resulting in reports of a number of refuges having to sleep on the streets. ¹³ Protests are occurring daily in Dublin and across the country against new arrivals into local communities. There is pressure to find emergency and alternative accommodation in hotels and the private sector. Conditions in centres like in East Wall in Dublin are not only sub-standard but dangerous especially for vulnerable mothers, pregnant people, and children. There have been third party reports of children being out of school, and many people sharing mattresses in overcrowded centres. The best interest of the child test is not being applied when making decisions regarding accommodation for children and young people. We have heard reports that families have been moved from hotel accommodation to a site in East Wall where they are being placed in a partitioned room, sleeping on floors with lighting controlled. ¹⁴

Measures to Address Child Poverty and Homelessness

Child Poverty: In November 2022 the Central Statistics Office published updated statistics on enforced depravation. One in every five children in Ireland experienced enforced deprivation – that is a quarter of a million children and young people living in a house where the heating is not on, or they are without a hot, nutritious meal on the table. Children are experiencing a higher rate of deprivation than the population as a whole. Persistently, we see lone parent families, families with children, and those in rented accommodation experiencing difficulty on a different scale to others. There was also a substantial rise in the number of lone parent families who reported that they

⁶ See Irish Refugee Council '"Powerless" Experiences of Direct Provision During the Covid-19 Pandemic August 2020' (IRC 2020) < https://bit.ly/3SKKNm3 > accessed 12 August 2022; Justin McCarthy, 'Asylum seekers sleeping on floor at Dublin hotel' *RTE* (13 June 2022) <https://www.rte.ie/news/ireland/2022/0612/1304375-asylum-seeker/> accessed 12 August 2022.

⁷ Communication received by the Children's Rights Alliance from DCEDIY 22 November.

⁸ European Council on Refugees and Exiles, Asylum Information Database, 'Country Report – Types of accommodation' < https://bit.ly/3JN6mOV > accessed 08 August 2022.

⁹ Department of Justice, Report of the Advisory Group on the Provision of Support including Accommodation to Persons in the International Protection Process (DOJ 2020) 20, 101.

¹⁰ Department of Justice and Equality, 'Report of the Advisory Group on the Provision of Support including Accommodation to Persons in the International Protection Process' (DOJE 2020) 78.

¹¹ Laura Fletcher, People seen sleeping on floors and chairs at Citywest transit hub, RTE News, 18 July 2022.

¹² Hayley Halpin, 201 asylum seekers left without accommodation in Ireland due to 'lack of availability' The Journal. ie 9 September 2022.

¹³ Joan O'Sullivan, Dublin campus 'not able to open' for asylum seekers tonight, RTE News 7 September 2022.

¹⁴ Information received by the Children's Rights Alliance in December 2022.

^{4 |} Children's Rights Alliance (August 2022) Civil Society Alternative Report under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

cannot afford to keep their home sufficiently warm, one fifth of families (21.5%) compared to 7.9% in 2021. 15

Housing and Homelessness: The latest updated monthly homelessness report published in October 2022 showed a record high in the number of people homeless in Ireland.¹⁶ In October 2022, there were 3,480 children in 1,601 families living in emergency homeless accommodation. Over half of these families were headed up by a single parent.¹⁷

The official statistics only give a limited view of the prevalence of homelessness in Ireland. ¹⁸ They do not include families that are homeless but are accommodated in own-door accommodation or transitional housing, women and children in domestic violence refuges, asylum seekers living in emergency accommodation, or people who have been granted asylum or some other form of protection but cannot find accommodation outside the direct provision system. ¹⁹

 ¹⁵ Central Statistics Office, Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC): Enforced Deprivation 2022
https://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/ep/p-

silced/surveyonincomeandlivingconditionssilcenforceddeprivation2022/deprivationitems/> accessed 15 December 2022.

¹⁶ Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 'Homeless Report, October 2022' (DHLGH 2022).

¹⁷ Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, 'Homeless Report, October 2022' (DHLGH 2022).

¹⁸ Colette Bennett 'Rebuilding Ireland for Everyone: A review of the government's housing strategy for young and old' in Brigid Reynolds and Sean Healy (eds) *The Challenges of Success: Addressing population growth in Ireland* (Social Justice Ireland 2019).

¹⁹ Focus Ireland, 'Latest figures on homelessness in Ireland https://bit.ly/35TAB1f accessed 12 August 2022; Colette Bennett 'Rebuilding Ireland for Everyone: A review of the government's housing strategy for young and old' in Brigid Reynolds and Sean Healy (eds) *The Challenges of Success: Addressing population growth in Ireland* (Social Justice Ireland 2019).

^{5 |} Children's Rights Alliance (August 2022) Civil Society Alternative Report under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child