

Table of Contents

Welcome to our office! Important offices	5
A warm welcome	5
General information	5
Interesting facts about the district of Leipzig	5
Municipalities belonging to the district	6
About Integreat	8
Integreat in sign language (Video)	8
Important offices	9
Immigration office	9
Municipal job centre	10
Employment Agency	13
Social welfare office	13
Youth welfare office	14
Health department	17
Residents' registration office (in municipalities)	18
Registry office (in municipalities)	19
Right of residence opportunities	19
Counselling and help	20
Counselling centres for foreigners and refugees	20
Refugee social work	20
Migration advice centres for adult immigrants (aged 27 and over)	21
Youth migration service (12 to 26 years)	22
Return counselling	22
Online counselling	23
Asylum counselling service	24
Anti-discrimination counselling and support for victims of right-wing violence	24
For families	26
Family counselling	26
Youth welfare in criminal proceedings	27
Tandem - family support for the path to work	27
Health and social affairs	28
Disability and inclusion	29
Help with domestic violence	30
Psychosocial counselling for migrants and refugees	32
Debt counselling	33
Addiction counselling and addiction support	34
HIV/AIDS counselling	36
Saxon Clearing Centre for Medical Care (SCS)	37
Everyday life and living	37
Housing contact centre	39
Work and training	39
Labour market mentors	40
Project KAI - Labour Integration Course	41
Assisted training (AsA)	42
Help with integration	42
Commissioner for Foreigners and Integration Coordinators	42
Contact person on site	44
Help in emergencies	46
Emergency doctor and fire brigade (112)	46



Landkreis Leipzig

	-
Police (110)	46
Medical on-call service (116117)	47
Violence against women - helpline (08000116016)	47
Number against grief - child and youth helpline (116111)	48
Suspicion of child endangerment	48
Poison control centre (0361/730730)	49
Health and social affairs	49
Flight and trauma	49
Day clinics	50
Emergency numbers/ SOS	51
General information on health insurance	51
If you have a residence permit	51
If you do not (yet) have a residence permit	51
Medical care	52
General care: Visit to the doctor	53
Hospitals	54
Medicines and pharmacies	54
Further multilingual information	54
Provision for adults	55
Children and health	55
Preventive medical check-ups	55
Dental care	55
Vaccination	56
Pregnancy and birth	56
Counselling and financial support for pregnant women and families	56
Early help - before, during and after pregnancy	57
Midwife and birth preparation	58
Recognition of paternity and custody	58
Delivery and notification to the registry office	59
Seniors and care	59
Help with mental health problems	61
Living diversity: LGBTQIA*	62
Counselling services	62
Disability and inclusion	62
Counselling for addiction and drugs	63
Women's shelter and men's shelter	65
Debt counselling	66
HIV and AIDS	67
Food banks and social department stores	68
Learn German	
	69 70
Language courses	70
Language level Initial orientation courses	70
	70
Integration courses	71
Vocational language courses (DeuFöV)	73
Voluntary language courses	73
Learn German without a course	74
Interpreters and interpreters	75
Children, youth and family	76
Pregnancy and birth	76
Before starting school - Kita	76





School and the way to a career	77
General information about the school	77
Primary school	78
Secondary school and grammar school	78
Vocational schools	79
Financial aid for families	79
Freizeitangebot für Kinder und Jugendliche	81
Family, migration and flight to Germany	82
Unaccompanied refugee minors/underage	82
Family reunification	83
Support for families in crisis	84
Educational support	84
Financial hardship	84
(Suspicion of) child endangerment	84
apprenticeship, work and study	85
Information	85
Find a job	85
Labour market access	85
Employment contract	87
Applications and job interviews	88
Finding work - counselling and help	90
JobCentre for the district of Leipzig	90
Internship	90
Immigration of Skilled Workers	91
Information	91
For employers	92
For qualified employees	92
For apprenticeship and studies	93
Independence	94
Career guidance	94
Vocational school	95
Training (dual and school-based)	96
Studies	99
Study at a university	99
Funding and scholarship	100
Recognition of certificates	100
Recognition of foreign educational qualifications	100
Official certification of certificates	101
Asylum and residence	101
Residence status	102
Application for asylum	104
Family asylum and international protection for family members	105
Asylum counselling	105
Information for Ukrainian war displaced persons	106
Naturalisation	107
Living together, residing, everyday life	108
Information	108
Living together in Germany	108
The rule of law and the Basic Law	108
Personal freedom and equal rights	109
Democracy and anti-discrimination	110
•	





Living diversity: LGBTQIA*	111
Religion	112
Public holidays, school holidays and time changeover	112
Residing	113
Rent and rental agreement	113
Housing benefit	115
House rules	115
Waste separation and deposit	115
Energy and environment	117
Broadcasting fees	117
Financial matters and contracts	118
Basic information on contracts	118
Insurances	118
Mobile phone	118
Current account	119
Debt and debt counselling	120
Taxes and tax declaration	120
Internet and Free WIFI	121
Mobility	121
Public transport and bicycle	121
Driving licence and driving a car	123
Checklists for help in everyday life	125
Culture, leisure, volunteering	125
Clubs and leisure	125
Clubs in the district of Leipzig	125
Migrant organisations	126
Sports clubs	126
Libraries	127
Culture, art, cinema	127
Leisure activities for children and young people	128
Multi-generational house - a meeting place	129
I want to help (voluntary work)!	130
Become active yourself (voluntary work)	130
Contact person on site	130
Counselling and training opportunities for volunteers	131
Funding opportunities	131





Welcome to our office! Important offices

A warm welcome

Welcome to Leipzig!

The district of Leipzig is located in the north-west of the Free State of Saxony. Around 258,000 people live here. The district of Leipzig includes 30 towns and municipalities. There are kindergartens, schools, good medical care, numerous shopping facilities and many large and small companies. Numerous excursion destinations are easy to reach by train and bus. Visit the Leipzig New Lakeland, the Mulde landscape between Wurzen and Grimma or the Kohrener Land. The district of Leipzig also offers many sporting and cultural activities.

The Integreat app provides lots of useful information and tips to help you find your way around. Integreat is a guide for a good start in the district, but also a helpful companion if you have been living in the district of Leipzig for some time or even forever.

At Integreat you will find important information about life in Germany and life in the district of Leipzig.

Information is available in several languages on

- various offices and authorities
- housing
- work
- health
- and much more.

Leisure activities and places where you can meet people and make new contacts are also presented. Discover the neighbourhood and get to know the people who live here. Get involved, be it through work, language, sport or voluntary work, support a coexistence characterised by solidarity and a basic understanding of democracy and find a home in the district of Leipzig!

We wish you all the best and hope that Integreat offers you helpful support.

Your editorial team District of Leipzig

General information

Interesting facts about the district of Leipzig

The district is divided into three areas:

The **southern area of Leipzig** comprises the area around Borna, Markkleeberg and Markranstädt with the characteristics of:

- former mining
- today life, culture and economy
- Leipzig New Lakeland
- Saxony's largest chemical site





The Muldental comprises the area between Grimma and Wurzen with the following features

- Leisure
- Extraction of drinking water
- Housing construction
- Economy and tourism in the health sector
- agriculture
- Mining of raw materials

This **Kohrener Land** comprises the rural area around Kohren-Sahlis, Frohburg and Geithain with the following features

- Agriculture
- recreation
- New motorway construction

The **district and administrative centre** is in Borna.

Landratsamt Landkreis Leipzig **Q**<u>04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4</u>

You can find more information on the district's 🏵 <u>homepage</u> and <u>Instagram</u>, for example

- about the district
- offices
- current news
- job advertisements
- events

Further facts and figures about the district of Leipzig can be found here:

- Flyer German
- Flyer English

Municipalities belonging to the district

There are 30 towns and municipalities in the district of Leipzig, or Kommunen for short.

You can see the municipalities on the map.

The offices in the municipality where you live are responsible for many of your concerns. Examples are

- Have you had a child? Then you must register the birth at the registry office.
- Have you moved house? Then you need to register your new address with the <u>residents'</u> registration office.

You can find a lot of information on the local authority websites. This includes, for example





- · Contact details, forms and opening hours of the offices in the municipality
- Contact details for daycare centres and schools
- Contact details for doctors and pharmacies
- Contact details for cultural and leisure activities

Here you will find the links to the websites of the municipalities:

Town of Bad Lausick

Municipality of Belgershain

Municipality of Bennewitz

Town of Böhlen

Earge district town of Borna

Municipality of Borsdorf

City of Brandis

Town of Colditz

Municipality of Elstertrebnitz

City of Frohburg

Earge district town of Geithain

Earge district town of Grimma

City of Groitzsch

Municipality of Großpösna

City of Kitzscher

Municipality of Lossatal

Municipality of Machern

Large district town of Markkleeberg

City of Markranstädt

Town of Naunhof

Municipality of Neukieritzsch

Municipality of Otterwisch

Municipality of Parthenstein

Town of Pegau





Town of Regis-Breitingen

Town of Rötha

Municipality of Thallwitz

City of Trebsen

Earge district town of Wurzen

City of Zwenkau

About Integreat

Integreat is a guide to support you in your everyday life. You will find important addresses, contacts and tips and tricks to help you find your way around.

This guide has several chapters. Each chapter deals with a different topic. For example, you will find information on health, schools, German courses or other institutions. There is also a chapter with ideas on what you can do in your free time. The information and leisure activities change and are regularly updated by your local authority. It is therefore a good idea to check your mobile app often to find out about current activities and events. You can rely on the information in Integreat.

You can also use this app offline if you do not have internet access. When you are online again, the app will update itself.

Feedback

You can contribute to the further development of the Integreat app in your municipality. You can give feedback using the smiley icons. This feedback goes to the people who create the content. You can praise or criticise. Write down as many details as possible for ideas or criticism.

Read aloud function

The content of the Integreat app can also be read aloud. To do this, the read aloud function must be switched on in the smartphone settings. This works in all languages.

We very much hope that we can simplify your life at Landkreis Leipzig (district of Leipzig) with this app.

Integreat in sign language (Video)









Important offices

Immigration office

What does the immigration office do?

To be able to live in Germany as a foreigner, you need a residence permit, for example

- visa
- EU Blue Card
- Settlement permit
- Permanent residence permit

To apply for a residence permit, you must go to the Foreigners' Registration Office.

You can do this here, for example:

- Extension of the proof of arrival
- Issue a residence permit and have it extended
- Applying for a work permit
- Exceptional authorisations for travel

 \mathcal{P} The Immigration Office does not decide on asylum applications. This is done by the <u>BAMF</u>.

The **<u>Ausländeramt</u>** is **based at two locations** in the district of Leipzig.

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstr. 5,</u> Building 42

People from the following municipalities can contact the Grimma site:

• Bad Lausick, Belgershain, Bennewitz, Borsdorf, Brandis, Colditz, Espenhain (incl. the districts Mölbis, Oelzschau/ Kömmlitz, Pötzschau), Grimma, Großpösna, Lossatal, Machern, Makranstädt, Naunhof, Otterwisch, Parthenstein, Thallwitz, Trebsen, Wurzen.





Q04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstr. 4, Haus 3

People from the following municipalities can contact the Borna site:

• Böhlen, Borna, Frohburg, Geithain, Groitzsch, Kitzscher, Markkleeberg, Neukieritzsch, Pegau, Regis-Breitingen, Rötha (except Espenhain), Zwenkau.

The Immigration Office is divided into three departments:

- Statusangelegenheiten(status)
 @statusangelegenheiten@lk-l.de
- Asylbewerberleistungen (service)
 @asylleistung@lk-l.de
- Unterbringung (Accommodation)
 @unterbringung.asyl@lk-l.de

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00

Please make an appointment. Please always use the telephone or e-mail first for your enquiry.

You can find the contact details of the clerks on the <u>homepage</u> under the heading "Subject areas". Or you can contact them with your enquiry:

Q for the location Grimma: **C** <u>03437/9841711</u>

Q for the location Borna: **C** <u>03437/9841731</u>

Municipal job centre

Are you unemployed? Do you need help?

The **municipal job centre, KJC (Kommunale Jobcenter, KJC**) pays financial benefits. It will also place you in work and training programmes. This depends on your individual needs. Among other things, the municipal job centre will enable you to take part in a language course. It can refer you to a careers counselling service. Or it can help you get your certificates recognised. Would you like to work? Then you can find information on <u>accessing the labour market</u> here.

Is your asylum application still pending? Or your application has been rejected? Then the <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u> is responsible for labour promotion issues. In this case, the <u>Ausländeramt</u> is responsible.





Steps after a positive decision

You have received a positive decision from the BAMF. This means that the asylum procedure has been successfully completed. You have received a residence permit from the immigration office. This is what happens next:

Transfer from the Immigration Office to the municipal job centre

• You will receive an appointment from the Foreigners' Registration Office to apply for citizens' benefits at the municipal job centre

An interpreter will be present on this day. Please bring the following documents with you:

- Your residence permit and that of your family members
- If available, your bank details at a German bank
- If you have already taken up employment, please bring your employment contract and your pay slips for the last three months
- If you have already rented your own flat, please bring the complete tenancy agreement with you
- Once you have submitted your application, you will be registered as a customer
- Your benefits will be calculated as quickly as possible and you will receive an appointment with your Fallmangerin or your Fallmanager

regulations for personal consultations:

• In the specialised job centre (Fachbereich Arbeitsvermittlung)

 \mathcal{O} Counselling is <u>by appointment</u> only. You will be invited to this by your case manager. You can prepare for the first interview:

- Have you already attended a language course? Bring your certificate with you.
- Do you have documents about your school attendance or training in your home country? Do you have job references? Have your foreign qualifications been recognised? Please bring these with you.
- Tell us about your special skills (trade, language skills, etc.). We will record your career.
- Before the appointment, think about which area of work interests you.

In the benefits department (Fachbereich Leistungsgewährung)

- Please speak to the reception desk at the municipal job centre when submitting documents
- You can also speak to your responsible contact person during opening hours to clarify your concerns and for counselling.
- You <u>do not</u> need an <u>appointment</u> for this. If you do not yet speak German well, please bring someone with you to translate.

The **municipal job centre** has four locations in the district of Leipzig.

• Borna

Q04552 Borna, Brauhausstraße 8





<u>03433/24140</u>

@KJC-Borna@lk-I.de

People from the following municipalities can contact the centre at Borna:

Borna, Geithain, Kitzscher, Neukieritzsch, Frohburg, Regis-Breitingen

• Grimma

Q04668 Grimma, Südstraße 80, Building 62

603433/24120 **6**KJC-Grimma@lk-l.de

People from the following municipalities can contact the Grimma site:

Bad Lausick, Belgershain, Colditz, Grimma, Naunhof, Otterwisch, Parthenstein, Trebsen

Markkleeberg

Q04416 Markkleeberg, Hauptstraße 101

<u>03433/24160</u>

@K <u>JC-Mark</u> kleeberg@lk-l.de

People from the following municipalities contact the Markkleeberg site:

Böhlen, Elstertrebnitz, Groitzsch, Großpösna, Markkleeberg, Markranstädt, Pegau, Rötha, Zwenkau

• Wurzen

Q04808 Wurzen, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 2

<u>03433/24110</u>

@KJC-Wurzen@lk-l.de

People from the following municipalities can contact Wurzen:

Bennewitz, Borsdorf, Brandis, Losstal, Machern, Thallwitz, Wurzen

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00 o'clock

Additional reception opening hours:





- Monday 08:30 12:00 o'clock
- Wednesday 08:30 12:00 h

Employment Agency

The Federal Employment Agency (Agentur für Arbeit) is responsible for everything to do with employment. If you are looking for a job, need help choosing a career in Germany, need your qualifications recognised or similar, the Employment Agency is your point of contact.

Solution of the still ongoing? Or are you tolerated? Then the Employment Agency is your point of contact. They will help you with questions about the transition between school and work (careers advice). They will place you in work. And they will advise you on further vocational training.

Are you recognised? Then the <u>municipal job centre</u> is your contact for advice and placement in the labour market.

Agentur für Arbeit Borna

Q<u>04552 Borna, Luckaer Str. 16</u>
 <u>0800/4555500</u>
 <u>03435/980400</u>
 <u>@Borna@arbeitsagentur.de</u>

Postal address: Agentur für Arbeit Borna, 04756 Oschatz

 Opening hours: Mo - Do: 08:00 - 18:00

 Fr:
 08:00 - 14:00

Agentur für Arbeit Grimma

<u>04668 Grimma, Nicolaistr. 12</u>
 <u>08004555500</u>
 <u>03435/980400</u>
 <u>@Grimma@arbeitsagentur.de</u>

Postal address: Agentur für Arbeit Grimma, 04756 Oschatz

Opening hours: Wednesday: 08:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 15:00

Agentur für Arbeit Wurzen

Q<u>04808 Wurzen, Nischwitzer Breite 2</u>
<u>08004555500</u>
<u>03435/980400</u>
<u>@Wurzen@arbeitsagentur.de</u>

Postal address: Agentur für Arbeit Wurzen, 04756 Oschatz

 \mathbb{Q} For on-site consultations, please make an appointment.

Social welfare office





The **social welfare office (Sozialamt**) is responsible for providing social assistance . This includes the following benefits:

- Basic security in old age and in the event of reduced earning capacity
- Care assistance
- Assistance with living expenses
- Integration assistance for disabled people
- Assistance to overcome particular social difficulties
- Assistance with health
- Assistance in other life situations

The Social Welfare Office will **advise and support** you in all matters relating to these topics.

The Social Welfare Office is also home to the care network of the district of Leipzig.

This **Sozialamt** is based at two locations in the district of Leipzig.

• Borna

Q4552 Borna, Brauhausstraße 8, Haus 10
 Q3433/2412185 or 03433/2412107
 @Sozialhilfe.Borna@lk-l.de

• Grimma

04668 Grimma, Südstraße 80, Gebäude 62
 03437/9842145 or 03437/9842144

@Sozialhilfe.Grimma@lk-l.de

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00

Youth welfare office

Children's rights are important. Every child deserves to be respected and loved. Do you have a child? Then bring it up in accordance with children's rights. This is important for the well-being of your child. You can find out more <u>here</u>.

The **Youth Welfare Office supports** parents in bringing up children and young people. Anyone can contact the Youth Welfare Office free of charge. Even children and young people if they have problems.

The **Youth Welfare** Office is based in Grimma.





Q04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 22, Haus 2

<u>03433/2412301</u>

@JA@lk-I.de

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00

Areas of responsibility of the Youth Welfare Office:

• General Social Service, ASD

Children, young people and parents sometimes need help with parenting, for example. Or if a child needs special support at school or kindergarten. The staff at the Youth Welfare Office are experts and can advise you on your questions and problems. They know what support is available in the district of Leipzig. And they will help you to get the right support for you or your child.

 $\$ Important! Counselling at the ASD is confidential. This means that everything you say during counselling is confidential. Counselling at the ASD is always free of charge.

There is a fixed contact person who is responsible for you. This depends on where you live and your child's surname.

The ASD 's area of responsibility is divided into four social areas:

• **Social area 1 - Wurzener Land** (Bennewitz, Borsdorf, Brandis, Lossatal, Machern, Naunhof, Thallwitz, Wurzen)

<u>03433/2412366</u>

@JA-ASD-SR1@lk-l.de

• **Social area 2 - Grimma/Muldental** (Bad Lausick, Belgershain, Colditz, Grimma, Otterwisch, Parthenstein, Trebsen)

<u>03433/2412232</u>

@JA-ASD-SR2@lk-l.de

• Social area 3 - Borna/Kohrener Land (Borna, Frohburg, Geithain, Kitzscher, Neukieritzsch, Regis-Breitingen)

603433/2412372 **6**JA-ASD-SR3@lk-l.de





• **Social area 4 - Leipzig/Elsteraue** (Böhlen, Elstertrebnitz, Groitzsch, Großpösna, Markkleeberg, Markranstädt, Pegau, Rötha, Zwenkau)

<u>03433/2412303</u>

@JA-ASD-SR4@lk-l.de

• Early help

In the district of Leipzig, there are various services for (expectant) parents with children aged 0 to 3 years. A family midwife or social pedagogue can support you if

- you are expecting a child
- Your baby is here and growing up

The family midwife or social pedagogue will advise you individually and confidentially at your home.

Are you interested? You can find more information here.

<u>03433/2412352</u>
 @kinderschutz@lk-l.de</u>

Integration assistance

Sometimes children and young people need support because they have a disability and therefore need help at home, at nursery or at school. There are many types of support. The staff at the Youth Welfare Office will help you to find the right support for your child.

There is a permanent member of staff who is responsible for you. This depends on where you live. Take a look at the following map: <u>Zuständigkeit Eingliederungshilfe Jugendamt.pdf</u>

• Child day care

Parents normally have to pay money for their child to be looked after in a day care centre. However, if the family has little money, the Youth Welfare Office can cover the costs of the day-care centre place. This is the case if you receive benefits under the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act, Citizens' Allowance, child supplement or housing benefit. You must submit an application for the youth welfare office to cover the costs of the daycare centre place. You can find this <u>here</u>.

You can find more information on child day care here.

You can find an overview of day care centres in the district of Leipzig here.

<u>Maintenance matters</u>

When parents separate, the father or mother with whom a child does not live must pay money. This is called maintenance. In Germany, there is an obligation to pay maintenance. You can get advice on the topics of maintenance, guardianship, custody and notarisation.

There is a fixed contact person who is responsible for you. This depends on where you live and your child's surname.





@unterhaltsvorschuss@lk-l.de

- Unaccompanied minor refugees
- <u>Youth welfare in criminal proceedings</u> (formerly youth court assistance)

Health department

The **public health department (Gesundheitsamt**) is part of the healthcare system in Germany. Its task is to protect the population from infectious diseases, for example. Or it deals with hygiene in companies. These can be hospitals and care centres. Or restaurants and cafés. The public health department also provides advice on AIDS and looks after the medical service. In schools, it provides information on the prevention of diseases. And in general, it informs the public about health risks.

You can contact the public health department in the following cases, for example:

- HIV-infected or AIDS sufferers for counselling and referral for further therapy and medical care
- Residents in shared accommodation for proof that they do not have tuberculosis or
- if a tuberculosis infection is detected
- Suspected infectious diseases such as scabies, diarrhoeal diseases, hepatitis for clarification and treatment
- Instruction on handling food in accordance with §43 IfSG (food passport). To do this, you must complete the <u>application form Food Passport.pdf</u> and make an appointment for a consultation at the public health department.
- Are you pregnant and need counselling or support? Then you can contact the <u>pregnancy</u> <u>conflict counselling</u> service at the public health department or a <u>counselling centre</u> in your area.

♀ In Germany, **measles immunisation is compulsory** for all persons born after 1979. All affected persons must be vaccinated twice against measles. The vaccination can be carried out by a doctor or at a health centre. During the <u>vaccination counselling sessions</u> at the public health department, you can also obtain advice on other vaccinations (flu, yellow fever, etc.) and be vaccinated. It is recommended that you make an appointment. Please complete the <u>questionnaire for vaccination counselling.pdf</u> before making an appointment.

Here you will find further information on recommended vaccinations.

The **public health department** has two locations in the district of Leipzig.

04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, Haus 6
 04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstraße 5, Building 42

6<u>03433/2412401</u> **0**<u>gesundheitsamt@lk-l.de</u>

The **C** for making an appointment for vaccination counselling:

• at the location Borna <u>03433/2412464</u> or <u>03433/2412477</u>





• at the site Grimma <u>03433/2412404</u> or <u>03433/2412406</u>

Lto make an appointment for pregnancy conflict counselling:

• at the location Grimma <u>03433/2412415</u>

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00

Residents' registration office (in municipalities)

In principle, all people who come to Germany and wish to stay for longer than three months must register their residential address with the authorities after two weeks at the latest. Are you moving within Germany? Then you must inform the authorities of your new address.

 $\label{eq:product}$ This registration has nothing to do with registering as an asylum seeker or registering with the <u>Ausländeramt</u>. You have to do this in addition. You can find out how to register as a refugee in the chapter on <u>asylum and residence</u>.

Who has to register and when?

All people who move to Germany or move within Germany must register or re-register at the Residents' Registration Office (Einwohnermeldeaamt, often also called Bürgeramt or Bürgerbüro). Registration within two weeks is mandatory. Are you registering too late or not at all? Then you may have to pay a fine.

When you register, you will receive an official confirmation of registration (Amtliche Meldebestätigung). Keep this document in a safe place. You can use it to prove - even without your ID - that you are registered in a municipality or city in Germany. This means that you are resident there.

What do I need to bring along in order to register?

You must register in person at the **Einwohnermeldeamt (Residents' Registration Office)** or **Bürgeramt (Citizens' Registration Office)**.

You must bring along your ID (identity card, residence permit, residence document, etc.) when registering. Do you have a passport? Or passport replacement documents? Then bring these too. You must also fill in a registration form. You can obtain the form directly from the residents' registration office.

In some municipalities, you will also need a so-called Einzugsbestätigung vom Vermieter (landlord's confirmation of moving in) for the registration. This is a document in which your landlord or landlady confirms that you are renting his or her flat. Sometimes your birth certificate or marriage certificate is also required for registration. If you have these documents, bring them along to the registration office to be sure you have everything you need.





♀You can find the address of the Einwohnermeldeamt in your <u>municipality</u> on their homepage. Please check whether it is necessary to make an appointment.

Registry office (in municipalities)

The **Standesamt (Standesamt) has several tasks. Have you had a child? Then you must report the birth to** Standesamt . The Standesamt will then notarise the birth for you. Would you like to get married? Then register your marriage at Standesamt .

The tasks at a glance

- Notarising births and deaths
- Conclude marriages and partnerships
- Receiving resignations from the church
- Changing names
- Issuing certificates (birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate)

\mathbf{Q} You can find the address of the Standesamtes in your <u>municipality</u> on their homepage. Please check whether it is necessary to make an appointment.

Right of residence opportunities

Have you been in Germany for some time and only have a tolerated stay permit? Then there is a new option for you with the right of residence opportunity. Under certain conditions, you can obtain a residence permit for 18 months.

Please note! Special rules apply during these 18 months. During this time, you must fulfil the necessary requirements for a right of residence with good integration (§ 25b AufenthG) or for well-integrated young people and young adults (§ 25a AufenthG). These are

- Securing a livelihood
- Clarification of identity
- Knowledge of the German language

The requirements for the application are

- On 31 October 2022, you must have been in Germany for at least 5 years without interruption. You must have been tolerated or authorised. Or you must have had a residence permit. You must therefore have been in Germany since 31 October 2017. Without interruption means that you must not have travelled out of Germany during this time.
- You must not have a criminal record.
- You must not have repeatedly and deliberately provided false information about your identity or nationality in order to prevent your deportation.
- You must be committed to democracy in Germany.





Applications for the right of residence according to §104c AufenthG for tolerated persons living at Landkreis Leipzig must be made in writing to the Ausländeramt.

Please provide the following information in the application:

- Name of the applicant
- Date of birth
- Address
- Note "Application for right of residence § 104c AufenthG"

 \mathcal{O} Close family members of the applicant will also receive the residence permit if they have been living in Germany for less than 5 years.

You can find more information on the procedure at Landkreis Leipzig <u>here</u>.

 $\$ The residence permit cannot be extended. If you are unable to fulfil the requirements for a continued right of residence, you will again be obliged to leave Germany. At best, a tolerated stay can be obtained again.

Counselling and help

Counselling centres for foreigners and refugees

Refugee social work

Here, people with refugee experience receive help with questions and problems relating to everyday life in Germany. The aim is to promote integration into society, participation and independence in Germany.

The counselling service is open to all people with experience of displacement

- in the ongoing asylum procedure
- with rejected applications for asylum
- and the right to stay in Germany until they are handed over to the <u>migration counselling</u> service

Language mediators provide support during the counselling sessions.

Please get in touch if you need help or have any questions.

Possible topics:

- Applying for financial benefits
- Dealing with forms
- Enquiries from authorities
- Education and employment
- Housing and neighbourhood
- Kindergarten and school





- Medical issues
- Family and education
- Leisure time

@fluechtlingssozialarbeit@lk-l.de

Die Kontaktdaten finden Sie hier.

Here you will find the current <u>counselling times</u>.

Migration advice centres for adult immigrants (aged 27 and over)

Counselling is open to:

- Migrants with the prospect of permanent residence, their (spouses) partners and children
- Late repatriates, their (spouses) partners and children
- EU citizens, their (spouses) partners and children
- Immigrants who have been living in Germany for some time, their (spouses) partners and children

 \mathcal{O} Our counselling is voluntary, confidential and free of charge. If necessary, counselling is provided with language mediation.

We help all migrants, regardless of religion or nationality, to solve their problems. We support you in difficult life situations.

We are happy to advise you on questions about

- Language courses
- Work and career
- authorities
- All life situations (e.g. birth, marital problems, serious illness, raising children)
- Networking with local organisations

<u>Migration counselling</u> in the district of Leipzig is offered by the German Red Cross (DRK) Kreisverband Muldental e.V. at three locations.

• Borna

Q04552 Borna, Reichsstraße 16

@a.rechner@drkmuldental.de

<u>0151/54606670</u>

Grimma/ Wurzen

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Schulstr. 17</u>

Q04808 Wurzen, Walther-Rathenau-Straße 1

@a.hawa@drkmuldental.de





<u>0151/11139782</u>

Please make an appointment! Please indicate whether you require language mediation and if so, in which language.

 $\$ There is a separate counselling service for teenagers and young adults between the ages of 12 and 27: <u>Youth Migration Services</u>.

 \mathcal{P} Are you still in the asylum process or have a rejected asylum application? Then contact the refugee social work centre.

Youth migration service (12 to 26 years)

The Jugendmigrationsdienst, JMD (Youth migration service) supports young immigrants between the ages of 12 and 27. They help them to settle in Germany as quickly as possible and support them with the following topics:

- Questions about general orientation
- School, training, career
- Personal questions
- Financial and legal matters

Borna (Internationaler Bund, IB Mitte gGmbH)

04552 Borna, Abtsdorfer Str. 36
@raik.schellenberg@ib.de
03433/2458884

Grimma (Naomi e.V.)

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Nicolaiplatz 9</u> (Within the "Come In" children's and youth centre)
 @<u>imd-sternin@naomi-leipzig.de</u>
 <u>0175/8840304</u>

Persons over the age of 27 should contact the Migrationsberatung (Migration advice centres).

Return counselling

Do you want to return to your home country before the BAMF has decided on your asylum application? You don't know how to get your passport back or you need financial help for your return journey? The **return counselling** service (**return counselling**) will advise you on options for voluntary departure to your home country. The counselling is open-ended. This means that you decide for yourself after the counselling whether you want to leave voluntarily or not.

Counselling is provided by the <u>Immigration Office</u> at two locations.

♀<u>04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstr. 4, Haus 3</u>
 ▲<u>03433/2411738</u>





♀<u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstraße 5, Geb. 42</u>
 ▲<u>03437/9841739</u>

@statusangelegenheiten@lk-l.de

©Please make an appointment for counselling.

Online counselling

mbeon (mbeon) - Multilingual counselling in the chat

There are many local counselling centres in Germany. If the counselling centre is closed or far away from where you live, digital chat counselling can help.

Finding information online and getting advice via chat is very easy with mbeon.

mbeon enables counselling via chat. All counsellors are qualified specialists from the Migration Counselling Service for Adult Immigrants (MBE). They are guaranteed to respond within 48 hours and help with all questions and problems that life in a new environment entails. Counselling is anonymous, data-secure and free of charge.

The app also contains extensive information on topics such as work and career, health, learning German, housing, family and residence. In addition, mbeon puts you in touch with migration advice centres and other important contact points.

The app is available in German, English, Russian and Arabic. You can receive counselling in more than 19 different languages.

The app has many advantages:

- The app is flexible. It can be used anywhere and at any time.
- Counselling is provided in your native language.
- The app is data secure. Documents can be sent quickly and securely.
- The app and counselling are free of charge.
- Counselling is anonymous.

The free app can be downloaded from the Google Play Store and AppStore .

Smbeon im Google Play Store

Ombeon im AppStore

Further information is available on the multilingual website and the Facebook page.

Online counselling of the Caritas (Caritas)

On the following platform, you can receive online counselling from experts at Caritas . Counselling is free, anonymous and secure. You can find help and counselling for many different topics here.

The online counselling of the Caritas





Asylum counselling service

Asylum counselling and procedural counselling primarily provides support during the asylum procedure.

The counselling can include the following topics:

- Information and questions about the asylum procedure, in particular preparation for the interview
- General information on the law in connection with the asylum procedure and referral to lawyers
- Counselling on authorities, also in contact with the BAMF
- · Advice on questions regarding family reunification

You will need to enquire about the exact issues the advice centre can help you with.

Contacts:

• Bon Courage e.V.

04552 Borna, Kirchstraße 22
 @beratungsstelle@boncourage.de
 0157/75176855 or 0157/84843782

SPlease make an appointment. There are also open consultation hours.

Infostell Asyl

O4668 Grimma, Dornaer Weg 2 (Old lace factory in the village of youth Grimma)
 Obleiberecht@dorfderjugend.de
 O151/55222943

SPlease make an appointment. There are also open consultation hours.

Information on the topic of family reunification can be found here.

 \mathbb{Q} Further information on the topics and contact persons can be found at

- Sächsischer Flüchtlingsrat e.V.
- **ORK Tracing Service** for family reunification

Do you want to return to your home country voluntarily? Then you can contact the <u>return</u> <u>counselling</u> service.

Anti-discrimination counselling and support for victims of right-wing violence

Are you affected by discrimination? There are organisations you can turn to. They will support you in dealing with what you have experienced. They will advise you on how you can stand up for your rights.

Anti-discrimination counselling





The Anti-Discrimination <u>Office</u> is the central point of contact for those affected by discrimination in Saxony. We offer on-site counselling in several locations in Saxony.

04103 Leipzig, Seeburgstr. 20
0info@adb-sachsen.de
0341/30690777

Counselling is free of charge. Counselling is possible with language mediation. Please contact us in advance!

SUPPORT - support for victims of right-wing violence

We support you in coping with the consequences of an attack and asserting your rights. We give you guidance and develop individual solutions together.

We support victims and their relatives after attacks due to

- racism
- anti-Semitism
- sexual orientation or gender identity
- disability
- social disadvantage
- political engagement
- your non-right-wing stance or alternative behaviour

Counselling is free of charge and confidential. Counselling is available at 4 locations in Saxony.

Support (RAA Saxony e.V.)

04275 Leipzig, Kochstraße 14

Opferberatung.leipzig@raa-sachsen.de
0341/2254957 or
0178/5162937

Counselling is also possible via chat or e-mail .

@onlineberatung@raa-sachsen.de

Counselling is provided

- for the whole of Saxony
- within 2 working days
- anonymously if desired
- in German and English

Further information and offers can be found here:

- You can find out what you can do after an attack here: What to do after an attack.pdf
- @German Anti-Discrimination Association (advd)





For families

Family counselling

If you have problems in the family, there is help available. This can be a telephone number or a personal conversation, for example. You can be referred to a specialist. This specialist can support you over a longer period of time.

These centres can help you with all questions relating to family life. Help is available for parents, children, siblings and grandparents.

The **Parenting and Family** Centre helps with the following questions:

- Parents have questions about the development and upbringing of their children.
- Parents have questions about their relationship and about separation and divorce.
- Families have questions about conflicts in the family.
- Teenagers and young adults have questions about self-esteem problems, fears or conflicts in the family.
- Teenagers and young adults have problems at school, in training or with peers.

Counselling is confidential and free of charge. The legal duty of confidentiality applies. Counselling is independent of your religion, ideology, nationality, sexual orientation and identity.

 \bigcirc You must make an appointment for counselling. Do you need language mediation? Then you need to ask whether you need to bring someone with you for the translation.

There are many counselling centres in the district of Leipzig. These have different specialisms. The counselling centres will be happy to help you find the right contact person.

• Borna, Markkleeberg, Markranstädt, Zwenkau (DRK KV Leipzig-Land e.V.)

@schwangerenberatung@drk-leipzig-land.de

♀<u>04552 Borna, Roßmarktsche Straße 4</u>
 ▲<u>03433/919073</u>

• 04416 Markkleeberg, Kirschallee 1 • 0341/35411224

04420 Markranstädt, Eisenbahnstraße 16
 034205/84280

♀<u>04442 Zwenkau, Schulstraße 15</u>
 ▲<u>034203/49240</u>

• Böhlen (Wegweiser e.V.)

Q04564 Böhlen, Platz des Friedens 10





@

beratungsstelle@wegweiser-boehlen.de

Colditz, Grimma, Naunhof (Internationaler Bund e.V.)

@<u>ErzBst-Grimma@ib.de</u> <u>03437/918096</u>

Q04668 Grimma, Schulstraße 26
Q04680 Colditz, Wettiner Ring 17
Q04683 Naunhof, Wurzener Straße 25

• Grimma (Gesundheitsamt)

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstr. 5</u> (Geb. 42, Haus 9) Zi. 417
 Qschwangerenberatung@lk-I.de
 <u>03433/2412415</u>

Markranstädt, Pegau (Diakonie Leipziger Land e.V.)

@kjf@diakonie-leipziger-land.de

<u>04420 Markranstädt, Schulstraße 7</u>
 <u>034205/209545</u>

♀ <u>04523 Pegau, Kirchplatz 9</u>
 ▲ <u>034296/947420</u>

• Wurzen (pro familia)

04808 Wurzen, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 2
profamilia.de
03425/8542277

Youth welfare in criminal proceedings

Jugendhilfe im Strafverfahren (Youth welfare in criminal proceedings) is a service for adolescents and young adults who are under investigation and facing charges.

The responsible office is the <u>Jugendamt</u> (Youth welfare office) in the Landkreis Leipzig.

Q04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 22, House 2

LYou can find an overview of the contact persons <u>here</u>.

Tandem - family support for the path to work

The aim is to support people individually on their way into work. In particular, people with health or personal problems that make professional integration difficult are supported.





Prerequisites for participation in the project are

- · Community of need according to SGB II with and without a migration background
- · At least one unemployed person in the family
- At least one child under the age of 18 (in exceptional cases also under the age of 27)

Advantages for participating benefit communities:

- Fixed contact person
- Individual and targeted support
- Reimbursement of travel costs
- Language mediation if required
- All family members are supported

Participation in the project is planned individually.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ Participation in the project is voluntary and free of charge. However, places in the project are limited.

In the district of Leipzig, 2 organisations offer the project. Please refer to the information provided by the organisations to find out exactly which measures they offer. You can register your interest in joining the project with your local organisation.

Borna, Geithain, Markkleeberg Fortbildungsakademie der Wirtschaft gGmbH (FAW)

@tandem-landkreis-leipzig@faw.de

♀ <u>04552 Borna, Wettinstraße 7</u>
 ↓ <u>49 (0) 3433261950</u>

♀ <u>04643 Geithain, Peniger Str. 4a</u>
 ↓ <u>49 (0) 3434140440</u>

Q 04416 Markkleeberg, Hauptstraße 299
 ↓ +49 (0) 16098589668
 ↓ +49 (0) 15120009665

Consultation days without an appointment are in

- Borna and Geithain Tuesday 10 a.m. 2 p.m.
- Markkleeberg Wednesday 10 a.m. 2 p.m.

Grimma, Wurzen Bildungs- und Sozialwerk Muldental e.V. (BSW)

04808 Wurzen, Schillerstraße 2
 04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Str. 8 (House of Economy)
 +49 (0) 34377075111
 +49 (0) 16093705113
 tina.dencker@bsw-muldental.de

Health and social affairs





Disability and inclusion

People with disabilities and their families have many questions and uncertainties. But there are also many ways to make everyday life easier.

There are many advice centres for people with disabilities.

Disability officer

You can contact the Disabilit Officer in the district of Leipzig or make an appointment.

♥ 04668 Grimma, Südstraße 80, building 62
 ● Behindertenbeauftragte@lk-l.de
 ▲ 03437/9844104

EUTB - Supplementary independent participation counselling

There is also the **<u>EUTB</u>** advice centre. The abbreviation stands for Ergänzende Unabhängige Teilhabe-Beratung

The EUTB advises:

- People with disabilities
- People at risk of disability
- Relatives

EUTB also provides advice on rehabilitation. Rehabilitation means that a person's impairment should be alleviated or overcome. The aim is to make the person with a disability feel better. For this purpose, the person goes to a hospital - either for a longer period of time (inpatient) or on certain days (outpatient).

EUTB also provides counselling on participation. Participation means that people with disabilities can take part in life. They are not marginalised anywhere.

Counselling is free of charge. Counselling can be provided in person or by telephone.

Q04668 Grimma, Nicolaistraße 12 (2nd floor)
 @info@mavgrimma.de
 Q03437/7429563

The family guide

Aktion Mensch publishes a family guide. The family guide is aimed at people with disabilities and their families. It provides information and addresses. There is also a website. There you will find important information about living with a disability. This information is available in simple and easy-to-understand German: there is information about school, work, leisure, accessibility, rights, housing, counselling, health insurance, care insurance and much more.

www.familienratgeber.de





Help with domestic violence

Sometimes people who are close to you hurt you. They may inflict violence on you. This violence can take different forms and does not start with physical violence. If someone you know is violent towards you, this is called "domestic violence".

Violence takes many forms. Violence often does not begin with blows. If you are insulted, abused, threatened or controlled, this is also domestic violence. Stalking, i.e. when you are followed and watched, can also be a form of domestic violence.

You get

- insulted, abused, humiliated?
- made to look bad in front of others?
- controlled and forbidden contact with friends and family?
- threatened? Threatened to take your children away from you?
- put under sexual pressure?
- pushed, hit or otherwise physically hurt?

Get counselling! You can get help here:

- • Wegweiser e.V.
- Bellis e.V.
- PHelp hotline for violence against women (also multilingual)

 \mathbb{Q} Relatives and professionals can also get advice and support.

 \mathcal{P} Every form of violence is a criminal offence in Germany. This means that the Polizei must investigate reported cases if it hears about them from you or from witnesses.

If you are a victim of domestic violence, you are not alone. Studies show that one in four women in Germany experience domestic violence. Many victims of domestic violence find it difficult to report their experiences to the police or a counselling centre. They feel ashamed and hope that the situation will change and that the violent person will calm down and stop being violent. In most cases, however, the severity of the violence tends to increase and the intervals between the individual outbreaks of violence become shorter.

Q There are numerous contact centres in Germany for victims of domestic violence. Do not be afraid to seek help.

You can contact the help hotline for violence against women.

CEmergency number <u>08000116016</u> or 116016

Information on women's and child protection centres can be found here.

To be admitted to a women's refuge, dial the following numbers

603433/903828 or 0177/3039219 (night emergency call)





 \mathcal{P} Here you will find <u>videos</u> on various forms of violence with subtitles in the following languages (English, Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish).

There is information on

- sexualised violence
- psychological violence
- intimate partner violence
- digital violence
- stalking

Counselling and intervention centre against domestic violence and stalking operated by the association Wegweiser e.V.

Q 04564 Böhlen, Platz des Friedens 10
 Q 04668 Grimma, Lange Str. 50
 Q interventionsstelle@wegweiser-boehlen.de
 Q 03437/708478 or 0177/3039219 (night emergency call)
 0 03437/708478 (for appointments)

What problems can Wegweiser e.V. help you with?

- If you are experiencing domestic violence or stalking.
- If you see or suspect it in others.

Wegweiser e.V. advises you on

- what you can do about the violence
- what rights you have
- how you can protect yourself
- · where you can go to protect yourself
- how you can process the bad experiences

You can be accompanied

- to authorities
- to lawyers
- to doctors
- to the police
- to court appointments

We will tell you where you can get more help.

Who can get help at Wegweiser e.V.?

- Anyone experiencing domestic violence or stalking.
- Or if you see or suspect it happening to others.

How can you get help?





- We come to your home.
- Or we can meet at a safe place.
- Counselling is free of charge.
- We don't tell anyone what we talk about in counselling.
- Not even other family members

Children and young people can receive telephone counselling via the <u>Nummer gegen</u> <u>Kummer</u> (Number against grief) for problems within the family, at school, with friends, depression, bullying, abuse, addiction, etc.

Do you know this?

- There's nothing but arguments at home?
- Are your parents arguing, insulting and hitting each other?
- You can't stand it anymore or just need someone to talk to?

You can do the following:

- You can seek help!
- We are there for you if you are experiencing violence at home
- We will listen to you
- We support you in finding a solution

For children and young people, there is child and youth counselling for domestic violence

<u>0176/95404885</u>

Counselling is free and anonymous and is also available online.

There is also a **counselling centre for perpetrators of domestic violence**.

Triade <u>@beratungsstelle-le@triade.de</u> <u>0341/3502133</u>

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ The counselling centre also offers counselling in Grimma if required and can arrange an interpreter.

Psychosocial counselling for migrants and refugees

The Psychosocial Centre (PSZ) Saxony

- Are you suffering from stressful, bad memories?
- Have you had bad experiences on the run?
- Are you suffering from insomnia and nightmares?





- Have you experienced violence? Have you been abused?
- Are you already an adult?

Then you can contact the PSZ counselling service.

 \mathcal{O} Counselling is free of charge and confidential. All employees are bound to secrecy.

PSZ Leipzig (Mosaik Leipzig e.V.)

Q<u>04107 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 3</u> (3. Etage)
 Q<u>assistenz.psz</u>
 <u>0341/4145360</u>

Nähere Informationen können Sie dem mehrsprachigen Flyer entnehmen: Flyer PSZ.

Further information and contacts at Landkreis Leipzig can be found here.

Online counselling

Dedicated, empathetic staff from different countries provide counselling for clients in difficult life situations. Counselling is available in 13 languages.

Debt counselling

Many people have high debts. Some despair and others look for a way out. This is why counselling can help you find a way out of debt or over-indebtedness. Debt changes and destroys the lives of many people. Without professional help, it is usually difficult for those affected to regain a debt-free life.

A counselling centre can work with those seeking advice to develop individual concepts for debt settlement. It can accompany those affected from the application to the discharge of residual debt. The aim of debt settlement is to enable those affected to reduce their financial affairs independently in future and without building up new debts. In the case of various problems, the staff can work together with other specialised services and arrange additional help.

 \mathcal{O} Counselling is usually free of charge. It is subject to data protection and confidentiality.

The counselling is not external legal advice. Funds for the settlement of debts cannot be made available.

Social debtor and insolvency counselling in the district of Leipzig is provided by <u>Diakonie</u> <u>Leipziger Land e.V.</u> and <u>Caritasverband Leipzig e.V.</u>

They are available at the following locations:

Borna, Geithain, Markkleeberg, Markranstädt





@<u>sb.borna@diakonie-leipziger-land.de</u> <u>+49 (0) 3433274020</u>

Q04552 Borna, Leipziger Straße 79

- Q04643 Geithain, Leipziger Straße 20
- **Q**<u>04416 Markkleeberg, Kirschallee 1</u> (Markkleeberg Centre)
- Q04420 Markranstädt, Schulstraße 7
- Grimma
- Q04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 17

@sb.grimma@diakonie-leipziger-land.de <u>+49 (0) 34379379530</u>

• Wurzen

♀ <u>04808 Wurzen, Bahnhofstraße 22</u>
@sb.wurzen@diakonie-leipziger-land.de

- **4**+49 (0) 34259184777
- Leipzig

Q04107 Leipzig, Ruth-Pfau-Str. 2 (Advice centre at the Propstei) - @schuldnerberatung@caritas-leipzig.de +49 (0) 3419636120

Open consultation hours Tuesday 9 am - 12 pm and 1 pm - 6 pm

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ From January 2025, people from the district of Leipzig will also receive counselling at the Caritas office in Leipzig.

Addiction counselling and addiction support

Addiction is a widespread and serious illness. Addiction can cause physical damage and significant psychological and social effects, such as

- Problems at work
- Increased conflicts in the family

Get help in good time. Don't be afraid to talk about your addiction.

Addiction counselling

You are not alone if you or one of your relatives has problems with

Alcohol





- medication
- illegal drugs
- gambling
- eating disorders
- nicotine

Counselling is confidential, free of charge and open to anyone interested, regardless of age, gender, nationality or ideology.

 \mathbf{Q} You must make an appointment for counselling. Enquire about the possibility of language mediation.

There are such counselling centres in many places in the district of Leipzig.

• Borna, Geithain, Frohburg (Gesundheitsamt)

04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, Haus 6
 03433/2412473
 03433/2412474
 03433/2412475
 03433/2412457

♀ <u>04643 Geithain, Rosental 9</u>
 ▲ <u>03433/2412474</u>

 <u>
 04654 Frohburg, Florian-Geyer-Straße 1</u>
 (Schloss Frohburg)
 <u>
 03433/2412474
 </u>

Die Sprechzeiten finden Sie auf der Homepage und im <u>Flyer</u>. Bitte vereinbaren Sie telefonisch einen Termin.

• Borsdorf, Colditz, Grimma, Wurzen (Trägerwerk Soziale Dienste)

@sbb-grimma@twsd.de

♀ 04451 Borsdorf, Rathausstraße 1 (Nebengebäude)
 ▲ 03425/8569325
 ▲ 0162/8306962

04680 Colditz, Wettiner Ring 17
 0162/8306970
 03437/9416464
 03437/9416466

04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 17
 03437/9416464
 03437/94164645
 03437/9413218

♀ <u>04808</u> **Wurzen**, Dr. Külz-Str. 5
 ▲ <u>03425/8569325</u>





• Markkleeberg, Markranstädt, Zwenkau (DRK Leipzig Land)

@suchtberatung@drk-leipzig-land.de

Q<u>04416 Markkleeberg</u>, Kirschallee 1 (Markkleeberg Centre)
<u>0341/35411221</u>

<u>04420 Markranstädt, Eisenbahnstraße 16</u>
 <u>034205/44340</u>

<u>04442 Zwenkau, Schulstraße 15</u>
 <u>034203/49220</u>

Self-help groups

In these groups, people can talk to each other. They have similar worries, fears and problems. This can be helpful and relievingfor everyone .

These groups offer

- contacts
- Exchange of experiences
- Joint action
- Self-confidence

You can find information on groups in your area via the addiction counselling services.

You can find more information on the subject of addiction at

- EFederal Centre for Health Education, BZgA
- German Centre for Addiction Issues
- Drugcom

HIV/AIDS counselling

AIDS is a disease that cannot yet be cured. There is no vaccination against it. The disease is caused by a pathogen, a virus. This virus is called the "human immunodeficiency virus", or HIV for short. People who carry the HI virus are called HIV-positive. They often don't realise it for many years. However, the HI virus gradually destroys the person's immune system.

 \mathbb{Q} If you have any questions about HIV and AIDS, talk to a counselling centre or your doctor.

<u>AIDS counselling</u> is offered by the <u>Gesundheitsamt</u> (Public health department) 04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, House 6 <u>03433/2412404</u>

<u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstraße 5</u>, Building 42
 <u>03433/2412464</u>

Consultation hours





- Tuesday 15:00 17:00
- Thursday 10:00 12:00

It is necessary to make an appointment by telephone.

Saxon Clearing Centre for Medical Care (SCS)

We advise all people

- without health insurance
- with unclear health insurance
- with health insurance that does not cover all services
- with other problems accessing medical treatment

What do we offer?

- We provide comprehensive advice on health insurance and social benefits.
- We provide support in clarifying the status of health insurance.
- We provide support with bureaucratic and formal procedures.
- We provide support in enforcing claims for social benefits.

How do we work?

- We provide counselling free of charge and anonymously if desired.
- We focus on the personal needs of those affected.
- We provide information and help people to help themselves.

SABS e.V.

There is an open consultation time in the district of Leipzig every Tuesday from 16:00 to 17:30 in

Q<u>04552 Borna, Kirchstraße 20</u> (Bon Courage).

 \mathbb{Q} If you need language mediation, you must register in advance.

Information on other consultation hours in Saxony can be found here.

Everyday life and living

Verbraucherzentrale

It provides information and support in the area of private consumption. Here you will receive up-to-date and reliable information and independent advice on topics such as

- money
- insurance





- food
- the environment
- health
- Care
- energy
- Travelling
- Contracts

Counselling is often subject to a fee! Some consultations can also take place via video or e-mail.

She has also compiled multilingual <u>checklists</u> for 9 areas of life. They are intended to help you find your way around everyday consumer life.

Information on various topics for refugees and refugee helpers can be found here.

The **<u>Verbraucherzentrale in Sachsen</u>** offers counselling at three locations in the district of Leipzig and in Leipzig.

♥ <u>04668 Grimma, Nicolaiplatz 5</u> (Energy counselling)
 ▶ <u>0800/809802400</u>

Q<u>04416 Markkleeberg, Rathausstraße 13</u> (Consultancy on energy, finances and legal matters) $\sqrt{0.0341/6962929}$

Q<u>04808 Wurzen, Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 2</u> (energy counselling)
<u>0800/809802400</u>

Q<u>04109 Leipzig, Katharinenstraße 17</u> (Advice centre for the Leipzig region) +49(0) 3412610450

You can find the consultation hours at the locations on the homepage. You can make appointments for counselling online <u>here</u>.

 \mathbb{Q} The consumer advice centre does not provide advice on asylum and labour law.

Vereine für Mietrecht

Tenancy law is difficult. The tenants' associations know their stuff. The Tenants' Protection Association supports and helps tenants in disputes with their landlord. The tenants' protection association can also advise you.

\mathbf{Q} Counselling is free of charge for members who pay a fee.

The **Mieterverein Meißen und Umgebung e.V.** offers counselling at three locations in the district of Leipzig.

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Markt 22</u>

Q04683 Naunhof, Bahnhofstraße 1

Q04808 Wurzen, Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 2





@sekretariat@mieterverein-meissen.de

\$03521/453602

OYou must make an appointment for counselling.

The DMB Mieterverein Leipzig e.V. offers counselling at Borna .

♀ 04552 Borna, Grabengasse 1

@info@mieterverein-leipzig.de

6<u>0341/2131277</u> or <u>0341/2131278</u>

SYou must make an appointment for counselling.

There is also the <u>tenant protection organisation</u>.

Housing contact centre

The Housing Contact Centre advises and supports refugees in their search for their own home.

The employees

- advise you on finding accommodation
- accompany you to viewings of flats and to the signing of contracts
- help with questions about the assumption of rental costs by the municipal job centre
- talk to landlords

 \mathbf{Q} 04668 Grimma, Schulstr.17 (on the 1st floor at the DRK migration advice centre, access is not barrier-free)

@lkl@kontaktstelle-wohnen.de \034139295610

The open consultation hours in Grimma are Wednesday 1 - 3 pm. Prior registration is an advantage, especially if you need language mediation. The staff speak German, English and Farsi.

There is also an online consultation hour once a month. The dates can be found on the <u>homepage</u> and via the events at Integreat.

Work and training

Here you will find more information and contact persons for the following institutions:

- The <u>Kommunales Jobcenter (KJC)</u> is responsible for people with a residence permit. The KJC helps to find training places, work and qualifications.
- The <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u> is responsible for people who are in the asylum process or who have been tolerated. It helps them to choose a career and find work.
- For skilled trades, the <u>Handwerkskammer (HWK)</u> is responsible. This includes professions such as baker, bricklayer or painter.





• For professions in trade and industry, the Industrie- und Handelskammer (IHK) is responsible.

Labour market mentors

They help, for example, with

- the search for language courses and qualification measures
- finding places for internships, training and work
- job applications
- Questions about work and training in Germany
- Searching for possible occupational fields
- Communicating with German authorities

The **<u>labour market mentors</u> of the** Caritasverband Leipzig e.V. offer advice at several locations in the district of Leipzig.

Borna

♥ Kirchstraße 20-24, 04552 Borna

@j.haenel@caritas-leipzig.de

<u>0176/64429113</u>

The open consultation hours take place once a month from 10 am to 2 pm. You can find the next dates here: <u>AMM Sprechzeit Borna.pdf</u>

• Grimma

♥ <u>Schulstraße 17, 04668 Grimma</u>
 (on the 1st floor, counselling room of the DRK <u>migration counselling</u> service)
 @k.reichmuth@caritas-leipzig.de

<u>0176/34259984</u>

Open consultation hours Wednesday 10 - 12 o'clock

Markkleeberg

Soburger Str. 86, 04416 Markkleeberg

@a.malli@caritas-leipzig.de

6<u>0341/35019683</u> or <u>0176/43680428</u>

Wurzen

Domplatz 5, 04808 Wurzen
 (1st floor, counselling room in the NDK)
 <u>@k.reichmuth@caritas-leipzig.de</u>





<u>0176/34259984</u>

Open consultation hours Thursday 2 - 4 pm

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ The counselling sessions of the employment counsellors take place without language mediation.

Project KAI - Labour Integration Course

Who can take part in the project?

- All participants in the integration course of the VHS Landkreis Leipzig
- Participants in an integration course run by other providers who are customers of the <u>municipal job centre</u> in the district of Leipzig

The counsellors in the project will help you to start your career <u>parallel</u> to the integration course. This is done, for example, by

- determining the skills and interests of previous work experience
- searching for suitable and appropriate occupational fields
- finding a place for an internship
- Placement in a long-term job
- · getting into work through direct agreements with companies

You can find more information about the project in the flyer-KAI.pdf.

Counselling is provided in German; the project does not provide for language mediation.

If you are interested in participating in the project, please let your lecturer at the VHS Landkreis Leipzig know. Or make an appointment with one of the counsellors.

You can find the counsellors at these four locations of the VHS Landkreis Leipzig:

• Borna

♀ 04552 Borna, Jahnstraße 24 a
 ↓ +49 (0) 343374463336
 @ Saba.Abou-Sahioun@vhs-lkl.de

• Grimma

Q4668 Grimma, Am Wallgraben 21
+49 (0) 3437925297
Karina.kretschel@vhs-lkl.de

Markkleeberg

Q<u>04416 Markkleeberg, Am Festanger 1</u>
+49 (0) 34135048932
QIrina.Berkner@vhs-IkI.de

Wurzen





Q<u>04808 Wurzen, Lüptitzer Straße 2</u>
 Isabella-Diana Beyler (project coordination)
 +49 (0) 3425904736
 Qisabella-diana.beyler@vhs-lkl.de

Assisted training (AsA)

Assisted training helps you to find a training position or successfully complete your training. An expert on site will help you with problems in the company, for example. Tutoring can also be organised for you if required. They can also help you during an introductory training programme (EQ).

You will also receive help after your training. For example, when looking for a job. Or if you are looking for another training position.

The target group is young people

- who would like to complete a vocational training programme,
- who need support to successfully complete an in-company vocational training programme or introductory qualification,
- who are looking for a job after their vocational training.

Assisted training is free of charge.

© Do you need help with your training? Then contact the careers advice centre at the <u>employment agency</u>, which can recommend you for participation in the programme. Your employer must also agree to your participation. If you are currently receiving citizen's allowance from the <u>local job centre</u>, please contact your careers adviser there.

Help with integration

Commissioner for Foreigners and Integration Coordinators

Ausländerbeauftragte

We support the integration of the foreign population into the political, economic and cultural life of the district.

All citizens can contact us with requests and complaints. We also help to clarify problems in co-operation with the relevant authorities.

You can find more information <u>here</u>.

• **Abdulhamid Othman**

♀ <u>04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4</u>, House 3
 @ <u>Abdulhamid.Othman@lk-l.de</u>

4<u>+49 (0) 34332414103</u>





• 💄 Gülnur Kunadt

♀ <u>04668 Grimma, Südstraße 80</u>, Building 62
 @ <u>Guelnur.Kunadt@lk-I.de</u>

<u>+49 (0) 34332414102</u>

Koordinierungstelle für Integration

Integration is a cross-sectional task. The integration coordinators, KIK for short, work together with many stakeholders in the district, for example

- municipalities
- project organisers
- volunteers
- and many more

Our goals are to

- to support the arrival of migrants and refugees in our district
- and to enable all locals and immigrants to live well together.

Our tasks include, for example

- advising (new) actors in integration support in full-time and voluntary work
- Promoting dialogue between the stakeholders
- bundling integration services
- Supporting
- Stimulating new projects
- advising on funding opportunities such as micro-projects in the district

We are also responsible for the content of this app. Please let us know if

- information is missing
- existing information is out of date
- we should advertise your event

We look forward to your feedback! You are also welcome to advertise the INTEGREAT app and website in your area.

You can find more information <u>here</u>.

@integrationshilfe@lk-l.de
 +49 (0) 34332414745 (Mrs Richter)
 +49 (0) 34332412731 (Mrs Eichardt)
 +49 (0) 34332414742 (Mrs Loth)

Here you can find the responsibilities of KIK.pdf





Contact person on site

In many places in the district, there are people or groups who are committed to helping refugees. They can help you with questions and problems in everyday life. They do this as private individuals or in associations. The services are usually free of charge. They offer support to

- find your way around the neighbourhood
- take part in leisure and sports activities
- learn their first German words
- understand letters
- move around the district (bus, train)
- to enable encounters and exchanges with other people

The <u>advice centres</u> can help you find out where there are support services in your area and what they offer.

Here you will find an overview of organisations in your area.

Bad Lausick

• Kinder und Jugendring Landkreis Leipzig e.V.

Q 04651 Bad Lausick, Glastener Str. 10
 @rolle@kjr-ll.de
 https://www.instagram.com/alte.rollschuhbahn.bad....
 034345/559734 oder 0163/6878787

Borna

• Bienvenue e.V.

Reichsstraße 22, 04552 Borna

@kontakt@bienvenueborna.de

<u>0151/11811894</u>

• Bon Courage e.V.

Science 20-24, 04552 Borna

@info@boncourage.de
 <u>03433/2606161</u> or <u>03433/2606160</u>
 https://www.instagram.com/boncourage.borna/?hl=de

Cverview of events at the K24 meeting place

Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft (LAG) Jungen- und Männerarbeit Sachsen e.V.

@ <u>amanos.mohammad@juma-sachsen.de</u>





6<u>0174/7401763</u> or <u>0351/30970325</u>

Grimma

- Bildungs- und Sozialwerk Muldental e.V.
- Q04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Str. 8

@info@bsw-muldental.de

<u>03437/7075111</u>

• **Dorf der Jugend** (Förderverein für Jugendkultur und Zwischenmenschlichkeit e.V)

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Dornaer Weg 2</u>
 Qvorstand@fjz-grimma.org
 https://www.facebook.com/altespitzenfabrik/

Wurzen

• Netzwerk für demokratische Kultur e.V.

ODomplatz 5, 04808 Wurzen

@team@ndk-wurzen.de

<u>03425/852710</u>

https://www.facebook.com/netzwerk.fuerdemokratischekultur/

• Schweizerhaus Püchau e.V.

Q04808 Wurzen, Wenceslaigasse 22

@info@schweizerhaus-puechau.de

https://www.instagram.com/schweizerhaus_puechau/?hl=de

Zwenkau

• Kulturinitiative zwenkau e.V. (cultural cinema)

♀ <u>04442 Zwenkau, Hugo-Haase-Straße 9</u>
 @info@kulturkino-zwenkau.de

<u>034203/623160</u>

https://www.instagram.com/kulturkinozwenkau/





The <u>multi-generation centres</u> at <u>Grimma</u>, <u>Markranstädt</u> and <u>Wurzen</u> also offer advice and assistance as well as opportunities for meetings.

Help in emergencies

Emergency doctor and fire brigade (112)

An emergency is an acute threat to health. Only contact an emergency doctor or rescue service in the event of an emergency or an acute health threat.

Emergency contacts

112 Feuerwehr (fire brigade), Rettungsdienst (rescue service) 112 Krankenwagen (ambulance), Notarzt (emergency doctor)

 \mathcal{P} The emergency numbers always work on mobile phones, even with a prepaid card without credit/money!

Important information for an emergency call

- Who is calling (your name)?
- Where has something happened (address)?
- What has happened?
- How many injured or sick people are there?
- What kind of illnesses or injuries are there?
- Wait for further questions!

Remain calm. Speak slowly and clearly so that you can be better understood. Do not end the call. The emergency call centre will end the call when all important information has been transmitted.

 \bigcirc Do not forget your ID or proof of arrival when you go to hospital! If you are registered with a health insurance company, bring your insurance card with you.

 \circlesize As an asylum seeker, you may only go to hospital without a treatment voucher in an emergency. At the hospital, you must show that you are an asylum seeker with your proof of arrival and the costs will be settled via the Immigration office.

Police (110)

In the event of danger to yourself or others, dial the emergency number

\$<u>110</u>!

What does the Polizei (police) do?

The Polizei is part of the state. It ensures order and security in our country.

Its most important tasks include





- Public safety: It prosecutes criminals and helps to solve crimes. At large public events, the Polizei secures the surroundings and ensures peace and order among the people
- Traffic monitoring: the Polizei monitors traffic and ensures safety on the roads
- Accident squad: If an accident occurs, the Polizei provides assistance. It secures the accident site, documents the course of the accident and looks for witnesses.
- Counselling and prevention: Police officers provide courses, for example in schools. There, children learn correct behaviour in road traffic or non-violent conflict resolution

 \mathbb{Q} In the event of a fire, accident or a medically life-threatening situation, first dial Notruf (emergency call) **\sqrt{112}**!

Medical on-call service (116117)

<u>116117</u>

This is a free nationwide hotline for

- Non-life-threatening illnesses
- Outpatient medical assistance outside office hours
- Referral to the nearest on-call service -
- Arrangement of home visits

At weekends, on public holidays and when doctors' surgeries are not open (at night), go to the hospital or to the Kassenärztlicher Bereitschaftsdienst (on-call service for statutory health insurance physicians). You can call the Kassenärztlicher Bereitschaftsdienst at $\int 116117$. The telephone number is free of charge and does not require a dialling code. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Or you can go directly to a doctor's surgery that offers on-call health service. You can search for a surgery near you <u>here</u>.

The consultation hours at a doctor's surgery of the Kassenärztlicher Bereitschaftsdienst are at weekends and on public holidays:

- Monday 18:00 Tuesday 08:00
- Tuesday 18:00 Wednesday 08:00
- Wednesday 13:00 Thursday 08:00
- Thursday 18:00 Friday 08:00
- Friday 13:00 Monday 08:00
- Evening before a public holiday 18:00 following working day 08:00

Violence against women - helpline (08000116016)

€<u>0800/0116016</u> **€**Hilfetelefon

The violence against women helpline advises women affected throughout Germany. The counsellors on the helpline provide advice on all forms of violence against women. If necessary, they can refer you to suitable local organisations. Online counselling is also possible via the website. The counselling sessions are confidential. If you wish to remain anonymous, this is not a problem. You do not have to give any personal details on the phone. This also applies on the





website. The conversation with the counsellors is translated into German sign language. It can also be translated into written language. If you have hearing problems, you can book an interpreter service free of charge via the website. With the help of interpreters, counselling is possible in various languages such as

- Albanian
- Arabic
- Bulgarian
- Chinese
- Chinese
- French, Italian
- Italian and
- Farsi and Dari
- Kurmanji
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Spanish
- Turkish
- Ukrainian
- Vietnamese.

Number against grief - child and youth helpline (116111)

Telephone counselling for problems in the family, school, with friends, depression, bullying, abuse, addiction. Free and anonymous, also online counselling.

L<u>116111</u> or <u>0800/1110333</u>

www.nummergegenkummer.de

Monday - Saturday 14:00 - 20:00

When there are conflicts and perhaps even violence at home, children and young people need help.

In Germany, everyone - including parents - is prohibited from

- physically or emotionally abusing or
- sexually harassing and abusing

children and young people.

Counselling is free of charge and children and young people can remain anonymous. Family members or friends can also come forward.

Suspicion of child endangerment





This telephone number is only for reports of child endangerment.

VIT is an emergency telephone. The line must remain free for emergencies!

▲<u>03433/2412305</u> or <u>0151/26408776</u> **@**<u>kindeswohlgefaehrdung@lk-l.de</u>

Outside the office hours of the <u>Jugendamt</u> the emergency service is responsible.

@inobhutnahmen@bsw-muldental.de

6<u>034381/55644</u> or <u>0152/02088104</u>

Poison control centre (0361/730730)

<u>0361/730730</u>

First aid for poisoning is provided by the <u>emergency doctor</u> and the poison centre. The same applies to poisoning:

- Keep calm!
- Avoid any hasty behaviour.

Health and social affairs

Flight and trauma

After a long, arduous journey from your home country, you may not be feeling well. Perhaps you have experienced war. Perhaps you have lost loved ones or had to endure physical pain. Now you may be in a reasonably safe environment and can find some peace and quiet.

You may be experiencing symptoms like these:

- Irritability and stress
- jumpiness
- Nightmares and constant reminders of the experience
- Severe tiredness and exhaustion
- Insomnia or sleep disorders
- Lack of concentration and low performance
- trembling

Perhaps your soul is now asking you one of the following questions:

- How can I go on living with my worries?
- How can I continue to live with my memories of stressful things?
- How can I continue to live with the current news from my home country?
- How can I continue to live with my homesickness for my homeland? How can I go on living without the people I left behind?

What to do in case of trauma?





Therapy is probably the best way to overcome a trauma in the long term. A counselling centre or doctor can provide you with more information about therapy options. Unfortunately, professional therapy is often associated with a waiting period.

♀A film in Arabic, German and English on the YouTube channel of the University Hospital Tübingen can help to recognise and understand trauma and to find solutions.

Short film in German

Short film in English

Short film in Arabic

QOnline emergency help with Refugee Trauma Help

Refugee Trauma Help's immediate assistance (online) can help. It bridges the waiting time for professional therapy that may be necessary. You can find helpful information here. You will also find free relaxation exercises. The exercises are available in many languages: German, English, Arabic, Farsi, French, Turkish, Tamil, Russian, Kurdish-Sorani, Kurdish-Kurmanci, Serbo-Croatian-Bosnian, Albanian.

Refugee Trauma Help

Day clinics

Day clinic treatment means that all therapeutic services are available during the day, between 08:00 and 17:00. In the evenings and at weekends, patients continue to live at home in their familiar surroundings.

Tageskliniken

Nr.	Sitz	Anschrift	Ansprechpartner	Kontakt
1	Borna	Diakoniewerk Zschadraß gGmbH Tagesklinik Borna Wetinstraße 1 04552 Borna	Leitung Tagesklinik	Tel.: 03433 8800 811 Fax: 03433 8800 819 E-Mail: <u>tk.boma@diakoniezschadrass.de</u>
2	Grimma	Diakoniewerk Zschadraß gGmbH Tagesklinik Grimma Südstraße 80/ Haus 90 04668 Grimma	Tagesklinik	Tel.: 03437 9716-70 Fax: 03437 9716-72 E-Mail: tageskliniken@diakoniezschadrass.de
3	Zschadraß	Diakoniewerk Zschadraß gGmbH Tagesklinik Zschadraß Im Park 6b 04680 Colditz	Tagesklinik	Tel.: 034381 87 280 034381 87 281 Fax: 034381 87 289 E-Mail: <u>tk-</u> zschadrass@diakoniezschadrass.de
			Psychologische Leiterin: Frau DiplPsych. Schulze	Tel.: 034381 87 326





Emergency numbers/ SOS

You can find the most important emergency numbers/ SOS here: Help in emergencies.

General information on health insurance

If you have a residence permit

Insurance is compulsory in Germany. Do you have a residence permit? Then you must register with a regular health insurance fund. There you will receive an insurance card. This will give you the same benefits as everyone else in Germany.

How can I insure myself?

There are many different health insurance companies in Germany. Some of them are statutory health insurance funds, others are private health insurance funds. Most people in Germany are insured with a statutory health insurance fund. Not every health insurance company offers the same benefits. It is therefore worth comparing. With statutory health insurance, your contribution depends on your income. However, the basic medical care provided by health insurance companies is always the same.

They always include

- Benefits for the prevention and alleviation of illness
- Benefits for pregnancy
- Benefits for the detection of illnesses
- Benefits for the treatment of illnesses
- legally recommended immunisations

Every person is free to choose their health insurance company. <u>Here</u> you will find an overview of health insurance companies in Germany.

After you have submitted an application for membership with a health insurance company, you will receive an insurance card. This is very important. You can use it to go to the doctor. The doctor's work is paid for by your insurance company. Take this card with you to every appointment.

The card is also your insurance throughout Europe. It is called the European Health Insurance Card (EHIC). You can use it to see a doctor in any EU country.

Would you like to understand the German healthcare system? You can find information on this <u>website</u>. This information is available in German and English.

If you do not (yet) have a residence permit

People with a residence permit or a tolerated stay permit are insured via Asylbewerberleistungsgesetz (Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act). The responsible office is the <u>Ausländeramt</u> (Immigration Office).

@asylleistung@lk-l.de





You are therefore entitled to basic medical care and treatment for pain. You are also entitled to officially recommended vaccinations and preventive medical check-ups.

Each person receives health treatment vouchers from Ausländeramt. Health treatment vouchers are available for

- the general practitioner
- the dentist
- gynecologists
- pediatricians

These certificates must be presented and handed in at the doctor's surgery. Otherwise treatment is not possible. The doctor can only settle the costs with the Ausländeramt using the voucher.

 \circlet A health treatment voucher is always valid for one quarter. If a certificate is handed in at a doctor's surgery, the same doctor's surgery must be visited by the end of the quarter. When a new quarter begins, you must obtain a new health treatment voucher from the Ausländeramt.

A quarter always has 3 months:

1st quarter: January, February, March

2nd quarter: April, May, June

3rd quarter: July, August, September

4th quarter: October, November, December

 \Im If further treatment by a specialist is necessary, your doctor will issue you with a referral. If you receive a referral (yellow or pink) to a specialist, you must submit this referral form to the Ausländeramt.



The Ausländeramt will check whether you are authorised to see the specialist. If the costs for treatment are approved, you will receive an additional health treatment voucher that is only valid for the specialist.

 \mathcal{O} Do not visit a specialist without the authorisation of the Ausländeramt!

Medical care





If your life is in danger, always call the emergency services immediately (📞 <u>112</u>).

General care: Visit to the doctor

If you are ill or in pain, go and see a doctor. Doctors' surgeries are open from Monday to Friday. Go to a doctor's surgery on these days and not to hospital.

 $\$ At weekends, on public holidays and when doctors' surgeries are not open (e.g. at night), go to the hospital or the on-call <u>service</u>. You can call the Kassenärztlicher Bereitschaftsdienst ($\$ <u>116117</u>) or go to a doctor's surgery. The telephone number is free of charge and does not require an area code. 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

You can find a surgery here.

You can also go to hospital if you are in severe pain. An ambulance ($\$ <u>112</u>) can take you to hospital if you are seriously ill or injured and cannot get there yourself. However, only call an ambulance in an absolute emergency.

In Germany, medical confidentiality applies. Doctors are not allowed to tell anyone that you have visited them and what illnesses you have.

General practitioners and specialists

General practitioners carry out important examinations and are your first point of contact in the event of illness. They also decide what medication you need and whether a specialist examination is necessary.

If necessary, your GP will refer you to a specialist who can carry out specialised examinations.

It is best to make an appointment if you need help from a GP.

Here you can find the right doctors in and around your neighbourhood.

Pediatricians

Children are usually examined by pediatricians. Regular check-ups and vaccinations at the pediatrician are important for the health of every child. The prescribed check-ups are called "U-Untersuchungen" (U-check-ups) and take place at a certain age of the child and are free of charge. Please take your child to a pediatrician to find out about the regular, prescribed U-check-ups.

You can find further multilingual information at

www.kindergesundheit-info.de

Dentists

If you have a toothache, go to a dentist.

Gynecologists





It is important that women are regularly examined by a gynecologist. This allows diseases to be recognised in good time. This is called a check-up. You can also discuss the topic of contraception there.

If you need help finding a doctor, you can contact the social workers in your shared accommodation or a helper group.

Hospitals

At weekends, on public holidays and when doctors' surgeries are closed (e.g. at night), go to hospital if you are in severe pain. There are also emergency surgeries in the hospitals at weekends.

Hospitals and emergency rooms in the district of Leipzig can be found here: <u>Hospitals -</u> <u>District of Leipzig</u>

Medicines and pharmacies

If you need medication, you will receive a prescription from your doctor. You can obtain your medication with this prescription from any pharmacy. Every pharmacy can be recognised from the outside by the red A.



Pharmacies are usually open from Monday to Saturday. Opening hours vary depending on the pharmacy. If you need medication urgently at night or at the weekend, you will find a sign at every pharmacy with the name and address of the pharmacy that is open for emergency service (i.e. also at night).

Even with a prescription, not all medicines are usually free of charge. Sometimes you have to pay a small amount (e.g. \notin 5) yourself. If you **do not** have a prescription, you will always have to pay for the medication. The same applies to (green) private prescriptions.

Some medicines, such as antibiotics, require a prescription. This means that you cannot buy them without a prescription, but must consult a doctor.

Search for pharmacy emergency services

<u>
www.aponet.de</u>

Further multilingual information

The following offers are available in numerous languages:

- Topic <u>sexual education</u>
- Solution of the second secon





• Breast cancer screening

Provision for adults

Many diseases can be treated well if they are detected in good time. This is why there are preventive examinations. These examinations are carried out regularly, even if you have no symptoms. The costs for certain examinations are covered by health insurance. You can find out which examinations are covered by health insurance here:

- The <u>Handbook Germany: Examinations for adults</u>, especially women, is available in many languages.
- You can find an overview of the offers in German here.

It is also recommended that you repeat some immunisations as an adult.

It is best to seek advice from your doctor.

Children and health

Preventive medical check-ups

There are ten early detection examinations (U1-U9 and J1), which are paid for by **all health insurance companies**. From birth to the age of 8, the child is regularly examined. The pediatrician monitors your child's development. The U1 (examination after birth) and U2 examinations usually take place in the hospital. For further examinations, you must make an appointment with your pediatrician.

^O There are also additional examinations that are recommended by the Federal Association of Pediatricians and Adolescent Doctors (U10-U11 and J2). Please ask your health insurance provider whether the costs are covered.

When enrolling at the daycare centre, you may be asked to provide proof of complete early detection examinations. You will also be asked for proof that your child has been sufficiently immunised against measles. Please enquire in good time whether your child has received two measles vaccinations. If not, make an appointment with your pediatrician to catch up on the vaccination.

Dental care

Healthy milk teeth are important for a healthy set of teeth so that the permanent teeth can grow in well. Healthy children's teeth are also important for speech development. Take your child to a dentist from the age of 1. Take your child for a dental check-up twice a year.

Use the blue dental check-up pass for this.

Brush your child's teeth together so that your child learns how to brush his teeth properly. Start early so that your child gets used to it. Use a toothpaste that is suitable for children. Brush at least twice a day, in the morning and in the evening.

Video on how to brush your child's teeth properly (0-18 months) - Arabic

Video on how to brush your child's teeth properly (0-18 months) - English





Video on how to brush your child's teeth properly (from 18 months) - English

Here you will find information on dental health in 15 different languages.

<u>Helpful tips for a healthy diet and proper brushing</u> in 26 languages (the following information is helpful "tooth tips", "toothbrushing")

Vaccination

You can be vaccinated to protect yourself against some infectious diseases. These include, for example, influenza, mumps, chickenpox, meningococcal disease and rubella. The most important immunisations are carried out as part of your child's U-Untersuchungen.

Talk to your pediatrician about which vaccinations are advisable for your child. Some vaccinations need to be repeated after a certain period of time to ensure that immunisation protection is not lost. If your child has received no or only a few vaccinations in early childhood, it is advisable to consult your pediatrician. He/She can check whether the important vaccinations have been given or whether vaccinations need to be caught up on.

 $\$ Adequate vaccination against measles in particular is necessary if your child wishes to attend a daycare centre or school. The measles vaccination is compulsory. Information on the mumps-measles-rubella vaccination is available <u>here in several languages</u>.

Further information on vaccinations can be found on the website of the Robert-Koch-Institut: <u>Vaccination calendar in 20 languages</u>.

You can watch a video explaining vaccination in 13 languages here: <u>Video - 3 minutes on</u> <u>vaccination</u>

Pregnancy and birth

Pregnant women are under special protection in Germany. They are allowed to seek counselling. You will be cared for by a doctor. A midwife is also available to assist you before and after the birth. You can apply for financial assistance for new purchases for you and the child.

If you are pregnant, you must first go to the gynaecologist (gynaecologist). Have the pregnancy confirmed there and have the check-ups carried out. You will then receive a Mutterpass (maternity pass). The maternity record is a document containing important information about your pregnancy. It also contains information about your health and the health of your child. Always take your maternity passport with you in case of emergencies.

 \mathbb{Q} If you receive benefits from Ausländeramtes or Kommunalen Jobcenters, show your maternity passport. You can then receive special additional support.

You can find a birth checklist in many languages here.

Counselling and financial support for pregnant women and families

Counselling centres for pregnant women





There are specialised advice centres for pregnant women. There is, for example, the possibility of financial support for pregnant women. These counselling centres offer free advice. Parents with children up to the age of 3 can also take advantage of this support.

You can find the contact details here.

Helpline for pregnant women in need

Are you worried about your pregnancy? Then you can get advice anonymously and free of charge. The helpline <u>"Schwangere in Not"</u> (pregnant women in distress) is available around the clock: **O800/4040020**

Counselling can be provided in 19 different languages. You decide how you would like to receive counselling, whether by telephone, chat or e-mail.

Mother and Child Foundation

The <u>Stiftung Mutter und Kind</u> supports pregnant women in difficult situations. For example, you can receive financial support if you have little money available each month. You will receive the money after the birth of the child. You can use the money you receive to buy things for the child.

© Even if you receive benefits from the <u>immigration office</u> beziehen, können Sie at Ausländeramt you will receive additional financial support. Show your Mutterpass (maternity passport) at Ausländeramt.

Enquire at a <u>counselling centre</u> if you need help applying for additional financial support.

Early help - before, during and after pregnancy

Early help - services

In the district of Leipzig there are various services for (expectant) parents with children aged 0 to 3 years.

A family midwife or social pedagogue can support you if:

you are expecting a child...

- in preparing for the birth of your child
- with all questions during pregnancy
- with visits to the authorities and doctors

your baby has arrived and is growing...

- with care, nutrition, support and development
- if you are unsure about how to deal with your baby
- with questions and problems that arise with the birth of your child or during the first year of life
- building a stable relationship with your child





• for information and referral to other support services

The family midwife or social pedagogue will advise you individually and confidentially at your home.

Are you interested? Then we will be happy to advise you:

Early help - District of Leipzig

Midwife and birth preparation

Midwives support women and their families from the beginning of pregnancy to the end of breastfeeding. Midwives provide counselling during pregnancy and in the early days with your child. They can help with the birth. After the birth, they introduce you to breastfeeding. They also take care of the woman's physical and psychological recovery. Every woman can call on the help of a midwife. Most services are covered by health insurance. Even if you are still insured via the <u>Immigration office</u>, midwife services are available to you.

Search and find a midwife - online (ammely)

Midwife search portal of the AOK

Midwife video counselling (ammely)

Recognition of paternity and custody

Vaterschaftsanerkennung (Recognition of paternity)

If the parents are not married to each other at the time of the child's birth, a legal Vaterschaftsanerkennung is important. With the Vaterschaftsanerkennung, the father and child become related to each other in the eyes of the law.

 ${f Q}$ The child's mother must consent to the Vaterschaftsanerkennung.

Procedure: Recognition of paternity

When?

• Before or after the birth of the child.

Where?

• At the <u>Jugendamt</u> (youth welfare office), <u>Standesamt</u> (registry office), with a Notar (notary) or at the Amtsgericht (local court).

How?

By presenting

- Valid identity document (alternatively passport or driving licence)
- Birth certificates of mother, father and child (if already born)





Please make an appointment for this at the <u>Jugendamt</u>, <u>Sachgebiet</u> <u>Unterhaltsangelegenheiten</u>.

Sorgerechtserklärung (Declaration of custody)

If the parents of a child are not married to each other, the mother receives sole custody unless the mother is still a minor. Parents can apply for joint custody. If you have any questions or would like to apply for joint custody, please contact the relevant staff at Jugendamt.

The responsible clerk is determined by the first letter of your child's name: <u>SG</u> <u>Unterhaltsangelegenheiten - Landkreis Leipzig</u>

Delivery and notification to the registry office

Delivery and aftercare

Your gynecologist will refer you to a maternity clinic. Register with the clinic before the birth. You will receive a birth certificate from the clinic.

Notification to the <u>Standesamt</u> (registry office)

Newborn children must be registered at the Standesamt. In many cases, the maternity clinic takes on the task of registering the birth at the Standesamt. At the Standesamt you will receive the (provisional) birth certificate for your child. Bring your identity card with you. You will also need the birth certificate from the hospital.

Are you married? Bring your marriage certificate with you.

Do you live in shared accommodation? Then the birth must be reported to the management.

Q Please only present original documents. If your documents are in a foreign language, an officially certified German translation is required.

Seniors and care

To be in need of care means that a person cannot manage its everyday life independently and requires help. The reasons for this can be age, illness or an accident.

The following questions are frequently asked by those affected or by their relatives:

- Where do I apply for a care degree?
- Which outpatient care service is suitable for me?
- Who offers home care courses?
- What aids are available?
- Who will care for me if my relatives want to go on holiday?





- Where can I find day- and short-term care facilities?
- What should I do if I want to move into a care home?
- What does the care insurance fund pay? Who pays the rest?

Here you will find offers and assistance from the Social Welfare Office on the subject of care.

You can also find further information in the <u>care database</u> from the Saxony Care Network.

Crisis hotline, telephone counselling and online advice for family carers

Caring for someone in need of care is a responsible task and can push you to your limits. In difficult situations, you can contact the following centres:

• Care telephone of the Federal Ministry of Family Affairs

▲<u>030/20179131</u> @info@wege-zur-pflege.de
@www.wege-zur-pflege.de

Availability: Monday to Thursday: 09:00 - 18:00

• 24-hour telephone counselling service

<u>08001110111</u>
 <u>08001110222</u>
 <u>0800116123</u>
 <u>⊘www.telefonseelsorge.de</u>

Psychological support for relatives: Internet portal

www.pflegen-und-leben.de

• Internet portal: Violence prevention in care and crisis hotline

www.pflege-gewalt.de

Counselling and care for dementia

Dementia mainly affects older people. Various symptoms occur. Cognitive, emotional and social abilities can suffer from this disease. The most common and best-known form of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. The disease can be a stressful situation for both - those affected and their relatives.

You can find information on the subject of dementia at

German Alzheimer Society e. V.

www.deutsche-alzheimer.de

Alzheimer Forum

Swww.alzheimerforum.de

German Dementia Care Expert Group e. V.





www.demenz-ded.de

Internet platform Dementia Guide

www.wegweiser-demenz.de

Help with mental health problems

If you are not feeling well mentally, a general practitioner is your first port of call. Your doctor can decide whether therapy can help you. You will often have to wait some time before a therapy place is available. There are many other services available for people with mental illnesses and disabilities. These can be used to supplement therapy or to bridge the gap until a therapy place is available.

Psychosoziale Kontakt- und Beratungsstelle (PSKB)

This counselling centre helps when anxiety, sadness, loneliness or other problems make everyday life difficult. Here you will find individual and confidential counselling as well as discussions and support. There is also the opportunity to talk to other affected people. You can make new contacts, spend time together on walks, play games, take part in creative activities, drink coffee or tea.

The programmes are free of charge and open to everyone. The legal duty of confidentiality applies.

Here you can find contact details and offers from PSKB in Grimma and Borna.

Help through counselling by phone and email

Do you know someone with mental health problems and don't know what else you can do to help at the moment? The<u>"SeeleFon</u>" may be able to help you.

L+49 (0) 22871002424 **@**seelefon@bapk.de

Sie können das Angebot anonym in Anspruch nehmen. Die Beratenden behandeln alle Informationen vertraulich.

Social psychiatric service

This is an offer of the <u>Gesundheitsamtes</u>. The employees provide counselling and support to people who are experiencing a psychosocial crisis. They also advise relatives.

Services include, for example

- Telephone counselling in psychosocial crises
- Psychosocial counselling in crisis situations
- Support for self-help groups
- Support with the initiation of treatment options
- Aftercare support to prevent relapses following inpatient treatment
- Help and support in asserting and enforcing legal claims





Counselling is free of charge and anonymous if desired.

Here you will find <u>contacts and contact persons</u> at the public health department. Counselling takes place at the locations in Grimma and Borna or in the home of the person concerned.

Further information and contacts can be found <u>here</u>.

Living diversity: LGBTQIA*

Many different people live together in Germany. They have different religions. They are of different genders. They come from different countries. They have different political views. All these people live together peacefully. They have the same rights.

The same applies to people of different sexual orientation or gender identity: this includes lesbians, gays, bisexuals as well as transgender and intersex people. In short, they are called LGBTQIA*. They have the same rights in Germany as other people.

There are three genders in Germany. These are "male", "female" and "diverse". Transgender people can change their gender in Germany. They can also have their name changed. Women are allowed to love and marry other women in Germany. Men are allowed to love and marry other men in Germany.

Many LGBTQIA* people have fled to Germany because they were persecuted in their home country. Are you a refugee and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex? Then you can contact one of the many LGBTQIA* organisations in Germany. There you will find support, social contacts and information.

You can find counselling and numerous offers here:

RosaLinde Leipzig e.V.

@<u>umlandberatung@rosalinde-leipzig.de</u> <u>0157/54868932</u>

 \mathcal{O} Counselling is free of charge and and can be anonymous if desired.

Bellis e.V.
 Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland (LSVD)

Counselling services

Disability and inclusion

People with disabilities and their families have many questions and uncertainties. But there are also many ways to make everyday life easier.

There are many advice centres for people with disabilities.

Disability officer

You can contact the <u>Disabilit Officer</u> in the district of Leipzig or make an appointment.





♀ <u>04668 Grimma, Südstraße 80</u>, building 62
 @Behindertenbeauftragte@lk-l.de
 ▲ <u>03437/9844104</u>

EUTB - Supplementary independent participation counselling

There is also the **<u>EUTB</u>** advice centre. The abbreviation stands for Ergänzende Unabhängige Teilhabe-Beratung

The EUTB advises:

- People with disabilities
- People at risk of disability
- Relatives

EUTB also provides advice on rehabilitation. Rehabilitation means that a person's impairment should be alleviated or overcome. The aim is to make the person with a disability feel better. For this purpose, the person goes to a hospital - either for a longer period of time (inpatient) or on certain days (outpatient).

EUTB also provides counselling on participation. Participation means that people with disabilities can take part in life. They are not marginalised anywhere.

Counselling is free of charge. Counselling can be provided in person or by telephone.

<u>04668 Grimma, Nicolaistraße 12</u> (2nd floor)
 <u>@info@mavgrimma.de</u>
 <u>03437/7429563</u>

The family guide

Aktion Mensch publishes a family guide. The family guide is aimed at people with disabilities and their families. It provides information and addresses. There is also a website. There you will find important information about living with a disability. This information is available in simple and easy-to-understand German: there is information about school, work, leisure, accessibility, rights, housing, counselling, health insurance, care insurance and much more.

www.familienratgeber.de

Counselling for addiction and drugs

Addiction is a widespread and serious illness. Addiction can cause physical damage and significant psychological and social effects, such as

- Problems at work
- Increased conflicts in the family

Get help in good time. Don't be afraid to talk about your addiction.

Addiction counselling





You are not alone if you or one of your relatives has problems with

- Alcohol
- medication
- illegal drugs
- gambling
- eating disorders
- nicotine

Counselling is confidential, free of charge and open to anyone interested, regardless of age, gender, nationality or ideology.

 \mathcal{P} You must make an appointment for counselling. Enquire about the possibility of language mediation.

There are such counselling centres in many places in the district of Leipzig.

• Borna, Geithain, Frohburg (Gesundheitsamt)

04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, Haus 6
 03433/2412473
 03433/2412474
 03433/2412475
 03433/2412457

♀ <u>04643 Geithain, Rosental 9</u>
 ▲ <u>03433/2412474</u>

Q<u>04654 Frohburg, Florian-Geyer-Straße 1</u> (Schloss Frohburg)
 ▲<u>03433/2412474</u>

Die Sprechzeiten finden Sie auf der Homepage und im <u>Flyer</u>. Bitte vereinbaren Sie telefonisch einen Termin.

• Borsdorf, Colditz, Grimma, Wurzen (Trägerwerk Soziale Dienste)

@sbb-grimma@twsd.de

<u>04451</u> Borsdorf, Rathausstraße 1</u> (Nebengebäude)
 <u>03425/8569325</u>
 <u>0162/8306962</u>

♀ 04680 Colditz, Wettiner Ring 17
 ▶ 0162/8306970
 ▶ 03437/9416464
 ▶ 03437/9416466

♀ 04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 17
 ▲ 03437/9416464
 ▲ 03437/94164645





<u>03437/9413218</u>

♀<u>04808</u> **Wurzen**, Dr. Külz-Str. 5
 ▲<u>03425/8569325</u>

• Markkleeberg, Markranstädt, Zwenkau (DRK Leipzig Land)

@suchtberatung@drk-leipzig-land.de

O4416 Markkleeberg, Kirschallee 1 (Markkleeberg Centre)
0341/35411221

Q04420 Markranstädt, Eisenbahnstraße 16 034205/44340

04442 Zwenkau, Schulstraße 15
 034203/49220

Self-help groups

In these groups, people can talk to each other. They have similar worries, fears and problems. This can be helpful and relievingfor everyone .

These groups offer

- contacts
- Exchange of experiences
- Joint action
- Self-confidence

You can find information on groups in your area via the addiction counselling services.

You can find more information on the subject of addiction at

- Esteral Centre for Health Education, BZgA
- German Centre for Addiction Issues
- Drugcom

Women's shelter and men's shelter

Women's refuge

Our women's refuge is a safe place to stay for women, mothers and their children who are affected by domestic violence. We are open to affected women and children regardless of nationality, ethnic and social background, gender, sexual orientation and identity, religion or ideology, or the form of partnership or family cohabitation.

The staff at the centre respect the different life situations of the women and children.

Regardless of whether you are admitted to the centre, you can contact the staff at any time for advice.





The address is anonymous for security reasons.

The **women's and child protection centre** in the district of Leipzig is run by the association Wegweiser e.V..

@gewaltschutz@wegweiser-boehlen.de <u>03433/903828</u> or <u>0177/3039219</u>

Women's shelters in Leipzig:

- Shttps://www.frauenhaus-le.de/
- Autonomes Frauenhaus Leipzig

Men's refuge in Leipzig:

It is less well known, but men also experience violence in their relationship, for example, or are humiliated or threatened. There is a refuge for men who are exposed to domestic or sexualised violence

•
<u>
Männer-Haus-Leipzig</u>

\mathbf{Q} Further information and advice centres for domestic violence can be found <u>here</u>.

Debt counselling

Many people have high debts. Some despair and others look for a way out. This is why counselling can help you find a way out of debt or over-indebtedness. Debt changes and destroys the lives of many people. Without professional help, it is usually difficult for those affected to regain a debt-free life.

A counselling centre can work with those seeking advice to develop individual concepts for debt settlement. It can accompany those affected from the application to the discharge of residual debt. The aim of debt settlement is to enable those affected to reduce their financial affairs independently in future and without building up new debts. In the case of various problems, the staff can work together with other specialised services and arrange additional help.

 \mathcal{O} Counselling is usually free of charge. It is subject to data protection and confidentiality.

The counselling is not external legal advice. Funds for the settlement of debts cannot be made available.

 \bigcirc You must make an <u>appointment</u> for counselling. When booking an appointment, please ask whether language mediation can be provided. If not, you will need to arrange for language mediation.

Social debtor and insolvency counselling in the district of Leipzig is provided by <u>Diakonie</u> <u>Leipziger Land e.V.</u> and <u>Caritasverband Leipzig e.V.</u>





They are available at the following locations:

• Borna, Geithain, Markkleeberg, Markranstädt

@sb.borna@diakonie-leipziger-land.de <u>+49 (0) 3433274020</u>

Q04552 Borna, Leipziger Straße 79

Q04643 Geithain, Leipziger Straße 20

Q<u>04416 Markkleeberg, Kirschallee 1</u> (Markkleeberg Centre)

Q04420 Markranstädt, Schulstraße 7

• Grimma

Q04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 17

@sb.grimma@diakonie-leipziger-land.de +49 (0) 34379379530

• Wurzen

♀ <u>04808 Wurzen, Bahnhofstraße 22</u>
@sb.wurzen@diakonie-leipziger-land.de

4+49 (0) 34259184777

• Leipzig

Q<u>04107 Leipzig, Ruth-Pfau-Str. 2</u> (Advice centre at the Propstei) Qschuldnerberatung@caritas-leipzig.de
 +49 (0) 3419636120

Open consultation hours Tuesday 9 am - 12 pm and 1 pm - 6 pm

 \Im From January 2025, people from the district of Leipzig will also receive counselling at the Caritas office in Leipzig.

HIV and AIDS

AIDS is a disease that cannot yet be cured. There is no vaccination against it. The disease is caused by a pathogen, a virus. This virus is called the "human immunodeficiency virus", or HIV for short. People who carry the HI virus are called HIV-positive. They often don't realise it for many years. However, the HI virus gradually destroys the person's immune system.

 \mathbb{Q} If you have any questions about HIV and AIDS, talk to a counselling centre or your doctor.

AIDS counselling is offered by the <u>Gesundheitsamt</u> (Public health department) **Q**04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, House 6 **Q**03433/2412404





♀<u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstraße 5</u>, Building 42
 ▲<u>03433/2412464</u>

Consultation hours

- Tuesday 15:00 17:00
- Thursday 10:00 12:00

It is necessary to make an appointment by telephone.

Food banks and social department stores

The food bank

The "Tafel" (food bank) provides cheap food that is no longer sold in shops. For example:

- Food whose best-before date is about to expire
- Baked goods from the previous day
- Damaged or dented packaging
- Fruit and vegetables with minor blemishes.

People on low incomes are allowed to shop here (e.g. people on citizens' benefits, asylum benefits, low pensions, social welfare). You will need an ID card to be allowed to shop here. The ID card is issued by Tafel. Take your ID card and proof of your monthly disposable income with you on your first visit.

Here you can find the issuing centres of Tafeln in your area:

Bad Lausick through the Tafel Muldental

Q04651 Bad Lausick, Turnerstr. 1A(Bad Lausick children's and youth centre)
01520/9441321

⊘Borna by the Tafel Leipzig
 ◊ 04552 Borna, Angerstraße 20
 ◊ 0163/8868222

Grimma by the Tafel Muldental
 04668 Grimma, Prophetenberg 7
 015209441321

Markkleeberg by the Tafel Leipzig
 04416 Markkleeber, Hauptstraße 85
 0163/8868227

Markranstädt by the Tafel Leipzig
 04420 Markranstädt, Schulstraße 7
 0341/6898481

Trebsen by the Tafel Muldental
 04687 Trebsen, Pfarrgasse 5 (in the parish hall next to the church)
 01520/9441321





 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ The food is not free. You will need to enquire about the amount of the small contribution on site.

Please check the websites of the locations for information on the times for registering and issuing food.

Social department stores / clothing stores

The clothing and social department stores are important places to go to get everyday consumer goods at very favourable prices. Here you can buy clothes, crockery and furniture as well as sports and electrical equipment at very favourable prices. You can find social department stores in:

Markkleeberg

<u>Markkleeberg Social Market</u>

♀ <u>04416 Markkleeberg, Hauptstraße 85</u>
 ▲ <u>49 (0) 34130879848</u>

Wurzen

• Wurzen clothing store (DRK)

♀ <u>04808 Wurzen, Querstraße 25</u>
 ↓ <u>49 (0) 34258199315</u>

Zwenkau

• Zwenkau Social Market

Q 04442 Zwenkau, Schulstraße 19
+49 (0) 3420332439
@sozialmarkt@drk-leipzig-land.de

Grimma

• Furniture and clothing centre Grimma (BSW Muldental)

♥ 04668 Grimma, Prophetenberg 7
@katrin.ganssauge@bsw-muldental.de
▶ +49 (0) 34377075164

• Grimma clothing store (DRK)

♀ <u>04668 Grimma, Bahnhofstr 5,</u> Building 24
 ↓ <u>49 (0) 34377066839</u>

Learn German

To find a job in Germany - and to find your way around - you need to learn German. Here you will find possibilities and contact points according to language courses. There are various ways to learn





German. Your residence status has an influence on which option you can choose. As long as you cannot speak German enough, you will need help. You can also find contacts for this here.

Language courses

Language level

You can attend a German course. There are six levels: A1, A2, B1, B2, C1 and C2. You start with A1. You have C2 in your mother tongue. The six levels mean in detail:

A1: Beginner

You can understand and use simple words and sentences. You can introduce yourself and others. You can ask questions about yourself. You can answer questions. A person speaks slowly and clearly. You can converse with them.

A2: Basic knowledge

You can understand sentences and frequently used words.

You can communicate in simple, everyday situations. You can describe your background, education and environment.

B1: Advanced use of language

You can understand a lot. You can say something about familiar issues and personal interests. You can talk about experiences and events, dreams, hopes and goals. You can give short reasons or explanations for plans and opinions.

B2: Independent use of language

You can understand the most important content of complex texts on concrete and abstract topics. You can also understand specialised discussions in your field of specialisation. You can communicate fluently and spontaneously. You can justify a point of view on a topical issue with advantages and disadvantages.

C1: Specialised language skills

You can understand a lot of demanding, longer texts. You can also grasp implicit meanings. You can express yourself clearly, in a structured and detailed manner on complex issues.

C2: (Near) native speaker level

You can understand practically everything you read or hear easiliy.

You can summarise information from different written and oral sources. You can give reasons and explanations in a coherent presentation. You can express yourself spontaneously, very fluently, precisely and with nuance.

Initial orientation courses

Erstorientierungskurse (EOK) will provide you with basic German language skills. You will also receive information about life in Germany so that you can orientate yourself better in everyday life. The course offers practical help to get you started in your new environment. The course comprises 300 teaching units of 45 minutes each. You will learn about

- Health/medical care
- work





- Kindergarten/school
- living
- local orientation/transport/mobility.

The focus is on oral communication. They should learn to find their way in everyday life as quickly as possible.

BAMF - Federal Office for Migration and Refugees

Flyer for the initial orientation courses

In the district of Leipzig, 2 language course providers offer these courses.

• Borna

Volkshochschule (VHS) Landkreis Leipzig

♀ 04552 Borna, Jahnstraße 24a, Raum 5 **▲** 0343374463332 **@** baerbel.garbe@vhs-lkl.de

Tuesday 09:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 15:00

• Grimma, Wurzen

Bildungs- und Sozialwerk Muldental e.V.

@anja.kroetzsch@bsw-muldental.de

Integration courses

In the general **Integrationskurs** (integration course) you will learn German up to language level B1 in 600 lessons. In a further 100 lessons, you will gain an insight into the culture, politics and social customs in Germany. There are also special forms of integration courses such as the literacy course with 900 lessons. Are you a refugee? Do you receive social benefits? Then the integration courses are free of charge for you.

The integration course concludes with the "German Test for Immigrants" (DTZ) and "Living in Germany" (LiD) examinations.

The <u>municipal job centre</u> can oblige you to take part in an integration course.

You can also apply for admission to an integration course via the language course organisers or yourself at the relevant regional office of the BAMF. <u>BAMF application for admission to an</u> <u>integration course.pdf</u>

The <u>counselling centres</u> will help you with this.

You can search for integration courses in your area yourself at $\underline{\mathsf{BAMF-Navi}}$.

 $\[mathbb{Q}\]$ Are you a customer of the <u>Municipal Job Centre for</u> the District of Leipzig and attending an integration course? Then you can take part in the <u>KAI project</u> of the VHS Landkreis Leipzig at the same time. The job counsellors will help you to start your career at the same time.





Integration courses are offered at the following locations in the district of Leipzig:

Borna

• Volkshochschule (VHS) Landkreis Leipzig

♀<u>04552 Borna, Jahnstraße 24 a</u>, Raum 5

L<u>+49 (0) 343374463332</u> **@**baerbel.garbe@vhs-lkl.de

©Tuesday 09:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 15:00

DAA Deutsche Angestellten Akademie GmbH

Q04552 Borna, Wilhelm-Külz-Str. 15-21

L+49 (0) 3433744710 **@**info.borna@daa.de

Grimma

• Volkshochschule (VHS) Landkreis Leipzig

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Am Wallgraben 21</u>, Raum 1

<u>+49 (0) 3437925298</u>

@eva.eckl@vhs-lkl.de

Thursday 09:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 15:00

Markkleeberg

• Volkshochschule (VHS) Landkreis Leipzig

Q<u>04416 Markkleeberg, Am Festanger 1</u>, Raum 3.09

<u>+49 (0) 34135048933</u>
@catrin.chamma@vhs-lkl.de

[©]Wednesday 09:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 15:00

Wurzen

Volkshochschule (VHS) Landkreis Leipzig

Q<u>04808 Wurzen, Lüptitzer Straße 2</u>, Raum 12

49 (0) 3437925298

@eva.eckl@vhs-lkl.de





Monday 09:00 - 12:00 / 13:00 - 15:00

Vocational language courses (DeuFöV)

After you have attended an integration course, job-related German courses can help you to further improve your German language skills. You can attend the so-called DeuFöV courses during your job, training or a vocational qualification programme. The vocational language courses are also good preparation for starting a career in Germany.

The basic modules of the DeuFöV courses have the following aim. Two courses of 400 teaching units each lead to language level C1. Each of these courses concludes with a certificate examination. In addition to the basic courses, there are various specialised courses with different focuses.

You need authorisation to take part in a job-related German course. You can obtain this either from <u>Kommunalen Jobcenter</u> oder from the <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u>. If you are already in employment, you will receive this authorisation upon <u>application to the BAMF</u>.

You can find current courses via KURSNET.

The following course providers offer vocational language courses at Landkreis Leipzig:

• Volkshochschule Landkreis Leipzig (VHS)

♀ <u>04452 Borna, Jahnstraße 24 a</u>, Raum 5
 ↓ <u>+49 (0) 343374463332</u>
 @<u>baerbel.garbe@vhs-lkl.de</u>

Q <u>04416 Markkleeberg, Am Festanger 1</u>, Raum 3.09

L<u>+49 (0) 34135048933</u> **@**catrin.chamma@vhs-lkl.de

• 04668 Grimma, Am Wallgraben 21, Raum 1

9

<u>04808 Wurzen, Lüptitzer Straße 2,</u> Raum 12 **▲**<u>+49 (0) 3437925298</u> @<u>eva.eckl</u>

• Bildungs- und Sozialwerk Muldental e.V.

• 04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Str. 8

4<u>+49 (0) 34377066815</u> **a**<u>beata.schilling@bsw-muldental.de</u>

Voluntary language courses





In addition to the official German courses, there are many possibilities to practise German in the district of Leipzig.

The groups are led by volunteers. These are mostly people whose native language is German. Sometimes they are teachers who are no longer working. Anyone can join these groups, independent of their residence status.

You can find out if there is a voluntary language course in your area from the <u>advice centres</u> or <u>contact persons</u> in your area.

Learn German without a course

Online offers for language learning

You can learn German on your smartphone or computer (also free of charge). Take advantage of the great offers to learn German quickly and make good use of the waiting time for a language course. These offers can also be useful during a language course.

The IQ Network Saxony has created two overviews:

- IQ Network Learning German with Smartphone and Inter...
- orientate self with smartphone and the internet E...

Here are further links:

Arrive App

Lunes App

Serlo ABC

BABC School

My German book

German University Online (DUO)

Basic language course from Deutsche Welle

The city of words

VHS learning portal

Language placement test

MyVocabulary

SPEAK





Online study

Website Kiron

Libraries

In the public <u>libraries</u> you will find many dictionaries and learning materials for learning German. You can also study there in peace and quiet and usually also use the WLAN. Use is either free or for very cheap price.

Interpreters and interpreters

Find an interpreter

You don't speak German very well yet. You need to go to an authority agency, such as the <u>Ausländeramt</u>? Then you will need an **interpreter**. An interpreter is also helpful when you go to a doctor. Or at parents' evenings at school. Or at nursery school. You will then understand better what people are trying to tell you.

 \bigcirc Some authorities and organisations have interpreters themselves. The authorities can use them in counselling sessions. You make an appointment. Please always ask if an interpreter will be provided free of charge.

 \bigcirc Official documents such as certificates, marriage certificates or birth certificates may only be translated by state-certified translators in Germany. These translations can be very expensive. It is best to check carefully beforehand whether you really need a certified translation and compare the translation prices.

If you need an interpreter, please contact us here:

Interpreter database

Soluterpreter and translator search

SprInt Leipzig

Translation apps

Google translator

DeepL

Become an interpreter

Do you speak English or German very well? Then you can support your compatriots who do not speak English or German. For example, you can accompany them to visits to the authorities or other appointments.

You can contact <u>SprInt in Leipzig</u> if you would like to become a language mediator.





Children, youth and family

Children, young people and families are under special protection in Germany. This protection begins during pregnancy and lasts until the child is 18 years old (of age). In Germany, for example, it is forbidden to beat children. Raising children in Germany must not involve the use of violence. Every child must go to school. There are also authorities that ensure that a child is not harmed by its environment (including the family).

The family is also legally protected in Germany. It doesn't matter whether the family consists of a mother and father and their children, or whether there are two mothers or two fathers, or whether the children are adopted. Single parents with their children are also a family.

Pregnancy and birth

Pregnant women are under special protection in Germany. They are allowed to seek counselling. You will be cared for by a doctor. A midwife is also available to assist you before and after the birth. You can apply for financial assistance for new purchases for you and the child.

If you are pregnant, you must first go to the gynaecologist (gynaecologist). Have the pregnancy confirmed there and have the check-ups carried out. You will then receive a Mutterpass (maternity pass). The maternity record is a document containing important information about your pregnancy. It also contains information about your health and the health of your child. Always take your maternity passport with you in case of emergencies.

 \mathbb{Q} If you receive benefits from Ausländeramtes or Kommunalen Jobcenters, show your maternity passport. You can then receive special additional support.

You can find a birth checklist in many languages here.

Before starting school - Kita

Day care centre - Kita

Before starting school, your child can attend a day care centre. Your child must be at least one year old. There your child will be looked after by nursery teachers. They will learn many things that are important in preparation for school.

 \bigcirc The following videos give you an insight into enrolment at the daycare centre, settling in at the daycare centre and the transition from daycare centre to school (pre-school year) in several languages.

- German (simple language): <u>Registration</u>, <u>familiarisation</u> and <u>pre-school year</u>
- Arabic: Registration, familiarisation and pre-school year
- Persian: Registration, familiarisation and pre-school year
- Ukrainian: Registration, familiarisation and pre-school year
- English: Registration, familiarisation and pre-school year

A place at a daycare centre costs money. If you are unable to pay for it yourself, the <u>youth</u> <u>welfare office</u> can cover the costs. To do this, you must submit an **application** to the Youth Welfare Office.





You can download the application form here.

At the daycare centre, your child can learn German and discover new things. They will also socialise with other children and get to know friends and the German culture. Take advantage of this opportunity, it is important for your child's future.

Unfortunately, there are not always enough places in the immediate vicinity of your home. To find a place in a daycare centre, ask the <u>local</u> authority in the area where you live. You can also ask the <u>advice centres</u> for support.

School and the way to a career

General information about the school

School attendance is compulsory in Germany. This begins for your child at the age of 6 or 7. The duration of compulsory schooling is twelve years. Compulsory schooling ends when your child reaches the age of 18. Your child must attend school full-time for nine years. After that, they can start vocational training or continue to attend school.

Your child must attend school regularly. It is your responsibility to ensure this. School attendance at state and municipal schools costs nothing.

There are different types of schools in Germany. Which school your child goes to depends, among other things, on how old they are, but also on their school performance. Parents' evenings are held once or twice a year. At these meetings, teachers will talk about your child's development at school and give you important information about the lessons. If there is a problem for your child at school, you as parents may also be invited to a meeting. Please go to these appointments!

For parents and pupils with migration experience, the following brochure summarises important information for starting at a Saxon school.

- Welcome Schools arab.pdf
- Welcome_Schools_cz.pdf
- Welcome_Schools_engl.pdf
- Welcome Schools fra.pdf
- Welcome schools pashtu.pdf
- Welcome schools pers.pdf
- Welcome schools pol.pdf
- Welcome schools rum.pdf
- Welcome schools rus.pdf
- Welcome schools span.pdf

Anmeldung für Schulbesuch

Die Anmeldung für den Schulbesuch in Sachsen für alle neuzugewanderte Schülerinnen und Schüler, deren Muttersprache nicht Deutsch ist, ist nur noch über ein Online- Anmeldeportal möglich. Eine E-Mail-Adresse und Telefonnummer sind zur Erreichbarkeit und Terminabstimmung zwingend erforderlich. Nach der Anmeldung erhalten die Kinder und





Jugendlichen eine Einladung zur Besonderen Bildungsberatung in einer Schule. Infoblatt Anmeldeportal Migration.pdf

https://www.schulportal.sachsen.de/bildungsberatu...

♀ Von diesem Verfahren ausgenommen sind Kinder, die in die **1. Klasse** eingeschult werden. Diese müssen in einer <u>Grundschule</u> im Schulbezirk angemeldet werden. Welche Grundschule für Ihren Wohnsitz vorgesehen ist, erfahren Sie von Ihrer <u>Kommune</u>. This takes place in the previous year of school enrolment. When registering for primary school, a medical examination (school entrance examination) is mandatory. You will receive the date when you register for primary school.

Further information on the procedure and the documents required for school enrolment can be found <u>here</u>.

The <u>counselling centres</u> can also help you with school registration.

General information on integration into <u>school</u> and <u>work</u> in Saxony can be found in the linked videos. You can set English or Arabic subtitles.

Primary school

When your child is 6 or 7 years old, school life begins at the end of August or beginning of September. The start of school is an important day in Germany and is celebrated on the Saturday before the first day of school. You give your child a sugar cone as a gift. Fill it with pencils, sweets and a cuddly toy. The first school your child attends is a primary school. Your child starts in Year 1 and will attend the school until Year 4. This means that primary school will be a place for your child to learn reading, writing and maths for at least 4 years. They will also meet new friends. As a rule, school lasts until midday. After that, your child can go to after-school care. There are also primary schools where your child must attend after-school care. These are all-day schools. After-school care costs money. If you do not have any money for this, you can apply to the <u>lugendamt</u> then the costs will be covered.

You can find the application form <u>here.</u>

The teachers will give your child homework. Your child should do this homework at home. At the after-school care centre, teachers will help your child to complete their homework. In addition, your child can play with his or her classmates at the after-school care centre and will make friends very quickly. Therefore, please make use of the opportunity for your child to attend the after-school care centre.

Secondary school and grammar school

When your child has completed fourth class, they will go to a secondary school. If your child previously attended a primary school, you will have received an educational recommendation from this school. The educational recommendation will help you to find the right school for your child. There are middle and high schools where your child can study up to tenth class. At a grammar school, the school can be attended up to twelfth class.

If your child completes year 9 and does not wish to continue attending school afterwards, they will be awarded a secondary general school certificate. With this qualification, your child can begin vocational apprenticeship in certain professions.





If your child attends school until the 10th class, he or she will finish school with several examinations and obtain a secondary school certificate. With this qualification, your child can learn most professions. If your child fails the exams, it is possible to retake them. If they fail the exams again, your child will be awarded the Hauptschulabschluss (secondary general school qualification).

The Gymnasium gives your child the opportunity to subsequently learn a profession or start studying at a college or university. To do this, they must complete twelfth class. The qualification is linked to several examinations. If the exams are passed, your child will be awarded the Abitur and university entrance qualification. They can therefore study.

Vocational schools

If your child has finished school with a secondary general school certificate, a secondary school certificate or a baccalaureate, they can learn a profession. Vocational apprenticeship includes both school-based components and practical time in a company or business. The school-based part takes place at a vocational school. Vocational apprenticeship usually lasts two or three years. Examinations must be taken at the end of the apprenticeship programme. If your child passes these exams, he or she will have learnt a profession. With this profession, your child can find a well-paid job.

If your child does not know what profession he or she would like to learn before leaving school, careers counselling can help. If you receive money from the <u>Kommunalen</u> <u>Jobcenter</u>then the careers advice service at the job centre can help you find a suitable occupation. If you do not receive any money from Kommunalen Jobcenter, then you and your child can get help from the careers counselling service of the <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u>.

Financial aid for families

Bildung und Teilhabe (BuT)

The education and participation package specifically supports children and young people whose parents are recipients of

- asylum seeker benefits
- citizen's allowance
- social welfare
- child supplement
- housing benefit

and thus opens up better opportunities for their lives and development. There is an application from the <u>local job centre</u> with which you can receive various types of financial assistance. If your child eats lunch at school, the costs can be covered. If your child goes to school, the local job centre will also support you financially so that you can buy the necessary school materials for your child. If your child is in a club, you can apply for support with the membership fees. If your child has difficulties following lessons, you can receive money for tutoring. If your child goes on an excursion with his/her class or on a school trip, the Job Centre can also support you with these costs.

You can find the main application for help here.





 \mathcal{P} You will receive a voucher to cover the costs of lunch. You must hand this in to the lunch provider.

You can find the application form for financial support for membership of an association <u>here</u>. The organisation must complete this form.

You can find the attachment for support with the costs of tutoring <u>here</u>. This form must be completed by the teacher.

The annex for excursions and school trips can be found <u>here</u>. The school fills out this form.

 \bigcirc Families in the district of Leipzig can get free advice on the education and participation package. Either by telephone, online or by e-mail. Counselling is available in German, English, Arabic, Turkish and Russian.

Assumption of costs for the parental contribution for a daycare centre or after-school care place

If your child attends a daycare centre or primary school, there may be costs for the daycare or after-school care place. If you are unable to cover these costs yourself, there is the possibility that the <u>youth welfare office</u> will pay for them.

You can find the application form for this cost coverage here.

Pupil ticket

Since the 2024/2025 school year, the district of Leipzig has had the **BildungsTicket**. This is valid all year round and all day in the entire district of Leipzig, the city of Leipzig and the district of North Saxony as well as in the transitional area of Döbeln on buses, trains (except IC and ICE) and trams. The BildungsTicket is purchased directly and at your own expense by concluding a subscription contract with the relevant transport company. The education ticket costs 15.00 euros per month by direct debit.

Education ticket flyer.pdf

You can apply for subsidies for the education ticket, transport services or exemption from the personal contribution from the Liegenschafts- und Kultusamt. You can apply if your child attends a school in the district of Leipzig and the shortest public transport route from the front door to the school isat least 2 km (grades 1-4) or at least 3.5 km (from grade 5).

You can find the application form here.

Child benefit

If you have a settlement permit or a residence permit and have already worked, you are entitled to child benefit. You can apply for child benefit at the Saxony Family Benefits Office. This pays out child benefit for every child from birth until at least the age of 18.

You can find the application form in several languages hier.

Please note that you have to fill in an attachment for each child!

Parental allowance





Some parents work less after the birth of their child. Some no longer want to work as much. Others can no longer work as much. They can then receive money from the government. Parents who live separately can also claim parental allowance. They can claim parental allowance if they have a settlement permit or residence permit in Germany. You can find more detailed information in German, English, Turkish and Russian <u>here</u>.

Freizeitangebot für Kinder und Jugendliche

Children like to play. Children like to learn. Children like to do sports. There are many opportunities for children in the district of Leipzig. Children can spend time here with their families. They can also meet up with friends here.

There are also many activities for teenagers. Here they can spend time with friends.

Open all-day programmes at schools

Many schools offer programmes that pupils can attend after school. Find out from your children's school what programmes are available.

• Open leisure centres and youth clubs

There are numerous open child and youth work programmes in the district of Leipzig. You can find all the leisure centres and the relevant contacts here: <u>Leisure centres</u>

• Further leisure activities

Kulturkino Zwenkau offers cinema and regular courses and workshops, open groups, music and dance for children, young people and adults. You can view the programme and offers here.

The <u>Alte Rollschuhbahn "Rolle"</u> in Bad Lausick also has a lot to offer. Bicycle workshop, volleyball, biking, skating, gardening and much more. Information on the programme can also be found at <u>Instagram</u> and <u>Facebook</u>.

The DRK Muldental offers family programmes at the family and health centre in Wurzen.

• Swimming pools

Leisure pool "RIFF" Bad Lausick: Prices, opening times and address can be found here

Indoor swimming pool Jahnbad Borna: Prices, opening times and address can be found here

Indoor swimming pool Grimma: Prices, opening hours and address can be found here

Wurzen indoor swimming pool: prices, opening times and address can be found here

Dreibrücken & Burkartshain adventure pools: opening times and address can be found here

There are also many <u>outdoor pools</u> that are open in summer.

Skate parks

Borna:

Q04552 Borna, Magdeborner Str. 22





Neukieritzsch:

at the trout pond, can be found at <u>https://www.google.de/maps</u> by entering the following code: 597G+GH Neukieritzsch

- Kletterwald Albrechtshain
- <u>Climbing park on Lake Markkleeberg</u>
- Further offers for sport, dance, music and libraries
- Intercultural week

Intercultural Week takes place once a year with a wide range of activities. The <u>Intercultural We</u> eks <u>2023</u> will take place from 24 September to 31 October. <u>You can find the full programme</u> <u>here</u>

Family, migration and flight to Germany

Unaccompanied refugee minors/underage

Some people under the age of 18 travel to Germany without their parents. Some of them only travel to Germany with other relatives (e.g. uncle or aunt, cousins or older siblings). These people are considered **unaccompanied minor refugees** in Germany. It must be clarified who will take care of them instead of their parents.

The responsibility for this is the <u>Jugendamt</u> (youth welfare office). If the youth welfare office becomes aware that a minor is staying in Germany without a parent, the youth welfare office will conduct an interview with the minor. The Youth Welfare Office will bring an interpreter to such an interview. The Youth Welfare Office will then establish the age of the child/young person with the help of existing documents.

- If the youth welfare office determines that the **unaccompanied person** is **at least 18 years old**, then the person is an adult. They will be treated as an adult.
- If the person is under the age of **18**, they are a minor. If this person lives in Germany without an adult who is willing to exercise personal care, an employee of the Youth Welfare Office assumes responsibility. This person is called a guardian. The guardian takes care of all important matters (e.g. school, health care, finances, etc.). The Youth Welfare Office places the minor in accommodation for young people where they can live and be looked after.

Adult relatives who are willing to take over care can also apply to the family court for guardianship themselves. Guardianship gives them full responsibility for the minor in place of the parents.

 \mathbb{Q} General information on the topic of guardianship is available <u>here</u> and in <u>English</u> and <u>Arabic</u>.

How does the youth welfare office find out about unaccompanied minor refugees?





If the minor states that they are under the age of 18 when they arrive, the Immigration Office will inform the Youth Welfare Office. The staff at the facility where you are staying can also inform the Youth Welfare Office. People at a counselling centre that you visit can also inform the Youth Welfare Office.

Please contact a counselling <u>centre</u> if you need support.

You can find contact persons here.

Family reunification

Family reunification

Members of the nuclear family may move to Germany in a simplified manner if one family member has already received a residence permit in Germany. The nuclear family includes

- Spouse
- own underage unmarried children
- Parents of underage foreigners, provided that no parent with custody rights is in Germany

What needs to be considered?

Both spouses must be at least 18 years old. The marriage or registered civil partnership must have already existed in the country of origin. The application process varies depending on the <u>residence status</u> you have been granted in Germany.

If you live in Germany and already have a residence permit, you can bring your parents, children and spouse from abroad. This is possible if you have been recognised as a refugee. To do this, you must submit a notification within 3 months of receiving the decision from the BAMF. Family members must also apply for a visa at the German embassy or consulate in their home country.

The procedure is explained<u>here</u>.

There is no legal entitlement to family reunification for persons with subsidiary protection. Reunification for these cases is limited. Applications can be submitted **without a deadline**.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ The integration efforts of the person already living in Germany will be taken into account favourably.

For people with a **Duldung** family reunification is excluded.

Seek advice on this. You can find suitable contacts here.

Family reunification

Family reunification allows people to bring their families to join them. This can take place if their livelihood is secured and there is sufficient living space available. The residence permit, where the family members are staying and their living situation also play a major role in the decision.

This is not always possible.





If your family has been accommodated in another district, you can submit a relocation application. You submit this to the relevant immigration office. If the application is approved, you will be allowed to move.

Tracing service

The Tracing Service looks for relatives and helps with reunification. You can find tracing services here:

- Tracing service at the German Red Cross
- International Tracing Service <u>Red Cross / Red Crescent Soc</u>

Support for families in crisis

Educational support

The General Social Service (ASD) is your contact if you have any questions about family, children and young people.

For example:

- Help with organising and coping with everyday parenting
- Assistance with individual crises in the family
- Arranging help as well as planning and managing educational and integration assistance

<u>Contact the youth welfare office if you need support in your everyday family life.</u>

\mathbf{Q} You can find counselling and support services for domestic violence <u>here</u>.

Financial hardship

If you have difficulties providing for yourself and your family financially, you can get help.

You can receive financial support, for example, through

- housing benefit

- Benefits for education and participation
- Citizen's allowance including additional needs during pregnancy

If you have debts and don't know how to pay them off, you can seek advice from a <u>debt</u> <u>counselling</u> service.

(Suspicion of) child endangerment

(Suspicion of) child endangerment

Children and young people have a right to grow up healthy and safe and to develop into independent personalities.





Care and upbringing are the right and duty of parents. If parents do not fulfil these duties sufficiently and a child is in danger, it is the task of the youth welfare office to protect the child. Children need protection from violence, neglect, abandonment or sexual assault.

If you notice in families in your neighbourhood that children are often left alone by their parents, neglected, subjected to violence or not properly cared for, contact the youth welfare office. The Youth Welfare Office investigates every reported suspicion of child endangerment and decides on assistance for the benefit of the child concerned.

The contact addresses for reporting a risk to a child's welfare can be found here.

@kindeswohlgefaehrdung@lk-l.de

apprenticeship, work and study

Information

Would you like to work in Germany? Then you need to know: How can I work in Germany? And where can I get help? You can find everything you need to know about work and jobs here: <u>Access to the labour market</u>.

Have you already gained a qualification abroad? For example, a school-leaving qualification or a professional qualification? Then you need to have the qualification recognised here in Germany. You can find out how to do this on the page: <u>Recognising foreign</u> <u>qualifications</u>.

There are around 400 apprenticeships in Germany. Do you want to learn a profession? You can find information about vocational apprenticeshipsand contacts here. <u>Vocational</u> apprenticeship (dual and full-time school-based).

Children and young people have to go to school. They must be at least 6 years old for this. The children and young people go to a general school. There they learn for their future life. For example: so that they can learn a profession. Or: so that they can graduate from a university.

Do you want to catch up on your school-leaving qualifications in Germany (for adults)? Here you have the opportunity to catch up on a school-leaving qualification or obtain a higher school-leaving qualification. Here you can catch up on your Abitur (baccalaureate).

Do you want to study? Then you can find information about studying here. And you can see which people you can contact.

Find a job

Labour market access

Regulations on access to the labour market

You come from the EU? Do you now live in Germany? And you would like to work? Then you can do so without any problems. As an EU citizen, you are allowed to work in Germany. Without restrictions.





Have you fled to Germany? Then your residence status is important. It determines whether you are allowed to work. We explain below what applies to you. You will also find the relevant advice centres below.

BRecognised refugees can go to work immediately. They have the same status as German employees.

&Asylum seekers with proof of arrival or authorisation to stay:

Are you living in an initial reception centre (EAE)? Then you are not allowed to work for 9 months. After 9 months you are normally allowed to work. However, this is always decided by the immigration office. You must therefore submit an application to the immigration office. There are certain rules that you must observe.

You must fulfil the following requirements so that the authority can make a decision:

Asylum seekers with proof of arrival or permission to stay in EAE:

- 9 months work ban
- After 9 months, you are entitled to be allowed to work. However, you must not come from a safe country of origin. Or your asylum application must have been rejected by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) as manifestly unfounded.
- The priority check does not apply. However, the Federal Employment Agency will check your working conditions.

Asylum seekers with proof of arrival or permission to stay outside the EAE:

- 3 months work ban
- You do not come from a safe country of origin? Have you applied for asylum after 31 August 2015? Then the immigration office will decide.
- You do not come from a safe country of origin? Did you apply for asylum after 31 August 2015? Or your application for asylum was rejected without grounds? Then you have the right to work after 9 months.
- The priority check does not apply. However, the Federal Employment Agency will check your working conditions.

Tolerated persons:

The immigration office always decides if you are allowed to work. You must therefore submit an application to the Immigration Office. The immigration office can impose a general work ban on you. There are certain rules that you must observe.

- 3 months work ban
- You do not come from a safe country of origin? You submitted your application for asylum after 31 August 2015? Your tolerated stay has already lasted 3 months? Then the foreigners authority will decide whether you are allowed to work.
- Persons with a tolerated stay due to unclear identity (§ 60b AufenthG) are always prohibited from working
- The priority check does not apply. However, the Federal Employment Agency will check the working conditions.

Refugees with a residence permit:





If you have been recognised by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) as a person entitled to asylum, refugee or subsidiary protection, the <u>Ausländeramt</u> a **residence permit**. This entitles you to pursue any gainful employment and thus grants you full access to the labour market.

 \bigcirc Different rules apply to <u>self-employment</u>! The prerequisite for the above-mentioned applications is ALWAYS a concrete job offer.

Counselling centres

For advice and placement in the labour market, there are the following contact persons specifically for refugees - here too, there are differences depending on whether your asylum procedure is still ongoing or whether you are recognised or tolerated.

- @Arbeitsmarktmentoren Landkreis Leipzig
- Sagentur für Arbeit
- SKommunales Jobcenter
- @Regionales Integrationsnetzwerk IQ Leipzig (LeIQ)

Employment contract

Anyone who starts a job is given an employment contract. This regulates the most important conditions of your work. It states when you work. How much holiday you get. It states how much money you will receive. Both sides - employee and employer - must abide by these agreements. The contract becomes legally binding when you sign it. Only sign it once you have fully understood the content.

Types of contract:

Open-ended employment contract

There is usually a probationary period of three or six months. During this period, an employment relationship can be terminated within two weeks. The employer can terminate the contract. You as an employee can also quit. At the end of the probationary period, a permanent employment relationship begins. This has longer protection against dismissal. Working hours are normally a maximum of 40 hours per week.

Fixed-term employment contract

The employment relationship ends at the agreed time without notice of termination.

<u>Mini job</u>

The maximum earnings per month are € 538 and are tax-free.

Labour law:

There are many laws in Germany that regulate and safeguard the rights of employees. These include, for example

- Regulation of working hours
- minimum wage (2024: 12,41€)
- holiday entitlement





- Protection against dismissal
- Company representation of interests (works council)
- Regulation of the work of trade unions

 $\label{eq:linear}$ If you have any questions about labour law (employment contract, minimum wage, working hours, leave, dismissal), you can contact this office:

Advice centre BABS (advice centre for foreign employees in Saxony)

Paulina Krimmling, Ünige Albert
 Georg-Schumann-Straße 79, 04155 Leipzig
 0341/68413085 oder 0341/68413086
 paulina.krimmling@babs-online.eu or uenige.albert@babs-online.eu

Taxes and social security contributions:

Every employee in Germany pays a portion of their wages as taxes. The federal, state and local authorities use this to finance their expenditure. Employers, in turn, are obliged to pay social security contributions for their employees. These social security contributions finance the social security system in Germany. The system guarantees that you will receive money from the state if you are out of work.

Steuerliche Identifikationsnummer (Tax identification number):

The tax ID is an 11-digit number and is used for income tax purposes. The number is valid for your life. The authorities can always identify you with this number. Your place of work requires this number. You do not have this number in your documents? You can get it from the registration office. Or by filling in a form at the <u>Federal Central Tax Office</u>.

Sozialversicherungsnummer (national insurance number):

You need a national insurance number for a job. You can get it from your health insurance company (e.g. AOK, DAK, Barmer).

Illegal work:

You have a job that is paid. But this work is not registered with the tax office or health insurance company. You therefore do not pay taxes and social security contributions. This is **illegal**. You could face fines and imprisonment! Do you receive social benefits or unemployment benefit? But you are still working? You haven't told the social welfare office, employment agency or job centre? That is also **illegal**. You are wrongly receiving state benefits even though you are in paid work.

Applications and job interviews

Would you like to start an apprenticeship or work in Germany? Then you must apply in writing.

Many companies publish job adverts. Either in the newspaper or on the Internet. The company is therefore looking for new employees. The job advert states what kind of work or training is involved. It also states what expectations the company has of the employee. You will find





information on where and how to apply.

Have you been invited to an interview? Then the company is interested in you. You can introduce yourself at the interview. Please arrange enough time for the journey to the appointment. Make sure you arrive on time for the appointment. It is best to prepare in detail for the interview beforehand. You can also gather important information about the company. Visit the website and read through the company's history. Find out about the products or services. Do you want to show your interest in the job? Then ask questions during the appointment. This will show that you have done your research. You show that you are motivated.

An application usually consists of three parts:

Cover letter: In your personal cover letter, you briefly introduce yourself and say why you are suitable for the vacancy. For example, describe what experience you have already gained in your home country. Find out more about the company and describe why you would like to work there. Your cover letter should fit on one page. Sign your cover letter. There are many templates and supports on the Internet. It is important that you do not simply copy and paste. Your cover letter must suit you and the position.

CV/resume: The CV lists all your experience and is structured like a large table. Write from when to when you worked at which company. Write where you completed your apprenticeship or studies. Write where you went to school and what school-leaving qualification you obtained. You don't have to include a photo on your CV, but many companies like it if you do.

Certificates and supporting documents: It is important that you include copies of your certificates (no originals!). Certificates are your school-leaving certificate, your degree and work references from the past. The certificates should be in German or English, otherwise they should be translated. You should also send proof of internships, further training relevant to the job or certificates from your German course.

 \bigcirc The job advert will tell you how to apply. Please read it carefully.

In writing: Buy a nice application folder and put your cover letter, CV and certificates in it. Then send the application to the address given in the job advert.

E-mail: Many applications are now sent by e-mail. Combine your cover letter, CV and references into one PDF file and send this as an attachment to the e-mail. In the e-mail, write a short text addressed to the person who will receive your application.

Online: Large companies have their own website where you need to apply. You have to register there with your e-mail address and can then send your application there.

 \mathbb{Q} It is often helpful if you introduce yourself to the company in person before applying.

The Agentur für Arbeit and the Kommunale Jobcenter support the preparation of application documents by an educational partner if required.

You can find helpful tips for your application at <u>Planet Beruf</u>.

Europass is a multilingual online portal (over 20 languages) that helps migrants to visualise their skills and knowledge. It offers the free opportunity to create a language passport or a CV using an online tool. You can also find important tips for good job applications on Europass.





At <u>Bewerbung.net</u>, <u>StepStone</u> and <u>Lebenslauf2go</u> you can create a CV and cover letter free of charge. In some cases, you can also import your data from Xing or LinkedIn. It is also possible to write your own texts in the template or import files.

You can find information and templates for cover letters at <u>Bewerbung2go</u>, <u>BewerbungsWissen</u>, <u>Karrierebibel</u>

Language exercises

On the <u>VHS learning portal "I want to learn German"</u> and the <u>Goethe-Institut</u> website <u>"Deutsch für dich</u>" you will find exercises on the subject of job applications and the world of work in general. This will help you learn about the world of work and improve your German language skills.

Finding work - counselling and help

There are various organisations at Landkreis Leipzig (district Leipzig) that can help you find a job.

 \mathcal{P} If you are in the asylum procedure and have a permit or tolerated stay, then the <u>Agentur</u> <u>für Arbeit</u>.

 \mathbb{Q} If you have a residence permit, the <u>Kommunale Jobcenter</u> is usually responsible for you.

They will help you find work and gain qualifications depending on your individual needs. It will also support you with placement in careers counselling or the recognition of certificates. Further information on counselling and placement in the labour market can be found here: <u>Access to the labour market</u>.

If you require further support, you can contact <u>Arbeitsmarktmentoren</u>, for example.

You can find regional job vacancies at <u>JobZENTRALE</u> for the Landkreis Leipzig.

There are other job portals on the internet where you can search for vacancies:

- Solob exchange of the Federal Employment Agency
- StepStone
- 😥<u>Indeed</u>
- Slobware

JobCentre for the district of Leipzig

There is a direct <u>JobZENTRALE</u> for the Landkreis Leipzig. Here you will find job vacancies, apprenticeships and internships in the region.

Internship

An internship is a particularly good way to gain initial experience and enter the world of work. This involves working in a company or organisation for a limited period of time.





An internship offers the opportunity to familiarise yourself with a particular profession, acquire new knowledge or gain a practical insight into a specific area of work. It is therefore particularly suitable for career starters after school or university, or for people who are looking for a career change.

You sometimes receive money during an internship. However, this is not always the case and depends on

- the type
- the duration
- the sector of the internship.

Just as with a regular job, interns are always entitled to a reference and should request one promptly if required.

What needs to be considered?

Your residence permit determines whether you are eligible for an internship or whether you need to obtain prior authorisation from the authorities. It is essential that you speak to your advisor at the <u>employment agency</u> or <u>local job centre</u> before you start and ask at the <u>immigration office</u>.

 \Im If you receive cash benefits from the local job centre, you must register your internship. An internship that has not been registered and approved is generally considered "illegal work" and is a criminal offence. This applies regardless of whether remuneration is paid. If remuneration is paid, it must be declared to the local job centre as income.

Pay particular attention to the duration of an unpaid internship. If the duration is long, you may suspect that the internship no longer serves to determine aptitude or acquire new skills under the guidance of a skilled worker, but only to provide free labour. This makes it immoral (so-called sham internship).

Please note that there is no accident insurance for unregistered internships.

Where can you find an internship?

- Ask at a company of your choice
- Ask at the employment agency or local job centre Search job exchanges on the Internet, for example the
 - **OIHK** internship exchange

 - Employment agency
 - • AUBI-plus

Immigration of Skilled Workers

Information





There is a law in Germany. The law is intended to make it easier for skilled workers to come to Germany. In this case, the skilled workers have vocational apprenticeship. They are not academics. There are already rules for immigration to Germany for these people.

You can also find this and furtherinformation on the <u>Make it in Germany</u> page

You can also do a <u>quick check</u> of your possibilities here!

Information and contacts for the accelerated skilled labour procedure can be found here.

For employers

Accelerated skilled labour procedure: Employers need an authorisation from the skilled worker. This allows you to initiate an accelerated skilled worker procedure. They do this with the responsible <u>Immigration office</u>. The company concludes an agreement with the authority. All parties involved agree on what the employer, the skilled worker and the authorities may and must do. The agreement describes the procedures, names the parties involved and the deadlines.

 $\$ The **fees** amount to 411 euros. There is also a visa fee of 75 euros. As well as all other fees incurred (certified copies, translations).

Q Necessary: Copy of passport, proof of professional qualifications

The Immigration Office advises the employer. It helps to ensure that the foreign qualifications of the skilled worker are recognised. The Immigration Office obtains the approval of the Federal Employment Agency. It checks the requirements so that the visa can be issued. The recognition centres only have a certain amount of time to decide. So does the Federal Employment Agency.

Q Have all the **requirements** been met? Then the immigration office will issue a preliminary approval. The employer can forward this to the skilled worker. The skilled worker then books an appointment with the diplomatic mission abroad. The visa is applied for at this appointment. At this appointment, the skilled worker must present the original of the advance approval. The skilled worker must also bring the other documents required for the visa application.

Have you submitted the complete **visa application** from the skilled worker? Then a decision will be made within three weeks.

 \mathcal{P} The **family** of the skilled worker can also be considered. The application must be submitted at the same time. The family must fulfil the requirements for family reunification.

For qualified employees

Definition of specialist: Do you have a university degree? Or have you completed vocational apprenticeship? Did your training last at least two years? Does it qualify you for a profession? Then you are a skilled worker. Do you want to be officially recognised as a skilled worker? Then you must apply for this. Your qualifications must be recognised by the competent authority in Germany.





SInternational educational certificates Saxony

Job search

Entering the labour market:

Entering the labour market is made easier: As a skilled worker, you must provide three things. You need an employment contract. You must have a concrete job offer. And you need a qualification recognised in Germany. The <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u> checks the working conditions.

Possibilities of employment:

You have a specific qualification. This qualifies you for a specific profession. You are authorised to work in this occupation. You can also work in related professions. Skilled workers with a qualification from a degree programme can also do other work. For example, skilled workers can work in an occupation that does not require a degree. However, skilled workers may not work in simple jobs. Skilled workers must work in an occupation that requires training. For the EU Blue Card, you need a job that corresponds to your qualifications.

Skilled workers with vocational apprenticeship:

Skilled workers with vocational apprenticeship can work in any profession. They only need to be qualified through apprenticeship.

Entry rules

Entering the country to look for a job:

Skilled workers with vocational training can enter Germany. You can enter the country to find a job here. You will receive a residence permit for up to six months. Their qualifications must be recognised in Germany. You must be able to support yourself during your stay. You must already speak German well enough to be able to work in your profession. German language skills at level B1 or better are normally required. Would you like to try out a job first? Then you can work up to 10 hours a week. This way you can find out whether you like the job. Your employer can get to know you. Skilled workers with a recognised academic qualification can also do trial work.

Stay for qualification measures:

You will be given more opportunities so that you can gain qualifications in Germany. Have you tried to have your qualifications recognised? The authorities have identified problems? Your qualifications do not match the German ones? Then you need sufficient knowledge of German. This is knowledge at level A2. Then you can apply for a visa. With this visa you can come to Germany for 18 months. During this time you can gain qualifications. The authorities can extend the visa once for 6 months. After that, you can apply for another visa. For example, for an apprenticeship. Or for studying. Or for a job.

Settlement permit for skilled workers from abroad:

Foreign skilled workers can obtain a settlement permit in Germany after just four years (previously five years).

For apprenticeship and studies

Entering the country**to look for an apprenticeship:** Would you like to do an apprenticeship? Then you can enter the country to look for a training place. You need German language skills at level B2. You also need a school-leaving certificate that entitles you to enter higher





education. You must be no more than 25 years old. You must be able to pay for your own living costs in Germany.

Extended transfer options for international students in Germany: International students can obtain a new residence permit before they have completed their studies. For example: You want to learn a profession after your studies. You will then receive a residence permit for this. The new law for skilled workers makes this change easier: Are you a student? And you want a job? Then you can take a job. To do so, you must fulfil special conditions. The Federal Employment Agency sets these conditions. Once everything has been checked, you will receive a new residence permit.

Settlement **permit for** graduates of vocational apprenticeship in Germany: Foreign graduates of vocational apprenticeship in Germany can obtain a settlement permit after just two years under the new law, just like university graduates.

 \bigcirc **German language course** to prepare for training: Do you have the right visa? Then you can attend a German course. This German course will prepare you for your apprenticeship.

Independence

Who can become self-employed in Germany?

Self-employment is generally permitted in Germany, exept

- You are still in the process of having your asylum recognised
- Your asylum application has been rejected
- You have a tolerated stay permit

All other people have the opportunity to set up a business in Germany.

Further information (in several languages)

- Existenzgründerportal
- Phomepage der IQ-Fachstelle für Migrantenökonomie
- Seratung Existenzgründung

Career guidance

During career orientation, you will find out which profession you would like to learn. You can also complete a <u>degree programme</u>. This depends on your school-leaving certificate.

Early career guidance is important for school pupils. Many companies at Landkreis Leipzig are looking for suitable skilled workers. There are good career prospects in the region.

You have various opportunities to obtain information or advice:

- The <u>employment agency</u> can help you find a suitable career.
- If you receive a citizen's allowance, contact the local job centre.
- The <u>Chamber of Crafts</u> and the <u>Chamber of Industry and Commerce</u> also help pupils and parents with their career choices.





Further information on the topic of youth and careers can be found here.

You can find the 2024/2025 calendar with all important dates and contacts here (PDF).

Vocational school

Are you over 15 years old? Are you no longer attending a general school? Then you have many options at a vocational school. You can prepare for a career. You can obtain a general school-leaving certificate.

People in Germany must attend school until the age of 18 (compulsory schooling)!

The following school types are available at vocational schools:

Berufseinstiegsjahr (BEJ) and Berufsvorbereitungsjahr (BVJ)

Vocational schools have programmes for pupils with or without a secondary school leaving certificate. You have not yet received a contract for an apprenticeship? You don't yet have a concrete idea of where you want to work? Here you can gain an insight into various occupational fields. You can build on your secondary school leaving certificate. Or you can obtain your secondary school leaving certificate.

Vocational school

This is where apprenticeship takes place in a dual system. You learn part of your apprenticeship at school. The other part you learn in a company.

Vocational school

You can prepare for your profession at a vocational college. The courses last 1 to 3 years. You receive basic vocational training. Or vocational preparation. Or even a vocational qualification. Do you already have a school-leaving qualification? Then you can obtain your next qualification here. Vocational schools are generally divided into the following occupational fields:

- commercial field
- Home economics, social pedagogy or care7nursing field
- industrial-technical field

Specialised school

You can continue your vocational apprenticeship at a specialised school. The courses usually take one to two years. Do you already have a vocational qualification? Have you already worked? These courses expand your knowledge. They are designed to consolidate what you have learnt. After the courses, you can work in middle management. Or you can become self-employed. The specialised schools are also divided into the following subject areas:

- Technology
- economics
- Social work
- Agriculture





Design/shaping

Vocational colleges

You will need an intermediate level of education for the vocational college. You can improve your vocational qualifications here. You can also obtain the entrance qualification for universities of applied sciences. This means that you can then go on to university. Vocational colleges are available in the following areas:

- Technology
- Business and administration
- Social pedagogy
- Health and care
- Home economics

Higher vocational school

Have you already completed an apprenticeship? Do you have a secondary school certificate? Then you can go to the higher vocational school. You will attend for two years. This school prepares you for the general higher education entrance qualification. To do this, you must learn a second foreign language. Without a foreign language, you will receive a subject-specific higher education entrance qualification. This means that you are only allowed to study certain subjects. The higher vocational school is available in the following specialisations:

- Technical higher school
- Higher business school
- Higher school for social work

Vocational grammar school

Would you like to study at a university? Then you need the Abitur. You can catch up on your Abitur at a vocational grammar school. To do this, you need an intermediate qualification in your education. Your average grades must be 3.0 or better. You can then attend a vocational grammar school for three years. After the three years, you will complete your Abitur. It is also divided into corresponding specialisations:

- Technical specialisation
- Economics specialisation
- Social work and healthcare
- Agricultural science specialisation
- Biotechnological direction
- Nutritional sciences

Vocational schools in the district of Leipzig can be found <u>here</u>.

Training (dual and school-based)





Would you like to go to work? Then it is very advantageous for you if you have a professional qualification. People with a vocational qualification earn more money on average over the course of their lives. They are less likely to be unemployed. They are less likely to have fixed-term employment contracts.

Recipients of citizen's allowance (SGB II) who are looking for a training place should contact the <u>Berufsberatung</u> of the Kommunalen Jobcenters.

You can also obtain information and support from the <u>Jugendberufsagentur</u>. This is the coordination centre for vocational orientation and integration of young adults in the district of Leipzig.

Duale Ausbildung (Dual training)

Dual vocational training is a speciality in Germany. You work in a company. At the same time you go to school. This is how you learn theory and practice. You spend two thirds of your time working. You spend one third of your time at school. An apprenticeship lasts 3 years. Depending on the profession, it may take a little longer. If you have an Abitur, you can complete the apprenticeship more quickly.

Depending on the type of occupation you would like to learn in a dual training programme, you should contact the appropriate office:

Chamber of Crafts, HWK

The Chamber of Crafts is responsible for skilled trades. These include professions such as baker, bricklayer or painter.

Handwerkskammer zu Leipzig

Q<u>04103 Leipzig, Dresdner Straße 11/13</u>
<u>0341/21880</u>
<u>@info@hwk-leipzig.de</u>

Here you can find some offers from HWK:

• <u>Willkommenslotse</u> (Welcome counsellor)

Q 04451 Borsdorf, Steinweg 3 (Education and Technology Centre, BTZ)
 (⊕+49 (0) 3429130123
 (@grobitzsch.t@hwk-leipzig.de)

• • • Yes to training in the Leipzig region

<u>+49 (0) 1701288593</u> **@**anastasiia.troshina@zaw-leipzig.de</u>

<u>+49 (0) 1703711623</u>





@migration@hwk-leipzig.de

The project of the ZAW Centre for Initial and Further Training Leipzig and the Leipzig Chamber of Crafts provides information. All those who support the career choices of young people with migrant roots receive counselling. Counselling can be provided in German, Arabic, English, Russian or Spanish.

Chamber of Industry and Commerce, IHK

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce is responsible for professions in industrial production, trade and services. This includes, for example, plant mechanics or wholesale and foreign trade clerks.

Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Leipzig

Goerdelerring 5, 04109 Leipzig
0341/12670
@info@leipzig.ihk.de

Here you can find some of the programmes offered by IHK:

- Shttps://www.leipzig.ihk.de
- Phttps://www.leipzig.ihk.de
- 😥 IHK-Lehrstellenbörse

Pre-school training at the vocational school

In Germany, there is also full-time training at a vocational school. Vocational schools provide completed vocational training in theory and practice outside the dual training system (without an apprenticeship in a company). It usually lasts two to three and a half years. Lessons take place full-time. In addition to vocational subjects, it also includes general education subjects. The vocational schools differ greatly in terms of their training programmes, admission requirements, duration of training and further education options. You should therefore talk to the school you are interested in.

Vocational schools in the district of Leipzig

Here you will find an <u>overview</u> of the 3 vocational school centres in the district of Leipzig as well as general <u>information</u>.

Help for trainees

Initiative VerA

▲<u>034298/38771</u> @leipzig@vera.ses-bonn.de</u>

 \mathcal{P} You can become active as a volunteer and support trainees with VerA.

- Flyer for retired professionals(Flyer)

- Flyer for trainees (<u>Flyer</u>)





Studies

Study at a university

General information

There are many different degree programmes in Germany. There are also different types of higher education institutions:

- Universities (academic)
- Universities of Applied Sciences (practical)
- Dual universities (very practice-orientated)
- Art colleges, film colleges and music colleges (artistic)

There are state universities and private universities. You have to pay high tuition fees at private universities.

You can find useful information here:

Hochschulkompass (All degree programmes and universities in Germany)
 Study in Germany (Information for refugees)
 Agentur für Arbeit (Study orientation)
 Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD - All study programmes in Germany)

Prerequisites

Would you like to study in Germany? Then you need a higher education entrance qualification. This can be an Abitur. It can also be an entrance qualification for universities of applied sciences. Have you passed the Abitur in your home country? Then you may be able to study in Germany. You can have this checked.

You can find more information at 🏵 <u>Anabin</u>. Go to the information portal "Recognition in Germany" and to <u>Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienst DAAD</u>.

You must also be able to prove that you have a good knowledge of German (language level C1). This can be the "German as a foreign language" test. Or the German language test for university entrance. Or <u>telc Deutsch C1 Hochschule</u>.

There is also the possibility of funding from the <u>Bildungsberatung Garantiefonds Hochschule</u>. Some universities also offer preparatory semesters. You will also learn German there.

 \bigcirc Find out more at the university where you would like to study. Most universities offer counselling services. There are deadlines for applying to a university. These are called application deadlines. Observe these deadlines. Universities do not accept late applications.

No university entrance qualification





You can study in your home country with your school-leaving certificate? But not in Germany? You can catch up on your university entrance qualification at a preparatory college. Preparatory colleges are specially designed for foreign applicants. They prepare you for studying in Germany.

Overview of universities and study opportunities in Saxony

Funding and scholarship

You can receive financial support as a student in Germany. This is possible via the Federal Training Assistance Act (BAföG). The office pays out BAföG on a monthly basis. In the best case scenario, you will receive money for the entire duration of your studies. The monthly <u>amount of BA</u> föG can be between 452 and 934 euros. You have to pay back half of the amount after your studies. The conditions for BAföG change regularly. You can find detailed information under the following link:

Website BAföG for refugees and migrants

As an alternative to BAföG, you can apply for a scholarship. As a rule, you do not have to pay back a scholarship. Good grades are important in order to receive a scholarship. Scholarship donors also assess your voluntary work. You will normally receive the same amount of money as BAföG. In addition, there is a "book allowance". This is a monthly payment of up to 300 euros.

Certain organisations award scholarships. Scholarships are awarded to people with a lot of talent. This is why these organisations are called Begabtenförderungswerke. The following organisations offer programmes specifically for refugees, among others. You can find out how to apply on their websites. They also tell you what the organisations require of you.

- Priedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Scholarships for Refugees
- Böckler-Aktion Bildung of the Hans Böckler Foundation
- Scholarships for Refugees
- Geventure Our scholarship for refugees
- Bread for the World Refugee Scholarship Programme

The Otto Benecke Foundation 's Guarantee Fund is an exception to this rule. The programme is aimed at young, newly arrived migrants. Do you want to gain your higher education entrance qualification in Germany? Do you want to study in Germany? Do you want to work in the academic field? Then you can apply for the scholarship. There is also the Germany Scholarship. It provides financial support of 300 euros per month. The Germany Scholarships are awarded at the respective universities.

- Our Content of the Otto Benecke Foundation in Bonn
- Germany Scholarship: Become a scholarship holder

Recognition of certificates

Recognition of foreign educational qualifications





Certificates are very important in Germany. You get them at school, at university or at work. At work, they are called job references. Certificates are proof of what you have already learnt. Certificates are a crucial prerequisite for getting a job. You also need a certificate to be admitted to a school or university. Have you already obtained certificates abroad? Have these certificates **recognised** in Germany. We check what you are authorised to do with your certificates in Germany. Your achievements will be translated, so to speak. It may be that you no longer have your certificates. In this case, you can try to have your work experience and professional skills recognised through tests.

Do you receive citizen's allowance? Then the Kommunale Jobcenter.

If you do not receive a citizen's allowance, the <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u> on the recognition of qualifications and certificates.

Specialist advice centres for recognition

• Pinformationsstelle und Beratungsstelle Arbeitsmarkt Sachsen, IBAS

Georg-Schumann-Str. 173, 04159 Leipzig
0341/580882020
@leipzig@exis.de

• @Recognition of vocational qualifications in the skilled trades

Handwerkskammer zu Leipzig

Dresdner Straße 11/13, 04103 Leipzig
0341/21880
@info@hwk-leipzig.de

- Precognition in Germany
- Overview of the recognition of professional qualifications and university degrees
- Portal- The information portal for foreign professional qualifications

 \bigcirc Do you want to study or work as a scientist? Get in touch with the contact persons at the universities to have your qualifications recognised.

Official certification of certificates

You have a document, for example a certificate. The authorities want to know if the document is genuine. To do this, you must have it officially notarised. This is also important for enrolment at a university. All copies of certificates must be officially notarised.

The following can officially certify documents: the public order office, the <u>residents'</u> <u>registration office</u>, the <u>registry office</u>, the citizens' office andthe citizens' advice centres in the <u>municipalities in the district of Leipzig</u>.

Official notarisations can also be carried out by notary's offices.

Asylum and residence





Residence status

Everyone in Germany has an ID card. This ID helps to identify people. As an asylum seeker, you also need an ID card. This allows the authorities to recognise your status.

There are 5 different documents:

1. proof of arrival

Status: Asylum seeker

Background: You have told the authorities that you need asylum. The authorities have registered you in the system. However, you have not yet applied for asylum. This card is valid until you submit your application. You submit the application to Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, BAMF).



2. residence permit

Status: Asylum seeker

Background:

You have applied for asylum. A group of people will decide on your application. This often takes a very long time. This permit is valid until the decision is made. The BAMF. decides on the asylum application Your application was rejected as unfounded? Then you can appeal against it. You can do this at the administrative court. You are allowed to stay in Germany until the administrative court has made a decision.

This permit says if you are allowed to work. The permit says where you can live.

- Would you like to work? Do you need a permit for this? You can get this from <u>Ausländeramt</u> (Foreigners' Registration Office) Your employer or you can apply for it yourself
- Would you like to find work? Go to the <u>Agentur für Arbeit</u> (Employment Agency)
- Do you need financial help? Go to the Ausländeramt







3. fiction certificate/ID

Status: Recognised refugees

Background: You have submitted an application to Ausländeramt . This application is intended to extend your right to stay. The authority then often issues a certificate. This certificate authorises you to stay. This is important because your application has not yet been processed.



4. residence permit

Status: Recognised refugees

Background: Your application for asylum has been accepted

The residence permit is a temporary residence title. It is issued for a specific purpose.

- You can later obtain an unlimited right of residence (settlement permit).
- You have unrestricted access to the labour market.
- This <u>Kommunale Jobcenter</u> (Kommunale Jobcenter) can provide you with work and social benefits.



5. tolerated stay

Status: Tolerated person

Background: Your application for asylum has been rejected

Tolerated stay is granted for a certain period of time. Sometimes deportation is impossible for legal, factual, humanitarian or personal reasons.

- There is a general rule. This allows certain groups to be tolerated for a maximum of 3 months. You cannot be returned to your home country for this period.
- A work permit is generally required. You can apply for this at Ausländeramt.
- Would you like to find work? Go to the Agentur für Arbeit.
- Do you need financial help? Go to Ausländeramt.







Application for asylum

If you are registered in Germany and live in an initial reception centre, these are the next steps for you.

Applying for asylum in person

- You apply for asylum at <u>Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge</u>, <u>BAMF</u> (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, BAMF)
- An <u>asylum counselling</u> service can provide you with important information for the asylum procedure
- **Important**: You can only submit your application in person. You cannot send this application by post
- You will receive the appointment and the responsible BAMF office with your proof of arrival. If you have not been given an appointment, ask your accommodation manager

Further information on the asylum procedure can be found on the pages of the BAMF: <u>Ablauf</u> <u>und Registrierung BAMF</u>

Personal interview

The second interview appointment is the actual hearing interview. The BAMF then decides on your asylum application and sends you a decision. The decision will be explained in detail.

a) The decision is negative

- If the decision is negative and you wish to contest it (i.e. you do not agree with it), go **immediately** to an <u>asylum counselling centre</u> or directly to a lawyer. They will discuss with you what you can do. For example, you can appeal against the decision.
- If you decide to leave voluntarily, you can receive financial support for your new start in your country of origin. Please contact the <u>return counselling</u> service.

b) The decision is favourable. This means that you are recognised as entitled to protection. The next steps are

Fictitious certificate and electronic residence permit (eAT): Immediately after the positive BAMF decision, you must arrange for an identity document or equivalent. You can obtain this from <u>Ausländeramt</u> (Foreigners' Registration Office). Show your BAMF decision to the immigration office. You will receive an application for a residence permit in person or by post. The completed application must be handed in to the Immigration Office together with other documents. It can take up to 12 weeks to process the application. The Foreigners' Registration





Office will invite you to an appointment once the application has been processed. Your fingerprints will be taken at this appointment. You will receive another appointment as soon as the ID card has arrived.

When the residence permit is processed, the payment of social benefits by the Ausländeramt will also be cancelled. You will receive a notification that your asylum seeker benefits have been cancelled. With this information, an application for citizen's allowance must be submitted to Kommunalen Jobcenter.

Family asylum and international protection for family members

You have been granted asylum in Germany. A member of your family also needs asylum. You can submit an application. The member of your family will be granted the status of a person entitled to protection.

For the purposes of family asylum, members of families include

- Spouses, registered civil partners,
- unmarried children who are minors/underage,
- the parents of unmarried minor children,
- other adults who have custody of unmarried minor children,
- unmarried minor siblings of minors.
- Parents must have custody of their children. They must therefore be able to look after their children.

Do you want to bring your spouse to Germany? You must already be married in your country of origin. Then your spouse can also be granted asylum. The marriage must be recognised by Germany. The application for asylum must be submitted before or at the same time as your application. You must be entitled to protection. If you have any questions, please contact the <u>asylum counselling</u> service.

Born in Germany:

You have already applied for asylum? Have you subsequently had a child in Germany? A separate asylum application must be submitted for your child. You or your partner must still be in the asylum procedure. Please inform Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, BAMF about the birth. At Landkreis Leipzig, <u>Ausländeramt</u> normally informs BAMF automatically as soon as it has been informed of the birth. The asylum application is then automatically deemed to have been submitted. The parents can submit their own reasons for asylum for their child. If they do not, the same grounds apply as for the parents. Here too, an appeal is possible in the event of a negative decision by the Federal Office.

As well for the protection of the child, underage children will not and must not be returned separately from their parents in the event of a negative decision.

Further information can also be found on the website of BAMF: <u>Family asylum and family</u> reunification

Information about family reunification can be found here: Family reunification

Asylum counselling





Asylum counselling and procedural counselling primarily provides support during the asylum procedure.

The counselling can include the following topics:

- Information and questions about the asylum procedure, in particular preparation for the interview
- General information on the law in connection with the asylum procedure and referral to lawyers
- Counselling on authorities, also in contact with the BAMF
- Advice on questions regarding family reunification

You will need to enquire about the exact issues the advice centre can help you with.

Contacts:

• Bon Courage e.V.

♥ 04552 Borna, Kirchstraße 22
 @beratungsstelle@boncourage.de
 ▶ 0157/75176855 or 0157/84843782

SPlease make an appointment. There are also open consultation hours.

Infostell Asyl

Q<u>04668 Grimma, Dornaer Weg 2</u> (Old lace factory in the village of youth Grimma)
 <u>@bleiberecht@dorfderjugend.de</u>
 <u>0151/55222943</u>

OPlease make an appointment. There are also open consultation hours.

Information on the topic of family reunification can be found here.

 ${igodoldsymbol P}$ Further information on the topics and contact persons can be found at

- Sächsischer Flüchtlingsrat e.V.
- **ORK** Tracing Service for family reunification

Do you want to return to your home country voluntarily? Then you can contact the <u>return</u> <u>counselling</u> service.

Information for Ukrainian war displaced persons

Many displaced persons from Ukraine have found refuge at Landkreis Leipzig. For them and all those who will arrive in the district in the future. <u>Here</u> you can find the most important information on the topics:

- Benefits via the Kommunale Jobcenter and the Sozialamt
- General legal basis for residence and registration
- Finding accommodation
- Health





- Work and language course
- School and daycare centre
- Driving licence and car registration

Ukrainian citizens can stay in the EU for up to 90 days without a visa. It is not absolutely necessary to register with the authorities. However, if you need assistance, you must register.

 \bigcirc Persons seeking protection from Ukraine will be forwarded to other federal states. Please note this! If you would like to stay permanently at Landkreis Leipzig , you can submit an application <u>here</u>. This <u>Ausländeramt</u> decides whether admission to the district of Leipzig is possible.

If you cannot find **emergency accommodation** by then, a **central reception centre** is available in Leipzig. This is located here:

Adalbert-Stifter-Weg 25, 09131 Chemnitz

Q Are you already registered with another foreigners authority? Do you want to move to Landkreis Leipzig? Then you must submit an application for reallocation there.

 \mathcal{P} You can register for a school place via an <u>online portal</u>.

Let \mathbb{C} Helpline Ukraine: <u>0800/5002250</u> nationwide, free telephone counselling in Ukrainian and Russian

Naturalisation

German citizenship offers you and your family new opportunities. You can enjoy the full civic rights of a German and EU citizen.

What are the requirements under Section 10 of the Citizenship Act?

- Legal, habitual residence in Germany for 5 years
- an unlimited right of residence or a residence permit for purposes other than those listed in §§ 16, 17, 20, 22, 23 para. 1, §§ 23a, 24 and 25 para. 3 to 5 of the Residence Act
- Commitment to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany
- No anti-constitutional activities
- As a rule, securing the means of subsistence without claiming benefits under Book II or XII. Book of the Social Code
- impunity, except for petty offences
- Sufficient German language skills
- Knowledge of the legal and social order and living conditions in Germany

 \bigcirc Spouses and children can also be naturalised, even if they have not yet been in Germany for 5 years.

 \mathbb{Q} In principle, the foreign nationality must be renounced. Exceptions are possible. The examination and decision is made for each individual case.

There is also discretionary naturalisation.





You can find more information and applications <u>here</u>.

Paths to naturalisation

We are happy to answer your questions or arrange a personal consultation.

Please bring this with you to the personal interview:

• Identity documents (passport) for all persons who are to be naturalised

During the interview, you will be informed in detail which other documents (birth certificate, proof of income, tenancy agreement, etc.) are required based on your personal situation.

Naturalisation is not free of charge. The fee is

- 255.00 euros per person
- for underage children (without own income) 51,00 Euro

The Amt für Rechts-, Kommunal- und Ordnungsangelegenheiten is responsible for naturalisations.

Q 04552 Borna, Stauffenbergstraße 4, House 6
 ▲03433/2413762 or 03433/2413745 or 03433/2413764 or 03433/2413765 or 03433/2413755
 @Einbuergerung@lk-l.de

Opening hours:

- Tuesday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 18:00
- Thursday 08:30 12:00 and 13:30 16:00
- Friday 08:30 12:00

 \mathcal{P} Important: Applications can only be submitted by appointment!

Living together, residing, everyday life

Information

Are you new to Germany? Moving to a foreign country brings with it many questions and a lot of work. Everyday life and some German ways of life will seem strange to you. Here we have summarised a few practical tips for everyday life in the district of Leipzig.

Living together in Germany

The rule of law and the Basic Law

The rule of law and the Basic Law

Germany is a constitutional state. The decisions of the state or the government are bound by the law.





All people living in Germany must abide by the central principles of the political and legal order. The most important legal basis for life in Germany is the Basic Law. It is the constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Basic Law

Every country has rules that everyone must abide by. The most important law for Germany is the Basic Law. It is a collection of 146 articles. Each article stands for a law, i.e. a rule. These rules determine how we live together in Germany. The basic rights protect the freedom of each individual. They are set out in Articles 1 to 19 of the Basic Law (catalogue of fundamental rights).

Here you can find the Basic Law in 11 languages:* <u>Arabic</u>, <u>Chinese</u>, <u>English</u>, <u>French</u>, <u>Italian</u>, <u>Persian</u>, <u>Polish</u>, <u>Russian</u>, <u>Serbian</u>, <u>Spanish</u>, <u>Turkish</u> and, of course, <u>German</u>.

This film clearly shows how the German constitutional state works: German, <u>Dari</u>, <u>Arabic</u>, <u>English, French, Pashto, Urdu</u>.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Human rights are important rights that always apply to all people all over the world. Human rights are rights that every person has by virtue of being human. They protect the dignity of every human being. They apply equally to all people. No distinction is made between people.

There are 30 rights. The most important are

- All people are worth the same.
- Everyone is allowed to have their own opinion.
- Everyone has the right to peace and security.

Children's rights

Children need special protection and therefore also special rights. The individual rights of children are set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989 and subsequently ratified by 196 states. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child comprises a total of 54 articles.

The 10 most important children's rights are clearly explained here: <u>German/Arabic</u> and <u>German/Persian</u>.

Women's rights

Women's rights are human rights. The legal equality of women and men is enshrined in the Basic Law.

- Women are allowed to vote
- Women can make decisions about their own property
- Women may go to work without their husband's permission

Personal freedom and equal rights





Self-determination and personal freedom

All adults have the right to make their own decisions about themselves and their own lives. Whether man or woman, young or old, with or without a disability, regardless of skin colour, religious affiliation or sexual orientation.

All people are allowed to do what they want as long as they abide by the law and do not restrict the freedom of others.

This means, for example:

All people are allowed to decide what they want to wear.

Everyone is allowed to eat what they want and what they like.

Women and men are allowed to study or learn a profession. In principle, all professions are open to both.

Every woman and every man can decide for themselves whether and whom they want to marry. Every woman and every man may divorce.

Unmarried couples are allowed to live together and have children.

Members of different religions and faiths are allowed to marry and have children.

The tasks and roles in the family are not prescribed.

Contraception is permitted for both sexes. A person's decision to use contraception must be respected.

Same-sex partnerships are recognised in Germany. Homosexual partners are allowed to marry in Germany and therefore have the same rights as a marriage between a man and a woman.

All (adult) people decide for themselves how and where they want to live. For non-Germans, this right may be restricted until an application for asylum is recognised.

Sexual acts between adults may only take place with mutual consent. Any sexual activity with children is prohibited.

Women and men can vote and be elected to political office.

Private property is permitted for every man and every woman in Germany.

Women and men have equal rights when it comes to inheritance.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ One's own freedom ends where it infringes the freedom or human dignity of others or violates the law.

Democracy and anti-discrimination

What does democracy mean?

Democracy is a way in which a state is organised and governed. Germany has a parliamentary democracy. Citizens elect the parliament that makes the laws. This means that the citizens elect the parliament that makes the laws. Parliament in turn elects the government, which determines what happens in the country.

 \mathbb{Q} In a democracy, the state protects people's rights. In addition, human rights apply to all people.

Promoting democracy in the district of Leipzig





The district of Leipzig is committed to democratic coexistence. It supports measures and projects that promote democracy. It offers assistance to authorities, organisations and private individuals.

Lokale Partnerschaft für Demokratie
 04668 Grimma, Karl-Marx-Straße 22, Haus 2,
 demokratiefoerderung
 03433/2412227

Further information and counselling services

- Demokratiezentrum
- Elandeszentrale für politische Bildung Sachsen
- Paundeszentrale für politische Bildung
- @<u>Amadeu Antonio Stiftung</u>

Anti-discrimination

The district of Leipzig is very clearly opposed to any form of discrimination.

 $\$ All people have the same dignity and the same rights. Nobody should be disadvantaged. Discrimination is a violation of human rights.

Information on counselling centres can be found here.

 \mathbb{Q} In a democracy, the state protects the law.

Living diversity: LGBTQIA*

Many different people live together in Germany. They have different religions. They are of different genders. They come from different countries. They have different political views. All these people live together peacefully. They have the same rights.

The same applies to people of different sexual orientation or gender identity: this includes lesbians, gays, bisexuals as well as transgender and intersex people. In short, they are called LGBTQIA*. They have the same rights in Germany as other people.

There are three genders in Germany. These are "male", "female" and "diverse". Transgender people can change their gender in Germany. They can also have their name changed. Women are allowed to love and marry other women in Germany. Men are allowed to love and marry other men in Germany.

Many LGBTQIA* people have fled to Germany because they were persecuted in their home country. Are you a refugee and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or intersex? Then you can contact one of the many LGBTQIA* organisations in Germany. There you will find support, social contacts and information.

You can find counselling and numerous offers here:

RosaLinde Leipzig e.V.





@<u>umlandberatung@rosalinde-leipzig.de</u> \$0157/54868932

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ Counselling is free of charge and and can be anonymous if desired.

Bellis e.V.
 Lesben- und Schwulenverband in Deutschland (LSVD)

Religion

Religious freedom

Freedom of religion applies in Germany. This is guaranteed by the Basic Law. You can practise your faith as you see fit, as long as you do not violate the Basic Law. You may also not be discriminated against on the basis of your religion, for example when looking for work. Religious freedom also means accepting the beliefs of others. Germany does not have a state church. State and religion are separate.

This means, for example:

- All people are free to choose and practise their own religion and beliefs
- All people have the freedom to be non-religious anyone who does not believe in God is allowed to say so publicly
- People of different religions and beliefs are allowed to marry each other
- Marriage only counts as a legally binding marriage before the registry office. Marriages concluded exclusively within the framework of a religion are not legally binding in Germany
- Religious laws do not determine the legal system in Germany

Practice of religion

There are many different religions in Germany. Many people follow a particular religion. They organise themselves in their own communities. For example, in a church, mosque or synagogue.

Contact with a community is important. Here you can celebrate worship together. It makes it easier to socialise with your fellow human beings. There are various groups or meetings for this.

 \Im Find out from your community or <u>local authority</u> which organisations and faiths are represented.

Public holidays, school holidays and time changeover

Public holidays are free in Germany. There is no work. Shops and public authorities are closed on public holidays. A public holiday has a religious or secular background.

Public holidays in Saxony



Lei 🔟

There are 11 public holidays in Saxony.

These public holidays are on the same date every year:

- 01.01. New Year's Day
- 01.05. Labour Day / May Day
- 03.10. Day of German Unity
- 31.10. Reformation Day
- 25/12/26/12 Christmas Day

These public holidays change from year to year:

- Easter: in March/April (Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Easter Monday)
- Ascension Day: in May (a Thursday)
- Whitsun: in May/ June (Whit Sunday and Whit Monday)
- Day of Prayer and Repentance: in November (a Wednesday)

Intercultural calendar

The <u>intercultural</u> calendar provides an overview of the most important holidays of the different religious communities.

School holidays

Holidays are the times of the year when pupils are off school. They do not go to school.

Schulferien in Sachsen

Time changeover

Central European Time (CET) applies in Germany. In addition, summer time is changed on the last Sunday in March. At 02:00 at night, the clocks are set forward to 03:00. On the last Sunday in October, they are set back to 02:00 at 03:00 at night.

Residing

Rent and rental agreement

You have found a flat. Congratulations. You are renting this flat from a person or a company. This person or company is your landlord or landlady. You sign a contract with your landlord or landlady. The contract says that you are allowed to live in the flat. It is called a tenancy agreement. The tenancy agreement regulates the rights and obligations. You have rights and obligations. And your landlord or landlady has rights and obligations. For example, you have to pay money every month. This is the rent. Your landlord or landlady must let you the flat and also take care of repairs to the flat.

The tenancy agreement is an important document. It states the price of the flat. It also states whether you are allowed to smoke or do laundry in the flat. Everything is set out in writing in the contract. Don't understand something in the contract? Ask about it. It's best to do this before you sign the contract.





The rent consists of the net rent and the service charges. You also pay the service charges every month. This is how you pay running costs. These include the cleaning of the stairwell or the garden labourer. You also pay for rubbish collection. These service charges are shared by all residents of the building. People with larger flats pay more.

Only you have a key to your flat. Take good care of your key. Have you lost the key? Then a locksmith will have to come. A locksmith can be expensive. Sometimes your landlord or landlady needs access to your flat. Sometimes other people also need access to your home. You must be informed of the visit. This is often done by post or telephone. This may be particularly necessary if a tradesperson needs to enter your home. They want to repair something in your home. Or the public utilities or your energy supplier need to read how much water or electricity you have used.

 \bigcirc You live in a rented flat in the district of Leipzig. You must look for your own flat once you have been granted a residence permit. To do this, you can seek help from an <u>advice centre</u> or friends and helpers.

If you are in receipt of benefits from the <u>municipal job centre (Kommunales</u> Jobcenter) or <u>social welfare office</u> (Sozialamt), you must observe the <u>Richtwerte für die Kosten der</u> <u>Unterkunft</u> (guideline values for the costs of accommodation, KdU). A flat must be suitable. This means that it must not be too expensive and should be suitable in terms of size. The basic rent, ancillary costs and heating costs are then covered up to the appropriate amount.

If you receive citizen's allowance from the municipal job centre, the procedure is as follows:

- 1. You submit a housing offer to the municipal job centre. You are welcome to send this by e-mail to <u>kjc-leistung@lk-l.de</u>.
- 2. The municipal job centre will check whether the offer is suitable and contact you
- 3. Before you sign the tenancy agreement, you must check whether you
 - need a loan to cover the rental deposit
 - need initial furnishings for the flat
 - If so, you can apply for this via the application for relocation
- 4. If the application is approved, you can sign the tenancy agreement and then submit a copy to the local job centre
- 5. Once you have moved, you must
 - register with the <u>Einwohnermeldeamt</u> in your municipality and submit the registration certificate to the municipal job centre
 - deregister with the contact person at your previous accommodation (shared accommodation or flat)

 \bigcirc You can download the application <u>forms</u> here.

Do you want to give notice?

Germany protects tenants and landlords. You cannot simply give notice overnight. You must give your landlord or landlady at least three months' notice. Always give notice of termination in writing. Have your cancellation confirmed. Do you need help? The <u>tenants' association</u> can also help. But you have to pay money for this. You can find more advice centres <u>here</u>.





Notice periods

- Rental period up to 5 years 3 months
- Rental period from 5 to 8 years 6 months
- Rental period of more than 8 years 9 months

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ The <u>consumer advice centre</u>, for example, has compiled important tips and information on renting your first home.

Housing benefit

Is your family income not sufficient? Under certain conditions, you are entitled to **housing benefit** . You can apply for housing benefit at the <u>Sozialamt</u> . If you receive citizen's allowance for yourself and your family, you are generally not entitled to housing benefit.

You can download the forms for applying for housing <u>benefit</u> here.

House rules

In cities, several people often live in one house. Rules are needed so that they can live well together. These rules are laid down in the **house rules**. You usually receive these with the tenancy agreement.

Quiet **hours** are particularly important in Germany. Have a look at your house rules to see what time it has to be quiet. This is often the whole of Sunday. On other days, this is often from 10 pm. Make sure you are not too loud. Are your neighbours too loud? Then speak to them. Ask them to turn down the music or television.

Waste separation and deposit

Waste separation means that different types of waste are collected and recycled separately. In Germany, waste separation starts directly with the consumer. This means that every household has to sort its own waste and throw it into different bins and containers. The majority of waste in Germany is recycled and composted, which conserves resources and protects the environment. Basically, avoiding waste is still the easiest way to do something about the growing mountains of rubbish.

If you throw something in the wrong bin, the employees or sorting facilities at the recycling centres have to sort it out. If we all sort correctly, we can avoid this effort, reduce costs and do something for the environment.

What goes in which bin?

The waste bins in Germany have different colours. The colours show you which waste can go in which bin. In large cities, the bins are often located right next to the house. In the countryside, you may have to drive to a recycling centre or recycling yard to find all the bins. Or you may have to wait for the next collection date for certain rubbish. In the meantime, you can store the rubbish in your garage or cellar, for example. You can find out when which waste is collected in the so-called "<u>waste calendar</u>", which you can also find in your letterbox





every year or collect from the town hall.



\mathcal{O} Only certain rubbish may be thrown into each bin!

Do I have to separate waste?

Yes, waste separation is compulsory in Germany. Everyone must separate their waste correctly and put it in the right bins. If you do not follow the rules by waste separation, your landlord/landlady can give you a warning. If you do not change your behaviour, you may even lose your flat. Your landlord/landlady will also charge you for the costs incurred as a result of incorrect waste separation. If you own your own home, incorrect waste separation will increase your waste disposal bill. Incorrect waste separation is also an administrative offence. If you get caught, you will have to pay a fine. If you repeatedly fail to separate waste or separate it incorrectly, this fine can even amount to several hundred or thousand euros.

Which waste belongs in which bin? - YouTube

What do I need to know about "deposits"?

In Germany, there is a so-called "deposit obligation" for certain drinks packaging. If you buy plastic and glass bottles or drinks cans in the supermarket, you pay a few cents more for them. If you return them empty later to the empties collection point in a supermarket (usually a vending machine), you get this money back. This is called a "deposit". There are two different types of these special bottles:

- On **disposable bottles** (which are recycled) you will find a square sign with a can and a bottle surrounded by an arrow. This is the logo of Deutsche Pfand-System GmbH. You will receive a 25 cent deposit back on bottles or cans with this symbol.
- On returnable bottles (which are washed and refilled) you will either find no labelling at all, a "blue angel" or the words "returnable (bottle)", "returnable bottle" or "deposit bottle". You get a 15 cent deposit back for returnable bottles. For beer bottles it is 8 cents.

 \mathbb{Q} Beverage cartons are deposit-free.





 \bigcirc If you don't have the time or inclination to return your deposit bottles yourself, you can also leave them in a clearly visible place next to a rubbish bin on the street. There are many people in Germany who collect these bottles to earn a little extra money.

Energy and environment

You need **gas and electricity** for your home. You use these to operate various appliances. You probably cook with electricity or gas. Your washing machine also needs electricity. And your mobile phone anyway. Some appliances consume more than others. That's why you should always pay attention to energy consumption when buying a new appliance. Many appliances draw power in standby mode even though they are actually switched off. The best antidote is a switchable power strip. With just one click, several appliances can be disconnected from the power supply.

In many houses, the heating works with gas. You often pay your supplier monthly in advance. Then the bill is recalculated once a year. Sometimes you have to pay extra. Sometimes you get money back. If electricity and gas are expensive, it's worth saving money every month. Then you will have enough money if you have to pay extra.

 \mathbb{Q} If you use energy sparingly, you will save money. It's also good for the environment.

You can find more tips and useful information on **saving energy** in <u>brochures</u> from the consumer advice centre. These are available in German, English, Ukrainian, Russian, Arabic, Kurdish and Dari.

You mainly need**water** in the bathroom. But also in the kitchen, for cooking and washing up. Saving water pays off in several ways. You will pay less for water, waste water and the energy used to heat the water.

 $\$ Tips for saving water: Install an energy-saving shower head. Take a shower instead of a bath. Repair dripping taps. Install a flush-stop button in the toilet.

Broadcasting fees

Independent reporting is very important. Germany has independent radio, television and online programmes. ARD, ZDF and Deutschlandradio offer this. They report free from economic and political influences. Everyone pays money for this. This is called the licence fee.

The law stipulates that **a licence fee must be paid for every home in Germany.** However, only one person per home has to pay the licence fee. This costs 18.36 euros per month. The money must be paid to the ARD, ZDF and Deutschlandradio contribution service.

- Further information can be found in the following information sheet and in plain language
- Alternatively on the <u>broadcasting licence fee website</u>. The website is available in several languages.

Some people can be exempted from paying the licence fee. For example, if you receive benefits under the Asylum Seekers' Benefits Act or other social benefits. An application must be submitted for exemption from the licence fee.

 \mathcal{P} You can find the application for exemption <u>here</u>.





Financial matters and contracts

Basic information on contracts

Particularly important: You have not understood something? You can't read the document? Then don't sign anything. A signed contract often obliges you to pay money. It is sometimes very difficult to cancel this. Always check and compare several offers. Take your time to decide. Don't let anyone pressure you into signing a contract.

Insurances

Social insurances

There are five statutory insurances in Germany. You must have these insurances. This social insurance system protects you against unemployment, illness, the need for care, accidents at work and old age. You are automatically covered by pension insurance, accident insurance, long-term care insurance and unemployment insurance. You do not have a choice there. For health insurance, you can choose from a wide range of health insurance companies. You can find out more <u>here</u>.

Supplementary insurance

There are many other types of insurance in Germany. It is not possible to say in general terms if an insurance policy makes sense for you. Most of them protect against financial risks. <u>The consumer advice centre</u> provides information on these additional insurances and clarifies questions on the subject. Liability insurance is the most important insurance which you should have.

Liability insurance

Have you caused damage to someone without meaning to? This could be a road traffic accident. Or your child has broken a window pane with a ball. Then you have to pay compensation in Germany according to the law. This applies to personal injury, property damage and financial losses in the private sector.

In Germany, you can take out private liability insurance. The insurance pays for these damages for you and your family/children. You can decide for yourself if you want to take out this insurance. However, we strongly recommend it.

Q Are you looking for a good offer for private liability insurance? The consumer advice centre also provides information on this topic.

Mobile phone

The mobile phone market in Germany is very large. There are many providers and many different contracts and costs. There are generally two different mobile phone contracts in Germany: Prepaid **contract** and **fixed-term** contract.

• The prepaid **contract** has no fixed contract term. You top up your mobile phone with money and can use it to access the Internet or make calls.





• With a **fixed-term** contract, there is a minimum contract period. This is usually 12 to 24 months. This contract is automatically renewed if you do not cancel it. If you do not want the contract to be renewed automatically, you must cancel it in writing form. Pay attention to the deadline.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ Do not sign any contracts if you do not understand them.

Do you want to sign a contract? Check the conditions carefully beforehand. Ask yourself if a prepaid contract might suit you better.

With both a fixed-term contract and a prepaid contract, you can choose between three options:

- With a flat rate, you can make unlimited calls, send text messages and use the Internet up to a certain data volume
- With an inclusive package, you have a fixed quota of units for making calls and sending text messages and a fixed data volume for using the Internet, which you pay a fixed price. When your units are used up, you can book additional units or additional data volume. You will usually have to pay more for this.
- Please note: With many providers, additional data volume is automatically added when your data volume is used up. This additional data volume can cost a lot of money. It is therefore essential that you switch off the automatic rebooking of data volume (data automatic). You can do this via the online customer portal or your provider's hotline. Ask for confirmation in writing that you have switched off the automatic data volume.
- You can also pay directly for every call, every text message and every use of the Internet. This is usually more expensive than with a flat rate or an inclusive package, but you only pay for what you actually use. And there are no hidden costs.

Current account

Would you like to pay money via a bank? Then you need a current account. Your money is always available in your current account. Would you like to withdraw money from your account? Or would you like to make cashless payments? Then you need to have enough money in your account. Otherwise you will have to pay interest to the bank.

With a current account you can:

- Make transfers
- Receive cashless payments (payments from government offices/authorities/social benefits are often only transferred to a current account)
- Set up standing orders
- Participate in direct debits
- Cashing cheques, making cashless payments with the EC/Maestro card
- Withdraw cash at the bank counter or at an ATM
- Print out your account statements

 \mathbb{Q} You need a current account, for example, to buy a <u>Germany ticket</u> or pay the <u>rent</u> on your own home.





Opening an account

Decide by which bank you would like to have an account. Make an appointment to open an account. Please bring one of your identification documents with you. This includes your proof of arrival, residence permit or identity card. If no current address is noted on the identification document, please also bring a registration certificate or a comparable document.

- You have opened the account. You will then receive an EC card with a four-digit PIN code by post. Sign the back of the EC card and memorise the PIN code. You will need the PIN code for cashless payments. You will need the PIN code for cash withdrawals at ATMs.
 Always keep your card and PIN code separate!
- Withdraw money from your bank's ATMs. Then the withdrawal costs nothing. If you enter the PIN code incorrectly three times, the bank will withdraw your card and block it. In this case, you must ask your bank.
- Have you lost your EC card? Has your EC card been stolen? Then you must block the EC card immediately. Tell them your sort code and account number. Then ask your bank for a new EC card.

Blocking emergency number: <u>116116</u>

Around the clock

 \bigcirc Different banks offer current accounts with different conditions. Find out exactly how much a current account costs each month. Compare the services offered by the bank.

 \mathbb{Q} If you do not speak German or English, please bring an interpreter with you.

Debt and debt counselling

Your account is overdrawn and the bank is no longer paying out any money? The bailiff is at the door? Do you have financial problems?

The debt counselling service advises people with financial difficulties. Counselling is confidential, free of charge and voluntary.

You can find contacts for debtor and insolvency counselling in your area here.

Taxes and tax declaration

Taxes are important. They help the state to function. Public expenditure is paid for with tax money. Roads can be built. Teachers and police officers are paid with it. Taxes are used to finance many important things.

You pay taxes everywhere. When you go shopping, when you eat out, when you fill up with petrol. That's the **sales tax**. And when you work. That's **income tax**. Are you employed? Then your employer has already deducted your taxes. Are you self-employed? Then you have to pay tax on your income yourself.

Tax identification number





The tax ID is an 11-digit number and is used for income tax purposes. The number is valid for your entire life. The authorities can always identify you with this number. Your place of work requires this number. You do not have this number in your documents? You can obtain it in person from the registration office. Or by form at the <u>Bundeszentralamt für Steuern</u> (Federal Central Tax Office).

 \bigcirc Do you need help with your tax return? It is bestter to contact your local <u>income tax</u> <u>assistance organisation</u>. You will need to become a member and pay a fee to receive advice and support.

If you have further questions, the Finanzamt (tax office) can also help you.

Internet and Free WIFI

Mobile Internet

You have mobile Internet on your mobile phone. This is very practical. You can search for something on the Internet while travelling. You can also search for an address. The Internet costs money. It is better to have a contract. This contract can be a fixed-term contract or a prepaid contract. You can find more information <u>here</u>.

 \mathcal{P} You do not need an internet connection to use Integreat (you can use it offline too).

WLAN at home

If you want to have Internet in your own home, you need a **router**. There are various companies that can sell you a router and a contract. If you have any questions, contact a local <u>advice centre</u> or <u>contact</u> person.

Public, free WLAN hotspots

Free WLAN is available at several locations (hotspots). You can surf the Internet there with your own device.

O<u>Here</u> You can find an app with which you can find public hotspots in your neighbourhood.

As an asylum seeker in Germany, you are not legally entitled to Internet access (WIFI) in your accommodation. Therefore, there is usually no WIFI (WLAN) in the accommodation. If there is a telephone connection in the accommodation, it is possible for you to conclude a contract for WLAN yourself. Before signing a contract, ask your accommodation provider if WiFi is technically possible and how you can give the technician access. Ask an <u>advice centre</u> to help you choose a good contract. Consider if you can afford a contract financially and if a contract that you can cancel at any time is better than a contract that is valid for a long time (e.g. 2 years).

Mobility

Public transport and bicycle





You can reach many places around your home by public transport. You can also cycle. Exercise is healthy. Cycling is inexpensive. Cycling is also environmentally friendly.

Public transport

To get to your destination in the district of Leipzig, you can use public transport. These are bus, train, S-Bahn, regional trains (RB, RE), ferries and long-distance trains (IC, ICE).

Travelling without a ticket will be penalised! You must have a valid ticket for every journey. Otherwise you will pay a heavy fine.

You must buy a ticket before boarding the train. You can only buy a ticket from the driver on buses.

Here you will find detailed information on the tickets offered by the Mitteldeutscher Verkehrsverbund (MDV) in

- German brochure Verbundtarif MDV ab 8 2024.pdf and
- English networkfares.pdf.

In the district of Leipzig, the network for local public transport (ÖPNV) is called: **GMDV** (Mitteldeutscher Verkehrsverbund).

Here you can download the MDV-App download. You can use it to quickly find the right means of transport, tickets, prices and timetables.

You can download the MOOVEME app <u>here</u>. Here you can view timetables, search for connections and buy tickets for Regionalbus Leipzig.

<u>Here</u> you can download the **Apps der Deutschen Bahn (DB)** download the app. This allows you to quickly find the right means of transport, tickets, prices and timetables.

Bere you can book the Deutschlandticket, in short **49-Euro-Ticket** book.

Bicycle

Are you going to be living in the district of Leipzig for a long time? Then it's worth buying a bicycle. It's cheaper than travelling by public transport.

 \mathbb{Q} Important traffic rules for cyclists (selection):

- Always ride on the right-hand side of the carriageway.
- Do not ride next to each other, but behind each other.
- If there is a cycle path, you must ride on the cycle path (always on the right-hand side of the road in the direction of travel).
- Children up to the age of 11 may use the footpaths on bicycles.
- It is forbidden to use a mobile phone on a bicycle.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Q}}$ Purchase and repairs: Pay attention when buying. Your bike must be equipped as follows. This means it is roadworthy. Otherwise you will have to pay a fine if you are stopped by the police.





- Front and rear lights
- Reflector front and rear
- Reflectors in the spokes (2 per wheel)
- Reflectors on the pedals
- Bell
- Two independent brakes

 \bigcirc Some municipalities in the district have a bicycle repair shop. You can obtain a bicycle there at a favourable price and usually repair it yourself free of charge. If necessary, speak to your <u>local advice centre</u> or <u>contact person</u>.

Driving licence and driving a car

A driving licence can be very useful. Especially if you live in a village or small town. There are often few connections to public transport here. A driving licence is then helpful. And buying a car is often necessary. Would you like to get a German driving licence? Or do you already have a driving licence from your home country? And would now like to transfer it? Conversion means that the driving licence is also valid in Germany. We provide you with this information on this page.

Is my driving licence valid in Germany?

Would you like to drive in Germany yourself? Then you need a driving licence from Germany or another EU country. Driving licences from non-EU countries are only valid for six months in Germany. You may only drive in Germany with a driving licence from your home country for the first six months. The six months begin with your first police registration in Germany. You must always have your driving licence with you when you drive. You must also have a translation of your driving licence into German with you.

Would you like to drive yourself after six months? Then have your driving licence transferred.

If you are only visiting Germany, you may drive with your foreign or international driving licence. You must always have your driving licence with you when you drive.

 \bigcirc During your asylum procedure, all your documents will remain with the BAMF. You will normally only get them back once your asylum procedure has been finalised. In other words, when you have been positively recognised. As long as your driving licence is with the BAMF, you are not allowed to drive yourself.

How do I transfer my driving licence?

Contact your local <u>driving licence authority or driving licence office</u>. It can sometimes take a while before you receive an answer. The authority sometimes receives a lot of applications at once. Contact the relevant authority before your six-month driving licence expires. You must go to the driving licence office in person. You will need to present various documents there:

- ID card or passport
- Confirmation of registration (police registration)
- Biometric passport photo
- · Certificate of an eye test (from an optician or ophthalmologist)





- Confirmation of participation in a first aid course. You can find a course in your area at the <u>DRK</u>, for example.
- Your original foreign driving licence (an international driving licence is not sufficient). As a rule, you must also submit a certified German translation.
- A declaration that your foreign driving licence is still valid.

The driving licence office will then decide whether your driving licence can be transferred without a test. Otherwise, you must first take the theory test and practical test. This depends on the country in which you obtained your driving licence.

 \Im It is a good idea to attend a driving school before taking the test. Germany has a lot of traffic rules and signs. However, unlike those who are getting their driving licence for the first time, you do not have to take driving lessons.

How can I get a German driving licence?

To get a driving licence for the first time, proceed as follows:

- Register with a driving school. In large cities, there are driving schools with driving instructors who speak Arabic and Persian, for example. You can find driving schools in your area at <u>drivolino.de</u> or <u>fahrschulen.de</u>.
- Take part in a first aid course. You can find a course in your area at the <u>DRK</u> or the <u>Johanniter</u>.
- Have an eye test at an <u>Optiker</u> or an ophthalmologist. The eye test costs around 7 euros. Some opticians also offer the eye test free of charge.
- Have a biometric passport photo taken.

Can my driving licence be revoked?

If you disregard important traffic rules, you can lose your driving licence. A distinction is made here between a driving ban and the withdrawal of your driving licence.

- If you are banned from driving, you must surrender your driving licence to the fines office for several months. During this time, you are not allowed to drive yourself. After the period has expired, you can collect your driving licence again.
- If your driving licence is revoked, it loses its validity. This means that you are no longer allowed to drive yourself and may not obtain a new driving licence for a certain period of time (suspension period).

Have you endangered road traffic? Have you been driving drunk? Have you collected 8 penalty points? These are reasons to revoke your driving licence.

You receive penalty points for various offences, for example if you drive too fast. Penalty points are also known colloquially as "points in Flensburg".

Q Have you just obtained your driving licence? Then you are two years into your probationary period. Did you break the traffic rules during the probationary period? Then you will have to attend an advanced training seminar. You may also have to undergo psychological counselling. Your probationary period will also be extended by a further two years. You do not take part in the advanced training seminar and the counselling? Then your driving licence will





be revoked. Examples of a traffic offence are, for example, driving through red traffic lights, driving at night without lights, drunk driving. Wrong parking is not a traffic offence. In this case, you only have to pay the fine.

Re-registration of Ukrainian vehicles

Extension of exemptions until 30.09.2024

Anyone driving a vehicle not registered in Germany (e.g. from Ukraine) on public roads in Germany must re-register it with a German licence plate.

For persons who are already in possession of an individual exemption permit for the continued use of Ukrainian licence plates valid until 31.03.2024, an extension of the exemption permit until 30.09.2024 is available for printing on the following page.

Ummeldung ukrainischer Fahrzeuge

Antragstellung auf Zulassung

Checklists for help in everyday life

The consumer advice centre has drawn up checklists for 9 areas of life. You can use them to find your way around better in everyday life. The topics from everyday life are

- Insurance
- Mobile phone
- Home
- Shopping on the Internet
- Copyright
- Energy saving
- Debt collection claims
- Locksmith services
- Food supplements

You can find the checklists <u>here</u>. They are available in Ukrainian, French, Turkish, English, Arabic and Farsi, for example.

Important information on advice centres in the area of everyday life and housing can be found <u>here</u>.

Culture, leisure, volunteering

Clubs and leisure

Clubs in the district of Leipzig





A club is an association of people with common interests. Here you can socialise with other people and make new friends.

Anyone can become a member of an association. Membership of an association usually costs an annual fee. Please contact the association directly.

 $\$ The membership fee for children and young people (up to the age of 17) can be paid via the <u>education and participation package</u> (BuT).

In the Landkreis Leipzig there are many different clubs, for example:

- Voluntary fire brigade and technical relief organisation
- Sports clubs
- local heritage clubs
- Dance and carnival clubs
- Art and cultural associations
- Associations for allotment gardens

Search the Internet for clubs in your neighbourhood and call them. Ask if you can come along and introduce yourself. You can find clubs in your neighbourhood on the homepages of the <u>local authorities</u>, for example.

Migrant organisations

We invite you to become active yourself. Here you will find migrant organisations and NGOs in which you can participate. We invite you to set up your own migrant organisation in the district of Leipzig.

• Dachverband der Migrantinnenorganisationen DaMigra e.V.

Q<u>04177 Leipzig, Jahnallee 69</u>
 QLeipzig@damigra.de
 Q<u>0341/58152682</u>
 Ahttps://www.instagram.com/damigra_ev/

Sports clubs

Enjoying exercise is one thing. But sport offers you another opportunity: sport makes it easier to settle into a new environment and socialise. The rules of sport recognise no cultural or national boundaries. People usually understand each other even without a common language. Sport offers a good and informal way of socialising with locals through personal contacts.

 \bigcirc In Germany, many people play sport in a sports club. You have to become a member and pay an annual membership fee. Children cannot apply for the costs to be covered by the education and participation package. It is important to come to training regularly.

At the <u>Kreissportbund Landkreis Leipzig e.V.</u> or via your <u>local authority</u> to find the right sports club in your area.

 \mathcal{Q} Many clubs are also looking for trainers and (junior) coaches for their teams.





Libraries

You can borrow books, CDs and learning materials from a library to take home. To do this, you need to register at a library. You can get a library card for a small annual fee.

You can also read or study directly in a library free of charge.

Find out more locally:

- Bad Lausick
- <u>Bennewitz</u>
- <u>Böhlen</u>
- Borna
- Borsdorf
- Brandis
- <u>Colditz</u>
- Frohburg
- <u>Grimma</u>
- Größpösna
- Groitzsch
- <u>Kitzscher</u>
- <u>Machern</u>
- Markkleeberg
- Markranstädt
- <u>Naunhof</u>
- <u>Neukieritzsch</u>
- Pegau
- <u>Regis-Breitingen</u>
- <u>Rötha</u>
- <u>Trebsen</u>
- <u>Wurzen</u>
- Zwenkau

Many other towns also have a mobile library.

Culture, art, cinema

The <u>municipalities</u> often have overviews of offers and events on their websites.

You can also find an overview of facilities and projects <u>hier</u>. Wählen Sie bitte eine Stadt aus im Landkreis Leipzig.

You can find some providers here:

- SAdult education centre
- Music and art school





- General cinema
- Swiss House Püchau
- <u>Hunting Lodge</u>

Leisure activities for children and young people

Children like to play. Children like to learn. Children like to do sports. There are many opportunities for children in the district of Leipzig. Children can spend time here with their families. They can also meet up with friends here.

There are also many activities for teenagers. Here they can spend time with friends.

• Open all-day programmes at schools

Many schools offer programmes that pupils can attend after school. Find out from your children's school what programmes are available.

• Open leisure centres and youth clubs

There are numerous open child and youth work programmes in the district of Leipzig. You can find all the leisure centres and the relevant contacts here: <u>Leisure centres</u>

• Further leisure activities

<u>Kulturkino Zwenkau</u> offers cinema and <u>regular courses and workshops</u>, open groups, music and dance for children, young people and adults. You can view the programme and offers <u>here</u>.

The <u>Alte Rollschuhbahn "Rolle"</u> in Bad Lausick also has a lot to offer. Bicycle workshop, volleyball, biking, skating, gardening and much more. Information on the programme can also be found at <u>Instagram</u> and <u>Facebook</u>.

The DRK Muldental offers family programmes at the family and health centre in Wurzen.

• Swimming pools

Leisure pool "RIFF" Bad Lausick: Prices, opening times and address can be found here

Indoor swimming pool Jahnbad Borna: Prices, opening times and address can be found here

Indoor swimming pool Grimma: Prices, opening hours and address can be found here

Wurzen indoor swimming pool: prices, opening times and address can be found here

Dreibrücken & Burkartshain adventure pools: opening times and address can be found here

There are also many <u>outdoor pools</u> that are open in summer.

• Skate parks

Borna:

Q04552 Borna, Magdeborner Str. 22





Neukieritzsch:

at the trout pond, can be found at <u>https://www.google.de/maps</u> by entering the following code: 597G+GH Neukieritzsch

- Kletterwald Albrechtshain
- <u>Climbing park on Lake Markkleeberg</u>
- Further offers for sport, dance, music and libraries
- Intercultural week

Intercultural Week takes place once a year with a wide range of activities. The <u>Intercultural</u> <u>We</u> eks <u>2023</u> will take place from 24 September to 31 October. <u>You can find the full</u> <u>programme here</u>

Multi-generational house - a meeting place

What is a multi-generation centre?

In a house of generations or a meeting place, people meet in their free time. You can meet new people there. Young and old people play, do handicrafts or learn there. The programmes are usually free of charge.

What can I expect there?

- Generations come together
- Games and craft afternoons for young and old people
- Dance afternoons and evenings
- Lectures on various topics
- Playgroups for parents and children
- Sports programmes for senior citizens
- Language and conversation courses
- Exhibitions and music events

Here you can find multi-generation centres (MGH) at Landkreis Leipzig:

• Grimma "Alte Feuerwehr"

♥ 04668 Grimma, Nicolaiplatz 5
@info@mgh-grimma.de
▲ 03437/982614

• Markranstädt

O4420 Markranstädt, Hordisstraße 1 (Altes Ratsgut)
 @markranstaedt@vhs-lkl.de
 O34205/449941 or 0341/3502635

• Wurzen, "Zuversicht"





04808 Wurzen, Stephanstraße 1
2uversichtverein@t-online.de
03425/854810

I want to help (voluntary work)!

Become active yourself (voluntary work)

Many people in Germany do voluntary work.

What is voluntary work? Volunteering is always voluntary and you don't get paid for it. All volunteers decide for themselves how much time they want to spend on this work. Many people do voluntary work. They enjoy helping others. And because they meet new people through their voluntary work.

There are many opportunities to get involved as a volunteer:

- Helping older people
- Supporting people with disabilities
- Helping neighbours
- Helping other refugees as language mediators
- Work in a sports club
- help at the animal shelter
- and many other things.

Would you like to volunteer? There are many search portals for this:

- Platform ehrensache.jetzt for the Landkreis Leipzig
- Engagement database of the centre for volunteers in Landkreis Leipzig
- in the field of sport via the Kreissportbund Landkreis Leipzig
- nationwide database on <u>Aktion Mensch</u>

There is also the possibility of volunteering for a specific period of time. You can find more information here:

- <u>Saxony Volunteer Guide</u> for the Voluntary Social or Ecological Year
- Voluntary service of all generations
- Voluntary service of the federal government

 $\label{eq:product}$ Informationen zu den Bedingungen des freiwilligen Engagements gibt es <u>hier</u>. Diese gibt es auch in den Sprachen Arabisch, Englisch, Französisch, Persisch, Russisch und Ukrainisch.

Contact person on site

There are many volunteers and associations in the district of Leipzig that offer programmes for migrants.

You can find an overview of project organisers in the municipalities here.





Many projects are also looking for volunteers to help them realise their offers. You can also <u>become active yourself</u> and make contacts here.

You are also welcome to ask the <u>advice centres</u> for contacts to known projects in your area.

Counselling and training opportunities for volunteers

Volunteers do a lot of good for society. They often sacrifice their free time to help others and strengthen the community. It is important to support them in their work. That's why there are many opportunities for counselling and further training so that they can become even better.

Are you an active volunteer? Would you like to exchange ideas with others? Are you looking for opportunities for further training? We can help you here:

Pages on the web with information:

- @Gender Competence Centre Saxony. They network and empower people for their work on gender equality.
- Specialist centre for migration and disability networks, advises and provides information on the topic of disability. The context is flight and migration.

Would you like to continue your education? You can find providers of courses here.

- The <u>academy intercultural and specialised communications e. V.</u> association offers training courses and seminars. The topics are intercultural competence and diversity.
- The <u>State Centre for Intercultural Opening and Diversity</u> at the AWO State Association offers further training, seminars and workshops.
- The <u>Institute for Educational Coaching</u> offers very interesting training courses and seminars.
- The <u>IQ Network Saxony</u> provides information on the labour market. Recognition is also a topic. It provides advice and training in many subject areas.
- The <u>Psychosocial Centre for Refugees in Saxony</u> (PSZ) offers training courses. The topics are mental stress.

Funding opportunities

Microprojects

Are you planning a small project in the field of integration? Are you a volunteer? Low-threshold volunteer projects are micro-projects and can be funded. You can submit an application to the <u>Integration Coordination Centre</u>.

Funding is available for volunteer programmes for





- language acquisition
 - Language or conversation courses
- orientation
 - Excursions to familiarise yourself with your new home.
- Cultural mediation and encounters
 - Projects to teach German culture: These projects are aimed particularly at people with a migration background.
 - Encounter projects: These projects are aimed at all people in the district.
 - Festivals for encounters. These can be neighbourhood festivals, for example.
 - Sponsorships
- Language mediation

The amount of the grant can be up to

- 5,000 euros per project and year and
- 1,000 euros per language course and year.
- Applications can be submitted in the current year by **31 October** at the latest.

 \mathbb{Q} Further information and forms can be found <u>here</u>.

Please seek advice before submitting your application. The team will be happy to support you.

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Here you will find further links to funding for full-time and voluntary work:

- The <u>Local Partnership for Democracy</u> aims to promote democracy. It wants to shape diversity and prevent extremism. The aim is to make an understanding of democracy tangible.
- The district supports <u>small projects and individual measures</u> in accordance with §§ 11-14 and 16 SGB VIII.
- The district promotes voluntary, sporting and cultural activities.
- The KSB Landkreis Leipzig supports integration in sport.
- <u>Wir für Sachsen</u> is a programme offered by the Bürgerstiftung Dresden. It offers lump-sum compensation for voluntary work. It is aimed at people in Saxony who are involved in voluntary work.
- The <u>German Foundation for Volunteering and Commitment</u> offers support programmes. Its aim is to strengthen voluntary work.
- The Workers' Welfare Association (AWO) in Saxony has a <u>sponsorship programme</u>. What does a sponsor have to do? You become a sponsor for another person. You meet this person once or several times a week. You help them with important things.
- SEU: Projects in Germany are funded via the <u>AMIF</u>, <u>ESF Plus</u> and <u>CERV</u> programmes, for example.
- SAktion Mensch: This programme funds many projects to improve participation.
- SMS: Projects in Saxony are funded via the <u>Weltoffenes Sachsen</u>, <u>Integrative</u> <u>Maßnahmen</u> and <u>Soziale Orte</u> programmes, for example.





- **BAMF**: Projects should help to set integration processes in motion. There is also interest in finding solutions to obstacles to integration.
- Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration: The <u>guidelines for funding projects for refugees</u> are relevant here.

