



Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe

Humanitarian Situation Report # 29

July-September 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- *By September 2018, some 89,000 refugees and migrants, almost a quarter of whom children, arrived in Europe through the Mediterranean migration routes. Most children arrived in Greece and Spain.*
- *Between January and September 2018, nearly 16,700 children benefitted from UNICEF specialized child protection support in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Germany. With the start of the school year, 13,810 children were also reached with UNICEF-supported formal and non-formal education activities.*
- *Some 3,600 people had access to gender-based violence prevention and response services, and close to 2,000 social and other frontline workers were trained on child protection standards and child protection in emergencies.*
- *Despite notable efforts by national authorities, UN agencies and partners to respond to the needs of children on the move, seeking asylum or stranded, migration continues to be the topic of heated political debates across Europe, resulting in many children remaining in poor reception conditions, including detention, with limited access to protection, services and durable solutions.*
- *In July 2018, UNICEF revised its funding requirements, now amounting to US\$ 34,184,000. This reflects increasing needs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

89,000

of arrivals in Europe through Italy, Greece, Spain and Bulgaria between January and September 2018 (UNHCR, 10 October 2018)

19,500

Estimated # of children among all arrivals in 2018 (UNHCR, 10 October 2018)

115,000

of child asylum-seekers in Europe between January and August 2018 (Eurostat, 10 October 2018)

26,800

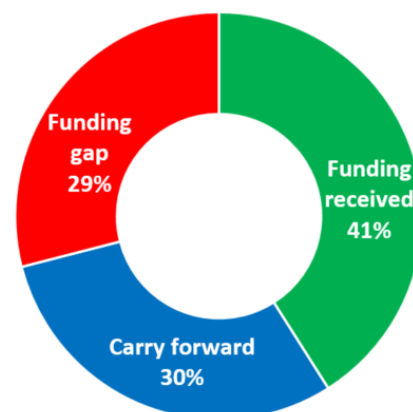
of estimated stranded children in Greece and the rest of the Balkans in 2018 (UNICEF, 10 October 2018)

UNICEF RESULTS WITH PARTNERS (EXTRACTS)	UNICEF and Partners Response	
	Targets 2018	Total Results 2018
# of children reached with quality child protection support (MHPSS, legal counselling and case management) and protection standards*	22,600	16,680
# of children including adolescents participating in structured formal and non-formal education activities**	19,250	13,810
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/ child protection in emergencies*	4,500	1,993

*Combines results in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Germany
 ** Combines results in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNICEF Appeal 2018

US\$ 34,184,000



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Between January and September 2018, some 89,000 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe through the Eastern, Central and Western Mediterranean routes (UNHCR)- a two-fold decrease compared to the same period last year. Among them, there were around 19,500 children- 44 per cent were registered on Greek islands, while another 34 per cent were recorded in Spain. Overall, it is currently estimated that 26,800 children are present in the Balkans (24,800 in Greece and another 2,000 mainly in Serbia, Bulgaria and Bosnia and Herzegovina). Nevertheless, since January, national asylum services across Europe registered over 115,000 asylum applications by children (Eurostat).

The increase in arrivals in both Greece and Spain over the summer months led to overcrowding and increased concerns over protection risks and poor reception conditions. As of September, for example, over a fifth of all refugee and migrant children in Greece (5,560) were found on Greek islands, many of whom, including unaccompanied children, babies and infants, in first reception and identification centres. The situation was similar at the Greek border with Turkey at Evros, where over 12,000 arrivals were recorded by September 2018- four times increase compared to the same period in 2017.

Despite notable efforts across Europe, refugee and migrant children in many locations still have insufficient access to services such as health, education, protection (mental health and psychosocial support, guardianship, case-management, foster care arrangements, etc.) and information. With the new school year, many governments made significant efforts in enrolling newly arrived children in formal education.

Yet, obstacles persist, especially when it comes to children from pre-primary and upper secondary ages (3-5 years old and 15+ years old), who often fall out of national compulsory education systems.

Migration continues to occupy and polarize the political and public space across Europe, with persisting restrictions to search and rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean, tightening national asylum legislations (e.g. in Italy, Hungary and France) and increasing reports of hate crimes, immigration detention and violent push-backs at borders in both Eastern and Western Europe. Such practices expose children to significant risks of violence, abuse and exploitation, and lead to long-term negative effects on their development and wellbeing.

Additionally, children often lack legal counselling and support, and face long and highly bureaucratic asylum procedures. In Sweden, for example, despite the overall decrease of asylum seekers, the average length of the asylum procedures remains close to one and a half years, and even longer in the case of Afghan and Iraqi applicants for international protection. Children and families also face challenges in accessing other safe pathways and durable solutions, such as relocation, resettlement and family reunification. Meanwhile, returns are high on the political agenda across European states, and concerns remain around the assessment and determination of children's best interests in such return processes.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

GREECE

As of September 2018, sea and land arrivals in Greece surpassed last year's total arrivals with around 35,600 people. Children account for 37 per cent of them. It is estimated that some 64,900 people, including 24,800 children, are currently present in Greece. As arrivals continue, some 5,600 children (mostly Syrian, Iraqis and Afghans) remain in difficult conditions at the Greek islands, the majority of them in overcrowded Reception and Identification Centres (3,650). The number of unaccompanied children in such centres remained high during the entire summer with a peak of 430 in September. Another 90 unaccompanied children were known to be in protective custody. Nevertheless, a very positive development over the past quarter, has been the new law on guardianship, passed by the Greek parliament in July, which represents a [milestone achievement](#) that is set to increase protection for stateless, unaccompanied and children separated from their families while strengthening the national child protection system.

Child protection: UNICEF's Child and Family Support Hubs (CFSH) in four sites and six urban centres on the mainland continued to run activities with two new Hubs established in July (Kato Milia) and September (Lavrio). Since the beginning of the year, a total of 8,160 children have benefitted from protection services including case management, psychosocial support and legal counselling in these Hubs. Female Friendly Spaces (FFS) also operated in six CFSHs to provide GBV prevention, protection, awareness raising, and skills building activities for more than 2,500 refugee and migrant women and girls.

Spontaneous arrivals in camps, particularly in Northern Greece and Thiva, coupled with change in service provision by partners, led to an increasingly challenging operational context. In response to increased needs in northern Greece, mobile teams started operating in the Evros region and UNICEF partners are currently monitoring the situation in detention facilities and expand information provision and legal



Children and adults in Moria Reception and Identification Center, Lesbos, Greece @UNICEF/UNI197532/Gilbertson VII Photo

counselling to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) identified. Over the past three months, nearly 2,000 UASC have been referred to the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA).

As of September, UNICEF continued to support 129 unaccompanied children in five safe zones¹, providing unaccompanied children with accommodation and services in the sites of Schisto, Thiva, Diavata, Lagadikia and Agia Eleni, as well as another seven children through supported independent living (SIL). Despite an expansion of the eligibility criteria for SIL placement during the summer, the number of children found to be meeting the criteria by the public prosecutor is very small.

Capacity-building efforts for social and frontline workers continued across the country, particularly focusing on the topics of prevention and management of self-harm, trauma and the psychological consequences of lengthy asylum procedures on unaccompanied children.

Gender-Based Violence: UNICEF and the General Secretariat for Gender Equality in Greece (GSGE) organized an exhibition on gender-based violence with artwork produced by refugees and migrants across Greece. It aimed to reach both local and refugee communities with key messages in English, Greek, Farsi and Arabic. Following the event, posters and postcards from selected drawings exhibited were printed for broader outreach.

Adolescents and Youth: The national 'Migratory Birds' youth journalism project continued its regular publications and radio broadcasts, and expanded outreach to the camps of Malakasa, Schisto and Thiva, reaching an estimated 81,000 people. In September, the National Theatre launched 2 new theatre art classes bringing together over 24 boys and girls aged 13-17 (including children from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Congo, and Greece) and completed the production of a short video – which showcases UNICEF's support and its positive impact on children in Greece.

Education: Although exact school enrolment rates are yet to be confirmed, with the start of the new school year in September many urban schools opened their doors for refugee and migrant children in morning classes. Children in camps who had previously attended afternoon reception classes (dedicated for refugee and migrant children) were now enrolled in morning classes along with their Greek peers. This was the result of active preparatory efforts over the summer by national authorities, UNICEF and partners, which outreach to parents, non-formal education activities with children on classroom rules and behaviour, as well as enhanced capacity-building to schools and the deployment of interpreters in classrooms.

Over the summer, UNICEF's non-formal education programmes – in camps across Greece and urban areas of Athens and Thessaloniki - focused on skills building workshops, cultural excursions, and preparedness for the new school year. In September, non-formal education activities were expanded to two new sites - Kato Milia and Kavala in Northern Greece.

The first Greek language assessment for refugee and migrant children was conducted in ELIX learning centres with 580 students aged 6-17. The results showed that children living in urban settings scored significantly higher than children living in camps, possibly due to the fact that children in camps have far fewer opportunities to interact and speak Greek with people outside the lessons, or because of the type of school attended. Further analysis is currently being conducted to understand factors affecting children's performance.

Child Rights Monitoring: UNICEF continued to support the Deputy Ombudswoman for Children's Rights in developing monitoring tools, conduct monitoring visits to shelters, and strengthening advocacy on age assessment procedures.

During the September meeting of the Children on the Move Network, chaired by the Deputy Ombudswoman, the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Social Affairs presented governmental priorities for the protection of refugee and migrant children, and took part in discussions on improving age assessment procedures, speeding up asylum claims registration and operationalizing the newly adopted law on guardianship.

ITALY

Between January and September 2018, some 20,900 refugees and migrants were registered in Italy- an 80 per cent drop compared to the same period in 2017. Among them, 15 per cent were unaccompanied and three per cent accompanied children, mostly from Tunisia, Eritrea, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire and Pakistan. Meanwhile, the number of UASC hosted in the reception system in Italy decreased by 30 per cent since the beginning of 2018 due to the number of children turning 18. This coupled with continuous closure of centres for UASC, and their transformation into reception facilities for adults. Over the summer reports of xenophobia and violence against refugee and migrant UASC multiplied. Coupled with long asylum procedures, this has led to increasing frustration and anxiety among children in Southern Italy.

Child Protection: UNICEF response continued to focus on the improvement of protection standards and reception conditions for foreign UASC. So far, these efforts have reached 1,971 children in Sicily and Calabria. As a result of continuous UNICEF-supported outreach, a total of 1,341 children were identified and received immediate care and support in Rome and Ventimiglia. The cooperation with the Italian coast guard during search and rescue operations at sea was also extended, helping identify and support 632 UASC since January 2018.

¹ Over the past year, a total of 533 individual children have benefitted from accommodation services in Safe Zones.

Capacity-building efforts for national social services and frontline workers continued over the summer, with 317 newly-trained staff in Eastern Sicily and another 182 in Calabria, bringing the total number since the beginning of the year to 938. Trainings focus on the identification of and support to vulnerable cases, as well as risks of labour exploitation. Additionally, UNICEF partnered with municipalities on the establishment of new 'help desks' to guide local social services and staff in reception centres for UASC in Palermo, Agrigento and Marsala. A total of 119 staff have already benefitted from these services, thus helping address some of the most acute needs and gaps in reception centers.

UNICEF continued to support the improvement of guardianship and foster care modalities in the country. So far, 131 guardians have been trained and supported, while a conference organized in July promoted the so-called Palermo model on guardianship. This practice is currently being documented for further dissemination and scale-up. In September, UNICEF-supported foster care pilot successfully started implementation with the first unaccompanied child reaching his new foster family in the province of Milan. The project is designed to offer UASC the opportunity to live in a family and lays the foundations for a model of intervention and interinstitutional cooperation between different regions.

Gender-Based Violence: As of October 2018, UNICEF is planning to expand the response in Italy with a new component on GBV, which will include psychosocial support with specific focus on boys and men in selected areas, training of frontline workers, a national system mapping on services for GBV survivors, and the development of a practical manual on the identification and referral of GBV survivors.

Education: Since January 2018, a total of 742 UASC participated in UNICEF-supported socio-recreational activities, such as music workshops and sports tournaments. Two music bands/orchestras have been established with UASC, participating in summer music festivals in local communities.

Based on needs identified through focus-group discussions, legal counselling, job orientation and orientation on local services available were provided to some 300 unaccompanied children. Such services also reached children identified in urban areas in Rome. Moreover, 13 UASC were supported with the development of a training and education plan, while another 12 boys successfully completed a vocational training course, followed which one boy received a work grant and six others obtained study grants.

During the reporting period a total of 152 UASC registered on the new E-learning platform (Learning on the Move) launched in partnership with the University of Palermo. The platform aims to help UASC improve their Italian language skills and prepare for middle school exams. Yet, enrolment progress is slow, mainly due to dissemination challenges in reception centres.

Participation: Through U-Report UNICEF continued to empower more than 950 adolescents to voice their opinion for advocacy and programme design. U-report on the move polls during the reporting period highlighted that UASC are still insufficiently aware of their rights and Italian labour legislation, with one third of U-Reporters having reported that they are not aware, for example, of the minimum age for employment in the country. This is coupled with high risks of engaging in informal exploitative labour, mostly in seasonal agricultural work. One quarter of U-Reporters declared having already worked in Italy- 6 out of 10 among these did so without contract, while 4 out of 10 did so without regular salary.

BULGARIA

Since the beginning of the year, some 1,500 refugees and migrants were intercepted by border police authorities- a third were children. The detention of migrant children continued with some 250 children, nearly half of whom unaccompanied, have gone into detention for an average of 11 days. Nevertheless, on 3 July 2018, a ministerial expert group was set to work on a draft legislative amendment to regularize the situation of UASC in Bulgaria through temporary residence until the age of 18, ensuring their access to entitlements and services as well as protect them from forced return. This will lead to the improved protection of refugee and migrant unaccompanied children, complementing the legal ban on detention of UASC from December 2017 and the detailed procedure for an immediate referral of children to the Child Protection Departments, adopted on 20 June 2018.

In this context, UNICEF continued to support detention monitoring, in view of effective implementation of the legal ban on detention, and the provision of legal services to children identified in such facilities. So far this year, 95 unaccompanied children in detention benefitted from legal aid, counselling and strategic litigation. Assistance was also provided with a total of 33 family reunification cases.

Since January 2018, UNICEF reached 355 children and 113 women with recreational and non-formal learning activities, including on life skills, in the three registration-and-reception centres in Sofia and the one in Harmanli.



Mohammed (Momo) poses in front of his new home with his foster family in Vuittone, Milano region. @CNCA

During the same period, a total of 48 GBV community awareness raising sessions were conducted with 152 asylum seekers and refugees (76 women and girls and 76 men and boys). Meanwhile, 26 people at risk or identified GBV survivors were referred to specialised services. Assistance was also provided in terms of coverage of emergency needs of children and women at risk.

To further strengthen the GBV response in the country, lessons learned and recommendations for the improved management of GBV cases among refugees, asylum seekers and migrants have now been developed and shared with relevant stakeholders. UNICEF complemented this with a capacity-building event for partners on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) with a special focus on children.

SERBIA

The number of refugees and migrants in Serbia has increased by 30 per cent since June this year, reaching 3,905 people, including 938 children (261 girls and 677 boys). Of all children, 36 per cent were unaccompanied and nearly half were 15 years old or older.



Refugee and migrant children participate in recreational activities in UNICEF-supported Child and Family Support Hub. @UNICEF Serbia/2018/Vas

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to support CFSH in asylum and reception centres in six locations (Krnjača, Bujanovac, Vranje, Kikinda, Adaševci and Principovac), offering a wide range of services to children and families, including the identification and referral of child protection concerns, as well as structured non-formal education (language, numeracy and computer literacy) and recreational activities. Technical support is also being provided to ensure that the specific needs of girls are also being addressed.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and UNCHR jointly assessed the conditions in three supervised institutes for education of children and youth (two in Belgrade and one in Niš), where UASC are now being accommodated. The two agencies also trained the staff interacting with refugee and migrant children on a daily basis. Spot inspections of the premises are planned during the last quarter of the year to ensure their

appropriateness and sustainability.

Outreach teams also conducted daily visits to the areas of the Belgrade train and bus stations, where new arrivals typically gather, to identify, register and provide information to newly arrived UASC. This coupled with continuous advocacy and promotion of the national Child Protection Standard Operating Procedures with national social services involved in the refugee and migrant response.

Gender-Based Violence: UNICEF in collaboration with partners has developed guidelines for safe and ethical referral of GBV survivors. Within the Adolescent Girls Safety and Resilience Mentorship learning initiative in Serbia, 7 UNICEF partners were supported to design interventions to empower refugee and migrant adolescent girls, along with a Pocket Guide for girls on safety and resilience.

In September, UNICEF in Serbia hosted a Regional workshop for civil society members and government authorities from Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria and Serbia to discuss GBV risks mitigation measures within national emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

UNICEF also conducted training for all staff from UNICEF country office, as well as 70 representatives of partner organisations on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Structured feedback on partners' safeguarding policies was also provided for improved implementation of PSEA.

Education: UNICEF in partnership with national education authorities used the summer break to reach out to refugee and migrant parents in 13 transit/asylum/reception centres, leading to the enrolment of a total of 420 children in Serbian schools during the new 2018-2019 school year. Half of them were already enrolled in Serbian schools during the previous year, while the other half were newly enrolled children.

In parallel, UNICEF supported 14 teachers providing Serbian language classes for children in 10 reception centres. By the end of September, some 300 children benefitted from such lessons. UNICEF also continued to provide field technical support to non-formal and informal education facilitators.

Health and Nutrition: Mother and Baby Corners (MBCs) remained operational in seven locations (Belgrade city centre, Bujanovac, Vranje, Krnjača, Kikinda, Principovac and Adaševci). Meanwhile, UNICEF supported national authorities in overseeing standards for food distribution to children 7-17 years, pregnant and lactating women and people with diabetes (including children).

Despite strong advocacy efforts, the issue of immunisation of all refugee and migrant children, besides those born in Serbia, remains unresolved due to the shortage of vaccines.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Between January and September 2018, there were over 16,000 detected refugee and migrant arrivals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This represents twenty-five times increase compared to the same period last year. Although 90 per cent of refugees and migrants expressed their intention to seek asylum in the country, barely six per cent of them were able to actually register their asylum claims. Currently, it is estimated that some 340 children are present in the country. Reception conditions remain a major challenge as winterised shelter is limited and refugees and migrants live in precarious conditions, many camping in fields, hangars and uninhabited buildings.

Child protection: Since June 2018, when UNICEF opened the first child-friendly space in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a total of 470 refugee and migrant children have benefitted from psychosocial counselling and recreational and informal learning activities.

During the summer, UNICEF in partnership with Save the Children conducted a rapid child protection and child safeguarding assessment in government centres and informal accommodation sites for refugees and migrants, and developed Guidelines for social workers on best interests determination for children on the move. To support their proper implementation, a related training was also developed and rolled out, so far reaching all social workers in Sarajevo Canton. Frontline workers in the Refugee Reception Centre Salakovac near Mostar also benefitted from capacity-building on child safeguarding.

Following strong UNICEF advocacy, an agreement has now been reached with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy to develop Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures on the protection and care of refugee and migrant children for the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Gender-Based Violence: In September, UNICEF supported a national delegation comprising government authorities, UN agencies and civil society organisations to attend a regional IASC workshop on the integration of GBV risks in the context of the European refugee and migration response. An outcome of this engagement was the development of a national Plan of Action for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Education: Together with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, UNICEF obtained approval by the Ministry of Education in Serbia to adapt a manual on the inclusion of refugee and migrant children in the public education system in Serbia to the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Along with recently conducted rapid education needs assessment, for which findings are expected to become available in October, this is expected to contribute to an effective inclusion of refugee and migrant children in the public education system.

Health and Nutrition: During the summer, UNICEF supported the establishment of Mother and Baby Corners in three key locations, reaching 133 mothers and their babies with breastfeeding support and counselling on infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

GERMANY

Between January and August 2018, some 111,700 people sought asylum in Germany, including 50,400 accompanied and over 3,000 unaccompanied children.² In August 2018, seven former reception and transit centres in Bavaria were transformed into so-called Anchor centres - large 'one-stop-facilities' for the arrival, decision-making, distribution and return of asylum-seekers. While accelerated procedures for status determination may be considered a positive development, it is unclear whether safeguards for children's best interests assessment and determination are systematically being applied.

Child Protection: Over the summer, progress was made with the third update of the Minimum Protection Standards and the development of a practical implementation guide on standardized procedures to prevent and respond to violence in refugee centres. Both documents are under finalization and are expected to be published shortly.

So far in 2018, a total of 26 trainings for 460 frontline workers from 75 refugee centres have been completed. This brings the total number of frontline workers trained since 2017 to 1,354. Based on feedback received and a more formal training evaluation conducted in 2017, UNICEF has now finalised the revision of the training package. It is expected to be made available on the [website](#) of the *Initiative* by October. In parallel, UNICEF continued providing direct field support/outreach to protection coordinators in 100 refugee centres supported by the Initiative, benefitting around 5,000 children at any given time.

Gender-Based Violence: In September, 2018, UNICEF and IOM organised a sub-regional workshop on the new inter-agency GBV Guidelines in Berlin. This was an opportunity to also present the Minimum Protection Standards and supporting training material and toolbox to practitioners from Belgium, France, Spain and Austria.

Child Rights Monitoring: UNICEF continues to strengthen the real-time monitoring systems in two pilot sites (Osnabruck, Lower Saxony and Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania). During the reporting period, both sites developed theories of change based on their state and centre-specific protection plans.

UNICEF is currently documenting lessons learned and case studies from its response in Germany with the aim to inform future steps by national stakeholders, as well as similar UNICEF-supported initiatives in other parts of the world.

² Since 2014 Germany has taken close to 600,000 asylum seeking children, including 74,000 unaccompanied children. (Eurostat)

Communications and Advocacy

During the summer months, UNICEF continued to advocate and communicate on the rights of refugee and migrant children at global, regional and country levels. The past period saw the finalisation of the text of the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees. On that occasion, UNICEF Executive Director Henrietta Fore [felicited](#) governments with the final text of the Global Compact on Migration, which should help better manage the global response to international migration and address the challenges faced by the nearly 50 million children on the move worldwide. UNICEF has also been actively engaging with governments and stakeholders at both local and national level, in Europe and beyond, to trigger commitments for children on the move or otherwise affected by migration during the Marrakesh summit in December 2018. A global [Youth Poll](#) was also launched to capture voices and experiences of migrant and displaced children in Europe and other parts of the world.

On 21 September 2018, UNICEF issued a [Press Release](#) on the increased arrival of children on Greek islands, calling attention to the dire situation of thousands of children who have gone through traumatic and violent experiences. This message was reinforced by the [human interest story](#) of a Syrian mother and her daughter, who are currently stranded on Lesbos, Greece, and her passionate plea to be reunited with her son in Germany.

In response to Germany's 'Masterplan Migration' aiming to strengthen border control and accelerate status determination procedures and returns within the so-called Anchor centres, the UNICEF National Committee in Germany issued a [statement](#) reiterating that the best interests of the child must be respected at all stages of the status determination procedures, and children should have access to education and health care, while the [Minimum standards for the protection of refugees and migrants in refugee accommodation centres](#) should be applied at all times. On 4 September 2018 the National Committee issued another [statement](#) against xenophobia, racism and intolerance, which came in response to the heated nationwide political and public debate on migration, following a criminal case in the city of Chemnitz.

Tolerance, social inclusion and inter-cultural exchange were also the focus of UNICEF advocacy activities in Italy and Greece. In Italy, UNICEF organised a youth workshop with 86 adolescents (49 young UNICEF volunteers and 37 migrants), who participated to the presentation of the "Officina del Futuro" project: reflecting together on social engagement and starting a path of political and civic participation for young people. The workshop resulted in a deep experience of inclusion and sharing as a first step of a longer-term project of civic participation to be continued in 2019 with key partners involved. Another similar initiative was a summer football camp for 65 adolescents (50 foreign UASC and 15 Italian children), in partnership with the Italian Soccer Players Association in Catania. In Greece, Artists Achilleas Souras and Alice Pasquini joined forces with UNICEF to raise awareness on the situation of refugee and migrant children in Greece and support a project through which [refugee and migrant children created a mural to promote unity, peace and friendship in Greece](#).

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 30 September 2018

SUMMARY OF RESULTS		UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response		
		Targets 2018	Total Results	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children reached with quality child protection support (MHPSS, legal counselling and case management) and protection standards	Greece	5,000	8,160	2,620
	Italy	4,300	1,971	577
	Serbia***	3,000	984	324
	Bulgaria	300	95	60
	Germany**	10,000	5,000	-
	Bosnia and Herzegovina****	600	470	470
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified and referred through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	Greece*****	450	1,784	638
	Italy	2,500	1,341	301
	Serbia	1,500	1,787	1,229
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/ child protection in emergencies*	Greece	400	420	15
	Italy	1,300	940	483
	Serbia	200	141	10
	Bulgaria	100	32	13
	Germany	2,500	460	37
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE				

# of people accessing GBV prevention and response services	Greece	2,200	2,562	891
	Serbia	350	853	400
	Bulgaria	150	178	68
# of frontline workers benefitting from GBV training	Greece	380	251	21
	Italy	600	578	262
	Bulgaria	50	90	5

EDUCATION

# of children including adolescents participating in structured non-formal education activities	Greece	2,000	3,941	1,173
	Italy	1,100	50	0
	Serbia	1,000	1,142	389
	Bulgaria	600	355	73
	Bosnia and Herzegovina****	250	0	0
# of children enrolled in mainstream formal education	Greece	6,000	8,016	716
	Italy	1,500	320	152
	Serbia***	600	373***	211
# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood education activities	Greece	900	829	236
	Bulgaria	300	62	8
# of children receiving education materials	Greece	6,000	3,134	2,379

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

# of children (under 5) accessing mother and baby care services, including nutrition services	Serbia***	1,000	242	91
# of mothers benefiting from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Serbia***	700	265	102

WASH and BASIC SUPPLIES

# of children receiving culturally appropriate basic supplies, including clothes, baby hygiene items, dignity kits for women and girls	Italy	1,000	241	26
	Serbia	4,000	1,329	397

Notes:

*In Italy trainings also cover guardianship, while in Germany trainings may cover protection coordinators and refugee centres managers.

**In Germany, UNICEF is not providing direct services to refugee and migrant children in reception centres, and the standards are binding only for the 100

*** In Serbia, results reflect only newly registered children, and hence do not fully reflect actual attendance of children benefitting of continuous service provision since 2017. The average attendance of services in January 2018 is 402 children reached with quality child protection support; 502 children attending non-formal education and 680 children in mainstream education; 196 children and 150 mothers accessing mother and baby care services and benefitting from IYCF. Moreover, since January 2018, the number of children enrolled in mainstream education has been 456.

****Targets for Bosnia and Herzegovina refer cover the period July-December 2018, following the activation of the response in the country in May 2018.

*****In Greece, this indicator refers to migrant and refugee unaccompanied children benefitting from protective care and services (temporary accommodation, case management, referrals, legal aid, etc.).

Funding Update

Country/Region	2018 Requirements	Funds Received 2018		Funds Carried over to 2018		Funding gap	
	(US\$)	(US\$)	%	(US\$)	%	\$	%
Countries with children on the move, children stranded, and/or seeking asylum							
Greece	17,940,000	10,295,619.89	57%	6,275,115	35%	1,369,265.11	8%
Italy	4,480,000	1,711,885.37	38%	894,066	20%	1,874,048.63	42%
Serbia	4,050,000	676,962.96	17%	771,226	19%	2,601,811.04	64%
Bulgaria	594,000	250,000.00	42%	125,403	21%	218,597.00	37%
Germany	1,080,000	107,479.00	10%	545,333	58%	427,188.00	40%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,040,000	229,071.85	22%	-	-	810,928.15	78%
Regional coordination, technical support, and rapid reaction support							
Rapid reaction support*	1,500,000	150,000.00	10%	-	0%	1,350,000.00	90%
Regional coordination and technical support	3,500,000	504,641.43	14%	1,679,545	48%	1,315,813.57	38%
Total	34,184,000	13,925,660.50	41%	10,290,688	30%	9,967,651.50	29%

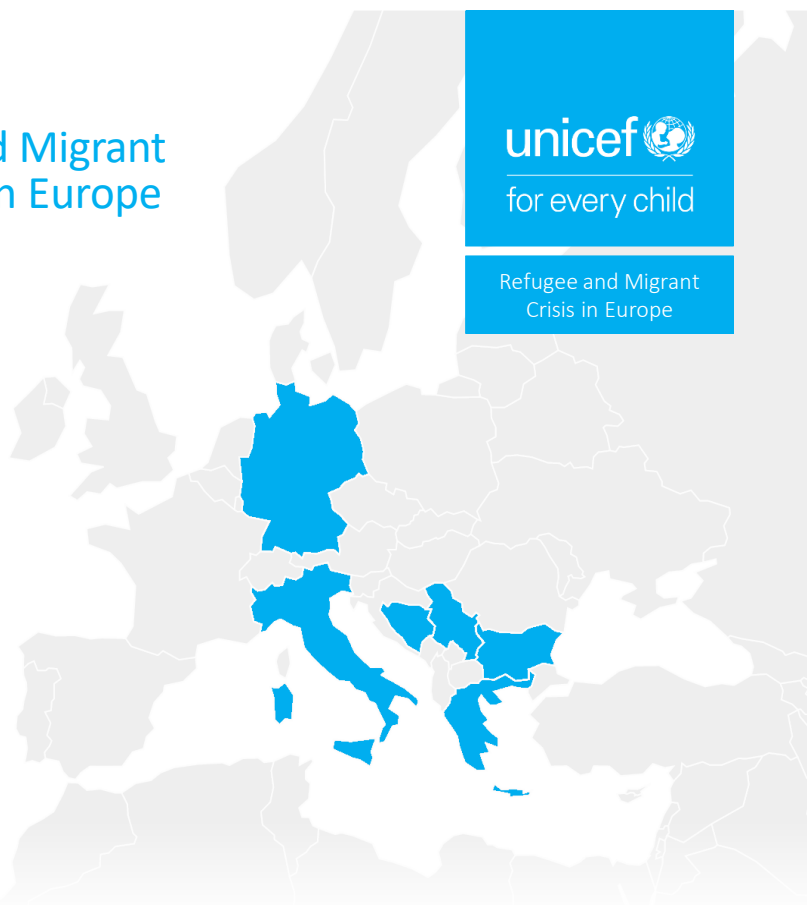
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Partners in Europe

Updated September 2018

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Refugee and Migrant
Crisis in Europe



-  Child protection
-  Education
-  Health and nutrition
-  Basic supplies
-  Technical assistance




Greece

-  Arsis, Faros, Iliaktida, Melissa, Merimna, METAdrasi, Solidarity Now, SOS Children's Village, Syneirmos
-  Apostoli, British Council, ELIX, Finn Church Aid
-  National Centre for Social Solidarity, Deputy Ombudsperson for Children's Right, Ministry of Education, Municipality of Athens

Italy

-  Coordinamento Nazionale Comunità di Accoglienza, Intersos, Médecins du Monde, Ospizio Salesiano Sacro Cuore, Borgo, Itastra
-  Ministry of Interior, local authorities, Coast Guard, national and local Ombudspersons



Bulgaria

-  Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria
-  Caritas
-  Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, State Agency for Refugees


Serbia

-  Crisis Response and Policy Centre, Danish Refugee Council, Divac Foundation, SOS Children's Village
-  Danish Refugee Council, SOS Children's Village, Centre for Education Policy, Indigo, Center for Education Policy
-  Danish Refugee Council, Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance, SOS Children's Village, Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre, Balkan Centre for Migration
-  Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, National Institute of Public Health

Germany

-  Deutsche Gesellschaft für Prävention und Intervention bei Kindesmisshandlung und -vernachlässigung e.V., Deutscher KinderSchutz Bund
-  Ministry of Family Affairs and over 30 partners in the National Initiative for the Protection of Persons Living in Refugee Centres

Bosnia and Herzegovina

-  World Vision, Save the Children, Zene sa Une

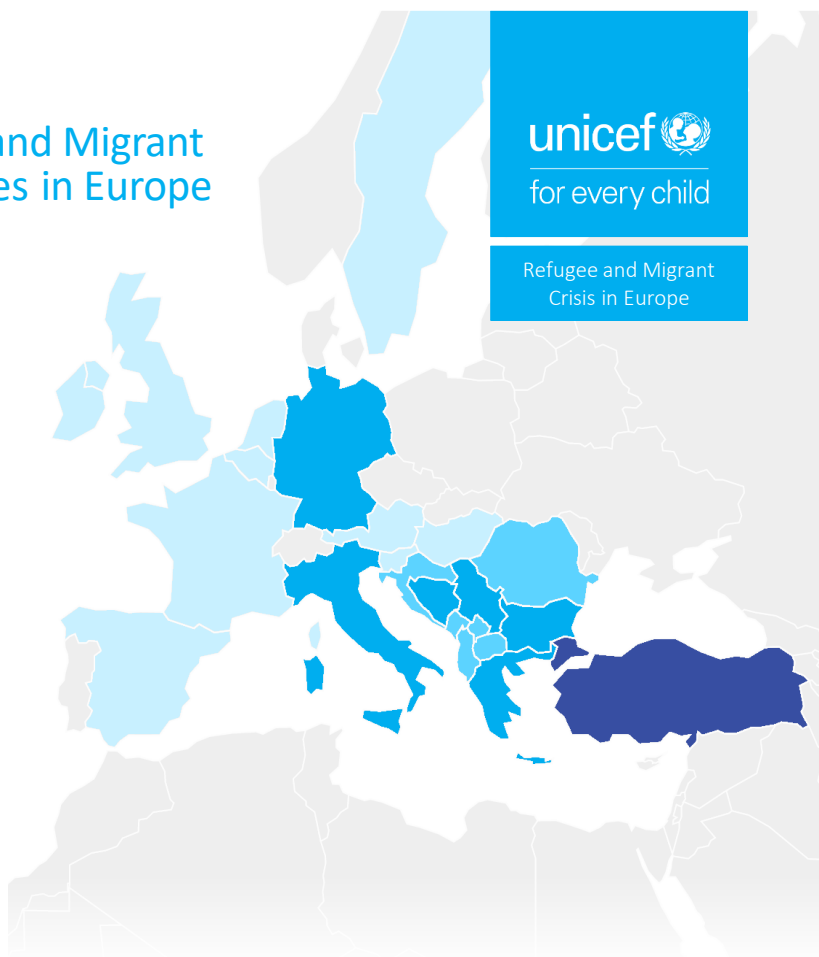
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Activities in Europe









Updated June 2018

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Refugee and Migrant
Crisis in Europe

-  Advocacy
-  Communication
-  Training and capacity building
-  Outreach to children at risk
-  Psycho-social support
-  Gender-based violence
-  Education
-  Health and nutrition
-  Water, hygiene and sanitation
-  Adolescents
-  Child rights monitoring
-  Basic supplies
-  Technical assistance
-  Coordination and preparedness



Greece	Italy	Turkey
		<p>In Turkey, UNICEF is responding to the needs of over 1.2 million Syrian and other refugee and migrant children through a multi-sectoral response under the Regional Response and Resilience Plan (3RP).</p>
Bulgaria	Serbia	Preparedness countries*
		
Germany	Bosnia and Herzegovina	National Committee countries
		

* In some countries, UNICEF may be supporting service provision on needs basis as part of the regular country programme.

Next SitRep: 15/01/2019

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