



Refugee and Migrant Response in Europe

Situation Report # 33



Reporting Period: July-September 2019

Situation in Numbers

Highlights

- Although overall fewer people crossed through Mediterranean migration routes in 2019 compared to 2018, the proportion of children has increased. Moreover, September saw a notable spike of sea crossings to both Greece and Italy, where arrivals were respectively 140 and 164 per cent higher than the same period in 2018.
- Between January and September 2019, over 18,700 children on the move were able to attend UNICEF-supported regular formal and non-formal education classes, while 13,240 were reached with psychosocial support, case management and referral. Over 4,200 unaccompanied children were also supported with community-based care, while close to 4,350 women, girls, boys and men were assisted with GBV prevention and response services.
- To respond to the growing needs of children on the move in a context of a deteriorating situation on Greek islands, as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, during the summer UNICEF revised its humanitarian appeal. It now stands at US\$ 29.5 million. UNICEF is urgently seeking US\$ 10.5 million to keep children in overcrowded facilities safe from violence and abuse and protect them from the cold winter weather.

82,000
of arrivals in Europe through Italy, Greece, Spain and Bulgaria in Jan-Sept 2019 (UNHCR, 6 October 2019)

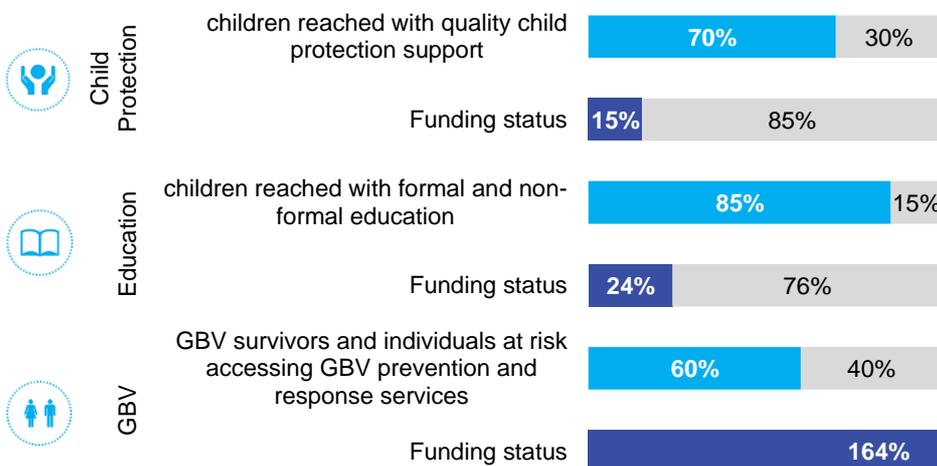
19,800
Estimated # of children among all arrivals through Greece, Italy, Spain and Bulgaria in Jan-Sept 2019. Around a third of them are girls. (UNHCR, 6 October 2019)

43,460
of estimated children present in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro (UNICEF, September 2019)

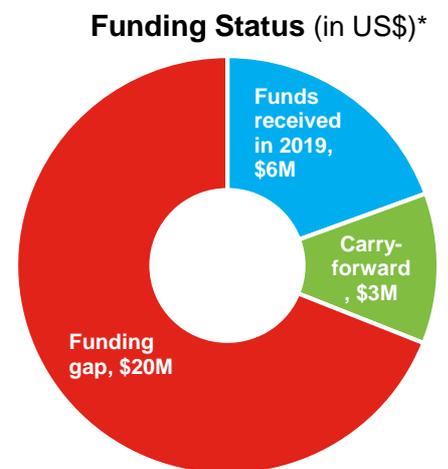
11,940
of unaccompanied and separated children registered in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNICEF, September 2019)

UNICEF's Response and Funding Status

■ Results ■ Gap



UNICEF Appeal 2019 US\$ 29,510,501



*Chart reflects only emergency funds received and does not include US\$ 9.8 million of non-emergency funds received.

Partnerships

UNICEF funding requirements were revised in July 2019 to reflect the deteriorating situation for children on the move and the increased needs in Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina and most recently Montenegro. So far, UNICEF has received US\$ 9.2 million of emergency funds, including US\$ 500,000 from Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds, and US\$ 9.8 million of non-emergency funds. Another US\$ 10.5 million is urgently needed to keep children on the move safe from violence, abuse and exploitation, protect them from the cold winter weather and scale up their social inclusion through access to education, health and protection services.

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

One in four of the 82,000 refugees and migrants arriving in Europe through Mediterranean migration routes (19,800) was a child, with 75 per cent of them registered in Greece alone. Although there is an overall decrease of refugee and migrant arrivals compared to 2018, the proportion of children among them has increased.

In September, there was a notable spike of refugee and migrant children undertaking the dangerous sea crossing to both Greece and Italy (for the first time in 2019), where arrivals increased by 140 and 164 per cent respectively compared to the same period in 2018. This coupled with continuous secondary movements in the Western Balkans, where national capacities, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, have been over-stretched. Currently, 43,600 children (nearly a third of whom unaccompanied or separated from their families) remain in reception facilities in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and the Western Balkans.

Children on the move continue to experience sub-standard reception conditions, overcrowding, violence and abuse. They have limited access to psychosocial support, case management and legal counselling on asylum and administrative procedures. Basic health and nutrition services for young children and their mothers, as well as education opportunities, especially for pre-primary and secondary school-age children, are scarce. Refugee and migrant children and women living in makeshift and informal settlements, as well as in first arrival points on Greek islands, are highly vulnerable to various forms of sexual and gender-based violence, with unaccompanied boys and girls particularly at risk of abuse and exploitation due to insufficient places in appropriate care. National child protection systems, child rights monitoring capacity and outreach to highly vulnerable, and often invisible, children and women on the move remain inadequate.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

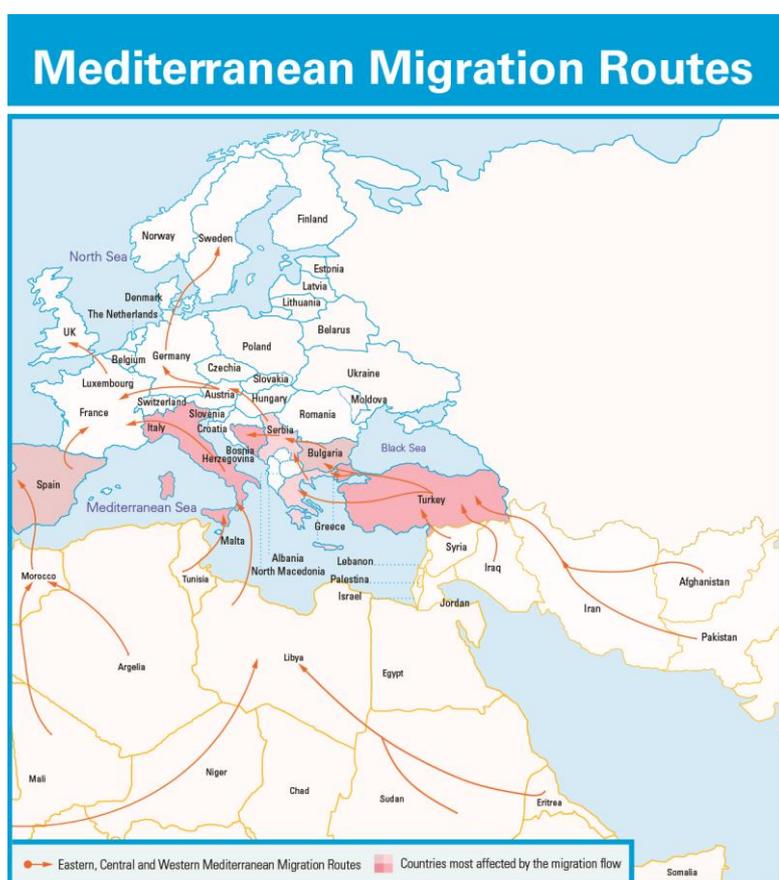
GREECE

Since July 2019, there has been a sharp increase in refugee and migrant children arriving by sea, with a peak in September when 3,665 children were registered- over three times more compared to June this year and twice as many as the same period in 2018. The total number of children currently present in the country has therefore increased to 34,800 (including 4,616 unaccompanied and separated children). 6,400 of them remain on Greek islands, exposed to multiple risks due to overcrowding, low protection standards and insufficient availability of services.

Child protection: During the summer months, UNICEF continued to support the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in operationalizing the new law on guardianship and expanding community-based care modalities for refugee and migrant children. This included the development of SOPs for professional guardians; the revision of a national Strategic Plan for accommodation and care for refugee and migrant unaccompanied children for 2019-2020; and continuous capacity building for frontline workers on stress management and clinical supervision for unaccompanied children in emergency accommodation.

The Supported Independent Living scheme, which aims to prepare older unaccompanied adolescents for adulthood with limited supervision by child protection staff, is now counting seven apartments with a total capacity to service 28 children. UNICEF is now supporting relevant authorities towards its national scale-up.

Meanwhile, UNICEF continued providing psychosocial support, case management and other child protection activities to children and caregivers in 13 accommodation facilities on mainland Greece and on Lesbos island. Yet, on Lesbos, demand for protection



services remains very high with over 1,000 women and children on the waiting list to access UNICEF Child and Family Support Hub near the Moria Reception and Identification Centre (RIC), which currently hosts 12,565 people although its capacity is for 3,000 people. UNICEF is therefore trying to expand presence and services on the islands, as well as in Athens and Thessaloniki over the coming months.

Gender-based violence: UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, which now oversees the General Secretariat for Gender Equality and Family Policy (GSGE), in generating evidence on the situation and ensuring gender considerations are part of the national refugee and migrant response. UNICEF supports Female Friendly Spaces in 13 accommodation facilities across mainland Greece, providing GBV prevention and response services.

Over the summer, non-specialized staff working in accommodation centres across Greece received training on how to respond to disclosure and improve identification and referral of GBV survivors/at-risk people.

Education: With the start of the new school year in September, UNICEF focused on supporting access to formal education, liaising with local authorities, identifying spaces for kindergartens and arranging school transportation for children in remote areas. Interpretation services (in Arabic, Kurmanji, Farsi, Turkish, Hindi, French and English) also resumed in 27 public schools (18 in Attica and 9 in Thessaloniki) to facilitate communication between teachers and children and their parents.

Meanwhile, UNICEF continued providing non-formal education to children outside public schools in 12 accommodation centres across mainland Greece, as well as on Lesbos, with focus on school readiness. Over the summer, children from five accommodation centres in Northern Greece passed Greek language assessment (A1 level), with overall 80 per success rate. Lack of space for classrooms continues to be a major challenge, resulting in high number of children on waiting lists to be enrolled in non-formal education activities.



@UNICEF/Greece/Markou/2019 Children attending non-formal education classes at UNICEF-supported learning centre Tapuat in Lesbos, Greece

The recently developed digital language learning platform, which aims to support children through a blended learning approach is now in use in 14 non-formal education centres. All education staff in these centres have been trained and children have reportedly expressed great enthusiasm for learning Greek through the interactive exercises on tablets.

As part of UNICEF's support to the Cities Integration Network, UNICEF invested in training educators and volunteers on teaching Greek and English to refugee and migrant children as part of municipal education programmes. Workshops with frontline education professionals and volunteers were also organised to promote the recently-published toolkit '[Ftou kai Vgaino](#)' (Hide-and-Seek), which includes 80 activities combining Greek language with socio-emotional learning, differentiated teaching and multilingualism.

Child rights monitoring: During the reporting period, UNICEF in collaboration with the Education Sector Working Group and other UN Agencies completed the latest education assessment on refugee and migrant children's enrolment in formal education.

Meanwhile, UNICEF supported the Deputy Ombudswoman for Children's Rights with analysis on refugee and migrant children's access to international protection in Greece, which revealed high rejection rates among unaccompanied children (56 per cent) and low levels of family reunification transfers to other European countries (over three times less compared to 2018). Ongoing analysis of national child protection services are expected to further enhance the Ombudswoman's capacity in monitoring and advocating for improved care arrangements for children without parental care.

Over the summer, UNICEF completed and rolled out a Child-Friendly Checklist in 22 accommodation centres to ensure more standardised approach to monitoring protection risks and safeguarding for children and women in reception.

ITALY

While sea arrivals through the Central Mediterranean remained low during the summer, a spike was recorded in September with some 2,500 arrivals- more than double compared to the same period in 2018. Meanwhile, a new government was recently formed, bringing an opportunity to revise national position on migration. Since the beginning of the year, some 970 children arrived by sea, including 737 (76 per cent) of them travelling alone. Close to 6,780 unaccompanied boys and girls remain in the Italian reception system, while another 4,790 children have left reception (mainly out of fear and frustration with uncertain future) and are unaccounted for. According to recent U-Report polls, over 1 in 10 children live in the streets, 1 in 4 worry about their legal situation and around half of all U-reporters have no one to help them navigate the complex Italian administrative system. Worryingly, 1 in 5 also reported their reluctance to seek support in case of a GBV incident.

Child Protection: With an increasingly high number of unaccompanied children in informal settlements and squats in Rome and other urban areas, UNICEF outreach teams continued to identify vulnerable children and former-UASC, and provide legal counselling on the implications of new asylum legislative changes and referral to services (incl. protection, GBV and mental health and psychosocial support).

In Sicily, UNICEF support to guardians and relevant local authorities under the new regional guardianship system has so far benefitted 228 guardians and 286 UASC. To help build guardians' capacities and expand their resource networks, UNICEF and UNHCR are currently piloting a peer-to-peer support mechanism. So far, three peer-to-peer groups have been activated- two in Palermo and one in Catania. Their experience will be documented and reflected within the forthcoming national guidelines on guardianship, developed by the National Ombudsperson.

Gender-Based Violence: Capacity-building activities on GBV prevention and response continued with a total of 226 frontline practitioners (including guardians) trained over the summer months in Calabria, Sicily and Rome. Additionally, two accredited trainings helped medical staff in Rome and Ragusa improve their skills and understanding of GBV issues in the refugee/migrant context.

In parallel, UNICEF continued to support the development of an adapted curriculum for cultural mediators. After a successful pilot training in Calabria, capacity building for cultural mediators on sensitive topics related to GBV will be scaled up during the last quarter of the year.

Together with UNFPA, UNICEF has also been expanding the joint Boys on the Move initiative, to foster boys and young men's skills to prevent and report sexual and gender-based violence. A Training of Trainers was held prior to wider roll-out of these activities with a broader group of service providers.

Education: In collaboration with Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents, UNICEF supported a series of workshops in Palermo, which brought together young Italians and refugees/migrants with the aim to build their active citizenship skills and promote their engagement in municipal planning and decision-making processes.



@UNICEF/Italy/Saturnino/2019; Elizabeth Cancho, young speaker, at the second Activate Talk on skills development and entrepreneurship, Italy.

In July, a second series of UNICEF-supported Active Talks with young Italians and refugees/migrants also took place in Rome. Participants included adolescents and youth involved in UNICEF Upshift programme in 2018-2019. It focused on vocational training, entrepreneurship and insertion into the labour market. The Active Talks were attended by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, as well as UN agencies, civil society actors and the private sector.

Meanwhile, Upshift pilot in Sicily was completed with participants taking the final EU-Accredited Entrepreneurial Skills Pass (ESP) exam. With over 70 per cent success rate, Upshift participants (Italian and refugee/migrant) surpassed both the average Italian and European scores (65 and 48 per cent respectively).

Youth empowerment/participation: Since January 2019, the number of U-Reporters on the Move increased to 3,180, mainly as a result of online promotion and activities, including a popular active chat related to recent asylum legislative changes. Over the summer, the U-report platform was also rolled out in Albanian, thus reaching hundreds of unaccompanied children and young migrants of Albanian origin, particularly in Northern Italy (Milano, Caserta and Padova).

In addition to legal and labour market-related issues, during the summer months U-report was also used to raise awareness about GBV by sharing key messages around sexual violence.

BULGARIA

By August 2019, the number of newly arrived applicants for international protection in Bulgaria reached 1,457- a 32 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2018. Over a third (550) were children, with the large majority being unaccompanied or separated (76 per cent), mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria.

Child protection: During the summer months, child rights monitoring in immigration detention facilities remained a priority for UNICEF. Since the beginning of the year, the situation of 176 refugee and migrant children in detention was monitored and 125 identified unaccompanied children benefitted from legal aid, counselling and strategic litigation. Assistance was also provided with a total of 31 family reunification cases.

Meanwhile, UNICEF maintained recreational and non-formal learning activities in reception facilities in Sofia and Harmanli, benefitting some 298 children and 52 women.

Gender-based violence: In September UNICEF supported a learning exchange in Italy between Bulgarian, Italian, Greek and Serbian stakeholders, which focused on GBV prevention and response within national guardianship mechanisms. UNICEF is now exploring applicability of the Italian volunteer guardianship system in the Bulgarian context.

During a UNICEF-IOM organised roundtable focusing on existing Mother and Baby Units across the country, experts, national and local authorities, as well as representatives of regional Child Protection Departments discussed challenges and good practices related to addressing the integration needs of refugee and migrant women and children by social services and providing support to GBV survivors.

SERBIA

As of September 2019, slightly over 2,500 refugees and migrants, including 382 children¹, were accommodated in 16 government-run reception and asylum centres. Due to the warm weather over the summer, there has been high mobility of people in and out of the country with fewer of them seeking accommodation in reception facilities. Unaccompanied children have also been observed sleeping in the streets or in informal settlements. Yet, outreach activities by social workers have been limited.

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to provide protection services through a community centre for women and children accommodated in Krinjaca asylum centre, while mobile teams composed of child protection staff and cultural mediators ensure outreach, identification and referral of children at risk and other vulnerable cases.

Following an exchange with Italian actors on the successful volunteer guardianship model in Palermo over the summer, UNICEF are now supporting national authorities in developing an action plan to strengthen national safeguarding policies for refugee and migrant unaccompanied children.

Gender-Based Violence: The two Women-and-Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) in Belgrade continue providing services for refugee and migrant women and girls from Krnjaca asylum centre, as well as new arrivals outside reception. Activities aim to build women and girls' resilience and self-confidence and inform them about relevant legal procedures and available services in the country. The WGSS have also helped foster safe disclosure of GBV incidents or other types of protection risks.

Reflecting on recent efforts to enhance the identification and protection of unaccompanied girls, UNICEF led a regional webinar to share lessons learned and promote good practices from Serbia on the topic.

Education: In preparation for the new school year, efforts over the summer focused on helping non-formal education frontline workers improve quality of activities and strengthen coordination with child protection actors to ensure children enrolled in public schools receive the additional support they need. As of September, 67 per cent of children in asylum centres were enrolled in pre- and primary schools. 47 adolescents were in the process of enrolment into secondary education.

During the summer, UNICEF launched a new Upshift programme for Serbian and refugee/migrant children, which will be scaled up during the coming months with the aim to foster social inclusion and cohesion.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Some 11,000 refugees and migrants were registered by national authorities during the third quarter of 2019 alone- almost 70 per cent increase compared to the second quarter of the year. As of September, around 7,500 people, including 839 children² remained in Bosnia and Herzegovina, primarily in Una Sana canton. Although occupation rate of accommodation facilities stands at 80 per cent, there is an estimated 3,500 refugees and migrants in informal settlements and/or other private accommodation with limited access to services. Push-backs at the Croatian border remain a major concern, yet attempts for onward movement continue. In such a context, since July over 40 children have been left behind in Bosnia and Herzegovina by alleged single male parents.

Child protection: UNICEF continues to ensure regular provision of psychosocial support and recreational activities through child-friendly spaces (CFS) and youth centres in five locations (Salakovac, Usivak, Borici, Bira, Sedra). Nearly 2,000 UASC also benefitted from 24/7 care and protection services in Bihac and Sarajevo. More than 1,000 of them were appointed a legal guardian and received additional support from local child protection authorities.

Meanwhile, UNICEF collaborated with partners to expand outreach of children at risk by deploying multi-disciplinary mobile teams outside the formal reception system.

In September, coordination challenges in Una Sana canton were finally addressed. A government-led child protection working group has now been established with UNICEF support, bringing all relevant stakeholders and civil society actors through monthly coordination meetings.

Education: A total of 73 primary school-age refugee and migrant children were successfully enrolled in public schools in Sarajevo and Una Sana at the beginning of the new school year, while another 75 are in the enrolment process. All children benefitted from

¹ This includes 99 girls and 283 boys.

² This includes 210 girls and 629 boys, of whom 227 are 0-4 years old, 174 are 5-9 years old, 143 are 10-14 years old and 295 are 15-17 years old. There were also 172 unaccompanied children (all boys).

additional support, including psychosocial support and language classes. UNICEF also ensured non-formal education for nearly 1,000 children who have not been able to integrate public schools.

To scale up enrolment in the public education system, UNICEF is currently supporting the development of a Manual for school authorities on the inclusion of refugee and migrant children into education. It is expected to be finalized by the end of 2019.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF-supported Mother-and-Baby Corners remain critical in supporting breastfeeding mothers and ensuring young children benefit health and nutrition services. Over the summer, activities in Sarajevo were further expanded to support Early Childhood Development for children with developmental delays.

In coordination with Una-Sana health authorities, UNICEF has also developed a cantonal protocol on the use of breastmilk substitutes in temporary reception centres. This helped bring the practice in line with international standards.

MONTENEGRO

Montenegro has seen an increased influx of refugees and migrants in 2019, with an average of 760 people/month (12 per cent children) during the past quarter. Although the average stay of people in the country is barely 15 days, the few operational reception facilities are overcrowded and national capacities to provide services for women and children (health, nutrition and child protection) remain low.

To respond to the evolving refugee and migrant situation, during the summer UNICEF launched a refugee and migrant response in Montenegro with focus on capacity building and technical assistance for national authorities, primarily around child protection, health and nutrition.

UNICEF is currently initiating a multi-sectoral needs assessment in close collaboration with the Ministry of Interior to better understand the range of needs of refugee and migrant children and women across health, nutrition, child protection, education and GBV. It will also map available services and help identify potential systemic bottlenecks that prevent refugees and migrants from accessing mainstream services.

Communications and Advocacy

During the summer period, UNICEF advocacy and communication continued to bring a human face to the refugee and migrant situation in Europe, with a focus on the plight of unaccompanied refugee and migrant children staying in dangerous and overcrowded Reception and Identification Centres on the Greek islands, and detention facilities across the country, with a [Press Release](#), a [mini documentary on the life of unaccompanied children in Section B at the Moria RIC](#), news segments with UNICEF experts (e.g. [CNN](#), [SKAI](#)), [social media products](#) and a call urging EU Member States to decongest overcrowded reception facilities, speed up family reunification and scale up relocation of unaccompanied children at risk from Greece.

On 11 September 2019, a regional joint [UNICEF – IOM – UNHCR Press Release](#) called for increased resources and practical support for school systems across Europe to ensure all refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children can access and stay in quality education. The call was amplified at global and national level (translated and adapted to national contexts across European States).

Following the introduction of new restrictive legislative measures on migration in Italy, UNICEF developed and shared a technical note with the Italian parliament to raise awareness about the impact of such measures on the rights of children on the move, both with their parents and those travelling alone.

Response Strategy and Coordination

UNICEF is responding to the needs of children and women on the move and seeking asylum in priority countries – Greece, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Serbia and most recently Montenegro, pursuing a two-pronged approach, which combines system strengthening through capacity-building, child rights monitoring and policy reform to ensure all vulnerable children and women have access to protection in a sustainable manner, with direct service delivery.

New legislations and policies, standard operating procedures, referral pathways, and minimum standards aligned with international and regional standards on care and guardianship for unaccompanied children, detention and asylum procedures are being operationalized through technical assistance to national and sub-national authorities.



© UNICEF/UN0274773/Haviv VII Photo Boys staying in “Section B,” an area meant to provide specialized protection for unaccompanied children in the Reception and Identification Centre in Moria, on the Greek island of Lesbos. Though designed for 160 unaccompanied children, over the summer it held more than 520.

In reception centres and in urban settings, UNICEF ensures the provision of mental health and psychosocial support, case management, referrals and legal aid. Dedicated early childhood development, health, nutrition and vaccination services are also made available to mothers and young children in key locations, while enhancing national capacities to support GBV survivors and at-risk women, girls, boys and men. Special attention is paid to the increasing number of unaccompanied children with the deployment of outreach team to identify, refer and provide children at risk with the care and protection they need. Cultural mediation is also integrated through services provision to ensure non-discriminatory access to services and care.

Access to education, adolescent skills development and participation remain critical in view of children's social inclusion, and UNICEF is mobilizing education authorities, civil society, academia and private sector to expand coverage of quality learning opportunities for all children regardless of their status, including adolescents beyond compulsory school-age.

At the regional level, UNICEF is strengthening preparedness capacity and fostering partnerships with the EU, UN Agencies and other regional actors to promote child rights compliant policy frameworks and promote learning and sharing of promising practices in the context of age assessment, reception conditions, alternatives to detention, GBV prevention and response, guardianship and durable solutions, including integration and returns. National and regional stakeholders, including Ombudspersons, continue to be mobilized to fulfill the rights of all children in Europe, regardless of their migration status.

Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 30 September 2019

SUMMARY OF RESULTS		UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response		
		Targets 2019	Total Results	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children reached with quality child protection support (MHPSS, legal counselling and case management) and protection standard*	Greece	10,000	5,483	3,103
	Italy	1,150	1,111	505
	Bulgaria	300	125	69
	Serbia**	1,500	1,078	0
	Bosnia and Herzegovina***	6,000	5,442	1,636
# of unaccompanied and separated children benefitting from appropriate care arrangements and/or services	Greece	1200	884	655
	Italy	300	193	66
	Serbia***	600	1,144	341
	Bosnia and Herzegovina***	2 500	1,986	536
# of frontline workers and caregivers with improved knowledge and skills on child protection	Greece	500	436	41
	Italy	2250	560	103
	Bulgaria	50	61	23
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	300	258	5
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE				
# of GBV survivors and individuals at risk accessing GBV prevention and response services	Greece	5,000	2,553	603
	Italy	250	472	248
	Bulgaria	200	300	204
	Serbia***	200	1,020	455
# of frontline workers with improved knowledge and skills on GBV prevention and response	Greece	350	220	132
	Italy	350	351	128
	Bulgaria	70	74	0
	Serbia	66	61	5
EDUCATION				
# of school-age children, including adolescents, participating in structured non-formal education activities*	Greece	7,500	4,556	766
	Italy	2100	244	95
	Bulgaria	500	236	15
	Bosnia and Herzegovina***	500	866	368
# of school-age children benefitting from a strengthened and more inclusive formal education system*	Greece	13,000	12,800	1,300
	Italy	500	380	30

	Serbia**	500	459	0
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	350	399	73
# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood education activities*	Greece	1 250	706	142
	Bulgaria	100	62	7
# of formal school teachers trained on at least one key theme on inclusion of refugee and migrant children	Greece	700	567	74
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	50	100	0
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# of infants and children accessing health and nutrition services, including in mother and baby care centres*	Greece	450	335	157
	Serbia	250	392	122
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 400	1,365	529
# of mothers accessing mother and baby care services*	Greece	250	685	256
	Serbia	150	244	74
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	800	737	232
# infants and young children benefitting from life-saving vaccines	Bosnia and Herzegovina	600	262	0
WASH and BASIC SUPPLIES				
# of children receiving culturally appropriate basic supplies, including clothes, baby hygiene items, dignity kits for women and girls	Serbia	1,000	811	277
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,800	2,506	1,306
PARTICIPATION				
# of adolescent boys and girls participating in skills development programmes for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability	Greece	1,800	1,518	681
# of adolescent boys and girls benefitting from enhanced participation and empowerment through U-Report on the Move*	Italy	3,000	3180	392

Notes:

* Results include both children and women benefitting from continuous services as of 1 January 2019, as well as newly enrolled children and women since the beginning of the year.

** In Serbia, child protection and education results are mostly based on indirect support (coordination, technical assistance and quality assurance) and reflect the increased capacity of national authorities and partners to respond to the needs of refugee and migrant children on the ground.

*** Results have largely met or exceeded initially set targets, mainly due to the evolving context characterized by increased onward movements coupled with high number of arrivals, which has resulted in high turn-over of individual children and women beneficiaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Furthermore, results for Bosnia and Herzegovina may include some double-counting when children benefitted from services in Sarajevo and later on in Una-Sana Canton.

Annex B

FUNDING STATUS AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2019

Country	2019 Requirements	Funds Received*		Carry forward from 2018*		Funding gap	
	(US\$)	(US\$)	%	(US\$)	%	(US\$)	%
Countries with children on the move							
Greece	15,103,232	2,523,947	15%	952,449	6%	13,361,836	79%
Italy	3,850,000	1,759,555	46%	950,092	25%	1,140,353	30%
Bulgaria	630,000	194,400	31%	212,323	34%	223,277	35%
Serbia	1,300,000	393,120	30%	343,961	26%	562,919	43%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4,850,000	403,500	8%	45,331	1%	4,401,169	92%
Montenegro	42,269	-	-	-	-	42,269	100%
Regional support							
Contingency partnership agreements	1,500,000	-	0%	749,102	50%	750,898	50%
Deployment of technical expertise and coordination	500,000	140,198	28%	176,000	35%	183,802	37%
Total	27,503,082	5,231,000	18%	3,429,258	12%	20,807,975	71%

**This does not include other type of resources (US\$ 9.8 of non-emergency funds from the European Union and the Council of Europe Development Bank, as well as US\$ 500,000 of Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds) that have been received to cover urgent needs in child protection, education and health in Greece, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina and most recently Montenegro.*

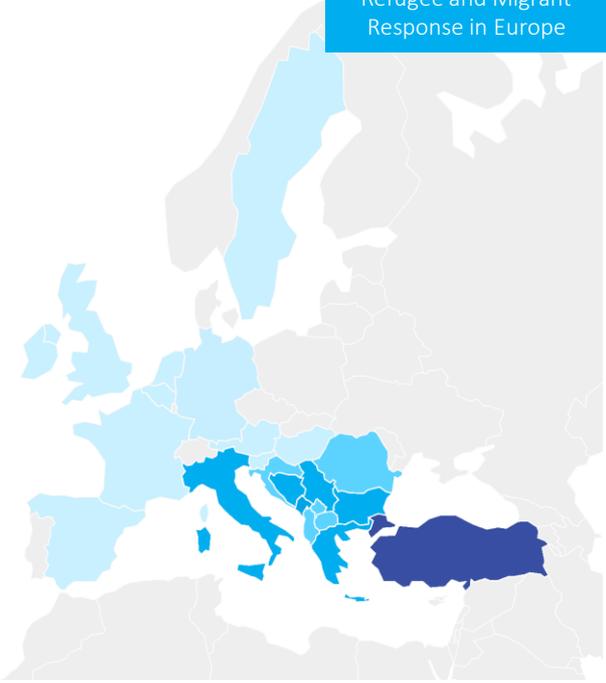
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Activities in Europe

Updated September 2019



Refugee and Migrant Response 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	Bulgaria
Serbia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro
Preparedness countries*	National Committee countries	Turkey
		<p>In Turkey, UNICEF is responding to the needs of over 1.8 million Syrian and other refugee and migrant children through a multi-sectoral response under the Regional Response and Resilience Plan (3RP).</p>

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

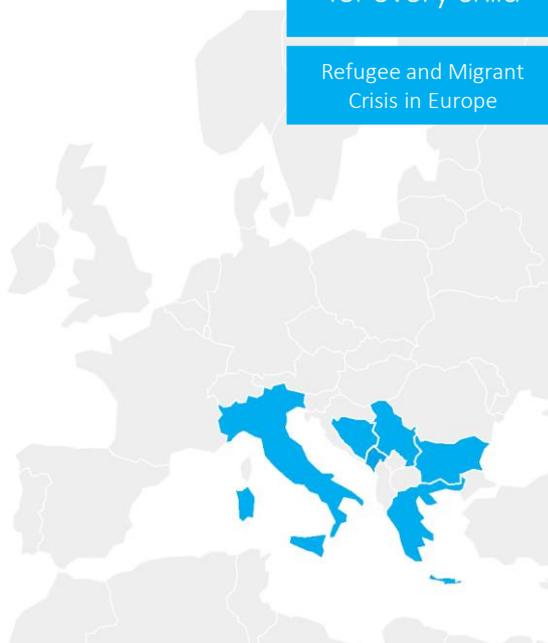
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Partners in Europe

Updated September 2019

unicef 
for every child

Refugee and Migrant
Crisis in Europe

-  Child protection and/or GBV prevention and response
-  Education
-  Health and nutrition
-  Basic supplies
-  Technical assistance



Greece	Bulgaria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Iliaktida, Melissa, Merimna, METAdrasi, Solidarity Now, Syneirmos, KETHI, CRWI DIOTIMA, Melissa Network  Solidarity Now, ELIX, Iliaktida  National Centre for Social Solidarity, Deputy Ombudsperson for Children's Right, Ministry of Education, Municipality of Athens, Municipality of Thessloniki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bulgarian Helsinki Committee, Animus Association Foundation, Mission Wings Foundation, Alliance Protection from Gender-Based Violence, Council of Refugee Women in Bulgaria  Caritas  Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, State Agency for Refugees
Italy	Serbia
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Médecins du Monde, Intersos, CNCA, Centro Penc, Refugees Welcome  Junior Achievement-Italy, CNR-ITD, Università degli Studi Roma Tre  Ministry of Interior, local authorities, national and local Ombudspersons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Danish Refugee Council, Crisis Response and Policy Centre, Info Park  Danish Refugee Council, Arda  Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour, Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, National Institute of Public Health
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Montenegro
<ul style="list-style-type: none">   Save the Children, World Vision, SOS Children's Villages, Danish Refugee Council, Zene sa Une, Centres for Social Welfare in Bihac, Cazin, Velika Kladusa and Kljuc  Ministries for Social Welfare, Education and Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Ministries for Social Welfare, Education and Health

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