



Refugee and Migrant Crisis iRen Europe Humanitarian Situation Report # 23



16 MAY 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Between January and April 2017, 45,011 people entered Europe by sea- 90 per cent of them arrived in Italy. While the proportion of children among sea arrivals in the first four months of 2017 has decreased by ten per cent compared to the same period last year, the number of children on the Central Mediterranean Route, who arrive unaccompanied or separated, is on the rise with 5,500 newly registered UASC- one thousand more than the same period of time last year.
- Between January and April 2017, UNICEF supported the identification of a total of 6,206 children at risk through outreach activities in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the provision of structured non-formal education for 2,344 children in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as the capacity-building of 1,303 frontline workers across Europe.
- April saw an important milestone for the protection of refugee and migrant children, with the adoption of a new policy guidance by the European Commission (12 April 2017), calling on Member States to prioritize funding for children, refrain from unnecessary and invasive age assessments and increase legal pathways for children to safely reach Europe. Yet, the situation on the ground in Greece, Italy, Germany and other European countries remain pressing and requires urgent action by stakeholders at all levels in translating these policies into tangible measures towards improved protection, care and support to refugee and migrant children and women.

45,011

of arrivals in Europe through Italy, Greece and Spain in January-April 2017 (UNHCR, 10 May 2017)

1 in 4

Of all arrivals in January-April 2017 are children (UNHCR, 10 May 2017)

34,545

of child asylum-seekers in Europe between January and March 2017 (Eurostat, 10 April 2017)

25,602

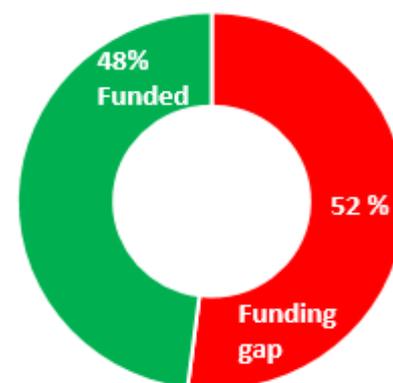
of estimated stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia in April, 2017 (UNICEF, 5 May 2017)

5,693

of children relocated from Greece and Italy under the EU relocation scheme by April 2017 (IOM, Italian Mol, 10 May 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$ 43,452,000



UNICEF RESULTS WITH PARTNERS (EXTRACTS)	UNICEF and Partners Response	
	Targets 2017	Total Results 2017
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres*	10,350	6,206
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities**	11,850	2,344
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies***	3,975	1,303

*Combines results in Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Italy
 ** Combines results in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 *** Combines results for Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Between January and April 2017, 45,011 people entered Europe by sea- 90 per cent of them arrived through the Central Mediterranean Route. While the proportion of children among all sea arrivals in the first four months of 2017 has decreased by ten per cent compared to the same period last year, the number of children on the Central Mediterranean Route, who arrive unaccompanied or separated (UASC), is on the rise with 5,551¹ newly registered UASC- one thousand more than the same period of time last year.

According to recently released Eurostat data, of the 396,705 children, who claimed asylum in Europe in 2016, 63,300 (16 per cent) were unaccompanied or separated.² This is almost double to the number of UASC who arrived through the Mediterranean last year, suggesting many of these children may have undertaken different irregular routes. In fact, legal pathways to Europe remain very limited and those that are available to children in European countries at the forefront of the crisis, like Greece and Italy, remain slow and highly bureaucratic. Since the launch of the EU Relocation Scheme in late 2015 only 5,693 children have been relocated (5,268 from Greece and 425 from Italy). Moreover, out of the 5,000 requests for family reunification (including 700 requests by UASC) in Greece in 2016, just 1,107 successful applicants reached their families in other parts of Europe by the end of the year.

There are over 71,000 refugees and migrants, including 25,602 children, currently stranded in the Balkans (20,300 of whom in Greece). The situation remains fluid with continuous irregular crossings from Turkey to Bulgaria and Greece, as well as onwards to the Western Balkans, and most recently to Romania. It is difficult to estimate how many children have continued their journey to Western and Northern Europe in 2017, yet in just three months almost 7,700 people (including an estimated 35 per cent children) were registered crossing the Hungarian-Serbian border.

Often confronted with the lack of perspective about what is ahead for them, refugee and migrant children and families' psychological wellbeing is deteriorating, leading to anxiety, depression and other mental health issues. Convinced that they could find better protection and opportunities elsewhere in Europe, many refugees and migrants, including children, resort to smugglers, risking abuse and exploitation. As highlighted in a recent [study](#), there are growing reports of gender-based violence in Greece - primarily domestic violence, but also other forms of violence and exploitation including commercial sexual exploitation, which is increasingly affecting UASC. Moreover, facing uncertainty and lacking resources to reach preferred destinations, most children get trapped in this reality leading to significant physical, psychological and behavioral consequences.³ Similar concerns have been raised over an increased number of UASC dropping out from the system in Germany, the UK, Italy, Sweden and the Netherlands. A number of child rights violations have also been [reported](#) in Hungary, where many children continued passing through during the course of 2016-2017.



Azhar Khalil, 18, from Kobani, Syrian Arab Republic, looks out of her family's shelter at Skaramangas Refugee Camp in the port area of northern Athens, Greece, Thursday 9 March 2017. "Welcome to my life." says Azhar, looking up at a clock in her 3 meter by 3 meter container she shares with her mother and four siblings. "We left Syria exactly 29 months, 19 days, and 4 hours ago."

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Nevertheless, April saw an important milestone for the protection of refugee and migrant children, with the adoption of a new [Communication on the Protection of Children in Migration](#) by the European Commission (12 April 2017), which calls on Member States to prioritize EU and national funding for children, to refrain from unnecessary and invasive age assessments and to increase resettlement and other legal pathways for children to safely reach Europe. The commitment by the European Commission to invest in child protection training, guidance and tools is another positive development, which will help ensure that children's best interests are properly assessed in all decisions that concern them. National governments also took some practical steps towards the improved protection of refugee and migrant children, with the increased quota for UASC benefiting from transfers from France, Greece and Italy to the UK under the Dubs programme (from 350 to 480 places available), as well as the regularization of the status of rejected asylum-seeking UASC in Sweden, under condition they are attending school.

¹ Italian Ministry of Interior

² Eurostat, data extracted on 4 May 2017

³ Harvard University, *Emergency within an Emergency: The Growing Epidemic of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Migrant Children in Greece*

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

GREECE

Child Protection: A total of 1,725 children have received psychosocial support and other child protection services in nine UNICEF-supported Child and Family Support Hubs (Blue Dots) in open accommodation facilities on the mainland and in urban areas in Athens, Thessaloniki and Ioannina. With the continuous transfer of people from camps to apartments, hotels and other types of accommodation, UNICEF is adapting its response and increasingly shifting activities in urban areas, with two new child protection teams in Drama, East Macedonia, and Volvi, near Thessaloniki, and an upcoming additional Blue Dot in Athens.

Since the beginning of 2017, 229 refugee and migrant children and families (including 29 newly registered children in April) from Elefsina, Elliniko, Rafina, Elaionas, Skaramangas and urban Athens have benefitted from specialised psychological and mental health services. To address the urgent gaps regarding mental health services for UASC, UNICEF launched a rapid assessment on the topic. The results of the assessment are expected to be released in June.

UNICEF continued building the capacity of frontline workers to respond to the protection needs of refugee and migrant children and families in the context of Greece. In April, 47 practitioners were trained, which brings the total number of frontline workers supported since January to 286 so far this year.

In April, UNICEF opened with partners two new small-scale shelters for UASC (one in Athens and one on Chios), in addition to the ones in Athens and Lesbos. They provided protective environment and services (psychosocial support, health care, legal support, informal education and recreational activities) to 55 children in April, but since the start of the project benefitted a total of 102 children. On-site monitoring and technical support is being provided to strengthen the quality of care in shelters (with focus on developing individual care plans and structured age and culturally-appropriate activities).

UNICEF continues to provide technical assistance to the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in managing the placement of UASC in shelters. In April, EKKA processed 299 referral requests and placed 145 UASC in protective shelters.

Education: Since the beginning of 2017, a total of 2,153 children have benefited from UNICEF-supported non-formal education activities in Skaramangas camp, 4 urban centres in Athens, 2 urban centres and 1 off-site location in Thessaloniki, 1 urban centre in Ioannina and 2 open sites in Thessaloniki. Moreover, attendance has significantly increased from 692 children in January to 1,419 children in April.

In April, UNICEF education programme was further strengthened with mother-tongue learning (mainly in Arabic) to enhance children's cognitive and independent learning skills, also making linkages with formal education.

Child Rights Monitoring: As a result of joint efforts within the Network for the Rights of Children on the Move and strong leadership of the Greek Deputy Ombudsperson for Children, a first comprehensive six-month monitoring [report on the situation of refugee and migrant children in Greece](#) was published at the end of April, highlighting main issues related to access to international protection and education.

UNICEF/REACH-IMPACT partnership on qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis on refugee and migrant children in urban areas and open sites in Greece continued in April, and a number of thematic factsheets and an overall report are expected to be published over the course of May-June 2017.

ITALY

UNICEF continued supporting the early identification of children at risk and especially UASC, and in April a total of 343 children have been identified and registered by UNICEF-INTERSOS teams on Italian Coastguard rescue boats, while another 524 children, who have dropped out of the system or have never gone through it, were reached by UNICEF-supported mobile teams in Rome and referred to shelters and services.

Capacity-building activities in April reached 210 frontline workers bringing the total for the year to 460. In addition, in cooperation with the Ombudsman of Palermo and local social services, UNICEF has helped identify 70 professionals, who will receive a special training on guardianship in May.

UNICEF provides continuous support to children in centres in Palermo with focus on access to legal counselling, education and recreational activities. As a result, 276 UASC from 5 pilot centres are now participating in education activities, and 73 per cent of all children have received an update on their status. In addition, through [U-report](#) launched in Palermo with the aim to improve youth participation, UNICEF registered 81 U-reporters in April.

In addition, to help children document their individual stories, journey and situation once in Europe, the UNICEF-developed “Young Pass” was translated in four languages (Italian, English, French and Arabic). In April a total of 215 UASC from 14 centres in Palermo received their personal “Young Pass”.

In the lead up to the G7 Meeting to be held in Italy, UNICEF organised a Junior 7 (J7) meeting, involving Italian children, as well as UASC from reception centres to discuss topics around migration and social inclusion. Children recorded a message, expressing opinions, concerns and aspirations regarding the social inclusion of refugee and migrant UASC. The video will be used as an advocacy tool ahead of the G7 summit to generate discussion and raise awareness not only of the special needs of UASC in Italy, but also refugee and migrant children more broadly.

UNICEF ongoing research project in partnership with REACH-IMPACT continued collecting valuable new evidence pull-push factors, driving children to migrate towards Europe. Findings are expected to be presented through thematic factsheets and an overall report during the course of May and June, and will inform UNICEF’s advocacy, policy and technical assistance to the Italian government. First rapid assessments on [UASC dropping out of the system](#), as well as [the situation of UASC in transit in Ventimiglia](#) (border with France) were published in April.

BULGARIA

In April, with UNICEF support and in coordination with the State Agency for Refugees, a new Child and Family Support Hub opened doors for refugee and migrant children in Harmanli. Activities started in early May and UNICEF is now working with the centre to ensure that asylum-seeking children with disabilities can also participate in the recreational activities.

To increase the capacity of frontline workers across the country, five trainings were conducted on various topics related to child protection in emergencies (3 in Sofia and 2 in Harmanli). Another training on play facilitation and child psychology is planned during May.

In April, a total of 232 children (between 14 and 17 of age) benefitted from recreational and non-formal education in reception and registration centres in Sofia. On average 70 to 80 adolescents participated in activities on daily basis (up from 30-40 children in March).



Refugee and migrant children play and learn in child-friendly space at Voenna Rampa. @UNICEF/Caritas/2017

TURKEY⁴

Child protection: In April, UNICEF identified and referred 264 refugee and migrant children at risk in coastal areas, which brings the total number of children at risk identified to 589. In addition, UNICEF is currently scaling up interventions to address the problem of child labour. As part of an effort to engage the private sector on this critical issue, UNICEF organized a meeting on 25 April with the Chambers of Trade and Industry from 10 provinces where child labour is prevalent, to identify key areas for collaboration and agree on a roadmap for concrete actions. In addition, UNICEF-supported community centres in eight provinces identified over 900 child workers⁵ in April and provided them with direct educational and psycho-social support.

In addition to ongoing efforts to support the psychosocial and protection needs of Syrian and other refugee and migrant children, UNICEF scaled up its Justice for Children programme in April. Together with the Ministry of Justice and partners, UNICEF established 30 child-friendly interview rooms at courthouses in 23 cities across the country, to help ensure that the best interests of children in contact with the law are considered, and that they are better protected against hardship and stress associated with judicial proceedings.

Education: In April, UNICEF initiated close collaboration with the Ministry of Education on concrete efforts to improve gender equity throughout the formal education system – including for Syrian and other refugee and migrant children – with an emphasis on girls in middle and high school. These efforts, which follow concerted and successful advocacy with the Turkish government, will focus on the development of revised gender equity criteria and benchmarks, the provision of gender-sensitivity trainings to Turkish officials, administrators and counsellors, and a comprehensive monitoring framework to measure progress and impact. Plans will be finalized during this summer, with implementation scheduled for the start of the 2017/2018 school year in September.

Basic Needs: On the western coast of Turkey, UNICEF-supported outreach teams distributed 270 family hygiene kits to vulnerable families in the provinces of Izmir and Muğla, benefitting over 800 children.

⁴ More about UNICEF response in Turkey can be found in the Turkey country situation report and the situation report on the Regional Refugee and Resilience to the Syrian crisis.

⁵ 156 girls, 765 boys in Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, İstanbul, İzmir, Hatay, Kayseri, Şanlıurfa

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Child Protection: UNICEF continues to provide services to refugee and migrant children in Gevgelija, Tabanovce and Lojane (close to the border with Serbia), where refugee and migrant families transit since the closure of the borders last year. So far in 2017, 137 children were identified and referred to specialized care and services.

In April, UNICEF supported the Macedonian Chamber of Psychologists to revise the Manual for the Promotion of Refugees and Migrants' Mental Health to ensure it is a flexible tool, which could be adapted to other emergencies in the future. In addition, UNICEF training programme on child protection and adolescents in the context of emergencies has been included by the Institute for Social Affairs in the official process of certification of social workers in the country.

Following a request by the government, UNICEF is undertaking an assessment on available alternative care services and programmes for all children at risk, as well as other vulnerable categories of people.

Education: UNICEF continues to support non-formal education activities for refugee and migrant children in the transit centre in Gevgelija and the asylum centre Vizbegovo. In parallel, UNICEF and partners are providing policy guidance to authorities for the inclusion of refugee and migrant children in the formal education system. As a result of these efforts, in April the Macedonian Bureau for Development of Education initiated a process to amend national legislation and facilitate refugee and migrant children's access to formal education.

Health and nutrition: During the reporting period, 34 beneficiaries (mothers and children) were supported with IYCF-E services within the mother-and-baby corners in Gevgelija and Tabanovce.

SERBIA

Child Protection: UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces in Blue Dots in Krnjača, Šid, Bujanovac, Preševo and Dimitrovgrad have provided structured recreational activities to a total of 1,288 children (including 164 newly registered children in April). In addition, as a result of UNICEF continuous support to the centres for social work in Belgrade, Bujanovac, Preševo, Šid and Subotica, a total of 311 UASC have been identified and referred to services in April.

To increase awareness of needs and services available to refugee and migrant children in reception, transit and accommodation centres, and improve inter-agency coordination among various actors, UNICEF is currently supporting a mapping of available services in the areas of child protection, education and Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E), and identifying gaps. Findings are expected to be presented to the government and all relevant stakeholders in May 2017.

In April, UNICEF rolled out capacity-building activities on the implementation of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action on the ground, reaching a first group of 80 frontline workers.

Education: UNICEF-supported Toy Libraries in the Bujanovac reception centre and Principovac transit centre continue providing safe learning and play areas for children from 3 to 6 years of age. Education field experts continued ensuring on-the-job support to education frontline workers in the centres in Preševo, Bujanovac, Šid, Adaševci and Principovac.

In addition to the 80 children that started attending Serbian schools in March 2017, UNICEF is currently supporting the enrolment of another 50 refugee and migrant children in Belgrade. In parallel, UNICEF in cooperation with the Center for Education Policy is providing direct support to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development through trainings, mentoring and horizontal learning in schools, as well as coordination with other partners to ensure all needed support is provided.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF supports IYCF-E tailored to the specific needs of children and mothers in different locations. Services include continuous screening of children aged 6-59 months for undernutrition, Early Childhood Development activities, referrals to paediatric medical services across the country and support in mother-and-baby spaces. Due to the significant needs, such spaces remain operational in Belgrade, Dimitrovgrad, Preševo, Bujanovac and Šid. In addition, technical support and food supplies are provided to the mother-and-baby spaces, run by SOS Children's Villages in Adaševci and Principovac. To ensure quality of health services in other locations, health workers are continuously sensitized on IYCF-E standards and their implementation.

In April, UNICEF responded with the provision of emergency supplies in Divljana, Preševo and Bujanovac to cover gaps of age-appropriate food, while advocating with government authorities and partners for a more sustainable solution of this issue.

CROATIA

Pre-school children and elementary school-age children, accommodated at the Reception Centers in Zagreb and Kutina, are enrolled in local kindergartens and schools. UNICEF continues to support the provision of psychosocial support, play and language learning in Zagreb asylum centre, benefitting 40 to 50 children on daily basis. In April, UNICEF continued supporting the capacity-building programme for local and national pre-school and primary school institutions on integration of refugee and migrant children in formal education.

UNICEF renewed support to healthcare for mothers and children in the reception centre in Zagreb. Activities include psychosocial support and counselling to pregnant and breastfeeding women. So far, 173 consultations have been provided.

SLOVENIA

In April, UNICEF focused activities on the situation of refugee and migrant UASC in Slovenia through direct support and provision of legal counselling to 18 UASC and their legal guardians in Nova Gorica and Postojna. A workshop on migrant and refugee integration in Slovenia was also carried out with the participation of the new Office on Migration recently established in Slovenia. As a result UNICEF and partners identified concrete recommendations for the development of a national integration strategy, which are expected to be presented and discussed with the government in the coming month.

With support from UNICEF, in April the National Chamber for Social Work started work on the development of a framework, integrating specific issues related to refugee and migrant children, for the accreditation of new professionals and associates working in social protection and child protection in the country.

AUSTRIA

In April, UNICEF deployed a full-time Country Coordinator in Austria and started programme implementation focusing mainly on capacity-building of frontline workers and relevant government authorities in the area of child protection.

With support from the UNICEF team in Germany, during the past month 20 frontline service providers working in federal reception and accommodation centres across Austria have been trained on the Minimum Standards developed in Germany and adapted to the Austrian context. In addition, 10 governmental and non-governmental organizations operating in Vienna region were sensitized on the Standards during a separate workshop. These activities will be followed by a training for 50 government officials and staff (planned for May 2017), organised jointly with the Human Rights Department of the Austrian Ministry of Interior.

GERMANY

As part of its capacity-building strategy, UNICEF-supported trainings for frontline workers on the Minimum Standards (including on diversity, mental health and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and early childhood development) were rolled-out in 25 refugee consultation centres. In April 2017 these activities reached 163 professionals, while another hundred staff are expected to be trained by June. To ensure sustainability of knowledge and capacities on the ground, UNICEF is currently preparing a second Training of Trainers (planned for July) for staff from the five major welfare organisations supporting refugee centres across the country. The training will be focused on the Minimum Standards implementation.

In close collaboration with the Ministry of Family Affairs, UNICEF has developed a training strategy for an additional 75 consultation refugee centres across Germany, under the National Initiative. As a first step, protection coordinators of these new centres will be trained over the summer on the Minimum Standards and the coordinators' roles and responsibilities in the centres.

UNICEF continues to lead the National Initiative in the revision of the Minimum Standards, including the development of an annex on how the Standards are to be implemented for refugees with disabilities. It is anticipated that the revised Minimum Standards (along with new annexes on LGBTIQ and refugees with disabilities) will be published in June 2017.

In addition, UNICEF continues providing on-the-job support to staff in the initial 25 refugee consultation centres, with field visits to Heidelberg, Bamberg and Ulm. Heidelberg was identified as a 'good practice' example regarding coordination of various service providers working together in a highly-populated centre.

UNICEF also initiated dialogue with two Ombudspersons for Refugees in Germany (one in Cologne and one in Bamberg) on strengthening complaint mechanisms and increasing access to such mechanisms for refugee and migrant children.

Communications and Advocacy

In April, UNICEF continued to communicate and advocate for the rights of refugee and migrant children in Europe, [felicitating](#) the EU for the new European policy to improve the protection of refugee and migrant children across Europe, but also highlighting key issues, including the high number of [drawings at the Central Mediterranean](#), recent [child fatalities in Greek waters](#), and the situation of refugee and migrant children across Europe with strong focus on reception conditions, access to services, protection concerns, returns and detention.

In Greece, following the launch of the first of its kind report of the Deputy Ombudsman for children's rights on the situation of refugee and migrant children in the country, on 2 May UNICEF and the Greek Deputy Ombudsman held a joint press conference, to call upon all relevant stakeholders [to step up the care and protection for refugee and migrant children in Greece](#). This call was further reinforced by UNICEF regional communications, expressing [strong concerns over the 24,600 children, stranded in Greece, Bulgaria, and the Western Balkans](#), who are at risk of psychosocial distress caused by living in a protracted state of limbo. Despite having a legitimate right to join

families in destination countries in Western Europe, most stranded asylum seekers, and particularly single mothers and children, do not know whether or when they would be permitted to move forward.

In the Netherlands, on 24 April UNICEF National Committee together with 7 other human rights and child rights organisations issued a joint statement in relation to the [enforcement of return decisions of vulnerable people](#) (including children with and without families) back to countries, such as Afghanistan, asking the Dutch government to guarantee children's best interests are assessed and protected in any case of return. In the UK, advocacy efforts were invested to seek sustained solutions for the transfer of unaccompanied children to the UK, and to strengthen UK Immigration Rules on family reunification, while also engaging with the UK Government on the revision of its statutory guidance on care and support for UASC. In France, UNICEF has been advocating for the improved accommodation, outreach and protection for refugee and migrant UASC in Paris and northern France, where half of UASC accommodated in Grande-Synthe remained without shelter after the devastating fire on 11 April. In addition, French National Committee for UNICEF is launching a capacity-building project for civil society organisations working with UASC in key locations (French-Italian border and northern France), while at the same time advocating for a stronger leadership by French authorities in local initiatives to place children in host families. In Sweden, advocacy efforts focused on recent legislative changes, affecting refugee and migrant children's access to international protection and family reunification.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 30 April 2017

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	UNICEF and Implementing Partners* Response			
	Targets 2017	Total Results	Change since last report	
CHILD PROTECTION				
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial and other community-based child protection support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Greece	6,000	1,725	132
	Serbia	4,800	1288	164
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	Austria	500	20	20
	Bulgaria	300	104	15
	Croatia	50	0	0
	Germany	775	213	163
	Greece	500	286	47
	Italy	1,000	460	210
	Serbia	300	80	80
	Slovenia	200	0	0
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	140	0
	Turkey	200	0	0
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	Greece	2,000	694	119
	Italy	4,700	3460	867
	Serbia*	1,000	1326	311
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	137	18
	Turkey	2,500	589	264
# of children provided with legal aid and/or counselling	Bulgaria	2,000	68	18
EDUCATION				
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities	Bulgaria	2,000	239	14
	Greece	5,000	1763	449
	Italy	700	276	10
	Serbia	4,000	Partner not reporting yet	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	66	15
# of children receiving school materials	Greece	5,000	2566	930
# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood activities	Greece	1,500	390	82

HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre services, including health services and nutrition services	Greece	1,000	274	34
	Serbia	1,600	531	77
# of mothers benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Greece	1,000	189	20
	Serbia	1,000	290	51
WASH and BASIC SUPPLIES				
# of children receiving culturally appropriate non-food items	Italy	1,000	678	127
	Serbia**	4,800	2317	271
# of children receiving basic relief items	Turkey	37,500	3262	810

Notes

** Due to the relocation of refugees and migrants within Belgrade to the reception centres, the number of children at risk identified and registered in January 2017 is higher than in the previous months.

*** Results reflect a peak in the distribution of winter clothes in January; the numbers are expected to stabilise in the coming months (most of the winter clothes have now been distributed). Another peak in the distribution of summer clothes is expected during a spring/summer month.

**UNICEF partners on the ground include: ASAM, Turkish Red Crescent Society, Danish Refugee Council, IMPR Humanitarian and Welthungerhilfe in Turkey; the Deputy Ombudsman for Children, the National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA), Solidarity Now, FAROS, Babel, IRC, SOS Village, ILIAKTIDA, IMC, DRC, British Council, ELIX, Apostoli and Finn Church Aid in Greece; la Strada/Open Gate, the Red Cross, Macedonian Nurses and Midwives Association (MANM), SOS Village, Save the Children in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; DRC, HCIT, SOS Village and Save the Children in Serbia; Society for Psychological Support and Medcins du Monde in Croatia; Slovenska Philantropia nd PIC in Slovenia; Bulgarian Helsinki Committee and Caritas in Bulgaria; INTERSOS, Salesiani Association, Foster Family Association in Italy.*

Funding Update

Country	2017 Requirements	Funds Received	Funding gap	
	(US\$)	(US\$)	\$	%
Countries with children on the move and children stranded – Eastern Mediterranean				
Western Balkans	6,544,800	3,377,075	3,167,725	48%
Greece	17,920,000	10,453,402	7,466,598	42%
Turkey	2,500,000	0	2,500,000*	100%
Countries of destination and additional countries				
Italy	5,165,000	2,506,345	2,658,655	51%
Germany	3,249,000	1,271,983	1,977,017	61%
Other countries of destination and planned additional countries	2,396,000	443,950	1,952,050	81%
Regional and Global Support				
Coordination, Advocacy, Communications, Technical support and preparedness**	5,677,200	2,738,767	2,738,767	48%
Total	\$43,452,000	\$22,460,812	\$22,460,812	52%

*Activities in Turkey are funded in large part through the 3RP and are complimented through regional support, under the RMRP, to ensure all children are receiving needed support.

**Line includes thematic funding received for the response and is allocated to countries based on urgent needs and priorities.

Next SitRep: 18/07/2017

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