



Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe

Humanitarian Situation Report # 27

January-March 2018

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- During the first quarter of 2018, some 16,700 refugees and migrants entered Europe through the Mediterranean. This is less than half of registered arrivals during the same period in 2017. One in five of them were children.
- During the first quarter of 2018, 8,930 children benefitted from UNICEF quality child protection support in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia and Germany. In addition, UNICEF reached some 2,630 children with non-formal education activities and almost 650 frontline workers with training on protection standards and other child protection-related topics. Some 490 people benefitted from newly established GBV prevention and response activities.
- In January UNICEF launched its 2018-2019 HAC for the refugee and migrant response to address the needs of children on the move, seeking asylum, stranded or pushed-back. UNICEF is sustaining an active response in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Serbia, Germany and Austria, while expanding preparedness measures in the rest of the Balkans and ensuring continuous advocacy and communication on refugee and migrant children's rights throughout Europe.

16,687

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

1 in 5

of children among all arrivals in 2018 (UNHCR, 10 April 2018)

18,550

of child asylum-seekers in Europe between January and February 2018 (Eurostat, 13 April 2018)

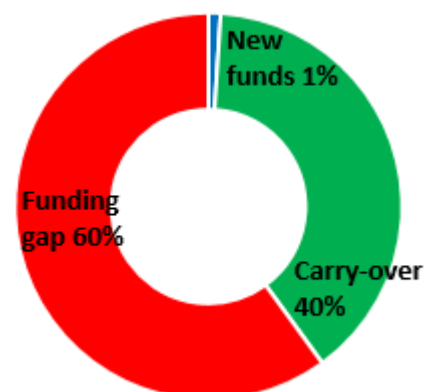
22,330

of estimated stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, and Serbia in 2018 (UNICEF, 31 March 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	8,930
# of children including adolescents participating in structured non-formal education activities**	11,150	2,631
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/ child protection in emergencies*	4,500	647

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

UNICEF Appeal 2017
US\$ 33,390,300



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the first quarter of 2018, some 16,700 refugees and migrants entered Europe through the Mediterranean Routes. This is less than half of registered arrivals during the same period in 2017. On average one in five of all new arrivals are children. The majority of children came through the Eastern Mediterranean Route, where most new arrivals in 2018 are as family groups mainly from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. For UASC however, the majority arrived through the Central Mediterranean Route.

Despite the reduced flows of people and improving asylum procedures across Europe, refugee and migrant children continue to face multiple risks and challenges due to their migration status. Even in countries with high-standard child protection systems in place, there is a clear tendency to give precedence to migration law over international obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Some of the most significant challenges currently faced by refugee and migrant children relate to family reunification, long stays in first reception facilities – not only in Greece and Italy, but also Germany and Austria –, as well as limited access to services such as protection, education and information. The situation of unaccompanied adolescent children is particularly concerning as they approach and turn 18 years old, experiencing additional challenges in accessing such services due to their age. In Italy, the current projection is that nearly 60 per cent (9,000) of UASC hosted in reception centres will turn 18 in 2018. There is increasing concern that without education or vocational training opportunities, nor information on their rights and responsibilities, they are at high risk of engaging in exploitative activities.

Even Nordic countries, known for their world-leading record of commitment to child rights, appear to be failing to provide full protection and services for asylum-seeking children. The recent UNICEF report [Protected on Paper? An analysis of Nordic country responses to asylum-seeking children](#) found that, despite proper legal and procedural measures being largely in place, implementation lapses expose many children to significant risks in the asylum-seeking process and critical gaps remain in protection, healthcare and education services. Nevertheless, the research also identified a number of progressive and commendable good practices in the protection of refugee and migrant children throughout the asylum process in Nordic countries, which can be replicated elsewhere in Europe.

Other positive developments that marked the first quarter of 2018, included the expansion of safe pathways for refugee and migrant children and other vulnerable groups – e.g. humanitarian evacuations from Libya and the announcement of the new Family Humanitarian Admission Programme in Ireland – and the improvement of the situation of refugee and migrant children on arrival. During the reporting period, all hotspots on Greek islands were declared to be open, thus putting an end to the de-facto detention conditions for newly arrived accompanied, unaccompanied and separated children. In Italy, the Ministry of Interior closed the hotspot in Lampedusa, Sicily, where unaccompanied children and women were kept for weeks with unrelated male adults in overcrowded and unsafe conditions.

Humanitarian Strategy and Coordination

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF will continue in 2018 to respond to the needs of children and women on the move, stranded, pushed back and seeking asylum in Europe. A two-pronged approach combines life-saving humanitarian service delivery with capacity building, policy reform and technical assistance. UNICEF will continue to use mobile outreach to identify and refer at-risk children to relevant services, including psychosocial support. Government institutions will be supported to ensure protective guardianship, foster care, alternatives to detention, and regular and safe passage opportunities. Programming focused on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV) will be scaled up. Education and life-skills development will remain a pillar of the response and a tool for advancing the social inclusion of children. UNICEF will also provide essential items and carry out activities in early childhood development, health, nutrition and child rights monitoring. Cross-sectoral contingency capacity will be maintained to facilitate an immediate response to any emerging situations. Finally, using a multi-regional and interagency approach, UNICEF will increase coordination and programming with countries of origin, transit and return to promote and protect the rights of refugee and migrant children.

Although no formal inter-agency refugee and migrant response plan was developed for 2018, UNICEF will continue to closely coordinate both response activities and contingency planning with key partners including UNHCR and IOM, as well as international and national civil society organisations. UNICEF will leverage and strengthen partnerships with Governments to build national capacities and improve national protection, education and social welfare systems based on good practices to ensure sustainability of interventions and ultimately facilitate the social inclusion of refugee and migrant children in Europe.

With the slow stabilisation of the situation across Europe, steps are being taken to rationalise UNICEF programmatic interventions in high-income countries. Concretely, this implies the gradual scaling down and closure of operational activities in Austria and Germany through 2018, similarly to Slovenia at the end of 2017.

At the regional level, UNICEF will sustain capacity to support national responses, generate evidence and document promising practices and lessons learned on key issues such as child rights monitoring, guardianship and alternative care for UASC. UNICEF will also continue to communicate and build strong partnerships and advocacy alliances with Governments, the European Union, the Council of Europe, Ombudspersons for children and civil society actors to fulfill the rights of refugee and migrant children. Moreover, UNICEF will expand the scope of its work to cover a broader range of children affected by migration across Europe and Central Asia, including children left behind.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

GREECE

Child protection: In response to growing needs on the islands, UNICEF established a new Child and Family Support Hub on Lesbos. The ‘Tapuat Centre’ began operating at the end of March and is providing much needed services to the population in the Moria Reception and Identification Centre – already reaching 161 children and 83 women with a range of activities (e.g. psychosocial support, GBV prevention and response, as well as non-formal education). Outreach activities are ongoing to increase attendance and awareness of the new services.

UNICEF continued to support 5 Safe Zones, providing unaccompanied children with accommodation and services in the sites of Schisto, Thiva, Diavata, Lagadikia and Agia Eleni, as well as food provision to UAC outside safe zones. UNICEF is also leading efforts to finalize Safe Zone SOPs within the Child Protection Sector Working Group to help clarify case management accountability among child protection actors in sites.

UNICEF continued supporting the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in building the national capacity to manage referrals and placement of UASC. In January, UNICEF supported the placement of the first child in the Supported Independent Living (SIL) care modality in Greece. The selection and placement was carried out in close cooperation with EKKA and the Public Prosecutor, in line with the draft procedural framework agreed by authorities. The project is expected to scale up in the coming months. UNICEF together with General Prosecutor for the Supreme Court of Greece and EKKA also co-organised a high-level national Roundtable on Supported Independent Living to discuss and agree on a common model of care, as well as endorse the pilot scheme in Greece based on good practices from other EU countries.

UNICEF continued strengthening its gender-based violence (GBV) response, including through scale up of trainings for multidisciplinary teams (police, NGO staff, medical professionals, etc.), as well as new capacity-building modules for educators in non-formal education settings. Frontline workers in Female Friendly Spaces (FFS) also benefitted from on-the-job training on GBV prevention and community mobilization located within seven Child and Family Support Hubs (CFSHs). Over the past months, FFS saw increased attendance with a growing sense of ownership around the activities and events among refugee and migrant women and girls.

To facilitate social inclusion and inter-cultural dialogue, in February, the UNICEF-supported young journalist project brought together 107 children (both Greek and refugee and migrant children) from ten schools around a two-day event titled “Days of Journalism” aimed at introducing children to different styles of journalism with workshops and sessions led by professionals.

Education: As of the end of December 2017, 55 per cent of children aged 5-17 years old living in urban accommodation were enrolled in Greek public schools. UNICEF continued supporting the Ministry of Education with capacity-building for teachers and school enrolment.

To strengthen communication between asylum-seeking students and teachers, UNICEF supported an “Interpretation for School” project, jointly implemented with the Ministry of Education, and ensuring interpretation in 8 languages (Arabic, Farsi, Dari, Turkish, Kurmanji, Sorani, Urdu and Punjabi).

Non-formal education is also scaling up particularly among new arrivals with the aim to facilitate children’s gradual integration into Greek school. Most recently, UNICEF supported the launch of new courses for Greek language certificate preparation, targeting adolescents in urban Thessaloniki.

A pilot digital learning project with Akelius foundation kick-started in February. An initial version of the Greek platform has already been successfully tested with classes ranging from 6-year-olds to adolescents and adults, scaling up and planning of activities for the rest of the year is underway.

Child Rights Monitoring: UNICEF is currently supporting a Mapping and Analysis of the Child Protection System in Greece, conducted by the Institute of Child Health. The partnership with the new Greek Deputy Ombudsperson for Children’s Rights has been reaffirmed and joint planning of monitoring activities under the national Children on the Move Network the rest of the year under-way.



A new Child and Family Support Hub for vulnerable children and caregivers living in Moria Reception and Identification Centre in the Greek island of Lesbos, was officially launched on Wednesday, 5 April, by UNICEF, in partnership with Iliaktida and Better Days. @UNICEF Greece/2018/Pavlos Avagianos

ITALY

In 2018, the UNICEF response in Italy aims to improve child protection standards, ensure continuous reach-out to children at risk and build the capacity of frontline workers, as well as strengthen participation and facilitate social inclusion.

During the reporting period, 32 UASC were identified on Italian Coast Guard rescue boats and referred at disembarkation, reaching a total of 2,796 UASC identified and referred since the beginning of the response in 2016. In parallel, UNICEF outreach team continued to identify and refer children at risk outside the formal reception system, mainly in Rome and Ventimiglia, reaching a total of 565 children. In Rome children (including children who had fallen into illegal work) were also supported in accessing social mediation, protection services and vocational training/ job orientation.

In addition, UNICEF continued, through partners, to monitor the situation of refugee and migrant UASC in reception centres and to provide psychosocial support and legal counselling, reaching more than 450 children since the beginning of the year.

Trainings on child protection standards this year took place mainly in Sicily, benefitting a total of 55 frontline workers. A scale-up of these activities is planned in the coming months in cooperation with the University of Palermo.

In 2018, UNICEF signed an MoU with the Regional Ombudsperson for Children and Adolescence in Sicily on the expansion of the volunteer guardians programme, the promotion of alternative care and the voice of UASC through U-Report. A similar MoU is expected to be signed shortly with the Ombudsperson of Calabria. Within this framework, UNICEF continues to provide monitoring and assistance to volunteer guardians in Palermo with the intention to expand to two additional Provinces (Catania and Messina). In parallel, the partnership with the National Ombudsperson was expanded to support the training of volunteer guardians in regions with no regional Ombudspersons. Since the beginning of the year a total of 251 new volunteer guardians were trained.

Through the partnership with CNCA (Coordinamento Nazionale Comunità di Accoglienza) on the improvement of alternative care for UASC in Italy, 45 foster families from Lombardy and 177 from Veneto have so far benefited from trainings and guidance. It is expected that at least 50 UASC from Sicily will benefit from this scheme by the summer of 2018.

To facilitate the social inclusion and skills development of adolescents in reception facilities, UNICEF supported socio-recreational activities for 506 UASC from 26 reception centres in Eastern and Western Sicily, and vocational training for 20 boys. These activities are combined with sensitisation of local and regional stakeholders, focus group discussions with children on their needs and the development of learning modules and an E-learning platform in partnership with the University of Palermo and the Institute of Learning Technologies of the National Research Council. The latter will support UASC in learning Italian and preparing for compulsory middle school exams. It is estimated that around 800 UASC in first and second line reception centers will benefit from the e-learning platform during its pilot phase.

UNICEF strengthened the implementation of the U-Report through improved analysis and information sharing with partners, decision-makers and practitioners to better influence national and regional policies. Findings from polls (including 6 polls carried out in 2018) and two dedicated studies on children in reception centres resulted in policy briefs and articles in monthly and quarterly newsletters, disseminated through the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and *Etica e Economia* scientific journal, and reaching an estimated 3,000 key stakeholders and social workers.

An important development in 2018 was also the agreement reached with the national Ombudsman for Children and Adolescents to use the U-Report as a tool for sensitization on the Convention on the Rights of the Child at national level.

BULGARIA

In 2018, UNICEF in Bulgaria continues to support recreational and non-formal education activities for refugee and migrant children in reception facilities, monitor immigration detention facilities, and provide information and legal counselling to children in detention.

During the first quarter of the year, a total of 74 children were identified in detention, 11 unaccompanied children were supported with legal aid, counselling and strategic litigation, and 5 family reunification cases were initiated.

Additionally, UNICEF reached 221 children with recreational and non-formal learning activities in Sofia and Harmanli. Attendance remained very stable in all classes and age groups, with 28 new children joining the activities this year.

In February, a training for 19 facilitators and coordinators under the UNICEF/Caritas project “We play and learn” was organised. Topics included: protection policies, planning and preparation for forthcoming classes, working with refugee women, with focus on addressing challenges based on good practice and intercultural communication.

SERBIA

Child Protection: In 2018, UNICEF sustained presence and service delivery in Child and Family Support Hubs in nine locations (Krnjača, Bujanovac, Preševo, Vranje, Dimitrovgrad, Kikinda, Obrenovac, Adaševci and Principovac), reaching more than 400 children. Activities

included the identification and referral of children at risk, recreational activities and structured non-formal educational workshops. Yet, due to funding constraints, the continuity of these activities is uncertain.

UNICEF supported the Serbian Government in identifying a sustainable solution for the continuation of the outreach work of social work centres through a direct EU funding mechanism. Nevertheless, social workers are not yet operational despite constant joint advocacy together with IOM, UNHCR. In the meantime, UNICEF partners provide identification, initial assessment and referral of UASC while advocating for the development of a comprehensive plan and adequate response to the needs of UASC.

Following a roundtable on the challenges and opportunities within the survivor-centred approach in addressing gender-based violence among refugees and migrants in Serbia, an Adolescent Girls Safety and Resilience Mentorship Programme was developed to build knowledge through the identification of core requirements to work with young girls in safe spaces and the minimum standards all staff and partners will need to comply with. Four organisations were selected to carry out different activities with vulnerable communities, including refugees and migrants. Two local partners already started raising awareness about GBV services and providing information on GBV at community level.

Education: UNICEF continues to support the Ministry of Education on the inclusion of refugee and migrant children in the education system. By the end of March 2018, 87 per cent of primary school age children (373) and 18 per cent of secondary school age children (42) were attending Serbian school. UNICEF is currently advocating with national authorities for the integration of children from three centres at the border with Hungary, which were originally excluded from this scheme as they were originally intended to provide only temporary shelter.

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to support horizontal exchange of experience between schools, the training of teachers on the implementation of accelerated learning of Serbian, the establishment and piloting of a Supervisory Team to support Serbian language teachers, and technical assistance to partners providing education services.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF supported Mother and Baby Corners in eight locations (Belgrade city centre, Preševo, Bujanovac, Vranje, Krnjača, Sjenica Kikinda, and Divljana). In addition to supporting breastfeeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), nurses also provide advice to parents and support activities to stimulate Early Childhood Development, support everyday hygiene care and refer mothers and children to medical and other support teams when needed. In view of the challenging funding situation, UNICEF successfully negotiated with the Food Consortium to take over the IYCF activities as of mid-April 2018.

UNICEF also facilitated the process of preparing recommendations on nutrition in transit, reception and asylum centres for migrant children (refugees and asylum seekers) aged from 7-17 years, pregnant women, lactating women.

UNICEF continues to advocate for the immunisation of refugee and migrant children. While immunisation is generally ensured for children born in Serbia, the issue of immunising all other children is not yet resolved.



Mothers are breastfeeding their children in the UNICEF-supported mother-and-baby corner in Bujanovac, Serbia. © UNICEF Serbia/2018/Pancic

AUSTRIA

In 2018, UNICEF is aiming to finalise the development and adoption of Minimum Protection Standards for asylum centres across Austria. Following three workshops with partners and governmental authorities, consultations with unaccompanied refugee and migrant children, and an extensive validation process, a final draft of the Minimum Protection Standards have been produced. They are expected to be formally endorsed at the Conference of Refugee Administrators at Federal State Level during the autumn of 2018.

In addition to the child protection sensitisation and capacity building workshops benefiting some 550 government employees and front-line workers in reception and accommodation centres over the last year, UNICEF conducted in 2018 a two-day training of trainers workshop for seven trainers in Vorarlberg. This is one of the measures taken to ensure sustainability of capacity-building efforts in this region even after the closure of UNICEF programme intervention in Austria at the end of April 2018.

GERMANY

Together with the Ministry of Family, UNICEF continued in 2018 to co-lead the National Initiative for the Protection of Refugees and Migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres, which started in 2016. One key focus is currently the further dissemination of the revised

Minimum Protection Standards at federal state and municipal level through six regional technical workshops planned this year hosted by federal states and one municipality. These will allow partners to discuss and build on lessons learned and emerging good practices from the Initiative so far.

The Minimum Protection Standards are expected to soon be further expanded with additional recommendations how to apply the Minimum Protection Standards to traumatized people, which are currently under finalisation by partners.

As part of broader capacity-building efforts, UNICEF supported 13 trainings during the first quarter of 2018 for over 250 protection coordinators, managers and frontline workers across Germany. This brings the total number of people trained since the start of the Initiative in 2016 to over 4,000. In March 2018, UNICEF also supported a training-of-trainers from the Child Protection Association of Germany (Kinderschutzbund), which is expected to multiply capacity-building and knowledge-sharing among practitioners, particularly with regards to working with parents and on integration. In parallel, UNICEF continued to provide direct field support and outreach to protection coordinators in the 100 refugee centres supported by the Initiative. Practitioners organised also several meetings among themselves, as part of the UNICEF supported partnership system, to allow exchange of experience and horizontal learning.

To support the 100 refugee centres, their service providers and their protection coordinators in operationalising the Minimum Protection Standards, UNICEF has started to develop two practical implementation guides, on standardised procedures for prevention and response to violence in refugee centres and on monitoring and evaluating protection concepts.

UNICEF also continued to provide technical assistance on the development of a monitoring tool for refugee centres, their service providers and supervisory authorities to support the monitoring of the implementation of the Minimum Protection Standards. A prototype tool was developed in 2017 and is now being tested in three pilot sites. It will then feed into the monitoring and evaluation implementation guide.

UNICEF continued to play an important role in child rights monitoring on the situation of refugee and migrant children in Germany. Consultations are currently underway with members of the Initiative's Monitoring Working Group, as well as the Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), on a list of national indicators on refugee and migrant children to strengthen the evidence base.

As it is intended that the joint Initiative with the German Government will be concluded this year, UNICEF has engaged with key partners, such as the Institute for Human Rights and UNHCR, to sustain the monitoring work in refugee centres, as part of its wider discussion on sustainability of the results of the Initiative with the Family Ministry and other core partners.

Communications and Advocacy

In 2018, UNICEF continued to advocate and communicate on the rights of refugee and migrant children at both regional and country level, with a particular focus on issues related to asylum procedures, detention for migration control purposes, reception conditions, returns, age assessment, and family reunification.

In Germany, recent UNICEF advocacy focused on the [asylum procedure amendments](#) considered by the new Government, which risk leaving thousands of refugees and migrants of all ages for many months (even years) stranded in arrival and reception centres without adequate access to education, health and other support services facilitating their social inclusion. In response to the call for the increased use of medical methods for age assessment of UASC, a broad coalition of 23 associations and organisations issued a [joint statement](#) rejecting legislative changes in this regard and calling for the improvement of protection measures for UASC at risk.

Together with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, UNICEF also [launched the VR-film "The Journey"](#) at the SDG Festival in Bonn (21-23 March) and hosted a panel discussion titled "Innovative Story-telling: Communicating the SDG's through Virtual Reality".

The [launch](#) of the UNICEF study *Protected on paper? An analysis of Nordic country responses to asylum-seeking children* was used as an opportunity by UNICEF and National Committees to engage in a constructive dialogue with Nordic Governments and national authorities to address existing gaps in policy implementation, reaffirm commitments to obligations under the CRC and promote good practices on the protection of refugee and migrant UASC.

In Greece, UNICEF communication and advocacy focused on improved access to services. Together with the Greek government and UNHCR, UNICEF used the occasion of the two-day [round-table on Supported Independent Living \(SIL\) for Unaccompanied Children](#) to raise awareness around the importance of SIL as a model of care that would provide adolescents with small-group housing in urban-setting apartments, supported supervision and access to a range of protection services. Significant media attention was also given to the signature of a MoU between UNICEF and the Municipality of Thessaloniki, which is expected to lead to the improved protection and social inclusion of refugee and migrant children in this location.

In the UK, the UNICEF National Committee campaign on family reunification between September 2017 and February 2018 saw considerable success and increased public awareness of the issue through a broad range of media coverage, the engagement of over 700 schools and a petition, which reached 70,000 signatures with many thousands more taking direct actions to their Members of Parliament.

In France, UNICEF advocacy focused on the draft Bill on asylum and immigration, officially presented on the 21 of February. There were a number of concerns identified related to the extended length of immigration detention, including for children, restrictions to asylum procedures, limited access to services and establishing a de-facto code of conduct for social workers. UNICEF National Committee in France issued a press release on the topic and together with partners developed a comprehensive policy advocacy brief outlining key issues and recommendations, which will be used to engage with parliamentarians and decision makers to end the detention of children for migration control purposes and align French asylum procedures with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As part of broader advocacy efforts on best interests determination in return procedures involving children, the UNICEF National Committee in the Netherlands has been actively involved in the development of Child Notices on the situation of children in countries of origin such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Somalia. These aim to inform decision makers and prevent the return of children to places where they may be exposed to high risks of violence and exploitation.

In Spain, advocacy by the UNICEF National Committee focused on the recommendations by the CRC Committee to the Spanish Government, including through sensitisation/training sessions for lawyers on relevant child rights issues.

In March, the UNICEF National Committee in Ireland co-hosted the “Perilous Passage: Child Refugee Symposium” together with the Children’s Rights Alliance, and used this as an opportunity to advocate for the rights of refugee and migrant children and confirm commitments by high justice and asylum protection authorities to the Government’s original target of welcoming 4,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Greece, Lebanon and Italy.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 31 March 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	3,063	3,063
	Italy	4,300	454	454
	Serbia***	3,000	402	402
	Bulgaria	300	11	11
	Germany**	10,000	5,000	5,000
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified and referred through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	Greece	450	505	505
	Italy	2,500	565	565
	Serbia	1,500	246	246
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/ child protection in emergencies*	Greece	400	323	323
	Italy	1,300	55	55
	Serbia***	200	0	0
	Bulgaria	100	19	19
	Germany	2,500	250	250
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE				
# of people accessing GBV prevention and response services	Greece	2,200	317	317
	Bulgaria	50	0	0
# of people benefitting from GBV training	Greece	380	107	107
	Italy	600	0	0
	Serbia	70	67	67
	Bulgaria	150	0	0
EDUCATION				
	Greece	4,500	1,833	1,833

# of children including adolescents participating in structured non-formal education activities	Italy	5,000	38	38
	Serbia	4,000	539	539
	Bulgaria	150	221	221
# of children enrolled in mainstream formal education	Greece	6,000	5,985	5,985
	Italy	1,500	0	0
	Serbia	600	116	116
# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood education activities	Greece	900	349	349
	Bulgaria	300	41	41
# of children receiving education materials	Greece	6,000	740	740

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

# of children (under 5) accessing mother and baby care services, including nutrition services	Serbia***	1,000	61	61
# of mothers benefiting from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Serbia***	700	77	77

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	10	10
	Serbia	4,000	184	184

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.

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	\$ 298,889	2%	\$ 7,579,963	42%	\$ 10,061,148	56%	
Italy	\$ 4,480,000	0	0%	\$ 1,324,504	30%	\$ 3,155,496	70%	
Serbia	\$ 4,050,000	0	0%	\$ 1,204,122	30%	\$ 2,845,878	70%	
Bulgaria	\$ 594,000	0	0%	\$ 405,146	68%	\$ 188,854	32%	
Germany***	\$ 1,080,000	0	0%	\$ 630,673	58%	\$ 449,327	42%	
Regional coordination, technical support, and rapid reaction support								
Rapid reaction support	\$ 1,500,000		0%			0	\$ 1,500,000	100%
Regional coordination and technical support**	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 47,619	1%	\$ 1,680,982	48%	\$ 1,771,399	51%	
Total	\$ 33,390,300	\$ 346,508	1%	\$ 13,047,936	39%	\$ 19,995,856	60%	

Next SitRep: 17/07/2018

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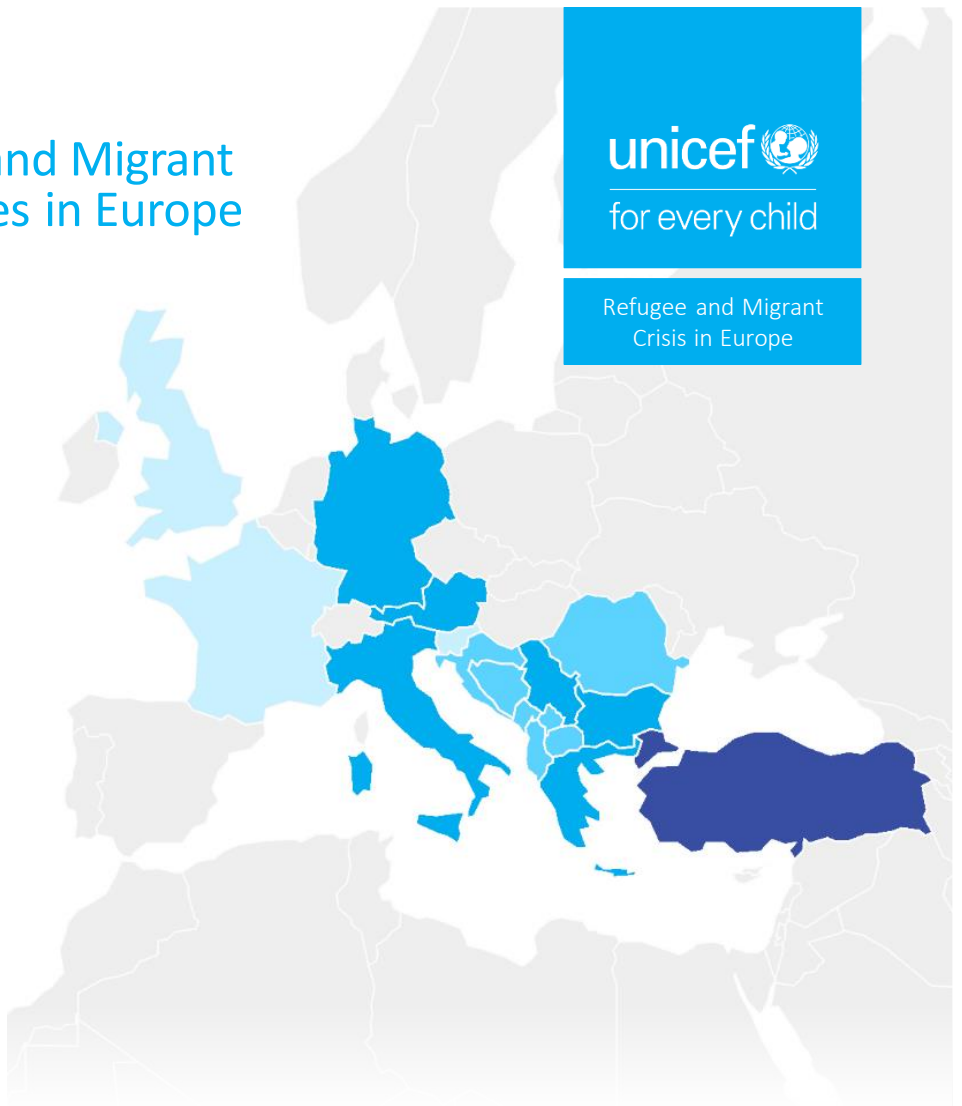
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Activities in Europe

Updated March 2018

unicef 
for every child

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

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).

Bulgaria

Serbia

Preparedness countries*

Germany

Austria

National Committee countries

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

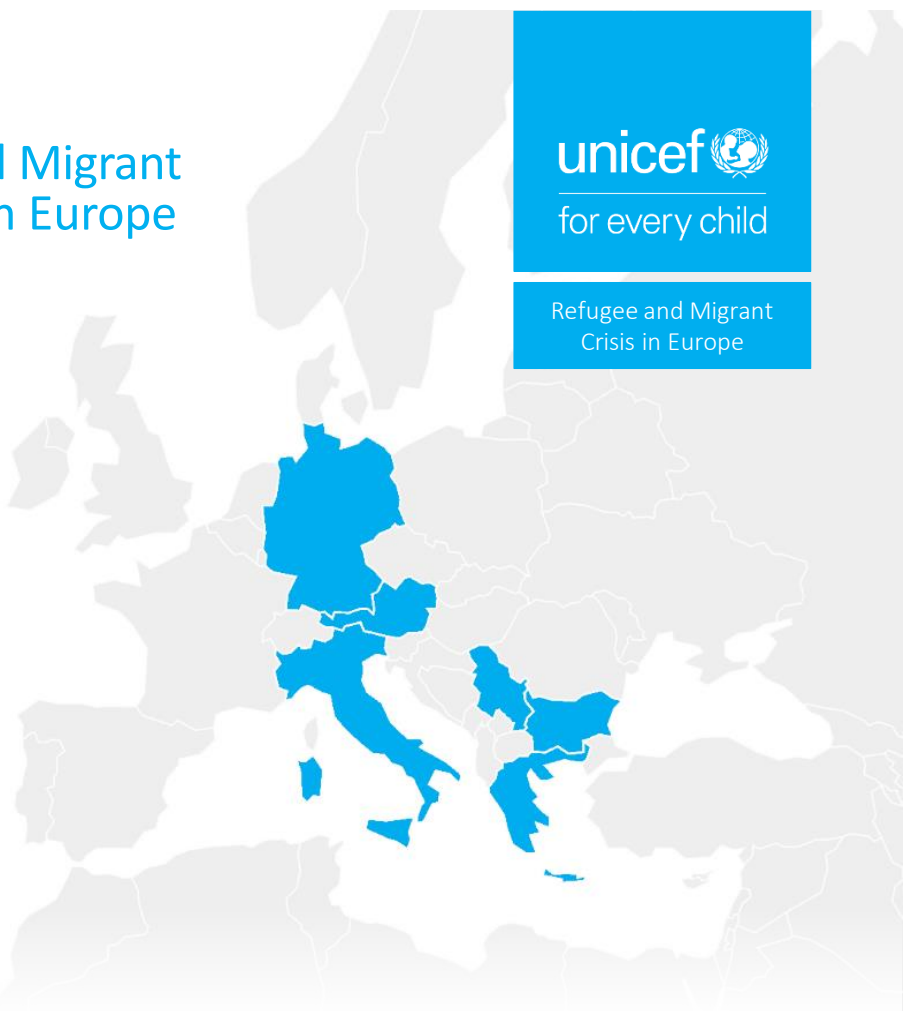
UNICEF Refugee and Migrant Response Partners in Europe

Updated March 2018




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for every child

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



Bulgaria

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

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



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

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

Austria

-  Asylkoordination
-  Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Integration and Foreign Affairs