



Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe

Humanitarian Situation Report # 25

unicef 

JULY-SEPTEMBER 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Between January and September 2017, close to 140,000 refugees and migrants arrived on European shores. Although two-thirds of them came through the Central Mediterranean Route, the Eastern Mediterranean Route has recorded a recent spike in sea crossings to Greece (including 4,239 children in three months) coupled with new arrivals through the Western Mediterranean Route and the Black Sea.
- During the first nine months of 2017, UNICEF: supported outreach teams identifying and assisting a total of 18,640 children at risk through outreach activities in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; supported structured non-formal education for 7,627 children in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and, strengthened the capacity of 4,615 frontline workers on child protection across Europe.
- Although access to services, and particularly education remains a key challenge across Europe, September brought hope for many stranded refugee and migrant children. A notable progress in enrolment into formal education has been recorded – reaching up to 40 per cent of stranded refugee and migrant children in Greece and the Balkans.

138,360

of arrivals in Europe through Italy, Greece, Spain and Bulgaria in January-September 2017 (UNHCR, 9 October 2017)

1 in 6

Of all arrivals in January-September 2017 are children (UNHCR, 9 October 2017)

116,790

of child asylum-seekers in Europe between January and August 2017 (Eurostat, 9 October 2017)

20,850

of estimated stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia in September 2017 (UNICEF, 13 October 2017)

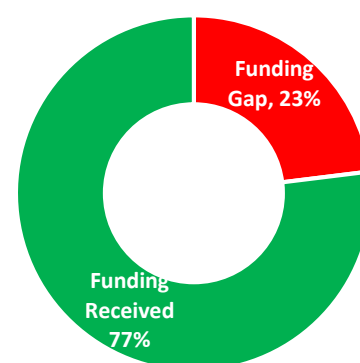
7,774

of children relocated from Greece and Italy under the EU relocation scheme by mid-September 2017 – 6,972 from Greece and 802 from Italy. (IOM, Italian Mol, 18 September 2017)

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	18,640
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities**	11,850	7,627
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies***	3,975	4,615
*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		

UNICEF Appeal 2017

US\$ 43,452,000



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Between January and September 2017, close to 145,000 refugees and migrants arrived on European shores. Two-thirds of them came through the Central Mediterranean Route, yet the summer months were marked by a sharp decrease of arrivals to Italy (mainly due to the Italy-Libya deal and new regulations over search and rescue operations) and a spike of sea crossings through the Eastern Mediterranean. In just three months (July-September), Greece saw over 10,500 arrivals (of whom 4,239 children), compared to 9,272 during the entire first half of the year. This is coupled with potentially new migration routes appearing through the Western Mediterranean, where 8,558 refugees and migrants (including around 8 per cent of children) arrived between June and August 2017, and from Turkey to Romania through the Black Sea, where nearly 500 refugees and migrants (including many children), arrived in just a few weeks at the end of the summer of 2017. The overall proportion of children among arrivals remains stable (slightly over one in six), yet they make up almost one in three of all asylum seekers across Europe so far this year (116,790 child asylum seekers), as well as stranded population in Greece and the rest of the Balkans (20,850).

Reception conditions remain of concern, particularly on the Greek islands where the refugee and migrant stranded population increased by 27 per cent in September 2017, leading to overcrowding and lack of services in Reception and Identification Centres. There has also been an increase in the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in protective custody on the islands and other border areas—reaching up to 142 in August (compared to 50-60 in June).

September marked the new school year across Europe, bringing hope for many refugee and migrant children who have often lost valuable months and sometimes years of their education. Since the summer, European governments have taken commendable steps to improve access to education for refugee and migrant children and reduce legal and practical barriers. As a result, there has been a notable progress in enrolment of refugee and migrant children into formal education – reaching up to 40 per cent of stranded refugee and migrant children in Greece and the Balkans.

During the reporting period, UNICEF issued two reports on the situation of refugee and migrant children on the move through the Mediterranean: [‘Children on the Move in Italy and Greece’](#) (in partnership with REACH-IMPACT) and [‘Harrowing Journeys’](#) (in partnership with IOM). According to the findings, less than half of unaccompanied children on the Central Mediterranean Route left home with the idea to come to Europe (mainly with the aim to access better education and human rights), and in almost one third of cases the main push factor was violence, including violence at home. Four in every five adolescents travelling alone reported direct abuse, exploitation and trafficking practices along the Central Mediterranean route and unanimously spoke of their stay in Libya as the most traumatising part of their journey. Moreover, migrant and refugee children originating from Sub-Saharan Africa appear to be far more likely to experience exploitation and trafficking than those from other parts of the world. Children and youth traveling alone or over longer periods – often due to limited resources, requiring them to work along the journey – as well as those possessing lower levels of education, are also highly vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of smugglers and criminal groups over the course of their journeys.

On 26 September, the EU Emergency Relocation Scheme came to an end after two years of efforts to alleviate the asylum burden from the two most heavily affected frontline Mediterranean countries, Italy and Greece. Due to multiple requirements and challenges linked to its implementation, the scheme relocated barely 18 per cent of the original 160,000 quota (29,824 people). This includes some 9,600 children from Greece and Italy, including 350 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). In the absence of other safe legal pathways, many refugee and migrant children have been on the move in the Balkans, as well as in Italy and France. The situation in Ventimiglia is particularly alarming, with some 200 UASC sleeping in the open.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

GREECE

Child Protection: During the third quarter of 2017, activities in the Child and Family Support Hubs focused on recreational activities for children and youth (music, drama, sports) with an emphasis on community engagement, as well as on life skills and empowerment for women and adolescent girls. In July, UNICEF expanded activities on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response in Athens, which helped improve case management and follow-up of women and children coming forward to seek support for GBV specific issues.

The National Institute of Child Health, with support from UNICEF, undertook a mental health assessment of unaccompanied children from April to July 2017 in order to assess mental health issues facing UASC, to map existing legislation, policies and services, and to identify good practices and gaps. Findings and recommendations will be formally presented to government and partners in October.

In consultation with the Public Prosecutor, 87 UASC have been assigned guardians, with UNICEF support. UNICEF continues to support shelters for UASC in Athens, Lesbos and Chios (till July 2017), as well “safe zones” on the mainland. In September, two new safe zones opened doors in Diavata and Lagadikia in Northern Greece. Work is ongoing to launch a new pilot project on independent living for UASC.

In September, UNICEF supported the National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in finalising a capacity needs assessment for service providers in shelters for UASC and the development of a strategy for the roll out of a nation-wide training plan.

With the aim of facilitating youth participation, UNICEF supported the production of the third edition of the youth-led newspaper “Migratory Birds” in 4 languages (Greek, Farsi, Arabic and English). It was shared with over 10,000 households through a national newspaper. An additional 10,000 copies will be disseminated through NGO partners and local authorities.

UNICEF continued to support the Office of the Greek Ombudsman for Children to monitor and advocate, particularly on the issue of children in detention facilities in Northern Greece where an increasing number of UASC are being held.

Education: During the first nine months of 2017, a total of 3,668 children benefited from UNICEF-supported structured non-formal education activities in Skaramangas, Eleonas, Thiva and Kavalari camps, as well as in 4 urban centres in Athens and 2 urban centres in Thessaloniki. In addition, 886 young children (3 to 5 years old) benefitted from early childhood learning activities, while another 5,826 children received education supplies.

UNICEF-supported non-formal education activities were scaled up during summer with the aim to facilitate and support school enrolment from September. The education programme has also been strengthened using a balanced approach based on mother tongue, English and Greek in most of the centres, which has visibly increased children's focus and independent learning.

With the start of the new school year, the Ministry of Education announced the establishment of additional morning reception classes, including for 15-17 year-old refugee and migrant children, as well as kindergarten enrolment for children up to 5 years old who reside in urban accommodation. UNICEF education and child protection partners assisted the effort and disseminated information on enrolment procedures (English/Arabic/Farsi/Urdu/Greek) in collaboration with Refugee.Info to directly inform refugee and migrant communities on these additional classes.

In addition, during the reporting period, 60 public school teachers benefitted from a UNICEF-British Council in Thessaloniki training on issues related to child protection, life skills and living together.

ITALY

In August, the Government of Italy and UNICEF renewed their commitment to joint efforts in responding to the situation of refugee and migrant children in Italy, with a special focus on reception and inclusion of UASC, for a period of 18 months.

Child Protection: During the summer period, UNICEF continued to contribute to search and rescue operations at sea in partnership with the Italian Coastguard. As of September, a total of 2,487 UASC have been identified and referred upon disembarkation.

UNICEF scaled up its technical assistance to reception facilities in Sicily to strengthen the implementation of minimum protection standards through a two-track approach: capacity building activities reaching a total of 419 frontline workers from a total of 54 reception centres in Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento municipalities, as well as the roll out of tools to monitor Standards implementation in all facilities involved. UNICEF is also supporting a total of 1,223 adolescents in these facilities to improve their access to services, including legal information and structured non-formal education activities. Similarly, in Reggio Calabria, 114 UASC from seven pilot centres have accessed information on their legal situation, and another 150 benefitted from psychosocial and health services with UNICEF support.

Recently established UNICEF-supported mobile teams conducted monitoring visits to 40 centres for UASC in Sicily and Calabria between August and September 2017, and provided individual case management to 126 UASC (87 in Sicily and 39 in Calabria). In addition, other outreach activities in Rome and Northern border areas helped identify and refer a total of 2,039 children at risk (1,132 UASC in Rome and 947 in Como and Ventimiglia). Of them, 915 UASC benefitted from social services and 996 accessed legal information.

Social Inclusion: In cooperation with the Children's Ombudsman of Palermo and local social services, UNICEF helped identify and train 73 Volunteer Guardians, 56 of whom are already supporting UASC in selected centres in Palermo in their inclusion process. To help monitor progress, the Office of the Ombudsman, together with relevant local and regional institutions, has established a Guardian Monitoring Office.

Another pilot project is currently being prepared for implementation in collaboration with the National Council of Foster Families with the aim to strengthen institutional capacity to place UASC in alternative care such as foster families, initially planning to benefit 50 children. UNICEF is contributing with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and other key national institutions to this project with the perspective of ensuring foster care is recognised as part of the national reception and protection system for UASC.

With UNICEF support, a first group of 55 UASC in Rome completed vocational training activities, of which 26 received employment coaching and 10 obtained study grants. Another 15 UASC have been selected in Palermo, Sicily to participate in an apprenticeship programme funded by the Italian Government. These are currently pilot projects, which are expected to scale up over time to reach as many refugee and migrant children as possible.

Over the summer period, UNICEF increased U-report coverage to strengthen communication with refugee and migrant UASC. In September, 455 U-Reporters were recorded in Palermo, Agrigento and Trapani municipalities. Eleven polls have been carried out in three



Mussawir, 4, from Afghanistan, holds up his brightly painted hands during an arts-and-crafts activity at an education centre run by a UNICEF partner in the education response, the national NGO Apostoli in Epirus Region. © UNICEF/UN075728/Jacome

languages (English, French and Italian), and further translation into Arabic and Bengali is underway. To start engaging local authorities and help address the emerging needs and issues reported by children, a first workshop with Palermo authorities took place in mid-July. Similar events are being planned in Agrigento and Trapani.

BULGARIA

Between July and September 2017, UNICEF continued supporting recreational and non-formal learning activities in four centres in Sofia and Harmanli, reaching on average 350 children per month. The Child and Family Support Hub in Harmanli has established an Information Desk, benefitting on average 70 asylum seekers per month with information on access to services, employment and private accommodation, with the aim to support refugees and migrants' social inclusion.

During the summer, UNICEF non-formal education activities recorded 187 newly enrolled children, bringing the total for the year to 824. To support the Bulgarian government in its 'back to school' campaign for refugee and migrant children, UNICEF, jointly with UNHCR and the Ministry of Education, convened a meeting with the directors of all schools in Harmanli municipality and the region so as to discuss challenges and needed technical support to enrol refugee and migrant children in the national education system. A total of 30 children were enrolled in school in the new school year 2017-2018.

During the same period of time, UNICEF reached 56 children with legal aid, counselling and litigation, bringing the total number since the beginning of the year to 184.

TURKEY¹

Child Protection: In July-September, UNICEF focused on strengthening the national child protection system, case management and expanding access to justice and redress mechanisms for refugee and migrant children in Turkey, with the aim of having standard operating procedures for case management of refugee and migrant children across all UNICEF-supported protection spaces. In September, UNICEF provided a training on the management of child rights cases for over thirty experts² from the Ombudsperson's Institution of Turkey (OIT), with a specific focus on refugee children in Turkey. The trainings will continue on a monthly basis throughout 2017 with various child protection thematic focuses.

Education: In September, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Education to prepare for the new 2017-2018 school year. As of the end September it is estimated that over 588,500 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in temporary education centres and Turkish public schools across the country – a 23 per cent increase compared to 2016.³ Nevertheless, an estimated 390,000 children remain out of school and efforts continue to provide them with quality, inclusive educational opportunities.

Health: In September, UNICEF worked closely with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to prepare for a third vaccination campaign for all refugee children, scheduled for November 2017. As with the previous campaigns, UNICEF will take the lead on communication for development (C4D) and awareness raising among and between the refugee and host communities.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Child Protection: During the reporting period, UNICEF-supported outreach teams identified and referred a total of 231 refugee and migrant children at risk. In addition, to strengthen the system of existing services for children at risk (including refugee and migrant children), UNICEF supported a review of existing alternative care arrangements and services for children at risk. Findings and recommendations are expected to be shared with relevant government authorities by mid-October. Through a recent assessment conducted in Gevgelija, UNICEF supported the identification of gaps in social services for youth and adolescents, including refugees and migrants, and recommendations to strengthen youth empowerment.

Education: UNICEF continues to support non-formal education activities in transit centres. Although the situation remains volatile, education field workers continue to adapt learning activities to the needs of refugee and migrant children. During the third quarter of 2017, a total of 75 children benefitted from these services.

SERBIA

Child Protection: As of September, UNICEF-supported Child Friendly Spaces are operational in nine locations (Krnjača, Bujanovac, Preševo, Vranje, Dimitrovgrad, Kikinda, Obrenovac, Divljana, and Sjenica). During the third quarter of 2017, a total of 765 children benefitted from psychosocial support and other services provided in the Hubs, bringing the total since the beginning of the year to 2,769.

¹ 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. UNICEF activities under the RMRP are considered as complementary to the 3RP response and have therefore been supported by 3RP funds in 2017.

² No gender disaggregation available this month.

³ 273,515 in TECs and 315,047 in Turkish public schools. Registration for the 2017-2018 academic year is still ongoing and will be completed in October, after which enrolment data will be updated.

Through continuous support to social welfare services in Preševo, Bujanovac, Belgrade (including Obrenovac), the Šid area (covering Adaševci and Principovac), Kikinda, Sjenica, Subotica and Kanjiža, some 1,130 children at-risk were identified between July and September.

Education: As a result of continuous UNICEF support to the Serbian Ministry of Education to enrol refugee and migrant children in formal education, a total of 400 primary school-age children and 27 secondary school-age children were newly enrolled in 45 public schools at the beginning of the new school year.

In addition, 441 children were reached with non-formal education in reception and accommodation centres between July and September. During the last quarter of 2017, non-formal education activities will target adolescents and pre-school-age children, while support to primary school-age children will focus on regular school attendance.

UNICEF provided capacity building to education institutions (trainings, mentoring, and horizontal learning) on the inclusion of refugee and migrant children. These activities reached 300 school staff from 80 primary and secondary schools.

All refugee and migrant children enrolled in formal education received backpacks and school supplies. These supplies were also made available to Serbian children from vulnerable groups enrolled in schools attended by refugee and migrant children, thus benefitting some 4,000 children overall.

UNICEF also initiated the disbursement of small grants to schools, through partners, for the implementation of school support plans, which will benefit refugee and migrant children enrolled in Serbian schools.



In Serbia there are around 7,000 refugees and migrants, out of which around 1,900 are school-age children. Thanks to ECHO, UNICEF and Commissariat for Refugees and Migration are providing school backpacks for refugee and migrant children staying in Belgrade. © UNICEF/UN066494/Vaš

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF-supported teams continue to provide health and nutrition support and counselling on breastfeeding to refugee and migrant mothers and young children under two in 8 different locations across the country – two of which (Divljana and Sjenica) are newly established in August. During the third quarter of 2017, a total of 449 infants and 310 mothers benefitted from these services.

CROATIA

Child Protection: Between July and September, UNICEF continued to provide psychosocial support and recreational activities in the reception centre in Zagreb, benefitting 40 to 50 children on a daily basis. Meanwhile, young children and mothers continue benefitting from IYCF and health services in centres Zagreb and Kutina, registering 426 consultations to women and children in the third quarter of 2017. This is coupled with regular child rights monitoring visits to facilities where refugee and migrant children are accommodated.

Education: As part of the regional effort to integrate refugee and migrant children into the formal education system, UNICEF supported the implementation of a capacity building programme for school staff in 6 primary schools (3 in Zagreb and 3 in Kutina) and 3 kindergartens (2 in Zagreb and 1 in Kutina). A total of 43 primary school teachers were trained on working with refugee and migrant children.

SLOVENIA

Child Protection: As a result of the UNICEF mapping of the child protection system, an action plan was adopted by inter-ministerial steering committee. As part of its implementation, UNICEF is currently supporting a number of activities, including: (i) child rights monitoring, through the development of child related indicators and continuous data collection in partnership with the Child Observatory/Institute for Social Protection, with the aim of developing a national child well-being index; (ii) capacity building on child-friendly procedures for judges, prosecutors and court staff, within the framework of child-friendly justice in collaboration with the Judicial Training Centre; (iii) an interdisciplinary study programme in child protection, developed together with the University of Ljubljana; (iv) an advanced training course on psychosocial assistance for the most vulnerable children, including refugee and migrant children in collaboration with the Social Chamber of Slovenia. Between July and September, some 240 children benefitted from UNICEF-supported psychosocial support and legal counselling.

AUSTRIA

Child Protection: On 6 September, UNICEF hosted a first-of-its-kind workshop with civil society organisations with the aim of developing a first draft of Minimum Child Protection Standards to be implemented in Austrian reception centres for refugees and asylum seekers. The Standards will be developed with support of UNICEF-identified experts and in close collaboration with key civil society organisations and federal state institutions.

In September, UNICEF conducted three one-day sensitisation and capacity building workshops on child protection, benefitting 50 government employees at federal and state level. In addition, UNICEF trained 50 frontline workers in accommodation facilities in Linz and Upper Austria, thus improving their understanding of risks faced by children in accommodation centres.

These capacity building activities are part of a broader strategy to reach up to 500 frontline service providers with training on Children's Rights and Child Protection. Agreements with six organisations have already been secured to train a total of 250 frontline workers by the end of 2017. A Training of Trainers is planned on 19-20 October in Vienna.

Education: UNICEF has contributed to the development of an e-learning tool for teachers on the integration of refugee and migrant children in formal education and the prevention of violence at school by providing good practices in the area of peace education and the Safe School Concept.



Houda Al-Malik, 26, looks at class photos of her brother Sajad Al-Faraji, 16, at an emergency housing centre in an abandoned senior citizens hospital in central Vienna, Austria, 11 September 2017. © UNICEF/UN0121019/Gilbertson VII Photo

GERMANY

Protection: Upon having published the revised Minimum Standards for the Protection of Persons Living in Refugee Centres in Germany on World Refugee Day (20 June, i.e., during the previous reporting period), UNICEF focused on the dissemination of the revised Minimum Standards at national and federal state level. To this end, the Standards were presented at a high-level meeting of the Joint Initiative on 12 September, at which the key note address was delivered by the German Minister for Family Affairs, Dr. Katarina Barley. Moreover UNICEF continues to support regional conferences organised by the Ministry of Family, where the Minimum Standards are presented by UNICEF to federal state and communal actors. Further, the revised Minimum Standards are increasingly being presented as a good practice example to other EU countries, notably to Austria and Sweden. UNICEF has continued its field visits to refugee reception centres located in Weimar, Oberhausen, Düsseldorf, Bochum, Hermeskeil, Stuttgart, Freiburg, Ellwangen, Sommerda, Kolleda and Weisensee. Protection coordinators from neighbouring centres joined those visits, as part of mutual learning and on-the-job support efforts.

To complement and support the implementation of the Minimum Standards UNICEF developed and finalised a comprehensive Training Package and Toolbox. A total of 800 frontline workers from across Germany have already been trained on how to use the Standards.

Based on the assessment of the monitoring systems of 25 refugee centres completed in the first half of 2017, UNICEF has now designed a user-friendly monitoring tool to consolidate monitoring systems in refugee centres. This tool will be tested by the end of 2017.

Communication and Advocacy

During the summer period, UNICEF advocacy focused mainly on access to services, particularly education and safe pathways. Carried by the voice of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Muzoon to media and world leaders, access to education was at the centre of UNICEF advocacy during the [G20 Summit in Hamburg](#) (7 July).

The back-to-school period was marked in [Greece](#) and [Serbia](#), showing more refugee and migrant children are getting into school with UNICEF support. UNICEF [commended](#) major efforts by the Greek Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs to get as many children as possible into school, which is a crucial step to integrating refugee and migrant children into the Greek society and turning the fundamental right of education into a reality for each and every child in the country.

In Greece, UNICEF - in collaboration with media agencies and supported by the European Union (DG ECHO) - began a two month long communication campaign in early September raising awareness on the importance of education as well as social integration of both refugee and host communities. The campaign includes both traditional and digital media and has already produced significant results in terms of reach and impact.

On 17 July, UNICEF [expressed concern](#) over the implications of the Code of Conduct adopted by the Italian government and imposed on NGOs involved in search and rescue operations at sea. UNICEF called for more regional and global support to Italy in managing the situation, and reiterated that Mediterranean rescue vessels must not be prevented from saving refugee and migrant children at sea.

UNICEF and REACH officially [launched](#) the report 'Children on the Move in Italy and Greece' on 25 July, and organised two events in Rome and Palermo to present findings to key national authorities and partners. Another UNICEF-IOM study 'Harrowing Journeys', launched on 12 September, revealed that up to three quarters of children and youth face abuse, exploitation and trafficking on Mediterranean migration routes. This launch received major media coverage (BBC, NYT, AP, Reuters, RAI, RFI) and was the occasion to [call](#) on Europe to establish "safe and regular pathways" for migration.

In the UK, UNICEF advocacy focused on the right to family reunification and implications of Brexit to the ability of refugee and migrant children to seek protection in the UK. In this context, on 28 September, the UK National Committee launched an advocacy campaign calling on the UK government to expand the eligibility criteria for its refugee family reunion rules, mobilising over 10,000 supporters in just a week. Family reunification has been central for UNICEF advocacy in other European countries, such as Sweden, where policy actors have started echoing UNICEF's call to expand the right to family reunification beyond holders of refugee status.

Prior to the elections in Germany held on 24 September, the German National Committee published a [position paper](#) containing policy recommendations to the new parliament and government. The paper was also discussed in a range of bilateral meetings with high rank politicians and will be the basis for further advocacy work around the new Parliament and Government. The paper focuses on: i. the inclusion of Child Rights into the German constitution; ii. ending of the suspension of the right to family reunification for people with subsidiary protection status; iii. promotion of concrete political measures for the security, the protection and the support of children in crisis regions and on the move.

At the European policy level, UNICEF followed up and contributed to Brussels-based discussions on the review of the European Agenda on Migration as well as to the work of the Council of Europe on drafting safeguards for guardianship and age assessment.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 30 September 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	5868	1,848
	Serbia	4,800	2,769	765
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	Austria	500	120	100
	Bulgaria	300	132	28
	Croatia	50	0	0
	Germany	775	800	150
	Greece	500	345	32
	Italy	1,000	2,313	1,456
	Serbia	300	272	94
	Slovenia	200	379	15
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	164	11
	Turkey	200	90	0
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	Greece	2,000	1,719	666
	Italy	4,700	11,152	6,259
	Serbia	1,000	3,201	1,132
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	248	78
	Turkey	2,500	2320	1315
# of children provided with legal aid and/or counselling	Bulgaria	2,000	184	56
EDUCATION				
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities	Bulgaria	2,000	824	187
	Greece	5,000	3,668	1,360
	Italy	700	1,223	881
	Serbia**	4,000	1,735	868
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	177	75
# of children receiving school materials	Greece	5,000	5,826	1,945

# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood activities	Greece	1,500	886	352
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre services, including health services and nutrition services	Greece	1,000	1,233	889
	Serbia	1,600	1,191	449
# of mothers benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Greece	1,000	1,043	800
	Serbia	1,000	781	310
WASH AND BASIC SUPPLIES				
# of children receiving culturally appropriate non-food items	Italy	1,000	1,025	58
	Serbia	4,800	8,465	1,161
# of children receiving basic relief items	Turkey	37,500	11,098	6955

*For a full list of UNICEF partners by country, please see Map II at the end of the SitRep.

**Due to the strong UNICEF involvement and technical assistance in both non-formal and formal education, education results in Serbia include children reached directly through non-formal education, children reached directly through formal education and children indirectly reached through technical assistance provided civil society organisations running non-formal education programmes.

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	5,506,590	1,038,210	16%
Greece*	17,920,000	20,058,126	-2,138,126	-12%
Turkey**	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	100%
Countries of destination and additional countries				
Italy	5,165,000	2,646,302	2,518,698	49%
Germany	3,249,000	1,613,265	1,635,735	50%
Other countries of destination and planned additional countries	2,396,000	988,200	1,407,800	59%
Regional and Global Support				
Coordination, Advocacy, Communications, Technical support and preparedness***	5,677,200	2,627,641	3,049,559	54%
Total	\$43,452,000	\$33,440,124	\$10,011,876	23%

*Funds received in Greece will cover UNICEF interventions in 2017 and 2018

**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: 10/01/2018

Who to contact for further information:

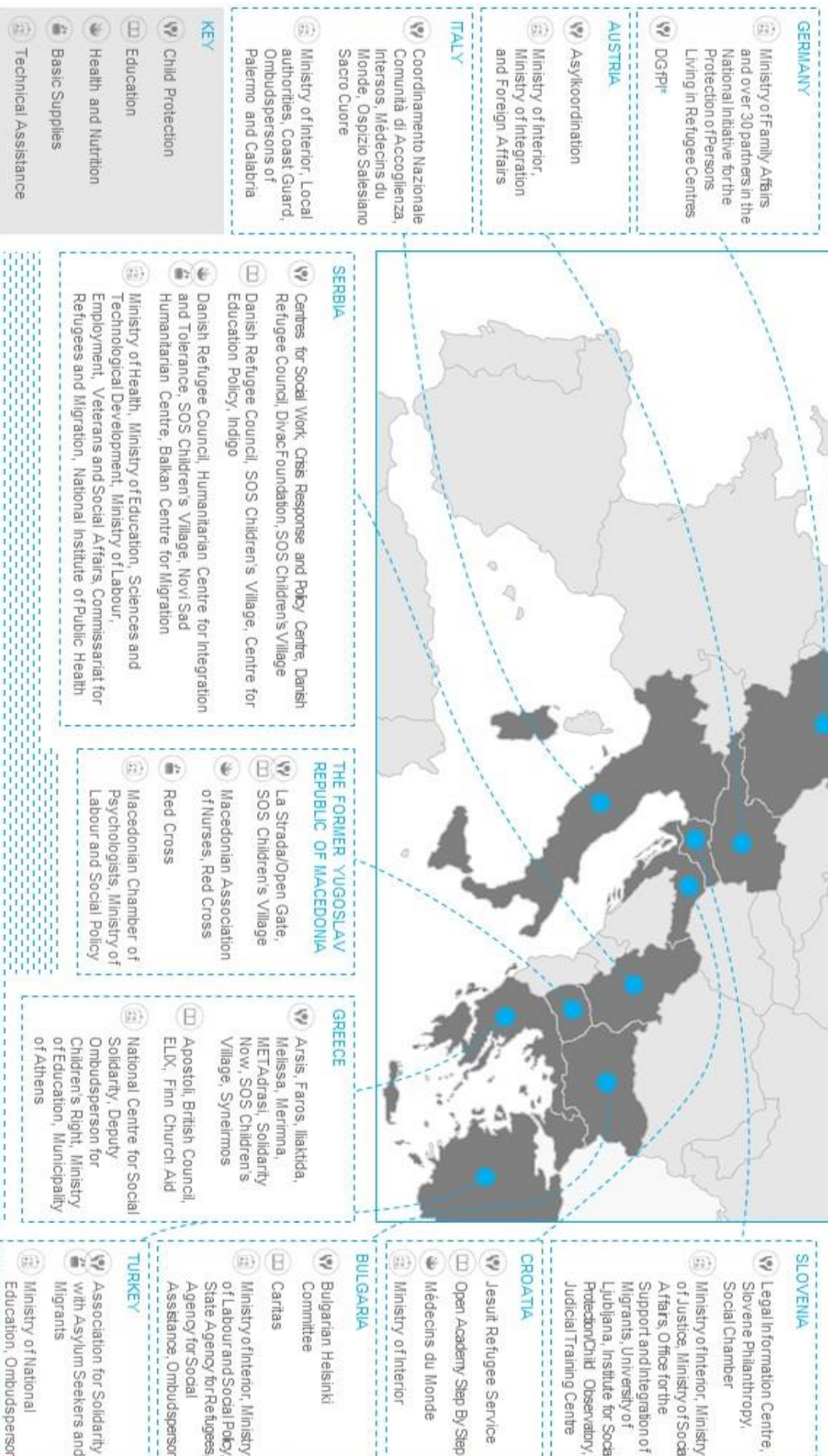
Afshan Khan
Special Coordinator
Regional Director
UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 90 95 502
Email: akhan@unicef.org

Lucio Melandri
Senior Emergency Manager
Refugee and Migrant Response in Europe
UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
Switzerland
Tel: +41 79 332 5174
Email: lmelandri@unicef.org

Tsvetomira Bidart
Knowledge Management Officer
Refugee and Migrant Response in Europe
UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
Switzerland
Tel: +41 22 90 95 536
Email: tbidart@unicef.org

UNICEF Response Partners

Updated September 2017



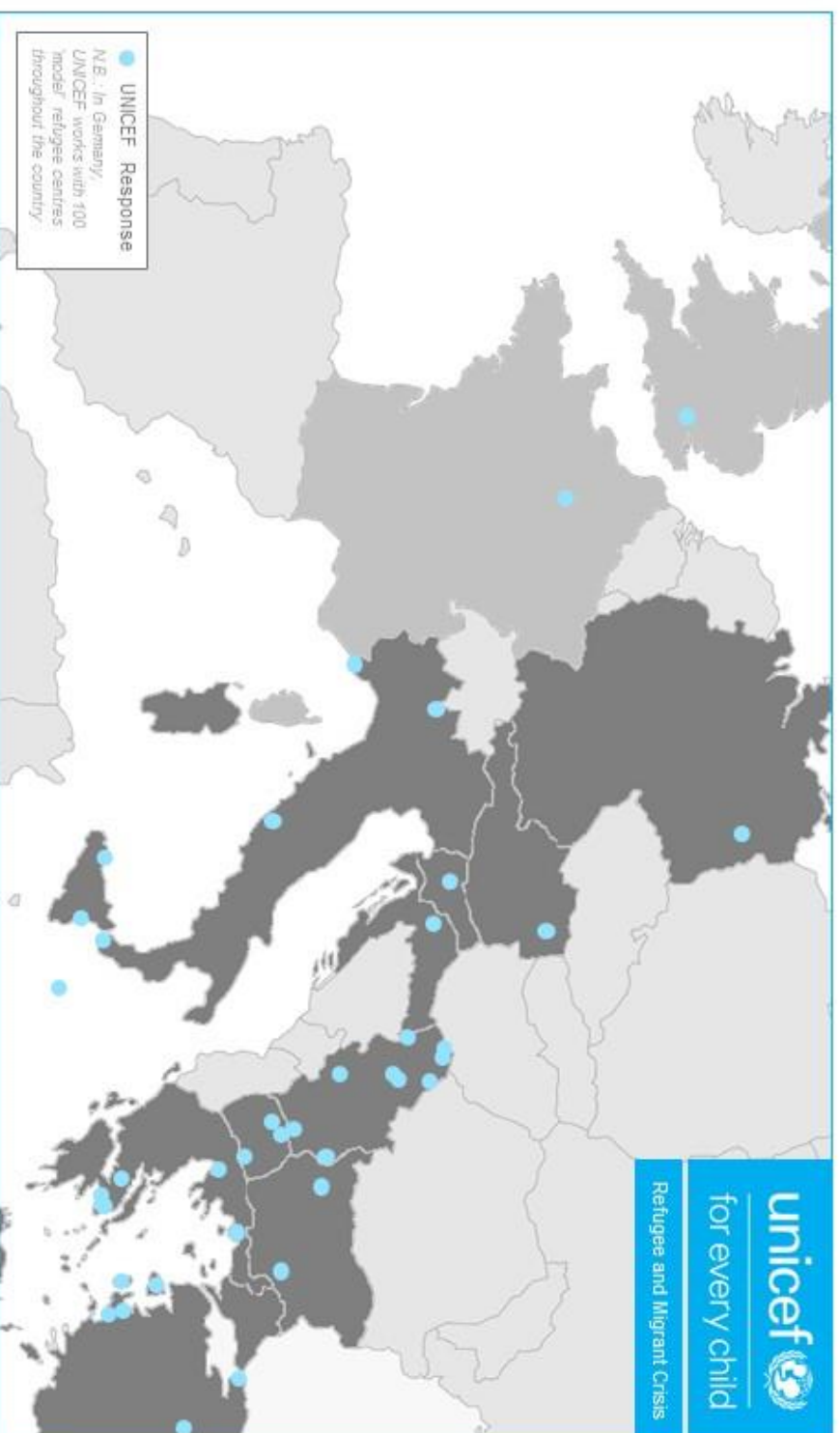
unicef
for every child

Refugee and Migrant Crisis

UNICEF Response Activities

Updated September 2017

- Advocacy
- Communication
- Training and Capacity Building
- Outreach of Children at Risk
- Psycho-Social Support
- Education
- Health and Nutrition
- WASH
- Activities with Adolescents
- Child Rights Monitoring
- Basic Supplies
- Technical Assistance
- Legal Counselling



GREECE	ITALY	BULGARIA	TURKEY	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	AUSTRIA	GERMANY	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM