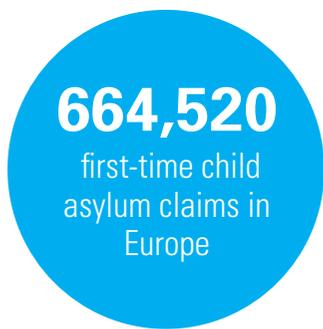


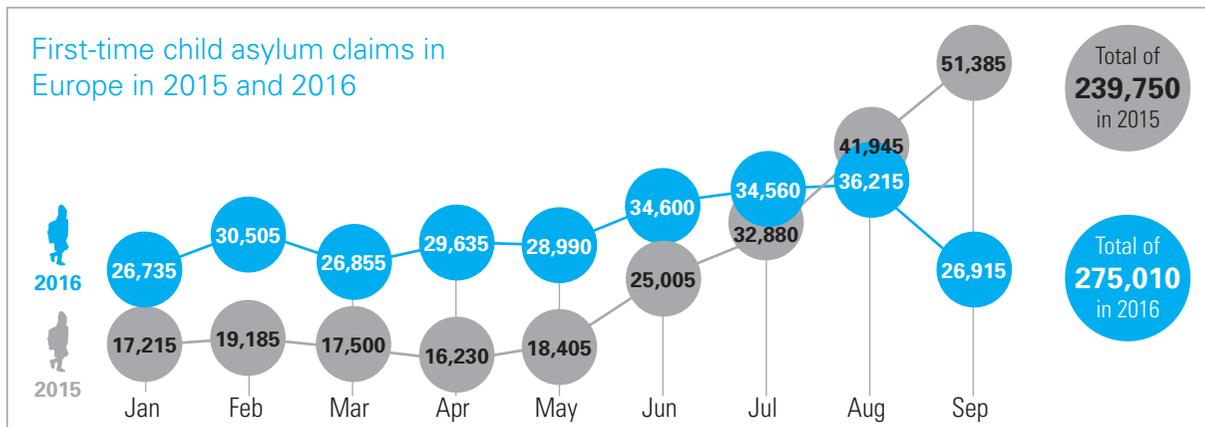
CHILD ASYLUM SEEKERS IN EUROPE, SITUATION IN FIGURES

1st November 2016

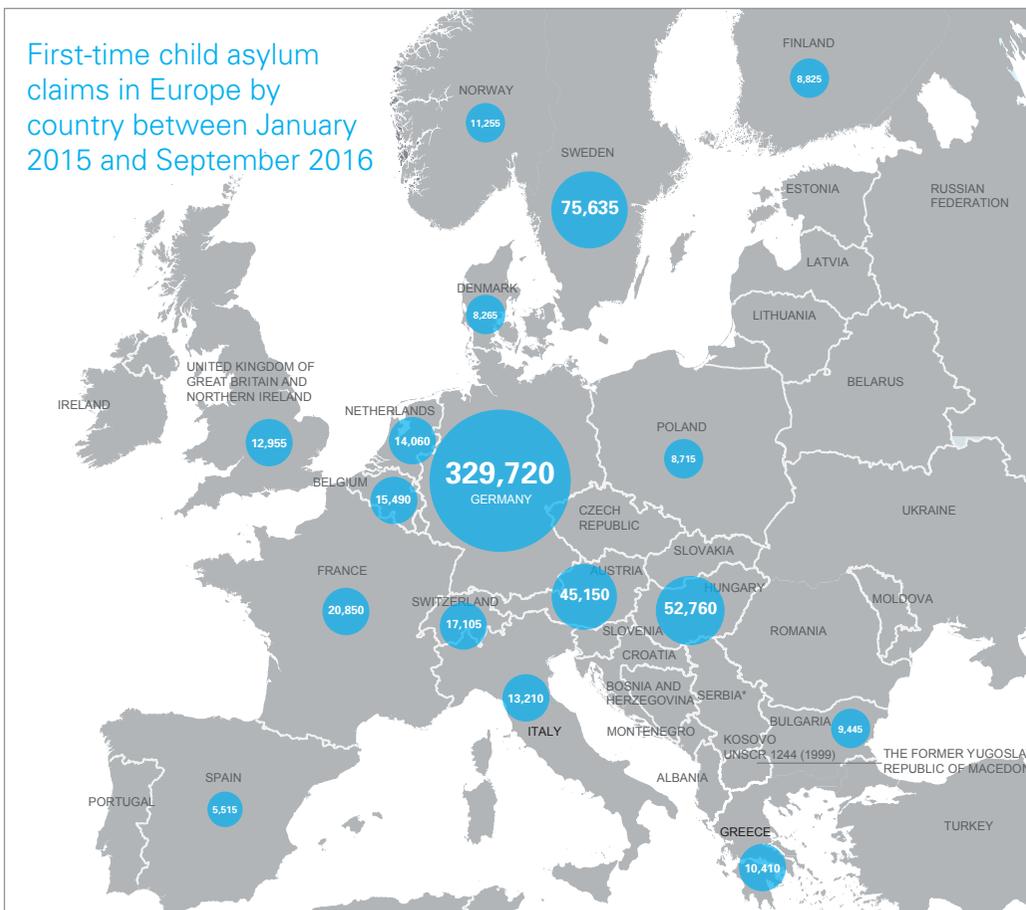
Between January 2015 and September 2016¹, more than 664,500 refugee and migrant children claimed asylum in Europe. This represents around a third of all asylum claims registered in Europe during the same period of time.



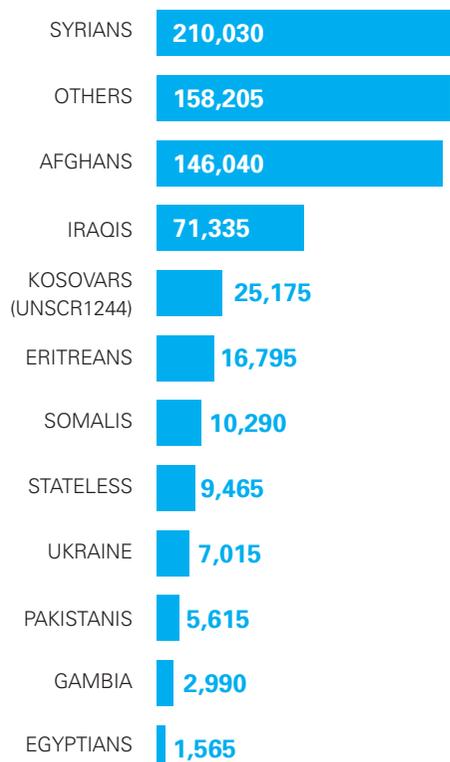
Around half of all refugee and migrant children sought international protection in Germany. Other countries, which have recorded high numbers of asylum claims by children are Sweden, Hungary², Austria, France, Switzerland and Belgium.



First-time child asylum claims in Europe by country between January 2015 and September 2016



Nationalities of Child Asylum Seekers

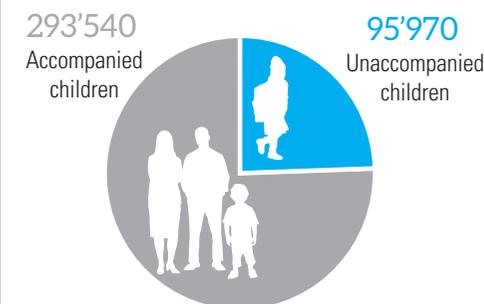


While the number of sea arrivals during the first nine months of 2016 is 40 per cent lower compared to the same period in 2015, the number of child asylum claims is at least 15 per cent higher, which represents 35,200 children more than 2015.³

One third of all child asylum claims in Europe were registered by Syrians, followed by Afghans (22 per cent), Iraqis (11 per cent), Kosovars⁴ (4 per cent) and Eritreans (3 per cent).

Around 25 per cent of all child asylum claims in Europe in 2015 were registered by unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

First-time asylum claims in 2015



Source: Eurostat. Date: 25 October 2016

¹ Data for September 2016 is still incomplete due to delayed reporting and/or backlogs in national asylum systems. ² Although the number of child asylum claims in Hungary looks high, many of the refugee and migrant children might have continued their journey onwards to other European countries. ³ Due to gaps in asylum data for September 2016, the difference may actually be higher. ⁴ Kosovo (UNSCR 1244).

CHILDREN RELOCATED FROM GREECE AND ITALY, SITUATION IN FIGURES

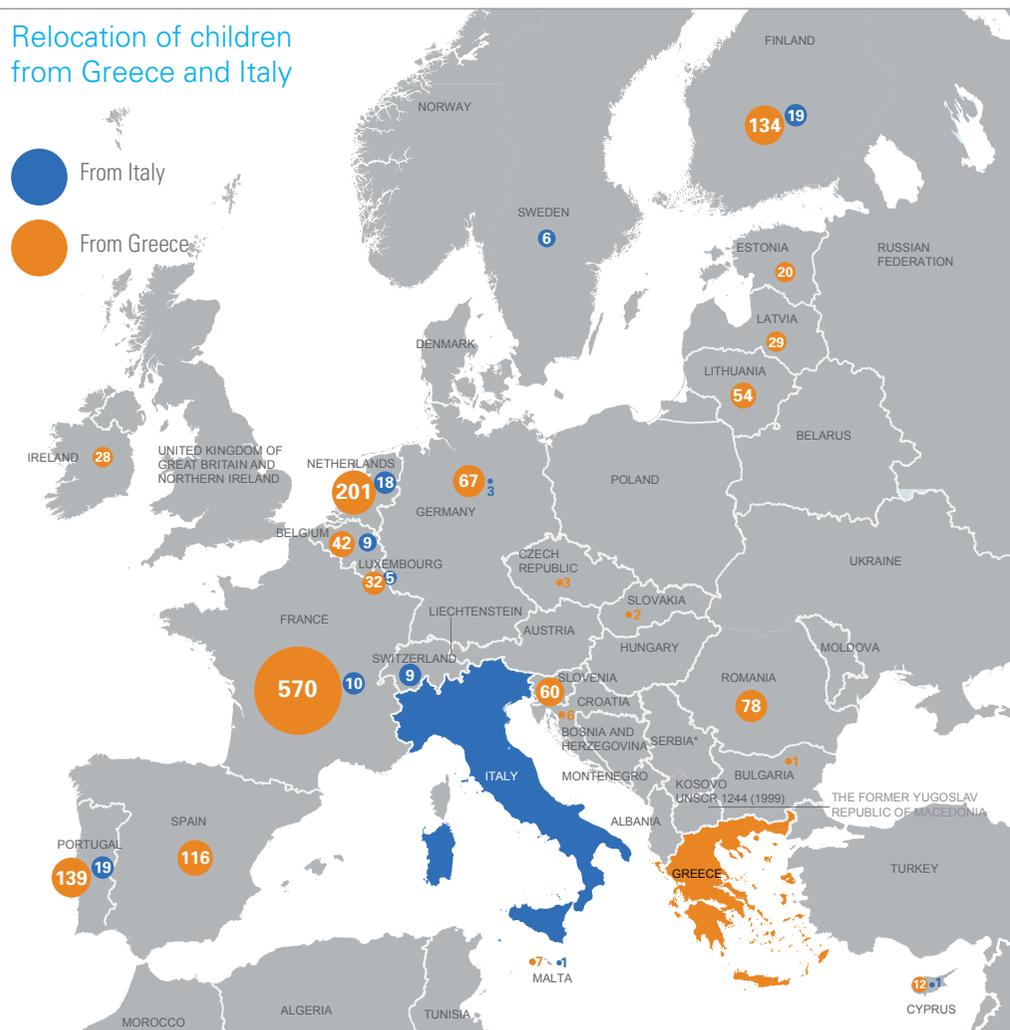
1st November 2016

As of mid-October, barely 4% (6,061 people) out of the 160,000 relocation quota for member states have been met, and only 1,700 children in total (mainly Syrians) have been relocated - some 1,600 from Greece and around 100 from Italy. Children represent 7 per cent of people relocated from Italy and 33 per cent from Greece (including 8 per cent were between 0 and 2 years of age).

Most children have been relocated from Greece to mainly France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland and Spain.

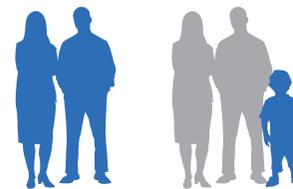
Only 93 (or less than 1 per cent) out of more than 22,000 UASC, who arrived in Italy and Greece in 2016 benefitted from relocation. They all departed from Greece.

Relocation of children from Greece and Italy



Source: IOM. Date: 15 October 2016

Relocations from Italy



1,230

Adults

97

Accompanied children

Source: IOM/Italian Ministry of Interior. Date: 15 October 2016

Relocations from Greece



3,193

Adults

1,508

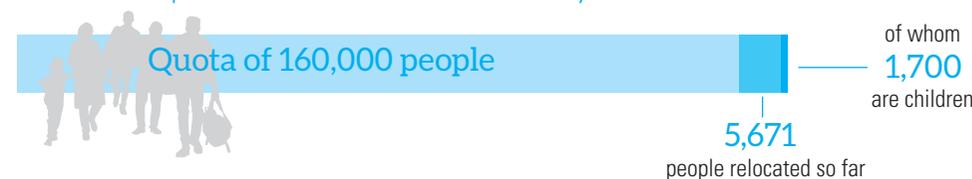
Accompanied children

93

Unaccompanied children

Source: IOM/Greece. Date: 15 October 2016

Relocation quota for 2015 to 2016 from Italy and Greece

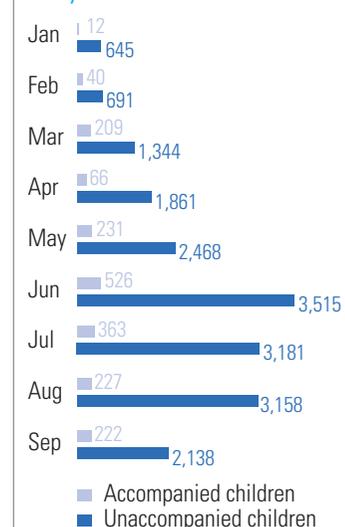


With the closure of borders on the Eastern Mediterranean route and the entry into force of the EU-Turkey agreement in March 2016, the overall number of sea arrivals in Greece has significantly decreased. Yet, refugees and migrants, including hundreds of children continue arriving on Greek islands.

Despite the overall small proportion of children using the Central Mediterranean route, Italy has seen a sharp increase in the number and proportion of UASC among all arrivals in 2016. During the first nine months of 2016, almost 21,000 UASC arrived on Italian shores- some 9,000 more than 2015. In addition, while in 2015 UASC made around 7 in 10 of all child arrivals, this proportion has increased to 9 in 10 in 2016.

Many of them may not be eligible for relocation due to multiple criteria, but they still have needs, including protection and education.

Asylum arrivals by sea in Italy 2016



Source: UNHCR.