



Regional Humanitarian Situation Report # 10

unicef 

12 April 2016: REFUGEE AND MIGRANT CRISIS IN EUROPE

Highlights

- Since the beginning of 2016, almost 174,000 people have crossed the Mediterranean to seek safety and protection in Europe. Of them, 153,000 arrived through the Eastern Mediterranean, on Greek shores.
- In March 2016, children made up 40 per cent of refugees and migrants arriving in Greece and those stranded along the Western Balkans.
- Abrupt border closures along the Western Balkans route has left thousands of children stranded in Greece and other south-eastern European countries, with children distressed and exposed to heightened risks of abuse and exploitation.
- In March 2016, more than 6,800 children were able to rest and play in UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces and child and family support hubs and received psychosocial support in nine locations in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.
- In March, close to 2,500 babies and infants, and nearly 900 mothers and pregnant women benefitted from infant and young child feeding counselling and emotional and psychosocial support in six UNICEF-supported mother-and-baby spaces.
- In March, more than 4,300 children received warm clothes and shoes to be protected from the weather in south-eastern Europe, and more than 3,200 vulnerable families in western Turkey received cash voucher cards to buy essential supplies and clothing.
- UNICEF has been urgently revisiting its programming and activities to adapt to the new situation and address the needs of stranded children and child asylum seekers in Europe.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

173,728

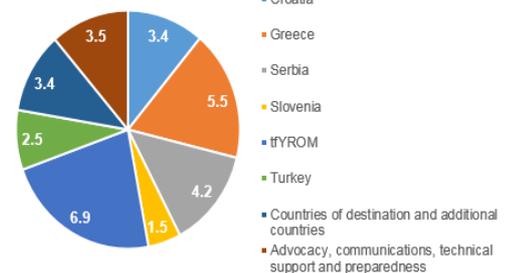
of arrivals in Europe by sea in 2016
(UNHCR, 13 April 2016)

153,156

of arrivals by sea through Greece in 2016
(UNHCR, 10 April 2016)

UNICEF Appeal 2016 US\$ 30,822,000

UNICEF Appeal 2016
(in US\$ millions)



Funded Carry Forward Funding Gap



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Between 1 January and 7 April 2016, 173,728 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe by sea, the large majority on Greek shores. The abrupt closure of borders along the Western Balkans on 8 March left more than 55,000 people stranded in Greece and other countries on the Western Balkans migration route.

Despite the controversies around the EU-Turkey agreement that came into force on 20 March, EU leaders' committed to determining the individual status of refugees and migrants and prevent collective expulsions, push-back practices or other measures that are harmful to children. Nevertheless, UNICEF is concerned that the new agreement does not address the growing humanitarian needs of some 22,000 refugee and migrant children stranded in Greece, and has not secured measures to increase the capacity of Greek authorities to fulfil commitments related to children and vulnerable individuals in need of international protection. At the same time,

UNICEF welcomed the commitment of Greek government to exempt certain vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities, victims of distress and trauma, pregnant women and women who recently gave birth, from “exceptional border procedures” or return. Although the number of UASC in Greece is not known, it is estimated that they are approximately 10 per cent of the total child population. Stranded and with no information on their opportunities to obtain protection in Europe, children and their families are increasingly at risk of abuse, exploitation, smuggling and trafficking. Moreover, without a comprehensive European solution to the crisis, children and families will likely be pushed to take other more dangerous routes, including through the central Mediterranean Sea. UNICEF is also closely following the situation in Germany, where the new “asylum package II”, which has already entered into force, imposes significant challenges on family reunification and asylum procedures for UASC.

Humanitarian Strategy and Coordination

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF is responding to the crisis in Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia, Slovenia and Germany through a combination of advocacy, technical assistance to governments, capacity building and service delivery responses. UNICEF is working to extend support to children and women in Greece, Austria and Italy.

In view of the fast evolving situation on the ground, contingency plans for stranded populations in the Western Balkans, and especially Greece, have been developed in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Albania, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) and Slovenia. They have now been compiled into a consolidated regional contingency plan, which takes into account relevant scenarios and alternative migration routes, including the Central Mediterranean route and Italy. Preparedness efforts are also being scaled up in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Montenegro.



A drawing by a Syrian refugee boy, seen in Croatia – illustrating the crisis as seen through a child’s eyes.

UNICEF is actively engaged in all government and UN country team coordination mechanisms on the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe, and is mobilizing European political stakeholders to improve assistance and protection for refugee and migrant children and their families, both as part of the immediate humanitarian response and through longer-term support to national child protection systems. UNICEF continues to be the lead of child protection coordination mechanisms in Croatia and Serbia. In Croatia, UNICEF is also the lead for inter-agency coordination related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the reception centre in Slavonski Brod. At the regional level, UNICEF is closely coordinating its response with UNHCR and IOM through coordination meetings within the scope of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan. UNICEF is also part of the regional inter-agency Information Management Working Group for the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response



Child Protection

Following the closure of the Western Balkans migration route, UNICEF has been adapting its response, developed for children on the move, to static populations and stranded children and families. Despite the highly challenging situation, child-friendly activities are being provided in ten locations: Gevgelija and Tabanovce in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Preševu, Adaševci and Šid in Serbia; Slavonski Brod in Croatia; Vrhniku in Slovenia; Izmir, Ankara and Kayseri, Turkey. As a result of UNICEF advocacy with the government, the child friendly space and mother and baby corner in Adaševci were moved to a larger area within the Adaševci Refugee Aid Point to allow for the adequate delivery of services for children. UNICEF continues to liaise with the national authorities for a more suitable space in Šid. In addition, UNICEF continues negotiations with relevant governments to gain access to accommodation centres, where children and their families are being placed.

Services have been adapted to respond to the needs of children staying for an extended period of time by including learning activities, hygiene promotion, stress management and programmes tailored for adolescents. In March 2016, more than 6,800 children were able to rest and play in safe environment and receive psychological first aid in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. Among them, 17 children with disabilities benefitted from child-friendly and other specialised services. Due to the changing situation, this number is much lower than figures for previous months. Yet, the different spaces continue to provide regular access to child-friendly services for all children, in asylum centres or for children stranded in reception centres along the migration route.

Scale up of Child and Family Support Hubs (CFSH) has continued and since February, the standard package of services under the “Blue Dots” has been successfully implemented in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia, together with UNHCR and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The package of services includes support for restoring family links and family reunification, information and advice desks, child-friendly spaces, dedicated mother-and-baby/toddler spaces, complemented by counselling, referral services, medical and psychological first aid, safe areas to sleep and specific non-food items for persons with specific needs. It is also expected to be expanded in asylum centres in Slovenia. The CFS in Tabanovce has been expanded with an outside decking to allow staff to conduct activities in a safe outdoor area during warmer days. In addition, five information assistants have been recruited and trained to provide information to refugees and migrants on available services at transit centres in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

To respond to the needs to children outside the reception centres, UNICEF has worked on extending its outreach capacity. For example, at the border between the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia, where more than 430 Syrians became stranded, sleeping in tents, UNICEF and its partners developed an improved system for outreach to meet the immediate needs of children in terms of health, nutrition and emotional wellbeing. In addition, Farsi translators were reassigned from the Greek border to Tabanovce, where a large population of Afghans is residing. Similarly, in Serbia UNICEF is working with the Centres for Social Work to adapt their role in identifying vulnerabilities of refugees and migrants who have become stranded and strengthen their ability to meet the needs of this population including in case management. UNICEF also provides support to ten professional social workers to be deployed in border-crossing areas. In Turkey, UNICEF-supported mobile border teams are being further strengthened through the recruitment of trained social workers and interpreters. In March, these teams conducted needs assessments in nearly 4,000 households across the provinces of Ankara, Izmir, Kayseri and Istanbul to identify vulnerable and at-risk children. Over 1,500 vulnerable children were identified as in need of specialized support. Among them were 563 children with chronic diseases; 550 children engaged in child labour; 183 children with disabilities; 145 cases of child marriage; 35 unaccompanied and separated minors; and 31 victims of gender-based violence (GBV).



Stranded refugee children celebrate the arrival of spring in a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Presevo, Serbia @UNICEF/Serbia

Under UNICEF leadership, the Child Protection sub-working group in Serbia has finalised the Standard Operating Procedures on the protection of refugee and migrant children, expected to be soon endorsed by the Government of Serbia. UNICEF has been also working with the government to identify alternative solutions for unaccompanied and separated children, such as “mentor families” under the supervision of Serbian social services, who can provide temporary care for UASC, preferably from the same place of origin. UNICEF and Serbian social services will provide parenting skills training for the selected mentors while continuing providing guidance and support to children on a regular basis. In Croatia, UNICEF continues to monitor and support cases of UASC in institutional care facilities (currently nine) through the provision of daily structured educational and recreational activities.

In Germany, UNICEF has been coordinating the development of binding protection guidelines and an overall protection framework for women and children in asylum and accommodation centres and the development of trainings for partners working in different sites. In Slovenia, UNICEF developed Protocols for the Protection of Migrant and Refugee Children to define the roles, responsibilities and action of stakeholders and define clear SOPs for cases of rights violation and high vulnerability of refugee and migrant children, including UASC. In Turkey, UNICEF worked closely with the government and partners to enhance the capacity of the child protection response to the refugee and migrant crisis, and developed rolling work plans with a special emphasis placed on support to UASC.

Meanwhile, capacity building activities in collaboration with the Child Protection Hub for South East Europe/Terre des hommes continued in March, and more than 250 professional and para-professional frontline workers from 50 organizations working with refugees and migrants were trained in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia. Trainings also aimed at increasing the role of state social work in the emergency response and strengthening inter-agency collaboration. The agreement with Child Protection Hub has now been extended to meet remaining capacity building needs in the above-mentioned countries and expand activities to other countries with training needs, such as Slovenia and Greece. In Bulgaria, UNICEF conducted the first training for Border Police on 24-25 March, in which included 21 Chief Officers of Border Police, representatives of the State Agency for Child Protection, the Agency for Social Assistance and its local structures.

Health and Nutrition

In March, close to 2,500 babies and infants accessed health and nutrition services, and nearly 900 mothers benefitted from IYCF counselling, including breastfeeding and nutrition-related support in mother-and-baby spaces in south-eastern Europe.



Now that transit centres are hosting a static rather than transiting population, UNICEF is concerned that food, especially for children and pregnant women, is still unvaried and/or insufficient in many locations. UNICEF is therefore making every effort to advocate with and provide guidance to relevant authorities and partners to improve the composition of food rations for children in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF is working with the Ministry of Health and humanitarian partners to better coordinate the provision of health and nutrition services for refugee and migrant children, and is a member of a technical working group established to develop a standard operating procedure on IYCF and child survival in emergencies, considering the current situation and possible scenarios.

Despite some reports of skin irritations or lice in some of the reception centres along the Western Balkans route, the general health condition of children and their caretakers remains satisfactory. Nevertheless, in many locations where children and their families are stranded, parents are concerned about the psychosocial health of children, especially when they are not allowed to move freely. UNICEF is therefore making every effort to adapt services in child-friendly spaces to support the psychological wellbeing of children and their caregivers.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



UNICEF continues to support WASH infrastructure, procure hygiene items and promote good hygiene practices among refugee and migrant children and their families. In March 2016, close to 2,400 babies and young children received diapers and other hygiene items in UNICEF Mother-and-baby spaces. In addition, to respond to the immediate needs of people on the move in Western Turkey, UNICEF distributed 2,788 family hygiene kits and 597 baby hygiene kits to the Kirklareli

Removal Centre in Eastern Thrace, Isikkent Removal Centre and Dikili Readmission Centre, benefitting 8,961 children. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF provided a water pump to support continuous water provision for more than 1,000 people, and established a new partnership to improve solid waste collection in and outside the transit centre in Tabanovce.

Non-food items



In March 2016, UNICEF continued to support the provision of heated shelter capacity and distribution of winter items. As a result of distribution activities, more than 4,300 children received winter clothes and shoes in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. UNICEF is also adapting its supplies to populations staying for a longer period, and in Serbia procurement of baby cribs and baby feeding chairs for Presevo registration centre is ongoing, with plans to provide similar items in other locations, where needed.

In Turkey, cash voucher cards were distributed to 3,260 vulnerable families in Izmir and Istanbul, benefitting an estimated 9,780 children. Under this programme, each eligible household receives a voucher valued at 300 Turkish Lira (approximately USD100) from which they can purchase much-needed supplies and warm clothing – enabling them to spend their resources on food and other essential expenses. UNICEF has put in place a system to monitor the utilization of these vouchers.

Education



UNICEF is adapting its services to respond to the needs of children as they are now staying longer than expected in the different countries in south-eastern Europe, notably by strengthening learning activities in child-friendly spaces, including early learning and stimulation. Education materials in Arabic, Farsi/Dari and Pashto have been identified with support from UNICEF's Middle East and North Africa Regional Office and Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan Country Offices, and ordered for use in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF has taken the lead to coordinate the delivery of informal education activities by partners. Planning is underway to schedule age-appropriate unstructured, semi-structured and structured recreational and informal education activities for both boys and girls, and utilize the skills and abilities of refugees staying at the transit centre to co-facilitate activities. In Serbia, UNICEF is currently supporting with the design, development and implementation of education programming in order to meet the needs of school-aged children who have become stranded. In Slovenia, UNICEF is working with local and national authorities on how to best support long-term education and integration of school-age asylum seeking children. In Germany, UNICEF is currently adapting materials and developing trainings to support education and early childhood development (ECD).

Innovation and Information Technologies



With support from the Kosovo (UNSCR 1244) Innovation Lab, UNICEF in Serbia has conceptualized solutions for real-time monitoring and gathering more reliable information on refugee and migrant children to support response planning, and is now adapting it in light of the stranded population. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF continues to support communication between people staying in the Tabanovce transit centre and their families through internet access in the Information and Communications Technology Corner. In March, 65 adolescents used facilities in the space, 48 of them during the first week of the month.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 1 April 2016

Note: For the period 1 January to 7 March prior to border closures, services were provided in several locations for children on the move. As a result a child may be reported as being reached in multiple locations along the way. Since 7 March and border closures, refugee and migrant women and children have been stranded across these different locations in south-eastern Europe. In March, UNICEF therefore reached children for the period they were on the move and then continued to provide services after border closures as women and children became stranded in the different locations on the route. For the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, results reported here represent women and children reached while on the move prior to 7 March, and women and children who received continued/repeat services when remaining in transit/reception centres. Indicators, targets and reporting approaches will be revised in future updates to better reflect the situation of women and children stranded, and results in accessing services on a continual basis.

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Results Since Jan. 2016		Change since last Update	
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child-friendly spaces and mother and baby corners	100,000	32,517 (incl. 223 children with disabilities)		2,647 (incl. 17 children with disabilities)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		15,837	16,680	1,335	1,312
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	150	69		23	
HEALTH & NUTRITION					
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services*	21,200	1,549		1,549	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		713	836	713	836
# of women benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling and awareness sessions at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother and baby corners*	8,100	86		86	
# of children provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother and baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	1,465		290	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		726	739	137	153
# of women provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother and baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	949		116	
WASH and NFIs					
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other Non-Food Items	54,000	20,758		1,884	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		9,834	10,924	950	934
# of babies received baby hygiene items through child-friendly spaces, mother and baby corners and other distributions*	16,200	1,601		1,601	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		799	802	799	802
All data through 28 March 2016. All indicators are reporting children/women accessing services in first week of March (before borders closed) and daily shift data from one other week after border closed when women and children remained in the transit/reception centres, with the exception of: health and nutrition referrals, which are aggregated for the month; and NFIs and baby hygiene items, which cover the first week and one other week.					
*Partners began reporting in March.					

Serbia					
PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Results Since Jan. 2016		Change since last Update	
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corner	100,000	23,248		3,063	
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	150	40		0	
HEALTH & NUTRITION					

# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services	21,800	2546	427
# of women benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling and awareness sessions at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	10,800	2,662	699
# of children provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother-baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	629	164
# of women provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother-baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	197	50
WASH and NFIs			
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other Non-Food Items	54,000	14,217	1,984
# of babies received baby hygiene items through CFS, MBCs and other distributions	16,200	2,697	643

Croatia

PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Results Since Jan. 2016	Change since last Update
CHILD PROTECTION			
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corner	100,000	17,278	623 (incl. 2 children with disabilities)
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	150	111	79
HEALTH & NUTRITION			
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services	15,000	1,544	500
# of women benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling and awareness sessions at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	9,000	1,637	87
WASH and NFIs			
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other Non-Food Items	54,000	12,979	461
# of babies received baby hygiene items through CFS, MBCs and other distributions	14,000	3,595	149

**CP1 This figure represents all children of all age groups who have had access to child-friendly space and/or MBCFs and/or reached by mobile MBCF distribution activities. In March it includes daily reports on children who have transited the WRTC until 5 March and children who have stayed in the WRTC as a part of re-admission processes. Access to data, including the number, age and gender of re-admitted refugee and migrant children was very limited so the numbers of children reached in these circumstances were calculated according to the day when their numbers in the CFS were highest.*

***H&N1 Apart from children reached by providing safe spaces for babies aged 0-6 and 6-24 to be breastfed, these figures reports on number of children reached by distribution of ready-to-use supplementary foods. Figures are extrapolated from supply distributions for this component and disaggregated data by age of children are not accessible.*

Slovenia

PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Result Since Jan. 2016		Change since last Update	
CHILD PROTECTION					
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corner	100,000	3,077		508	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		1,642	1,435	249	259

Turkey			
PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Result Since Jan. 2016	Change since last Update
CHILD PROTECTION			
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	60	76	40
# of at-risk children identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	2000	3053	1507
NFIs			
# of children receiving non-food items	20,000	10,976	8,961



Communications and Advocacy

UNICEF continues leading communication and advocacy efforts around refugee and migrant children in Europe, and in March focused on the EU-Turkey agreement and its implications for children. On 22 March, UNICEF urged European leaders to address the following priorities: properly identify and provide protective care for children, along with full hearing and assessment of their best interests prior to any decision related to them; rapidly expand “Blue Dots” services, especially child-friendly spaces and mother-and-baby-spaces; expand the basic set of services for stranded children to informal education; and prevent disease outbreaks among children, including through vaccination (especially against measles, polio and pneumococcal infections). Following the entry into force of the EU-Turkey agreement and first groups of people being returned to Turkey, UNICEF again called for a process to be put in place to determine each child’s best interests and fulfill the basic needs of all children – including adequate accommodation, health care and protection against trafficking and exploitation in line with international and European laws. Full hearing and assessment of the best interests of the child is a must prior to any decision related to the child and should guide such decisions. As a result of UNICEF advocacy along with other actors, UASC have been exempted by the Greek government from the new return regime. However, UNICEF continues to advocate for the best interests determination to guide all decisions related to children, whether with a family or not. UNICEF has now issued two advocacy briefs, which outline UNICEF position and recommendations in response to agreements on return of refugees and migrants, as well as the reform of the Dublin regulations.

In all countries affected by the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe, UNICEF is advocating for the protection of the rights of refugee and migrant children, their access to services and aligning asylum procedures with the best interests of the child. In Germany, the National Committee for UNICEF seized the opportunity of an event organized by the German government around the Syrian crisis and its devastating impact on children, to reach the wide public through various media channels with advocacy messages on the rights of refugee and migrant children. Advocacy work was further supported by a fact finding report on the situation of refugee and migrant children in temporary accommodation centres prepared by BUMF (Federal Association for Unaccompanied Minor Refugees), and the creation of a blog on the effects of the new asylum law in Germany on children.

Inspired by true stories of refugee and migrant children taking perilous journeys to seek protection in Europe, on 28 March UNICEF launched the global initiative #actofhumanity. Through a series of animated films and “unfairy tales”, this initiative aims to frame positive perceptions towards the tens of millions of children and young people on the move globally, and emphasise that every child has rights and deserves a fair chance. They have been animated in the style of a fairy tale and will be supported by an interactive e-book experience also called Unfairy Tales.

Funding Update

	Requirements	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Croatia	3,420,000	-	3,420,000	100%
Serbia	4,165,000	750,000	3,415,000	82%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6,925,000	798,600	6,126,400	88%
Turkey	2,500,000	-	2,500,000	100%
Countries of Destination and Other Countries (incl. Greece, Slovenia, Germany)	10,324,000	-	10,324,000	100%
Regional and Global	3,488,000	2,360,946	1,127,054	32%
Sub-Total	30,822,000	3,909,546	26,912,454	87%
	Carry-forward from 2015	4,633,995		
Grand Total	30,822,000	8,543,541	22,278,459	72%

* Total funding available includes total funds received against current appeal plus carry forward

Note: In the last sitrep, a portion of funding received late in 2015 was reported as 2016 income. This has been corrected and the table now reflects only funds received in 2016. Additionally, further to closure of year-end accounts the final total of carry-forward from 2015 to 2016 has also been revised and adjusted downward.

Funding information is as of 04/04/2016

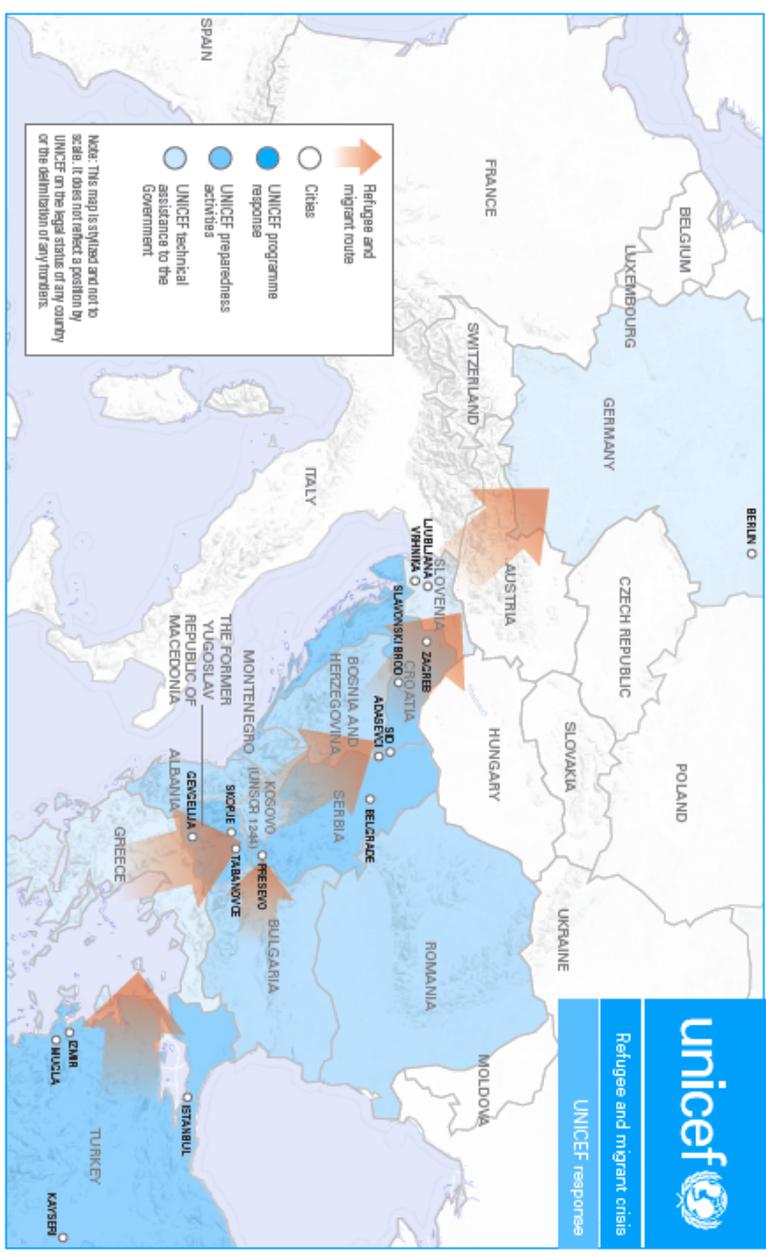
UNICEF response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe

as of 11 April 2016

435,515 child asylum applications were registered in the EU between January 2015 and February 2016*

40% of refugees and migrants in Greece since the beginning of 2016 are children

* Source: Eurostat, as of 11 April 2016



TURKEY	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	SERBIA	CROATIA	SLOVENIA	GERMANY

Next SitRep: 16/05/2016

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