



# Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe

## Humanitarian Situation Report # 21

15 MARCH 2017

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

### Highlights

- *The number of children on the Central Mediterranean Route is on the rise with more than 2,450 child arrivals in the first two months of 2017 (compared to 1,388 during the same period in 2016). Meanwhile, European countries registered 7,678 new first-time asylum claims by children (5,000 of them in Germany), while 25,080 children remain stranded in Greece and other Balkan countries.*
- *Since the beginning of 2017, UNICEF identified and supported 2,886 children through outreach activities in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In the meantime, 2,840 children attended regular structured education activities in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. A total of 520 babies and young children accessed Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services in Serbia and Greece.*
- *Most recent concerns, expressed by UNICEF, relate to the harrowing experiences of refugee and migrant children and women on the Central Mediterranean Route, particularly to and within Libya ([Child Alert "A deadly journey for children: The migration route from North Africa to Europe"](#)), as well as new policies and laws, prescribing detention of children for migration control purposes, and enforcement of returns without systematic assessment of children's best interests.*

**16,770**  
# of arrivals in Europe through Italy, Greece and Spain in 2017  
(UNHCR, 2 March 2017)

**26 per cent**  
children among arrivals in Italy and Greece in January 2017  
(UNHCR, 6 March 2017)

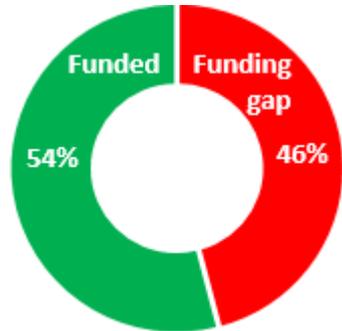
**7,678**  
# of child asylum-seekers in Europe in 2017  
(Eurostat, 6 March 2017)

**25,080**  
# of estimated stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia in February, 2017  
(UNICEF, 6 March 2017)

**UNICEF Appeal 2017**  
**US\$ 43,452,000**

UNICEF RESULTS WITH PARTNERS (EXTRACTS)	UNICEF and Partners Response	
	Targets 2017	Total Results 2017
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres*	10,350	2,886
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities**	11,150	2,840
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre services, including health services and nutrition services***	2,600	520

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



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

During the first two months of 2017, 16,765 refugees and migrants entered Europe by sea, which is eight times lower compared to the same period in 2016. Yet, with the slight improvement of the weather conditions, February 2017 saw almost a 50 per cent increase in the number of new arrivals compared to January 2017. Moreover, the number of children on the Central Mediterranean Route is on the rise with more than 2,450 child arrivals in the first two months of 2017 (compared to 1,388 during the same period of 2016). This situation is alarming in view of the conditions in which these children travel and the risks they face. According to findings from a recent study conducted in Libya, published with [UNICEF Child Alert on the Central Mediterranean Route](#) at the end of February, three quarters of the refugee and migrant children interviewed said they had experienced violence, harassment or aggression at the hands of adults at some point over the course of their journey, while nearly half of the women and children interviewed reported sexual abuse during migration—often multiple times and in multiple locations.

According to latest available data, 7,678 refugee and migrant children claimed asylum across Europe in January 2017<sup>1</sup>. Germany alone registered more than 5,000 new child asylum seekers, half of whom were 0 to 5 and 788 were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). An estimated 25,080 children remain stranded in Greece and across the Balkans—some of them have already spent a year in temporary accommodation, reception and transit centres, which often do not provide adequate protection for refugee and migrant women and children.

Moreover, one year after the closure of the Western Balkans migration route, irregular movements within Europe continue, but refugee and migrant children, whether alone or with family members, are increasingly facing higher fences, stricter border control and regular push-backs. Most recent concerns have been raised around new legislation in Hungary, prescribing for detention of asylum-seeking children above 14 years of age for migration control purposes. Meanwhile, agreements with countries such as Libya, Tunisia and Sudan and a new European Commission Action Plan and Recommendation aim at scaling up returns and stem migration to Europe. This has created a very complex political context, in which States need to ensure safeguards for the due assessment, determination and protection of children's best interests.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### GREECE

**Child Protection:** UNICEF continues supporting child protection services in 11 Child and Family Support Hubs (Blue Dots) in open reception facilities on the mainland and in urban sites in Athens, Thessaloniki and Ioannina. Since the beginning of 2017, 1,341 children (including 507 newly registered in February) have benefitted from services on regular basis. A site assessment was conducted in Thiva (a suburb of Athens), where a new Blue Dot is being planned (expected to become operational by mid-March).

Vulnerable refugee and migrant families and children continued benefitting from specialised psychological and mental health services in Athens and five open sites in Attica region (Elefsina, Elliniko, Agios Andreas/NeaMakri, Rafina and Elaionas). Since the beginning of the year, a total of 167 children (including 78 newly-registered children in February) benefitted from these services.

UNICEF-supported capacity-building efforts in February reached a total of 128 frontline workers and national social workers on various child protection-related topics. A new training on anger-management among young people is currently being developed and will be delivered from March onwards.

UNICEF continues to support the provision of a comprehensive package of accommodation, care and protection services for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in two UASC shelters in Athens and Mytilini, Lesbos, respectively. During the reporting period 21 unaccompanied children were hosted in Athens and 19 children were hosted on Lesbos. An additional shelter in Athens is expected to open doors in March 2017 with the capacity to host 25 children. In February, UNICEF continued to support the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in managing the placement of UASC in shelters, and for compiling and analysing relevant data on the situation of UASC in the country. In addition, UNICEF is currently engaging in strategic discussions with national authorities on addressing the urgent gap of specialized mental health services for UASC, along with the creation of safe zones for UASC in reception facilities.

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<sup>1</sup> Eurostat, 6 March 2017

**Education:** Since the beginning of 2017, a total of 1,114 children participated in structured non-formal education programmes in Greece (in Skaramangas camp, 3 urban centres in Athens, 2 urban centres and 1 off-site location in Thessaloniki, 1 urban centre in Ioannina and 2 camps in Thessaloniki). Children have shown significant progress in learning English language as well as in life skills and play-based early learning. During the reporting period, 113 Greek and refugee teachers and animators were trained on pedagogical skills including life skills and intercultural education.

In February, UNICEF continued to scale up its education response in urban areas. An additional non-formal education centre opened doors in urban Thessaloniki (one of the first such centres for refugee and migrant children in the region). Activities are expected to expand in centres in urban Thessaloniki and Mouries, outside Thessaloniki, as well as urban Athens.



*A 11 year old child from Afghanistan learning in the non-formal centre in Ioannina. © UNICEF/Greece/2017/Imoto*

**Child Rights Monitoring:** UNICEF's ongoing partnership with the Office of the Greek Ombudsman for Children on child rights monitoring continued in February, including organizing visits to Skaramangas and Lesbos, as well as continuous advocacy with the Ministry of Migration and the Ministry of Education on issues related to UASC and education. During February the newly established Network for the Rights of Children on the Move to the Office of the Ombudsman for Children started with a series of child rights monitoring exercises.

In the meantime, on 8 March the Greek Ombudsman presented his annual report for 2016 to the President of the Hellenic Parliament, highlighting the collaboration with UNICEF, which led to an increased understanding around child rights issues related to refugee and migrant children in Greece.

To strengthen understanding of the situation and needs of refugee and migrant children stranded in Greece, UNICEF is currently running a research project in partnership with REACH-IMPACT. Urban assessments are ongoing in Athens, but data collection is expected to also cover Thessaloniki and open sites across the country.

## ITALY

UNICEF continues to scale up its response in Italy, with a focus on advocacy and support to the improvement of reception and protection standards for refugee and migrant UASC, capacity-building and youth engagement and participation.

In February, 63 social workers and 15 centre coordinators participated in capacity building workshops and on-the-job trainings. With the aim of scaling up capacity-building for frontline workers, UNICEF and the University of Reggio Calabria have developed a Memorandum of Understanding for joint trainings and the Child Protection Hub for southeastern Europe conducted a scoping mission to assess capacity gaps and training needs among frontline workers in Sicily.

During the past month, outreach activities by mobile teams in Rome and other parts of Italy identified a total of 208 UASC. Through continuous cooperation with the Italian coastguard, in February 2017, 235 unaccompanied children were identified during rescue operations in Italian territorial waters, and 122 refugee and migrant women and children received dignity kits. Overall, in February 195 children received culturally appropriate non-food items, bringing the total number of children reached to 272.

UNICEF advocacy in Italy, supported by the Central Mediterranean Child Alert, contributed to the decision of the Italian Senate to pass a draft law which improves protection of UASC regardless of their migration status.

UNICEF has developed sensitization materials and is taking last steps towards the roll-out of U-report in Italy. It will help monitor the situation of refugee and migrant children across the country, provide information about available public services, and support case management and youth empowerment. The information collected through U-report will also be used by UNICEF, local authorities and central government to improve reception standards and policies related to UASC.

To strengthen understanding of the situation and needs of refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe, UNICEF is currently running a research project in partnership with REACH-IMPACT, with ongoing data collection in Sicily reception centres, complemented by rapid assessment in Como and other critical locations.

## BULGARIA

In February, 219 children were reached with UNICEF-supported recreational and non-formal education activities (particularly in Bulgarian language, where children are already showing significant progress). In addition, focus group discussions have been organized with adolescents to increase participation and better understand their needs in terms of services.

During the reporting period, UNICEF-supported teams identified 32 refugee and migrant children intercepted by Bulgarian police either at borders or within the country, and provided three UASC with legal counselling on their rights and legal options to seek international protection and family reunification.

UNICEF conducted a training on the protection of refugee and migrant children for 45 officers of the Border Police, Migration Directorate and child protection departments in areas at the border with Turkey. Representatives of the State Agency for Child Protection, the Agency for Social Assistance and UNHCR also took part in this capacity-building activity.

In addition, UNICEF has initiated support to Bulgarian social services and the State Agency for Refugees in identifying modalities to better support refugee and migrant children with disabilities. As part of this effort, a taskforce of experts has conducted visits to accommodation centres and met with parents, and is currently working on recommendations to address the specific needs of this vulnerable group of children.

UNICEF together with UNHCR, IOM, the Red Cross, the State Agency for the Refugees, the Bulgarian Helsinki Committee and other partners established a communication task force to address the anti-refugee sentiments reinforced by media and emphasize on positive messages and stories related to refugees and migrants.

## TURKEY<sup>2</sup>

**Child protection:** In February, nearly 8,650 Syrian refugee children (4,294 boys and 4,342 girls) benefitted from psychosocial support in 43 Child and Adolescent Friendly Spaces in camps and host communities across Turkey. In addition, outreach teams and staff working in five Child and Family Support Centres, two Girls Safe Centers and three Youth and Adolescent Centres identified 8,299 children (4,275 girls, 4,024 boys) and referred them to specialized services; of them, 1,287 children (783 girls, 504 boys) received specialized child protection services.

Along the western coast of Turkey, UNICEF-supported outreach teams continued to provide support to children apprehended and/or rescued while on the move toward Europe. In February, 84 children (52 boys and 32 girls, including 7 unaccompanied and separated children) were identified, and 16 children received immediate child protection support.

**Basic Needs:** UNICEF-supported outreach teams along the western coast of Turkey, reached 100 vulnerable refugee and migrant families with hygiene kits, benefitting an estimated 300 children. Overall, since the beginning of the year, 2,062 children have benefitted from these outreach activities.

**Health:** In February, UNICEF supported the Turkish Ministry of Health to conduct a country-wide vaccination campaign for all refugee children under the age of 5. The campaign aimed to protect almost 340,000 refugee and migrant children against a variety of communicable diseases including diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis and influenza, measles, mumps and Rubella (MMR) and Hepatitis B. During the first 10 days of the campaign, a total of 248,525 children were reached, of whom 97,553 children received pentavalent immunizations, 73,144 children received MMR vaccines and 20,721 children were protected against Hepatitis B.

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

**Child Protection:** On 24 February, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, with support from UNICEF, organised a workshop on lessons learned to promote organizational learning from the response to the refugee and migrant crisis in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during 2015-2016. A total of 67 participants from 20 different governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the areas of child protection, nutrition, shelter and distribution took part in this event. This was the beginning of a process to increase the national capacity and ownership of the response, and ensure sufficient level of preparedness for future emergency situations.

UNICEF is currently expanding its outreach capacity to reach refugee and migrant children on the move through the country, and is strengthening the Red Cross's Capacity on child protection in the village of Lojane (at the border with Serbia), where refugee and migrant families (not allowed in Tabanovce centre) are believed to transit.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

In February, a participatory assessment was conducted with school-age children in Gevgelija on their awareness about the existing services, including the Information Desk in the Child and Family Support Hubs. As a result, actions have been taken to strengthen child participation and engagement in the life and functioning of transit centres.

To respond to the pressing protection needs in the transit centres, in February national authorities adopted new SOPs for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the context of the refugee and migrant crisis.

**Education:** UNICEF continued to support non-formal education activities for refugee and migrant children in the transit centre in Gevgelija and the asylum centre Vizbegovo. However, due to the changing situation and needs in Tabanovce, education activities have been temporarily suspended.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF continues to support Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) in the two transit centers in Gevgelija and Tabanovce. Trained patronage nurses provide nutritional counselling to pregnant and breastfeeding women, screen children aged 6-59 months for undernutrition and other health and nutrition risks, provide support in everyday care and refer mothers and children to appropriate medical institutions.

## SERBIA

**Child Protection:** In February, UNICEF continued supporting child-friendly spaces in Krnjača, Šid, Bujanovac, Preševo and Dimitrovgrad to help identify and refer child protection concerns and provide recreational activities for children of different ages.

Throughout February, UNICEF supported centres for social work in Preševo, Bujanovac, Belgrade (including Obrenovac), Šid and Subotica, as well as the Crisis Response and Policy Centre, were able to identify, refer to specialized services or directly support 259 UASC.

To help ensure implementation of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action on the ground, UNICEF has developed a capacity building strategy for 300 frontline workers by the end of 2017. It will be rolled out in March 2017.

**Education:** UNICEF-supported Toy Libraries for children from 3 to 6 years of age remain operational in the Bujanovac reception centre and Principovac transit centre to support Early Childhood Education and Care and parents' participation. At the same time, training focusing on digital competencies for adolescents and youth is being implemented in the Šid, Principovac, Adaševci, Bujanovac and Preševo.

To improve the quality of informal and non-formal education activities in different centres, in February two education field experts provided on-the-job support to education frontline workers in the centres in Preševo, Bujanovac, Šid, Adaševci and Principovac. In addition, UNICEF organised a workshop "Education of refugee and migrant children – second language acquisition and comprehensive school support" with representatives from the Ministry of Education, staff from schools, which have enrolled refugee and migrant children, and partners implementing non-formal education with children in different centres. The aim was to define holistic programmes for refugee and migrant children, particularly with regards to Serbian as a foreign language. A revised programme for Serbian as a foreign language, currently developed by the Ministry of Education together with the Centre for Education Policies and UNICEF, will be part of the comprehensive school support programme and capacity-building activities on its implementation.

**Health and Nutrition:** UNICEF continues to support Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) responding to the different needs in different locations across the country, while nurses follow the screening for all children aged 6-59 months for undernutrition (there were no undernourished children identified in February), provide advice and activities for Early Childhood Development, support everyday care and refer mothers and children to medical and other support. Currently, UNICEF supports Mother and Baby Corners in Belgrade, Dimitrovgrad, Preševo, Bujanovac and Šid, while in centres with smaller numbers of children, IYCF-E support is provided through visiting medical teams. To ensure quality of services, health workers are continuously sensitized on IYCF-E standards and their implementation in each respective location.

In February, UNICEF provided emergency supplies of milk and complementary food in a number of locations (Dimitrovgrad, Piroć, Šid, Principovac, Preševo and Bujanovac), while undertaking intensive negotiations with partners in charge of food distribution to increase the availability of age-appropriate food.

As a result of UNICEF advocacy, the Ministry of Health has announced that children born in the Republic of Serbia are entitled to receive all necessary vaccines and have access to regular visits from a nurse and paediatrician, based on National Guidelines. Concrete steps to find a solution for the vaccination of older children stranded in the country have also been identified.

**Winterization and basic supplies:** In February, a total of 296 children in Preševo, Bujanovac, Šid, Kelebija and Horgoš and Belgrade received basic supplies (including winter clothing). This brings the total number of children assisted since the beginning of 2017 to 1,647.

## CROATIA

UNICEF is currently in the process of identifying partners to ensure continuity of recreational activities and the provision of psychosocial support through the child-friendly centre in Zagreb, benefitting 50 to 60 children.

As a result of UNICEF advocacy and support to national authorities, pre-school and elementary school-age children in the reception centre in Zagreb and Kutina have now started attending kindergarden and local schools. National capacities to integrate refugee and migrant children in the formal education system will be further strengthened through a UNICEF-supported capacity-building programme, which will be rolled out in March.

## SLOVENIA

UNICEF commissioned the child protection systems mapping, focussing on the services provided for the most vulnerable children, including refugee and migrant children. The final report was shared with the inter-ministerial committee. It is expected that by the end of March, the findings will be presented and discussed with child protection experts from a network of 62 Centres for Social Work in Slovenia and other relevant actors working in the field of child protection.

UNICEF is currently developing partnership agreements, aiming at enhancing the capacity and skills of key front-liners working with refugee and migrant children in asylum homes, dormitories and centres for social work. Among others, UNICEF will partner with the Faculty of Law of Ljubljana in developing practical guide for legal practitioners and frontline workers on the rights of refugee and migrant children. In addition, the new module on refugee and migrant children's rights will be integrated in the curricula at beginning of the 2017/2018 academic year.

## GERMANY

Since February 2017, the joint Initiative of the German Ministry of Family and UNICEF has a new structure and now includes working groups focusing on: (1) the revision of the minimum protection standards (led by UNICEF); the development of two annexes on the implementation of the minimum protection standards for (2) persons with disabilities (led by UNICEF) and (3) LGBTIQ (led by the Ministry of Family); (4) monitoring (led by UNICEF); (5) cooperation between the Federal Government, the Federal states and the municipalities; (6) effective networking; and (7) trauma and torture in refugee context. The revision of the minimum standards is underway based on feedback received from practitioners at seven regional conferences where the standards were presented (October through December 2016), as well as targeted feedback received from Initiative partners and protection coordinators. Work on the annex on persons with disabilities has been initiated with the mapping of critical issues that need to be addressed when implementing the standards, and the identification of members of the working group, which among others includes the Office of the Federal Government Commissioner for Matters relating to Persons with Disabilities, Handicap International and the National CRPD Monitoring Mechanism. UNICEF has also started developing guidance on monitoring for asylum and refugee centres based on the results of recently conducted monitoring assessments across the country. The membership of the monitoring working group continues to grow and includes civil society organisations alongside institutions, such as the UN CRC Monitoring Centre.

In February UNICEF conducted field visits to Flensburg, Hamm and Wiesbaden to monitor the implementation of the protection standards, identify good practices and provide on-the-job support.

The final report and results from the study on refugee and migrant children in refugee centres in Germany, commissioned by UNICEF and implemented by the National Association of Unaccompanied Minors (BumF), is going to be launched on 21 March in Berlin.

Advocacy efforts by the One UNICEF response team in Germany have successfully influenced national decision makers with regards to the newly approved Government plan on reception and return of refugees and migrants. Further to UNICEF recommendations, the initial text, stipulating that refugee and migrant children could be accommodated in temporary reception accommodation centres for an undetermined period of time, was amended.

## Communications and Advocacy

During the reporting period UNICEF advocacy focused mainly on the risks faced by refugee and migrant children and women in Libya and the Central Mediterranean Route, as well as new border restrictions and legislative changes in Hungary. On 28 February, UNICEF launched a [Child Alert "A deadly journey for children: The migration route from North Africa to Europe"](#) to raise awareness and provide an in-depth look at the extreme risks facing refugee and migrant children as they make the perilous journey from sub-Saharan Africa into Libya and

across the sea to Italy. It led to a wide media coverage, including 69 articles in top-tier media, 23 TV and Radio mentions, and over 8,500 mentions on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube), engaging 128,300 people and reaching 355.9 million people.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of March, the European Commission adopted a Recommendation and Renewed Action Plan on a more effective return policy in the European Union. UNICEF welcomed the reference in both documents to best interests assessment in return decisions for unaccompanied and separated children. It however [expressed](#), together with partners, strong concerns on the language of the Recommendation calling for ‘swift returns’—including of children – with reduced procedural safeguards and through the increased use of detention.

Of even greater concern is a bill adopted by the Hungarian Parliament, according to which all children above 14 years of age and applying for asylum in Hungary will be detained in the country’s transit zones, while children found in an irregular situation anywhere in Hungary would be escorted to the external side of the border fence, without being permitted to lodge an asylum application in Hungary. Considering that this threatens children’s right to seek international protection, as well as the principles of non-refoulement and best interests of the child, on 9 March, UNICEF issued a [statement on the impact on children of new law in Hungary](#).



*Clothes hang on a gridded entryway as women and children sit on mattresses laid out on the floor at a detention centre, located in the Southern district of Tripoli, Libya. Conditions at the centre are poor, with dozens of people crowded into small spaces on old mattresses.*  
© UNICEF/UN052796/Romenzi

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 28 February 2017

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	UNICEF and Implementing Partners* Response			
	Targets 2017	Total Results	Change since last report	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>				
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial and other community-based child protection support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Greece	6,000	1,341	507
	Serbia	4,800	937	150
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	Austria	500	-	-
	Bulgaria	300	39	39
	Croatia	50	0	0
	Germany	775	50	50
	Greece	500	185	128
	Italy	1,000	233	78
	Serbia	300	-	-
	Slovenia	200	-	-
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	118	6
	Turkey	200	52	16
# of at-risk children (incl. UASC) identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	Greece	2,000	407	261
	Italy	4,700	1,602	873
	Serbia*	1,000	682	225
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		91	0
	Turkey		52	16
# of children provided with legal aid and/or counselling	Bulgaria		37	3

EDUCATION				
# of children aged 6-17 including adolescents participating in structured education activities	Bulgaria		219	29
	Greece		948	399
	Serbia	4,000	Partners not yet reporting	
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		41	7
# of children receiving school materials	Greece		1,246	554
# of children (3-5 years old) benefiting from early childhood activities	Greece		166	12
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre services, including health services and nutrition services	Greece	1,000	179	141
	Serbia	1,600	341	123
# of mothers benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Greece	1,000	139	72
	Serbia	1,000	188	59
WASH and BASIC SUPPLIES				
# of children receiving culturally appropriate non-food items	Italy	1,000	272	195
	Serbia**	4,800	1,647	296
# of children receiving basic relief items	Turkey	37,500	2,062	300

#### Notes

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

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

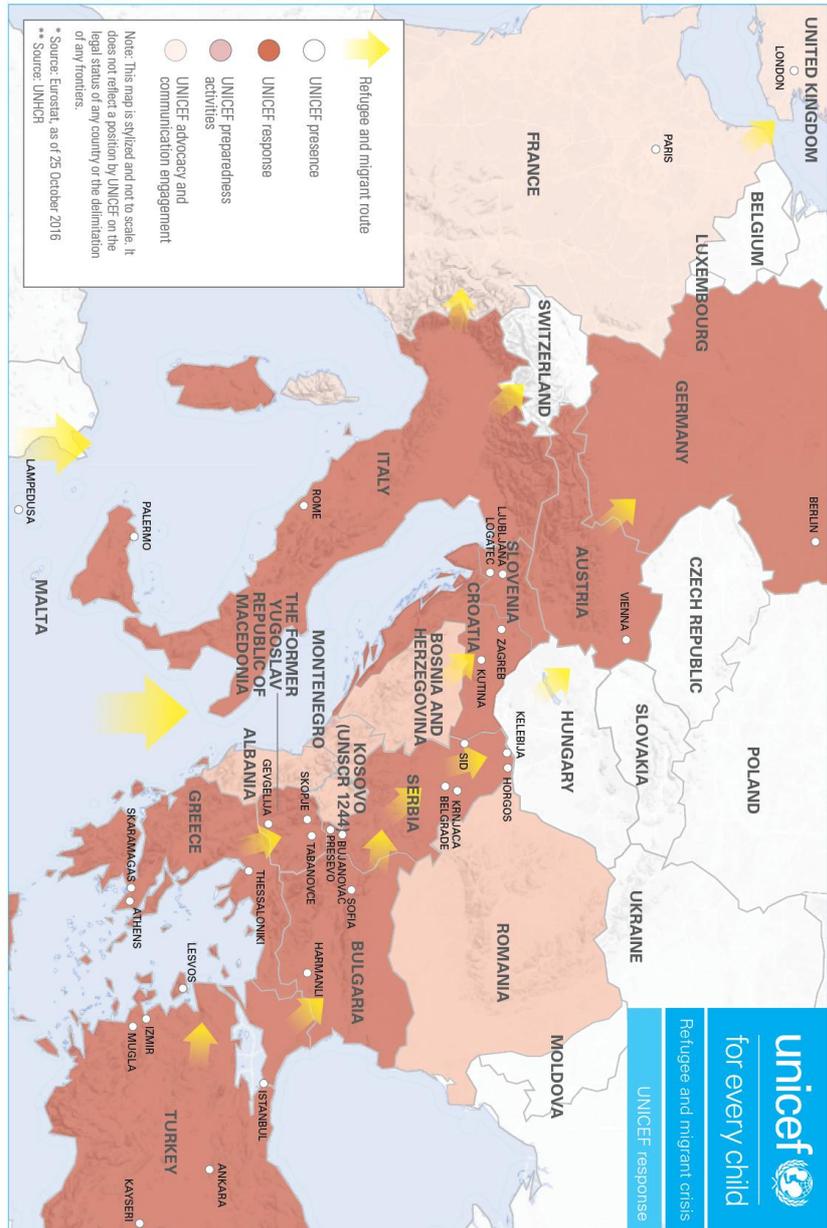
*\*UNICEF partners on the ground include: ASAM, Turkish Red Crescent Society, Danish Refugee Council, IMPR Humanitarian and Welthungerhilfe in Turkey; the Deputy Ombudsman for Children, the National Center for Social Solidarity (EKKA), Solidarity Now, FAROS, Babel, IRC, SOS Village, ILIAKTIDA, IMC, DRC,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

## Funding Update

Country	2017 Requirements	Funds Received	Funding gap	
	(US\$)	(US\$)	\$	%
<b>Countries with children on the move and children stranded – Eastern Mediterranean</b>				
Western Balkans	6,544,800	2,789,187	3,755,613	57%
Greece	17,920,000	10,083,002	7,836,998	44%
Turkey	2,500,000	0	2,500,000	100%
<b>Countries of destination and additional countries</b>				
Italy	5,165,000	2,082,534	3,082,466	60%
Germany	3,249,000	1,021,983	2,227,017	69%
Other countries of destination and planned additional countries	2,396,000	443,950	1,952,050	81%
<b>Regional and Global Support</b>				
Coordination, Advocacy, Communications, Technical support and preparedness*	5,677,200	3,528,920	2,148,280	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,452,000</b>	<b>\$19,949,576</b>	<b>\$23,502,424</b>	<b>54%</b>

\*Amount includes funds for country allocations

# UNICEF response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe



As of 14 February 2017

unicef  
for every child

Refugee and migrant crisis

UNICEF response

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

## Next SitRep: 13/03/2016

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