



Regional Humanitarian Situation Report # 11

unicef 

4 May 2016: REFUGEE AND MIGRANT CRISIS IN EUROPE

Highlights

- Since the beginning of 2016, almost 184,500 people have crossed the Mediterranean to seek safety and protection in Europe. Of them, 154,914 arrived on Greek shores. Since last March, there has been a significant reduction in the flow of refugee and migrant populations from northern Greece due to the enforcement of more rigid border controls along with adoption of the EU-Turkey agreement.
- Although the proportion of children arriving in Greece slightly decreased in April, they still count for more than one in three among new arrivals in Greece, and around 40 per cent of those remaining stranded along the Western Balkans.
- Amidst these new dynamics, in April 2016, more than 1,700 children were able to rest and play in UNICEF-supported child-friendly spaces and child and family support hubs and received psychosocial support in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia.
- Also in April, close to 290 babies and infants, and nearly 340 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.
- Following the significant change in the situation in south-eastern Europe, UNICEF is revising its funding needs and programmatic response to adapt to the needs of refugee and migrant children in Greece, Turkey and other European countries. One of the main challenges in the current situation though is reaching "invisible" refugee and migrant children, taking dangerous illegal routes and facing heightened risks of abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

184,415

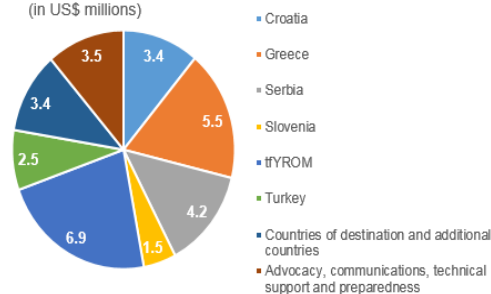
of arrivals in Europe by sea in 2016
(UNHCR, 2 May 2016)

154,914

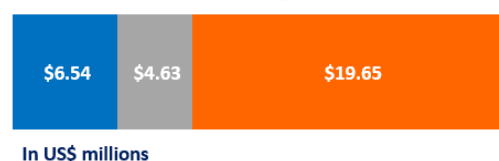
of arrivals by sea through Greece in 2016
(UNHCR, 1 May 2016)

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 28 April 2016, 184,415 refugees and migrants arrived in Europe by sea in Europe, 85 per cent of them on Greek shores. Although the proportion of children arriving in Greece has slightly decreased in April 2016, they continued counting for more than one in three among new arrivals in Greece, and around 40 per cent of those remaining stranded along the Western Balkans. An estimated 20 per cent of children, who arrived on Greek islands during the past month, were babies and small children below four years of age, while another 10 per cent were unaccompanied. Since the beginning of 2016, Greek authorities have registered around 1,400 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), but their actual number may be higher as many of them may have registered as adults in order not to be stopped on their journey towards Europe.

According to recent data released by Eurostat, however, in 2015, some 96,500 UASC (mostly from Afghanistan, but also Syria, Eritrea and Iraq) sought asylum in Europe- this is one in four of all child asylum applications for the same period of time, and represents a four-fold increase compared to 2014. Half of all refugee and migrant UASC claimed asylum in Germany and Sweden, followed by Hungary, Austria, Italy, Norway and Belgium.

The number of stranded people in the Western Balkans has reduced significantly during the month of April, as many of them continued their journey towards other European countries, taking more risky and dangerous illegal routes. Even in Serbia, where around 2,000 people became stranded in March, at the end of April there were less than 200 people left. Insufficient medical care and information on the available legal protection in asylum centres along the Western Balkans remain an issue, but the most significant challenge relates to all the “invisible” refugee and migrant children, taking dangerous illegal routes and facing heightened risks of abuse, exploitation and trafficking.

Around 22,000 children remain stranded in Greece. Some 3,000 of them remain in overcrowded reception and temporary accommodation facilities on Greek islands, while 4,000 children continue living in appalling conditions in Eidomeni, at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. UNICEF is concerned about the lack of adequate protection standards and safe space for children in many accommodation centres in Greece, where children represent up to 55 per cent of the residents. Moreover, nearly 400 registered UASC remain outside the protection system awaiting for appropriate accommodation.

UNICEF continues to follow closely the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement. Although the three rounds of returns from Greece to Turkey in April included mostly single men, there were six children (including 1 UASC), and UNICEF has been present at all points of arrival on Turkish coasts and maintains monitoring and outreach capacity to support women and child returnees.

In Germany, UNICEF has noted with concern that while an increasing number of school-aged refugee and migrant children are gradually being integrated in mainstream schools, many younger children are being left with few, if any, learning opportunities, as evidenced by a recent study on the integration of refugee children in German day care centers.¹ At the same time, a very positive development has been the effort by the German Federal Centre for Health Education to support the right to health of refugee families with the development of richly illustrated, multilingual materials, which among other things cover infants and young children feeding, child diseases early detection and immunization, dental health, aspects of child development and accident prevention.

Humanitarian Strategy and Coordination

In line with its Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action, UNICEF is responding to the crisis through a combination of advocacy, technical assistance to governments, capacity building and service delivery responses in Turkey, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia, Slovenia, Germany, and is formalizing agreements to extend its support to children and women in Austria and Italy. In Greece, UNICEF has expanded its planned interventions beyond child protection to more substantially engage in other priority programme areas including Education, Health and Nutrition, as well as SGBV and Cash/Voucher programmes as part of a broader protection response.

In view of the fast evolving situation on the ground, UNICEF has developed contingency plans in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Albania, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Slovenia and Italy, 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.

UNICEF continues 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 is closely coordinating its response with Governments within relevant coordination mechanisms and working groups, as well as UNHCR and IOM within the scope of the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (under revision), as and the regional Information Management Working. In Greece, UNICEF is actively participating in the national Protection, Child Protection and SGBV working groups and has been defining its role the Government led Education task force.



Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Child Protection

During the month of April, UNICEF continued adapting its response to static populations and stranded children and families, with increasing focus on learning activities, hygiene promotion, stress management and programmes tailored for adolescents.

¹ For more details, please visit <http://www.deutscher-kitaleitungskongress.de>



Refugee and migrant boys enjoy playtime at the UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Presevo, Serbia ©UNICEF Serbia/Emil Vas

Despite the highly volatile situation and the decreasing numbers of refugees and migrants along the Western Balkans, child-friendly activities continued being provided in Gevgelija and Tabanovce in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; Preševo, Adaševci and Šid in Serbia; Ljubljana and Logatec in Slovenia; and Izmir, Ankara and Kayseri in Turkey. With the decreasing numbers of refugees and migrants, however, UNICEF and partners decided to close child-friendly spaces in Sid and Adasevci as of 30 April, while a minimum presence in Presevo will be maintained in May. Child-friendly spaces have also been suspended in Croatia after the closure of the centre in Slavonski Brod.

In April 2016, more than 1,700 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. 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 parallel, however, UNICEF continues negotiations with relevant governments to gain access to accommodation and asylum centres and assess the needs of child asylum seekers. Efforts to adapt the package of services in Child and Family support Hubs under the “Blue Dots” sign continue to respond to the increasing needs of refugee and migrant children in Greece and other countries in south-eastern Europe Information Desks in Tabanovce and Gevgelija, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, are now fully operational and UNICEF and UNHCR are currently defining the modalities for sharing feedbacks with respective service providers.

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, where UASC have become stranded or claimed asylum, UNICEF continues to support national services to adapt the provision of psycho-social support, translation and other services. In Serbia, UNICEF and UNHCR are working with representatives from the children’s homes and relevant authorities on the improvement of care provision for refugee/migrant/asylum-seeking UASC in Serbia, including adequate temporary and long term alternative care. In Greece, UNICEF is working with the National centre for Social Solidarity EKKA to provide technical assistance and build national capacities to improve Greek case management system for UASC. A technical expert to be placed in EKKA to support this process. The Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Social Assistance has also expressed interest in potential collaboration with UNICEF to support the development of a national-level case management system as well as technical support for a proposed national-level inter-ministerial Task Force on UASC. UNICEF has now signed agreements with Greek NGO partners for the provision of child protection services in Victoria Square, Athens, and the establishment of mobile child protection teams to identify and refer UASC in 12 sites in the Northern Greece and Attika region. In addition, a mobile team is being established to reach vulnerable children and families in the Port of Piraeus with potential to relocate to a new site as those population move to formal sites.

Capacity building activities under the regional agreement with the Child Protection Hub for South East Europe/Terre des hommes continued in April, with two additional trainings for frontline workers in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In addition, UNICEF in Croatia organized three trainings on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers, child care, as well as child protection in emergencies with a focus on UASC. In Serbia, during the month of April partners in Presevo were trained on planning and delivering tailored psycho-social support, which further complemented trainings on the SOPs on the protection of refugee and migrant children in Presevo and Belgrade, attended by more than 100 child protection staff from Government, UN agencies, national and international NGOs. Trainings on child protection in emergencies are also being planned in Slovenia.

In Turkey, UNICEF has increased the capacity of seven mobile teams to do outreach to refugee and migrant children in the provinces of Edirne, Balıkesir, Izmir, Canakkale, Aydın and Muğla. Following needs assessments conducted in Ankara, Izmir, Kayseri and Istanbul over the past month, UNICEF-supported staff has identified 314 vulnerable children in need of specialized support, including 44 cases of child marriage 31 UASC and 13 victims of gender-based violence (GBV).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Family of Germany, UNICEF is currently organising three roundtable discussions on child protection and child-friendly spaces in Berlin to identify capacity building needs, specify target groups, learning outcomes and training structures, as well as enable a joint review of relevant training content. A “coordinator kick off workshop” to familiarize the coordinators, managers and service providers of the 25 target reception centres with relevant key concepts and standards will follow the roundtables to provide basis for the establishment of a nationwide network. In addition, UNICEF has already undertaken thorough consultation with 14 partners on the draft overall framework of minimum protection standards for children and women in asylum centres, and expects the document be endorsed and published together with the German Ministry of Family.



Health and Nutrition

Adaptation of UNICEF nutrition response, and particularly Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), continued during the entire month of April, providing care for pregnant and lactating mothers through UNICEF-supported mother-and-baby spaces in Gevgelija and Tabanovce, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Presevo, Adasevci and Sid in Serbia and Slavonski Brod in Croatia. However, due to the decreasing number of people in Sid, Adasevci and Slavonski Brod, and the closure of respective centres, UNICEF is revisiting its programmatic priorities.

In April, 287 babies and infants accessed health and nutrition services, and 336 mothers benefitted from IYCF counselling, including breastfeeding and nutrition-related support in mother-and-baby spaces in south-eastern Europe.

In many locations in south-eastern Europe, food, especially for children and pregnant women, remains unvaried and/or insufficient, and UNICEF continues making every effort to advocate with and provide guidance to authorities and partners to improve the composition of food rations for children in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia.

With the increasing humanitarian needs at the Serbian-Hungarian border, UNICEF planned to conduct training on IYCF SOPs for partners in this area. However, in view of restrictions on aid agency operations in which only a few UN organizations were allowed to operate in the area, UNICEF has been obliged to provide direct support to the distribution of age-appropriate food, and care for mothers who are unable to breastfeed. Outreach activities for mothers in Horgos and Kelebija crossings included awareness-raising on the benefits of breastfeeding, advices regarding the adequate age for safe use of full fat cow milk and promotion of cup feeding. UNICEF outreach activities were also used to identify and refer women and children in need of medical assistance, as well as prioritization on admission into Hungary. In addition, UNICEF-supported the Serbian Institute of Public Health in strengthening the capacity of nurses in contact with refugee and migrant mothers on outreach, group work with mothers on various topics related to their wellbeing and the wellbeing of their children.

With the aim to facilitate stocktaking and experience sharing, as well as to promote the adoption Croatian guidelines for breastfeeding in emergencies, UNICEF in Croatia supported the organisation of the Conference “Breastfeeding in Emergencies”, held in Zagreb on 28 April. UNICEF and Save the Children also organised a support workshop for refugee and migrant mothers in response to the increasing needs of mothers, seeking psycho-social support in UNICEF-supported MBS in Croatia.

In Greece, UNICEF is currently working with the Ministry of Health to define the most appropriate way to handle vaccination needs, as well as the uncontrolled use of breastmilk substitutes, especially in places where access to potable water.



Education

With the increasing situation of stuck/blocked populations and people seeking asylum across the affected countries in south-eastern Europe, UNICEF is giving greater emphasis to 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 made available for use in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Croatia.

In Croatia, activities have focused on school readiness, basic numeracy and English language learning along other recreational activities for children. Similar activities were initiated in Presevo, but due to the rapidly decreasing numbers of refugee and migrant children, were discontinued by the end of April. Nevertheless, UNICEF in Serbia conducted a thorough education needs assessment, and submitted two detailed plans to the Serbian Ministry of Education- one focusing on the integration of child asylum seekers into the Serbian Education System, and another one on access to quality learning opportunities and informal education for children.



Children participate in structured learning activities at the UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Tabanovce, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. @UNICEF/the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNICEF is providing technical assistance to the Government to develop an Operation Framework and SOPs for structured age-appropriate recreational and informal educational activities in transit centres for boys and girls, using the skills and abilities of the refugees and migrants. Structured learning activities have already started in April and UNICEF is currently looking into possibilities to enrich the schedule with Civic Education workshops, ICT courses, foreign language classes and vocational training courses, which can facilitate social inclusion and employment. In Greece, UNICEF is working within the Ministry of Education and partners to define a clear plan for the education response, in both short and medium term. Currently, UNICEF is focusing on an education joint education needs assessment with UNHCR, as well as coordination- in particular mapping of planned NGO

activities- and strengthening communication between the Ministry of Education and civil society organisations. In addition, UNICEF has already started negotiating with partners education responses, including Early Childhood Development (ECD) and informal education.

In Slovenia, UNICEF has initiated collaboration with line ministries to provide support to the integration of refugee and migrant children in the formal education system including through capacity development of teachers. All school-aged refugee and migrant children are enrolled in schools, where they progressively learn Slovenian. UNICEF will support young children through Early Childhood Development programmes, school-age children through structured play in child-friendly spaces and after school academic support, UASC through activities tailored to accelerate integration, language skills and culture sensitization, and adolescents (15-18 years) through youth empowerment activities. UNICEF NatCom youth ambassadors in Slovenia will also be engaged to support the integration of young refugees and migrants through the formation of Youth Clubs.

In Germany, roundtables and consultations are being organised with welfare organizations and experts to develop a capacity-building curriculum for staff and volunteers who work with children in temporary accommodation centres. Among other things, experts mobilized by UNICEF are going to further shape UNICEF response related to early play and learning, as well as parenting support to refugee and migrant families in Germany.

NFI Non-food items

UNICEF continued to support distribution of clothes, shoes, underwear, sanitary products and baby care items and in April reached more than 2,250 children with non-food items in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Turkey.

Since mid-April and the unofficial “re-opening” of the Serbian/Hungarian border, UNICEF in Serbia has transferred its NFI resources to the border area, where it is one of the only two agencies authorised to be in contact with refugees and migrants.

In Turkey, UNICEF supported the distribution of 491 family hygiene kits and 177 baby hygiene kits benefitting 1,650 children. In addition, 175 vulnerable families (benefitting an estimated 632 children) in Izmir and Istanbul received cash voucher cards of approximately USD \$100 to purchase essential non-food items. Since January 2016, a total of 7,500 voucher cards were distributed, reaching a total of 20,433 beneficiaries – including 11,919 children.

In Greece, UNICEF has signed an agreement with IRC to deliver supplies to child-friendly safe spaces in 6 sites in Northern Greece and Attika region



On 12 April 2016, Olympiacos Football Club player Brown Ideye offers recreational materials to refugee and migrant children during a visit to the Eleonas Reception Centre in Athens, Greece. There are currently more than 20,000 refugee and migrant children stranded in Greece. The event was held jointly with the Hellenic Committee for UNICEF and partner Olympiacos Football Club to support refugee and migrant children in Greece. © UNICEF/UN016816/Grigoropoulos



Monitoring of Child Rights Violations

As part of its regional Child Rights Monitoring programme, UNICEF is developing agreements with national partners in Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Greece and Germany to scale up monitoring of the situation of refugee and migrant children, and potential violations of their rights, including children in detention. Such agreements have already been finalized with the Helsinki Committee in Bulgaria and Hungary, as well as the Legal Information Centre in Slovenia. Following a request by the Greek Ombudsman for Children to provide technical assistance to strengthen the Child Rights Monitoring system, UNICEF has been defining a mechanism to better monitor the situation of children, and a concept note is being developed.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 1 May 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 in March and April. 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, CFS and mother and baby corners	100,000	32,700	183
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	150	98	29
HEALTH & NUTRITION			
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services*	21,200	1,556	7
# of women benefited from IYCF counselling and awareness sessions at family support hubs, CFS and mother and baby corners*	8,100	88	2
# of children provided referrals from CFS and mother and baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	1,471	6
# of women provided referrals from CFS and mother and baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	960	11
WASH and NFIs			
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other NFIs	54,000	20,839	81
# of babies received baby hygiene items through CFS, mother and baby corners and other distributions*	16,200	1,720	119
*Partners started reporting in March.			
SERBIA			
PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	2016 TARGETS	Cumulative Results	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	24,664 children (11,931 girls and 12,733 boys incl. 121 children with disabilities)	1,416 children (622 girls and 794 boys incl. 16 children with disabilities)
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	200	147	107
HEALTH & NUTRITION			
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services	21,800	2,827	280
# 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	2,988	326

# of children provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother-baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	679	50
# of women provided referrals from child-friendly spaces and mother-baby corners to health and medical services	Not applicable	213	16
WASH and NFIs			
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other Non-Food Items	54,000	14,788	571
WASH1 # of babies received baby hygiene items through CFS, MBCs and other distributions	16,200	3,033	336
<i>Data reported in April is based on the highest daily totals of children and women accessing services when women and children remained in the transit/reception centres. Double counting is possible due to possible attendance of children and women during different reporting shifts within the same day.</i>			

CROATIA

PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	Targets and Results		
	Target	Cumulative Result Since January 2016	Change since last Update
CHILD PROTECTION			
# of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial and/or other support in child and family support hubs, CFSs, MBCs etc.1	100,000	17,318 14 CwD	40 0CwD
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies2	150	125	14
HEALTH & NUTRITION			
# of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby centre nutrition services3	15,000	1,544	0
# of women benefited from infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners4	9,000	1,644	7
WASH and NFIs			
# of children received NFIs to protect them from weather conditions and assisted with other Non-Food Items5	54,000	13,005	26
# of children received hygiene items through CFS, MBCs and other distributions6	14,000	3,608	13

TURKEY

PERFORMANCE MONITORING INDICATORS	Targets and Results		
	Target	Cumulative Result Since January 2016	Change since last Update
CHILD PROTECTION			
# of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	60	79	0
# of at-risk children identified through screening by outreach teams and child protection support centres	2,000	3,367	314
WASH and NFIs			
# of children receiving non-food items	20,000	12,626	1,650



Communications and Advocacy

Through its network of country offices and National Committees, UNICEF has been advocating for the protection of refugee and migrant children and their rights across Europe. UNICEF continued being the voice of children, including UASC, held in temporary "protective custody", or de facto detention, in Greece, and stressed that children should not be detained due to their migration status, because escaping war and seeking survival is never a crime. In this regard, UNICEF is seeking to advance a "principled and pragmatic approach" in its response to the current crisis, emphasizing that each and every child should have a full hearing to determine their individual status in their best interests and have access to basic services at all times. To that end, UNICEF works to ensure that all children are reached with these services wherever they are whilst promoting alternatives to detention.

In addition, in April UNICEF participated in the Conference on the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child, 2016-2021 (5-6 April, Sofia), and the Joint Hearing on Missing Unaccompanied Migrant Children of the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced

Persons and the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development (18 April, Strasbourg). These events were important opportunities to underline again importance of protection standards, prioritization of child asylum claims, best interests determination and appropriate guardianship for children escaping war and violence.

Finally, to respond to the toughening asylum procedures in multiple European countries, including with regards to unaccompanied and separated children, UNICEF has developed an advocacy brief on family reunification, which calls upon the EU and its Member States to expand family reunification rights for persons under subsidiary protection; ensure families separated due to conflict and disaster are reunited in line with the child's best interests; encourage a flexible use of existing family reunification mechanisms to respond to humanitarian situations; broaden the definition of family for all children; and ease existing conditions and procedures so that children are not kept apart from their families.

Next SitRep: 06/06/2016

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