



Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe

Humanitarian Situation Report # 18

unicef 

15 DECEMBER 2016

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- *With the increased movement of refugees and migrants on the Central Mediterranean route over the past months, the number of sea arrivals in Italy in 2016 has now exceeded arrivals in Greece. Nearly one third are children, and over 90 per cent of all children arriving in Italy are unaccompanied and separated children.*
- *In November 2016, 2,969 children were reached with UNICEF-supported standard set of service in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. Close to 250 children at risk were identified and supported in Greece and Turkey, while 524 babies and infants were reached with nutrition support.*
- *Lack of long-term solutions and safe pathways for refugee and migrant children, deteriorating weather conditions, as well as increasing tension in reception and asylum centres are among the main challenges still facing children and their families as they remain stranded across different countries in Europe, while children in destination countries have often spent more than a year now in asylum centres that are below minimum standards.*

303,175

of child asylum-seekers in Europe between January and October 2016
(Eurostat, 5 December 2016)

91,077

of child arrivals in Europe by sea between January and November 2016
(UNHCR, 14 December 2016)

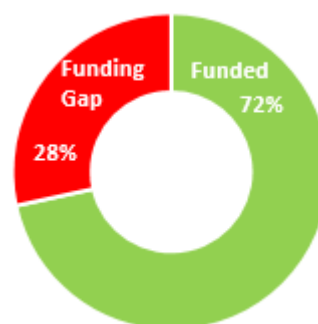
770

of estimated child fatalities at sea between January and November 2016
(IOM, 14 December 2016)

UNICEF Revised Appeal 2016
US\$ 31,375,228

UNICEF RESULTS WITH PARTNERS (EXTRACTS)	UNICEF and Implementing Partners Response	
	Targets 2016	Total Results
Number of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners ¹	90,500	92,615
Number of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre nutrition services ²	7,180	9,215
Number of children received basic supplies (including clothing and baby hygiene items) to protect them from weather conditions and keep good personal hygiene ³	90,160	124,534

1. Results and targets aggregated from Croatia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.
2. Results and targets aggregated from Croatia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia
3. Results and targets aggregated from Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.
Please see additional footnotes on results in the body of the report.



Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Despite the harsh weather conditions, Italy saw continuously high numbers of arrivals in November compared to the same period of time in 2015, and the total number of refugees and migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean since the beginning of 2016 has now exceeded the number of arrivals in Greece - 179,087 in Italy compared to 172,699¹ in Greece. Nearly one third are children, and over 90 per cent of all children arriving in Italy are unaccompanied and separated children. The number of estimated child fatalities in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean has also increased - reaching at least 770 children since the beginning of 2016.²

There is an increasing concern about the situation of refugee and migrant children in asylum and reception centres across Europe due to deteriorating weather conditions, as well as increasing tension between refugees/migrants and local authorities. In Bulgaria, recent clashes with police in Harmanli, where a total of 1,286 children were accommodated, raised serious concerns over the reception conditions, protection and access to services for children with families and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Reception conditions have also been the reason for tensions in Greece, particularly in hotspots on the islands, while similar concerns apply to Serbia and other European countries. Some studies have pointed out that the hotspots approach has not translated into better case management and follow-up, with reports also raising concerns on restriction on rights and abuse and increased numbers of asylum seekers who continue to face lengthy processing times and bureaucratic delays.³

Due to lack of long-term solutions for refugee and migrant children stranded in Greece, the slow pace of relocation and lengthy and bureaucratic family reunification procedures, children continue resorting to smugglers. Only between August and October, some 2,500 children (of whom 1,160 UASC) were intercepted while trying to pass through Bulgaria on their way to other intended destinations in Western Europe. Italy has also seen an increasing number of children at border crossing points such as Ventimiglia (at the border with France), where every day 10-20 children try to cross the border.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

GREECE

Child Protection: UNICEF is currently supporting activities in inter-agency Child and Family Support Hubs (“Blue Dots”) across 8 reception centers and urban locations in mainland Greece, reaching 851 refugee and migrant children and families in November through psychosocial support, legal support, care for mothers and infants, recreational activities and referral to specialised protection services. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the provision of specialized mental health care for children and families in Athens and four surrounding reception centers. Through this project, during the reporting period some 81 individual and 12 family counselling sessions were conducted for children and families at risk, and 26 women benefitted from group counselling activities aiming at improving their child-care skills.

UNICEF continues to support the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) in their role in registering and actioning requests for placement of UASC in shelters. During the reporting period, EKKA registered some 399 new requests for accommodation, and placed 274 UASC in transit and long-term shelters (including 172 children previously accommodated in closed facilities). In addition, in November, the UNICEF-supported temporary shelter for UASC in the Island of Lesbos, hosted a total of 18 unaccompanied children while a second, newly established UNICEF-supported UASC shelter in Athens, hosted 19 unaccompanied children. In addition to benefiting from secure accommodation, children in the shelters access a comprehensive package of protection services including psychosocial support and counselling, health care, legal support for the asylum claims, non-formal and life skills education and recreational activities.

In follow-up to the training for frontline workers in “Blue Dots” in October, UNICEF supported mentoring of 18 frontline workers on improving the quality of care and services in five sites in Attica and Epirus regions. UNICEF also partnered with EKKA to deliver a 2-day seminar in Thessaloniki for 50 frontline workers from 26 organisation working in 10 different shelters for UASC, with focus on referral procedures and more quality care.

Education: Up to November, UNICEF supported the provision of school supplies for a total of 1,142 school-age refugee and migrant children, as well as Early Childhood Development kits for 825 children (3-5 years old). In November, UNICEF completed the establishment of 8 new classrooms for children in Skaramangas camp, where 350 children (3-5 years old and 12-17 years old) now benefit from quality and full-time non-formal education activities. With UNICEF support 16 new teachers have been recruited and trained in 4 additional sites and urban settings in Epirus, Central Macedonia and Athens. In addition, UNICEF has printed and distributed 4,000 posters on child rights

¹ UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php> 14 December 2026

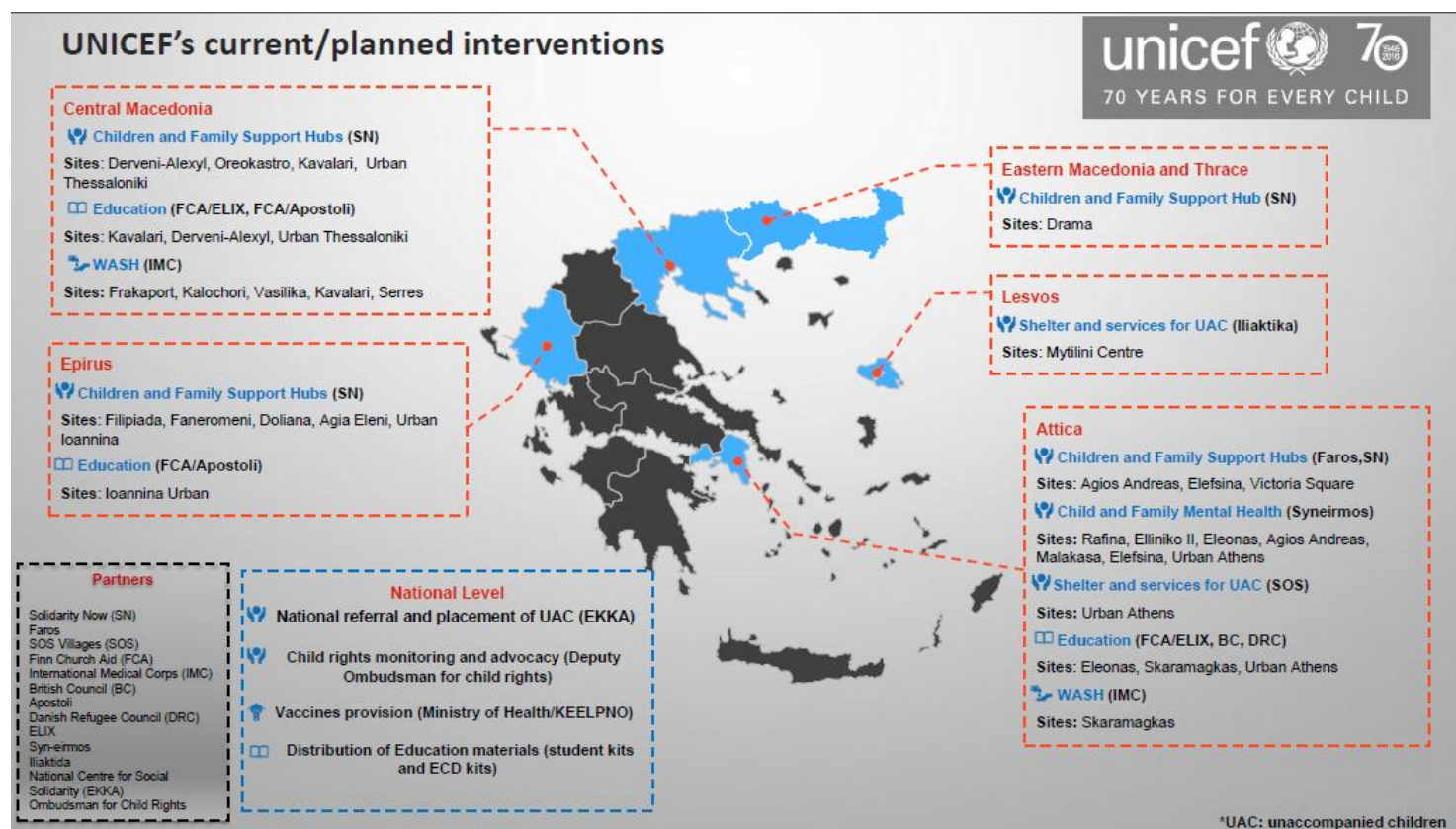
² Based on IOM reported child fatalities in the Eastern Mediterranean and an estimation that around 16 per cent (overall proportion of children on the Central Mediterranean route) of the 4,223 fatalities in the Central Mediterranean are of children (IOM, 14 December)

³ Dutch Refugee Council and ECRE, [The implementation of the hotspots in Italy and Greece](#)

in Greek, with the aim to increase awareness among Greek children and host communities of refugee and migrant children's rights and facilitate their social inclusion and access to education. This is coupled with support to the Greek Ministry of Education for the development of information leaflets for refugees and migrants in 5 languages (Arabic, Farsi/Dari, Urdu and Kumanj) in order to enhance the understanding of the national refugee education programme and the importance of sending children to Greek schools. All these activities contribute to the broader effort by the Greek Ministry of Education to gradually integrate all refugee and migrant children in the Greek national education system.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH): In November, close to 2,950 refugee and migrant children and women were reached with hygiene promotion sessions in five different locations. In addition, UNICEF continues to support the provision of potable water on emergency basis, regular checks of running water, as well as sanitation services in three locations in Northern Greece. In November, 305 women and children benefitted from water provision, while sanitation services, including appropriate washing and toilet facilities, reached 811 women and children.

Health: UNICEF supported the provision of MMR⁴ vaccines, which were used in a nation-wide vaccination campaign, reaching 12,000 refugee and migrant children.



TURKEY⁵

Child protection: In November, more than 17,300 children were reached with multi-disciplinary services (such as psychosocial support, legal and health counselling) in five Child and Family Support Centers. UNICEF interventions focused on enhancing the capacity of child protection teams on the ground to identify children at risk, resulting in more than 5,000 referrals for specialized support. UNICEF has also been advocating and supporting with the Ministry of Family and Social Policies to align the government's approach toward UASC with international standards with regards to alternative care, guardianship and outreach by social workers.

⁴ Measles, Mumps and Rubella

⁵ More about UNICEF child protection response in Turkey can be found in the Turkey single situation report and the situation report on the response to the Syrian crisis.

During the reporting period 67 particularly vulnerable refugee and migrant children (i.e. suffering from lack of shelter, health care or specialized equipment for children with disabilities, who do not have access local services) were identified and provided with emergency basic needs assistance and in-kind support to meet their immediate needs until more sustainable services become available.

Education: UNICEF scaled-up education support with the distribution of school bags and stationery kits to almost 183,000 refugee children in temporary education centres (TECs) and public schools across the southeast – over a third of all Syrian students in Turkey. UNICEF also expanded access to early childhood education, reaching over 12,300 young Syrian and Turkish children to date in 2016.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Child Protection: With UNICEF support and coordination, case management and follow-up of specific cases has contributed to an improvement in the psychological wellbeing of refugee and migrant children on the ground. Moreover, as a result of joint advocacy efforts, currently all children from both Gevgelija and Tabanovce are allowed to exit the centres, accompanied by UNICEF partner La Strada/Open Gate. To respond to the needs of refugee and migrant children, who are still on the move to and from Serbia, UNICEF enhanced cooperation with national authorities for an improvement in the implementation of SOPs for UASC, and contributed to a regional conference, organised by National Ombudspersons in southeast Europe focusing on the right to asylum, non-refoulement and protection for UASC and other vulnerable groups of people.

Education: UNICEF continues supporting the implementation of non-formal education activities in Tabanovce and Gevgelija, with regular classes in the morning and extra-curricular activities in the afternoon. All 25 educators received a three-day training in November, aiming to improve the planning and implementation of learning activities. Work is under way to expand non-formal education to children in Vizbegovo asylum centre. This is considered a step towards the gradual inclusion of all refugee and migrant children into the national education system.

SERBIA

Child Protection: In November, UNICEF maintained child-friendly services in Krnjača, Šid, Preševo and Bujanovac, and started the implementation of recreational activities for adolescents in Šid, Preševo and Bujanovac. The Minimum Standards for child-friendly spaces, aiming at ensuring quality of services for children in the Serbian context, have now been endorsed by the child protection working group, and will be used by national authorities to monitor existing child-friendly spaces and support the establishment of new ones, with UNICEF support.

Continuous support to local social welfare institutions in Preševo, Belgrade, Šid, Bujanovac, and more recently Subotica, aims at improving the timely and adequate care, guardianship and accommodation of UASC. As a result of outreach activities by social workers, in November 302 UASC, in addition to other children at risk, were identified and referred to specialized services.

In partnership with the Association of Professionals in Social Work, 24 outreach social workers and frontline workers in Bujanovac were trained on child protection issues related to refugee and migrant children. In addition, UNICEF contributed to IOM-led capacity-building activities for border police and social workers in Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the identification, protection and referral of UASC.

Education: UNICEF is currently supporting the Serbian Ministry of Education in developing guidelines for the provision of non-formal education for refugee and migrant children, as well as learning activities for children under the age of six. As part of a national action plan on non-formal education for refugee and migrant children, UNICEF is currently launching education classes for children between 7 and 12 years old, ICT trainings for adolescents and Toy Libraries for children between 3 and 6 years old. This is combined with additional support to school administrations in Belgrade, Valjevo and Leskovac to support access to education of refugee and migrant children, which will provide for the enrolment of children into the national education system and the development of adequate support plans and monitoring tools for their implementation. As part of this effort, UNICEF organised a three-day training for education institutions in order to enhance teachers' specific competences and skills on working with refugee and migrant children.



Syrian refugee children with hearing impairments receive sign language lessons at the UNICEF supported Al Farah Center in Gaziantep Turkey implemented jointly with ASAM ©UNICEF/UN043191/Rich

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF continues to adapt its nutrition response to the needs of refugee and migrant children and mothers through ongoing support to infant and young child feeding activities (IYCF) in mother-and-baby corners in Preševo, Šid and Bujanovac, as well as outreach activities at the Serbian-Hungarian border and in Belgrade (in collaboration with local primary health centres and the Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre). In addition, to address to the needs of frontline workers, UNICEF provided a capacity-building session on IYCF to child protection actors on the ground.

UNICEF also advocated and supported partners in charge of food distribution to adapt activities to the nutritional needs of children under 5 years old, while providing technical assistance to the National Institute of Public Health on the adoption of national recommendations for the nutrition of young refugee and migrant children.

Basic needs and supplies: In November, 369 refugee and migrant children in Preševo, Bujanovac, Šid, Belgrade, Kelebija and Horgoš received winter clothes, boots and other winter supplies.

CROATIA

Child Protection: UNICEF is monitoring and responding to the needs of refugee and migrant children through an integrated package of activities in the “asylum centres in Zagreb and Kutina, including regular counselling on health and protection issues, as well as other child-friendly activities, benefitting 30-40 children /day. As a follow-up of the international conference *“On the move and alone: How to respond effectively to the needs of unaccompanied and separated children in Southeast Europe?”* (13-14 October 2016), UNICEF is providing technical assistance to national authorities in developing a National Protocol on UASC.

Health and Nutrition: UNICEF is currently assisting the Croatian Ministry of Health in identifying vaccination status for refugee and migrant children prior to a national vaccination campaign to avoid repeated vaccination.

Education: Together with municipalities in Zagreb and Kutina and the Ministry of Education, UNICEF is currently developing support for the inclusion of refugee and migrant children, seeking asylum in Croatia, into the national education system.

NFI: UNICEF supported 50 newly-arrived refugee and migrant children with school books, notebooks and other education supplies. In addition, 40 other children received winter clothes, shoes and other equipment for infants such as baby carriers, strollers and cribs.

SLOVENIA

UNICEF sustains services for refugee and migrant children in asylum centres in Ljubljana and Logatec, including Early Childhood Education, after-school support and recreational activities for school-age children and language courses and cultural mediation for adolescents). In addition, UNICEF has supported a number of initiatives aiming to improve social cohesion between families and children of different nationalities in Slovenian asylum centres. In November, some 100 children benefitted from at least three different learning and recreational activities/day. In addition, UNICEF provides technical assistance to authorities to strengthen the national child protection system, and is now finalizing a mapping of capacity and gaps in the child protection system.

BULGARIA

In November, UNICEF conducted two capacity-building trainings for civil society organisations, aiming at sensitizing frontline workers on specific issues relate to refugee and migrant children and mothers, and mainstreaming refugee and migrant children in their regular programming. In addition, UNICEF continued to provide legal counselling to UASC in detention. In October 66 UASC were supported with legal advice and 20 new cases were brought forward for court hearings to end migration detention.

In November, UNICEF started supporting the provision of recreational and informal education activities for refugee and migrant children in three reception and registration centers in Sofia. To support the activities, UNICEF has also developed guidance materials and modules on child protection, psychological first aid, child development, child rights, special needs, cultural mediation, etc., complemented by a three-day trainings for frontline workers in the above-mentioned centres.

GERMANY

In collaboration with the Family Ministry and the German Foundation for Children and Youth, UNICEF organised four additional regional conferences on the Minimum Standards for the Protection of Children, Adolescents and Women in Asylum Centres bringing together key decision makers at federal state level, municipalities and service providers. The conferences were well attended and discussions confirmed a strong interest in the implementation of the standards in asylum centres. In addition, the UNICEF team continues to document good practice and lessons learned at the UNICEF-and Ministry-supported refugee centres across the country, which will also inform the coaching strategy for these centres.

UNICEF is currently assessing the availability of child rights monitoring systems in plac, as well as the implementation of minimum protection standards in 25 asylum and reception centres throughout Germany, complemented by a desk review of the quality assurance

and monitoring guidance, systems and tools used in other settings, such as child and youth welfare system. An assessment with the Federal associations of the five welfare organisations is now completed.

ITALY

UNICEF is currently providing support to four centres for UASC in Palermo, reaching 600 children with protection and education activities. In partnership with the University of Palermo, UNICEF is preparing a training package for frontline workers on child protection in emergencies with a specific focus on adolescents, expected to be launched by the end of the year. In November, UNICEF-supported cultural mediation and health services in Lampedusa for women and children, identified and assisted 82 children and 21 women.

In addition, mobile teams are being established to monitor and identify refugee and migrant children at risk in urban and border areas. As part of this approach, at the beginning of December, a joint mission by the One UNICEF Response team in Italy and the French National Committee for UNICEF was conducted in Ventimiglia and Nice to assess the situation of around 200 children currently stranded at the Italian/French border.

AUSTRIA

In November, UNICEF and the government of Austria discussed the size and scope of UNICEF technical assistance to national authorities for 2017. This will include strengthening the protection of children, adolescents and women in asylum and reception centres, ensuring quality support services to overcome psychosocial distress and support social integration, as well as mobilizing stakeholders in the promotion of the rights of refugee and migrant children.

Communications and Advocacy

On the eve of the EU Forum on the rights of the Child (29-30 November 2016), UNICEF released a joint [statement](#) *Child Rights Agencies Call on EU to Put Refugee and Migrant Children First* and signed a separate [statement with 78 organizations](#) in total, including UNICEF and UNHCR calling for the reform of asylum policies, funding for strengthening child protection systems, addressing refugee and migrant children's needs in all areas, protecting children across borders, and ensuring and using quality data and evidence. UNICEF renewed the call for accelerating and extending relocation, speeding up procedures of family reunification, including with extended family in destination countries, improving reception conditions, putting in place child safeguards, ensuring equal access to services as well as investing in guardianship and other child protection services. UNICEF also followed up with the European Parliamentary initiatives on Dublin reform, advocating for a Dublin reform which better reflects the concerns and aspirations of refugee and migrant children.



Sajad Al-Faraji, 15 and his mother, Mona Al-Hammoudi, 55 have been in Vienna since November, 2015 and continue to pursue their status as refugees in this country. © UNICEF/UN021721/Gilbertson / VII Photo

UNICEF appreciated the position taken by UNHCR and other stakeholders during the High Commissioner for Refugees' Dialogue on Protection Issues (8-9 December 2016), focusing on [Children on the Move](#). The Dialogue was an opportunity to present ongoing joint work by UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC on refugee and migrant UASC in Europe, and reiterate key advocacy messages, including:

- children are children first and foremost
- end child immigration detention
- extend safe and legal pathways, especially family reunification
- strengthen child protection systems
- invest in education.

During the reported period, UNICEF also launched a new [Advocacy Brief on Education](#), elaborating on legal and practical barriers refugee and migrant children's access to education across Europe and providing key recommendations.

At country level, in Greece, targeted advocacy by UNICEF and other child protection actors led to the endorsement of Minimum Standards for UASC in Safe Zones by the government, while in the UK, One UNICEF advocacy (by UNICEF and the UNICEF UK National Committee) contributed to the transfer and reunification of a few hundred refugee and migrant children from Calais, France, with their families in the UK. In November, UNICEF intensified advocacy efforts with the Slovenian National Assembly, government and line ministries against proposed legislative changes, which would stand in direct contradiction to key provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, affecting negatively refugee and migrant children and especially UASC above 14. On the occasion of Universal Children's day, junior ambassadors echoed UNICEF advocacy messages through 8 events in child-friendly cities across Slovenia. Similarly, in Germany, UNICEF supported awareness-raising and discussions on the refugee and migrant crisis with 100 German parliamentarians in 270 school across

Germany, complemented by specially developed [awareness-raising materials](#). As part of an awareness raising campaign led by the Swiss National Committee for UNICEF, a newspaper advertisement appeared in Swiss papers quoting the UNICEF Special Coordinator for the Refugee and Migrant Crisis in Europe, Marie-Pierre Poirier, to draw attention to the plight and needs of children on the move.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS - as of 1 December 2016

Note: For the period 1 January to 7 March 2016 prior to border closures, services were provided in several locations for children on the move. As a result a child may have been 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 different locations in south-eastern Europe. Up to 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/repeated services when remaining in transit/reception centres after 7 March. The numbers since April/May 2016 for all countries correspond to the number of children and women reached during these months, which may imply some double counting of stranded people, who received services during previous months. In Turkey, UNICEF maintains large ongoing programmes in the areas of Child Protection and Education for refugee children, and results are reported in the monthly Situation Report on the Syria Crisis.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS		UNICEF and Partners* Response		
		Targets 2016	Total Results	Change since last report
CHILD PROTECTION				
Number of children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Croatia	18,100	17,471	50
	Greece	6000	2,327	851
	Serbia	30,200	35,703	1,965
	Slovenia	3,200	3,709	103
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	33,000	33,405	121
Number of frontline workers trained on child protection standards/child protection in emergencies	Croatia	200	179	0
	Germany ¹	2,000	50	0
	Greece	200	76	25
	Serbia	200	400	24
	Slovenia	500	124	41
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	150	229	0
	Turkey	60	128	0
Number of children at-risk (including UASC) identified and referred to specialised care/services	Greece	2000	366	82
	Turkey	6000	9,726	166
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
Number of infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre nutrition services	Croatia	1,600	1,572	14
	Greece	600	268	83
	Serbia ²	3,400	5,775	419
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1,580	1,600	8
Number of women accessing infant and young child feeding counselling at family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners	Croatia	1,900	1,704	31
	Greece	1,200	377	97
	Serbia ⁴	3,500	4,557	235
	Slovenia	150	83	0
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	110	127	4
Number of children vaccinated against vaccine preventable diseases (i.e., measles, diphtheria, and polio)	Greece	25,000	12,000	12,000
WASH and BASIC SUPPLIES				
	Croatia	17,600	16,619	20

Number of children received basic supplies (including clothing and baby hygiene items) to protect them from weather conditions and keep good personal hygiene	Greece	10,000	1,191	412
	Serbia	21,200	24,865	369
	Slovenia	400	83	0
	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	20,960	21,185	33
	Turkey	30,000	60,591	0
Children and women with access to safe drinking water	Greece	10,000	1,351	305
Children and women with access to appropriate sanitation facilities/ toilets	Greece	10,000	4,494	811
Children and women reached with hygiene promotion and awareness activities	Greece	10,000	6,747	2948
EDUCATION				
Number of children including adolescents participating in structured education activities	Greece ⁵	5,000	1,981	1331
Number of children including adolescents participating in life-skills education	Greece	3,000	792	142

Notes:

1. In Germany UNICEF is providing training to all staff in asylum and accommodation centres, including coordinators and managers.
2. Results also include activities where infants above 2 also receive support based on needs identified on the ground. Results for Serbia under the first Nutrition and Health indicator include children reached in September, who were not reflected in last month's situation report
4. Results include women receiving support from mobile teams for the Northern border. While local authorities have suspended operations of Mother-Baby-Corners, UNICEF has been able to maintain mobile service provision in the border areas.
5. In Greece, 650 children have continuous access to education activities. This number will increase as coverage of UNICEF-supported education activities is expanded.

**UNICEF partners on the ground include: ASAM 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;*

Funding Update

Country	2016 requirements (US\$)	Revised 2016 requirements (US\$)	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			(US\$)	\$	%
Countries with on the move and stranded children					
West Balkan Countries**	15,972,000	6,757,957	6,443,460	314,497	5%
Greece	5,462,000	10,000,000	6,830,397	3,169,603	32%
Turkey	2,500,000	7,020,000	1,498,485	5,521,515	79%
Countries of destination and additional countries					
Countries of destination and planned additional countries***	3,400,000	3,403,996	4,321,632	-	-
Regional and global					
Advocacy, communications, technical support and preparedness	3,488,000	4,193,275	4,020,160	173,115	4%
Total	\$30,822,000	\$31,375,228	\$23,114,135	\$9,178,729	29%

Next SitRep: 16/01/2016

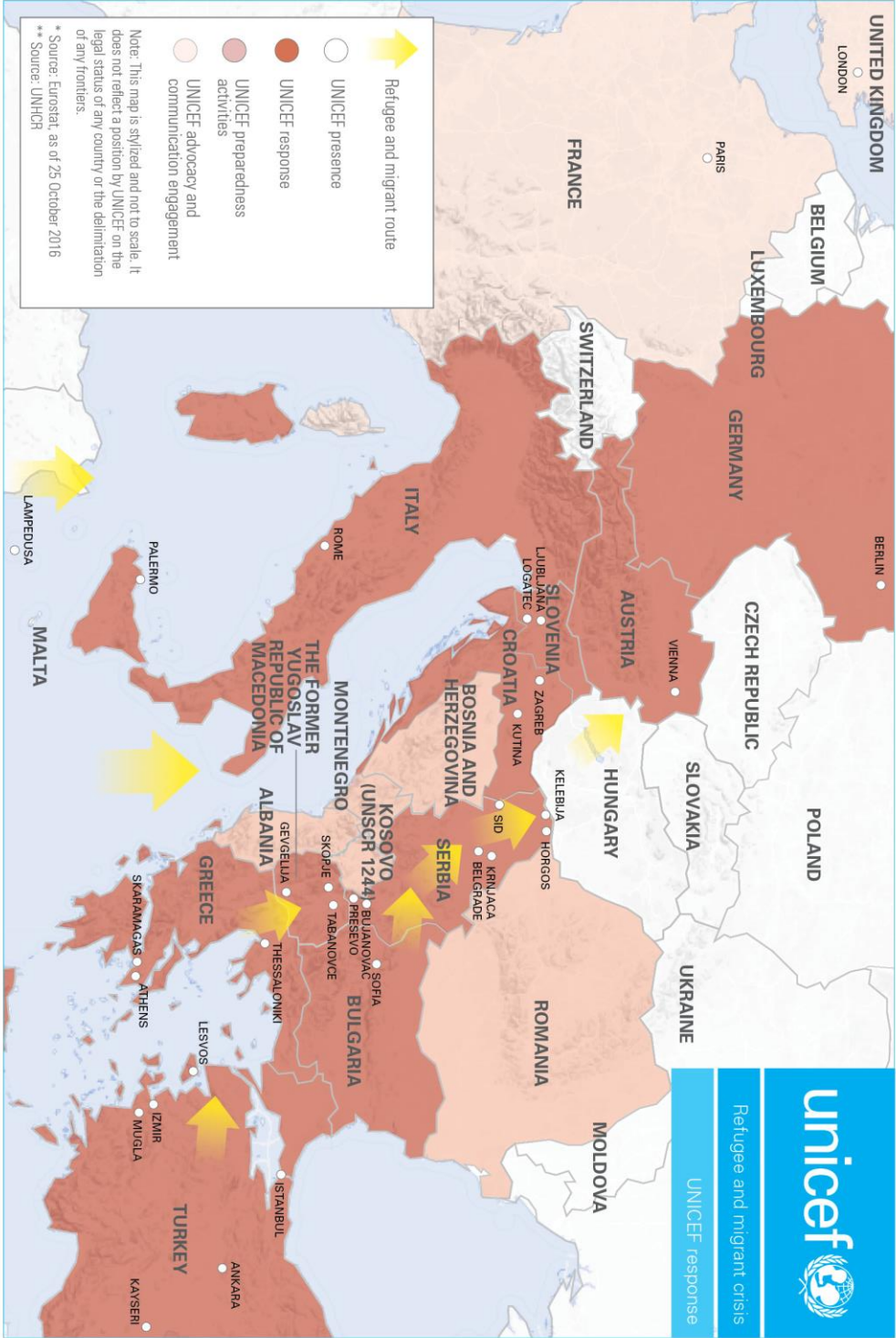
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UNICEF response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe



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