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## COMPILATION OF DATA, SITUATION AND MEDIA REPORTS ON CHILDREN IN MIGRATION

### PART 1 - DATA AND SITUATION REPORTS

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## **1. LINKS TO MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

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Please write to [JUST-CHILDRENS-RIGHTS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:JUST-CHILDRENS-RIGHTS@ec.europa.eu) to contribute data or information portals to this document.

**[EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG HOME, EUROPEAN AGENDA ON MIGRATION](#)** (including information on legislation, relocation, implementation etc.)

**[EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DG ECHO, CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM](#)**

**[EUROSTAT](#)** (main tables on asylum and migration)

**[FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AGENCY](#)** (including monthly overviews)

**[JRC DYNAMIC DATA HUB](#)** (data on children in migration)

**[UNHCR](#)** (Mediterranean Portal)

**[UNICEF](#)** (Situation reports)

**[IOM](#)** (Migration portal)

**[MDM](#)** (European network portal)

## 2. SOME KEY FIGURES

Eurostat as of 05.02: There were 604,680 first time asylum applicants in EU 28 MS in 2017, out of which 31% were children (188,930, age 0-17):

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database#>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database#>

### 2.1. Evolution in the number of child asylum applicants in the EU 2010-2014-2015-2016-2017 (first time applicants). As of 05.02.2018

*Eurostat<sup>1</sup>: [migr\_asyappctza] – the number of child asylum applicants (0-17), both unaccompanied and with their families*

Year	No of child asylum applicants (with families and unaccompanied)
2010	61 005
2014	144 550
2015	368 010
2016	386 435
2017	188 930

### 2.2. Evolution in the number of child asylum applicants below the age of 14 in the EU 2010-2014-2015-2016-2017 (first time applicants). As of 05.02.2018

*Eurostat<sup>2</sup>: [migr\_asyappctza] – the number of child asylum applicants (0-14), both unaccompanied and with their families*

Year	No of child asylum applicants (with families and unaccompanied) below the age of 14
2010	45 345
2014	105 605
2015	243 240
2016	282 545
2017	142 285
	48% -girls, 52% -boys

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<sup>1</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

<sup>2</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>



### 2.3. Evolution in the number of child asylum applicants aged 14-17 in the EU 2010-2014-2015-2016-2017 (first time applicants). As of 05.02.2018

*Eurostat<sup>3</sup>: [migr\_asyappctza] – the number of child asylum applicants (14-17), both unaccompanied and with their families*

Year	No of child asylum applicants (with families and unaccompanied) aged 14-17
2010	15 660
2014	38 945
2015	124 770
2016	103 890
2017	46 645
	22% - girls, 76% - boys

### 2.4. Evolution in the number of unaccompanied child asylum applications in the EU 2010-2014-2015-2016 (0-17). As of 05.02.2018

*Eurostat<sup>4</sup>: [migr\_asyunaa] Unaccompanied child asylum applicants evolution 2010-2015*

Year	No of unaccompanied child asylum applicants
2010	10 690
2014	23 150
2015	95 205
2016	63 245

### 2.5. Evolution in the number of unaccompanied child asylum applications in the EU 2010-2014-2015-2016, differentiated by age. As of 05.02.2018

*Eurostat: [migr\_asyunaa] Unaccompanied child asylum applicants evolution 2010-2015, differentiated by age:*

Age	2010	2014	2015	2016
-14	1020	2235	11 625	6 265
14-15	2560	5735	27 450	13 495

<sup>3</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

<sup>4</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/database>

16-17	6575	15 030	55 860	43 325
Age unknown	455	150	265	160

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 (as of 23.02)
<b>Sea arrivals<sup>5</sup></b>	216.054	1.015.078	362.753	172,301	9701
<b>Dead and missing<sup>6</sup></b>	3.538	3.771	5.096	3,119	395 (estimation)

**Sea arrivals 2016:** 362.753<sup>7</sup> (Greece: 173.450<sup>8</sup>; Italy: 181.436<sup>9</sup>; Spain: 8.162 by sea and 5.932 by land<sup>10</sup>)

**Sea Arrivals 2017:** 172,301 people arrived by sea (Mediterranean), 20% of them – were children<sup>11</sup>

**Greece:**

- 10,996 children arrived to Greece by sea in 2017 (37% of all arrivals).
- 12% of all children were unaccompanied or separated, mainly from Syria and Afghanistan
- 70% of all children (7697) that arrived to Greece in 2017 were below the age of 12
- 2 700 people arrived by sea to Greece in December 2017<sup>12</sup>

**Italy:**

- 17,337 children arrived to Italy in 2017, (14% of all arrivals).
- 91% (15,779) of newly arrived children were unaccompanied or separated (13% of total arrivals), coming mainly from Guinea, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Eritrea and Bangladesh.
- 1,559 were accompanied, 42% of the accompanied children arrived from non-African countries. In January 2018, 3176 people arrived to Italy.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>6</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>7</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>8</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5179>

<sup>9</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5205>

<sup>10</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5226>

<sup>11</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>12</sup> <https://goo.gl/JEhEPg>

<sup>13</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61757>,

[http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_November\\_2017.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_November_2017.pdf)

### 3. EU DATA

- 3.1. Eurostat: Protecting children on the move starts with better data, February 2018. A [separate folder on children in migration](#) has been added to improve the visibility of children in data already collected. (See cross-cutting topics, indicators on migrants and migrant integration.) More tables may be added later.
- 3.2. Commission – European Social Network – Promoting the social inclusion of migrant children and young people: the duty of social services - report<sup>14</sup>
- 3.3. Commission- European Social Network (ESN) – Supporting migrant children – towards effective social integration<sup>15</sup>
- 3.4. [Commission contribution to the EU Leaders' thematic debate on a way forward on the external and the internal dimension of migration policy](#), 7 December 2017
- 3.5. [DG JUST awards grants to IOM, UNICEF and Save the Children for the protection of children in migration](#), 22 November 2017
- 3.6. Commission Statement - [Leave no child behind - Joint Statement on the occasion of Universal Children's Day](#), 19 November 2017
- 3.7. COM(2017) 669 final [Communication on the Progress report on the European Agenda on Migration](#) {SWD(2017) 372 final}, 15 November 2017
- 3.8. [Commission Communication on the Delivery of the European Agenda on Migration](#), 27 September 2017
- 3.9. Commission press release -[State of the Union 2017 – Commission presents next steps towards a stronger, more effective and fairer EU migration and asylum policy](#), 27 September 2017
- 3.10. [Commission recommendation on establishing a common "Return Handbook" to be used by Member States' competent authorities when carrying out return related tasks](#), 27 September 2017
- 3.11. Commission – EMN: [EMN Country Fact Sheets](#): significant political and legislative developments in migration and international protection taking place in the Member States and in Norway, plus the latest migration and international protection statistics
- 3.12. Commission Communication on the protection of children in migration, 12 April 2017<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.esn-eu.org/news/1014/index.html>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.esn-eu.org/news/978/index.html>

Over the past two years, a growing number of children in migration have arrived in the EU, many of them without their families.

While EU and Member States' legislation provide a solid framework for protection, the recent surge in arrivals has put national systems under pressure and exposed gaps and shortcomings. This is why the Commission is today setting out actions to reinforce the protection of all migrant children at all stages of the process. It is necessary to ensure that migrant children are swiftly identified when they arrive in the EU and that they receive child-adequate treatment. Trained personnel need to be available to assist children during their status determination and children should be provided with sustainable long-term perspectives through better access to education and health care.

- [Press release](#)
- Communication: [The protection of children in migration](#)
- Commission Staff Working Document: [Implementing the Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors \(2010-2014\)](#)
- Questions & Answers: [Protecting Children in Migration](#)
- [Factsheet: Actions for the protection of children in migration](#)
- [All press material on the European Agenda on Migration](#)

**3.13. Commission Communication to the European Parliament and the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Lives in Dignity: from aid-dependence to self-reliance, 26 April 2016<sup>17</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Globally, more than 60 million people are forcibly displaced – the highest number since World War Two.
- Children constituted 51% of the refugee population in 2014.
- An estimated 65 million children aged 3-15 are directly affected by humanitarian emergencies, including displacement.
- Education of children (at all levels) is an essential part of emergency interventions and of child protection strategies.

**3.14. Commission Recommendation on resuming Dublin transfers, 15 June 2016<sup>18</sup>**

- 585 – the total number of places in reception facilities available for unaccompanied children
- 625 unaccompanied children are on the waiting list
- Many children are unable to access education

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<sup>16</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412\\_communication\\_on\\_the\\_protection\\_of\\_children\\_in\\_migration\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412_communication_on_the_protection_of_children_in_migration_en.pdf)

<sup>17</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/refugees-idp/Communication\\_Forced\\_Displacement\\_Development\\_2016.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/refugees-idp/Communication_Forced_Displacement_Development_2016.pdf)

<sup>18</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160615/commission\\_recommendation\\_on\\_resuming\\_dublin\\_transfers\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160615/commission_recommendation_on_resuming_dublin_transfers_en.pdf)

- Situation of unaccompanied children in general is precarious (including children still held in detention)
- Greece should ensure a suitable guardianship procedure for unaccompanied children
- Recruit the necessary staff for the Directorate for Reception and the Department for the protection of unaccompanied children to provide necessary guarantees under the asylum acquis for family tracing and legal representation.
- Ensure appropriate support, including psychosocial support.

### **3.15. Commission Recommendation on the resumption of transfers to Greece, 8 December 2016<sup>19</sup>**

#### **Extract**

- On 17 November 2016, 1 191 places were available in shelters for unaccompanied children irrespective of whether they are asylum seekers or not.
- An additional 130 places suitable for unaccompanied children is foreseen to be established by the end of 2016.
- 1.199 unaccompanied children are on a waiting list

#### **Recommendations to Greece:**

- create the necessary additional accommodation places for unaccompanied children
- urgently put in place a suitable guardianship procedure
- establish and recruit the necessary staff for the Directorate for Reception and the Department for the protection of unaccompanied children
- ensure that the procedures for identifying applicants with special procedural and reception needs, including unaccompanied children, are implemented in practice
- Vulnerable asylum applicants, including unaccompanied children, should not be transferred to Greece for the time being.

### **3.16. Commission Report to the European Parliament and the Council. Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016), 19 May 2016<sup>20</sup>**

#### **Extract:**

- At least 15% of registered victims of trafficking were children.
- Child trafficking is reported by Member States as one of the trends that is increasing most sharply in the EU.

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<sup>19</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/recommendation\\_on\\_the\\_resumption\\_of\\_transfers\\_to\\_greece\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/recommendation_on_the_resumption_of_transfers_to_greece_en.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/commission\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_progress\\_made\\_in\\_the\\_fight\\_against\\_trafficking\\_in\\_human\\_beings\\_2016\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/commission_report_on_the_progress_made_in_the_fight_against_trafficking_in_human_beings_2016_en.pdf)

- Child trafficking has been exacerbated by the ongoing migration crisis.
- Identifying children who are victims of trafficking and establishing their true identity is a growing problem, as their vulnerability makes them a preferred target for traffickers.
- A worryingly sharp increase in Nigerian women and girls leaving Libya has been identified (4 371 in January-September 2015 compared to 1 008 in the previous year), 80 % of whom estimated by IOM Italy to be victims of trafficking.
- Many children disappear from shelters that do not provide adequate care.
- The referral rate for children remains low, and procedures for finding durable solutions are inadequate. Problems persist with the appointment of guardians for child victims, and the wide range of different practices across the EU adds an additional layer of complexity, particularly in cross-border situation.

### **3.17. Joint Research Centre's Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD)**<sup>21</sup>

Data set on children in migration included in the [Dynamic Data Hub](#)<sup>22</sup>

Eurostat data on asylum applications, decisions, residence permits and UNHCR's populations of concern and arrivals are now disaggregated by age in order to focus on children

### **3.18. Commission Report. Irregular Migration and Sexual Abuse, April 2017**<sup>23</sup>

### **3.19. Committee of the Regions - Urgent, growing and long-term challenge of children in migration needs better EU response, 11 October 2017**

### **3.20. Council conclusions on the application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights in 2015, 11 October 2017**

### **3.21. Council conclusions on the protection of children in migration, 8 June 2017**<sup>24</sup>

### **3.22. DG ECHO – Echo Daily Flash, 15 June 2016**<sup>25 26</sup>

#### **Extract:**

- There is still lack of appropriate shelter for unaccompanied children, some of them are held in detention.
- Any problems related to unaccompanied children should be reported directly to the Ministry of Migration.

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<sup>21</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/migration-and-demography>

<sup>22</sup> <https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/migration/app/index.html>

<sup>23</sup> <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7fad4a13-5d41-11e7-954d-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-31541133>

<sup>24</sup> <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10085-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

<sup>25</sup> <http://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Flash/ECHO-Flash-List/yy/2016/mm/6>

<sup>26</sup> [http://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DesktopModules/XModPro/Feed.aspx?xfd=erc\\_flash\\_last15Flashes&pid=0](http://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DesktopModules/XModPro/Feed.aspx?xfd=erc_flash_last15Flashes&pid=0)

### 3.23. Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)<sup>27</sup> DG ECHO Daily Map, Refugee Crisis – Western, Central and Eastern Mediterranean route

	Spain	Italy	Greece
<b>Jan- 18 Aug 2017<sup>28</sup></b>	13.682 (16 Aug)	97.381 (17 Aug)	12.440 (10 Aug)
<b>Jan – 20 Jul 2017<sup>29</sup></b>	9.507 (30 Jun)	93.310 (17 Jul)	10.604 (18 Jul)
<b>Jan – 6 Jun 2017<sup>30</sup></b>	5.499 (Apr)	37.235 (Apr)	5.173 (Apr)

### 3.24. DG ECHO-REACH<sup>31</sup>

3.24.1. December 2015 issue: Situation overview: European Migration Crisis, Western Balkans<sup>32</sup>

3.24.2. January 2016 issue: Situation overview: European Migration Crisis<sup>33</sup>

A snapshot of ongoing migration into Europe via the Western Balkans in January 2016 based on structured interviews with 1 313 migrants at major transit points in Serbia.

3.24.3. March 2016: Situation Overview: Rapid assessment of stranded migrants across the Western Balkans<sup>34</sup>

### 3.25. EASO – European Asylum Support Office

EASO collects data in the framework of its Early warning and Preparedness System (EPS). The data are provided within 15 days following the reporting month. The EPS data shows persons claiming to be unaccompanied children.<sup>35</sup>

#### 3.25.1. Data on latest asylum trends<sup>36</sup>

Monthly collection of information (since September 2013 until May 2017) with a 2 page description per month and a year overview.

Reporting period	Number of asylum	Number of asylum applications filed	% of all applications filed	Top nationalities of unaccompanied
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<sup>27</sup><http://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/Maps/Daily-maps>

<sup>28</sup>[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170818\\_DailyMap\\_migration\\_crisis.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170818_DailyMap_migration_crisis.pdf)

<sup>29</sup>[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170720\\_DailyMap\\_migration\\_crisis.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170720_DailyMap_migration_crisis.pdf)

<sup>30</sup>[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170606\\_DailyMap\\_migration\\_crisis.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20170606_DailyMap_migration_crisis.pdf)

<sup>31</sup><http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/>

<sup>32</sup>[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_eu\\_situation\\_overview\\_european\\_migration\\_trends\\_december\\_2015\\_5.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_eu_situation_overview_european_migration_trends_december_2015_5.pdf)

<sup>33</sup>[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/srb\\_situation\\_overview\\_european\\_migration\\_monitoring\\_monthly\\_overview\\_january\\_2016\\_0.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/srb_situation_overview_european_migration_monitoring_monthly_overview_january_2016_0.pdf)

<sup>34</sup>[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_situation\\_overview\\_rapid\\_assessment\\_of\\_stranded\\_migrants\\_in\\_europe\\_16\\_march\\_2016\\_1.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_situation_overview_rapid_assessment_of_stranded_migrants_in_europe_16_march_2016_1.pdf)

<sup>35</sup><https://www.easo.europa.eu/information-analysis/analysis-and-statistics>

<sup>36</sup><https://www.easo.europa.eu/latest-asylum-trends>

	<b>applications filed in EU+ countries</b>	<b>by unaccompanied children (self- declared)</b>	<b>by unaccompanied children</b>	<b>children asylum applicants</b>
Sept 2017	60.083	2.403	4%	15% - Eritreans 12% - Afghans Gambians Pakistans
Aug 2017	61.659	2.466	4%	15% - Afghans 10% - Eritreans 8% - Gambians 8% - Pakistanis
Jul 2017	58.779	2.351	4%	15% - Afghans 9% - Pakistani 9% - Gambian
Jun 2017	58.403	1.752	3%	19% - Afghans 10% - Pakistani 8% - Gambian 7% - Guinean
May 2017	59.128	1.774	3%	17% - Afghans 8% - Gambian
Apr 2017	49.916	1.497	3%	14% - Afghans 12% - Gambian
Mar 2017	66.908	2.007	3%	13% - Afghans 11% - Gambian
Feb 2017	59 036	1771	3%	19% - Afghans, 10% Pakistani and Gambian
Jan 2017	61 697	1851	3%	20% - Afghans, 10% Eritreans, 8% - Gambian
Dec 2016	64 513	2580	4%	18% - Afghans, 13% Eritreans, 8% - Pakistani
Oct 2016	82 914		3%	26% - Afghan, 10% - Eritrean
Sept 2016	125 809	2516	2%	27% - Afghan, 12% - Syrian 9% - Eritrean
Aug 2016	137 688	2753	2%	32% - Afghan, 13% - Eritrean 7% - Syrian, Somali 6% - Pakistani
May 2016	99 000	2633	2.7%	42% - Afghan, 8% - Somali 7% - Syrian 6% - Pakistani
Apr 2016	104.000	2460	2.4%	45% - Afghan, 8% - Somali 6% - Gambians
Mar 2016	100.700	2645	2.1%	36% - Afghan,



				11%-Syrians 8%- Gambians
Feb 2016	108.490	2 172	2.4%	27% -Afghan
Jan 2016	97.222	3488	4%	46% - Afghan 11%- Syrians 7%-Iraqis

**3.25.2. Press release EASO and the Italian Ombudsperson for Children and Adolescents are working together to strengthen the protection system for unaccompanied minors, 10 August 2017<sup>37</sup>**

**3.25.3. Latest asylum trends – 2016 overview<sup>38</sup>**

**3.25.4. Latest asylum trends – 2015 overview<sup>39</sup>**

**3.25.5. Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2015<sup>40 41</sup>**

**Lots of content on unaccompanied children, some limited extracts below:**

See also Annex D5

**Extracts from Section 4.11 on unaccompanied children, graphs and tables not included**

- In 2015, a total of 95 985 **unaccompanied children** applied for international protection in the EU+. 7% of all asylum applications lodged and almost four times the number seen the previous year..<sup>42</sup>
- More than half of all unaccompanied children lodging an application in EU+ countries last year were Afghan nationals (196 170, increase by 359%). Syrian and Eritrean unaccompanied children applicants also represented a large group.
- In 2014, when 24 865 unaccompanied children applied for asylum, it accounted for 4% of the total.

**3.26. European Agenda on Migration. Home Affairs: Relocation figures**

- Appointment of National Contact Points and liaison officers
- **Relocation figures and places made available by Member States<sup>43</sup>:**

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.easo.europa.eu/file/press-releaseamendment-operating-plan-italy10augenpdf>

<sup>38</sup> <https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Latest%20Asylum%20Trends%20Overview%202016%20final.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> <https://easo.europa.eu/wp-content/uploads/LatestAsylumTrends2015.pdf>

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.easo.europa.eu/news-events/press-release-easo-annual-report-situation-asylum-eu-and-latest-asylum-figures-0>

<sup>41</sup> [https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/public/EN\\_%20Annual%20Report%202015\\_1.pdf](https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/public/EN_%20Annual%20Report%202015_1.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> The Eurostat Guide for practitioners highlights that ‘the age of unaccompanied minors reported in this table shall refer to the age accepted by the national authority. In case, the responsible national authority carries out an age assessment procedure in relation to the applicant claiming to be an unaccompanied minor, the age reported in this table shall be the age determined by the age assessment procedure’.

	<b>Places formally pledged</b>	<b>Relocated from Italy</b>	<b>Relocated from Greece</b>	<b>Commitment legally foreseen</b>	<b>Remaining places for commitment</b>
<b>February 2018</b>		<b>11,954</b>	<b>21,767</b>		
<b>28 Nov 2017</b>	47.905	10.720 (of 34.953)	21.323 (of 63.302)	98.255	66.212 (of initial 98.255)
<b>10 Nov 2017</b>	47.905	10.265 (of 34.953)	21.237 (of 63.302)	98.255	66.836 (of initial 98.255)
<b>19 Oct 2017</b>	47.905	9.949 (of 34.953)	21.027 (of 63.302)	98.255	68.337 (of initial 98.255)
<b>28 Sept 2017</b>	47.905	9.268 (of 34.953)	20.362 (of 63.302)	98.255	68.642 (of initial 98.255)
<b>14 Sept 2017</b>	44.374 (of 160.000)	8.521 (of 34.953)	19.698 (of 63.302)	98.255	70.053
<b>29 Aug 2017</b>	44.284 (of 160.000)	8.212 (of 34.953)	19.016 (of 63.302)	98.255	71.044
<b>17 July 2017</b>	44.284 (of 160.000)	8.169 (of 34.953)	18.098 (of 63.302)	98.255	71.994
<b>19 June 2017</b>	29.033 (of 160.000)	7.045 (of 34.953)	14.559 (of 63.302)	98.255	

### **3.27. European Agenda on Migration. Civil Protection Mechanism<sup>44</sup>**

Requests for assistance and a log of Member States' **Support to Civil Protection Mechanism for Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia and Greece**

Last communication, as of 11 March 2016: the state of play at the link below is regularly updated.

### **3.28. European Agenda on Migration. Report from the Commission to the Council. Assessment of Greece's Action Plan to remedy serious deficiencies identified in the 2015 evaluation on the application of the Schengen acquis in the field of management of the external border, 12 April 2016<sup>45</sup>**

#### **Extract**

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<sup>43</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state\\_of\\_play\\_-\\_relocation\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_relocation_en.pdf)

<sup>44</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state\\_of\\_play\\_-\\_ucpm\\_support\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state_of_play_-_ucpm_support_en.pdf)

<sup>45</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160412/communication\\_assessment\\_greece\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160412/communication_assessment_greece_action_plan_en.pdf)

- As of 20 March, temporary stay documents should no longer be issued. Under EU-Turkey agreement, migrants will be subject to readmission to Turkey, following a case-by-case assessment.
- The Commission pointed out that the capacity of the Greek hotspots was not sufficient to accommodate children and other vulnerable groups.
- Under the EU–Turkey agreement, Greece is encouraged to follow the national procedures (exemption under article 2(2)(a) of the Return Directive. In such case the level of protection for children and other vulnerable groups should be in line with article 4(4) of the Return Directive and/or safeguards under the EU asylum acquis, where applicable.

### **3.29. European Agenda on Migration. Reports from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the Progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement**

#### ***3.29.1.1. Fifth report, 2 March 2016<sup>46</sup>***

- Refugees and migrants who cannot be returned to Turkey, such as vulnerable groups and unaccompanied minors, are being transferred to the mainland.
- The provision of suitable accommodation for unaccompanied minors remains a top priority for the Commission, which has made funding available for additional reception capacity and has been encouraging Member States to step up the relocation of eligible unaccompanied minors from Greece and Italy.

#### ***3.29.1.2. Fourth report, 8 December 2016<sup>47</sup>***

- Key challenge and next step: ensuring the transfer of unaccompanied children to dedicated facilities
- Vulnerable migrants and families have been transferred to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' rental scheme or hotels on the islands.
- Persons that cannot be returned to Turkey under the EU-Turkey Statement, vulnerable groups and unaccompanied children are also being transferred to the mainland.

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<sup>46</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170302\\_fifth\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_progress\\_made\\_in\\_the\\_implementation\\_of\\_the\\_eu-turkey\\_statement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170302_fifth_report_on_the_progress_made_in_the_implementation_of_the_eu-turkey_statement_en.pdf)

<sup>47</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/4th\\_report\\_on\\_the\\_progress\\_made\\_in\\_the\\_implementation\\_of\\_the\\_eu-turkey\\_statement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/4th_report_on_the_progress_made_in_the_implementation_of_the_eu-turkey_statement_en.pdf)

*3.29.1.3. Third report, 28 September 2016<sup>48</sup>*

*3.29.1.4. Second report, 15 June 2016<sup>49</sup>*

*3.29.1.5. First, 20 April 2016<sup>50</sup>*

### **3.30. European Agenda on Migration. Reports from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on relocation and resettlement**

*3.30.1.1. Fifteenth report, 6 September 2017 (reporting period: 25 June 2017 – 5 September 2017)<sup>51</sup>*

- **390 unaccompanied minors** have been **relocated** out of the 581 unaccompanied minors eligible for relocation. The same Member States (**Belgium, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain**) continue offering places for this category of vulnerable
- Urgent actions needed:
  - All Member States should continue pledging as needed to ensure that all eligible applicants will be relocated. In particular Member States that have not used their allocation in full should increase their pledges and accelerate relocations of all eligible applicants.
  - **Austria** should follow up on its announcement and start pledging and relocating from Greece immediately;
  - In this final stage of implementation, **Germany, France, Ireland and Switzerland** should further increase their efforts to accelerate the transfer
  - Member States should show flexibility in relocating separated and unaccompanied minors.

[Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)

[Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)

[Annex 3: Relocations from Italy and Greece](#)

[Annex 4: Resettlement State of Play](#)

[Factsheet: Relocation and Resettlement - sharing responsibility and increasing legal pathways to Europe](#)

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<sup>48</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170906\\_fifteenth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170906_fifteenth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

<sup>49</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160615/2nd\\_commission\\_report\\_on\\_progress\\_made\\_in\\_the\\_implementation\\_of\\_the\\_eu-turkey\\_agreement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160615/2nd_commission_report_on_progress_made_in_the_implementation_of_the_eu-turkey_agreement_en.pdf)

<sup>50</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160420/report\\_implementation\\_eu-turkey\\_agreement\\_nr\\_01\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160420/report_implementation_eu-turkey_agreement_nr_01_en.pdf)

<sup>51</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170906\\_fifteenth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170906_fifteenth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

*3.30.1.2. Fourteenth report, 26 July 2017 (reporting period: 12 June 2017 – 25 June 2017)<sup>52</sup>*

- **390 unaccompanied minors** have been **relocated** out of the 581 unaccompanied minors eligible for relocation
- It is the Best Interests of Child Assessment that determines first, if the minor should be relocated, and second to which Member State. Over-restrictive policies with regard to the proof of family links, such as those of Germany, pose an excessive burden on the Greek authorities, even more so when no such requirement is included in the Council Decisions on relocation.

[Communication](#): Fourteenth Report on Relocation and Resettlement

[Annex 1](#): Relocations from Greece

[Annex 2](#): Relocations from Italy

[Annex 3](#): Relocations from Italy and Greece

[Annex 4](#): Resettlement State of Play

[Factsheet](#): Relocation and Resettlement

[Factsheet](#): Managing the refugee crisis: EU financial support to Greece

*3.30.1.3. Thirteenth report, 13 June 2017 (reporting period: 17 March 2016- 12 June 2017)<sup>53</sup>*

- 365 unaccompanied minors have been **relocated** out of the 574 unaccompanied minors eligible for relocation. Since the last report, more Member States have offered places for this category of vulnerable applicants. Member States are encouraged to continue providing places as needed to relocate the registered separated minors.
- Two unaccompanied minors were relocated from Italy to Norway in the reporting period, bringing the total number of unaccompanied minors **relocated from Italy to five** (including one separated minor). This specific case could be successfully transferred thanks to increased cooperation at local level. Several other applications are under examination.
- As reported in the Twelfth Report, Italy should now build on the experience of these first relocations and standardise the procedures to enable all eligible unaccompanied minors to be offered the possibility to be relocated, if in their best interest.
- A **meeting organised on 1 June by the Commission** with all relevant actors enabled to streamline processes further. For their part, Member States should continue making places available for unaccompanied minors in their pledges and provide the Italian authorities with specific information on the Member States' specific reception conditions foreseen for them. Considering that the procedures can be longer than for adults, Member States are encouraged to keep places for

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<sup>52</sup>[http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:5d6ed9da-7208-11e7-b2f2-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\\_1&format=PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:5d6ed9da-7208-11e7-b2f2-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF)

<sup>53</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170613\\_thirteenth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170613_thirteenth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

minors available for a longer period (i.e. to renew their availability to host minors in subsequent pledges).

- [Press release](#)
- [Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)
- [Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)
- [Annex 3: Relocations from Italy and Greece](#)
- [Annex 4: Resettlement State of Play](#)
- [Factsheet: Relocation and Resettlement](#)

*3.30.1.4. Twelfth report, 16 May 2017 (reporting period: 13 April 2016- 15 May 2017)<sup>54</sup>*

- **Greece:** 359 unaccompanied minors have been relocated out of the 576 unaccompanied minors eligible for relocation and more MS have offered places for this category of vulnerable applicants.
- Member States are encouraged to continue providing places as needed to relocate the registered separated minors and follow **Finland's example** showing as much flexibility as possible regarding the relocation of **married children**.
- Germany is now showing more flexibility regarding the proof of extended family links, particularly in relation to separated children.
- **2016**, a **record number** of 25,772 unaccompanied minors (91.6% of the 28,129 minors) arrived in Italy, including 3,806 Eritreans, 218 Syrians, 394 Iraqis and 13 Yemenis (nationalities eligible for relocation). In **2017** 5,602 unaccompanied minors have arrived in Italy (250 belong to a nationality eligible for relocation).
- Two unaccompanied minors were relocated to the Netherlands and several other applications are under examination. To achieve this, the active inter-institutional cooperation of the Italian authorities both at national and local level and the support of the Commission team in Italy, EASO and IOM should continue.
- Italy should standardise the procedures to enable fully the relocation of unaccompanied minors including by facilitating the swift **appointment of guardians** for arriving unaccompanied minors, so that they can be **assisted to possibly apply for international protection** and, where appropriate, to be **channelled to relocation**. Adequate **information** provision on relocation is crucial and should always be ensured both at disembarkation points and in the reception centres to all unaccompanied minors. In **assessing the best interest of each eligible child**, guardians should always consider the possibility of relocation.
- To ease procedures, as already mentioned in previous reports, Italy should consider **the designation of one or more dedicated relocation facilities for unaccompanied minors**. EASO can help with provision of information, registration of the requests and assessment of the best interest of the child. For

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<sup>54</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170516\\_twelfth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170516_twelfth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

their part, Member States should continue making places available for unaccompanied minors in their pledges and provide the Italian authorities with specific information on the reception foreseen.

- [Press release](#)
- [Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)
- [Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)
- [Annex 3: Relocations from Italy and Greece](#)
- [Annex 4: Resettlement State of Play](#)
- [FACTSHEET: Relocation and Resettlement](#)

*3.30.1.5. Eleventh report, 12 April 2017 (reporting period: 1 March 2016- 11 April 2017)<sup>55</sup>*

- **Greece:** 1,225 unaccompanied minors (568 belong to one of the nationalities eligible for relocation (36% Syrians and 12% Iraqis)). The relocation of unaccompanied minors has been taken up mainly by Finland (130 relocated).
- **Member States with large allocations** do not accept unaccompanied minors (e.g. France), or only a few (e.g., Belgium or Spain) or impose requirements regarding family links in the Member State of relocation that leave some separated minors and their relatives in a legal limbo, being rejected both under the Dublin Regulation and under the relocation procedure (e.g., Germany).
- Finally, the majority of Member States that accept unaccompanied minors do not accept **married minors** (particularly when under the age of 17) since many Member States have legal obstacles to allow the relocation of this category of separated children (e.g. the adult marrying a minor may be sentenced). Only Finland has been showing flexibility to accept all cases submitted. Member States should explore ways of facilitating the relocation of married minors always in line with the best interests of the child.
- In **2016**, a **record number of 25,772 unaccompanied minors** (91.6% of the 28,129 minors) arrived in **Italy**, including 3,806 Eritreans, 218 Syrians, 394 Iraqis and 13 Yemenis (nationalities eligible for relocation). In **2017**, by 7 April, a further 3,557 unaccompanied minors have arrived in Italy, of whom around 250 belong to a nationality eligible for relocation.
- Only one separated child has been so far relocated from Italy (to the Netherlands in November 2016).
- Italy should urgently clarify the **procedures to enable fully the relocation of unaccompanied minors** (including by **facilitating the appointment of guardians**), make use of EASO and IOM guidance and support, and create one or more dedicated relocation hubs for unaccompanied minors to accelerate the procedures.

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<sup>55</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412\\_eleventh\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170412_eleventh_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)



- As recalled in the Communication (12 April 2017 on the Protection of Children in Migration), all Member States must prioritise the relocation of unaccompanied children, in line with the Council Decisions on relocation.
- [Press release](#)
- [Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)
- [Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)
- [Annex 3: Relocations from Italy and Greece](#)
- [Annex 4: Resettlement State of Play](#)

**3.30.1.6. Tenth report, 2 March 2017 (reporting period: 8 February 2016- 1 March 2017)<sup>56</sup>**

- In Italy, 2016 marked a new record in terms of arrivals, with 181,4364 (18% more than in 2015), of which 14% were unaccompanied minors.
- All Member States should offer more places for the relocation of unaccompanied minors, including for married minors, show more flexibility and accept their fair share of vulnerable cases.
- Italy should urgently clarify the procedures to enable the relocation of unaccompanied minors (including by facilitating the appointment of guardians), make use of EASO's guidance and further support, and create one or more dedicated relocation hubs for unaccompanied minors to accelerate the procedures.
- [Press release](#)
- [Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)
- [Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)
- [Annex 3: Relocations from Italy and Greece](#)
- [Annex 4: Resettlement State of Play](#)
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**3.30.1.7. Ninth report, 8 February 2017 (reporting period: 8 December 2016-7 February 2017)<sup>57</sup>**

- The main difficulty is to relocate **married minors** (particularly when under the age of 17) since many Member States have legal obstacles to allow the relocation of this category of separated children (e.g. the adult marrying a minor may be sentenced). As a consequence, they do not accept them or even reject relocation requests submitted.<sup>17</sup> Member States should explore ways of facilitating the relocation of this category of separated children.
- Italy is also making efforts to facilitate the **relocation of unaccompanied minors**; however, the procedure to make the relocation of unaccompanied minors travelling on their own possible still **needs to be developed further**. Only one separated child was relocated to the Netherlands in November 2016 from Italy.

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<sup>56</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170302\\_tenth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170302_tenth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

<sup>57</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170208\\_ninth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20170208_ninth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)



- **Total number of unaccompanied minors relocated** to 249 almost exclusively from Greece.
- **Out of the 20,000 places** committed for applicants eligible for relocation under the rental scheme by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as of 7 February, **704 places in dedicated facilities for unaccompanied minors.**
- Unaccompanied minors **often remain in the hotspot structures or other first line reception centres for a longer** time since the reception system does not allow for an automatic transfer to centres in other parts of Italy, contrary to adults and families.
- [Press release](#)
- [Annex 1: Relocations from Greece](#)
- [Annex 2: Relocations from Italy](#)
- [Annex 3: Resettlement State of Play](#)

*3.30.1.8. Eighth report, 8 December 2016 (reporting period: 8 November 2016-6 December 2016)<sup>58</sup>*

- The total number of **relocated children in this reporting period was 24** bringing the total number of unaccompanied children relocated to 172.
- **171 unaccompanied children relocated from Greece** (71 children travelling on their own and 100 separated children).
- **No unaccompanied children** have been relocated yet **from Italy** and **one separated child was relocated** to the Netherlands.
- Annex 1: [Relocations from Greece by 6 December 2016](#)
- Annex 2: [Relocations from Italy by 6 December 2016](#)

#### **Relocation of unaccompanied and separated children:**

- The pace of relocation of unaccompanied children has slowed down in the reporting period. This is due to the additional guarantees that are required for the transfer of unaccompanied children, the procedure that can last more than the two months foreseen in the Council Decisions.
- **In Italy:** number of unaccompanied children arriving in Italy continued to increase (**24,595 arrivals since the beginning of January up to 2 December 2016** including 3,714 Eritreans, 200 Syrians, 384 Iraqis and 13 Yemenis), with mostly children travelling on their own.
- Most unaccompanied children have been relocated from Greece, since only **one separated child has been relocated from Italy** to the Netherlands, while **no unaccompanied minor travelling on their own** has been relocated from Italy.

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<sup>58</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/eighth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161208/eighth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

- In Italy, to start the relocation of unaccompanied children remains a priority, as about 4,300 unaccompanied children potentially eligible for relocation (mostly from Eritrea) have disembarked in Italy since the beginning of 2016.
- **In Greece:** By 5 December, **24** unaccompanied children (16 unaccompanied children travelling by themselves and 8 "separated children") have been relocated from Greece (to Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland) bringing the **total number of unaccompanied children relocated to 171**.
- The National Centre for Social Solidarity reports that as of 17 November, **2,300** unaccompanied children **were estimated to be present in Greece**. As already reported, the mass pre-registration exercise in Greece identified 1,225 unaccompanied children, of which 48% (about 588) belong to one of the nationalities eligible for relocation (36% Syrians and 12% Iraqis).
- In this sense, out of the 501 unaccompanied children eligible for relocation that have been fully registered in Greece, 377 are "separated children" and only 124 are children completely on their own in Greece, which is the category with more difficulties for relocation.
- 326 of the 501 unaccompanied children are 16 or 17 years old. During the reporting period, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) developed a **new vulnerability form** to better map Member States' capacities to relocate the various categories of unaccompanied children.

#### *3.30.1.9. Seventh report, 9 November 2016 (reporting period: 28 September- 8 November 2016)<sup>59</sup>*

- **148 unaccompanied children relocated from Greece when all categories of separated children are included in the statistics**
- Commission is encouraging Italy to implement the arrangements agreed with Europol as well as the first relocation transfers of unaccompanied children.
- Annex 1: Relocations from Greece
- Annex 2: Relocations from Italy

#### Relocation of unaccompanied and separated children:

- During the reporting period, **43 unaccompanied** children (22 unaccompanied children travelling by themselves and 21 separated children<sup>60</sup>) were **relocated** from Greece to Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Finland and Switzerland **bringing the total number of unaccompanied children relocated to 118<sup>61</sup>**.

<sup>59</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161109/seventh\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20161109/seventh_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en).

<sup>60</sup> Understood as children travelling with relatives, such as grandparents, siblings or uncles/aunts, or married to adults

<sup>61</sup> In the previous report the total number of unaccompanied children relocated was 75. The total in this reporting period **should therefore be 118 unaccompanied** children relocated. However, the number included children travelling on their own and only certain categories of separated children. The numbers

- **However, the number of unaccompanied children relocated overall is 148 when all categories of separated children are included in the statistics.**
- **22,775 number of unaccompanied children arriving in Italy since the beginning of January up to 4 November 2016** (including 3,569 Eritreans, 167 Syrians and 187 Iraqis and 12 Yemenis).
- Majority of the unaccompanied children eligible for relocation in Italy are travelling by themselves (no relatives travelling with them)
- In **Greece**, the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) reports that as of 2 November, **2,400 unaccompanied** children were estimated to be **present in Greece**.
- The mass pre-registration exercise in Greece **identified 1,225 unaccompanied children** of which 48% (**about 588**) belong to one of the nationalities **eligible for relocation** (36% Syrians and 12% Iraqis).
- The biggest group of unaccompanied children in Greece are **Afghanis**, who are not eligible for relocation. However, the Greek government is in contact with several Member States to negotiate a possible voluntary transfer of these minors with a different status, other than as applicants for international protection.
- The **majority of unaccompanied children eligible for relocation in Greece are separated children**<sup>62</sup>.
- In this sense, out of the 480 unaccompanied children eligible for relocation that have been fully registered in Greece, **274 are separated children and only 122 are children completely on their own in Greece**, which is the category with more difficulties for relocation.
- Furthermore, **320** of the 480 unaccompanied children **are 16 or 17 years old**.
- 43 unaccompanied and separated children (22 unaccompanied children travelling by themselves and 21 separated children) relocated during the reporting period
- 148 - The overall number of unaccompanied children relocated (when all categories of "separated children" are included in the statistics).
- Several Member States (Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, Romania and Spain) have made offers for the relocation of unaccompanied children travelling by themselves, totalling around 160 places for the coming months, which is sufficient to cover the needs for Greece.
  - Annex 3: Resettlement State of Play

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have been revised to reflect more accurately the total number of unaccompanied children relocated including children travelling on their own and all categories of separated children.

<sup>62</sup> Understood as children travelling with relatives, such as grandparents, siblings or uncles/aunts, or married to adults

***3.30.1.10.Sixth report, 28 September 2016 (reporting period: 12 July-27 September 2016)<sup>63</sup>***

- EASO will include more experts on vulnerability assessment, best interests of the child assessment, exclusion indicators, Dublin Regulation, family unit and document fraud.
- Priority for appointments for the full lodging of asylum applications is given to unaccompanied children, elderly persons and seriously ill persons.
- 20,500 unaccompanied children have arrived to Italy since the beginning of January 2016 (7,036 between 1 July and 31 August).
- 3000 unaccompanied children (most from Eritrea) are potentially eligible for relocation.
- No unaccompanied children have been relocated from Italy yet, but Italy will carry out first pilot transfer of unaccompanied children.
- The pre-registration exercise in Greece identified 1,225 unaccompanied children, of which 48% belong to one of the nationalities eligible for relocation (36% Syrians, 12% Iraqis). As of 19 September, the estimated number of unaccompanied children in Greece is 2,477.
- 3,779 unaccompanied children have been referred to EKKA for accommodation since the beginning of 2016)
- 1,487 unaccompanied children are on the waiting list for appropriate accommodation.
- 46 - the total number of relocated unaccompanied children in the reporting period only from Greece.
- More MS have offered places for the relocation of unaccompanied children (Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Spain in addition to Finland, Luxemburg and Portugal).
- [Relocations from Greece by 27 September 2016 in numbers per MS](#)
- [Relocations from Italy by 27 September 2016 in numbers per MS](#)
- [Resettlement – state of play](#)

***3.30.1.11.Fifth report, 13 July 2016 (reporting period: 14 June-11 July 2016)<sup>64</sup>***

- 3,169 unaccompanied children arrived to Italy between 1 and 30 June, including 500 Eritreans.
- As at 13 July, 2,390 unaccompanied children had been referred to EKKA for accommodation since the beginning of 2016.
- According to the pre-registration exercise, 906 unaccompanied children were recorded as of 7 July 2016.
- 1500 unaccompanied children are potentially eligible for relocation from Italy.
- Six unaccompanied children have been relocated during the reporting period.
- More pledges are urgently needed.

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<sup>63</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160928/sixth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160928/sixth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

<sup>64</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160713/fifth\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160713/fifth_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

- The Commission also dedicated a session of the twelfth meeting of the informal expert group on the rights of the child to the relocation of unaccompanied minors to raise awareness and share positive experiences (mainly from Finland) on this complex matter.
- [Relocations from Greece by 14 June 2016 in numbers per MS](#)
- [Relocations from Italy by 14 June 2016 in numbers per MS](#)

***3.30.1.12. Fourth report, 15 June 2016 (reporting period: 13 May – 14 June 2016)<sup>65</sup>***

- 7 152 children arrived by sea to Italy in 2016. 6658 (93%) are unaccompanied children (as of 31 May). Majority of them were Eritreans
- No data available on the number of arriving children in Greece. 1609 unaccompanied children referred to EKKK for accommodation since the beginning of 2016.
- 23 - the total number of relocated unaccompanied children.
- Two unaccompanied children have been relocated from Greece to Luxembourg since 13 May.
- More pledges are urgently needed.
- [Relocations from Italy by 14 June 2016 in numbers per MS](#)
- [Relocations from Greece by 14 June 2016 in numbers per MS](#)

***3.30.1.13. Third report, 18 May 2016 (reporting period: 12 April 2016 until 13 May)<sup>66</sup>***

- **21: the total number of unaccompanied children relocated.**
- 21 unaccompanied children have been relocated so far (20 to Finland, 1 to the Netherlands) from Greece.
- 8 unaccompanied children are expected to be relocated to Finland, one to Portugal and two to Luxembourg.
- Malta and Belgium have followed the Commission's call to increase places for unaccompanied children. Malta has offered 12 places and Belgium 10.
- An increase in unaccompanied children arriving to Italy from Eritrea was observed in the past weeks.
- According to latest Eurostat data, almost 90.000 unaccompanied children sought asylum in the EU in 2015, more than half of them were of Afghan, 16% Syrian and 6% Eritrean nationality.
  - 1 824 unaccompanied children arrived to Italy in April 2016.

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<sup>65</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/index_en.htm)

<sup>66</sup>[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160518/communication\\_third\\_report\\_on\\_relocation\\_and\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160518/communication_third_report_on_relocation_and_resettlement_en.pdf)

- In Greece, 1 609 unaccompanied children have been referred to the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA) for accommodation since the beginning of 2016.
- Pilot age assessment projects should start in the coming weeks in selected hotspots.
- [Relocations from Greece by 13 May 2016 in numbers per MS](#)
- [Relocations from Italy by 13 May 2016 in numbers per MS](#)

#### *3.30.1.14. Second report, 12 April 2016<sup>67</sup>*

- 250 children have been relocated (234 from Greece and 16 from Italy), including **four** unaccompanied children relocated to Finland since the beginning of the implementation of the relocation scheme.
- Belgium offered 10 places out of 100 for unaccompanied children
- The Public prosecutor is supported by lawyers who represent unaccompanied children in the islands. Ongoing discussion to provide similar services in the Athens and Thessaloniki areas.
- Meeting taking place with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior to discuss the relocation procedures for unaccompanied children.
- EASO has created an [EU Relocation Programme Facebook](#) page in English and Arabic as a communication platform for people interested in relocation and to promote successful stories.
- EASO is preparing a **relocation communication package for children** and a mobile application.
- EASO is finalising the tool on the best interests of the child assessment for relocation purposes.

#### *3.30.1.15. First report, 16 March 2016<sup>68</sup>*

- A **procedure** for the transfer of unaccompanied minors under the Relocation Decisions needs **still to be put in place**.
- **Reception places for unaccompanied** minors are available according to the roadmaps, although additional places should be made available in order to ensure smooth transition between first and second level reception.
- **Relocation of** vulnerable applicants for international protection, including **unaccompanied minors** is proving **challenging**: only a very limited number of unaccompanied minors (UAM) (one or two from Greece to Finland) have been relocated despite the Council Decisions on relocation requesting vulnerable applicants to be processed as a priority.

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<sup>67</sup>[https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160412/communication\\_second\\_report\\_relocation\\_resettlement\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/proposal-implementation-package/docs/20160412/communication_second_report_relocation_resettlement_en.pdf)

<sup>68</sup><https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2016/EN/1-2016-165-EN-F1-1.PDF>

### 3.31. European Court of auditors. EU response to the refugee crisis: the hotspot approach, No 6/2017<sup>69</sup>

#### Extract:

- **Recommendation 2: unaccompanied minors**
  - The Commission, together with the relevant Agencies and international organisations, should help the authorities in both Greece and Italy take all possible measures to ensure that unaccompanied minors arriving as migrants are treated in accordance with international standards, including adequate shelter, protection, access to and prioritisation of asylum procedures and possible consideration for relocation.
  - The Commission should insist on the appointment of a child protection officer for every hotspot/site.
  - The Commission and the relevant Agencies should further assist the responsible authorities through the provision of training and legal advice and continue to monitor the situation and report on action taken and progress achieved.

### 3.32. European Parliamentary Research Service Blog – World Refugee Day: Making Child-Sensitive Asylum And Refugee Policy, 19 June 2017<sup>70</sup>

### 3.33. European Union External Action. EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (2017). Leave no child behind, March 2017<sup>71</sup>

The Guidelines provide specific guidance on how the new policy framework (SDGs, EU's Global Strategy) should be taken into account in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child. The 'Operational Guidelines' section of the guidelines suggests concrete actions to step up work towards the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and is divided into two parts; actions that the EU itself should undertake and actions that the EU encourages partners countries and relevant actors to undertake.

- [Full text of the Guidelines](#)
- [Key messages](#)
- [FAQs](#)

### 3.34. Eurostat data on asylum and managed migration<sup>72</sup>

Reporting period	Total asylum applications	Asylum applications children aged < 14	Asylum applications children aged 14-17	Asylum applications filed by children	% filed by children among all applications
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<sup>69</sup> [http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR17\\_6/SR\\_MIGRATION\\_HOTSPOTS\\_EN.pdf](http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR17_6/SR_MIGRATION_HOTSPOTS_EN.pdf)

<sup>70</sup> <https://epthinktank.eu/2017/06/19/world-refugee-day-making-child-sensitive-asylum-and-refugee-policy/>

<sup>71</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/faq\\_-\\_eu\\_guidelines\\_on\\_children\\_0.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/faq_-_eu_guidelines_on_children_0.pdf)

<sup>72</sup> [http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr\\_asyappctzm&lang=en](http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_asyappctzm&lang=en)

				aged 0-17	
<b>Oct 2017</b>	23,005	7.265	1,730	8.995	39%
<b>Sept 2017</b>	40.125	9.240	3.275	12.515	31%
<b>Aug 2017</b>	60.190	13.830	4.485	18.315	30%
<b>Jul 2017</b>	55.310	12.250	3.735	15.985	29%
<b>Jun 2017</b>	55.645	11.415	3.570	14.985	27%
<b>May 2017</b>	56.840	12.245	3.755	16.000	28%
<b>Apr 2017</b>	48.660	10.205	3.320	13.525	28%
<b>Mar 2017</b>	64.440	13.180	4.655	17.835	28%
<b>Feb 2017</b>	56.750	11.030	3.930	14.960	26%
<b>Jan 2017</b>	59.000	11.520	4.200	15.720	27%
<b>Dec 2016</b>	63.000	13.060	5.090	18.150	29%
<b>Nov 2016</b>	74.750	16.000	6.385	22.385	30%
<b>Oct 2016</b>	82.675	18.190	6.920	25.110	30%
<b>Sept 2016</b>	123.365	30.225	8.990	39.215	32%
<b>Aug 2016</b>	138.200	34.260	9.510	43.770	32%

### 3.35. Eurostat data on asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied children, 2 May 2016<sup>73</sup>

#### Extract

In 2015, 88.300 unaccompanied children applied for asylum in the EU MS in 2015 (23% of all asylum applicants under the age of 18):

- 91% of them were males
- 57% were between 16-17 years old
- 29% were between 14-15 years old
- 13% were younger than 14 years old
- 51% of the unaccompanied children asylum applicants were Afghans.
- 40% of those registered in the EU MS, filed applications in Sweden, 16% in Germany, 10% in Hungary, 9% in Austria.
- Largest share of unaccompanied minors among all young asylum seekers was recorded in Italy – 56.6%.

### 3.36. FRONTEX – Migratory Flows in August: numbers continue to fall in Italy, pressure still high in Spain, 18 September 2017<sup>74</sup>

#### 3.37. Frontex Migratory Routes Map<sup>75</sup>

- Frontex – Risk analysis for 2017<sup>76</sup>

<sup>73</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7244677/3-02052016-AP-EN.pdf/19cfd8d1-330b-4080-8ff3-72ac7b7b67f6>

<sup>74</sup> <http://frontex.europa.eu/news/migratory-flows-in-august-numbers-continue-to-fall-in-italy-pressure-still-high-in-spain-2KZb6B>

<sup>75</sup> <http://frontex.europa.eu/trends-and-routes/migratory-routes-map/>

<sup>76</sup> [http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Annual\\_Risk\\_Analysis\\_2017.pdf](http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annual_Risk_Analysis_2017.pdf)



- Frontex Risk Analysis Network Quarterly Report for Q3 2016<sup>77</sup>
- Frontex Risk Analysis Network Quarterly Report for Q4 2015 (published 10.03.2016)<sup>78</sup>
- Frontex Risk Analysis for 2016<sup>79</sup>

### 3.38. Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)<sup>80</sup>

Regular updates on data collection about the fundamental rights situation of people arriving in those Member States that have been particularly affected by large migration movements. Eight weekly overviews were produced during the period September-November 2015.

As from December 2015, the updates are being provided on a monthly basis.

As of March 2018, the reports will be published on a bi-monthly basis.

#### 3.38.1.1. *Current migration situation in the EU. Impact on local communities, February 2018*

#### 3.38.1.2. *Migration to the EU: five persistent challenges, February 2018*

#### Extract:

- In most EU Member States, reception places for unaccompanied children were sufficiently available due to a drop in new arrivals. In a few EU Member States, the number of children decreased and the quality of child reception facilities improved. In many EU Member States, however, reception standards for children remained critical.
- Asylum-seeking children in several EU Member States had no or limited access to education.
- Children continued to face legal and practical obstacles to accessing asylum procedures in several EU Member States. In particular, problems regarding the appointment of guardians for unaccompanied children barely improved.
- Age assessment methods have been heavily criticised from a fundamental rights perspective – for example, when children were not given the benefit of the doubt concerning their age and treated as adults, or because age assessment procedures consisted purely of medical examinations.
- Legal and practical barriers to family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection was a great concern for unaccompanied children in several EU Member States.

<sup>77</sup> [http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Fran\\_Q3\\_2016.pdf](http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Fran_Q3_2016.pdf)

<sup>78</sup> [http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Fran\\_Q4\\_2015.pdf](http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Fran_Q4_2015.pdf)

<sup>79</sup> [http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Annula\\_Risk\\_Analysis\\_2016.pdf](http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annula_Risk_Analysis_2016.pdf)

<sup>80</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews>

### 3.38.2. Monthly data collections (since November 2015 until November 2017)

3.38.2.1. Monthly data collection [24](#): 1-30 November 2017

3.38.2.2. Monthly data collection [23](#): 1-31 October 2017

3.38.2.3. Monthly data collection [22](#): 1-31 September 2017

3.38.2.4. Monthly data collection [21](#): 1-31 August 2017

3.38.2.5. Monthly data collection 20: 1-31 July 2017<sup>81</sup>

3.38.2.6. Monthly data collection 19: 1-30 June 2017<sup>82</sup>

- **Italy:** 9,760 unaccompanied children arrived between 1 Jan- 27 June. Relocations in May: 1.000
- a group of nine persons including four children was supposed to have been sent back to Turkey after having crossed the border river, without the opportunity to ask for asylum
- In another case, a recognised Syrian refugee reported that his family including four small children was [arrested after having entered Greece \(link is external\)](#), and taken back to Turkey with a large group of other Syrians.
- **Finland:** 470 asylum applications (50 children arriving with families, 20 unaccompanied children and 140 women).
- **Netherlands:** 2.810 asylum applicants (123 unaccompanied children)
- **Slovakia:** 17 new asylum seekers lodged applications (5 unaccompanied children)
- **Sweden:** 2.350 asylum applications (770 children, 104 unaccompanied).
  - Unaccompanied children in Sweden were anxious that the increasingly rigorous use of age assessment methods might lead to them being considered adults and hence being expelled or losing the support of social services, according to the National Board of Health and Welfare. The assessment involves X-raying wisdom teeth in combination with a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the knee joints.
- **Denmark:** 160 asylum seekers (16% children).
- **Germany:** 37.570 unaccompanied children under the protection of youth welfare offices. They reported cases of rape experienced during their journey to Germany, according to the German Red Cross.

3.38.2.7. Monthly data collection 18: 1-31 May 2017<sup>83</sup>

- Some 2,150 unaccompanied children were estimated to be in **Greece**, while only 1,294 places are available in special accommodation facilities.
- **Italy:** the number of unaccompanied children absconding from reception centres rose by more than 27 % during 2016, amounting to nearly 28,000 children at the end of the year.

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<sup>81</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/august-2017>

<sup>82</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/july-2017>

<sup>83</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/june-2017>

- The Italian government issued guidelines on the role and functions of **voluntary guardians**, established by law in April 2017, which give children a right to be heard concerning the appointment of a voluntary guardian.
- Terre des Hommes published guidelines for protecting the mental health, and promoting the social and health wellbeing, of migrant children at reception facilities in Italy.
- In **Hungary**, only children below the age of 14 are transferred to children's homes, have access to child protection services and may be appointed a guardian, whereas children above this age are transferred to the transit zone.
- In **Germany**, some 43,840 unaccompanied children have been under the protection of youth welfare offices, in addition to some 18,000 young adults.
- The German government presented a concept for establishing two homes for about 100 children in Morocco with the aim of preparing the conditions for returning unaccompanied children, primarily "voluntary" and delinquent returnees.
- In April, asylum applicants in the **Netherlands** include some 100 unaccompanied children, primarily from Eritrea, Afghanistan, Morocco and Guinea.
- In **Sweden** age assessment of unaccompanied children: 442 of 581 cases, the asylum seekers were assessed to be 18 years or older; in 134 cases, the applicants were assessed as clearly being children.
- In **Denmark**: 40 % of arrivals (some 290 in total) were children, including 50 unaccompanied children, mainly from Morocco, Afghanistan and Libya.
- In line with the Council of Europe GRETA committee of experts, the Ombudsperson in **Spain** called for stronger mechanisms for identifying and protecting child victims of trafficking, as numbers of identified victims remain low.
- In Spain, a protocol(link is external) on children was revised due to the high-level terrorism alert, allowing the police to completely strip search children in certain circumstances, including against their will and using handcuffs; reference to the respect of fundamental rights during the search was removed.
- Family reunification has remained practically unattainable in Poland, according to NGOs, due to restrictive deadlines, limitations on spouses and underage children, and high costs.

#### ***3.38.2.8. Monthly data collection 17: 1-30 April 2017<sup>84</sup>***

- 5,550 unaccompanied children reached **Italian** shores
- The concerns of the Public Defender of Rights in **France** about the lack of social protection for unaccompanied children remain unresolved. In the Department of Haute-Garonne, children are reportedly not given the benefit of the doubt concerning their age and several have been provisionally detained although the border police authenticated their birth certificates(link is external). It is reported that these children are then rapidly tried for "defrauding the child welfare system(link is external) by claiming to be an unaccompanied minor when they are actually adults".
- NGOs in **Austria** report consistently lengthy procedures for unaccompanied children , often taking more than a year.
- Some 2,000 unaccompanied children have been staying in **Greece** but specialised reception facilities are available for only 1,272.

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<sup>84</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/may-2017>

- In **Hungary**, children over the age of 14 can apply for asylum only at one of the two transit zones, and are held there without an appointed guardian for the duration of their asylum procedure.
- Youth welfare offices in **Germany** are responsible for taking care of some 43,840 unaccompanied children.
- In **Poland**, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may apply for facilitated family reunification only within six months of the decision on their status. Other parts of the procedure, such as visa applications, generate such high costs that family reunification is impossible in most cases, according to NGOs.
- Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in **Denmark** no longer receive temporary residence permits but stay in the asylum centres until they are sufficiently mature to undergo an asylum procedure.
- The **Swedish** Association of Local Authorities and Regions found that the long asylum procedures and the temporary restrictions on obtaining a residence permit severely affect the health and well-being of young persons. When unaccompanied children turn 18 or are reregistered as adults during the asylum procedure, they transfer to adult facilities and the Migration Agency takes over the cost of housing, food and education from the municipality. The asylum processing in these cases is increasingly slow, according to Save the Children.
- 540 unaccompanied children are presumed to live in Melilla, Spain, including at least 100 sleeping on the streets. The ‘La Purisima’ facility for boys has been overcrowded, and 92 % of the children there experience violence daily. Because of this, many leave the facility to live on the streets or cross irregularly to the peninsula. A recent NGO report confirms concerns expressed in the past, including unlawful returns, night raids, arrests and sexual abuse of children(link is external) living on the street.

### 3.38.2.9. *Monthly data collection 16: 1-31 March 2017*<sup>85</sup>

- **Arrivals in Italy by unaccompanied children:** increased to nearly 2,300 between 1 January and 22 March; fewer than 400 had arrived by the end of February.
- **Unaccompanied children in Sweden** are increasingly anxious about the results of age assessments and their chances of staying in Sweden when they turn 18. Reports of deteriorating mental health and suicide attempts among unaccompanied children reflect this.
- According to a [response \(link is external\)](#) to a parliamentary question, **Germany rejected 620 unaccompanied children** at the border in 2016 for failing to meet the entry requirements; among them were 275 Afghan, 58 Syrian, 39 Eritrean and 36 Iraqi unaccompanied children.
- According to **NGOs in Poland**, the best interests of the child are not taken into account in detention decisions. The **system for appointing a guardian** for unaccompanied children does not work properly; it can take from three to six months for a guardian to be appointed.
- Unaccompanied children living in Como, northern **Italy**, [do not receive adequate assistance \(link is external\)](#). Those who live in the government encampment are accommodated together with unrelated families, including adults; legal counselling and a guardian are made available to them only if they apply for asylum.
- The capacity to accommodate unaccompanied children is still insufficient in **Greece**.

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<sup>85</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/april-2017>

- The number of unaccompanied children in basic care facilities in **Austria** has gradually decreased to some 4,250.
- In **Finland**, transfers of unaccompanied children to another municipality or another part of the country were [reported \(link is external\)](#) to have a negative impact on the well-being and integration of the children. The number of places allocated to unaccompanied children in municipalities was reported to be insufficient, which has led to delays in placements.
- A [report \(link is external\)](#) by NGOs and a judicial clinic described the situation of the more than 540 unaccompanied children staying in Melilla, **Spain**, including some 100 sleeping in the streets. Many are not registered and have no access to child protection, education or healthcare services.
- A 16-year-old child from Mali committed **suicide** in **France** by throwing himself out of the window of reception accommodation for unaccompanied children; according to his friends, he did so because he feared that a police patrol would find him and deport him on the grounds that his status as a child was contested.
- A government [report \(link is external\)](#) on the situation of unaccompanied children in **Germany** highlights the lack of trained staff and adequate accommodation facilities in some municipalities; many children are affected by extreme stress; the time taken to appoint a guardian ranges from a few days to several weeks.
- Unaccompanied children are no longer granted a temporary residence permit under the special regulation for unaccompanied children in **Denmark**, according to NGOs. They therefore live in asylum centres until they are old enough to undergo an asylum procedure.
- Age assessment for unaccompanied children will be obligatory only in cases where there “is a suspicion that a person is an adult”, rather than, as previously required, “when it was not ‘obvious’ that he/she was a minor”.

#### ***3.38.2.10.Monthly data collection 15: 1-28 February 2017<sup>86</sup>***

- An informal educational space was opened on Leros, Greece, which currently houses 150 children aged 6 to 18 years funded by the European Commission Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. It provides an interim solution for children before they enrol in the formal educational system. Some 2,500 refugee children are attending public schools on mainland Greece, according to the Greek Education Ministry.
- Nearly 400 unaccompanied children arrived in Italy in January and February 2017.
- Some 50,300 unaccompanied children, as well as some 13,300 young adults, have been under the protection of the youth welfare offices in Germany since November 2016.

#### ***3.38.2.11.Monthly data collection 14: 1-31 January 2017<sup>87</sup>***

- In Germany, between January and December 2016, some 36 % of all asylum applicants were children, and 11 % of all asylum seekers were under the age of four. German authorities in some federal states tended not to accept the Afghan identity document (*Tazkhira*) to assess children’s age.

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<sup>86</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/march-2017>

<sup>87</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/february-2017>

- The estimated number of unaccompanied children currently staying in Greece is 2,200.
- In Italy, [new legislation on age assessments of unaccompanied children \(link is external\)](#) entered into force in January 2017, implementing a multidimensional approach to such assessments and the respect of the child's best interests. If a child's age cannot be assessed with sufficient certainty, minority is presumed.
- In Poland, almost 50 % of newly arrived applicants for international protection were children.

#### ***3.38.2.12.Monthly data collection 13: 1-30 December 2016<sup>88</sup>***

- In Germany, children made up more than one third (36 %) of all asylum applicants in 2016; more than 10 % were under four years old. Some 50,300 unaccompanied children were under the protection of youth welfare offices as of November 2016, which is similar to the numbers in August.
- More than 25,770 unaccompanied children arrived in Italy in 2016.
- The number of unaccompanied children applying for asylum in the Netherlands is increasing (233 in November 2016). The majority of them come from Eritrea.

#### ***3.38.2.13.Monthly data collection 12: 1-30 November 2016<sup>89</sup>***

- More than 24,200 unaccompanied children arrived in Italy between January and November 2016.
- As of November, some 50,300 unaccompanied children have been under the protection of Germany's youth welfare offices.
- In Finland, some 385 unaccompanied children have applied for asylum since January 2016.
- Some 460 children apply for asylum in the Netherlands in October; some 900 children arrive for family reunification.
- According to the Red Cross, a high percentage of family reunification requests is decided negatively in Austria. As many sons came to Austria with the intention of having their families join them, this is difficult for them to come to terms with.
- Unaccompanied children constitute more than 20 % of asylum applicants in Denmark in October 2016, and come mostly from Morocco, Afghanistan, Algeria, Eritrea and Iraq.
- Many Afghan unaccompanied children receive negative decisions at first instance in Austria.

#### ***3.38.2.14.Monthly data collection 11: 1-30 October 2016<sup>90</sup>***

- Some 3,160 asylum seekers arrive in the Netherlands in September, mainly from Syria, Eritrea and Morocco, including some **480 children**.
- Sweden receives some 2,400 asylum seekers, mainly from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, including more than **920 children**.

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<sup>88</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/january-2017>

<sup>89</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/december-2016>

<sup>90</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/november-2016>



- More than 20,000 unaccompanied children arrived in Italy between January and October 2016.
- More than 40 % of asylum seekers waiting to enter Hungary near transit zones are children, mainly from Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq. It often takes weeks before vulnerable people, including unaccompanied children, enter a transit zone as admission is principally based on the date of arrival.
- In the Austrian region of Styria, the majority of asylum seekers are women or children. More than 35 % of all asylum applicants in Germany since January 2016 have been children.
- Some 2,500 unaccompanied children are currently residing in Greece, according to estimates. Capacity to accommodate unaccompanied children is still insufficient. More than 1,600 children continue to wait for adequate accommodation.
- An eleven-year-old French girl, whose mother did not fulfil entry conditions, was detained for four days with her mother at an airport in France.
- In Poland, asylum seekers – including families with children and victims of torture – are frequently detained upon registration of their asylum applications at the border.
- Detention of families with children reportedly continues in Slovakia. Alternatives to detention are rarely used.
- Children in Austria may unintentionally be accommodated together with adults as persons who claim to be children are accommodated in the same facilities pending assessments of their age.
- After the evacuation of the camp in Calais, France, family reunifications of the around 1,200 unaccompanied children remain largely unresolved.

### ***3.38.2.15. Monthly data collection 10: 1-30 September 2016<sup>91</sup>***

- Reception facilities in Greece continue to be overcrowded with an occupancy rate of almost 200 % on the islands.
- Hotspot facilities in Italy are increasingly overcrowded, often hosting unaccompanied children and other vulnerable persons together with unrelated adults. Particularly in Lampedusa, people are kept for longer than 24 to 48 hours that are considered necessary for identification and registration.
- Overcrowding in pre-removal facilities increases to up to 190 % in Bulgaria. Reportedly, many returnees are not heard prior to issuing a detention order; birth dates are registered incorrectly leading to detention of unaccompanied children; and there are obstacles in exercising the right to an effective remedy.
- Poor reception conditions, prolonged detention, lack of primary and specialised healthcare, and slow identification and protection procedures all continue to affect unaccompanied children in Greece.
- At present, 2,500 unaccompanied children are registered in Greece whereas only 891 places are available in specialised shelter facilities.
- Some 140 children are held in closed facilities pending a transfer to specialised facilities.
- In Italy, the reception system cannot accommodate the increasing number of unaccompanied children arriving, many of them – an average of 28 daily – disappear.

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<sup>91</sup> [http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-october-2016-monthly-migration-report\\_en\\_0.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-october-2016-monthly-migration-report_en_0.pdf)

- Age assessment at the border in Germany is not always conducted with the involvement of the local youth welfare office. This may increase risks that unaccompanied children cannot access protection or are refused entry.
- Unaccompanied children in Germany often wait several months before their placement and specific benefits are decided. Some 12,000 unaccompanied children are still provisionally cared for by youth welfare offices.
- The majority of unaccompanied children in Austria are from Afghanistan (80%).

***3.38.2.16.Key issues one year on: one year on from initial reporting, October 2016<sup>92</sup>***

- Clear guidance and qualified staff at registration and first reception to identify children at risk continue to be often missing (for example in Italy).
- Age assessment procedures have generally not been applied at first reception facilities (particularly in transit countries), nor have they been adequately explained to children.
- Delays persist in the appointment of guardians, in some cases for several months (Germany and Italy), thus delaying children's access to protection, adequate reception and family reunification
- Children continue to encounter legal and practical obstacles to access asylum procedures. Some Member States have begun to initiate asylum procedures in practice without a guardian being present (for example in Bulgaria, Greece and Italy).
- The "ageing out" of children turning 18 during the procedure and prior to accessing asylum is a persistent concern in all Member States.
- Children mainly go missing from transit and temporary first reception facilities that do not meet child protection standards.
- The legislation in some Member States (for example in Bulgaria, Hungary and Italy) prohibits the detention of unaccompanied children. However, some Member States have detained unaccompanied children in practice (e.g. to prevent absconding until they are placed in specialised facilities)
- The integration of migrant and asylum-seeking children into schools has largely improved. The main receiving countries (Austria, Germany and Sweden) offer preparatory training prior to integrating children into regular classes. Sweden arranges schooling **within a month**.

***3.38.2.17.Monthly data collection 9: 1-31 August 2016<sup>93</sup>***

- More than 1500 children in Greece continue to wait for appropriate shelter.
- More than 350 children stay in closed facilities
- Lack of paediatricians in Kios delays age assessments
- The Ombudsman in Bulgaria highlights the risk of unaccompanied children being subjected to trafficking and smuggling, problems with appointing children's representatives, and the lack of efforts to organise protected spaces.
- Unaccompanied children in Germany are often subjected to several transfers due to the distribution among federal states according to quotas.

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<sup>92</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-one-year>

<sup>93</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/september-2016>



- Some 900 unaccompanied children apply for asylum in Sweden, mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. Unaccompanied children who were transferred to other municipalities in the past due to lack of space are being returned to the original municipalities.

#### ***3.38.2.18.Monthly data collection 8: 1-31 July 2016<sup>94</sup>***

- Some 1,810 people arrived in Greece by sea, including around 330 children, mainly from Syria.
- The pre-registration exercise, held jointly by the Hellenic authorities and UNHCR on mainland Greece is almost finished with nearly 28,000 registered asylum seekers, including 1,100 unaccompanied and separated children.
- Family reunification for Syrians in Germany can take nearly two years, with a current waiting time of 15 months for the first interview at the embassy in Beirut.
- At the Hungarian border, many women and children continue to wait for weeks to be admitted to the transit zones without appropriate shelter and sanitary facilities. Around 1,400 people, some 40 % are children, wait behind the fence.
- More than 1,400 unaccompanied children in Greece are waiting for placement in specialised facilities; among them, 350 are held in hotspots or police detention.
- In Palermo (Sicily, Italy), unaccompanied children live in emergency shelters for up to six months without being appointed a guardian or receiving any kind of specific assistance.
- The number of unaccompanied children under the care of the Children and Youth Services in Germany has significantly decreased since the beginning of the year.
- In Sweden, health staff increasingly reported cases of severe mistreatment of unaccompanied children at accommodation centres, which may possibly occur due to a lack of professional staff.

#### ***3.38.2.19.Monthly data collection 7: 1-30 June 2016<sup>95</sup>***

- 70 Afghan asylum seekers (27 children) sent back from Bulgaria to Greece as they attempt to cross the green border.
- The demand for protected accommodation remains strong as a result of the high number of vulnerable persons.
- Asylum seekers held in detention in Hungary, including many women and children, are faced with very poor and deteriorating conditions, including dirty mattresses, limited food, no access to legal advice and excessive charges for phone calls.
- Children make up 40 % of the people waiting to enter the transit zone in Hungary in inhumane conditions. In many cases, they are treated as adults upon entry in the transit zone and prior to a medical age assessment.
- In Brindisi, Italy, unaccompanied children are accommodated in tents outside the centre without any support due to overcrowding.
- Unaccompanied children arriving in Bulgaria are increasingly young, including four to nine year old children. Problems with appointing guardians and providing specialised accommodation persist.

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<sup>94</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/august-2016>

<sup>95</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/july-2016>

- The municipality of Mantamados, Greece, restricts unaccompanied children from eating in local restaurants and swimming in the sea.
- 100,000 children (9,000 unaccompanied children), applied for asylum in Germany during the first half of 2016.
- The capacity for accommodating unaccompanied children in Greece (621 beds) is insufficient.
- Incidents of violence by staff and abusive forms of reprimands are reported from child accommodation facilities in Sweden (intimidation) and Lesbos, Greece (violence, degrading treatment).
- The mental health of unaccompanied children is an increasing concern.
- Children born in initial reception facilities and refugee shelters in Berlin, Munich and Stuttgart, Germany, do not, in some cases, receive birth certificates and can thus not be formally assigned to their parents. They are also unable to access healthcare, including vaccination programmes. At facilities in Bamberg and Manching, Germany, children receive insufficient food, healthcare and education.

#### ***3.38.2.20.Monthly data collection 6: 1-31 May 2016<sup>96</sup>***

- 100 Syrian and Iraqi refugees, including 44 children arrived in Italy through a church financed humanitarian corridor.
- Arrivals to Italy have increased, especially children and pregnant women.
- Fewer children disappear from transit facilities in Greece.
- Children are accommodated in inadequate facilities and conditions for weeks in Greece and Italy.
- Unaccompanied children are left outside the Hungarian transit zone for days without any care or facilities.
- **Disappearances of children still remains a big issue in Sweden.**

#### ***3.38.2.21.Monthly data collection 5: 1-30 April 2016<sup>97</sup>***

- 3 470 people arrived in Greece by sea in April 2016, including 1 000 children.
- More than 10.000 people remain stranded in Idomeni, including unaccompanied children.
- A security company is responsible for security at the centres in Bulgaria where unaccompanied children stay. Guards are not specifically trained to work with children and are not allowed to communicate with them. Social workers, who can directly communicate with children, are present on site between 9:00 and 17:00.
- Children still do not have access to education in Croatia.
- Unaccompanied children are not always identified immediately in Hungary and if not, are left outside the fence at the Hungarian-Serbian border in very poor living conditions.
- According to Save the Children, 2 800 unaccompanied children reached Italy in 2016 by sea (until early April).
- 6000 unaccompanied children went missing from reception centres in Italy .
- According to Swedish authorities, 20 to 30% of unaccompanied children show signs of mental health issues.

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<sup>96</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/june-2016>

<sup>97</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/may-2016>

- Authorities are moving unaccompanied children from one municipality to another for administrative reasons, sometimes after five to six months. That means that children have to adapt to new schools, make new friends and relate to new adults in social services.

#### ***3.38.2.22.Monthly data collection 4: 1-31 March 2016<sup>98</sup>***

- Approximately 9 400 children arrived to Greece by sea in March 2016 (35% of new arrivals). The majority were Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals.
- The proportion of young unaccompanied children under the age of 12 years increases in Greece.
- The First Reception Service registered in March 800 third-country nationals (out of 26 609 newly arrived people), out of which 500 were children between 0 and 17 years old.
- Mainland facilities for children are overcrowded; children wait on the islands for transfer.
- Children in Germany still have to stay in airport halls, gyms and other temporary mass shelter for up to six months.
- There is an increase in the number of unaccompanied girls arriving in Sweden

Between seven and eight unaccompanied children are reported missing from their accommodation in Sweden each week.

#### ***3.38.2.23.Monthly data collection 3: 1-29 February 2016<sup>99</sup>***

- **Missing unaccompanied children** remain a major concern in many EU Member States: in Hungary, children disappear at an estimated rate of 90-95 %; in Slovenia, about 80 % of children went missing; and in Sweden about seven to 10 children are reported missing each week. However, Greece recorded a decrease in the absconding rate of children.
- In **Italy**, more than 135 unaccompanied children stay at facilities in Lampedusa despite poor conditions. In **Greece**, mainland reception capacity for unaccompanied children does not meet the actual need, leaving many of them in detention facilities or in police custody. Furthermore, the procedure to appoint a guardian slows down their transfer to child protection facilities.
- In **Bulgaria**, authorities do not wait for the appointment of a guardian and start the asylum procedure without a guardian's presence.
- Basic care facilities for unaccompanied children in **Austria** are generally adequate and sufficiently available. However, many children have to stay for long periods in initial reception centres (e.g. Traiskirchen), where conditions are inappropriate for them.
- In **Sweden**, there are reports of children staying in the same facilities as adults.
- Unaccompanied children travelling with other relatives are not taken into care in **Germany** but accommodated in reception centres without verification of their relationship. This exposes them to increased risks and may prevent the identification of human trafficking.

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<sup>98</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/march-2016>

<sup>99</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/february-2016>

- Children in **Germany** sometimes wait for months before being able to attend school.

Lack of trained and competent staff in **Sweden** does not allow for a proper assessment of children's needs, nor the identification of psychological and mental health problems.

#### *3.38.2.24. Monthly data collection 2: 1-31 January 2016<sup>100</sup>*

##### **Austria:**

- The Child- and Youth Ombud Styria reported that the asylum procedures for 17 year old children sometimes appear to be delayed until they are 18
- **6,296 unaccompanied child asylum** seekers in Austria - according to The Child- and Youth Ombud Styria

##### **Bulgaria:**

- 2000 asylum application in January 2016 – **610** filed by children
- Children at first reception centres do not have access to regular schooling in Bulgaria and Germany.

##### **Croatia:**

- Transit in Croatia continues to be very short making it difficult to identify cases of child trafficking and other vulnerable children.
- **Almost half of the arrivals in Croatia and Slovenia are children.**

##### **Germany:**

- Unaccompanied children are identified only after redistribution to the Laender, which may take up to several weeks.
- Some children older than 14 years were grouped together with adults and taken care of only after arrival to the reception centre.
- Facilities for unaccompanied children are insufficiently available, and often children stay in overcrowded hostels or gyms.
- Lack of qualified staff in those temporary shelters.
- Children at first reception centres do not have access to regular schooling in Bulgaria and Germany.

##### **Greece:**

- Between 1 and 31 January 2016, the First Reception registered 950 third country nationals. Children – over 350 of them (incl. 160 unaccompanied children)
- 1200 asylum applications filed in January – 50 from unaccompanied children
- Arrivals to Greece remain at the high level, while the number of migrants arriving to Italy has decreased.
- 20 children died in the several shipwrecks which occurred in the reporting period.
- 648 new migrants arrived in Hungary – 26 children (incl. 11 unaccompanied children)

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<sup>100</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/january-2016>

- Ministry of Interior published a new guide for unaccompanied migrant children living in Italy<sup>101</sup>
- **Almost half of the arrivals in Croatia and Slovenia are children.**
- **Some 400 people, including children,** are detained in Slovenia prior to their removal.

#### Sweden:

- 4.100 asylum applications filed in January – **640 by unaccompanied children.**
- Simplified registration procedures in Sweden may make it difficult to identify vulnerable persons early on in the asylum process.
- In Sweden, unaccompanied children have to wait several months to be assigned a guardian.
- Police (south of Sweden) estimates that each day at least 2-3 children disappear from their asylum accommodation.
- There is a lack of social workers
- Save the Children Sweden reported an increase in number of phone calls reporting violence and sexual abuse at the accommodation centres for unaccompanied children.

#### *3.38.2.25. Monthly data collection 1: 23 November -31 December 2015<sup>102</sup>*

- An increasing number of unaccompanied children arrive in Austria.
- Some 4,000 asylum seekers, more than half of whom are children, are not yet cared for at the provincial level, which is blocking the capacities of transit facilities.
- Unaccompanied children have to sign documents on applicable procedures without understanding them. Delays in appointing guardians to unaccompanied children are reported with respect to the situation in Austria, Slovenia and Sweden.
- In Styria, The Association of Foster Parents (*Pflegeelternverein*) offers training for future foster parents to allow for a quicker transfer of unaccompanied children to foster families.
- In Bulgaria, asylum seeking children continue to be outside the education system, and in Germany, children wait up to several months before accessing compulsory education.
- Children are spotted alone crying before being picked up by Red Cross interpreters in Croatia.
- 19.578 children arrived in Greece by sea December 2015
- 45 unaccompanied children filed asylum applications in December 2015 in Greece
- Lack of appropriate shelters for children in almost all reception facilities on the islands.

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<sup>101</sup> English version:

[http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/UNHCR\\_ENGprint.pdf](http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.interno.it/dipim/export/sites/default/it/assets/pubblicazioni/UNHCR_ENGprint.pdf)

<sup>102</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/december-2015>

- In some places children are kept in police custody before being transferred to open reception facilities on the mainland
- 43 children crossed Hungarian border between 23.11 and 31.12
- According to NGOs, the age assessment was not always performed and as a result some unaccompanied children were put in asylum detention and not in reception centres for children.
- According to the Swedish Police, about 25 percent of unaccompanied children disappear from their accommodation.

### 3.38.3. Thematic focus

#### 3.38.3.1. *Thematic focus: family tracing and family reunification, July 2016*<sup>103</sup>

- In cases of unaccompanied children, the authorities in **Hungary** work together with the **temporary guardians** to evaluate whether or not family reunification is in the best interests of the child
- In **Sweden**, aside from the Red Cross, the **Swedish Migration Agency** has a tracing responsibility in cases of unaccompanied children.
- Unaccompanied children are particularly vulnerable. However, no exact figures are available on the number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families. Estimates show that, in some Member States, there are **not that many child applicants**; instead, many applicants for family reunification are fathers – such as in Austria. Many requests from 2015 will only be decided in 2016. The number of unaccompanied children who have actually been reunited with their families is also low in **Sweden**. In **Greece**, however, a significant increase of outgoing requests was noticed in 2016. From a total 1,780 requests until 31 August 2016, 96 concerned unaccompanied children.

#### 3.38.3.2. *Thematic focus: migrants with disabilities, June 2016*<sup>104</sup>

- Psychosocial disabilities, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), are most common. They are most prevalent among young men from conflict zones. In Brandenburg, Germany, clients with PTSD are found in all kind of groups: single women and men, women with children (though no cases of men with children), children as well as men and women with family members.
- In Italy, attempts to escape from the formal reception system in an effort to travel to other Member States and the resulting stays in informal accommodation are a particular factor in the mental health situation of children.
- Waiting times for therapy range from a few months for children to more than one year for adults.
- Child and adolescent mental health support has been included in the mobile teams in several counties, while 13 regions have trauma centres focusing on treating PTSD.
- NGOs in Sweden highlight a particular challenge regarding children – both unaccompanied children and children with families – as trauma centres rarely

<sup>103</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-family>

<sup>104</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-disability>

treat children and, even where psychosocial support is available, staff are not trained in the specific needs of young people.

**3.38.3.1. Thematic focus: impact of the asylum crisis on local communities<sup>105</sup>**

**3.38.3.2. Thematic focus: gender-based violence, April 2016<sup>106</sup>**

- Women and girls in migration are at the high risk of gender-based violence, including early and forced marriage, transactional sex, domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, and physical assault.
- There is a lack of data at the national level documenting violence against women and girls newly arrived or in need of international protection.
- Victims are reluctant to report to reception centre authorities or to the police
- Some countries report a lack of access to legal support services or adequate interpretation for victims at reception centres.
- Concerns were raised by some MS regarding the security of unaccompanied girls, there are no specific measures to address their needs, they are not accommodated separately.
- Only two MS – Bulgaria and Sweden have specific procedures to identify and respond to children as victims of gender-based violence.

**3.38.3.3. Thematic focus: trafficking, May 2016<sup>107</sup>**

- The IOM reported an increase number of Nigerian women and girls arriving to Italy alone. A large number of them are identified as victims of trafficking.
- Germany: the identification procedure depends on the federal state. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees has specially trained case managers for children victims of trafficking. UNICEF supports the authorities to improve the protection and identification of vulnerable children at reception centres.
- Hungary: no preventive measures targeting vulnerable groups are in place. According to the Office of Immigration and Nationality, parents often do not report the disappearance of their children, most likely because the stated family bonds are not real.
- Bulgaria: a coordination mechanism for referral and care for unaccompanied foreign children and foreign child victims of trafficking is being developed.
- Sweden: officials are obliged to notify the social welfare committee on any suspicion of trafficking of a child. Interviewees indicated they will use the EASO tool for identifying vulnerable persons.

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<sup>105</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/local-communities>

<sup>106</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-gender-based-violence>

<sup>107</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-trafficking>



#### 3.38.3.4. *Thematic focus: healthcare, March 2016*<sup>108</sup>

- Respiratory diseases identified as a main health issue among children.
- Gastrointestinal problems and colds detected among children in Greece.
- Cases of children having tuberculosis were reported in Germany.
- About 10-20% of unaccompanied children are traumatised
- Children often suffer from nervousness and a feeling of restlessness.
- In Hungary, children in migration are at high risk of infections due to the poor hygienic conditions during their journeys and the lack of mandatory vaccinations.
- It is generally difficult to trace the level of received vaccinations and the vaccinations regimes differ from one MS to another:
- In Bulgaria, it happens that newly arrived migrants do not agree on the treatment for their children, as they wish to leave the country immediately.
- In Sweden, maternity healthcare unit are conducting all antenatal tests that pregnant women could not carry out earlier.
- There is an increase in early labour and complicated childbirths in Sweden and Greece.
- In Hungary, the authorities occasionally identify unwanted rape-related pregnancies among migrant women.

#### 3.38.3.5. *Thematic focus: children, February 2016*<sup>109</sup>

- **Missing unaccompanied children:** in Hungary, children disappear at an estimated rate of 90-95%; in Slovenia, about 80% of children went missing; and in Sweden about 7-10 children are reported missing each week. However, Greece recorded a decrease in the absconding rate of children.
- **Accommodation:** In Italy, more than 135 unaccompanied children stay at facilities in Lampedusa despite poor conditions. In Greece, mainland reception capacity for unaccompanied children does not meet the actual need. Many children stay in detention facilities or in police custody.
- **Guardianship:** In Greece, the procedure to appoint a guardian slows down transfer to child protection facilities. Guardians are generally not systematically appointed and there are significant delays in their appointment (in Germany up to eight months). This causes delays in school enrolment and health care appointments, In Germany one guardian was responsible for up to 150 children,
- **Communication:** Lack of interpreters (e.g. in Croatia, Germany, Slovenia and Sweden) makes it difficult to inform children about their situation. Children still continue to try to be registered as adults after receiving misleading information on possible returns. Children sign papers without understanding them.
- **Child safety:** Organisations working on the ground don't always have sufficiently trained staff. EU level guidance is still insufficiently used and followed. Unaccompanied children travelling with relatives other than parents are not always considered as unaccompanied children. Family links are not adequately checked and they can be placed in a general reception facility.

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<sup>108</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-healthcare>

<sup>109</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-children>



- 3.38.4. **FRA News. Interview: The refugee crisis is a 'crisis of migration policy' – Michael O'Flaherty, 26 June 2017<sup>110</sup>**
- 3.38.5. **FRA News. Help end migrant detention of children, 22 June 2017<sup>111</sup>**
- 3.38.6. **FRA News. First meeting to establish an EU guardianship network, 23 June 2017<sup>112</sup>**
- 3.38.7. **FRA Opinion. On fundamental rights in the 'hotspots' set up in Greece and Italy, 29 November 2016<sup>113</sup>**

**Extract – FRA's Opinions specifically related to children in migration**

- Children represent the largest vulnerable group in the hotspots.
  - On the Greek islands, for example, children represent an estimated 37% of all arrivals in 2016.<sup>49</sup>
  - A significant proportion of them are unaccompanied, others may be separated from their parents but accompanied by another adult.
  - In Italy, 19,001 unaccompanied and separated children arrived in the first nine months of 2016.
- FRA Opinion 2 - Access to international protection.
- FRA Opinion 5 - Legal support and legal aid.
- FRA Opinion 6 - Ensuring a functioning system of guardianship for unaccompanied children.
- FRA Opinion 7- Standardising procedures for separated children.
- FRA Opinion 8-Ensuring protection of unaccompanied children without resorting to detention.
- FRA Opinion 9-Providing adequate conditions and access to services for children.
- FRA Opinion 10-Vetting of staff who have direct and regular contacts with children.
- FRA Opinion 11-Ensuring identification upon arrival and throughout stay.
- FRA Opinion 15 - Adapting the infrastructure and operation of the hotspots to reflect gender diversity
- FRA Opinion 16-Mitigating the risk of violence, abuse and exploitation of children.

- 3.38.8. **FRA Opinion. On the impact on children of the proposal for a revised Dublin Regulation (COM(2016)270 final; 2016/0133 COD), 23.11.2016<sup>114</sup>**

#### 3.38.9. **FRA Forum. 20-23 June 2016**

Films produced by young refugees during a [Film Workshops Traiskirchen](#) showing their experiences. [The series of workshops was funded through a crowdfunding.](#) Films were shown at the [This human world](#) film festival in Vienna in December 2015 and [ZagrebDocs](#) in February 2016.

<sup>110</sup> <http://www.dw.com/en/interview-the-refugee-crisis-is-a-crisis-of-migration-policy/a-39421386>

<sup>111</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2017/help-end-migrant-detention-children>

<sup>112</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/news/2017/first-meeting-establish-eu-guardianship-network>

<sup>113</sup> [http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-opinion-5-2016-hotspots\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-opinion-5-2016-hotspots_en.pdf)

<sup>114</sup> [http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/fra-opinion-04-2016-dublin\\_en.pdf](http://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-opinion-04-2016-dublin_en.pdf)

Traiskirchen is the largest refugee camp in Austria with 1200 unaccompanied children.

- [Mostafa by Ali Khezrpour](#)
- [Dublin Boys by Motahar Azizi](#)
- [Bye Bye Traiskirchen by Fatima Khezrpour](#)

### **3.38.10. FRA Forum. 20-23 June 2016 Chair's statement on the occasion of the Fundamental Rights**

#### **Extract:**

- Children are among those most affected by migration movements.
- Protection of children is a major concern
- EU asylum policies should serve to preserve family unity and be driven by the best interests of the child.
- Effective guardianship systems and prompt appointment of guardians for all unaccompanied children is needed
- Protection systems must truly promote the best interests of the child
- EU institutions and EU MS need to consult children and families in policy making (e.g. carrying out a child rights impact assessment)
- EU institutions and EU MS need to ensure access to health and education when developing reception and housing policies
- Staff on the ground need to receive relevant training if working with children
- The provision of adequate reception conditions is vital to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of children.
- Improved data collection and statistics on child refugees and migrants is needed
- Community and family support services should be accessible to refugee and immigrant families.
- The respect, protection and promotion of the rights of the child must be at the heart of all social inclusion policies and actions.

### **3.38.11. FRA Publication. Current migration situation in the EU: Oversight of reception<sup>115</sup>**

### **3.38.12. FRA Publication. European legal policy framework on immigration detention of children, June 2017<sup>116</sup>**

### **3.38.13. FRA Publication. Current migration situation in the EU: Community policing, June 2017<sup>117</sup>**

### **3.38.14. FRA Publication. Annual activity report 2016, June 2017<sup>118</sup>**

### **3.38.15. FRA Publication. Current migration situation in the EU: Education, May 2017<sup>119</sup>**

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<sup>115</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/current-migration-situation-eu-oversight>

<sup>116</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/child-migrant-detention>

<sup>117</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/current-migration-situation-eu-community-policing>

<sup>118</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/annual-activity-report-2016>

<sup>119</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/current-migration-situation-eu-education>

**3.38.16. FRA Publication. Fundamental Rights Report 2017 – FRA Opinions, Rights of the Child<sup>120</sup>**

**3.38.17. FRA Publication. Fundamental Rights Report 2016<sup>121</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Children were 31% of new sea arrivals to Europe in 2015.
- Children made up about 30% of deaths in the eastern Mediterranean between 1 September and 27 November 2015.
- Migrant and refugee children were among those most subject to violations of their fundamental rights in several EU MS.
- Children were often accommodated in adult facilities, without appropriate safeguards and care.
- Families were separated during transit or border crossings.
- Delays in appointing guardians resulted in delaying the asylum procedures.
- Some countries announced restrictions on family reunification.
- Children are at a particular risk of sexual and gender based violence. The absence of vetting procedures for volunteers, particularly those working with children, created additional risks.
- In some centres children had to stay in out in the open at night in overcrowded and inadequate reception facilities. On Leros and Kos, children were staying in police station cells.
- Some children were identified as adults and ended up in detention.
- Children were going missing from reception centres.

**3.38.1. FRA Publication. Current migration situation in the EU: separated children, December 2016<sup>122</sup>**

**3.38.2. FRA Publication. Guardianship systems for children deprived of parental care in the European Union with particular focus on their role in responding to child trafficking, October 2015<sup>123</sup>**

**3.38.3. FRA Publication. - Cost of exclusion from healthcare. The case of migrants in an irregular situation, September 2015<sup>124</sup>.**

**Extract**

The report presents an economic model to analyse and compare the costs of providing regular access to healthcare for individuals with the costs incurred if these persons are not provided such access.

**4. UN DATA**

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<sup>120</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/publications/annual-reports/fundamental-rights-2017#child-rights>

<sup>121</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2016/fundamental-rights-report-2016>

<sup>122</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2016/december-monthly-migration-focus-separated-children>

<sup>123</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2015/guardianship-children-deprived-parental-care>

<sup>124</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2015/cost-exclusion-healthcare-case-migrants-irregular-situation>

## 4.1. UNHCR

4.1.1. [Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe: Accompanied, Unaccompanied and Separated. Overview of Trends January - September 2017, February 2018](#)

4.1.2. [UNHCR - "We keep it in our heart": sexual violence against men and boys, October 2017](#)

### 4.1.3. Briefing notes

4.1.3.1. *UNHCR urges European states to increase pledges, pace and expand relocation of asylum seekers, 13 September 2016*<sup>125</sup>

- UNHCR is calling on States to increase pledges, including for unaccompanied and separated children, speed up the registration and transfers of candidates, and for more nationalities fleeing war and persecution to have access to the scheme.
- Many more men, women and children who are eligible for relocation still live in sites with poor conditions and security, which are inadequate for the coming winter.

4.1.3.2. *Unaccompanied and separated Children in Europe, 23 May 2016*<sup>126</sup>

4.1.3.3. *Mediterranean death toll soars as 204.000 cross in first 5 months of 2016, 31 May 2016*<sup>127</sup>

4.1.3.4. *UNHCR urges immediate safeguards to be in place before any returns begin under EU-Turkey deal, 1 April 2016*<sup>128</sup>

*A summary of what was said by UNHCR spokesperson at the press briefing, on 1 April 2016, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva*

4.1.3.5. *UNHCR redefines role in Greece as EU-Turkey deal comes into effect, 22 March 2016*<sup>129</sup>

*A summary of what was said by UNHCR spokesperson at the press briefing, on 22 March 2016, at the Palais des Nations in Geneva.*

4.1.3.6. *UNHCR concern over testimonies of abuse and sexual violence against refugee and migrant women and children on the move in Europe, 23 October 2015*<sup>130</sup>

Testimonies of abuse and sexual violence against refugee and migrant women and children on the move in Europe

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<sup>125</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/9/57d7b1b4/unhcr-urges-european-states-increase-pledges-pace-expand-relocation-asylum.html>

<sup>126</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/partners/partners/57da92de7/background-document-unaccompanied-separated-children-europe.html?query=child>

<sup>127</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/5/574d564c4/mediterranean-death-toll-soars-204000-cross-first-5-months-2016.html>

<sup>128</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56fe31ca9.html>

<sup>129</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56f10d049.html>

<sup>130</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/562a150f6.html>

- Risks and abuses faced by children and women are during the route but also during movement throughout Europe. There is a high risk of violence and abuse, including sexual violence, especially in overcrowded reception sites, or in many locations where refugees and migrants gather (such as parks, train stations, bus stations and roadsides).
  - Children engaged in survival sex to pay smugglers to continue their journey (either because they have run out money, or because they have been robbed).
  - Reception centres: overcrowded and lacking lighting and separated spaces for women and families with children
- Problems of detention of children were raised

**4.1.3.7. *UNHCR concerned over increasing restrictive measures, urges effective comprehensive response, 12 February 2016*<sup>131</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- More people arrived in Europe during the first six weeks of 2016 than during the first four months of 2015.
- 58% of those arriving in 2016 were women and children
- Children – **one in three** people arriving to Greece

**4.1.3.8. *UNHCR ramping up support on Greece's Lesbos, focus on sea rescue and improved reception, 13 November 2015*<sup>132</sup>**

**4.1.3.9. *As number of refugee and migrant arrivals to Greece hits half a million, UNHCR warns of continued chaos unless reception in Greece strengthened and relocation expedited, 20 October 2015*<sup>133</sup>**

**4.1.3.10. *Turmoil and tragedy in Lesbos as sea arrivals surge, urgent support needed to rapidly improve reception, 16 October 2015*<sup>134</sup>**

**4.1.3.11. *EU Relocation Programme starts: 19 asylum-seekers leave Italy to Sweden, 9 October 2015*<sup>135</sup>**

**4.1.3.12. *Unaccompanied and Separated Children, 14 October 2015*<sup>136</sup>**

Top nationalities: Syrians, Afghans and Eritreans

Most are boys 14-17, but noted increase in % of girls

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<sup>131</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56bdcaae6.html>

<sup>132</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/564b327b6.html>

<sup>133</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/562617c36.html>

<sup>134</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/5620ed2d6.html>

<sup>135</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56178fd06.html>

<sup>136</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=85>

**Two profiles**, those who started their journey as UASC and those who were separated while travelling. The second group in particular are very exposed, unprepared and traumatised.

Reporting difficulties re exact numbers, e.g. because many are only registered if they apply for asylum, and there is high mobility, some pretend to be adults, some may be registered in more than one country

- **Hungary:** tenfold increase over 2014 by 11.8.2015
- **Serbia** 1,047 girls in 2015, compared to 85 in 2014
- **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia:** by 22.9.2015 2,844 registered of whom 75 applied for asylum, 3% of total applications in Greece and Italy.
- **Italy:** decrease since 2014
- **Greece:** decrease since 2014, more likely due to challenges in identification and referral – 282 applications
- **Germany:** 31.8.2015: 3,375 applications (compared to 4,390 for all of 2014)
- **Austria:** 30.7.2015: 4,789 (2082 in 2014) – 1,380 accommodated in largest reception centre, inadequate care, e.g. unheated tents.

#### **Protection risks:**

- Violence and abuse
- Detention
- New separations
- Psychological distress
- Smuggling and exploitation

#### **Challenges in responses for unaccompanied children arriving in Europe**

- Identification and assessment
- Reception facilities overwhelmed
- Procedures for UASC are overwhelmed and not well adapted to high numbers and high mobility
- Dublin family reunification procedures are lengthy

#### **4.1.4. Data Portal for the Mediterranean<sup>137</sup>**

This information portal contains the latest up-to-date information and data on Refugees/Migrants in the Mediterranean.

##### **4.1.4.1. Key figures<sup>138</sup>**

	<b>Sea arrivals</b>	<b>Dead/missing</b>	<b>Demography</b>	<b>Nationalities (top 3)</b>
<b>Jan – 23 Feb 2018</b>	9,701	395	18,6% children 12,8% women 68,7% men	Syrian Arab: 10,5% Nigeria: 10,3% Guinea: 7,8%
<b>Jan – 28 Nov 2017</b>	160,879	3,049	-18,1% children -12,6% women -69,3% men	-Nigeria: 11.6% -Syrian Arab: 9,9% -Guinea: 8,1%

<sup>137</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>138</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<b>Jan – 12 Nov 2017</b>	156,962	2,992	-18,3% children -13% women -78,6% men	-Nigeria: 11.8% -Syrian Arab: 10,1% -Guinea: 8,3%
<b>Jan – 3 Oct 2017</b>	137.293 Greece: 20.104 Spain: 105.456 Italy: 10.888	2.655	-17% children -12,4% women -70,5% men	-Nigeria: 14.4% -Guinea: 8,9% -Syrian Arab: 8,3%
<b>Jan – 30 Aug 2017</b>	123.644	2.421	-16,7% children -12,2% women -71,2% men	-Nigeria: 15,1% -Guinea: 9,3 % -Cote d'Ivoire: 8,5%
<b>Jan - 30 July 2017</b>	113.182	2.378	-16,1% children -11,9% women -71,9% men	-Nigeria: 14,8% -Guinea: 9,6 % -Cote d'Ivoire: 9%

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Sea arrivals<sup>139</sup></b>	362.753	1.015.078	216.054
<b>Dead and missing<sup>140</sup></b>	5.096	3.771	3.538

#### **4.1.4.2. *UNHCR – Europe Monthly report, recap 2017, February 2018***

#### **4.1.4.3. *UNHCR - Weekly Report, 14 December 2016<sup>141</sup>***

Reporting week of 05 December to 11 December 2016

- **352,822** arrivals by sea in 2016
- **4,742** dead/missing in 2016

#### **Greece:**

- children comprised 37% of arrivals
- AS is currently trying to prioritize the referral of all vulnerable cases identified on the islands to be further processed on the mainland.
- Unaccompanied and separated children will be transferred to the mainland only when and if accommodation is secured for them there.
- 1,859 persons (including approximately 217 unaccompanied and separated children) arrived in Italy by sea between 05 December and 11 December 2016.

#### **4.1.4.4. *UNHCR – Weekly Report, 9 December 2016<sup>142</sup>***

#### **Key figures and extract:**

<sup>139</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>140</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>

<sup>141</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>142</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

Reporting week of 28 November and 04 December 2016

- **352,093** arrivals by sea in 2016
- **4,733** dead/missing in 2016
- 144 refugees and migrants crossed the sea to Greece between 28 November and 04 December 2016, children comprised 37% of arrivals
- 2,151 persons (including approximately 251 unaccompanied and separated children) arrived to Italy by sea between 28 November and 04 December 2016

#### **STEP 4: Best Interests Determination (BID)**

#### **STEP 5: Solutions**

- Local integration
- Family reunification in safe country outside the EU
- National child protection system (including for unaccompanied and separated children not in need of international protection but non-returnable)
- Solution in third country outside the EU
- Return to country of origin (for family reunification or where adequate reception and care are available if the child is not in need of international protection)

##### ***4.1.4.5. UNHCR – Weekly Report, 30 November 2016<sup>143</sup>***

#### **Key figures and extract:**

Reporting week of 14 November and 20 November 2016

- **347,709** arrivals by sea in 2016
- **4,690** dead/missing in 2016
- The situation in Belgrade city centre remained unchanged, with an estimated 1,000 refugees and migrants, including a significant number of unaccompanied and separated children, sleeping rough in derelict and inadequate buildings and sites.
- 3,597 persons (including approximately **399 unaccompanied and separated children**) arrived to Italy by sea between 14 and 20 November
- 14% of all arrivals are unaccompanied and separated children– mostly from The Gambia, Egypt and Eritrea.

##### ***4.1.4.6. UNHCR – Weekly Report, 17 November 2016<sup>144</sup>***

#### **Key figures and extract:**

Reporting week of 7 November and 13 November 2016

- **342,774** arrivals by sea in 2016
- **4,518** dead/missing in 2016

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<sup>143</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>144</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>



#### ***Greece:***

- 375 refugees and migrants arrived to Greece between 07 and 13 November,
- Children account for 37% of arrivals since 01 January 2016
- The Ministry of Migration and Planning (MoMP) and the Ministry of Labour (MoL) have endorsed the 'Minimum Standards for safe spaces for unaccompanied children in open sites' that was drafted by the Child Protection sub-Working Group.
- Despite the increasing number of unaccompanied children arriving to Italy, their relocation to other Member States has yet to occur.
- Among the asylum-seekers awaiting entry into Hungary at the two border sites, on average 36% were children.

#### ***4.1.4.7. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 10 November 2016<sup>145</sup>***

#### **Key figures and extract:**

Reporting week of 31 October and 06 November 2016

- 339,980 arrivals by sea in 2016
- 4,271 dead/missing in 2016
- 570 total weekly arrivals to Greek islands between 31 October - 06 November
- **Children comprise 37 % of arrivals.**
- 2,362 persons (including approximately 145 unaccompanied and separated children) arrived to Italy by sea during the week of 31 October.
- as of 31 October 2016, 22,772 unaccompanied and separated children have arrived to Italy by sea this year
- At the border with Hungary, where weather conditions continue to be harsh, some 200 people waited for admission to Hungary staying in makeshift tents: among those, **on average 36% were children**

#### ***Transfer of Residents out of Calais “Jungle” site and its Closure***

- informal camp for refugees and migrants in Calais known as “the Jungle”. Evacuation began on 24 October officially closed on 03 November
- The authorities have provided transportation for all children to different sites known as Centre D’Accueil et Orientation Pour Mineurs Isolés (CAOMI) in France with the presence of Home Office staff and interpreters, first aid and France Terre d’Asile Service (FTDA) staff
- it is expected that they will be interviewed in order to determine their best interests.
- In such an environment, it should be possible to determine the best solution for each individual child and to ensure that their best interests and safety are given primary consideration.

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<sup>145</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

**4.1.4.8. UNHCR - Weekly report, 6 November 2016<sup>146</sup>**

**4.1.4.9. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 02 November 2016<sup>147</sup>**

- A total of 208 people were staying at the Serbia-Hungary Border in makeshift tents and relying on assistance provided by UNHCR. Among those, **on average 38% were children.**

**4.1.4.10. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 28 October 2016<sup>148</sup>**

**4.1.4.11. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 20 October 2016<sup>149</sup>**

**4.1.4.12. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 13 October 2016<sup>150</sup>**

**4.1.4.13. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 07 October 2016<sup>151</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- Between 26 September to 02 October, 406 refugees and migrants arrived to Italy, of which 161 (40%) were unaccompanied and separated children.
- According to Italian authorities, in total 18,564 unaccompanied and separated children have arrived to Italy by sea as of 15 September.

**4.1.4.14. UNHCR- Weekly accommodation/ relocation update, as at 3 October 2016<sup>152</sup>**

**Key figures:**

Total number of places for unaccompanied children: 488 (out of 13.036 in total)

**4.1.4.15. UNHCR - Weekly Report, 1 March 2016<sup>153</sup>**

Children - 40% of migrants of Syrian, 35% of Afghan and 39% of Iraqi origin arriving to Greece in January, 2016.

**4.1.4.16. UNHCR - Weekly Report, January 2016<sup>154</sup>**

**Key figures** (Based on Government data from June 2015 to January 2016):

GREECE

856.723: total arrivals in 2015

67.415: total arrivals in January 2016

June 2015:

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<sup>146</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=1604>

<sup>147</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>148</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>149</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid>

<sup>150</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=2056>

<sup>151</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Search=%23Weekly+Report%23>

<sup>152</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=2015>

<sup>153</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=780>

<sup>154</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

- men - 73% of arrivals
- **children – 16% of arrivals**
- women – 11% of arrivals

January 2016:

- men – 43 % of arrivals
- **children – 36 % of arrivals**
- women – 21 % of arrivals

ITALY

153,842: total arrivals to Italy in 2015

5 273: total arrivals to Italy in January 2016

June 2015:

- men - 76% of arrivals
- **children – 9% of arrivals**
- women – 15% of arrivals

January 2016:

- men – 79 % of arrivals
- **children – 12 % of arrivals**
- women – 9 % of arrivals

#### 4.1.5. Europe's Refugee Emergency Response. Weekly updates

##### 4.1.5.1. *Update #34, January 2017*<sup>155</sup>

- **6,860** Refugees and migrants arrived by sea to Europe in January 2017.
- **257** Refugees and migrants estimated to have died / gone missing at sea in 2017 compared to 361 in 2016.
- **1,393** Estimated sea arrivals in Greece in 2017 compared to 67,415 in 2016.
- **4,467** Estimated sea arrivals in Italy in 2017 compared to 5,273 in 2016.
- **798** Estimated **unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)** arrived by sea to Italy in 2017 compared to 25,846 total UASC in 2016.
- The number of new asylum-seekers and migrants in Serbia rose from 7,000 to above 7,800: 47 per cent were children
- In January, 584 intentions to seek asylum in Serbia were registered: 48 per cent by men, 12 per cent by women, and 40 per cent by children.
- HRW interviewed 10 people from Afghanistan, including two unaccompanied children who claimed being forced back to Serbia since November 2016 after being apprehended on Croatian territory.

##### 4.1.5.2. *Update #31, September 2016 (25 October 2016)*<sup>156</sup>

- 19,001 Estimated unaccompanied and separated children arrived by sea to Italy in 2016 compared to 12,360 total UASC in 2015.

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<sup>155</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR%20Update%20on%20the%20Emergency%20Response%20in%20Europe%20-%20January%202017.pdf>

<sup>156</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid>

- UNHCR has called for the urgent transfer of unaccompanied and separated children to the Greek mainland as well as shorter waiting periods for asylum claims (particularly on the islands)
- In the case of unaccompanied children, UNHCR is helping to find adequate accommodation so that they can be moved to the mainland.
- **Only a small number of refugee children have started school in Greece and additional efforts will be required to enable children from sites to have access to education.**
- UNHCR work in Italy includes activities to ensure that unaccompanied children are referred to the national child protection system while traumatized individuals are identified quickly after disembarkation, receive initial treatment and are guided towards further support.
- In this context, UNHCR has deployed expert teams on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)
- 5,700 number of refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers in Serbia at the end of September - **37% are children**
- In Kiskunhalas open reception facility measures have been taken towards improving conditions for children. Since the previous visit, the management had arranged for the enrolment of children in the public education system as advised by UNHCR. However, many parents are showing little interest to enroll their children in school as they mainly consider the facility as a temporary stop before moving onwards to Western Europe.
- Macedonia: UNHCR met with UNICEF, La Strada, MLSP and SOS Children's Village on 02 September to discuss possibilities of implementation of formal education for children in the transit centres. An informal meeting with MLSP and other NGO partners took place to discuss the changes at the distribution points in the transit centres, new containers for accommodation of vulnerable categories, recent medical issues, and La Strada's workshops.

#### *4.1.5.3. Update #30, August 2016 (13 October 2016)<sup>157</sup>*

- 16,863 estimated unaccompanied and separated children arrived by sea to Italy in 2016 compared to 12,360 total in 2015, mainly originating from Eritrea, Egypt and the Gambia
- Official results from the pre-registration exercise were announced by the Greek Asylum Service on 23 August. In total, there are 1,225 unaccompanied children in the sites on the Greek mainland, corresponding to 4% of the 27,592 pre-registered.
- As of 31 August 2016, 15% of all sea arrivals (16,863 individuals) were unaccompanied and separated children.

#### *4.1.5.4. Update #29, 19 July– 8 August 2016 (15 September 2016)<sup>158</sup>*

### **Key figures:**

<sup>157</sup><http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Search=%23Refugee+emergency+response%23>

<sup>158</sup><http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Search=%23Refugee+emergency+response%23>

- 262,935 refugees and migrants arrived by sea to Europe in 2016 (as of 8 August)
- 160, 914 people arriving to Greece and 99,545 persons had arrived by sea to Italy in 2016
- 3,177 refugees and migrants estimated to have died/gone missing at sea in 2016 (as of 8 August)
- More than **13,705 unaccompanied and separated children have arrived to Italy between January and July 2016**, representing a 116 % increase in comparison to the same period last year.

#### *4.1.5.5. Update #28, 21 June – 18 July 2016 (15 August 2016)<sup>159</sup>*

##### **Greece:**

- As of 18 July, UNHCR provided **221 accommodation places for unaccompanied and separated children and an additional 280 are planned** in Greece.
- Since the start of the pre-registration exercise, a total of **571 unaccompanied children and 471 separated children were identified** and directed to UNHCR and other child protection partners whom conducted rapid Best Interest Assessments (BIA) and further referred them to appropriate services.

##### **Hungary:**

- 1,400 number of people awaiting admission at the border in Serbian territory at the end of the reporting period. In average 42% were children.
- The Hungarian Red Cross distributed baby food, diapers, and some first aid items. OIN continued to provide daily cold packages and the pediatricians of SOS Children's village are providing health care for the growing number of children awaiting admission or upon admission to the transit zones.
- On 7 July a 10 year-old Afghan boy whose family was awaiting admission drowned in a lake nearby Röszke transit zone.

##### **Serbia:**

- Number of refugees increased, both in the city centre with over 500 observed on 18 July and in Krnjaca Asylum Centre where over 700 refugees were sheltered.

#### *4.1.5.6. Update #26, 10-23 May 2016<sup>160</sup>*

##### **Extract:**

- The national Child protection sub-working group in Greece adopted criteria and minimum standards for safe spaces for unaccompanied and separated children in open temporary sites.
- Unaccompanied and separated children from Moria closed facility were transferred to Kara Tepe open temporary site in Lesvos
- Hungarian government gave its authorisation to send paediatricians to the transit zones (as of 17 May)
- After Hungarian authorities decreased admission of asylum-seekers from 60 to 30 people per day. An average of 351 people, mostly women and children were waiting for admission without shelter or sanitary facilities.

<sup>159</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=1789>

<sup>160</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/europe-s-refugee-emergency-response-update-26-10-23-may>

**4.1.5.7. Update #20, 02.02.2016 (22-28 January 2016)<sup>161</sup>**

**4.1.5.8. Update #18, 13 January 2016<sup>162</sup>**

**Extracts**

- On 2 January, a drowned 2-year-old boy became the first recorded refugee casualty of the year.
- At the Serbian border an increase in numbers of unaccompanied and separated children from Syria and Afghanistan was noted.
- Slovenia: There are still no specific child friendly spaces to address protection needs of children, particularly UASCs.

**4.1.5.9. Update #17, 7 January 2016<sup>163</sup>**

**Extracts**

Some 17,072 people entered **Serbia**, 16,821 from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 251 from Bulgaria. An increase in numbers of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) from Syria and Afghanistan was noted

**Slovenia:** There are still no specific child friendly spaces to address protection needs of children, particularly UASCs.

**4.1.5.10. Update #16, 31 December 2015<sup>164</sup>**

**Extracts**

- In the reporting period, 41,878 refugees and migrants arrived in **Serbia**: 40,428 from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 1,450 from Bulgaria. The majority were Syrian families with small children, followed by an increasing number of Iraqi Kurdish families and Afghans.

UNHCR and partner organizations continued to identify age-disputed children in detention - 15 children at asylum detentions/prisons in Bekescsaba Kiskunhalas and Vac. The Hungarian Helsinki Committee intervened to expedite the transfer of children to FOT Children's home. UNHCR identified several PSN in detention (medical and psycho-social needs) and referred them for adequate assistance to the Cordelia Foundation.

**4.1.5.11. Update #14, 4-10 December 2015<sup>165</sup>**

**Extracts**

- Sea arrivals in Greece as of 10 December: 768,916
- Average daily sea arrivals in Greece from 4-10 December 2015: 3,720
- Sea arrivals in Italy as of 10 December: 149,500

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<sup>161</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=569>

<sup>162</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=4&view=grid>

<sup>163</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=8&view=grid>

<sup>164</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=8&view=grid>

<sup>165</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=282>

- **Italy:** 5,300 sea arrivals during the reporting period. Among the people who arrived, 650 are eligible for the relocation scheme.
- **Leros island:** **unaccompanied and separated children** waiting to be transferred to Kos are kept in police custody, **sharing common spaces with others**
- Chios: reception capacity overstretched, due to the large number of arrivals and limited departures
- **Croatia: Family separations** in cases of cases for medical interventions

#### *4.1.5.12. Update #13, 27.11 – 03 December 2015<sup>166</sup>*

### **Extracts**

- 4,560 average daily sea arrivals in Greece from 27 Nov.-3 Dec. 2015
- 144,100 sea arrivals in Italy as of 3 November

#### *4.1.5.13. Update #12, 20-26 November 2015<sup>167</sup>*

#### *4.1.5.14. Update #11, 13-19 November .2015<sup>168</sup>*

#### *4.1.5.15. Update #10, 6-12 November 2015<sup>169</sup>*

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

#### **Greece**

- Reception conditions and capacity **overstretched and inadequate** (lack of lighting, latrines, heating and site management)
- Lack of reception places (there are only 2,800 reception places for the more than 10,000 refugees and migrants in Lesbos. Many people, including women, children and new-born babies sleep outside, light fires to keep themselves warm)

#### **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia fuentda Pm**

- assistance to persons with special needs: 1,604 children and 818 women in UNICEF child Friendly Spaces at the Vinojug centre

#### **Serbia**

- increased number of **family separations**

#### **Hungary**

- a group of unaccompanied children (from Afghanistan and Syria) are kept in asylum detention facilities (sharing facilities with adults), with little or no support from social services. Some were registered as adults.

#### **Croatia**

- **problems observed in provision of food, playing area for children**
- concerns as winter is approaching

<sup>166</sup> <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Update%20%2313%20on%20the%20Emergency%20Response%20in%20Europe%20-%202027NOV-3DEC15.pdf>

<sup>167</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR\\_Update%2312\\_on\\_the\\_Emergency\\_Response\\_in\\_Europe-20-26November%20%281%29.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR_Update%2312_on_the_Emergency_Response_in_Europe-20-26November%20%281%29.pdf)

<sup>168</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/565fe3774.html>

<sup>169</sup> <http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Update%20%2310%20on%20the%20Emergency%20Response%20in%20Europe%20-%20206-12NOV15.pdf>



## **Slovenia**

- **need for separate spaces to change baby nappies and breastfeeding**
- improvement is needed considering winterization and WASH

## **Italy**

- **lack of systematic referral mechanisms for specific needs people** (particularly for individuals suffering from trauma, victims of trafficking, SGBV and torture)
- unaccompanied children (particularly Eritreans, Syrians and Somalis) avoid identification, as they consider Italy a transit country. Therefore, they are put at greater risk and without access to specialised services

### ***4.1.5.16. Update #9, 30 October – 5 November 2015***<sup>170</sup>

#### **4.1.6. Legal considerations. UNHCR - Legal considerations for cooperation between the European Union and Turkey on the return of asylum-seekers and migrants, 10 March 2016**<sup>171</sup>

#### **Extract:**

- Turkey is the largest refugee-hosting country in the world – 2.7 million Syrian refugees and almost 258.000 refugees and asylum seekers of other nationalities
- Family unity needs to be maintained and family links mitigating against transfer need to be respected.
- The best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in any transfer process
- UNHCR is working to support government to end the detention of children, ensure that alternatives to detention are available and that, where detention is used – which should be only a measure of last resort, conditions meet international standards.

#### **4.1.7. Legal Considerations. UNHCR – Legal considerations on the return of asylum - seekers and refugees from Greece to Turkey as part of the EU- Turkey Cooperation in Tackling the Migration Crisis under the safe third country and first country of asylum concept**<sup>172</sup>

#### **Extract:**

- Family unity needs to be maintained
- The best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in any transfer process
- Under the Dublin Regulation, it needs to be ensured that the unaccompanied child has a qualified representative and that the appropriate actions to identify the family members on the territory of a Member State are taken.

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<sup>170</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5641abd44.html>

<sup>171</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/56ebf31b4.html>

<sup>172</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56f3ec5a9.pdf>



**4.1.8. Table on the mapping of unaccompanied children in Greece since 7 July 2016 until 30 April 2017: children arriving in Greece, beds available and UAC registered in waiting list for shelter**

	<b>Children arriving in Greece</b>	<b>Beds available</b>	<b>UAC registered in waiting list for shelter</b>
<b>30 Apr 2017<sup>173</sup></b>	22.637 (2.000 UAC)	1.564	952
<b>15 Feb 2017<sup>174</sup></b>	22.827 (2.100 UAC)	1.471	1.076
<b>18 Oct 2016<sup>175</sup></b>	22.384	1.110	1.627
<b>9 Sept 2016<sup>176</sup></b>	22.684	800	1.487
<b>23 Aug 2016<sup>177</sup></b>	22.212	778	1.472
<b>4 Aug 2016<sup>178</sup></b>	21.677	738	1.495
<b>24 Jul 2016<sup>179</sup></b>	21.604	661	1.394
<b>7 Jul 2016<sup>180</sup></b>	21.707	641	936

**4.1.9. News and Events. Migrant children at risk of trafficking and exploitation as current protection systems fail them – UN experts World Day Against Trafficking in Persons - 30 July 2017<sup>181</sup>**

**4.1.10. News and Events. High Commissioner's 9<sup>th</sup> Annual Dialogue on Protection Challenges (8-9 December 2016)<sup>182</sup>**

**4.1.11. News and Events. UNHCR – Desperate Journeys. Refugees and migrants entering and crossing Europe via the Mediterranean and Western Balkans routes, February 2017<sup>183</sup>**

**4.1.12. News and Events. UNHCR, 66<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Geneva, 21-24 June 2016. Agenda item 2: International protection. Statement by Volker Türk, Assistant high Commissioner<sup>184</sup>**

**Extract:**

<sup>173</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-30-april-2017>

<sup>174</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-15-february-2017>

<sup>175</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-18-october-2016>

<sup>176</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51091>

<sup>177</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof23August2016combined.pdf>

<sup>178</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/49868>

<sup>179</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof25July2016combined.pdf>

<sup>180</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof07July2016%5B1%5D.pdf>

<sup>181</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21916&LangID=E>

<sup>182</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/high-commissioners-dialogue-on-protection-challenges-2016.html>

<sup>183</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/58b449f54>

<sup>184</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/admin/dipstatements/576d41877/66th-meeting-standing-committee-executive-committee-high-commissioners.html>

- 98 400 unaccompanied and separated children filed asylum applications in 2015
- Children on the move will be the theme of the 2016 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges
- There is a need to a holistic approach to child protection, with the best interest of the child at the centre
- UNHCR is a member of the Advisory Board for End Violence Against Children – a global partnership and fund to prevent violence, protect childhood and make societies safe for children.
- Only half of refugee children are in primary school, one-fourth in secondary.

**4.1.13. Press Release. UNHCR - As Europe refugee and migrant arrivals fall, reports of abuses, deaths persist, 24 August 2017<sup>185</sup>**

**4.1.14. Press Release. UNHCR - Europe: new Roadmap to improve the situation of unaccompanied and separated refugee and migrant children, 10 July 2017<sup>186</sup>**

**4.1.15. Proposal UNHCR - 6-point proposals on stabilising the situation of refugees and migrants in Europe. Proposal to the Meeting of EU Heads of State or Government and Turkey on 07 March 2016<sup>187</sup>**

**Extract:**

1. Implement the hotspot approach and the relocation schemes
2. Support the emergency response in Greece
3. Improve compliance with the EU asylum acquis
4. Expand opportunities for resettlement and other pathways for admission
5. Develop protection safeguards for individuals at risk, incl systems to protect unaccompanied and separated children:
  - To establish specialist child protection services
  - Improve age assessment, family tracing, inter-State collaboration and reunion with parents in countries of asylum up- or downstream
6. Develop effective European systems for allocating responsibility for asylum-seekers in the mid-term.

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<sup>185</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2017/8/599ec5024/europe-refugee-migrant-arrivals-fall-reports-abuses-deaths-persist.html>

<sup>186</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2017/7/59634ac74/europe-new-roadmap-improve-situation-unaccompanied-separated-refugee-migrant.html>

<sup>187</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/56d94f7e9.html>

- 4.1.16. Report. UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM - [Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe Accompanied, Unaccompanied and Separated, January – June 2017](#), October 2017
- 4.1.17. Report. UNHCR – Left Behind: Refugee Education in Crisis, September 2017<sup>188</sup>
- 4.1.18. Report. Europe Monthly report: Trends and key figures, July 2017<sup>189</sup>
- 4.1.19. Report. UNHCR – The Way Forward to Strengthened Policies and Practices for Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe, July 2017<sup>190</sup> and the call to action for 2017<sup>191</sup>
- 4.1.20. Report. Refugees and Migrants arrivals by sea to Europe (Jan-Jun 2017)<sup>192</sup>
- 4.1.21. Report. UNHCR – Desperate journeys: refugees and migrants entering and crossing Europe via the Mediterranean and Western Balkans, Jan-June 2017<sup>193</sup>
- 4.1.22. Report. [UNHCR – UNFPA – Women's Refugee Commission – Initial assessment report: protection risks for women and girls in the European refugee and migrant crisis, 3 March 2016](#)<sup>194</sup>

Further to a seven-day assessment mission to Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, this report presents the findings and key recommendations for action for the EU, transit and destination country governments, humanitarian actors and civil society organisations. Findings included that women and girls face grave protection risks and that responses are inadequate. Urgent need to scale up response efforts, implement innovative solutions and strengthen protection mechanisms and services across borders.

- 4.1.23. Report. UNHCR, Winterisation Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe, 5 November 2015<sup>195</sup>

#### **Extracts:**

**1 – 16<sup>th</sup> January 2016:** Syria (44%), Afghanistan (31%), Iraq (13%), Other (11%)

**December 2015:** Syria (36%), Afghanistan (25%), Iraq (26%), Other (13%)

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<sup>188</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/59b696f44>

<sup>189</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58868>

<sup>190</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/59633afc4.html>

<sup>191</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?docid=5963325d4>

<sup>192</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58880>

<sup>193</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58838>

<sup>194</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/569f8f419.html>

<sup>195</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/partners/donors/563b26049/unhcrs-emergency-appeal-winterization-plan-refugee-crisis-europe-november.html>

4.1.24. Report. UNHCR, The Balkan Migrant Crisis, An Introduction, 16 January 2016<sup>196</sup>

4.1.25. Report. Report Missing Out: Refugee Education in Crisis, September 2016<sup>197</sup>

**Extract:**

- Of the six million primary and secondary school-age refugees under UNHCR's mandate, **3.7 million have no school to go to.**
- Refugee children are **five times more likely to be out of school** than non-refugee children.
- In 2015, 1.75 million refugee children were not in **primary school** and 1.95 million refugee adolescents were not in secondary school.
- At the **higher education level**, just one per cent of refugees attend university compared to 34 per cent globally
- **quality education** gives children a place of safety and can also reduce child marriage, child labour, exploitative and dangerous work, and teenage pregnancy. It gives them the opportunity to make friends and find mentors, and provides them with the skills for self-reliance, problem solving, critical thinking and teamwork. It improves their job prospects and boosts confidence and self-esteem.
- **Early childhood and primary education form the foundation of the lifelong learning cycle**
- UNHCR estimates that refugees miss out on three to four years of schooling because of forced displacement.
- **refugees should be included in national education systems** and follow national curricula rather than pursue parallel courses of study that cannot be supervised or certified by the host country.
- Without the safety net of secondary education, adolescent refugees can become increasingly vulnerable. If they are not drawn into child labour, they may grow bored or feel helpless, adrift and frustrated and thus become easy prey for recruitment by armed groups. For girls, there are the additional dangers of child marriage and teenage pregnancy, confinement to domestic labour or sexual exploitation.
- Because so many children and adolescents miss out on school because of poverty, marginalization, conflict and crisis, more flexible forms of education are essential, especially where refugees are concerned. **Accelerated education comprises flexible, age-appropriate programmes** aimed at disadvantaged groups and overage out-of-school children and adolescents who have missed out on school or had their education interrupted.
- At global level, for every ten refugee boys in primary school there are **fewer than eight refugee girls**; at secondary school the figure is worse, with fewer than seven refugee girls for every ten refugee boys. Among populations where there are significant cultural barriers to girls' education, the difference is stark.

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<sup>196</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/46801>

<sup>197</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/57d9d01d0>

**4.1.26. Report. Better Protecting Refugees I the EU and Globally: UNHCR's proposals to rebuild trust through better management, partnership and solidarity", December 2016<sup>198</sup>**

**Extract**

- Proposed procedures for unaccompanied and separated children:
- **STEP1: Identification and registration**
  - Prioritized identification and registration of unaccompanied and separated children/age-disputed persons
  - Immediate appointment of a guardian;
  - referral to age-appropriate first reception;
  - preliminary age assessment with the benefit of the doubt.
- **STEP 2: Family reunion and transfers**
- Multi-disciplinary BIA\* to identify any protection needs, and appropriate follow-up procedure; including holistic age assessment and proactive family tracing. The BIA should be multidisciplinary and involve the child's legal advisors/ lawyer with expertise in asylum law, the guardian, social workers, the child and other experts as relevant.
- **Step 3: Channelling and processing**
- if the the child lodges an asylum application and has family in a Member State, the child is reunited with family in that Member State → Decision on the asylum application → **STEP 4**
- If the child does not lodge an asylum application → **STEP 4**

**4.1.27. Report. Global Report 2016, released June 2017<sup>199</sup>**

- Regional summaries: Europe<sup>200</sup>

**4.1.28. Report. UNHCR- Position regarding the detention of refugee and migrant children in the migration context, January 2017<sup>201</sup>**

This year's theme, **Children on the Move**, recognizes the growing plight of young people who are fleeing violence and war, and struggling to reach safety. *This [page](#) will be updated as plans for the Dialogue progress.*

- With global forced displacement at [a record high of 65.3 million](#), the number of unaccompanied and separated children seeking refuge is also growing dramatically.
- Some 98,400 asylum claims for children were lodged in 2015 – the highest number recorded since UNHCR began collecting such data in 2006.
- Protection initiatives and responses will be explored and seek renewed commitment to principles governing protection of and assistance to children fleeing violence, conflict and persecution. UNHCR's recommendations to the Sloval Republic for its Presidency of the Council of the EU, July 2016<sup>202</sup>

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<sup>198</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/58385d4e4.html>

<sup>199</sup> [http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/gr2016/pdf/Book\\_GR\\_2016\\_ENGLISH\\_complete.pdf](http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/gr2016/pdf/Book_GR_2016_ENGLISH_complete.pdf)

<sup>200</sup> [http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/gr2016/pdf/06\\_Europe.pdf](http://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/gr2016/pdf/06_Europe.pdf)

<sup>201</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/58a458eb4>

<sup>202</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5785fb847.html>

**Extract:**

UNHCR recommends the following to the Slovak Presidency:

Unaccompanied and Separated Children: the Need for an Integrated, Holistic and Multi-disciplinary Approach:

- holistic and multidisciplinary approach to child protection. Children, regardless of their immigration status, need to be treated first and foremost as children.
- Urgent need to prioritise these children, including by fast tracking those eligible for relocation and transferring those with family links in other EU Member States under expedited Dublin procedures.
- A Best Interest Assessment would ideally be undertaken at the earliest opportunity together with the child and their representative to identify the best pathway for the child (early family tracing, where deemed in the child's best interests, and a decision on referral to child protection, asylum, immigration or other procedures).
- A decision on a durable solution should not be deferred until the child turns 18.
- Sufficient and appropriate reception capacity coupled with robust guardianship systems would reduce the number of children going missing from care, preventing them from falling prey to unscrupulous smugglers and traffickers.
- Slovak Presidency should ensure that during the negotiations on the CEAS reform, Member States make provision for the exemption of children from punitive measures;
- Slovak Presidency should encourage Member States to pledge a considerable number of relocation places for unaccompanied children and undertake expedited transfers under the Dublin Regulation to reunite children with family member;
- Slovak Presidency should support initiatives to strengthen reception capacity and existing guardianship systems in both Greece and Italy.

**4.1.29. Trends. UNHCR, Breakdown of men, women, children, June-November 2015<sup>203</sup>**

Hellenic Police information, breakdown of men, women and **children**.

**4.1.30. Trends. UNHCR, Men, Women and Children – Trends of arrivals to Greece, June 2015 – January 2016, 16 January 2016<sup>204</sup>**

**January 2016:** Men (45%), Children (34%), Women (21%)

**June 2015:** Men (73%), Children (16%), Women (11%)

**4.1.31. Trends. UNHCR, Nationalities breakdown of arrivals in Greece (December 2015 – January 2016), 16 January 2016<sup>205</sup>**

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<sup>203</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151130MenWomenandChildren-trendsofarrivalstoGreeceJune-Nov2015\\_0.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20151130MenWomenandChildren-trendsofarrivalstoGreeceJune-Nov2015_0.pdf)

<sup>204</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=4&view=grid>

<sup>205</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=4&view=grid>

**4.1.32. UNHCR Updated recommendations to the Republic of Estonia for the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, July-December 2017<sup>206</sup>**

**Extracts:**

UNHCR recommends that the Estonian Presidency:

- Shows leadership in advocating to **end child detention for immigration-related purposes** and encouraging all EU Member States to actively **explore accessible and child-appropriate alternative care arrangements**. This is of particular relevance in the context of the reform of the CEAS and of the implementation of existing instruments such as the Return Directive.
- Calls on EU Member States to further **strengthen the provisions on guardianship** in the CEAS instruments. This includes providing for the appointment of an (ad hoc) guardian as early as possible, as well as explicitly referring to the necessary qualifications of guardians and the fact that they should guarantee the child's best interests and well-being.
- Follows up on the December 2015 Council Conclusions on **Statelessness** by encouraging further action and exchanges of information and good practices, including on statelessness determination procedures and the prevention of statelessness at birth. This could be done notably through a Good Practices meeting organized in partnership with the European Migration Network (EMN) platform on statelessness.

**4.1.33. World Refugee Day. Reports of three new shipwrecks in the Mediterranean Sea, 20 June 2017<sup>207</sup>**

**4.1.34. World Refugee Day, 20 June 2016<sup>208</sup>**

**Extract:**

- 65.3 million people were displaced as of the end of 2015
- Children constituted 51% of the world's refugees in 2015
- 98.400 asylum applications were filed by unaccompanied or separated children.

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<sup>206</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/595a21854.html>

<sup>207</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2017/6/5948dfb64/world-refugee-day-reports-three-new-shipwrecks-mediterranean-sea.html>

<sup>208</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/refugeeday/about/>, <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2016/6/5763ace54/1-human-113-affected-forced-displacement-hits-record-high.html>



## 4.2. OHCHR

- 4.2.1. OHCHR, [UN Child Rights Experts call for EU-wide ban on child immigration detention](#), February 2018
- 4.2.2. OHCHR. [Children must be top of global migration agenda, UN experts say](#), 17 November 2017
- 4.2.3. Human Rights Council - [In search of dignity: report on the human rights of migrants at Europe's borders](#), 2017
- 4.2.4. Human Rights Council - [Human Rights Council holds panel discussion on unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights](#), 9 June 2017
  - [Report of the OHCHR](#)
- 4.2.5. News and Events. OHCHR – UN experts on EU recommendation on return procedures, 9 March 2017<sup>209</sup>
- 4.2.6. News and Events. OHCHR – Panel discussion on unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights, 9 June 2017<sup>210</sup>

## 4.3. UNODC

- 4.3.1. UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016<sup>211</sup>

## 4.4. UNOG

- 4.4.1. Panel discussion on unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights, 9 June 2017<sup>212</sup>

## 4.5. International organisation for Migration (IOM)

- 4.5.1. Global Migration Data Analysis Centre: Data briefing series.

4.5.1.1. *Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Issue No. 8, July 2017*<sup>213</sup>

4.5.1.2. *Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Issue 8, March 2017 – Migrant deaths and disappearances worldwide: 2016 analysis*<sup>214</sup>

### Extracts:

- 15% of arrivals in Italy in 2016 were children

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<sup>209</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21330&LangID=E>

<sup>210</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=21717&LangID=E>

<sup>211</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>

<sup>212</sup> [http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news\\_media.nsf/\(httpNewsByYear\\_en\)/96829CDBC30A9EE6C125813A005E5011?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/unog/website/news_media.nsf/(httpNewsByYear_en)/96829CDBC30A9EE6C125813A005E5011?OpenDocument)

<sup>213</sup> <https://publications.iom.int/books/global-migration-data-analysis-centre-data-briefing-series-issue-no-9-july-2017>

<sup>214</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gmdac\\_data\\_briefing\\_series\\_issue\\_8.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/gmdac_data_briefing_series_issue_8.pdf)



- 27 per cent increase in recorded migrant deaths worldwide compared to 2015
- More than 5,000 migrant deaths recorded in the Mediterranean in 2016 – a 35 per cent increase compared to 2015
  - 60 per cent increase in migrant deaths recorded in the Central Mediterranean compared to 2015
  - 46 per cent decrease in migrant deaths recorded in the Eastern Mediterranean compared to 2015
- 83 per cent increase in recorded migrant deaths in Africa compared to 2015
- 43 per cent increase in recorded migrant deaths in the Americas compared with 2015

**4.5.1.3. Data briefing. Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Issue 5, September 2016. Children and unsafe migration in Europe. Data and policy, understanding the evidence base.<sup>215</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- Child migration into Europe is diverse and often invisible in data and policy, particularly when related to dependent children and undocumented.
- In 2015, in Italy out of 16,500 child migrants, over 12,000 (72%) were unaccompanied.
- In Greece, no distinction between accompanied and unaccompanied children is made at the entry.
- No consistent data are available on the number of dependent children in asylum-seeking families.
- There are no comparable data on the number of unaccompanied children across Europe.
- Missing and double counting of missing children happens often.
- There are differences in international, European and national definitions of children travelling alone.
- Definitions of accompanied child and unaccompanied child need further clarification between the EU MS.
- Use of age assessment varies across EU MS and may affect the data collected.
- 14 MS adopt detention measures for unaccompanied children or for those whose age is disputed.
- There is no one common approach to recording the voluntary and forced returns of unaccompanied children.

**4.5.2. IOM Regional Response to the Syria Crisis, June 2017<sup>216</sup>**

**4.5.3. Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of Available data and information**

IOM Migrant Flows - Europe<sup>217</sup>: Portal with up-to-date statistics on Recent trends, transit routes, stranded, relocated, internally displaced refugees, missing migrants and office network.

<sup>215</sup> [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/gmdac\\_data\\_briefing\\_series\\_issue5.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/gmdac_data_briefing_series_issue5.pdf)

<sup>216</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/IOM%20Regional%20Response%20to%20the%20Syria%20Crisis%20Sitrep%20%28June%202017%29.pdf>

	<b>Total arrivals to Europe</b>	<b>By sea</b>	<b>By land</b>	<b>Relocations (since Sept 2015)</b>	<b>Readmissions Greece - Turkey (Agreement)</b>	<b>Mediterranean fatalities 2017</b>	<b>Child fatalities 2017</b>
<b>Jan - Feb 2018</b>	11,209	9,848	1,360			414	
<b>Dec 2017</b>	186,768	172,362	14,406	39,154 <sup>218</sup>			86
<b>Sept 2017<sup>219</sup></b>	146.287	137.771	8.516	29.635	1.335	2.747	48
<b>Aug 2017<sup>220</sup></b>	131.167	124.749	6.418	27.624	1.315	2.537	47
<b>Jul 2017<sup>221</sup></b>	120.759	114.966	5.793	25.395	1.289	2.405	47
<b>Jun 2017<sup>222</sup></b>	101.559	99.611	1.948	23.228	1.228	2.256	40
<b>May 2017<sup>223</sup></b>	72.377	71.207	1.170	20.280	1.191	1.650	36
<b>Apr 2017<sup>224</sup></b>	46.015	45.056	959	17.909	1.093	1.090	18
<b>1-31 Mar 2017<sup>225</sup></b>	30.131	29.099	1.032	16.030	943	662	11
<b>1 – 28 Feb 2017<sup>226</sup></b>	17.479	16.920	559	13.552	915	487	9
<b>12 Jan – 8 Feb 2017<sup>227</sup></b>	11.233	11.169	64	11.990	864	258	5

<sup>217</sup> <http://migration.iom.int/europe/>

<sup>218</sup> relocation programme ended in September 2017.

<sup>219</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_September.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_September.pdf)

<sup>220</sup> [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_August.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_August.pdf)

<sup>221</sup> [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_July.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/dtm/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_July.pdf)

<sup>222</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_June\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_June_2017.pdf)

<sup>223</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_No5\\_June\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_No5_June_2017.pdf)

<sup>224</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_No5\\_May\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_Report_No5_May_2017.pdf)

<sup>225</sup> [http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_No4\\_11\\_April\\_2017.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_No4_11_April_2017.pdf)

<sup>226</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_No3\\_10\\_March\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Monthly_Flows_Compilation_No3_10_March_2017.pdf)

<sup>227</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mediterranean\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_Report\\_No2\\_9\\_February\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Mediterranean_Flows_Compilation_Report_No2_9_February_2017.pdf)

**4.5.3.1. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 2016<sup>228</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 387,739 Total arrivals to Europe 2016 by sea
- 363,401 Total arrivals To Europe 2016

**4.5.3.2. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 3 – 17 November – 30 November 2016<sup>229</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 350,573 Total arrivals to Europe 2016 by sea
- 374,037 Total arrivals To Europe 2016
- 7,409 Total Arrivals To Europe 17 Nov —30 Nov 2016
- in the reporting period (17 November—30 November): unaccompanied children account to 10% of arrivals while accompanied account to 5%.

**4.5.3.3. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 3 November – 16 November 2016<sup>230</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 366,350 - total arrivals to Europe 2016
- 343,589 total arrivals to Europe 2016 by sea
- 9,116 total arrivals to Europe between 3 November –16 November 2016
- There were 167,276 cumulative arrivals in Italy, until 16 November - **16% are children.**

**4.5.3.4. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 20 October – 2 November 2016<sup>231</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 357,234 - total arrivals to Europe 2016
- 335,031 total arrivals to Europe 2016 by sea
- 15,827 total arrivals to Europe reporting period 20 October – 2 November 2016
- 560 dead/missing during reporting period
- Macedonia: 226 unaccompanied children have arrived between 1 January 2016 – 2 November 2016 (constituting <1% of the overall arrivals of migrants and

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<sup>228</sup> [http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016\\_Flows\\_to\\_Europe\\_Overview.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/2016_Flows_to_Europe_Overview.pdf)

<sup>229</sup> [http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_No30\\_1\\_December\\_2016.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY_Flows_Compilation_No30_1_December_2016.pdf)

<sup>230</sup> [http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_No29\\_17\\_November\\_2016.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY_Flows_Compilation_No29_17_November_2016.pdf)

<sup>231</sup> [http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY\\_Flows\\_Compilation\\_No28\\_3\\_November\\_2016.pdf](http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY_Flows_Compilation_No28_3_November_2016.pdf)

refugees); 34,497 is the total number for accompanied children (38% of all arrivals).

**4.5.3.5. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 7 – 21 September 2016<sup>232</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 317,228 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 300,676 – total arrivals to Europe by sea in 2016
- 10,420 – total arrivals to Europe in the reporting period
- 71,971 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans.
- 130,567 – total arrivals to Italy until 21 September 2016
- 168,390 – total arrivals to Greece until 21 September 2016

**4.5.3.6. IOM Situation report on Mediterranean Migration Response, 30 June 2016<sup>233</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- Greek Alternate Migration Policy Minister, Yannis Mouzalas, announced on 23 June that Greece would prepare and provide accommodation and hospitality for 500 unaccompanied children by July.
- 134 (including 61 children – 46%) migrants are stranded in the reception centre Gevgelija (former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia)

**4.5.3.7. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 16-29 June 2016<sup>234</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 233,337 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 10,449 – total arrivals to Europe in the reporting period
- 225,665 – total arrivals to Europe by sea in 2016 (as 29 June 2016)
- 62,299 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans (as of 29 June 2016). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by 34%.
- 65,478 – total arrivals to Italy until 29 June 2016
- 159,875 – total arrivals to Greece until 29 June 2016
- 2 759 individuals have been relocated (as of 29 June 2016).

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<sup>232</sup> <http://migration.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No25%2022%20September%202016.pdf>

<sup>233</sup> [http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response\\_Sitrep%2024%20-%2030%20June.pdf](http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response_Sitrep%2024%20-%2030%20June.pdf)

<sup>234</sup> <http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No19%2030%20June%202016.pdf>

- 31 persons died/ went missing between 16 and 29 June 2016.

**4.5.3.8. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 2-15 June 2016<sup>235</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 220.796 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 8184 – total arrivals to Europe between 2 and 15 June 2016
- 213.581 – total arrivals to Europe by sea in 2016 (as of 2 June 2016)
- 61.801 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans (as of 2 June 2016). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by 23%.
- 54.778 – total arrivals to Italy until 15 June 2016.
- 2 463 individuals have been relocated (as of 15 June 2016).
- 343 persons were dead/missing between 2 and 15 June 2016.
- 449 migrants and refugees were readmitted from Greece to Turkey under the EU-Turkey agreement (as of 8 June).

**4.5.3.9. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 19 May- 1 June 2016<sup>236</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- According to Greek authorities, 156.266 migrants have arrived to Greece by land and sea since the beginning of 2016.
- 136 migrants, including 66 **children** remain at the reception centre in Gevgelija in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

**4.5.3.10. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 19 May 1 June 2016<sup>237</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 211.408 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 5892 – total arrivals to Europe between 19 May and 1 June 2016
- 205.516 – total arrivals to Europe by sea in 2016 (as of 1 June 2016)
- 57.852 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans (as of 1 June 2016). Since the implementation of the EU-Turkey agreement, the number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece increased by 23%.

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<sup>235</sup> <http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No18%2016%20June%202016.pdf>

<sup>236</sup> [http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response\\_Sitrep%2022%20April%20-%204%20May%202016.pdf](http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response_Sitrep%2022%20April%20-%204%20May%202016.pdf)

<sup>237</sup> <http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No17%20202%20June%202016.pdf>

- 47.851 – total arrivals to Italy between 1 January and 3 May 2016.

**4.5.3.11. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 21 April – 3 May .2016<sup>238</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 189.378 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 4 573 – total arrivals to Europe between 21 April and 3 May 2016
- 156.255 – total arrivals to Greece over land and sea in 2016 (as of 3 May 2016)
- 54.142 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece (as of 3 May 2016)
- 28.563 – total arrivals to Italy between 1 January and 3 May 2016 (children – 15%).
- 1 457 individuals (including 876 from Greece and 581 from Italy) have been relocated (as of 4 May 2016).
- 511 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period.
- **2 children died in April 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece.**

**4.5.3.12. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, First Quarter 2016<sup>239</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- 174.395 – total arrivals to Europe between 01.01 and 31.03.2016 (21.018 arrivals in the same period of 2015)
- 170.905 – total arrivals to Europe by sea between 01.01 and 31.03.2016
- 3 490 – total arrivals to Europe by land between 01.01 and 31.03.2016
- 56.814 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans as of 31 March 2016
- 42% of migrants arriving to Italy and Greece between 01.01 and 31.03.2016 were of Syrian origin, 22.5% were coming from Afghanistan, 13.7% from Iraq.
- 714 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the first three months of 2016.
- **91 children died during the first three months of 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece.**

**4.5.3.13. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 7-20 April 2016<sup>240</sup>**

**Key figures:**

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<sup>238</sup> <http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No14%20%204%20May%202016.pdf>

<sup>239</sup> [http://doe.iom.int/docs/Q1%202016%20Flows%20Overview\\_final.pdf](http://doe.iom.int/docs/Q1%202016%20Flows%20Overview_final.pdf)

<sup>240</sup> [http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No14%20%2021%20April%202016\\_Final.pdf](http://dtmodk.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No14%20%2021%20April%202016_Final.pdf)

- 184.599 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 7 641 – total arrivals to Europe between 7 and 20 April 2016
- 58.720 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans
- 518 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period.
- **14 children died in March 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece.**

***4.5.3.14. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 31 March – 6 April 2016<sup>241</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 175 797 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 8 283 – total arrivals to Europe between 31 March and 6 April 2016
- 57 812 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans
- 9 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period.
- **14 children died in March 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece.**

***4.5.3.15. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 24-30 March 2016<sup>242</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 171 494 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 5 031 – total arrivals to Europe between 24 and 30 March 2016
- 56 578 – total number of migrants and refugees stranded in Greece and in Western Balkans
- 89 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period
- **14 children died in March 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece**

***4.5.3.16. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 10 -16 March 2016<sup>243</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 157.190 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 2 304 – total arrivals to Europe between 10 and 16 March 2016
- 16 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period
- **13 children died in February 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece**

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<sup>241</sup><http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No%2013%207%20April%202016.pdf>

<sup>242</sup><http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%2030%20Mar%202016.pdf>

<sup>243</sup><http://doe.iom.int/docs/Weekly%20Flows%20Combilation%20No%2010%2017%20Mar%20Final.pdf>

***4.5.3.17. IOM Situation Report on Mediterranean Migration Response 10 March 2016<sup>244</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 148.355 – total arrivals to Europe by land and sea since 2016 – as of 9.03.2016
- 131.847 – total estimated arrivals to Greek islands between 01.01.2016 and 6.03.2016
- **Children – 40% of those entering Croatia in the first week of March 2016.**

***4.5.3.18. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 18 -24 February 2016<sup>245</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 121.051 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 24.506 – total arrivals to Europe between 18 and 24 February 2016
- 7 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period
- **64 children died in January 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece**

***4.5.3.19. IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 4-10 February 2016<sup>246</sup>***

**Key figures:**

- 84.406 – total arrivals to Europe in 2016
- 8.804 – total arrivals to Europe during the reporting period
- 36 – the number of migrants dead/missing during the reporting period
- **64 children died in January 2016 on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece**

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<sup>244</sup> [http://doe.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response\\_Sitrep%2016%20-%2010%20March%202016\\_Final.pdf](http://doe.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response_Sitrep%2016%20-%2010%20March%202016_Final.pdf)

<sup>245</sup> [http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows\\_Compilation%20No7\\_25%20Feb%202016.pdf](http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows_Compilation%20No7_25%20Feb%202016.pdf)

<sup>246</sup> <http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No5%2011%20Feb%202016.pdf>



- 4.5.3.20. *IOM Situation Report on Mediterranean Migration Response, 28 January 2016*<sup>247</sup>
- 4.5.3.21. *IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 21-27 January 2016*<sup>248</sup>
- 4.5.3.22. *IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 14-20 January 2016*<sup>249</sup>
- 4.5.3.23. *IOM Mixed Migration Flows in the Mediterranean and Beyond. Compilation of available data and information, reporting period 2015*<sup>250</sup>

#### Key figures:

- 1.046.599 – total arrivals to Europe in 2015
- 34.887 - total arrivals to Europe in 2015 by land
- 1.011.712 - total arrivals to Europe in 2015 by sea
- 3 770 – the number of migrants dead/missing in 2015
- **267 children died in on the Eastern Mediterranean route to Greece between September and December 2015**

- 4.5.3.24. *IOM Situation report on Mediterranean Migration Response, 3 December 2015*<sup>251</sup>
- 4.5.3.25. *IOM Situation report on Mediterranean Migration Response, 19 November 2015*<sup>252</sup>
- 4.5.3.26. *IOM Situation Report on Mediterranean Migration Response 5 November 2015*<sup>253</sup>
- 4.5.3.27. *IOM Situation Report on Mediterranean Migration Response 5 October 2015*<sup>254</sup>

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<sup>247</sup> [http://doe.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response\\_Sitrep%2013%20-%2028%20Jan%202016.pdf](http://doe.iom.int/docs/Europe%20Med%20Migration%20Response_Sitrep%2013%20-%2028%20Jan%202016.pdf)

<sup>248</sup> <http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No3%2028%20January%202016.pdf>

<sup>249</sup> <http://doe.iom.int/docs/WEEKLY%20Flows%20Compilation%20No2%2021%20January%202016.pdf>

<sup>250</sup> <http://doe.iom.int/docs/Flows%20Compilation%202015%20Overview.pdf>

<sup>251</sup> [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation\\_reports/file/Europe-Med-Migration-Response-Sitrep-3-Dec-2015.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation_reports/file/Europe-Med-Migration-Response-Sitrep-3-Dec-2015.pdf)

<sup>252</sup> <http://doe.iom.int/docs/IOM-Europe-Med-Migration-Response-Sitrep-19-Nov-2015.pdf>

<sup>253</sup> [http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation\\_reports/file/Europe-Med-Migration-Response-Sitrep-6-5-Nov-2015-Final.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation_reports/file/Europe-Med-Migration-Response-Sitrep-6-5-Nov-2015-Final.pdf)

<sup>254</sup> [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation\\_reports/file/Europe-Mediterranean-Migration-Crisis-Response-Situation-Report-05-October-2015.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/situation_reports/file/Europe-Mediterranean-Migration-Crisis-Response-Situation-Report-05-October-2015.pdf)

#### 4.5.4. Portal. IOM Missing Migrants Project<sup>255</sup>

This portal centralises information on data on incidents and the **number of people who died in them.**

4.5.5. Press release. Mediterranean Migrant Arrivals Reach 71.418 in 2017, Deaths: 1.650, 6 June 2017<sup>256</sup>

4.5.6. Press release. IOM Mediterranean Migration Update, 11 December 2015<sup>257</sup>

4.5.7. Report. IOM and UNICEF, [Harrowing Journeys: children and youth on the move across the Mediterranean Sea, at risk of trafficking and exploitation](#), 3 September 2017

4.5.8. Report. IOM Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in times of Crisis, July 2015<sup>258</sup>

4.5.9. Report. IOM Response Plan for the Mediterranean and beyond, October 2015<sup>259</sup>

4.5.10. Report. IOM – Egyptian unaccompanied Migrant children: a case study on irregular migration, 2016<sup>260</sup>

#### **Extracts:**

- Since 2011 Egypt holds the highest ratio of unaccompanied migrant children among adult irregular migrants reaching Europe.
- In 2014, unaccompanied children constituted 49% of Egyptians arriving in Italy, in 2015 - 66%.
- On 26 August 2015 a boat with 132 Egyptian unaccompanied children was rescued near Crete.
- Smugglers "advertise" their services in social media and openly approach children and adults.
- 155 of interviewed Egyptian children reported that smugglers pre-arranged work for them in the destination country as a payment for smuggling services.
- Smugglers use children to navigate migrant boats across the Mediterranean Sea.
- Poor job prospects are the main motivation for children migration to Europe.
- Decision to migrate is very often taken based on peers stories who successfully migrated to Europe.
- Children migrate also in order to support financially their families.
- Over 60% of children reported to have experienced verbal and/or physical abuse from smugglers.
- 35% of children were robbed of some of their belongings by smugglers.

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<sup>255</sup> <http://missingmigrants.iom.int/incidents>

<sup>256</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/iom.int-Mediterranean%20Migrant%20Arrivals%20Reach%2071418%20in%202017%20Deaths%201650.pdf>

<sup>257</sup> <http://www.iom.int/news/mediterranean-migration-update>

<sup>258</sup> [https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press\\_release/file/CT\\_in\\_Crisis\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/CT_in_Crisis_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>259</sup> [http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press\\_release/file/IOM-Response-Plan-for-the-Mediterranean-and-Beyond-Oct2015.pdf](http://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/IOM-Response-Plan-for-the-Mediterranean-and-Beyond-Oct2015.pdf)

<sup>260</sup> <https://publications.iom.int/books/egyptian-unaccompanied-migrant-children-case-study-irregular-migration>

- Unaccompanied children are assigned worse seats/places on the boats and thus often suffer from low body temperatures.
- The quality of services provided to children upon arrival to Europe differed between facilities.
- General lack of Arabic interpreters and trained psychologist unable children to communicate their needs and/or obtain information.
- Children reported receiving inconsistent information and fake promises after arriving to Europe. That resulted in frustration and distrust towards authorities.
- Children preferred to contact smugglers networks in Europe in order to organise their journey to the country of destination than to wait for authorities to act.
- 93% of the interviewed children would discourage children in their village from migrating by boat.
- Most of the children admitted that they would have migrated even if a peer would have informed them of the dangers of the journey.

#### **4.6. UNICEF**

**4.6.1. Call to Action: Protecting children on the move starts with better data, February 2018**

**4.6.2. Beyond Borders: how to make the global compacts on migration and refugees work for uprooted children, November 2017**

**4.6.3. Advocacy brief. UNICEF – Exploitation and trafficking, 3 October 2016<sup>261</sup>**

#### **Extract:**

- In September 2015, one in ten of the refugees and migrants was a child, by the end of December it was one in three, and now children make up around 40 percent of the refugees and migrants stranded in Greece and across south-eastern Europe.
- In 2015, 88,300 asylum seekers applying for international protection in the Member States of the European Union (EU) were considered unaccompanied children.
- 69% of people arriving to Europe by sea in 2015 come from countries experiencing war, conflict and generalised violence.
- The reality becomes even more complex as children move ‘within categories’. A child can start the journey towards Europe on his/her own, agree to work to pay a smuggler later on in the journey and end up exploited, in a worst form of child labour or otherwise abused.
- A holistic child rights approach is required to prevent and respond to the multi-faceted and often interconnected forms of violence that refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe have experienced.
- At the European level, both the Council of Europe (CoE) and the EU have enacted legislation against sexual abuse and exploitation of children and trafficking.<sup>262</sup>

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<sup>261</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>262</sup> See among others: Council of Europe Convention against Human Trafficking (Warsaw 2005); Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote 2007); European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes (Strasbourg 1983)

- According to EU legislation, a child victim of trafficking should be able to access education, and if the child is unaccompanied, his/her identity and nationality need to be established and his/her family located as soon as possible. The child should access legal representation, including representation in criminal proceedings and his/her best interests respected as the prevailing consideration.<sup>263</sup>
- The Central Mediterranean Route, crossing from North Africa to Italy, has long been notorious for the severe abuses and exploitations suffered by children undertaking it.
- Between January 1 and May 31, 2016, 7,567 children crossed irregularly by sea to Italy.
- 92 per cent of them were identified as unaccompanied,
- They are mainly 15 to 17 year olds and come from Nigeria, Somalia, Eritrea, Gambia and Egypt.
- Evidence shows that some of the stranded children who were abused, exploited and trafficked could have legally and safely reached their country of destination through family reunification schemes. Children often lack information
- In addition, narrow legal definitions and lengthy, complicated procedures of family reunification generate distrust in the system, push children into the hands of smugglers and expose them to risks of trafficking and exploitation.
- Guardianship systems do not function properly and often children are left without integration plans and uncertain about their legal status, with children aged 16-17 year old particularly fearing that they will be returned as soon as they turn 18.
- According to Eurostat data, for the period 2010-2012, out of 7,704 cases prosecuted for trafficking, only 2,700 ended before a court of law and there is no consolidated data on number of them ending up in convictions.
- Only between January and June 2016, 3,529 Nigerian girls and women arrived by sea in Italy. They face abuse and exploitation on their journey to Europe, with cases reported of unwanted pregnancies.
- According to Eurostat Data, the majority of identified trafficked victims within the EU come from Nigeria

#### **4.6.4. Call for action. Palermo Call For Action: Protecting the rights of refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe, 15 January 2016<sup>264</sup>**

##### **Extract**

##### **10 Child Rights Priorities:**

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1983); Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 05 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (hereinafter Directive 2011/36/EU); Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities (hereinafter: Directive 2004/81/EC))

<sup>263</sup> Directive 2011/36/EU and Directive 2004/81/EC); EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016 (hereinafter: EU Strategy on trafficking))

<sup>264</sup> [https://gallery.mailchimp.com/fc4ac7fde54f92621db20b2e1/files/UNICEF\\_Palermo\\_Call\\_for\\_Action\\_for\\_refugee\\_and\\_migrant\\_children\\_15\\_01\\_16.pdf](https://gallery.mailchimp.com/fc4ac7fde54f92621db20b2e1/files/UNICEF_Palermo_Call_for_Action_for_refugee_and_migrant_children_15_01_16.pdf)

- Protection and care for children is ensured during rescue, interception, transport and transfer operations
- No detention of children due to their migration status
- The right to claim international protection
- Reception centres comply with child protection minimum standards
- Professionals and volunteers in contact with children are sufficient in numbers and qualified
- Non-separation and family reunification in line with the best interests of the child
- Screening, interviews and other processes are child-sensitive
- Children should be protected against abuse, violence, exploitation and trafficking
- Existing child protection systems should be enhanced
- Durable solutions guided by a thorough determination of the best interests (BID) of the child

**4.6.5. Figures. UNICEF: The Syrian conflict and Europe's refugee crisis in numbers (infographics), 30 September 2015<sup>265</sup>**

- There is a high number of unaccompanied and separated children
- Migration flows include higher number of families with children, unaccompanied and separated children, single women or pregnant women, elderly people or sick and injured migrants
- Women and children are at a particularly high risk of gender-based violence and sexual abuse and exploitation

**4.6.6. Figures. [UNICEF - Child asylum seekers in Europe, situation in figures](#), 1 November 2016<sup>266</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Between January 2015 and September 2016, **more than 664,500 refugee and migrant children** claimed asylum in Europe (1/3 of all asylum claims registered in Europe during the same period of time).
- **A total of 275,010** First-time child asylum claims in Europe in 2016
- During the first nine months of 2016, **almost 21,000 unaccompanied children arrived on Italian shores**- some 9,000 more than 2015.
- Around half of all refugee and migrant children sought international protection in Germany.

**4.6.7. Press release. UNICEF - [Despite progress, 180 million children face bleaker prospects than their parents](#), 20 November 2017**

- [Data analysis: worsening prospects for children](#)

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<sup>265</sup> <https://blogs.unicef.org/blog/the-syrian-conflict-and-europes-refugee-crisis-in-numbers/> (Eurostat data)

<sup>266</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEFChildRelocationandAsylum02.11.16.pdf>

4.6.8. Press release. UNICEF – Sexual exploitation, trafficking and abuse engulfing the lives of children in the camps of Calais and Dunkirk, 16 June 2016<sup>267</sup> - see country-specific reports

4.6.9. Press release. UNICEF and IOM Data Brief: Migration of Children to Europe, 30 November 2015<sup>268</sup>

### **Extract**

#### **Figures (until reporting date):**

- Of 870,000 refugees and migrants arriving by sea in Europe in 2015, **1 in 5 is a child.**
- Of the 730,000 sea arrivals in Greece, children make up an estimated one-quarter.
- **Children represent more than 30 per cent of all recorded deaths in the Aegean sea this year.**
- In **October 2015, at least 90 children died in the Mediterranean sea**, the majority of which in the Central Mediterranean between Libya and Italy. On 28 October, more than 50 people drowned in the largest shipwreck this year in Eastern Mediterranean, of them 20 were children and infants. Most of the children who have drowned this year are from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq and are under the age of 12.
- **Asylum applications:** in total 802,205 between **Jan-Sep 2015, child applicants 214,355 representing 27% of all asylum claims.** Of these, 25% are Syrian, 18% are Afghani, 27% are from the Balkans and 6% from Iraq.
- **Trafficked children:** Italy has 300% increase in number of Nigerian victims of trafficking arriving by sea,

#### **Identified problems:**

- Particularly vulnerable groups of children: babies, small children, children with disabilities, separated children, stranded children who have exhausted resources, unaccompanied and separated adolescents and trafficked children – all have different protection needs and risks.
- Concern also for **babies/new-borns:** women who have recently given birth, or who give birth along the migration route ("babies are born every day along the migration routes – in very unfavourable conditions – and carried along as newborns").

4.6.10. Report. UNICEF – [Education Uprooted: for every migrant, refugee and displaced child, education](#), 21 September 2017

4.6.11. Report. UNICEF – Refugee and Migrant crisis in Europe. Humanitarian Situation reports.

4.6.11.1. # 25, July-September 2017<sup>269</sup>

- 138.360 arrivals in Europe through Italy (Jan-Sept 2017)
- 1/6 of all arrivals are children (Jan- Sept 2017)

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<sup>267</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_91576.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_91576.html)

<sup>268</sup> <https://www.iom.int/news/children-account-20-maritime-arrivals-europe-2015-iom-and-unicef>

<sup>269</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Refugee%20and%20Migrant%20Crisis%20in%20Europe%20Region%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20-%20September%202017.pdf>

- 116.790 of child asylum-seekers (Jan-Aug 2017)
- 20.850 stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia (Oct2017)
- 7.774 children relocated from Greece (6.972) and Italy (802) under the EU relocation scheme by mid Sept 2017.
- Although access to services, and particularly education remains a key challenge across Europe, September brought hope for many stranded refugee and migrant children. A notable progress in enrolment into formal education has been recorded – reaching up to 40 per cent of stranded refugee and migrant children in Greece and the Balkans.

#### ***4.6.11.2. # 24, 18 July 2017<sup>270</sup>***

- 92.794 arrivals in Europe through Italy (Jan-June 2017)
- 1/6 of all arrivals are children (Jan-June 2017)
- UASC coming to Italy is on the rise with 11.406 newly registered UASC (Jan-June 2017)
- 69.200 child asylum-seekers in Europe (Jan-May 2017)
- 22.663 stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia (June 2017)
- 7.379 children relocated from Greece (6.737) and Italy (642) under the EU relocation scheme by (mid June 2017)

#### ***4.6.11.3. # 23, 16 May 2017<sup>271</sup>***

- 1 in 4 of all arrivals in Jan-April 2017 are children
- 34.545 asylum seekers in Europe between January/March 2017
- 25.602 stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia in April 2017
- 5.693 children relocated from Greece and Italy under the EU relocation scheme by April 2017
- Of the 396,705 children, who claimed asylum in Europe in 2016, 63,300 (16 per cent) were unaccompanied or separated.

#### ***4.6.11.4. # 22, 18 April 2017<sup>272</sup>***

### **Key figures and extract:**

- 1 in 4 arrivals of all arrivals in January-March 2017 are children
- 24.785 child asylum-seekers in Europe (Jan-March 2017)
- 24.614 of estimated stranded children in Greece, Bulgaria, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia (February 2017)
- Between January and March 2017, 25,000 children have claimed asylum in Europe, while around 24,600 remain stranded in Greece and the Balkans.

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<sup>270</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Refugee%20and%20Migrant%20Crisis%20in%20Europe%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%2C%20June%202017.pdf>

<sup>271</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Refugee%20and%20Migrant%20Crisis%20in%20Europe%20Humanitarian%20SitRep%2023.pdf>

<sup>272</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/ceecis/SitRepApr17.pdf>



- So far in 2017, with UNICEF support a total of 1,803 children at risk have been identified and supported through outreach activities in Turkey, Greece, Italy, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, while 1,856 children continued accessing regular structured education in Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In addition, UNICEF trained 768 frontline workers across Europe.
- In March, a progressive new law was adopted in Italy to boost support and protection for the record number of foreign unaccompanied and separated children who arrived in Italy.
- Children from so-called “safe countries” (such as Western Balkans States) or countries with low asylum recognition rate<sup>4</sup> have extremely limited access to services.

**4.6.11.5. # 21, 15 March 2017<sup>273</sup>**

**4.6.11.6. # 17, 14 November 2016<sup>274</sup>**

#### **Key figures and extract:**

- An estimated **4,300 children** arrived to Europe in October 2016 (out of the 27,300 new arrivals in the same period),
- More than **275,000 children** claimed asylum in Europe during the first nine months of 2016
- **83,803** children arrived in Europe by sea between January and September 2016 (UNHCR, 11 November 2016)
- **22,775 unaccompanied and separated children** used the Central Mediterranean route to arrive to Europe between January and the beginning of November 2016. Many of them are believed to have experienced different forms of violence, abuse or exploitation along their journey, which exposes them to further risks upon their arrival in Europe
- **700** children died at sea between January and November 2016 (IOM, 7 November 2016)
- **1,698** children were relocated from Greece and Italy under the EU relocation scheme (IOM, 15 October 2016)
- 89,525 children (boys and girls) received psychosocial support in family support hubs, child friendly spaces and mother-baby corners<sup>275</sup>
- 8,691 infants (under 2) accessed mother and baby care centre nutrition services<sup>276</sup>
- 123,700 children received basic supplies (including clothing and baby hygiene items) to protect them from weather conditions and keep good personal hygiene<sup>277</sup>

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<sup>273</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/54644>

<sup>274</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>275</sup> Results aggregated from Croatia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

<sup>276</sup> Results and targets aggregated from Croatia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia

<sup>277</sup> Results and targets aggregated from Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey



#### **4.6.11.7. #12, 13 June 2016.<sup>278</sup>**

##### **Key figures:**

- Since January 2015, more than 1.200.000 people crossed the Mediterranean.
- The proportion of children among refugees and migrants has been increasing since late 2015.
- Currently, children constitute 35% of all arrivals in 2016.
- Children – 40% of stranded people in south-east Europe (22.700).
- It is estimated that almost 500 children lost their lives in the Eastern and Central Mediterranean since the beginning of 2016.
- More than 7000 refugee and migrant unaccompanied and separated children have arrived in Italy between January and May 2016 (129% increase in comparison to the same period of 2015).

#### **4.6.11.8. #8, 16 February 2016<sup>279</sup>**

##### **Key figures:**

- **Children** – 37% of total number of refugees and migrants crossing from Greece into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- The number of arrivals in January 2016 is 35 times higher than in January 2015
- 76 children (almost two per day) lost their lives on the route to Europe since beginning of 2016
- Germany hosts around 60.000 unaccompanied children primarily from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq.
- 35.369 unaccompanied children applied for asylum in Sweden in 2015 (mostly young Afghans)
- According to IOM **only 11 unaccompanied and separated children** were registered in Greece between 28.01 and 03.02.2016.

#### **4.6.11.9. #4, 24 November 2015<sup>280</sup>**

#### **#9, 15 March 2016<sup>281</sup>**

##### **Key figures:**

- Children – 41% of total number of refugees and migrants crossing from Greece into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in February 2016
- Proportion of children and women among newly arrived migrants continued to increase in February and March (63%)
- New border restrictions along the Western Balkan route left thousands of children stranded, distressed and at risk of poor health and exposed to abuse.
- Adolescent boys often register as adults.

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<sup>278</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF\\_Europe\\_Refugee\\_and\\_Migrant\\_Crisis\\_Regional\\_SitRep\\_13\\_June\\_2016.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Europe_Refugee_and_Migrant_Crisis_Regional_SitRep_13_June_2016.pdf)

<sup>279</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF\\_Regional\\_Humanitarian\\_SitRep\\_16Feb2016.PDF](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Regional_Humanitarian_SitRep_16Feb2016.PDF)

<sup>280</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF\\_Europe\\_Refugee\\_and\\_Migrant\\_Crisis\\_Regional\\_Humanitarian\\_SitRep\\_24Nov2015.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Europe_Refugee_and_Migrant_Crisis_Regional_Humanitarian_SitRep_24Nov2015.pdf)

<sup>281</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF\\_Europe\\_Refugee\\_and\\_Migrant\\_Crisis\\_Regional\\_Humanitarian\\_SitRep\\_15\\_March\\_2016.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/UNICEF_Europe_Refugee_and_Migrant_Crisis_Regional_Humanitarian_SitRep_15_March_2016.pdf)

**4.6.11.10.#3, 27 October 2015<sup>282</sup>**

- 225,000 children in need of assistance between September and December 2015

**4.6.11.11.#2, 27.10.2015<sup>283</sup>**

- 4.6.12. Report. UNICEF - [A familiar face: violence in the lives of children and adolescents](#), November 2017**
- 4.6.13. Report. UNICEF – Harrowing Journeys: children and youth on the move across the Mediterranean Sea, at risk of trafficking and exploitation, September 2017<sup>284</sup>**
- 4.6.14. Report. UNICEF – Children on the move in Italy and Greece, June 2017<sup>285</sup>**
- 4.6.15. Report. UNICEF – A child is a child. Protecting children on the move from violence, abuse and exploitation. May 2017<sup>286</sup>**
- 4.6.16. Report. UNICEF – Annual report of the Executive Director, 2016: performance and results, including a report on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review, 12 April 2017<sup>287</sup>**
- 4.6.17. Report. UNICEF – Regional Analysis Report 2016, Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, March 2017<sup>288</sup>**
- 4.6.18. Report. UNICEF – A deadly journey for children: The Central Mediterranean Migration Route, February 2017<sup>289</sup>**
- 4.6.19. Report. UNICEF – Syria Crisis, Humanitarian Results since 20 December 2012 until June 2017<sup>290</sup>**
- 4.6.20. Report. UNICEF - Refugee and migrant crisis. Child Alert. A deadly journey for children. The central Mediterranean migration route. February 2017<sup>291</sup>**

**Extract:**

‘A Deadly Journey for Children: The Central Mediterranean Migrant Route’ provides 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. Three quarters of the refugee and migrant children interviewed as part of a survey said they had

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<sup>282</sup><http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Europe%20Refugee%20and%20Migrant%20Crisis%20Regional%20Humanitarian%20SitRep%20%233%20-%209Nov2015.pdf>

<sup>283</sup><http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/unicef-refugee-and-migrant-crisis-europe-regional-humanitarian-situation-report-2-27>

<sup>284</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_100621.html](https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_100621.html)

<sup>285</sup>[http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach\\_ita\\_grc\\_report\\_children\\_on\\_the\\_move\\_in\\_italy\\_and\\_greece\\_june\\_2017.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/reach_ita_grc_report_children_on_the_move_in_italy_and_greece_june_2017.pdf)

<sup>286</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF\\_A\\_child\\_is\\_a\\_child\\_May\\_2017\\_EN.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_A_child_is_a_child_May_2017_EN.pdf)

<sup>287</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/files/2017-6-EDAR-EN-17Apr2017.pdf>

<sup>288</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/CEECIS\\_ROAR\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/CEECIS_ROAR_2016.pdf)

<sup>289</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_94905.html](https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_94905.html)

<sup>290</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrianrefugees\\_sitreps.html](https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrianrefugees_sitreps.html)

<sup>291</sup><https://www.unicef.de/blob/135970/6178f12582223da6980ee1974a772c14/a-deadly-journey-for-children--unicef-report-data.pdf>

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.

**4.6.21. Report. UNICEF – Report: Uprooted. The growing crisis for refugee and migrant children. 7 September 2016<sup>292</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Children make up 31% of all refugees and migrants who have arrived by sea in 2016, and around 45% of those stranded in south-east Europe.
- Out of the 1,886,000 first time asylum applications, registered in Europe during the last 18 months, 43% (or some 810,000 applications) were filed by children.
- In 2015 around 45% of all child refugees under UNHCR's protection came from Syria and Afghanistan.
- Unaccompanied children are among those at the highest risk of exploitation and abuse, including by smugglers and traffickers.
- Many children are at particular risk of abuse and detention because they have no documentation, have uncertain legal status, and there is no systematic tracking and monitoring of their well-being – children falling through the cracks.
- A refugee child is five times more likely to be out of school than a non-refugee child. When they are able to attend school at all, it is the place migrant and refugee children are most likely to encounter discrimination.
- The report points to 6 specific actions that will protect and help displaced, refugee and migrant children:
  - 1) Protecting child refugees and migrants, particularly unaccompanied children, from exploitation and violence.
  - 2) Ending the detention of children seeking refugee status or migrating by introducing a range of practical alternatives.
  - 3) Keeping families together as the best way to protect children and give children legal status.
  - 4) Keeping all refugee and migrant children learning and giving them access to health and other quality services.
  - 5) Pressing for action on the underlying causes of large-scale movements of refugees and migrants.
  - 6) Promoting measures to combat xenophobia, discrimination and marginalization.

**4.6.22. Report. UNICEF – Neither Safe nor Sound: unaccompanied children on the coastline of the English Channel and the North Sea, June 2016<sup>293</sup>**

**4.6.23. Report. UNICEF – Danger every step of the way. A harrowing journey to Europe for refugee and migrant children, June 2016<sup>294</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Unaccompanied children made up over 92% of the 7 567 children who arrived to Italy between January and May 2016.
- Children work to pay smugglers

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<sup>292</sup> <http://www.unicef.org.uk/Media-centre/Press-releases/Nearly-50-million-children-uprooted-worldwide--UNICEF/>

<sup>293</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Unicef\\_NeitherSafeNorSound\\_\(003\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/media/files/Unicef_NeitherSafeNorSound_(003).pdf)

<sup>294</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/emergencies/childrenonthemove/files/Child\\_Alert\\_Final\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/emergencies/childrenonthemove/files/Child_Alert_Final_PDF.pdf)

- Children are being threatened, beaten, they experience and witness violence
- Children risk dehydration when crossing deserts, kidnapping, robbery, rape, extortion
- Some of the girls arrived to Italy pregnant, after having been raped
- 90% of all refugee children travel without parent or guardians
- Children are being detained
- UNICEF's seven point plan for refugee and migrant children:
  - 1) Children must be protected against trafficking and exploitation.
  - 2) Under no circumstances should children be locked up just because they are refugees or migrants.
  - 3) Children must not be sent back to their home countries if they face harm or death.
  - 4) Children must be given access to services such as health and education.
  - 5) Unaccompanied or separated children must be kept safe. Family reunification is often the best way to do this.
  - 6) The best interests of the child should be a primary consideration in any decision concerning that child.
  - 7) Safe and sustainable legal global pathways for migration must be established.

**4.6.24. UNICEF - Analysis and recommendations on issues related to return of children and border control. Refugee and migrant crisis in Europe, 20 March 2016<sup>295</sup>**

**Extract**

- 433.203 asylum applications filed by children in EU MS between January and November 2015 (out of 1.201.970)
- Many children arriving in Europe flee war and conflict
- According to Article 2 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the State on whose territory a child find him/herself is obligated to extend to this child all of the rights guaranteed by the convention, without discrimination.
- Latest developments, such as border closures or extension of the list of "safe country nationalities" raises concerns about child rights
- Return (also to a transit country) of a child should not take place if it would result in violations of the fundamental human rights of the child
- The principle of non-refoulement protects also against "real and substantiated" risk of torture or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Some states (e.g. Italy) do not return unaccompanied children as a matter of policy – they are issued a temporary permit until they become 18.

**4.7. UN Summit on Migration. The New York Declaration for refugees and migrants, 19 September 2016<sup>296</sup>**

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/L.1](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/L.1)

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<sup>295</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=1064>

<sup>296</sup> <http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/declaration>

[http://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/L.1](http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/71/L.1)



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- 5.2. CARE and Promundo - [Men and boys in displacement: Assistance and protection challenges for unaccompanied boys and men in refugee contexts, December 2017](#)
- 5.3. [Border violence reports](#): A project documenting illegal push-backs and police violence inflicted by EU member state authorities, mainly on the borders of Serbia/Croatia and Serbia/Hungary
- 5.4. Eurochild and SOS Children's Villages - [Let children be children: lessons from the fiels on the protection and integration of refugee and migrant children in Europe, 5 December 2017](#)
- 5.5. PACE - [Child-friendly age assessment for unaccompanied migrant children](#), 31 October 2017
- 5.6. National Geographic – [Thousands of refugee children are stranded on Europe's doorstep](#), 23 October 2017
- 5.7. OXFAM briefing paper – [Beyond Fortress Europe: principles for a humane EU migration policy](#), October 2017
- 5.8. International Committee of the Red Cross - [The challenges of migration and international displacement](#), 18 October 2017
- 5.9. [Second ICRC comment on the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration. Focus on immigration detention](#), October 2017
- 5.10. Terre des Hommes - [Destination unkown campaign member Terre des Hommes rallies to protect Rohingya refugee children](#), 28 September 2017
- 5.11. Council of Europe - [Fighting school segregation in Europe through inclusive education: a position paper](#), September 2017
- 5.12. Mixed Migration Hub - [Investigating decision-making, migration trajectories and expectations of young people on the way to Italy](#), August 2017
- 5.13. Turkey reveals how 660.000 Syrian refugee children will move into state schools. 14 September 2017<sup>297</sup>
- 5.14. Syrian Refugee Children's uncertain school aid (HRW, 14 September 2017)<sup>298</sup>

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<sup>297</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkey/turkey-reveals-how-660000-syrian-refugee-children-will-move-state-schools>

<sup>298</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/14/syrian-refugee-childrens-uncertain-school-aid>

- 5.15. AIDA/ECRE - [The concept of vulnerability in European asylum procedures](#), 7 September 2017
- 5.16. Back to school is not for every child: undocumented children still excluded, 4 September 2017<sup>299</sup>
- 5.17. The Children's Society – Cut off from Justice: The impact of excluding separated and migrant children from legal aid, August 2017<sup>300</sup>
- 5.18. Tahirih Justice Center - Falling through the cracks: how laws allow child marriage to happen in today's America, August 2017<sup>301</sup>
- 5.19. Terre des Hommes - How young Afghans in Sweden hope to put the brakes on dangerous deportations, 18 August 2017<sup>302</sup>
- 5.20. News Deeply Refugees Deeply - The Jungle Goes Underground: As people trickle back to Calais after the demolition of the Jungle camp, authorities are doing all they can to prevent another camp from forming, 14 August 2017<sup>303</sup>
- 5.21. HRW - Greece: Huge Rise in Detention of Migrant Children, 2 August 2017<sup>304</sup>
- 5.22. The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC): first global data hub on human trafficking
- 5.23. GRETA report on Belgium: the [authorities asked to improve the identification of childr trafficking victims](#), 16 November 2017
- 5.24. GRETA report on Ireland, September 2017
- 5.25. Council of Europe - States must act urgently to protect refugee children from trafficking. Statement by GRETA on the occasion of the 4th World Day against Trafficking in Persons, 28 July 2017<sup>305</sup>
- 5.26. News Deeply Refugees Deeply – No one is counting Europe's Missing Refugee Children, 20 July 2017<sup>306</sup>

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<sup>299</sup> <http://picum.org/it/attualita/attualita-picum/56309>

<sup>300</sup> [https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/full-research-report\\_cut-off-from-justice.pdf](https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/full-research-report_cut-off-from-justice.pdf)  
[https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/cut-off-from-justice\\_the-impact-of-excluding-separated-migrant-children-from-legal-aid.pdf](https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/cut-off-from-justice_the-impact-of-excluding-separated-migrant-children-from-legal-aid.pdf)

<sup>301</sup> <http://www.tahirih.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/TahirihChildMarriageReport-1.pdf>

<sup>302</sup> <http://destination-unknown.org/how-young-afghans-in-sweden-hope-to-put-the-brakes-on-dangerous-deportations/>

<sup>303</sup> [https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/articles/2017/08/14/the-jungle-goes-underground?utm\\_source=Refugees+Deeply&utm\\_campaign=35aa5b4313-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2017\\_08\\_21&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_8b056c90e2-35aa5b4313-117449809&ct=t\(An+Invitation+to+Refugee+Talks8+21+2017\)](https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/articles/2017/08/14/the-jungle-goes-underground?utm_source=Refugees+Deeply&utm_campaign=35aa5b4313-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_08_21&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_8b056c90e2-35aa5b4313-117449809&ct=t(An+Invitation+to+Refugee+Talks8+21+2017))

<sup>304</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/08/02/greece-huge-rise-detention-migrant-children>

<sup>305</sup> <http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/states-must-act-urgently-to-protect-refugee-children-from-trafficking>

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- 5.29. Forced Migration Review, Shelter in displacement, June 2017<sup>309</sup>
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- 5.31. IFRC-Reference Centre for Psychosocial Support Annual Report – 2016, 21 June 2017<sup>311</sup>
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- 5.33. Council of Europe - Council of Europe Action Plan on protecting refugee and migrant children adopted, May 2017<sup>313</sup>
- 5.34. Council of Europe - Action Plan on protecting refugee and migrant children and high-level meetings, May 2017<sup>314</sup>
- 5.35. European social network – EU responds to child migrant risks: amid reports of EU Member States failing child migrants and refugees, the European Commission has issued a communication outlining actions for Member States to take, 3 May 2017<sup>315</sup>
- 5.36. OXFAM – [A dangerous game: pushback of migrants, including refugees, at Europe's borders](#), April 2017
- 5.37. UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM – Refugee and Migrant Children – Including Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe, Overview of Trends in 2016, April 2017<sup>316</sup>

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<sup>307</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/19/greece-lone-migrant-children-left-unprotected>

<sup>308</sup> [https://search.coe.int/directorate\\_of\\_communications/Pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectId=090000168072fc2a](https://search.coe.int/directorate_of_communications/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=090000168072fc2a)

<sup>309</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/shelter.pdf>

<sup>310</sup> <https://childhub.org/en/child-protection-online-library/how-safe-are-our-children-0>

<sup>311</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016-PS-Centre-Annual-Report\\_web.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2016-PS-Centre-Annual-Report_web.pdf)

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- 5.39. UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM – Refugee and Migrant Children – Accompanied, Unaccompanied and Separated, Quarterly Overview of Trends, January-March 2017<sup>318</sup>
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- 5.43. Save the Children – Invisible Wounds: the impact of six years of war on the mental health of Syria's children, 7 March 2017<sup>321</sup>
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- 5.46. Missing Children Europe – Annual Review 2016<sup>324</sup>
- 5.47. Missing Children Europe – Figures and Trends 2016<sup>325</sup>
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<sup>317</sup> [https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/articles/2017/03/28/desperate-red-sea-journeys-refugees-pour-into-and-out-of-yemen?utm\\_campaign=cec20350ec-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2017\\_08\\_11&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=Refugees+Deeply&utm\\_term=0\\_8b056c90e2-cec20350ec-117449809](https://www.newsdeeply.com/refugees/articles/2017/03/28/desperate-red-sea-journeys-refugees-pour-into-and-out-of-yemen?utm_campaign=cec20350ec-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_08_11&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Refugees+Deeply&utm_term=0_8b056c90e2-cec20350ec-117449809)

<sup>318</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58431.pdf>

<sup>319</sup> <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2017-03-17/eu-turkey-deal-makes-seeking-refuge-europe-mission-impossible>

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<sup>322</sup> <https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/mpp29.pdf>

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<sup>324</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/annual-reports/categoryid/0/documentid/440>

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<sup>326</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Docs/Annual%20and%20Data%20reports/Missing%20Childre n%20Europe%20figures%20and%20trends%202016.pdf>

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- 5.51. Save the children: EU proposal could trap thousands of children in war-torn Libya, exposing them to physical and sexual abuse – Save the Children warns, 2 February 2017<sup>329</sup>**
- 5.52. OXFAM - Exposed: abuses of migrants by state officials on Europe's borders, 6 April 2017 <sup>330</sup>**
- 5.53. Council of Europe - [Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse](#), 13 March 2017**
- 5.54. Forced Migration Review Thematic listings<sup>331</sup>**

Forced Migration Review (FMR) presents concise, accessible articles in a magazine format. Each issue has a feature theme and a range of general articles on forced migration.

Each **thematic listing** below provides a selection of FMR articles (and full issues) focusing on a specific topic:

- [Children on the move](#)
- [Trufficking and smuggling of people](#)
- [Protection at sea](#)
- [Youth](#)
- [Health and displacement](#)

**5.55. Parliamentary inquiry: UK House of Lords on unaccompanied children in the EU**

- Written and oral submissions<sup>332</sup>
- The Commission written and oral submissions<sup>333</sup>

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<sup>328</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/prems-052917-gbr-1700-realising-refugees-160x240-web/1680724ba0>

<sup>329</sup> <https://www.savethechildren.net/article/eu-proposal-could-trap-thousands-children-war-torn-libya-exposing-them-physical-and-sexual>

<sup>330</sup> <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2017-04-06/exposed-abuses-migrants-state-officials-europes-borders>

<sup>331</sup> <http://www.fmreview.org/about.html>

<sup>332</sup> <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/inquiries/parliament-2015/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu-publications/>

<sup>333</sup> <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/written/30315.html> and <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/oral/33095.pdf>

**5.56. MyDestination app: online tool that collects testimonies of children on the move. Designed to help children share and process their stories and traumas.<sup>334</sup>**

**5.57. Asylum Information database (AIDA)<sup>335</sup>**

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA) is a database containing information on asylum procedures, reception conditions and detention across 18 countries. Each country report includes a section on unaccompanied minors. This includes 16 European Union (EU) Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Germany, France, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom) and 2 non-EU countries (Switzerland, Turkey).

The AIDA Annual Report provides a thorough comparative analysis of practice relating to the implementation of asylum standards across the countries covered by the database, in addition to an overview of statistical asylum trends and a discussion of key developments in asylum and migration policies in Europe. The Annual Report 2014/2015, "Common Asylum System at a Turning Point: Refugees Caught in Europe's Solidarity Crisis", was launched on 10 September 2015.

In addition to the reports, we regularly publish legal briefings. The latest briefing discusses legal and ethical issues regarding age assessment.

**5.58. The European Database of Asylum Law (EDAL)<sup>336</sup>**

The European Database of Asylum Law (EDAL) is an online database containing case law from 17 EU Member States interpreting refugee and asylum law as well as from the CJEU and ECtHR. EDAL summarises relevant case law in English and the Member State's national language and provides a link to, and/or pdf. of, the full text of the original judgment where available.

**5.59. PICUM: Protecting undocumented children: Promising policies and practices from governments, March 2015<sup>337</sup>**

This report analyses the situation, available data and relevant policy documents on undocumented children in Europe and provides some examples of promising practices in the areas of education, health care, and protection from violence and non-detention.

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<sup>334</sup> <http://destination-unknown.org/app/>

<sup>335</sup> <http://www.asylumineurope.org>

<sup>336</sup> <http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/en>

<sup>337</sup> <http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/publication/Protecting%20undocumented%20children-Promising%20policies%20and%20practices%20from%20governments.pdf>

#### **5.60. Legal report on access to healthcare in 12 countries<sup>338</sup>, 8 June 2015**

An analysis on legal healthcare framework and access to healthcare in Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada and Turkey with a special focus on migrants.

#### **5.61. Age assessment for unaccompanied children. When European countries deny children their childhood<sup>339</sup>, 28 August 2015**

An analysis of the techniques of the age assessment of unaccompanied children, the accuracy of age assessment techniques and the legal framework for their use.

#### **5.62. Access to healthcare for people facing multiple health vulnerabilities – obstacles in access to care for children and pregnant women in Europe, 18 May 2015<sup>340</sup>**

- 2014 Survey conducted in 11 countries (9 European countries, Canada and Turkey) with 23,341 patients (8,849 women)
- 6.4% of patients were nationals, 15.6% were migrant EU citizens, 78% were third-country nationals
- Only 9.5% of migrants who suffered from chronic diseases were aware of them before coming to Europe.
- 91.3% of foreign citizens (migrant EU citizens and citizens of non-EU countries) were living below the poverty line, 29.5% declared that their accommodation was harmful to their health or their children.

#### **5.63. Joint open letter from 59 organisations dated 30 October 2015 to the European Council on children in migration<sup>341</sup>**

#### **5.64. Global Detention Project<sup>342</sup>**

**Report:** The Uncounted: Detention of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe<sup>343</sup>, December 2015

This report is based on a two-year investigation in 33 countries across Europe and North America. It looks at information and statistics on immigration detention practices. Section *Data obtained on detention of Migrants and minors* - page 25 provides a table with numbers of detained migrants and child migrants per country, e.g. 402 migrant children detained in the Netherlands.

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<sup>338</sup> <https://mdmeuroblog.files.wordpress.com/2014/05/mdm-legal-report-on-access-to-healthcare-in-12-countries-3rd-june-20151.pdf>

<sup>339</sup> <https://mdmeuroblog.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/age-determination-def.pdf>

<sup>340</sup> <http://mdmgreece.gr/app/uploads/2015/05/MdM-Intl-Obs-2015-report-EN.pdf>

<sup>341</sup> [http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/file\\_/Joint%20open%20letter%20to%20the%20European%20Council%20Time%20to%20act%20to%20ensure%20children%E2%80%99s%20rights%20in%20the%20EU%E2%80%99s%20migration%20policy\\_10%20action%20points\\_30%20October%202015.pdf](http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/file_/Joint%20open%20letter%20to%20the%20European%20Council%20Time%20to%20act%20to%20ensure%20children%E2%80%99s%20rights%20in%20the%20EU%E2%80%99s%20migration%20policy_10%20action%20points_30%20October%202015.pdf)

<sup>342</sup> <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/>

<sup>343</sup> <http://www.globaldetentionproject.org/publications/special-report/uncounted-detention-migrants-and-asylum-seekers-europe>

### **5.65. Red Cross: Trace the Face - Migrants in Europe. Restoring Family links<sup>344</sup>**

An on-line tracing platform for parents looking for their children and children searching for family members. There are currently some 300 children in the database.

### **5.66. Red Cross, December 2015: Booklet: Perilous journeys – Vulnerabilities along migratory routes to the EU<sup>345</sup>**

This publication points out dangers and risks that migrants face on their way to the EU – trafficking, separation from their loved ones, detention. It also gives examples of the Red Cross activities in certain regions, e.g. anti-trafficking workshops for children (also in centres for migrants and asylum seekers) organised in Serbia or family tracing system.

### **5.67. Save the Children: Afghan children cannot wait, 6 January 2016<sup>346</sup>**

#### **Extracts:**

- 90,000 unaccompanied children filed an asylum application in Europe in 2015, over half of them were from Afghanistan
- Afghanistan has one of the highest levels of child malnutrition in the world (41% of children under five suffer from chronic malnutrition)
- 38% of children surveyed by Save the children in Afghanistan in 2016 reported being exposed to the murder of a household member in the past year
- 91% of children surveyed reported experiencing some level of violence
- 75% of children surveyed were engaged in labour activities
- Sweden, Germany, Hungary and Austria received the largest number of unaccompanied children in 2015.
- Some EU MS designated Afghanistan as a safe country

### **5.68. Save the Children Italy - An open call to the EU to improve search and rescue system in the Mediterranean Sea, January 2016<sup>347</sup>**

- In 2015: **16.362 children arrived to Italy** (total number of arrivals 153,362); among them, **12.272 were unaccompanied children** coming mainly from Eritrea (3,089), Egypt (1,711), Somalia (1,296), Gambia (1,268), and Nigeria (1,006).
- From 1 to 15 January 2016, **105 children arrived to Italy - 100 unaccompanied** (780 migrants in total).

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<sup>344</sup> <http://familylinks.icrc.org/europe/en/Pages/Home.aspx>

<sup>345</sup> [http://www.redcross.eu/en/upload/documents/pdf/2015/Migration/1511\\_EU%20booklet%20Migratory%20Trail\\_web.pdf](http://www.redcross.eu/en/upload/documents/pdf/2015/Migration/1511_EU%20booklet%20Migratory%20Trail_web.pdf)

<sup>346</sup> <https://campaigns.savethechildren.net/sites/campaigns.savethechildren.net/files/Brussels%20conference%20on%20Afghanistan.%20Brief.%20Oct.2016.pdf>

<sup>347</sup> [http://www.savethechildren.it/IT/Tool/Press/All/IT/Tool/Press/Single?id\\_press=1013&year=2016](http://www.savethechildren.it/IT/Tool/Press/All/IT/Tool/Press/Single?id_press=1013&year=2016)

**5.69. Ending Childhood Statelessness – A Comparative Study of Safeguards to Ensure the Right to a Nationality for Children Born in Europe. Working paper January 2016.<sup>348</sup>**

This paper provides a quick overview of states' good practices as well as where states fall short and whether this is in violation of their own international commitments. It complements the 2015 report [No Child Should Be Stateless](#) and [eight country studies](#) on childhood statelessness. It supports the ongoing [#StatelessKids campaign](#).

**5.70. AIDA - Wrong counts and closing doors. The reception of refugees and asylum seekers in Europe, 12 March 2016<sup>349</sup>**

Report on reception conditions in 20 countries (including Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey). It presents statistics on the arrivals and asylum applicants, data on reception capacities. It analyses relevant policies and provides an update on the situation of asylum seekers in practice.

**5.71. Joint letter to European Leaders ahead of the EU Council Summit on 17-18 March 2016.<sup>350</sup>**

**5.72. Council of Europe report: Migrants and refugees: report on Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 11 May 2016<sup>351</sup>**

**Extract:**

- A report based on visits in Athens (a shelter for unaccompanied children), in a hotspot and reception centre on Chios and camps in both countries.
- Some camps were seriously overcrowded following the closure of the Balkan routes.
- Children are accommodated in the detention facilities in Greece.
- Children should have access to education.
- There is a strong need to protect children better from exploitation.
- Some children were wrongly identified as adults and therefore placed in detention
- Unclear definition of an unaccompanied child: according to Greek legislation, children traveling with extended family are considered as unaccompanied
- Shelters for unaccompanied children run by EKKA are full.
- The guardianship system needs to be improved.
- Children need to be informed about their rights and their situation. They need to have access to information.
- There have been reports on children engaging in criminal activities. Restrictions on entry procedures and closure of borders result and will result in families and unaccompanied children leaving the camps and shelters and ask the help of smugglers.

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<sup>348</sup>[http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/file\\_attach/ENS\\_1961\\_Safeguards\\_Stateless\\_children.pdf](http://www.statelessness.eu/sites/www.statelessness.eu/files/file_attach/ENS_1961_Safeguards_Stateless_children.pdf)

<sup>349</sup>[http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida\\_wrong\\_counts\\_and\\_closing\\_doors.pdf](http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida_wrong_counts_and_closing_doors.pdf)

<sup>350</sup><http://reliefweb.int/report/world/joint-letter-european-leaders-ahead-eu-council-summit-17th-18th-march-2016>

<sup>351</sup><http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/new-report-on-greece-and-the-former-yugoslav-republic-of-macedonia-action-needed-to-improve-living-conditions-for-migrants-and-refugees-and-to-protect>

**5.73. Terre des Hommes<sup>352</sup>. Recommended principles to guide actions concerning children on the move and other children affected by migration, 5 June 2016<sup>353</sup>**

- Children on the move and other children affected by migration shall be considered children first and foremost and their best interest shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning them.
- All children have the right to life, survival and development.
- Children have the right to liberty of movement within their state and to leave their state and any other.
- The detention of children because of their parents migration status constitutes a child rights violation and always contravenes the principles of the best interest of the child
- Children during all phases of migration shall not be separated from their parents or primary caregivers (unless this is in their best interests).
- No child is illegal – children should be protected against all forms of decimation.
- Child protection systems shall protect all children including children on the move and children affected by migration.
- Migration management measures shall not adversely affect children's human rights
- Children have a right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them and to have their views taken into consideration in accordance with their age, maturity and understanding of the options available.

**5.74. Terre des Hommes. World Day against child labour, 12 June 2016<sup>354</sup>**

As a result of the Syrian conflict, many children, youngest being only five or six years old, had to become primary breadwinners because their parents are not allowed to work.

On the occasion of World day against child labour, Terre des Hommes released a video report about children forced to work.

**5.75. Council of Europe – World Refugee Day: Council of Europe head calls for renewed effort to protect migrant children from sexual abuse, 17 June 2016<sup>355</sup>**

**Extract:**

- "Child protection is a moral duty and legal obligation for all European states" – said Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General.
- Refugee children are at a great risk of exploitation and the face a real danger.
- Council of Europe has launched a [monitoring](#) exercise to see what the member states do to protect children affected by the refugee crisis. It will cover all 41 countries which are parties to the Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse ([Lanzarote Convention](#)).

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<sup>352</sup> <http://www.terredeshommes.org/>

<sup>353</sup> <https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/06/Principles.pdf>

<sup>354</sup> <http://destination-unknown.org/because-we-struggle-to-survive/>

<sup>355</sup> <http://bit.ly/1XZ4ozA>



**5.76. Missing Children Europe - #refugeeday: An important opportunity to protect unaccompanied children at risk of going missing. The Commission proposal to review Dublin regulation 20 June 2016<sup>356</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- Children go missing because they are afraid of being sent back – in Sweden, the number of disappearances has decreased since Dublin transfers to Greece were suspended.
- Children are being detained
- Asylum systems in some countries are under huge pressure and there is a risk that in order to reduce the backlog, the applications will be screened superficially and the procedures conducted without necessary guarantees.
- Key recommendations:
  - The European Commission **principles on integrated child protection systems** should be at the heart of any review proposed by the Commission.
  - The European Parliament voted in favour of the right for a child to apply for asylum in the country where he or she is, without being transferred back to the **first country of arrival**. The system expected to replace the current Dublin Regulation should maintain this principle, as unnecessary transfers under the Dublin Regulation add trauma for an already vulnerable child, and often constitutes a push factor to go missing.
  - **Better accommodation and reception:** efforts should be undertaken to provide accommodation in smaller family units. The quality of accommodation should be similar within the European Union. Where relevant, children should be placed in secured accommodation to detach them from their traffickers. Children should never be put behind bars. No children should be placed in detention facilities.
  - Identifying and implementing **durable solutions for unaccompanied children:** based on a thorough assessment of the best interests of the child and his or her rights to safety, protection and development.
  - Improved **training** for professionals, including: (1) modules on risk assessment to target care and protection depending on the individual needs of the child, with a specific focus on early identification of victims of trafficking and abuse, (2) training on good practices to prevent disappearance (e.g. child friendly communication, building of trust with the child, etc.).
  - Better **information for children:** children should be empowered to participate in all decisions related to their situation and to recognise if they have been victims of trafficking or abuse.
  - More efficient **international cooperation** in the application of protection and Dublin procedures.
  - Applications for **international protection** of unaccompanied children should be treated with priority.
  - Requests for **family reunification** involving unaccompanied children should be prioritised too. Family reunification procedures should be explained clearly to the child in all their steps. A revision of the definition of family should be considered.
  - Children should be able to apply for asylum in the country where they are, without being transferred to other countries where they transited.

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<sup>356</sup> <http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=8a3e9a578c50fe3447bb491c6&id=677b48bb94&e=b54621923c>



- **Guardians** (well-trained professionals or volunteers) should be appointed immediately upon arrival of the child.

#### **5.77. Joint NGO statement ahead of the European Council of 28-29 June 2016<sup>357</sup>.**

##### **Extract:**

- More than 100 NGOs expressed their concern about the direction the EU is taking in its new [Communication on a Partnership Framework with third countries](#).
- The EU –Turkey deal has already left thousands people stranded in Greece, including many children.
- Hundreds of children are held in closed detention facilities on the islands or forced to sleep in police cells on the Greek mainland.
- Aid for benefit of people in need should not be used as a leverage for migration control.

#### **5.78. Amnesty International/joint NGO statement ahead of the European Council of 28-29 June 2016. NGOs strongly condemn EU policies to contain migration<sup>358</sup>**

##### **Extract:**

- As a result of the EU-Turkey agreement, thousands of people are stranded in Greece, unaccompanied children have been accommodated in detention facilities on the islands or forced to sleep in police cells on the Greek mainland.
- Strategies aimed at stopping migration proved to be ineffective
- The EC new Partnership Framework will only put migrants at greater risks, as they will be taking more dangerous routes.
- There are no safeguards in place to ensure that human rights, rule of law standards and protection mechanism are respected.
- There is a need for clear commitments to open up safe and regular channels to Europe through resettlements, humanitarian admission schemes, family reunification, educational visa, labour mobility, visa liberalisation, etc.
- Development cooperation (and funds) should be used to eradicate poverty, not to control migration.

#### **5.79. ENOC – European Network of Ombudspersons for Children<sup>359</sup>**

13.07.2016 ENOC (European Network of Ombudspersons for Children – declaration on children in migration, further to a conference on the topic on 28.6.2016<sup>360</sup>

##### **Text of declaration<sup>361</sup>**

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<sup>357</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/jointstatementeumigrationresponse.pdf>

<sup>358</sup> [http://www.amnesty.eu/content/assets/Final\\_Joint\\_statement\\_110\\_signatories.pdf](http://www.amnesty.eu/content/assets/Final_Joint_statement_110_signatories.pdf)

<sup>359</sup> <http://enoc.eu/>

<sup>360</sup> <http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/actus/actualites/le-defenseur-des-droits-et-les-defenseurs-des-enfants-europeens-adoptent-une>

- **Les liens vers les deux vidéos : Partie 1 :**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wJ3OaHvdQTQ> / **Partie 2 :**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7N0GH2LIKjk>
- **Toutes les informations, interviews sur Periscope, photos et autres sont accessibles [ici](#).**

**5.79.1. ENOC open letter 5 April 2016 on children in migration following EU-Turkey statement<sup>362</sup>**

**5.79.2. ENOC Report, 25 January 2016: Safety and fundamental rights are at stake for children on the move<sup>363</sup>**

**5.79.3. ENOC open letter January 2016 on children in migration<sup>364</sup>**

**5.80. UK Parliament, European Union Committee. Report: Children in crisis: unaccompanied migrant children in the EU. 2 July 2016<sup>365</sup>**

In this comprehensive report, the European Union Committee of the House of Lords, assessed the nature and scale of the challenges that unaccompanied children face across the EU. They analysed whether existing EU provisions are sufficiently clear and enforceable, and what further measures are needed to address the needs of unaccompanied children, making recommendations to that end.  
<http://www.parliament.uk/unaccompanied-minors-eu>

**Extracts:**

- children, many of them unaccompanied by a parent, relative or guardian, are in the forefront of the crisis.
- In 2015, 88,245 unaccompanied children applied for asylum in the EU, including 3,045 in the UK.
- In May 2016 alone, 3,133 unaccompanied migrant children arrived in Italy.
- The implementation of existing EU measures to protect unaccompanied migrant children has been poor, and the European Commission has not renewed its 2010–2014 Action Plan on unaccompanied minors.
- A number of problems affect unaccompanied migrant children and authorities try to avoid taking responsibility for their care and protection.
- Existing EU and national measures on protection of children are poorly implemented.
- Deplorable reception conditions, particularly in refugee camps, while prolonged uncertainty about children’s legal status has left children ‘living in limbo’.
- Exposed vulnerable children to smugglers and human traffickers – a conservative estimate is that at least 10,000 unaccompanied migrant children are currently missing in the EU.
- There is a lack of comparable, reliable data what makes evidence-based and tailored policy-making difficult.

Recommendations:

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<sup>361</sup> [http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/declaration\\_de\\_paris\\_-\\_enfants\\_migrants\\_0.pdf](http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/declaration_de_paris_-_enfants_migrants_0.pdf)

<sup>362</sup> <http://enoc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/ENOC-Letter-5-April-2016-Sofia.pdf>

<sup>363</sup> <http://www.dekinderombudsman.nl/92/ouders-professionals/publicaties/children-on-the-move/?id=603>

<sup>364</sup> <http://enoc.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Open-letter-Children-on-the-move-FV.pdf>

<sup>365</sup> <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201617/ldselect/ldcom/34/3402.htm>

- Adoption of integrated child protection systems, focused on the best interests of the child, ensuring that children are, first and foremost, treated as children, whatever their immigration status.
- To improve data collection and sharing, particularly when identifying and registering unaccompanied children, and work to achieve durable solutions once those children are in care.
- EU institutions and Member States must cooperate not only with one another and with EU Agencies, but also with regional and local authorities, NGOs and individual professionals.
- A harmonised system of guardianship will be crucial, while professionals at all levels must receive training and resources to ensure that existing measures are implemented fully and in the best interests of children.

#### **5.81. SafeGuard Project – Transnational Report: Safer With The Guardian, August 2016<sup>366</sup>**

##### **Executive summary:**

The project has been implemented over two years (2014-2016). It aims to promote qualified guardianship services for unaccompanied children on the move.

##### **10 core standards for guardians**

1. The guardian advocates for all decisions to be taken in the best interests of the child, aimed at the protection and development of the child.
2. The guardian ensures the child's participation in every decision, which affects the child.
3. The guardian protects the safety of the child
4. The guardian acts as an advocate for the rights of the child.
5. The guardian is a bridge between and focal point for the child and other actors involved.
6. The guardian ensures the timely identification and implementation of a durable solution
7. The guardian treats the child with respect and dignity.
8. The guardian forms a relationship with the child built on mutual trust, openness and confidentiality.
9. The guardian is accessible.
10. The guardian is accountable and is open to supervision and monitoring.

##### **Conclusions and recommendations:**

- Providing guardianship services for unaccompanied children is as a responsibility of states under their existing human rights obligations
- Appropriately prepared, equipped and supported, a guardian is the key figure who would be in a position to act as a link and a hub between the child and all relevant institutions, services and professionals involved with the child.
- Guardianship has to be respected and supported by all relevant institutions from within the childcare, protection and welfare system, the immigration and asylum system as well as law enforcement and the judiciary.
- More comprehensive regulations and standards are required with regard to the qualification, supervision and monitoring of guardians. Clarity is also needed in

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<sup>366</sup> <http://www.defenceforchildren.it/files/DCI-SafeguardEuropeaReportweb.compressed.pdf>

the understanding of key concepts that the guardian is tasked to promote, such as the best interests of the child, the right to be heard and child participation.

- The guardian's focus on the person offers important opportunities to support the personal development, active citizenship and social inclusion of the child.
- The elements of a systemic approach to guardianship:
  1. Leading institution oriented at the best interests of the child
  2. Institutional integration and cooperation
  3. Safe recruitment, appropriate training and supervision
  4. The professional and personal relationship between guardian and child
  5. Practical, organisational and financial support
  6. Law and policy framework regulating guardianship services
  7. Data, analysis and research:

**5.82. Oxfam, media briefing: Time for an EU U-turn: Fortress Europe is only harming vulnerable people, 19 October 2016<sup>367</sup>**

**5.83. Harvard Fxb Center – Children on the Move: An Urgent Human Rights and Child Protection Priority, October 2016<sup>368</sup>**

**Executive summary:**

The review provides a map of the relevant frameworks to protect children on the move and outlines the shortcomings of these frameworks. It makes recommendations for a more comprehensive approach that protects children's fundamental rights and prioritizes their needs, irrespective of their immigration, nationality, or documentation status.

The Review's Appendix provides case studies about children on the move, particularly:

- Examples of Good Practice: Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom
- In Transit: On and Through Lesbos, Greece
- En Route Through Europe: On the Western Balkan Route via Serbia
- Exclusionary Practices: The Difficulty of Entering the United States and Australia
- The Impact of Persistent Exclusion: Rohingya Leaving Myanmar
- Internal Migration: From Bihar to Rajasthan, India
- Living Rough: On the Street in Senegal

**5.84. McKinsey Global Institute: A roadmap for integrating Europe's refugees, November 2016.<sup>369</sup>**

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<sup>367</sup> <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2016-10-19/time-eu-u-turn-fortress-europe-only-harming-vulnerable-people>

<sup>368</sup> <https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/10/Oak-report2016.pdf>

<sup>369</sup> <http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/employment-and-growth/a-road-map-for-integrating-europes-refugees>

### 5.85. UK Government's response to the House of Lords European Union Committee report – Children in Crisis: unaccompanied migrant children in the EU, November 2016<sup>370</sup>

#### Executive summary

In this report, the UK Government responds to the key recommendations that the committee made in July 2016 concerning, among others, the following subjects:

- **Family Reunification:** asylum applications should be filed in the first safe country before children risk travelling across Europe and seeking to enter the UK illegally.
- **Solidarity and relocation to the UK: the UK will not participate** in the EU's relocation scheme. Between 12 May and 1 October 2016, over 50 children who meet the criteria in the Immigration Act have been accepted for transfer. In respect of France since 10 October the UK transferred over 300 children, including more than 60 girls, many of whom had been identified as at high risk of sexual exploitation. Any decision to transfer unaccompanied children to the UK must be based on the best interests of the individual child.
- **Deployment of experts:** 75 expert personnel was offered by the UK to help with processing and administration of migrants in reception centres.
- **Allocation of Responsibility and burden-sharing at national level**
- **Funding:** From 1 July 2016, the daily rates for UASC under 16 increased from £95 to £114 which represented a 20% increase. Similarly, the daily rates for children aged 16 or 17 increased from £71 to £91 which represented a 28% increase. In addition, there was a 33% increase in the funding available to local authorities for UASC who go onto attract leaving care support.
- **Guardianship: unaccompanied and separated children** are provided with a professional social worker and will also have an Independent Reviewing Officer to oversee their care arrangements, as well as access to an independent advocate and an independent visitor. They are entitled to legal assistance in pursuing their asylum claim.
- **Best interests principle:** The UK has put relevant processes already in place, to help decision makers come to reasoned and well balanced judgements when considering a child's best interests.

### 5.86. Doctors of the World – Médecins du monde – 2016 Observatory Report: Access to healthcare for people facing multiple vulnerabilities in health in 31 cities in 12 countries, November 2016<sup>371</sup>

#### Executive summary

The Médecins du monde (MdM) – Doctors of the World International Network's report, collected medical and social data throughout 2015 in 31 cities in 12 countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden,

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<sup>370</sup> <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-sub-com-f/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/HOL-EU-Committee-Children-in-Crisis-report-Government-response.pdf>

<sup>371</sup> [https://mdmeuroblog.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/observatory-report2016\\_en-mdm-international.pdf](https://mdmeuroblog.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/observatory-report2016_en-mdm-international.pdf)

Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom) on access to mainstream healthcare systems

A **complete legal report** of Médecins du monde **on access to healthcare in 17 countries** (Belgium - Canada - France - Germany - Greece - Ireland - Italy - Luxembourg - Netherlands - Norway - Romania - Slovenia - Spain - Sweden - Switzerland - Turkey - United-Kingdom) is available [here](#) (15 November 2016).

### **Key findings on children:**

- Children under 18 years old with high levels of non-vaccination were reported:
  - **1,711 children were seen at MdM and partner clinics in Europe** (16.6% of the total population): 1,102 in Greece, 312 in France and 175 in Belgium.
  - 53 children visited partner's clinic in Turkey.
  - 771 in Europe (45.1% of the children surveyed) and 34 in Turkey were under five years old.
  - In 2015, in the European countries, 37.8% were European citizens (including 9.3% nationals) and 21.6% were from the Near and Middle East.
  - Of the 1,764 children seen in Europe and Turkey:
    - **29.8% were not vaccinated against tetanus**
    - **35.8% were not vaccinated against hepatitis B (HBV)**
    - **40.0% were not vaccinated against mumps, measles and rubella (MMR)**
    - **34.4% were not vaccinated against whooping cough (pertussis)**
    - **33.0% of parents in Europe and 60.0% in Turkey did not know where to go to get their children vaccinated**
- Unaccompanied or separated children – mainly Afghans, Eritreans, Syrians, and Somalis – are a particularly vulnerable group.
  - Unaccompanied or separated children lodged some 98,400 asylum applications in 2015 in 78 countries.
  - Highest number on record since UNHCR started collecting such data in 2006.
  - Lack of reception facilities tailored to the needs of unaccompanied children, not only in the five “hot spots” of Greece but also in Italy and in detention centres throughout Europe.
  - Detaining children cannot be considered as taking care of them in their best interests. As stipulated in international conventions alternatives to detention must be available.
  - Across the 11 European countries 60 unaccompanied migrant children came to the clinics, representing 3.4% of all children seen.

### **5.87. ECPAT UK Report: Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK, November 2016<sup>372</sup>**

#### **Executive summary**

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<sup>372</sup> [http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth\\_report2016\\_final\\_web.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web.pdf)

**Heading back to harm** report aims to discover how many trafficked and unaccompanied children have gone missing from care in the UK –and why. ECPAT UK and Missing People have discovered that an alarmingly high number of both unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and children who may have been trafficked go missing from care. Many have not been found.

- from September 2014 to September 2015, **28% of trafficked children (167 children)** in care and **13% of unaccompanied children (593 children)** in care went missing at least once. Of these, **207** missing trafficked or unaccompanied children **had not been found**.
- Local authorities with responsibility for the care of these children are frequently not able to report how many unaccompanied and trafficked children are in their care.
- Identification of trafficking is also a challenge in the UK at local level, despite the creation in 2009 of a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to identify victims.
- Lack of consistency in the way in which local authorities identify and record risk of trafficking and exploitation.
- Poor data collection and recording at a local level suggests that the UK's wider child protection response to child victims of trafficking, in particular, is inadequate.
- The true number of trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing is likely to be far higher than the report's findings suggest.

### Summary of recommendations

- Recommendation 1: Child-specific training for professionals and carers
- Recommendation 2: Building a culture of trust with trafficked, unaccompanied and separated children to prevent them going
- Recommendation 3: Independent Child Trafficking Advocates or Guardians
- Recommendation 4: Safe and appropriate accommodation/placements should be resourced and available for all trafficked, unaccompanied and separated children
- Recommendation 5: Risk assessment by statutory agencies must be thorough, timely and responsive, and shared appropriately with relevant agencies. Those turning 18 must not be deprioritised.
- Recommendation 6: Improved data recording and reporting
- Recommendation 7: National, regional and local coordination must take place

### **5.88. Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis (MEDMIG) Report: Destination Europe? Understanding the dynamics and drivers of Mediterranean migration in 2015, Reporting period: September 2015 – January 2016, November 2016<sup>373</sup>**

#### **Executive summary**

The MEDMIG project aims to provide the first large-scale, systematic and comparative study of the backgrounds, experiences, routes and aspirations of refugees and migrants in three EU Member States – Italy, Greece and Malta – and Turkey. It provides insights into the interaction of refugees and migrants with non-State actors (for example smugglers, facilitators, and Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and State actors (for example, the navy / coastguard). It explores how the decisions made by refugees and

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<sup>373</sup> <http://www.medmig.info/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/research-brief-destination-europe.pdf>



migrants on their journeys interact with dramatically changing global economic, security and political contexts.

#### **5.89. Norwegian Refugee Council - Refugee children: 10 dangers, 18 November 2016<sup>374</sup>**

Based on a real story of a ten-year old girl (Doaa), this document shows what risks children are exposed to on their migration route.

1. Doaa might be killed
2. Doaa's school might be bombed
3. Doaa might lose several years of education
4. Doaa might live as a refugee for a long time
5. Doaa might be forced to work and provide for her family
6. Doaa might drown
7. Doaa might become a child soldier
8. Doaa might be forced into marriage
9. Doaa might risk developing psychological problems as a result of war trauma
10. Doaa might be separated from her parents

#### **5.90. Migration Policy Practice Journal, Vol.VI Number 4, October – December 2016<sup>375</sup>**

**Extract Article:** *Measuring safe migration for children: The experience from the UNICEF response to the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe*

- **Between January 2015 and July 2016**, more than 1,278,000 people made the journey to Europe across the Mediterranean Sea – **342,000 of whom were children**.
- Children represent roughly a quarter of all arrivals in 2015 and **almost a third of those in 2016**.
- Most children fled from war, violence and insecurity not only in the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Iraq, but also in Eritrea, Somalia, Nigeria and the Gambia.
- **Ninety per cent of all children arrived through Greece**, very often with their families or accompanied by other relatives or close community members.
- The much more dangerous **Central Mediterranean route**, between Libya and Italy, has also seen significant numbers of children between January 2015 and July 2016 – **31,630 – of whom 26,065 were unaccompanied**.
- **Between January 2015 and July 2016** (Eurostat), European countries processed more than 1,990,000 first-time asylum applications, out of which **30 per cent (or some 587,000 applications) were made by children**.

#### **Recommendations**

- Building strong child rights monitoring systems at the country and European levels are therefore crucial for preventing gross child rights violations and for ensuring appropriate support to refugee and migrant children based on their needs and in line with UNCRC.

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<sup>374</sup> <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2016/refugee-children-10-dangers/>

<sup>375</sup> Article pp. 27-31, at <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mpp28.pdf>



- More systematic measurement of access to services and entitlements based on migration status.
- Migration status (regular or undocumented/irregular migrant, refugee, asylum seeker, etc.) currently has major implications for the treatment of children along migration routes and at the destination.
- more effort should be invested into:
  - (a) effecting policy changes to reflect CRC obligations including the right of **all** children to education and other basic services including protection; and
  - (b) adjusting national administrative data collection systems to allow for the routine monitoring of inclusive policies.
- Develop and agree upon a set of indicators of child well-being linked to migration at the European level.

#### **5.91. ECRE Report: The implementation of the hotspots in Italy and Greece: A study, 5 December 16<sup>376</sup>**

##### **The hotspots: key findings from Greece and Italy**

- With regards to **children**, the arrangements used in the hotspots in Italy and Greece still amount to detention, in the absence of alternative accommodation.
- Guardianship is also not always ensured or properly conducted, preventing further access to the asylum procedure. Guardianship and care arrangements should be in place in order to protect them against abduction and trafficking.
- in both countries the most vulnerable, such as unaccompanied children, are the ones who stay in the hotspots the longest because there are no alternative facilities to host them on the mainland.

##### **Greece:**

- The first issue in relation to the entry into effect of the EU-Turkey Statement is the scale of arrivals on the islands. The total number of sea arrivals in Greece during 2015 is estimated to be 856,723 people, with another 170,815 for 2016.
- Reception capacity: government data, currently stands at 69,218 places in temporary reception facilities for both irregular migrants and asylum applicants
- The five hotspots set up in the islands close to the sea border with Turkey (Lesvos, Samos, Chios, Leros and Kos) have a capacity of 7,450 places.
- They have been consistently exceeding the capacity and by end October 2016 the islands have been hosting more than 15,000.<sup>178</sup>

#### **5.92. Child Rights International Network (CRIN) Annual Report 2016: The Year in Children's Rights, 7 December 2016<sup>377</sup>**

##### **Extract – children in migration:**

- Between 1 January and 5 June this year, more than 2,800 deaths were recorded in the Mediterranean as migrants and refugees, many of them unaccompanied children.

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<sup>376</sup> <http://www.ecre.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/HOTSPOTS-Report-5.12.2016..pdf>

<sup>377</sup> [https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin\\_annual\\_report2016.pdf](https://www.crin.org/sites/default/files/crin_annual_report2016.pdf)

- Those who survived faced a hostile reception.
- The violence against displaced Syrians and Turkey's refusal to allow them to cross the border came as the European Union closed its borders to asylum seekers, instead committing €6 billion in aid to Turkey to assist those trapped in the region.
- Médecins Sans Frontières took a stand, announcing it would no longer accept funds from the European Union and Member States, in opposition to their damaging deterrence policies and continued attempts to push people away from European shores.
- MSF highlighted the dire living conditions, including of many unaccompanied children, and their deprivation of essential legal aid - their one defence against collective expulsion.
- MSF also lashed out at drug manufacturers Pfizer and GlaxoSmithKline, claiming that they unfairly hiked the price of drugs used to immunise refugee children in Greece. One pneumonia vaccine is allegedly being sold in Greece for as much as 20 times the price it is sold for in other European countries.
- After months of contention over who should take responsibility for the unaccompanied children in the so-called Jungle refugee camp in Calais, the French authorities demolished the camp at the end of October 2016.
- The fate of some 1,600 unaccompanied children is uncertain. Some are living in children's homes in France - with reports surfacing of forced labour; a few have been resettled in the UK, which has yet to fulfil its promise of receiving children with family in the UK; while the whereabouts of a further 60 children is unknown.

**5.93. McKinsey Global Institute: People on the move: Global migration's impact and opportunity, December 2016<sup>378</sup>**

**5.94. OECD – International Migration Outlook 2016<sup>379</sup>**

**5.95. Missing Children Europe and the Maltese President's foundation for the wellbeing of society - Lost in Migration – conference conclusions, January 2017<sup>380</sup>**

The [recommendations](#) include 10 operational and policy recommendations and 7 cross-cutting recommendations on the overall policy framework, data and funding. They talk about improving accommodation and reception conditions, ensuring access to trained guardians for children, the right for children to be heard and informed and more. They have been drafted and endorsed together with over 45 child rights organisations.

**5.96. Council of Europe – SRSG publishes thematic report on migrant and refugee children<sup>381</sup>**

The report, based on his on-the-ground experience gathered during the fact-finding missions in 2016 (to Greece and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, Turkey,

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<sup>378</sup> <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/Documenti-e-ricerche/MGI-People-on-the-Move-Full-report.pdf>

<sup>379</sup> [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook\\_1999124x](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook_1999124x)

<sup>380</sup> <http://www.lostinmigration.eu/Conclusions>

<sup>381</sup> <http://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/srsg-publishes-thematic-report-on-migrant-and-refugee-children>

northern France (Calais and Grande-Synthe) and Italy), calls for urgent measures to find alternatives to detention of children and guarantee minimum living conditions in camps, such as gender-separate sanitary facilities, better lighting and child-friendly spaces in order to eliminate risks of sexual abuse.

[Press release](#)

**5.97. European Migration Forum and joint statement on EU Returns action plan, 3 March 2017<sup>382</sup>**

**5.98. Norwegian Refugee Council - Refugee children: 10 dangers, 18 November 2016<sup>383</sup>**

Based on a real story of a ten-year old girl (Doaa), this document shows what risks children are exposed to on their migration route.

- Doaa might be killed
- Doaa's school might be bombed
- Doaa might lose several years of education
- Doaa might live as a refugee for a long time
- Doaa might be forced to work and provide for her family
- Doaa might drown
- Doaa might become a child soldier
- Doaa might be forced into marriage
- Doaa might risk developing psychological problems as a result of war trauma
- Doaa might be separated from her parents

**5.99. Missing Children Europe: figures and trends and annual reviews**

**5.99.1. Missing Children Europe – Figures and trends 2015. From hotlines for missing children and cross –border family mediators.<sup>384</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- 29 hotlines in Europe received 209.841 calls in 2015.
- 142 Cross –border family mediators were trained.
- 2% of cases opened in 2015 concerned missing unaccompanied children.

**5.99.2. Missing Children Europe – annual review 2015<sup>385</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- An increase number of unaccompanied children arriving to Europe in 2015
- Thousands of these children go missing once in Europe.
- They face continued abuse, violence and exploitation.

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<sup>382</sup> [http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/file\\_/CSO%20joint%20statement%20EC%20Return%20and%20Detention%2003%20March%202017\\_EN.pdf](http://picum.org/picum.org/uploads/file_/CSO%20joint%20statement%20EC%20Return%20and%20Detention%2003%20March%202017_EN.pdf)

<sup>383</sup> <https://www.nrc.no/perspectives/2016/refugee-children-10-dangers/>

<sup>384</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Docs/Annual%20and%20Data%20reports/Missing%20Children%20Europe%20figures%20and%20trends%202015.pdf>

<sup>385</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Docs/Annual%20and%20Data%20reports/Missing%20Children%20Europe%20Annual%20Review%202015.pdf>

**5.99.3. Missing Children Europe Summit Report: Best practice and key challenges for interagency cooperation to safeguard unaccompanied migrant children from going missing<sup>386</sup>**

**Key figures:**

- In 2014: 23.075 asylum applications were filed by unaccompanied children in the EU.
- 2 240 of the applicants were under 14 years old.
- In 2013 only 13 MS were able to provide data on recognised UAC not applying for asylum.
- 10.000 UAC or separated children arrived in Italy and Malta between January and September 2015.
- 15.000 UAC registered on the border between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia between June and late November 2015.
- 50% of UAC accommodated go missing from reception facilities and in many cases their whereabouts remain unknown.

**5.100.ECRE - Child rights organisations welcome European Commission's policy to protect child migrants and refugees, 12 April 2017<sup>387</sup>**

**5.101.International Missing Children's Day – 25 May 2016<sup>388</sup>**

The European network of hotlines for missing children received over 209 000 calls in 2015. More than half (54%) concerned children running away or pushed out of home, 29% children abducted by a parent following a family conflict.

Disappearance of unaccompanied children in migration made up only 2% of the calls to hotline, what indicates a worrying underreporting of the disappearances of a specifically vulnerable group of children.

The International Missing Children's Day is observed on 25 May across the world. Several awareness raising efforts were launched to help change attitudes and increase support towards all groups of missing children.

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<sup>386</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/SUMMIT>

<sup>387</sup> <http://www.ecre.org/child-rights-organisations-welcome-european-commissions-policy-to-protect-child-migrants-and-refugees/>

<sup>388</sup> <http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=8a3e9a578c50fe3447bb491c6&id=6598a97bf0&e=185a8c8182>

## 6. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC INFORMATION/REPORTS

### 6.1. Belgium

#### 6.1.1. UNICEF - Les enfants migrants et refugies en Belgique prennent la parole<sup>389</sup>

### 6.2. Bulgaria

#### 6.2.1. Amnesty International – Bulgaria 2016/2017<sup>390</sup>

#### 6.2.2. DG ECHO – Echo Daily Flash, 09 October 2016<sup>391</sup>

#### Extract:

- Between 10 000-13 000 number of refugees stranded in Bulgaria
- New entry policy applied by Serbia prolongs the transit of refugees/migrants in Bulgaria.
- The capacity of detention centres in Bulgaria (940) is at 200%
- Reception centres in Bulgaria reached 108% of their overall reception capacity
- **Lack of a specific policy for unaccompanied refugee children (incl. no specific facilities).**

### 6.3. France

#### 6.3.1. Décision du Défenseur des droits contre le placement des enfants en centre de rétention administrative, February 2018

#### 6.3.2. Safe Passage: Briefing for Members of the European Parliament and National Parliaments' representatives, January 2018

#### 6.3.3. Thomson Reuters Foundation - As winter looms, migrant children sleep rough in northern France, 23 October 2017

#### 6.3.4. HRW - Like living in Hell: Police Abuses Against Child and Adult Migrants in Calais, 26 July 2017<sup>392</sup>

#### 6.3.5. Le défenseur des droits - Rapports thématiques - Exiles et droits fondamentaux: la situation sur le territoire de Calais, 06 October 2015.<sup>393</sup>

#### 6.3.6. France terre d'asile 26 May 2016 – #ReunissezLes

An awareness raising campaign #ReunissezLes on unaccompanied children living in Calais was launched by France terre d'asile. In the campaign, they are portrayed as superheroes on a mission filled with obstacles: reuniting with a family member in the UK. According to a recent census carried out by France terre d'asile, the majority of the over 340 unaccompanied children in Calais come from Afghanistan, Eritrea and Sudan

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<sup>389</sup> <https://www.unicef.be/content/uploads/2018/01/wdyt-4-1-FR.pdf>

<sup>390</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/europe-and-central-asia/bulgaria/report-bulgaria/>

<sup>391</sup> [http://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DesktopModules/XModPro/Feed.aspx?xfd=erc\\_flash\\_last15Flashes&pid=0](http://ercportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/DesktopModules/XModPro/Feed.aspx?xfd=erc_flash_last15Flashes&pid=0)

<sup>392</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/report/2017/07/25/living-hell/police-abuses-against-child-and-adult-migrants-calais>

<sup>393</sup> <http://www.defenseurdesdroits.fr/fr/publications/rapports/rapports-thematiques/exiles-et-droits-fondamentaux-la-situation-sur-le>

and they are mostly between 15 and 17 years old, but the youngest is only 10. Many of them have families in the UK.

### **6.3.7. UNICEF – Sexual exploitation, trafficking and abuse engulfing the lives of children in the camps of Calais and Dunkirk, 16 June 2016<sup>394</sup>**

#### **Extract:**

- Children living in the camps in Northern France experience sexual exploitation, violence and forced labour on a daily basis.
- Children are forced to participate in criminal activities, assist smugglers.
- Children have to pay an entry fee to be allowed to stay in camps/access facilities or have to perform menial labour tasks for adults.
- There is no access to regular schooling.
- Children report episodes of mental breakdowns.
- The price for crossing the English Channel is now between £4000 and £5500 per person.
- As at March 2016, there were at least 500 unaccompanied children living across the seven sites, including Calais and Dunkirk, estimated total about 2000 unaccompanied children.
- Around 2000 unaccompanied children have passed through the camps since June 2015.
- According to Unicef, there are at least 157 children in Calais with the legal right to be with their family in the UK
- Unicef UK is calling on the UK government to:
  - Ensure that sufficient resources are dedicated to making the family reunion process function effectively including funding Home Office staffing, proactive identification of children, and reducing delays in the process (which should take a maximum of 3 months).
  - Ensure that children receive reliable information – in languages they understand and child-sensitive format – about the family reunion process.
  - Guarantee access to quality legal assistance for unaccompanied children, so that their request for family reunion in the UK can be submitted as quickly as possible.
  - Publish guidance on how to handle family reunion cases under Dublin III, and resource local authorities to conduct the necessary assessments of families to ensure that family reunion is in a child's best interest.

[Unicef's campaign to urge the UK government to reunite children with their families](#)

French version of the report: [Ni sains, ni saufs. Enquête sur les enfants non accompagnés dans le Nord de la France](#)

### **6.3.8. Médecins du Monde: One year on: Has anything changed in Calais? 1 July 2016<sup>395</sup>**

- There are 700 children in the Calais camp.

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<sup>394</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_91576.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_91576.html)

<sup>395</sup> <https://www.doctorsoftheworld.org.uk/blog/entry/one-year-on-has-anything-changed-in-calais>

- 78% of them are unaccompanied children.

### 6.3.9. UNHCR: France decision to close Calais ‘jungle’ camp welcome; Proper care in next steps crucial, 14 October 2016<sup>396</sup>

#### Extract:

- France’s President Hollande announced that the informal camp for refugees and migrants in Calais (so called Jungle) will be closed in the coming days, with the camp population to be moved to centres where better help can be provided.
- The Calais authorities estimate that some 6,000 people are staying at the camp.
- Crucial to pay special attention to the estimated **more than 1,200 unaccompanied or separated children in the Jungle**, whose best interests have to be taken into account, making arrangements such as special reception centres to ensure their safety and welfare when the site is closed.
- **Important so that children don’t move on to other destinations** and risk becoming **exploited by human traffickers** or end up living on the streets without any support.
- Strengthened measures must be taken to reunite children with relatives in Europe, **such as the 200 unaccompanied children in Calais identified as having family links in the United Kingdom.**

### 6.3.10. UNHCR: Transfer of residents out of “the Jungle” site in Calais, France, 25 October 2016<sup>397</sup>

#### Extract:

- On 24 October, French authorities transferred some 1,900 people voluntarily out of “The Jungle”.
- UNHCR has urged that **special arrangements** be made to ensure the safety and welfare of **unaccompanied children** and that these happen before the site is closed. This is important so that children don’t move on to other destinations and risk becoming exploited by human traffickers or end up living on the streets without support.
- Measures, including **family tracing**, must be taken to reunite children with relatives in Europe, when determined in the best interests of the child, such as the 200 unaccompanied children that have left Calais for the United Kingdom.
- UNHCR welcomes the **transfer of more than 100 unaccompanied children from Calais to the United Kingdom** under the Dublin Regulation **since 17 October**, as well as the United Kingdom’s commitment to transfer a substantial number of unaccompanied children under the so-called ‘**Dubs Amendment**’.
- The authorities have indicated that **all the remaining children** will be moved to a site next to “The Jungle” known as “**camp d’accueil provisoire (CAP)**”, where they will be **housed in prefabs** (containers) and they will be in a safe environment.

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<sup>396</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/10/5800a2024/unhcr-france-decision-close-calais-jungle-camp-welcome-proper-care-next.html>

<sup>397</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/10/580f1d664/transfer-residents-jungle-site-calais-france.html>



**6.3.11. HRW France: Unfinished Calais Efforts Leave Many at Risk, 27 October 2016<sup>398</sup>**

**Extract:**

- At least **100 unaccompanied children** and hundreds of adults who had been waiting in line when authorities closed registration on 26 October spent the night in the camp
- **Registration for unaccompanied children ended just after noon on October 26**, and authorities turned away all remaining adults about three hours later.
- French authorities reported that **1,200 unaccompanied children** had been **registered before the process ended**, in addition to **235 who had been transferred to the [United Kingdom](#)**.
- Authorities had estimated that the camp held **at least 1,300 unaccompanied children before they began to close the camp** down on October 24.
- According to aid workers the **true number of unaccompanied children in the camp was more likely closer to 1,600**.
- **Nearly 5,600 people, counting adults as well as children, were given alternative accommodation** between October 24 and the end of the day on October 26, according to the Interior Ministry.
- **Unaccompanied children were supposed to have had a designated line** to allow them to register and receive temporary accommodation in an area of the camp made up of converted shipping containers. But each of the three days of registration ended with large numbers of children still waiting to be seen.

**6.3.12. UN Committee on the rights of the child, Calais camp - French and UK Governments fell well short of their child rights obligations, 2 November 2016<sup>399</sup>**

**Extract:**

- The Governments of France and the UK fell seriously short of their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the way they handled the situation of children living at the Calais migrant camp.
- The Committee called on France and the UK to urgently address the situation of unaccompanied children who had been forced to take shelter in disused shipping containers or sleep outside as the makeshift “Jungle” camp was demolished.
- Hundreds of children have been subjected to inhumane living conditions, left without adequate shelter, food, medical services and psychosocial support, and in some cases exposed to smugglers and traffickers.
- Call for the relocation of children to dedicated centres to be done as quickly as possible and in a child-centred manner to avoid further and possibly irreparable harm to the children’s well-being.

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<sup>398</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/10/27/france-unfinished-calais-efforts-leave-many-risk>

<sup>399</sup> <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20815&LangID=E>



### 6.3.13. NGO Help Refugees Report: An uncertain Future: Life for the children of the Calais "Jungle" post-eviction, 28 November 2016<sup>400</sup>

#### Extract

- Prior to their departure unaccompanied children were assured by the UK Home Office and Prefecture de Calais that they would be given the opportunity to apply for legal transfer to the UK under the Dublin III Regulation or the Dubs Amendment.
- access to psychological support for minors is notably deficient.
- unaccompanied children ranging in age from 13-17.
- While in some centres, children were fully and appropriately clothed by staff (and through donations), unaccompanied children in some centres had not received any clothes since arriving from “the Jungle.”
- access to places of religious worship was of prime importance to many unaccompanied children, many of whom would pray in their own rooms.
- The cultural and community importance of the church or the mosque in “the Jungle” was not easily replaced in towns and villages without such amenities.
- Food significantly affected the wellbeing of unaccompanied children in their new homes.
- Some centres have risen to the challenge of entertaining, educating and distracting minors from their worries.
- There was limited mental health support in most centres visited.
- **Dawit in Paris: A Case Study** - 15-year-old Dawit fled Eritrea to escape conscription and travelled overland to mainland Europe.

#### Conclusions

- unaccompanied children are leaving centres and voluntarily returning to Northern France to attempt to reach the UK by dangerous and illegal means (At least 12 people died in 2016 attempting to reach the UK from Calais by illegal means<sup>6</sup>)
- There are insufficient measures in place to reconnect them with accommodation centres and re-enter them into child protection mechanisms.
- children who previously lived in Calais are now homeless and sleeping outside without proper provision for Winter.
- If children continue to receive no information on their cases, and continue to be forced to wait without explanation this situation seems likely to worsen, with more children absconding.
- When the Home Office release their decisions on the transfer of unaccompanied children to the UK, this number of minors leaving centres can be expected to increase further.

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<sup>400</sup><https://www.dropbox.com/sh/mc1qtfz8h2wx561/AAAof4FQGk50uEF9p6Iabj3Ha?dl=0&preview=Uncertain+Future+Report.pdf>

## **6.4. Germany**

### **6.4.1. Arrived in Germany. When Children who have fled tell their stories. A study by World Vision Deutschland and the Hoffnungsträger Foundation, 20 June 2016<sup>401</sup>**

#### **Key findings:**

- 475.635 – the total number of children asylum applicants in Germany in 2015.
- This study was based on interviews conducted with accompanied children asylum seekers in Germany coming from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Kosovo, Serbia and Syria.
- The study focused on child wellbeing and child participation.
- Recommendations:
  - Security and protection of children's needs must be a priority in decision making.
  - Children's perspective has to be taken into account in order to act in the best interest of the child.
  - There is a need for guidelines and a common definition of the best interest of the child.
  - Families need to be better protected and have access to the inclusive living.

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<sup>401</sup> [http://www.worldvision-institut.de/downloads/allgemein/WorldVisionStudy\\_Online\\_final.pdf](http://www.worldvision-institut.de/downloads/allgemein/WorldVisionStudy_Online_final.pdf)

## 6.5. Greece

6.5.1. CARE International - Left behind: How the world is failing women and girls on refugee family reunion, December 2017<sup>402</sup>

6.5.2. CARE International - Assistance and protection challenges for unaccompanied boys and men in refugee contexts, December 2017<sup>403</sup>

6.5.3. Hellenic Republic Ministry of Migration Policy, Asylum Office – [Press Release on the Asylum processing on the islands since March 2016](#), 13 December 2017

6.5.4. The Danish Refugee Council - [Fundamental rights and the EU hotspot approach](#), October 2017

6.5.5. UNICEF - [Growing number of unaccompanied refugee and migrant children in Greece in urgent need of shelter, care and protection](#), 27 October 2017

6.5.6. Terre des Hommes -[Looking to the future: a day in the life of a refugee family in Greece](#), 27 October 2017

6.5.7. Greece: asylum seekers in abysmal conditions on islands: letter from NGOs to Primer Minister Tsipras, 23 October 2017

6.5.8. UNICEF - [Executive Summary: Rapid Assessment of Mental Health, Psychosocial Needs and Services for Unaccompanied Children in Greece \[EN/EL\]](#), 20 October 2017

### 6.5.9. EKKA Situation Update: Unaccompanied Children in Greece

	UAC in Greece	Places available in UAC centres	UAC on waiting list for shelter	UAC referrals to EKKA
<a href="#">15 Nov 2017</a>	3.250	1.151	21.121	9.920 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Oct 2017</a>	2.950	1.114	1.822	9.295 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Sept 2017</a>	2.500	1.191	1.574	8.704 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">31 Aug 2017</a> <sup>404</sup>	2.450	1.183	1.473	8.419 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Aug 2017</a> <sup>405</sup>	2.400	1.228	1.473	8.227 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">3 Aug 2017</a> <sup>406</sup>	2.350	1.229	1.423	8.029 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">19 Jul</a>	2.350	1.226	1.350	7.749 (93% boys, 7%

<sup>402</sup> <http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/development-blog/will-the-un-global-compact-on-refugees-leave-women-and-girls-behind>

<sup>403</sup> <https://insights.careinternational.org.uk/publications/men-and-boys-in-displacement-assistance-and-protection-challenges-for-unaccompanied-boys-and-men-in-refugee-contexts>

<sup>404</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document\\_14.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document_14.pdf)

<sup>405</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58827.pdf>

<sup>406</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%203-8-2017.pdf>

<b>2017</b> <sup>407</sup>				girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<b>5 Jul 2017</b> <sup>408</sup>	2.300	1.223	1.218	7.475 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<b>20 Jun 2017</b> <sup>409</sup>	2.250	1.270	1.149	7.217 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<b>15 May 2017</b> <sup>410</sup>	2.150	1.294	1.013	6.683 (93% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<b>19 Apr 2017</b> <sup>411</sup>	2.000	1.272	937	6.352 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<b>17 Mar 2017</b> <sup>412</sup>	2.000	1.352	891	5.976 (92% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<b>15 Feb 2017</b> <sup>413</sup>	2.100	1.310	1.076	5.685 (92% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<b>27 Jan 2017</b> <sup>414</sup>	2.200	1.282	1.350	5.506 (92% boys, 8% girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<b>28 Dec 2016</b> <sup>415</sup>	2.300	1.256	1.443	5.139 (91% boys, 9% girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<b>17 Nov 2016</b> <sup>416</sup>	2.300	1.191	4.521	4.521 (91% boys, 9% girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<b>19 Oct 2016</b> <sup>417</sup>	2.500	1.140	1.604	4.210 (91% boys, 9% girls, 16% <14 y.o.)

#### 6.5.10. UNHCR - Greece data snapshot

	<b>Total arrivals in the year</b>	<b>Arrivals per month</b>	<b>Average daily arrivals per month</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Dead and missing</b>
<b>23 Aug 2017</b> <sup>418</sup>	14.338	2.803	122	906	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>10 Aug 2017</b> <sup>419</sup>	12.440	905	91	906	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>31 Jul 2017</b> <sup>420</sup>	11.535	2.249	73	709	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>25 Jul 2017</b> <sup>421</sup>	10.783	1.497	60	709	9 and 0

<sup>407</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2019-7-2017.pdf>

<sup>408</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%205-7-2017.pdf>

<sup>409</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2020-06-2017.pdf>

<sup>410</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2015-05-2017.pdf>

<sup>411</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2019-04-2017.pdf>

<sup>412</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/54803>

<sup>413</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2015-02-2017.pdf>

<sup>414</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2027-01-2017.pdf>

<sup>415</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2028-12-2016.pdf>

<sup>416</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2017-11-2016.pdf>

<sup>417</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2017-11-2016.pdf>

<sup>418</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58882.pdf>

<sup>419</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58745.pdf>

<sup>420</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58629.pdf>

					(Apr 2017)
<b>10 Jul 2017</b> <sup>422</sup>	9.738	452	45	709	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>22 Jun 2017</b> <sup>423</sup>	8.594	1.320	60	737	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>31 May 2017</b> <sup>424</sup>	7.268	2.104	68	428	9 and 0 (Apr 2017)
<b>23 Apr 2017</b> <sup>425</sup>	4.900	892	39	483	146 and 51 (Dec 2016)
<b>19 Mar 2017</b> <sup>426</sup>	3.369	887	47	290	146 and 51 (Dec 2016)
<b>15 Feb 2017</b> <sup>427</sup>	1.936	543	36	309	146 and 51 (Dec 2016)
<b>29 Jan 2017</b> <sup>428</sup>	173.450	1.293	41	378	146 and 51 (Dec 2016)
<b>31 Dec 2016</b> <sup>429</sup>	173.447	1.662	54	604	146 and 51 (Dec 2016)
<b>27 Nov 2016</b> <sup>430</sup>	171.765	1.971	73	851	146 and 51 (17 Nov 2016)
<b>26 Oct 2016</b> <sup>431</sup>	169.459	2.635	101	851	146 and 51 (31 Jul 2016)
<b>25 Sept 2016</b> <sup>432</sup>	166.347	2.603	104	797	142 and 51 (31 Jul 2016)
<b>23 Aug 2016</b> <sup>433</sup>	162.604	2.307	100	399	142 and 51 (31 Jul 2016)
<b>20 July 2016</b> <sup>434</sup>	159.297	920	46	420	152 and 46 (13 Jul 2016)

<sup>421</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58585.pdf>

<sup>422</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58459.pdf>

<sup>423</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58023.pdf>

<sup>424</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Greece%20data%20snapshot%20%2831%20May%202017%29.pdf>

<sup>425</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56103.pdf>

<sup>426</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/54656.pdf>

<sup>427</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_20170215.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_20170215.pdf)

<sup>428</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_20170129%5B1%5D.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_20170129%5B1%5D.pdf)

<sup>429</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_31122016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_31122016.pdf)

<sup>430</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_27112016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_27112016.pdf)

<sup>431</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_26102016%5B1%5D.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_26102016%5B1%5D.pdf)

<sup>432</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_25092016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_25092016.pdf)

<sup>433</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_23082016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_23082016.pdf)

<sup>434</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_20072016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_20072016.pdf)

<b>30 June 2016</b> <sup>435</sup>	158.311	1.488	50	495	148 and 46 (6 Jun 2016)
<b>31 May 2016</b> <sup>436</sup>	156.39`	1.289	42	34%	138 and 24 (5 May 2016)
<b>26 Apr 2016</b> <sup>437</sup>	154.553	3.101	119	40%	132 and 24 (9 Apr 2016)
<b>31 Mar 2016</b> <sup>438</sup>	151.104	26.623	859	40%	127 and 20 (20 Mar 2016)
<b>28 Feb 2016</b> <sup>439</sup>	122.637	55.222	1.904	36%	96 and 34 (28 Jan 2016)
<b>30 Jan 2016</b> <sup>440</sup>	915.270	58.547	1.952	35%	94 and 34 (28 Jan 2016)
<b>31 Dec 2015</b> <sup>441</sup>	851.319	103.338	3.333	35%	246 and 149
<b>30 Nov 2016</b> <sup>442</sup>	738.465	136.827	4.560	26%	199 and 110

#### 6.5.11. UNHCR – Weekly map indicating capacity and occupancy

	<b>Total mainland</b>	<b>Total islands</b>	<b>UNHCR accommodation scheme</b>
<b>1 Aug 2017</b> <sup>443</sup>	35.114 people * 54.147 capacity * 13.931 capacity **	14.354 people *** 8.685 capacity ****	12.738 people
<b>25 Jul 2017</b> <sup>444</sup>	35.057 people * 53.914 capacity * 13.931 capacity **	14.244 people *** 8.685 capacity ****	13.106 people
<b>11 Jul 2017</b> <sup>445</sup>	35.165 people *	13.718 people ***	13.229

<sup>435</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_30062016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_30062016.pdf)

<sup>436</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_31052016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_31052016.pdf)

<sup>437</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_26042016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_26042016.pdf)

<sup>438</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_31032016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_31032016.pdf)

<sup>439</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_29022016%5B1%5D.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_29022016%5B1%5D.pdf)

<sup>440</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_30012016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_30012016.pdf)

<sup>441</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily\\_Arrival\\_Greece\\_30012016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Daily_Arrival_Greece_30012016.pdf)

<sup>442</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Greecedata30Nov2015.pdf>

<sup>443</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58630.pdf>

<sup>444</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58584.pdf>

<sup>445</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58458.pdf>

	53.498 capacity * 13.931 capacity **	8.706 capacity *****	
<b>20 Jun 2017<sup>446</sup></b>	33.874 people * 53.337 capacity * 13.931 capacity **	13.501 people *** 8.673 capacity *****	14.011

\*official sites, other state run facilities, self-settled, NGOs

\*\* on-hold sites

\*\*\* official sites, other state run facilities

\*\*\*\*\* official sites, other state run facilities, UNHCR

#### 6.5.12. UNHCR - Weekly accommodation update in Greece: total number of places

	<b>Total numbers of places in Greece</b>	<b>Actual capacity</b>	<b>Hosted population</b>	<b>Occupancy rate</b>
<a href="#"><u>31 Oct 2017</u></a>	19.106	17.403	15.193	87,3%
<a href="#"><u>26 Sept 2017</u></a>	19.057	17.550	13.708	78,1%
<b>29 Aug 2017<sup>447</sup></b>	19.397			
<b>25 Jul 2017<sup>448</sup></b>	19.297			
<b>27 Jun 2017<sup>449</sup></b>	18.748			
<b>23 May 2017<sup>450</sup></b>	18.020			
<b>25 Apr 2017<sup>451</sup></b>	17.919			
<b>28 Mar 2017<sup>452</sup></b>	19.139			
<b>28 Feb 2017<sup>453</sup></b>	19.314			
<b>28 Jan 2017<sup>454</sup></b>	19.089			

<sup>446</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58002>

<sup>447</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58902.pdf>

<sup>448</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58580.pdf>

<sup>449</sup> <http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/06/28/accommodation-programme-weekly-update-27-june-2017/>

<sup>450</sup> <http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/05/24/weekly-accommodation-update-23-may-2017/>

<sup>451</sup> <http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/04/25/weekly-accommodation-update-25-april-2017/>

<sup>452</sup> <http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/03/29/weekly-accommodation-update-28-march-2017/>

<sup>453</sup> <http://donors.unhcr.gr/relocation/en/2017/03/01/weekly-accommodation-update-28-february-2017/>

<sup>454</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Accommodation-Relocationupdateasof17January2017.pdf>

- 6.5.13. UNHCR – Greece factsheets: Greece Factsheet [October](#) 2017, Greece Factsheet [September](#) 2017, Greece Factsheet [August](#) 2017, Greece Factsheet July 2017<sup>455</sup>, Greece Factsheet June 2017<sup>456</sup>, Greece Factsheet May 2017<sup>457</sup>, Greece Factsheet April 2017<sup>458</sup>
- 6.5.14. Asylum Procedures from 7 June 2013 to 31 August 2017 - Hellenic Republic Ministry of Migration Policy<sup>459</sup>
- 6.5.15. Aegean Islands Factsheets: [October](#) 2017, [September](#) 2017, [August 2017](#), July 2017<sup>460</sup>, June 2017<sup>461</sup>, May 2017<sup>462</sup>, April 2017<sup>463</sup>
- 6.5.16. Lesbos Island (Greece) 12 November 2015<sup>464</sup>
- 6.5.17. Greece Factsheet 01-30 September 2016, 24 October 2016<sup>465</sup>
- 6.5.18. Greece Factsheet 1-31 August 2016<sup>466</sup>
- 343 Accommodation places for unaccompanied children established by UNHCR in Greece until August 2016.
  - A total of 3,437 people arrived in August (23 % are children)
  - Support access to asylum and pre-registration exercise. There are 1,225 unaccompanied children in the camps, corresponding to 4% of the 27,592 pre-registered
  - Education: A law on intercultural education was passed in the Hellenic Parliament on 31 August including special provisions on the issuance of Ministerial Decisions for the establishment of afternoon pre-integration classes for refugee children.
- 6.5.19. Save the Children - [Children living in abysmal conditions as number of refugee arriving on Greek islands spikes](#), 22 September 2017
- 6.5.20. Greece goes back-to-school with more refugee and migrant children getting into the Greek education system than ever<sup>467</sup>
- 6.5.21. UNHCR urges action to ease conditions on Greek islands, 8 September 2017<sup>468</sup>

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<sup>455</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/59021.pdf>

<sup>456</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58720.pdf>

<sup>457</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58264.pdf>

<sup>458</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/57263>

<sup>459</sup> <http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Dashboard-August-2017.png>

<sup>460</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document\\_15.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document_15.pdf)

<sup>461</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58824.pdf>

<sup>462</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58265.pdf>

<sup>463</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58265.pdf>

<sup>464</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/5645ddbc6.html>

<sup>465</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51901>

<sup>466</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Country%5B%5D=83&Search=%23Greece+Factsheet+%23>

<sup>467</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-goes-back-school-more-refugee-and-migrant-children-getting-greek-education>

<sup>468</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/greece/unhcr-urges-action-ease-conditions-greek-islands>



- 6.5.22. Greece: no school for many asylum-seeking kids – urgently implement plans for children on greek islands<sup>469</sup>
- 6.5.23. ICRC - Tragedy at Evros: A perilous river crossing to Greece, 30 August 2017<sup>470</sup>
- 6.5.24. HRW - Greece: Huge Rise in Detention of Migrant Children, 2 August 2017
- 6.5.25. News Deeply Refugees Deeply – No one is counting Europe's Missing Refugee Children, 20 July 2017
- 6.5.26. HRW - Greece: Lone Migrant Children Left Unprotected. Flawed Procedures Leave Those on Lesbos at Risk of Abuse, 19 July 2017
- 6.5.27. UNHCR – Returns from Greece to Turkey, 21 June 2017<sup>471</sup>
- 6.5.28. Table on the mapping of unaccompanied children in Greece since 7 July 2016 until 30 April 2017: children arriving in Greece, beds available and UAC registered in waiting list for shelter (Cross reference to section 4.1.6)
- 6.5.29. The Greek Ombudsman – Migration flows and refugee protection. Administrative challenges and human rights issue, April 2017<sup>472</sup>
- 6.5.30. Harvard University - Emergency within an emergency: the growing epidemic of sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant children in Greece, 13 April 2017<sup>473</sup>
- 6.5.31. UNHCR - Refugee and migrant children in Greece, 11 April 2017<sup>474</sup>
- 6.5.32. Joint Agency briefing note – The reality of the EU-Turkey statement, 17 March 2017<sup>475</sup>
- 6.5.33. Human Rights Watch - Greece: a year of suffering for asylum seekers, 15 March 2017<sup>476</sup>
- 6.5.34. Save the children - A tide of self-harm and depression. The EU-Turkey Deal's devastating impact on child refugees and migrants, March 2017<sup>477</sup>
- 6.5.35. Amnesty International - Greece: A blueprint for despair. Human rights impact of the EU-Turkey deal, 14 February 2017<sup>478</sup>

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<sup>469</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/09/17/greece-no-school-many-asylum-seeking-kids>

<sup>470</sup> <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/tragedy-evros-perilous-river-crossing-greece>

<sup>471</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58003>

<sup>472</sup> <http://www.statewatch.org/news/2017/jun/greek-ombudsman-migrants-refugees.pdf>

<sup>473</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/emergency-within-emergency-growing-epidemic-sexual-exploitation-and-abuse-migrant>

<sup>474</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/55913>

<sup>475</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/54850>

<sup>476</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/03/15/greece-year-suffering-asylum-seekers>

<sup>477</sup> [http://www.savethechildren.de/fileadmin/Berichte\\_Reports/Report\\_EU\\_Turkey\\_deal\\_A\\_tide\\_of\\_self-harm\\_and\\_depression\\_March2017.pdf](http://www.savethechildren.de/fileadmin/Berichte_Reports/Report_EU_Turkey_deal_A_tide_of_self-harm_and_depression_March2017.pdf)

<sup>478</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur25/5664/2017/en/>

**6.5.36. FXB Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University: the growing epidemic of sexual exploitation and abuse of migrant children in Greece, November 2016<sup>479</sup>**

**6.5.37. A Statement from the Humanitarian organisations of Chios: Refugees Attacked by Far-Right Extremists (original text) – 21 November 2016**

We, the undersigned voluntary organisations of Chios, have been providing humanitarian aid on the island for over a year and have witnessed a steady deterioration of conditions within the camps. We address you now as a matter of absolute urgency.

Following a meeting of far-right extremists on Chios on Tuesday evening (15/11/2016), the island has witnessed a series of violent attacks on refugees and volunteers, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of refugees, international volunteers, and journalists.

Volunteers and refugees have documented the following events and attacks which took place on Wednesday night (16/11/2016): large boulders were dropped onto tents where families, including young children, were sleeping, which resulted in one refugee suffering a fractured skull. Additionally, several containers, serving as accommodation, were damaged. The entrances and exits of Souda camp appeared to have been deliberately blocked by police, while refugees were beaten by extremists without intervention from the police. This was followed by the arbitrary arrest of refugees, volunteers, and journalists. Two nurses volunteering on the island were dragged from a tent in Souda, beaten and strip-searched by the local police. Without being provided with any information as to the reason for their detention, they were held for 13 hours and released without charge.

The following night (17/11/2016), extremists threw petrol bombs at tents in which refugees were sleeping, setting fire to parts of the camp. Abandoning their shelters out of fear, approximately 120 people slept outdoors, with babies as young as 3 months old. Some were subsequently targeted and beaten by extremists. On Saturday (19/11/2016), a pregnant woman, whose shelter had been attacked in Souda, miscarried, losing her twins.

Multiple witnesses amongst both volunteers and refugees can attest to the violence outlined above and to the lack of intervention from the police.

The events that have taken place on Chios since last Thursday constitute serious breaches of the rights to human dignity, life, physical integrity, liberty, shelter and freedom of press. The lack of police intervention in securing those rights violates the obligation of the state to protect all people within its territory regardless of their legal status. Therefore, we request that:

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<sup>479</sup> <https://cdn2.sph.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2017/04/Emergency-Within-an-Emergency-FXB.pdf>

- the authorities of Chios shall, as a matter of the greatest urgency, guarantee the physical safety of all refugees;
- the authorities of Chios shall guarantee the physical safety of all aid workers and journalists on the island;
- national authorities shall, in cooperation with the UNHCR and other organisations, promptly provide safe accommodation for the refugees;
- national authorities shall conduct a thorough investigation of these incidents whose findings will be made publicly available, prosecute those responsible for the violence outlined above, and provide appropriate redress for the victims.

This is an emergency situation and it must be responded to as such.

Signed:

**Action From Switzerland**  
**Be Aware And Share**  
**Dråpen i Havet [A Drop in the Ocean]**  
**The People's Street Kitchen of Chios**  
**Zaporeak Proiektua**

**6.5.38. Joint NGO briefing paper – More than six months stranded – what now? October 2016<sup>480</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Since the closure of the northern border and introduction of the EU – Turkey deal over 60,000 people are stranded in Greece for over six months.
- Those that arrived before the EU-Turkey deal—currently an estimated 47,000 people—are living on the mainland in formal “open temporary reception structures” (sites) including warehouses or informal sites such as abandoned buildings in urban areas.
- Those arriving after introduction of the EU-Turkey deal are confined to closed facilities (formerly called “hotspots”) or sites on the Greek islands bordering Turkey with restricted movement—13,171 people as of 13 September 2016.

Recommendations:

- Provide funding to fill the significant gap in services for women, girls, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and unaccompanied children to agencies with the expertise and capacity to respond.
- Designate all reception and identification centers on the islands as open reception facilities and only ever use detention as a last resort, on an individual basis as, in accordance with the law, and never for children.
- Strengthen the protection of unaccompanied children by improving relevant legislation and policies around appropriate foster care and guardianship, including significantly reforming and reinforcing the guardianship system by appointing appropriately trained social scientists from various humanitarian organizations.

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<sup>480</sup> <http://www.statewatch.org/news/2016/oct/greece-More-than-Six-Months-Stranded-What-Now.pdf>

- On the islands, provide arrivals with timely access to vulnerability assessments and essential health care, including PSS, and protection services provided by qualified and experienced personnel.
- Provide safe, appropriate shelter and access to a comprehensive package of services, including case management, for unaccompanied children and other vulnerable groups, through a strong referral pathway linked to the Greek Social Services.

#### 6.5.39. DG ECHO Daily Map, Greece, 21 October 2016<sup>481</sup>

##### Key figures:

- 60.717 refugees/migrants currently in Greece
- 15.378 refugees/migrants hosted in islands (host capacity 7903)
- **2400 unaccompanied children**

#### 6.5.40. MSF Report Greece in 2016: Vulnerable People Left Behind, 20 October 2016<sup>482</sup>

- The thousands of men, women and children, the majority of whom have fled war in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan live in often appalling conditions, in remote camps, without adequate access to medical care including mental health support and are rapidly losing hope and direction.
- The situation is also particularly difficult for **pregnant women, lactating mothers and their newborn babies, who are** discharged from hospital as soon as two days after birth and go back to the tough living conditions and poor hygiene of the camps.

#### 6.5.41. Praksis, MSF, Save the Children – The situation of unaccompanied children in Greece, September 2016<sup>483</sup>

##### Extract:

- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Save the children and the Greek NGO Praksis, raise the alarm over the situation of the unaccompanied minors in Greece, expressing their serious concern about the approximately 1.500 children in waiting list for placement in suitable accommodation centers.
- an important number of children among the about 60.000 asylum seekers currently stranded in Greece who have arrived without a parent or guardian and live in deplorable conditions together with adult populations in camps across the Greek mainland or are held under “protective” detention in hotspots, pre-removal centers and police stations.
- more than 300 children are currently detained, in many cases for several months, in closed facilities in islands such as Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Kos and Leros, without access to registration, asylum procedures or information.

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<sup>481</sup> <http://erccportal.jrfuentda.c.ec.europa.eu/emaildailymap/title/ECHO%20Daily%20Map%20of%2021%20October%202016>

<sup>482</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Summary\\_Report\\_Greece\\_201016.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Summary_Report_Greece_201016.pdf)

<sup>483</sup> <http://cdn.praksis.gr.s3.amazonaws.com/reports/situation-en/index.html#1>

- transit camps cannot be the solution for the accommodation and protection of unaccompanied minors who need a safe and stable environment including legal and psychosocial support.
- MSF, Praksis and Save the children urge the authorities to provide adequate reception conditions and to speed up registration, relocation and family reunification allowing them to have access to a safe and better future.

**6.5.42. HRW – Europe Pledges to Help Migrant Children in Greece, 14 September 2016<sup>484</sup>**

- President Jean-Claude Juncker asked the EU and Greece to take strong and immediate action to help unaccompanied children: “without protection of these children, Europe is betraying its historic values.”
- September 10, the European Commission [announced €115 million](#) in new emergency funding to improve conditions for refugees in Greece, including for [facilities for unaccompanied children](#).
- On a visit to Athens on September 12, the EU’s commissioner for justice said the creation of 1,500 places for unaccompanied children was a “[matter of urgency](#).”
- As of September 2, only 49 unaccompanied children had been relocated.
- EU countries should make relocating unaccompanied children a priority, speed up family reunification, and endorse a proposal to broaden eligibility for the relocation plan.

**6.5.43. HRW – Report: Why are you keeping me here? Unaccompanied children detained in Greece, 8 September 2016<sup>485</sup>**

HRW report is based on research conducted in mainland Greece from June 27 to July 6, 2016. The report also addresses aspects of detention conditions at Guard facilities and facilities run by the First Reception Service.

**Extract:**

- HRW found that unaccompanied children face routine, arbitrary detention.
- Children are being detained as a matter of course and for prolonged periods.

**6.5.44. IOM Aids Relocation of Families, Unaccompanied Child Migrants from Greece to Finland, 2 September 2016<sup>486</sup>**

- Of the 82 people relocated, 11 were unaccompanied children.
- Since the beginning of the relocation programme, 419 people have been relocated from Greece to Finland - They included 180 children with family members and 38 unaccompanied children. Only 4 unaccompanied children have been relocated to other EU Member States.
- Finland has accepted the largest number of unaccompanied children under the relocation scheme – 90 percent of them

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<sup>484</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/09/14/europe-pledges-help-migrant-children-greece>

<sup>485</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/09/08/why-are-you-keeping-me-here/unaccompanied-children-detained-greece>

<sup>486</sup> <http://www.iom.int/news/iom-aids-relocation-families-unaccompanied-child-migrants-greece-finland>

- Many of the unaccompanied and separated children in Greece suffer from war trauma and injuries and lost connection with their parents and families,” she added.

**6.5.45. IOM - Asylum Seekers Relocate from Greece to France through EU Scheme, 26 August 2016<sup>487</sup>**

- A group of **160 asylum seekers** left Greece on Thursday (25/08/2016) and arrived safely in France with IOM’s support under the European Union’s Relocation Programme.
- Of these, there were 93 men, 67 women, and **53 children under the age of 18**.
- Some **3,386 asylum seekers** have been relocated from Greece since the start of the programme in November 2015.

**6.5.46. DG ECHO – Echo Daily Flash, 20 July 2016, Greece<sup>488</sup>**

**Extract:**

- 57,098 – total number of migrants and refugees in Greece both on the mainland and the islands.
- The number of pre-registered population from 9 June to 5 July is 20,100 with on average 911 pre-registrations per day. Almost **50 % are children**.
- 2,278 - total number of unaccompanied children in Greece.
- 1048 – total number of unaccompanied children eligible for relocation.
- 816 places currently available in dedicated reception facilities and safe spaces and a further 500 are planned to be created.
- around 962 places are needed for children in reception facilities.

**6.5.47. This American Life podcasts, summer 2016, refugee situation in Greece<sup>489</sup>**

**6.5.48. Save the children – Children at risk in crowded Greek camps as number of refugees arriving on the islands more than doubles, 17 July 2016<sup>490</sup>**

- More than 10,300 refugees and migrants, including approximately 3,800 children, stranded on a handful of Greek islands.
- Mothers with small babies are being forced to sleep on the ground in make-shift tents, children and breastfeeding women are suffering from dehydration due to water shortages in some camps, and tensions are increasing as basic services, such as toilets and showers, are stretched.
- Families who have fled violence and death in their homeland continue to live in fear and do not feel safe.

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<sup>487</sup> <https://www.iom.int/news/asylum-seekers-relocate-greece-france-through-eu-scheme>

<sup>488</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-refugee-crisis-echo-daily-flash-20-july-2016>

<sup>489</sup> <http://www.thisamericanlife.org/greece/>

<sup>490</sup> <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/2016-08/children-risk-crowded-greek-camps-number-refugees-arriving-islands-more-doubles>

- Save the Children called on the European Union to urgently step up and ensure that the inhumane treatment of refugees and migrants is immediately ended, particularly the vulnerable and unaccompanied children still detained in closed facilities, months after they arrived in Greece.

#### **6.5.49. World Refugee Day - Tdh's intervention in Greece. 16 June 2016<sup>491</sup>**

Terre des Hommes interviewed refugees, including children, stranded in camps in Greece after the closure of the so-called Balkan route.

#### **6.5.50. ECRE Report– With Greece: Recommendations for refugee protection, 13 July 2016<sup>492</sup>**

- Refugees in Greece continue to face challenges in accessing asylum due to increased complexity and procedural layers, a lack of simple and unequivocal information, as well as significant gaps in legal assistance.
- Effective and sustainable legal aid and assistance to asylum seekers can only be achieved if existing Greek structures are strengthened through funding and capacity development.
- Weaknesses in procedures for identifying and effectively processing the asylum applications of the most vulnerable.
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#### **6.5.51. Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs – Assessment Educational Activities in refugee camps – Greek version, June 2016<sup>493</sup>**

#### **6.5.52. Save the Children- Mid-upper arm circumference screening in informal camps at the northern Greece border: Eko, BP/Hara and Idomeni, 11-14 May 2016<sup>494</sup>**

#### **Extract:**

- Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) is used to assess the nutritional status of a child.
- It is a better measure to identify children most in need of treatment.
- MSF conducted a MUAC screening of 1157 children from 6 to 59 months in three informal camps in the northern Greece border area (EKO, BP/Hara, Idomeni).
- 1.8% of children were at risk of malnutrition.
- SCI, MSF and UNICEF agreed to reinforce breastfeeding and complementary feeding counselling and were planning to follow up on two cases which were referred to the hospital (due to the evacuation of the Idomeni camp, it was not possible to locate the families).

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<sup>491</sup> <https://vimeo.com/170915959>

<sup>492</sup> <http://www.ecre.org/with-greece-recommendations-for-refugee-protection/>

<sup>493</sup> [https://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/Epistimoniki\\_Epitropi\\_Prosfygon\\_YPETH\\_Full\\_Report\\_June\\_2016\\_-\\_translated.pdf](https://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/Epistimoniki_Epitropi_Prosfygon_YPETH_Full_Report_June_2016_-_translated.pdf)

<sup>494</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=1538>



**6.5.53. "No place for children" – a blog about the Lagkadikia camp near Thessaloniki, Greece, May 2016<sup>495</sup>**

- On 30 May 2016, ECRE representatives visited Lagkadikia camp near Thessaloniki which is a relocation camp run by UNHCR (for asylum seekers who are already in the relocation process) and it's said to be a good one.
- The conditions are very poor, rubbish container are emptied once a week. There are snakes, rats and other animals coming inside tents.
- Half of the refugees in the camp are children, but there is no children friendly area in the camp.

**6.5.54. "Have you seen this camp" – a blog about the Softex camp in Thessaloniki, Greece, May 2016<sup>496</sup>**

On 30 May 2016, ECRE representatives visited Softex camp in Thessaloniki. In their blog, they describe very poor conditions of the camp, lack of safeguards for children, lack of infrastructure for children (children playing in a water leaking from toilets), lack of information and disappointment of migrants.

**6.5.55. Greek Forum of Refugees: Asylum policies and practices impairing the access to international protection in Greece, May 2016.<sup>497</sup>**

**6.5.56. Amnesty International - Greece: Refugees detained in dire conditions amid rush to implement EU-Turkey deal, 7 April 2016<sup>498</sup>**

**6.5.57. Save the Children Greece Response – March 2016<sup>499</sup>**

**Extract**

- Children were almost 40% of those arriving in Greece since the beginning of 2016.
- An average of two children per day lost their lives crossing the sea since the start of 2016.
- There are approximately 369 spaces in mainland Greece and 71 on the island to host unaccompanied children.
- In the current circumstances the number of unaccompanied and separated children getting stranded and/or seeking asylum in Greece is increasing.
- Children are often held in detention and/or police custody.
- Unaccompanied and separated children lack access to age assessments, family link evaluations by trained staff and to appointed legal guardians.
- The presence of long existing smuggling networks in the North of Greece poses high risks for unaccompanied and separated children.
- 1 255 identified unaccompanied children have been referred to EKKA since January 2016.
- As of 23 March 277 unaccompanied children were on the waiting list of EKKA.

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<sup>495</sup> <https://onhold.exposure.co/no-place-for-children>

<sup>496</sup> <https://onhold.exposure.co/have-you-seen-this-camp>

<sup>497</sup> <http://refugees.gr/en1/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/REPORT-Access-on-International-protection-Annexes-1.pdf>

<sup>498</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/04/greece-refugees-detained-in-dire-conditions-amid-rush-to-implement-eu-turkey-deal/>

<sup>499</sup> [https://www.dropbox.com/sh/w3ay0yk80dhkljo/AABphKIvDzXrFcSD0f\\_bzXQZa?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/sh/w3ay0yk80dhkljo/AABphKIvDzXrFcSD0f_bzXQZa?dl=0)



- All long-term shelters for unaccompanied children on the mainland are full.

**6.5.58. Save the Children – Assessment of infant and young child feeding practices among refugees on Lesbos island, Greece. 22 February – 4 March 2016.<sup>500</sup>**

**Extract:**

- More than 85.000 people have arrived on Lesbos since the beginning of 2016.
- Save the children conducted a survey of caretakers of infants and young children below 24 months (148 children included).
- 58.8% of children were from Syria, 33.1% from Afghanistan.
- Breastfeeding patterns were far from optimal
- The majority of mothers reported difficulties in breastfeeding (poor milk supply, their own lack of food, stress).
- One third of caretakers were using formula they bought or received from charities.
- A majority of caretakers were using bottles but had difficulties accessing cleaning and sterilization facilities.
- Instability of food supply (even at the camps) was mentioned by caretakers.
- Main recommendations:
  - Reinforce specific measures for families with young children so that rest and safe environment are maximised for caretakers and young children;
  - Strengthen communication (in a language understood by the refugees) about the Mother Baby Areas and the outreach activities, especially for Afghan refugees;
  - Reinforce the screening of mothers of young children to identify the support they need in terms of breastfeeding, infant formula supplies, hygiene, accessing complementary foods, direction to other services, to improve coordinated support;
  - Provide one-to-one counselling to breastfeeding mothers and develop key messages and information education and communication materials to dispel breastfeeding myths and misconceptions and build confidence in breastfeeding despite adverse conditions;

**6.5.59. Save the Children suspends support service on Greek island detention centres following EU-Turkey deal, 23 March 2016<sup>501</sup>**

**Extract:**

- All asylum seekers and migrants, regardless of their status are being detained in the new detention centres.
- Children are among those detained.
- Save the Children suspended basic services in detention centres on Lesbos, Chios, Samos and Leros. Many of those activities were taken over by Greek Armed Forces.
- Child protection activities in all camps will be continued.

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<sup>500</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=1540>

<sup>501</sup> <http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/2016-03/save-children-suspends-support-services-greek-island-detention-centres-following-eu-turkey-0>

#### **6.5.60. Save the Children. - the impact of border closure on children - briefing 15 March 2016<sup>502</sup>**

##### **Extract:**

- Women and children are 56% of those who arrived to Europe in 2016.
- 76 children have gone dead or missing since the beginning of 2016.
- At that moment 800 children per day apply for asylum (one in four asylum seekers is a child).
- By 26 February, between 12.000 and 15.000 refugees, a large part of which women and children, were stuck in deplorable conditions at camp Idomeni.
- Restrictive borders policies and temporary suspensions of Schengen rules hamper children's access to protection.
- EU – Turkey agreement puts children in migration at even greater risks.
- As of 8 March Western Balkan route is officially closed. Migrants have been trapped in camps for over a month with an unclear legal status and adequate information.
- All children arriving to Europe are at heightened risk of violence and abuse from authorities, smuggler or traffickers, especially in the overcrowded and sub-standard reception conditions.
- Children are being detained without access to essential minimum services.
- Children risk being separated from their parents or caregivers on the route.
- Children on the move are especially prone to diseases.
- Many children suffer from psychological distress. Research conducted among 311 children living in a camp close to Turkish border showed that 74% of them experienced death of somebody they cared strongly about, 60% had symptoms of depression, 45% PTSD.
- Children are at risk of forceful and illegal push-backs and mass expulsions.
- Recommendations:
  - Fulfil obligations towards the migrants and refugees in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
  - Prevent children from risking their lives to reach Europe by offering safe and legal migration channels.
  - Ensure that asylum claims are assessed based on vulnerability and the principle of *non-refoulement*.
  - Include children on the move as an integral part of the EU agenda on migration.
  - Ensure appropriate protection and services for children stranded along the route.
  - Fight against the negative perception on children in migration and their families.
  - Tackle the root causes when cooperating with third countries.
  - Reach out to long-term solutions.

#### **6.5.61. IOM Office in Greece<sup>503</sup>**

This information portal contains the latest up-to-date information on activities (e.g. relocation) and data on Refugees/Migrants in Greece

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<sup>502</sup> [https://karenmetssave.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/the-impact-of-border-closures-on-children-15\\_03\\_2016.pdf](https://karenmetssave.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/the-impact-of-border-closures-on-children-15_03_2016.pdf)

<sup>503</sup> <http://greece.iom.int/en>

*Updates as of 07 December 2016: Relocation: 6,218 people relocated from Greece.*

**6.5.62. Ombudsperson for children in Greece: 30 March 2016: Detention of children due to lack of reception facilities<sup>504</sup>**

- 1150 unaccompanied children were registered in the first quarter of 2016.
- 240 unaccompanied children are detained in closed premises and police stations due to lack of accommodation facilities. (data of 29 March)
- Maximum capacity of places for unaccompanied children at national level – 432.
- In 2015, 2258 unaccompanied children were accommodated by EKKA in 432 places. These numbers show the frequency and the number of children absconding from the reception facilities.
- Today children are staying longer (more difficult to leave Greece illegally – northern borders are closed) and therefore more and more children are detained pending a reception place.

**6.5.63. Save the Children – Operational Report – Greece - January 2016<sup>505</sup>**

**Extract:**

- **Lesvos:**
  - **Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)** – A safe space for children to play, have stress relief activities and just ‘be children’. Established two CFSs, one in Kara Tepe and Moria, in mid- September 2015 and have reached 7,611 children.
  - **Mother and Baby Areas (MBA)** –mothers and caregivers have a safe space to feed their children under two years old.
  - **Child Protection outreach** - making sure the most vulnerable children are protected, including unaccompanied children. We provide legal information, psychological support, recreational activities in the First Reception Centre and referrals to other services as needed. Support family reunification for children separated from families on their journey.
  - **Transit accommodation for unaccompanied children**
- **Samos**
  - Provided trainings on Child Protection in Emergencies, child safeguarding and working with unaccompanied children.
- **Chios**
  - established a team in November and operate a CFS. Support unaccompanied children on Chios and have done trainings on psychosocial support through the Child Friendly Space as well as Psychological First Aid.
- **Northern Greece Border with FYROM**
  - **CFS** –one CFS in Idomeni transit camp, which has reached 7,455 children.

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<sup>504</sup> <http://www.synigoros.gr/resources/dt-asynodeytoi-anilikoi-3032016.pdf>

<sup>505</sup> [http://images.savethechildren.it/f/download/Op/Operational\\_update\\_Jan\\_2016 - Save the Children in Greece.pdf](http://images.savethechildren.it/f/download/Op/Operational_update_Jan_2016_-_Save_the_Children_in_Greece.pdf)

- **Child Protection Outreach** –making sure the most vulnerable children are protected, including unaccompanied children. Provided legal information, psychological support and referrals to other services as needed.
- **Winter Clothing** - distributed children's winter boots, jackets, hats, scarves, rain ponchos and baby snowsuits.
- **Mother and Baby Areas (MBA)** - reached 950 caregivers and 950 children with these activities.
- **Food distribution** – emergency food distribution for those stranded at the border, for 18,380 people, including 3,860 children.
- **Emergency Safe Shelter** – For those stranded at the border with FYROM, provided safe alternative shelter for the most vulnerable children and families.
- **Kos and Leros**
  - CFS activities run at Oscar hotel. Provided night time support at the port for the identification of unaccompanied children and other vulnerable children.

#### **6.5.64. UNHCR - Chios data snapshot**

**6.5.64.1. 31 December 2015<sup>506</sup>**

**6.5.64.2. 22 December 2015<sup>507</sup>**

**6.5.64.3. 15 December 2015<sup>508</sup>**

- **Total arrivals in Chios (Jan. – 15 Dec. 2015): 109,396**
- Total arrivals in Chios during December: 11,568
- Average daily arrivals during December in Chios: approx. 820/day
- Average daily arrivals during November in Chios: Approx. 780/day

#### **6.5.65. ECPAT UK. Guest blog: Failure to adhere to child protection rules puts refugee children at risk on arrival in Europe (Lesbos, Greece). 19 October 2015.<sup>509</sup>**

A strong testimony given by Kalvir Kaur, who worked as a volunteer in Lesbos in 2015. He reported about situations when security measures were not put in place, which were clearly lacking safeguards for children and which could potentially put children at risk of being trafficked.

#### **6.5.66. Human Rights Watch, 12 October 2015, Greece: Chaos, Insecurity in Registration Centre<sup>510</sup>**

Problems of **identification as vulnerable groups** or not ensured to be registered and get proper access to basic services (food and health care), are encountered in cases such as

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<sup>506</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=8&view=grid>

<sup>507</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=281>

<sup>508</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ChiosIslanddatasnapshot15Dec.pdf>

<sup>509</sup> <http://www.ecpat.org.uk/blog/guest-blog-failure-adhere-child-protection-rules-puts-refugee-children-risk-arrival-europe>

<sup>510</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=printdoc&docid=561ccc9b4>

women with young children, pregnant women and disabled people or with medical conditions.

Very **poor hygienic conditions**. And many people sleep outdoors. There is **no separation** foreseen for **women and children** from men, which puts them at **risk of sexual harassment and violence**.

**6.5.67. Save the Children - Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment of Migrants and Refugees in Greece (research in Athens, Lesbos, Chios, Kos), 5 – 18.07.2015. Published 8 September 2015<sup>511</sup>**

**Extract:**

- **Sexual violence/trafficking** risk for children and women
- **Incidents of sexual abuse**, including 10 year-old boy raped in Athens

**Data (until reporting date)**

- According to Amnesty International in 2014 1,097 unaccompanied children arrived on the islands and crossed the Evros border. However, **a lack of screening procedures and a failure to identify members of vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied and separated children**. Between January and May 216 UASC are reported to have arrived in Greece, but the actual number likely to be much higher as large number of children claim to be older than they are or to be travelling with family members (most of the time these are in fact families or single men they met during their journey to Greece).

**6.5.68. Save the Children Needs Assessment of Migrants and Refugees in Greece, July 2015<sup>512</sup>**

**6.5.69. Greece Asylum Service**

**6.5.69.1. 26 July 2016<sup>513</sup>**

**Note:** no breakdown for unaccompanied children.

Key figures:

- 7833 – total number of relocation applications registered by the Asylum Service
- 5539 – total number of relocation requests<sup>514</sup>
- 3791 – total number of acceptances

**6.5.69.2. May 2015<sup>515</sup>**

- Statistical Data of the Greek Asylum Service<sup>516</sup> for the period between 1.1.2016 and 31.05.2015.<sup>517</sup>

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<sup>511</sup> [http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/greece\\_assessment\\_report.pdf](http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/greece_assessment_report.pdf)

<sup>512</sup> <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/multi-sector-needs-assessment-migrants-and-refugees-greece>

<sup>513</sup> [http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Relocation-procedures-up-to-26.6.16\\_en.pdf](http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Relocation-procedures-up-to-26.6.16_en.pdf)

<sup>514</sup> Asylum Service does not submit relocation files when either security issues or issues of nationality are in doubt.

<sup>515</sup> <http://asylo.gov.gr/>

<sup>516</sup> [http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page\\_id=110](http://asylo.gov.gr/en/?page_id=110)

As of 31 May 2016, 181 asylum applications were filed by unaccompanied children. Increase by 402.8% in comparison with 2015.

- Statistical Data of the Greek Asylum Service for the period between 1.1.2016 and 30.04.2015<sup>518</sup>
- As of 30 April 2016, 128 asylum applications were filed by unaccompanied children. Increase by 255.6% in comparison with 2015.

#### ***6.5.69.3. January 2015 – 21 December 2015<sup>519</sup>***

##### **Data for unaccompanied children:**

- Asylum applications filed in 2015: 426 (451 in 2014)
- Asylum applications filed in December 2015: 45 (37/month on average in 2014)

#### **6.5.70. UNHCR - Child Protection Dashboard July-September 2016, 29 November 2016<sup>520</sup>**

##### **Key figures and extract:**

Reporting Period: July -September 2016

- In total, 1,225 unaccompanied children were pre-registered on the mainland by the Greek Asylum Service as of 30 July with the support of a range of child protection actors.<sup>521</sup>
- Full registration of asylum seekers started in September, unaccompanied children are being prioritized in the coming months.
- A total of 43 shelters (transit and long term) providing alternative care are running for 1,047 unaccompanied boys and girls across Greece.

##### **Needs Analysis**

- Child protection case management needs strengthening, including legal information and legal aid for UASC and improved access to asylum services, in particular on the islands. The CPSWG will continue to support the Government in strengthening the national child protection system to better protect children at risk in Greece, including UASC refugee and migrant children.
- Security and safety in reception sites and hotspots needs to be improved as to reinforce the protection of PoC, including families and children.
- Alternative care services needs to be strengthened. Currently, alternative care in shelters is the main form of alternative care for UAC (particularly for highly vulnerable children and children in 'protective custody' in police cells and other

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<sup>517</sup> [http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-May-2016\\_en.pdf](http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-May-2016_en.pdf)

<sup>518</sup> [http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-April-2016\\_en.pdf](http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-April-2016_en.pdf)

<sup>519</sup> [http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-2015\\_en.pdf](http://asylo.gov.gr/en/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Greek-Asylum-Service-statistical-data-2015_en.pdf)

<sup>520</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/country.php?id=83>

<sup>521</sup> This number is inclusive of both unaccompanied and separated children. According to Greek legislation, "Separated Child" does not exist as a category and the administrative and legal treatment by authorities therefore applies as for a "Unaccompanied Child."

detention facilities), however other forms of care will also need to be explored, e.g. supervised independent living for UAC.

- Improved psychosocial support to children and adolescents, including increase of recreational activities and targeted programs for youths.

**6.5.71. UNHCR – Greece Q&A Document on Education, 27 October 2016<sup>522</sup>**

A Q&A has been drafted to ensure better communication with refugee parents and children staying in Greece on their possibility to access to education.

**6.5.72. UNHCR concern over the return of 10 Syrian asylum-seekers from Greece, 21 October 2016<sup>523</sup>**

**6.5.73. UNHCR, Briefing Notes. Lesbos and the Greek islands, Update 6 October 2015<sup>524</sup>**

**6.5.74. UNHCR, Update. Lesbos and the Greek islands 6 November 2015<sup>525</sup>**

**6.5.75. UNHCR Extract Update #8 Greece 23-29 October 2015<sup>526</sup>**

- The prevention of family or group separation is a challenge due to overcrowded reception sites and during transfers from small arrival islands to bigger islands for registration.
- There is a need to improve the identification and assistance to individuals with specific needs, including survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and persons with mobility deficiency. UNHCR and other actors are supporting the authorities to address this issue.
- Gaps remain in the protection of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). There is a lack of appropriate shelters on almost all islands, resulting in cases of children remaining in police custody in substandard conditions, before being transferred to open reception facilities in the mainland.

**6.5.76. UNHCR – Briefing note: Fire at reception site on Lesbos island, 20 September 2016<sup>527</sup>**

**Extract:**

UNHCR calls for the urgent transfer of unaccompanied and separated children, one of the most vulnerable groups, to the mainland, shorter waiting periods for asylum claims, particularly on the islands, faster registration and processing of cases for all nationalities and speedier return of those who are not in need of international protection.

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<sup>522</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid>

<sup>523</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/10/5809e78d4/unhcr-concern-return-10-syrian-asylum-seekers-greece.html>

<sup>524</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/563c934a6.html>

<sup>525</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/563c934a6.html>

<sup>526</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/563888814.html>

<sup>527</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2016/9/57e0fbfc4/fire-reception-site-lesvos-island-greece.html>



**6.5.77. UNHCR, Syrian Refugee Arrivals in Greece, Preliminary Questionnaire Findings, April – Sept. 2015<sup>528</sup>**

**6.5.78. UNHCR and Greek Ministry of Interior – Pre-registration data analysis 9 June- 30 July 2016, 26 August 2016<sup>529</sup>**

- Number of pre-registered population 9 June to 30 July: 27,592
- Number of unaccompanied minors identified through the pre-registration exercise during the period 9 June to 30 July: 1,225
- Age breakdown:
  - 15-17 years old – 66% Boys / 10 % Girls
  - 10-14 years old – 13% Boys / 4% Girls
  - 5-9 years old – 2% Boys / 2% Girls
  - ≤ 4 years old – 1% Boys/ 1% Girls

## **6.6. Hungary**

**6.6.1. UNHCR – Deeply concerned by Hungary plans to detain all asylum seekers, 14 March 2017<sup>530</sup>**

**6.6.2. Hungarian Helsinki Committee – Best interest out of sight, the treatment of asylum seeking children in Hungary, 2017<sup>531</sup>**

**6.6.3. International Detention Coalition – Hungary to detain asylum seekers, including children, 14 March 2017<sup>532533</sup>**

The Hungarian parliament has approved a law that allows [all asylum seekers to be detained](#), including children between the ages of 14 – 18 years.

**6.6.4. Council of Europe – calls on Hungary to reconsider new law that risks exposing migrant children to sexual exploitation, March 2017.<sup>534</sup>**

Claude Janizzi, the Chairperson of the Council of Europe [Lanzarote Committee](#): As a result of the legal changes, “instead of having access to a guardian and being able to benefit from the child protection system, these children will be considered as adult asylum applicants, and placed in transit zones increasing the risk of becoming a victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.”.

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<sup>528</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR-Greece\\_SyrianSurvey%20%281%29.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNHCR-Greece_SyrianSurvey%20%281%29.pdf)

<sup>529</sup> [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Preregistration-data\\_template\\_5\\_EN\\_EXTERNAL.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Preregistration-data_template_5_EN_EXTERNAL.pdf)

<sup>530</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2017/3/58be80454/unhcr-deeply-concerned-hungary-plans-detain-asylum-seekers.html>

<sup>531</sup> <http://www.helsinki.hu/wp-content/uploads/Bestinterestoutofsight.pdf>

<sup>532</sup> <http://idcoalition.org/news/hungary-to-detain-asylum-seekers-including-children/>

<sup>533</sup> <http://www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/commissioner-concerned-about-hungary-s-new-law-allowing-automatic-detention-of-asylum-seekers>

<sup>534</sup> <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?p=&Ref=DC-PR044%282017%29&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=DC&BackColorInternet=F5CA75&BackColorIntranet=F5CA75&BackColorLogged=A9BACE&direct=true>



**6.6.5. MdM: Médecins du Monde au secours des réfugiés à la frontière serbo-hongroise, July 2016<sup>535</sup>**

Depuis la mise en place début juillet par la Hongrie de contrôles encore plus stricts à la frontière et l'augmentation des expulsions forcées, Médecins du Monde soigne régulièrement des réfugiés blessés par la police hongroise, à Kelebia et Horgos, deux camps de transit. Les conditions sanitaires restent également très préoccupantes.

Médecins du Monde **condamne et dénonce l'attitude des autorités hongroises et ces politiques sécuritaires qui bafouent les droits de ces personnes.** Chaque pays doit prendre sa part de responsabilité pour offrir un accueil digne à celles et ceux qui fuient la pauvreté et les conflits armés. Nous redisons l'impérieuse nécessité d'ouvrir des voies d'accès légales et sécurisées pour tous. L'Union européenne doit respecter les droits fondamentaux de ces réfugiés en leur assurant tout au long de leur parcours migratoire une protection spécifique.

**6.6.6. Human Rights Watch, Hungary: Migrants Abused at the Border, 13 July 2016<sup>536</sup>**

**Extract:**

- There are restrictions on the numbers of people who can enter the transit zones (currently 15 people per zone per day) – that results in hundreds of migrants, including women and children, being left outside so called transit zone in very poor conditions.
- On 8 June, approximately 550 people, including 200 children and 160 women were stuck outside the transit zone without any shelter, showers or proper food.
- Migrants, among them women and children have been beaten and forced back across the border.
- HRW documented serious abuse of asylum seekers and shortcomings in the asylum system, including lack of protection for unaccompanied children in Serbia.

**6.6.7. UNHCR – Hungary as a country of asylum. Observations on restrictive legal measures and subsequent practice implemented between July 2015 and March 2016.<sup>537</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Families with small children have to wait outside the transit zone with no access to shelter, water or food.
- Amendments to the Act on Criminal Proceeding on the procedure to be followed in the case of criminal offence connected to the border fence, say *inter alia* that the Act's special guarantees for children do not apply and that during the crisis situation caused by mass immigration, a house arrest (in the reception or asylum detention centre) shall be ordered in order to respect the interest of children.
- Children are sometimes separated from their parents (who stay under house arrest in asylum detention facilities) and placed in a children's home

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<sup>535</sup> <https://www.medecinsdumonde.be/m%C3%A9decins-du-monde-au-secours-des-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-%C3%A0-la-fronti%C3%A8re-serbo-hongroise>

<sup>536</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/07/13/hungary-migrants-abused-border>

<sup>537</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57319d514.html>

## 6.7. Italy

### 6.7.1. Italy – weekly snapshots

	Total arrivals in the year	Arrivals per month	Average daily arrivals per month	Children	Dead and missing
<a href="#">12 Nov 2017</a>	114.252	3.076	183	15.944 (14%) UAC 14.597 (13%)	2.992
<a href="#">22 Oct 2017</a>	110.748	5.433	206	14.353 (14%) UAC 13.227 (13%)	2.784
<a href="#">1 Oct 2017</a>	109.383	360	199	14.353 (14%) UAC 13.227 (13%)	2.655
<a href="#">27 Aug 2017</a>	103.273	4.146	173	14.353 (14%) UAC 13.227 (13%)	2.561
<b>27 Aug 2017</b> <sup>538</sup>	98.228	3.015	112	13.741 (14%) UAC 12.656 (13%)	2.421
<b>30 Jul 2017</b> <sup>539</sup>	94.740	10.988	366	12.239 (15%) UAC 11.406 (14%)	2.378
<b>28 Jun 2017</b> <sup>540</sup>	72.723	12.495	417	8.969 (15%) UAC 8.312 (14%)	2.005
<b>28 May 2017</b> <sup>541</sup>	59.043	21.808	703	8.609 (15%) UAC 5.190 (14%)	1.729

### 6.7.2. Italy Sea arrivals dashboard

	Sea arrivals since Jan 2017	UASC
<a href="#">Oct 2017</a>	111.397	13%
<a href="#">Sept 2017</a>	105.418	13%
<b>Aug 2017</b> <sup>542</sup>	105.418	13%
<b>Aug 2017</b> <sup>543</sup>	99.127	13%
<b>Jul 2017</b> <sup>544</sup>	95.213	13%

<sup>538</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58896>

<sup>539</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58612>

<sup>540</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58142>

<sup>541</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/57119>

<sup>542</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/italy/italy-sea-arrivals-dashboard-january-september-2017>

<sup>543</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/59029.pdf>

<sup>544</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58706.pdf>

<b>Jun 2017</b> <sup>545</sup>	83.752	14%
<b>May 2017</b> <sup>546</sup>	60.228	14%
<b>Apr 2017</b> <sup>547</sup>	37.235	13%
<b>Mar 2017</b>	24.292	15%
<b>Feb 2017</b>	13.439	12%
<b>Jan 2017</b>	4.467	18%

### 6.7.3. UNHCR – Italy Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) Dashboard

	UASC arrivals	% of sea arrivals UASC	Top 3 nationalities
<a href="#"><u>Oct 2017</u></a>	14.597	13%	Guinea 12,5%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,4% and Gambia 9,5%
<a href="#"><u>Sept 2017</u></a>	13.867	13%	Guinea 12%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,6% and Gambia 10%
<b>Aug 2017</b> <sup>548</sup>	13.277	13%	Guinea 13%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,4% and Gambia 10%
<b>Jul 2017</b> <sup>549</sup>	12.656	13%	Guinea 13,3%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,3% and Gambia 10,5%
<b>Jun 2017</b> <sup>550</sup>	11.406	14%	Guinea 13,2%, Bangladesh 11% and Côte d'Ivoire 10,8%
<b>May 2017</b> <sup>551</sup>	8.312	14%	Guinea 14,7%, Bangladesh 14,1% and Côte d'Ivoire 11,7%
<b>Apr 2017</b> <sup>552</sup>	5.190	14%	Bangladesh 15,3%, Guinea 14,9% and Côte d'Ivoire 13,3%
<b>Mar 2017</b> <sup>553</sup>	3.491	14%	Guinea 16,5%, Gambia 16,2% and Bangladesh 14%
<b>Feb 2017</b> <sup>554</sup>	1.875	14%	Guinea 30,1%, Gambia 30,1% and Bangladesh 26,1%

### 6.7.4. [Fundamental rights and the EU hotspot approach](#) (The Danish Refugee Council, October 2017)

### 6.7.5. Afghan Child Migrants: Italy, the preferred country of transit?, 6 September 2017<sup>555</sup>

<sup>545</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58489.pdf>

<sup>546</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/57750.pdf>

<sup>547</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56593.pdf>

<sup>548</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/59028.pdf>

<sup>549</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/fr/documents/download/58707>

<sup>550</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58490.pdf>

<sup>551</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/57753.pdf>

<sup>552</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56594.pdf>

<sup>553</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56287.pdf>

<sup>554</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/56287>

<sup>555</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/italy/afghan-child-migrants-italy-preferred-country-transit>

**6.7.6. UNICEF: How voluntary guardianship for unaccompanied minors took root in Sicily, February 2017**

- 6.7.7. Italy: new legislation for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors ([Law No. 47 of April 7, 2017](#)), 16 May 2017<sup>556</sup>
- 6.7.8. Ministry of labour and social policy – Monthly report on unaccompanied children in Italy. 27 April 2017<sup>557</sup>
- 6.7.9. UNICEF hails new Italian law to protect unaccompanied refugee and migrant children as model for Europe, 29 March 2017<sup>558</sup>
- 6.7.10. Situation Overview: unaccompanied and separated children dropping out of the primary reception system, Italy, February 2017<sup>559</sup>
- 6.7.11. Ministry of labour and social policy – Monthly report on unaccompanied children in Italy. 28 February 2017<sup>560</sup>
- 6.7.12. UNHCR – Italy country update – January 2017<sup>561</sup>
- 6.7.13. UNHCR – Italy Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) Dashboard, October 2016, 1 December 2016<sup>562</sup>

**Key figures:**

Between January and October 2016:

- 24,902 children arrived to Italy by sea:
  - **22,772** (91%) of children arrived unaccompanied in 2016.
  - Unaccompanied and separated children account for some 14% of all sea arrivals in the above period,
  - Of 27,384 total sea arrivals in October, 3,771 (14%) were UASC.
- Nationalities of unaccompanied and separated children:
  - 2,863 Gambian, 2,732 Nigerian and 2,455 Egyptian UASC were rescued and have disembarked in Italy since the beginning of the year.
  - 59% of all Egyptians who arrived by sea between January and October 2016 are unaccompanied and separated children.
- Gender and age:
  - Most unaccompanied and separated children arriving by sea are boys and are 16 and 17 years old.
  - Exact figures on gender are currently unavailable.

**6.7.14. Italy Sea Arrivals Dashboard - October 2016, 1 December 2016<sup>563</sup>**

**Key figures:**

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<sup>556</sup> <http://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/italy-protection-of-unaccompanied-foreign-minors/>

<sup>557</sup> <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/pagine/pubblicato-il-report-mensile-minori-stranieri-non-accompagnati-marzo-2017.aspx/>

<sup>558</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_95485.html](https://www.unicef.org/media/media_95485.html)

<sup>559</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/57942>

<sup>560</sup> <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-stranieri/Documents/Report-MSNA-08022017.pdf>

<sup>561</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/54850>

<sup>562</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>563</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

Between 1 January and 30 October 2016:

- 159,427 persons arrived to Italy by sea
- 27,384 persons arrived in October this year
- accompanied children account for 1.3% of the total number of new migrants.
- An increasing number of unaccompanied and separated children arrived this year: 14% of new arrivals between January and October 2016 are unaccompanied and separated children (mostly from Eritrea, Gambia and Nigeria)
- 59% of all Egyptians that have arrived by sea in the above period are unaccompanied and separated children.

6.7.15. UNHCR - Italy Relocation Dashboard - 8 November [2016](#), 11 November 2016<sup>564</sup>

6.7.16. UNHCR - Italy Country [Update #7 - September 2016](#), 11 November 2016<sup>565</sup>

**Key Figures:**

- **19,001** unaccompanied and separated children arrived by sea in 2016 (as of 30 September).
- This corresponds to **14% of all sea arrivals** in the first nine months of the year, a significant increase compared to 2015, when 7% of all registered arrivals were UASC.
- Over **2,100** unaccompanied and separated children **were disembarked in the month of September** alone.
- The three main countries of origin of unaccompanied and separated children arriving in 2016 are Eritrea, Egypt and The Gambia.

6.7.17. UNHCR - Italy Sea Arrivals Dashboard - [September 2016](#), 10 November 2016<sup>566</sup>

**Key Figures:**

- 132,043 Sea arrivals Jan-Sep 2016
- 1,896 of sea arrivals are accompanied children
- **19,001 are unaccompanied children**
- 14% of new arrivals between January and September 2016 are unaccompanied and separated children, as opposed to 7% in 2015.
- the top three nationalities of unaccompanied and separated children are Eritreans, Egyptians and Gambians.
- unaccompanied and separated children represent over 59% of all Egyptians who arrived by sea in the above period, which is the highest proportion among the top ten nationalities arriving during the first nine months of the year.

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<sup>564</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>565</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>566</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

**6.7.18. UNICEF Children and pregnant women among those lost at sea in latest tragedy on the Mediterranean, 03 November 2016<sup>567</sup>**

**Extract:**

- A number of children and pregnant women were among the 240 people reported to have drowned off the coast of Libya Wednesday 2 November attempting to reach European shores.
- A young Liberian woman, one of 29 survivors brought to the island of Lampedusa earlier today, lost her two-year-old son, 13-year-old daughter and 21-year-old brother
- Two other women who were saved by the same Norwegian rescue vessel also lost their children at sea. Most of the victims were from Senegal, Liberia and Guinea

**6.7.19. Amnesty International Report Hotspot Italy: How EU's flagship approach leads to violations of refugee and migrant rights, 3 November 2016<sup>568</sup>**

**Extract:**

- AI reports on human right violations that have emerged as a result of the implementation of the hotspot approach, either in hotspots or in other ports of disembarkation or police stations.
- Between late 2015 and early 2016, the Italian police has introduced more aggressive strategies to force individuals to provide their fingerprints, including the use of physical force and extended detention, which have resulted in serious human rights violations
- The victims, mostly from Sudan, also included women and unaccompanied children.
- Children also reported having been subjected to severe beatings.
- Children have also reported being subjected to electrical batons.
- Furthermore, the abandonment of groups of destitute people, sometimes including people in need of special care such as pregnant women and unaccompanied children, was incompatible with Italy's obligation to fulfil the economic and social rights of all within its territory, including, undocumented migrants.

**6.7.20. Amnesty International - Italian police abuse: Turning up the heat on refugees and migrants, 3 November 2016<sup>569</sup>**

**Extract:**

- Salih, aged 16 and still a child reported that when in Ventimiglia, Italy, in July, rather than finding safety on Europe's shores, he was beaten by Italian police just hours after arriving.
- After four days in the hotspot in Taranto, Salih was driven to a train station and left there. "No one asked me if I wanted to seek asylum, or my details," "I want to go away from Italy. I want to be with my uncle and his family, in England."

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<sup>567</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_93039.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_93039.html)

<sup>568</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur30/5004/2016/en/>

<sup>569</sup> <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/11/turning-up-the-heat-on-refugees-and-migrants/>

- two dozen refugees and migrants – men, women and children - had been beaten, shocked with electric batons and threatened by the police after refusing to be fingerprinted.
- The hotspot approach is resulting in appalling violations of the rights of desperately vulnerable people.

#### **6.7.21. UNICEF – News note. Number of unaccompanied or separated children arriving by sea to Italy doubles in 2016<sup>570</sup>**

Some 25,800 unaccompanied or separated children arrived to Italy by sea in 2016 – that’s more than double the 12,360 who arrived during the previous year. These children account for a staggering 91 per cent of all the 28,200 children who reached Italy’s shores in 2016 as refugees or migrants.

#### **6.7.22. UNHCR - Italy EU Relocation Dashboard - October 2015 - September 2016, 26 October 2016<sup>571</sup>**

##### **Key Figures:**

Between October 2015 – 27 September 2016:

- **1,196** persons relocated – out of **39,600** as target
- **3,809** places pledged
- UNHCR calls on States to increase pledges, including for unaccompanied and separated children and to speed up the registration and transfers of candidates.
- In addition, the eligibility threshold should be lowered to include nationalities to benefit from the relocation scheme.

#### **6.7.23. UNICEF calls on Italian parliament to pass bill providing support for record number of unaccompanied refugee and migrant children, 27 October 2016<sup>572</sup>**

#### **6.7.24. UNHCR - Italy Country Update #6- August 2016, 19 October 2016<sup>573</sup>**

##### **Key Figures:**

- Between 01 January and 31 August 2016, **16,863 unaccompanied and separated children** (UASC) arrived to Italy by sea. This corresponds to 15% of all sea arrivals in the first eight months of the year
- During post disembarkation procedures, UNHCR staff support authorities with the identification of persons with specific needs, particularly persons with medical conditions, pregnant women and unaccompanied children.
- Two UNHCR child protection experts currently work with the authorities to

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<sup>570</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_94399.html](https://www.unicef.org/media/media_94399.html)

<sup>571</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

<sup>572</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_92976.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_92976.html)

<sup>573</sup> [https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/five-migrants-struggle-and-thrive-italy-s-chaotic-reception-system?utm\\_source=news&utm\\_campaign=news\\_100416&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=xifKm3hApi3gMGVDVsp7kYZx7C8AbnCT7wuijPRcEps#the-slaves-of-mineo](https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/five-migrants-struggle-and-thrive-italy-s-chaotic-reception-system?utm_source=news&utm_campaign=news_100416&utm_medium=email&utm_content=xifKm3hApi3gMGVDVsp7kYZx7C8AbnCT7wuijPRcEps#the-slaves-of-mineo)



promote good practices on Best Interest Assessment and Determination and support information provision for UASC at arrival points and in reception facilities.

#### 6.7.25. UNICEF - Record numbers of unaccompanied children arrive in Italy, 18 October 2016<sup>574</sup>

##### Key Figures:

- In 2016, 90 % of the children are unaccompanied children while in 2015 the unaccompanied accounted for 75 %.
- From January to October 2016: it is estimated that **more than 20,000 unaccompanied and separated children arrived by sea to Italy**.
- This is already more than in 2015 when there were in total 16,500 child arrivals, of whom 12,300 were unaccompanied and separated children.
- This year has also seen an increase of children from Egypt but most still come from West Africa.
- the situation of refugee and migrant children in Italy is increasingly desperate and the Italian child protection system is overstretched.
- More than 3,100 people have drowned so far in 2016 in the Central Mediterranean, making it the most dangerous year on record. **An unknown number of children have died at sea.**
- **On boats** managed by the Italian Coastguards, UNICEF has set up **child friendly spaces for small children while for teenagers**, the UNICEF team, is helping with the **psycho-social support to young boys and girls** on their arrival.
- Together with UNHCR and the Italian social services, UNICEF is working to **speed up the appointment of guardians and improve reception conditions**.
- high number of foreign children has led to **significant delays – sometimes up to a year – in appointing guardians** or providing legal support.

#### 6.7.26. Open Society Foundations: Five Migrants Struggle and Thrive in Italy's Chaotic Reception System, 30 September 2016<sup>575</sup>

*Internazionale's* short-film series "*Welcome to Italy*" depicts the Italian reception system through five human stories:

1. [The Slaves of Mineo](#)
2. [Seny's Story: A Refugee in the Family](#)
3. [Organized Crime Threatens Migrants in Nicastro](#)
4. [Hotspot: Migrants' Fingerprints](#)
5. [Migrants' Good Route](#)

#### 6.7.27. Oxfam - Children Alone: Pulled from the sea, fallen by the wayside, 8 September 2016<sup>576</sup>

##### Extract:

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<sup>574</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_92928.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_92928.html)

<sup>575</sup> [https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/five-migrants-struggle-and-thrive-italy-s-chaotic-reception-system?utm\\_source=news&utm\\_campaign=news\\_100416&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_content=xifKm3hApi3gMGVDVsp7kYZx7C8AbnCT7wuijPRcEps#the-slaves-of-mineo](https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/five-migrants-struggle-and-thrive-italy-s-chaotic-reception-system?utm_source=news&utm_campaign=news_100416&utm_medium=email&utm_content=xifKm3hApi3gMGVDVsp7kYZx7C8AbnCT7wuijPRcEps#the-slaves-of-mineo)

<sup>576</sup> <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/children-alone-pulled-sea-fallen-wayside>



- In Italy, the number of unaccompanied children has risen significantly in 2016, and are now 15% of all arrivals.
- End of July, **13,705 unaccompanied children had landed in Italy**, more than the whole of 2015 (12,360 children).
- Italian reception system has turned out to be inadequate - during the first six months of 2016, **5,222 unaccompanied children were reported missing**, having run away from reception centers
- According to the law, these children are supposed to be looked after automatically by the social services of the municipalities where they land.
- **Hotspots-initial registration** (maximum stay meant to be 48-72 hours):
  - Some children end up being stuck in a center for up to 5 weeks.
  - But the children are only given enough for a very short stay: one set of clothes, a pair of flip-flops and a €5 telephone card.
  - Inadequate sanitation and overcrowding
  - Children are *de facto* detained in these centers
- Once registered, there are **initial reception centers** for children in which they should be required to stay for no longer than 60 days, and secondary reception centers where people can stay for longer.
- National funds can only be provided to municipalities for hosting unaccompanied children until the day they turn 18.
- All unaccompanied children arriving in Italy have the right to a guardian, but it can take up to eight months until a guardian is appointed (especially Sicily)
- Oxfam calls to:
  - Set up a **national reception system** that can support all arriving unaccompanied children, increasing the number of places in receptions guaranteeing the monitoring of the standards of the facilities and adequate selection and training of the staff.
  - Guarantee dignified and safe temporary reception for children moving across Italy by setting up supervised dormitory services.
  - Guarantee the **rapid appointment of legal guardians** for all unaccompanied children, support the **recruitment** and **training** of the guardians, and encourage the use of adequately selected and trained “voluntary guardians”.
  - Standardise the identification and **age assessment processes**. Age assessment should be carried out with a multidisciplinary approach, involving specialists from various fields. When in doubt, the younger age should always be taken as valid.
  - Promote **school and professional integration for all children** / access services to benefit from the right to health.

#### 6.7.28. UNHCR - Italy Unaccompanied And Separated Children (UASC) Dashboard, August 2016<sup>577</sup>

##### Key figures:

- **18,537 children** arrived to Italy by sea: 9 out of 10 children arrived unaccompanied (**16,863**), **between 1 January and 31 August 2016**.
- The top nationalities of unaccompanied and separated children arriving by sea between January and August 2016 are Eritrean, Egyptian and Gambian.

<sup>577</sup> <https://www.ecre.org/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-hotspot/>

- Most unaccompanied and separated children arriving by sea are boys and are between 16 and 17 years old.

**6.7.29. ECRE-CIR, Unaccompanied children in the hotspot in Italy, 24 June 2016<sup>578</sup>**

**Extract:**

- According to Italian law, unaccompanied children cannot be placed in detention centres or in reception centres for adults, but it takes place in Italian hotspots.
- There are only a few dedicated reception centres for children and they're overcrowded.
- Adults stay in the hotspots between two to six days, children stay there for several weeks (mainly in Pozzallo and Lampedusa).
- Municipalities are responsible for finding accommodation
- There is a need to set up a centralised system for the reception and accommodation of unaccompanied children.

**6.7.30. HRW – Italy. Children stuck in unsafe migrant hotspot, 23 June 2016<sup>579</sup>**

**Extracts:**

- 185 unaccompanied children live in Pozzallo hotspot (out of 365 asylum seekers)
- Children under the age of 15 are not allowed to leave the guarded centre
- Unaccompanied children stay there for weeks, while adults are transferred within three days
- Children live in very poor conditions (sleeping on the ground, no separate washrooms)
- There is no psychological support
- Children are at risk of sexual abuse and violence from adults
- HRW calls:
  - For Creation of a national database to track the number of available places at long-term centres
  - To increase the efforts to make sure that unaccompanied children are not held in hotspots longer than absolutely necessary
  - To make sure that hotspots operate in accordance with international human rights law and the EU Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors

**6.7.31. UNHCR – Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response – Italy, 3 April 2016**

**Key figures:**

19.340 – total number of migrants who arrived in Italy in 2016

**Children - 15% of migrants who arrived in Italy since January 2016**

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<sup>578</sup> <http://us1.campaign-archive2.com/?u=8e3ebd297b1510becc6d6d690&id=04db84b95a&e=398ade72a1#op-ed>

<sup>579</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/06/23/italy-children-stuck-unsafe-migrant-hotspot>

### **6.7.32. UNHCR –Update no5 - Italy – Sea Arrivals, (January 2016)<sup>580</sup>**

#### **Key figures:**

5.270 - persons arriving by sea in January 2016

645 - Unaccompanied and separated Children arrived by sea in 2016

### **6.7.33. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Hotspots, March 2016<sup>581</sup>**

In March 2016, the Italian Ministry of Interior adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the hotspots, providing further details on the tasks to be pursued upon disembarkation and on their chronological order. Such actions turn around three crucial areas: the fingerprinting of those arriving; their early screening to separate asylum-seekers from others considered irregular migrants; and their onward transfer, depending on their legal status.

### **6.7.34. UNHCR – Italy – Sea Arrivals, 27.01.2016 (December 2015) <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=528><sup>582</sup>**

#### **Key figures:**

- 153.850 persons arriving by sea in 2015 (9 640 in December)
- 12,360 Unaccompanied and separated Children arrived by sea in 2015
- 52% - average EU asylum, subsidiary and humanitarian protection rate of top nationalities arriving by sea in Italy (as of November)
- Top nationalities of sea arrivals in 2015:
- Eritrea – 25%, Nigeria – 14%, Somalia – 8%, Sudan – 6%, Gambia - 5%, Syrian Arab Republic – 5%

### **6.7.35. CARA of Mineo: a reception model incompatible with personal dignity, June 2015<sup>583</sup>**

#### **Extract:**

- Overcrowding.
- Remoteness of the center with respect to the surrounding area.
- Waiting times of up to 18 months to complete the process for the recognition of international protection (compared with 35 days provided for by law).
- Failure to enroll asylum seekers to the National Health Service (in contrast to applicable norms).
- Failure to supply access to psychological and legal support services.
- Degradation, lawlessness, and episodes of violence , which are difficult to manage and control, as also stated by the Police Forces.

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<sup>580</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=755>

<sup>581</sup> [http://www.libertacivilimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/hotspots\\_sops\\_-\\_english\\_version.pdf](http://www.libertacivilimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/hotspots_sops_-_english_version.pdf)

<sup>582</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=528>

<sup>583</sup> <http://www.mediciperidiritiumani.org/en/cara-of-mineo-reception-model-incompatible-with-personal-dignity/>; See also the report (Italian) at [http://www.mediciperidiritiumani.org/pdf/REPORT\\_ACCOGLIENZA\\_MINEO\\_Giugno\\_2015.pdf](http://www.mediciperidiritiumani.org/pdf/REPORT_ACCOGLIENZA_MINEO_Giugno_2015.pdf)

- All of this has negative repercussions on the wellbeing of the guests, reduced to a number and forced to queue in long lines for food and medical care.
- the model of the CARA of Mineo confirms to be even more inadequate for receiving the most vulnerable asylum seekers.
- In particular, its size makes it difficult to identify and care for people with severe mental disorders and victims of inhuman, degrading treatment or torture, who instead for a high percentage of forced migrants hosted in the CARA.
- some characteristics of the Mineo model – condition of anonymity, long waiting times and duration of stay, the feeling of being “detached” from the surrounding area – represent important risk factors for the onset and aggravation of mental distress as well as elements which strongly affect the processes of growth and treatment.

## 6.8. Serbia

- 6.8.1. MSF - [Serbia: children & young people repeatedly abused by EU Member State border authorities](#), 3 October 2017
- 6.8.2. MSF - [Serbia: games of violence unaccompanied children and young people repeatedly abused by EU Member State border authorities](#), October 2017

## 6.9. Spain

- 6.9.1. HRW - [Spain: Migrants held in poor conditions automatic detention, obstacles to seeking asylum](#), 31 July 2017
- 6.9.2. CEAR - [2017 Report: Situation of refugees in Spain and Europe – Executive Report](#)
- 6.9.3. UNHCR - Spain Arrivals Dashboard, May 2017<sup>584</sup>
- 6.9.4. UNHCR – Europe Monthly Report: Europe Monthly Report, Spain, May 2017<sup>585</sup>

- Sea and land arrivals since January 2017: 6.800 (3.887 in the same period last year, 75% increase).
  - 4.148 sea arrivals (98% increase)
  - 2.652 land arrivals (138% increase)
- Primary nationality among arrivals to Melilla: Syrians. Syrians continue to arrive mostly in family groups.

- 6.9.5. UNHCR - Spain Arrivals Dashboard: January - September 2016, 16 November 2016<sup>586</sup>

### Key figures:

- 9148 arrivals to Spain
  - 3702 land arrivals
  - 5446 sea arrivals

<sup>584</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/58424>

<sup>585</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/57706>

<sup>586</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>

- Women and children account for 60% of Syrian arrivals to Melilla.

## 6.10. Sweden

### 6.10.1. Transatlantic Council on Migration – Weathering Crisis, Foreign ahead: swedish asylum and integration policy, June 2017<sup>587</sup>

### 6.10.2. UNHCR Report - This Is Who We Are: A study of the profile, experiences and reasons for flight of unaccompanied or separated children from Afghanistan seeking asylum in Sweden in 2015, 25 October 2016<sup>588</sup>

#### Key findings:

- In 2015, Sweden received a record number of asylum-seekers, with a total of 162.877 applications for asylum registered throughout the year.
- **Out of these, 35.369 applications, close to 22% of all applications, were lodged by unaccompanied or separated children.**
- Overall Afghans constituted the **second largest group of asylum applicants in Sweden, with a total of 41.564 applications.** Of these, **23.480 were unaccompanied and separated children** (66% of all unaccompanied and separated children), constituting **56% of all the Afghan asylum-seekers** in 2015.

### 6.10.3. Mapping Experience and Research about unaccompanied refugee minors in Sweden and other countries, August 2016<sup>589</sup>

The discussion paper brings forward documented experiences regarding unaccompanied children that face special challenges and risk being exploited due to their age and legal status. Main focus is on **Sweden, the European country that has received most unaccompanied children** but it also reports on the experiences of other Nordic countries, a list of other EU member states, as well as USA and Turkey. Main lessons (best practices) for a policy to assist these children to integrate in the countries they have arrived to has been brought forward.

**In 2015, 35,369 unaccompanied minors seeking asylum were received in Sweden, with the majority coming from Afghanistan.**

### 6.10.4. Human Rights Watch, 9 June 2016: Seeking Refuge: unaccompanied children in Sweden<sup>590</sup>

#### Extract:

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<sup>587</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/TCM-Asylum-Sweden-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>588</sup> [http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This\\_is\\_Who\\_We\\_Are/2016-10-ThisIsWhoWeAre.pdf](http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This_is_Who_We_Are/2016-10-ThisIsWhoWeAre.pdf); [http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This\\_is\\_Who\\_We\\_Are/ThisIsWhoWeAreFactsheet.pdf](http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This_is_Who_We_Are/ThisIsWhoWeAreFactsheet.pdf)

<sup>589</sup> <http://ftp.iza.org/dp10143.pdf>

<sup>590</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/06/09/seeking-refuge/unaccompanied-children-sweden>

- More than 35.000 unaccompanied children sought asylum in Sweden in 2015 (700 in 2014)
- Unaccompanied children are experiencing delays and difficulties in getting critical care and support.
- Children wait months before they meet with a social worker or health care provider.
- The specific needs of girls (victims of sexual violence) are in some cases not sufficiently identified or addressed.
- Lengthy asylum procedures (as of 20 April, the Swedish Migration Agency had 31.234 pending applications from unaccompanied children).

## 6.11. United Kingdom

- 6.11.1. UK Department for education Home office - [Safeguarding Strategy: unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children](#), November 2017
- 6.11.2. CRC - [« Jungle » de Calais: Les gouvernements français et britanniques ne sont pas à la hauteur de leurs obligations en matière de droits de l'enfant - Experts de l'ONU](#), 2 November 2017
- 6.11.3. Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales (BHRC) - [Fact finding Report - Breakdown: the dismantling of the Calais "Jungle" and of the promises to its unaccompanied children](#), published 4 October 2017
- 6.11.4. IOM - [Flowing monitoring surveys: the human trafficking and other exploitative practices indication survey – analysis on adult and children on the mediterranean routes compared](#), September 2017
- 6.11.5. House of Commons (Home Affairs Committee) – Asylum accomodation. 12<sup>th</sup> Report, 17 January 2017<sup>591</sup>

The Home Affairs Committee says the current contract system for asylum accommodation isn't working and major reforms are needed. The Committee brands the state of some asylum accommodation provided by Government contractors a "disgrace" and says it is "shameful" that very vulnerable people have been placed in these conditions.

- 6.11.6. House of Commons (Home Affairs Committee) - [Unaccompanied child migrants. 13<sup>th</sup> Report](#), 6 March 2017<sup>592</sup>

In its report, the Home Affairs Committee calls on Government to urgently consult the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner (IASC) on the impact of any changes to the [Dubs scheme](#) on trafficking and exploitation of children and also to check and publish the capacity of councils to provide further places for unaccompanied children next year. The cross-party committee calls on the Government to do this before any moves to change the Dubs scheme or to end transfers to the UK under the scheme.

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<sup>591</sup> <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhaff/637/637.pdf>

<sup>592</sup> <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhaff/1026/1026.pdf>

**6.11.7. Save the Children UK video [If London were Syria](#) and [Still the most shocking second a day](#)**

The video features a young British girl experiencing the effects of a hypothetical civil war on the streets of London. Everything depicted in the video was based on the factual accounts of children in Syria. The first one was released in 2014, the second one on 9 May 2016.

**6.11.8. [Violence against women and girls Crime Report 2015-16](#) (Crown Prosecution Service, 2016)**

**6.11.9. Interim National Transfer Protocol for unaccompanied asylum seeking children, 2016-2017, 01 July 2016<sup>593</sup>**

[A new voluntary transfer arrangement was launched to encourage local authorities to volunteer to support unaccompanied asylum-seeking children, which means that a child arriving in one area which is already under strain may be transferred to another council with capacity.](#)

[The government has also increased the amount of funding that it will provide to local authorities caring for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children.](#)

[Press release: Government launches National Transfer Scheme for migrant children, 1.07.2016](#)

**6.11.10. UK Refugee Council – Quarterly Asylum statistics, May 2016<sup>594</sup>**

Key figures:

- 8 228 asylum applications filled in Q1 2016 (1872 applications less than in Q4 2015)
- 661 unaccompanied children filed asylum application in Q1 2016 (33% more than in Q1 2015)
- 23% of unaccompanied children asylum seekers arrived from Iran, 19% from Afghanistan, 15% from Albania.
- 93% of applications were male (43 asylum applications were filed by girls)
- 85 refusal decisions for unaccompanied children aged 17 and under were issued in Q1 (out of the total number of 550).
- 23 children entered detention in Q1 2016.

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<sup>593</sup> Govt press release: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-national-transfer-scheme-for-migrant-children> and see protocol: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/534258/Interim\\_National\\_UASC\\_transfer\\_protocol.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/534258/Interim_National_UASC_transfer_protocol.pdf)

<sup>594</sup> [http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0003/7961/Asylum\\_Statistics\\_May\\_2016.pdf](http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0003/7961/Asylum_Statistics_May_2016.pdf)



## 6.12. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

### 6.12.1. Terre des Hommes: Situation of the forgotten refugees worsening, 26 April 2016<sup>595</sup>

#### Extracts:

- More than 1 000 people are stranded in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia at the border points in very poor conditions.
- **More than a third of 517 children are under 5 years old**, some of them born in the March and April.

### 6.12.2. UNHCR – former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Weekly Refugee and Migrant Statistic, 13 March 2016<sup>596</sup>

### 6.12.3. UNHCR - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Unaccompanied and separated children<sup>597</sup>, 18 December 2015-08 February 2016

358 Unaccompanied and separated children were identified and interviewed in Vinojug and Tabanovce transit centres.

#### **Key figures:**

- Nationality: 51% - Afghan nationals, 38% - Syrians, 10% - Iraqis
- Gender: 97% - boys, 3% - girls
- Age: 85% of children are between 15 and 17 years old
- 79% of respondents were unaccompanied children, 21% - separated children
- 78% of separated children declared their parents were living in the country of origin
- 74% of children declared to have both parents living in the country of origin – two were 6 and 9 years old.
- 70% of children declared Germany as their final destination
- **37% declared that they had no family members or relatives in the country of destination**

### 6.12.4. UNHCR – former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Weekly Refugee and Migrant Statistics, 31 January 2016<sup>598</sup>

#### **Key figures:**

61% of those registered were **women and children** (based on MoI registration for the week 25-31.01.2016)

Children (0-17) - 39% of those registered

67% of registered migrants coming from Syrian Arab republic were **women and children**

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<sup>595</sup> <https://www.tdh.ch/en/news/macedonia-forgotten-refugees>

<sup>596</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20160313-UNHCR-SEefYRo-Macedonia-PopulationInfographic.pdf>

<sup>597</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=665>.

<sup>598</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=581>



## 6.13. Syria

### 6.13.1. UNICEF – Syria Crisis, May 2017<sup>599</sup>

### 6.13.2. UNICEF- Children in Aleppo trapped in “living nightmare” – 28 September 2016<sup>600</sup>

#### Extract

- At least **96 children have been killed** and **223 have been injured** in Eastern Aleppo since 23 September 2016.,
- Doctor on the ground told UNICEF that children with low chances of survival are too often left to die due to limited capacity and supplies.
- “Nothing can justify such assaults on children and such total disregard for human life. The suffering – and the shock among children – is definitely the worst we have seen,” said UNICEF Deputy Executive Director Justin Forsyth

### 6.13.3. Save the Children – Report – Childhood under siege. Living and dying in besieged areas of Syria –March 2016<sup>601</sup>

#### Extract

#### Main identified pressing issues for children:

- **Children are dying due to lack of medication.** Children have died from illness because medicine or adequate healthcare is unavailable.
- **Children are malnourished.** Children are not able to eat a meal a day, they are not able to eat fresh fruits or vegetables.
- **Lack of access to education.** Children are not able to go to school or they are too afraid to go to school

#### Identified issues

- Ensure sustained safe passage for humanitarian agencies to deliver aid to children in need, including the delivery of food, medical and heating supplies for emergency and life-saving operations.
- Ensure delivery of childhood vaccines, therapeutic food and nutrients for children and other child focused aid, given their increased vulnerability in siege situations.
- Allow free movement of children; and, in accordance with humanitarian standards, immediately facilitate the medical evacuation of those needing life-saving treatment, with priority given to children.
- Cease all attacks on schools, hospitals, and other critical civilian infrastructure

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<sup>599</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNICEF%20Syria%20Crisis%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20-%20May%202017.pdf>

<sup>600</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_92809.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_92809.html)

<sup>601</sup> [http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Childhood\\_Under\\_Siege.PDF](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/images/Childhood_Under_Siege.PDF)

## 7. THEMATIC FOCUS: UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

- 7.1. UK Department for education Home office - [Safeguarding Strategy: unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children](#), November 2017
- 7.2. PACE - [Child-friendly age assessment for unaccompanied migrant children](#), 31 October 2017
- 7.3. UNICEF - [Growing number of unaccompanied refugee and migrant children in Greece in urgent need of shelter, care and protection](#), 27 October 2017
- 7.4. MSF - [Serbia: games of violence unaccompanied children and young people repeatedly abused by EU Member State border authorities](#), October 2017
- 7.5. UNHCR – Italy Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) Dashboard

	UASC arrivals	% of sea arrivals UASC	Top 3 nationalities
<a href="#">Oct 2017</a>	14.597	13%	Guinea 12,5%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,4% and Gambia 9,5%
<a href="#">Sept 2017</a>	13.867	13%	Guinea 12%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,6% and Gambia 10%
Aug 2017 <sup>602</sup>	13.277	13%	Guinea 13%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,4% and Gambia 10%
Jul 2017 <sup>603</sup>	12.656	13%	Guinea 13,3%, Côte d'Ivoire 10,3% and Gambia 10,5%
Jun 2017 <sup>604</sup>	11.406	14%	Guinea 13,2%, Bangladesh 11% and Côte d'Ivoire 10,8%
May 2017 <sup>605</sup>	8.312	14%	Guinea 14,7%, Bangladesh 14,1% and Côte d'Ivoire 11,7%
Apr 2017 <sup>606</sup>	5.190	14%	Bangladesh 15,3%, Guinea 14,9% and Côte d'Ivoire 13,3%
Mar 2017 <sup>607</sup>	3.491	14%	Guinea 16,5%, Gambia 16,2% and Bangladesh 14%
Feb 2017 <sup>608</sup>	1.875	14%	Guinea 30,1%, Gambia 30,1% and Bangladesh 26,1%

<sup>602</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/59028.pdf>

<sup>603</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/fr/documents/download/58707>

<sup>604</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58490.pdf>

<sup>605</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/57753.pdf>

<sup>606</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56594.pdf>

<sup>607</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/56287.pdf>

<sup>608</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/56287>

## 7.6. EKKA Situation Update: Unaccompanied Children in Greece

	UAC in Greece	Places available in UAC centres	UAC on waiting list for shelter	UAC referrals to EKKA
<a href="#">15 Nov 2017</a>	3.250	1.151	2.121	9.920 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">31 Oct 2017</a>	3.150	1.108	2.016	9.673 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Oct 2017</a>	2.950	1.114	1.822	9.695 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">31 Aug 2017</a> <sup>609</sup>	2.450	1.183	1.473	8.419 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Aug 2017</a> <sup>610</sup>	2.400	1.228	1.473	8.227 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">3 Aug 2017</a> <sup>611</sup>	2.350	1.229	1.423	8.029 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">19 Jul 2017</a> <sup>612</sup>	2.350	1.226	1.350	7.749 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">5 Jul 2017</a> <sup>613</sup>	2.300	1.223	1.218	7.475 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">20 Jun 2017</a> <sup>614</sup>	2.250	1.270	1.149	7.217 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 May 2017</a> <sup>615</sup>	2.150	1.294	1.013	6.683 (93% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">19 Apr 2017</a> <sup>616</sup>	2.000	1.272	937	6.352 (93% boys, 7% girls, 6% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">17 Mar 2017</a> <sup>617</sup>	2.000	1.352	891	5.976 (92% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">15 Feb 2017</a> <sup>618</sup>	2.100	1.310	1.076	5.685 (92% boys, 8% girls, 7% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">27 Jan 2017</a> <sup>619</sup>	2.200	1.282	1.350	5.506 (92% boys, 8% girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">28 Dec 2016</a> <sup>620</sup>	2.300	1.256	1.443	5.139 (91% boys, 9% girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<a href="#">17 Nov</a>	2.300	1.191	4.521	4.521 (91% boys, 9%

<sup>609</sup> [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document\\_14.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/document_14.pdf)

<sup>610</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/58827.pdf>

<sup>611</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%203-8-2017.pdf>

<sup>612</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2019-7-2017.pdf>

<sup>613</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%205-7-2017.pdf>

<sup>614</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2020-06-2017.pdf>

<sup>615</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2015-05-2017.pdf>

<sup>616</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2019-04-2017.pdf>

<sup>617</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/54803>

<sup>618</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2015-02-2017.pdf>

<sup>619</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2027-01-2017.pdf>

<sup>620</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2028-12-2016.pdf>

<b>2016<sup>621</sup></b>				girls, 9% <14 y.o.)
<b>19 Oct 2016<sup>622</sup></b>	2.500	1.140	1.604	4.210 (91% boys, 9% girls, 16% <14 y.o.)

**7.7. Bar Human Rights Committee of England and Wales (BHRC) - Fact findind Report - Breakdown: the dismantling of the Calais “Jungle” and of the promises to its unaccompanied children, published 4 October 2017**

**7.8. Human Rights Council holds panel discussion on unaccompanied migrant children and adolescents and human rights, 9 June 2017**

- OHCHR Report

**7.9. HRW - Greece: Lone Migrant Children Left Unprotected. Flawed Procedures Leave Those on Lesbos at Risk of Abuse, 19 July 2017<sup>623</sup>**

**7.10. Report. UNHCR – The Way Forward to Strengthened Policies and Practices for Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe, July 2017<sup>624</sup> and the call to action for 2017<sup>625</sup>**

**7.11. Press Release. UNHCR - Europe: new Roadmap to improve the situation of unaccompanied and separated refugee and migrant children, 10 July 2017<sup>626</sup>**

	Children arriving in Greece	Beds available	UAC registered in waiting list for shelter
<b>30 Apr 2017<sup>627</sup></b>	22.637 (2.000 UAC)	1.564	952
<b>15 Feb 2017<sup>628</sup></b>	22.827 (2.100 UAC)	1.471	1.076
<b>18 Oct 2016<sup>629</sup></b>	22.384	1.110	1.627
<b>9 Sept 2016<sup>630</sup></b>	22.684	800	1.487
<b>23 Aug 2016<sup>631</sup></b>	22.212	778	1.472
<b>4 Aug 2016<sup>632</sup></b>	21.677	738	1.495
<b>24 Jul 2016<sup>633</sup></b>	21.604	661	1.394

<sup>621</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2017-11-2016.pdf>

<sup>622</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/EKKA%20dashboard%2017-11-2016.pdf>

<sup>623</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/07/19/greece-lone-migrant-children-left-unprotected>

<sup>624</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/docid/59633afc4.html>

<sup>625</sup> <http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?docid=5963325d4>

<sup>626</sup> <http://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2017/7/59634ac74/europe-new-roadmap-improve-situation-unaccompanied-separated-refugee-migrant.html>

<sup>627</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-30-april-2017>

<sup>628</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-15-february-2017>

<sup>629</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-18-october-2016>

<sup>630</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51091>

<sup>631</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof23August2016combined.pdf>

<sup>632</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/49868>

<b>7 Jul 2016<sup>634</sup></b>	21.707	641	936
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**7.12. Table on the mapping of unaccompanied children in Greece since 7 July 2016 until 30 April 2017: children arriving in Greece, beds available and UAC registered in waiting list for shelter**

	<b>Children arriving in Greece</b>	<b>Beds available</b>	<b>UAC registered in waiting list for shelter</b>
<b>30 Apr 2017<sup>635</sup></b>	22.637 (2.000 UAC)	1.564	952
<b>15 Feb 2017<sup>636</sup></b>	22.827 (2.100 UAC)	1.471	1.076
<b>18 Oct 2016<sup>637</sup></b>	22.384	1.110	1.627
<b>9 Sept 2016<sup>638</sup></b>	22.684	800	1.487
<b>23 Aug 2016<sup>639</sup></b>	22.212	778	1.472
<b>4 Aug 2016<sup>640</sup></b>	21.677	738	1.495
<b>24 Jul 2016<sup>641</sup></b>	21.604	661	1.394
<b>7 Jul 2016<sup>642</sup></b>	21.707	641	936

**7.13. UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM – Refugee and Migrant Children – Including Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Europe, Overview of Trends in 2016, April 2017<sup>643</sup>**

**7.14. Missing Children: Once missing, never forgotten? The case for and against publicity appeals for missing children. April 2017<sup>644</sup>**

Once missing – never forgotten?’ collected data from over 100 professionals from 19[1] missing children hotlines from across Europe. In the EU alone, at least 250,000 children, including unaccompanied children, are reported missing each year and a common practice in the search for missing children is the use of publicity appeals through a variety of channels including websites, social media, TV and radio interviews and national child alerts. The report calls for better protection for former missing children and their families from the possible negative impact of publicity appeals.

<sup>633</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof25July2016combined.pdf>

<sup>634</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof07July2016%5B1%5D.pdf>

<sup>635</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-30-april-2017>

<sup>636</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-15-february-2017>

<sup>637</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/greece/greece-mapping-unaccompanied-children-uac-unhcr-intervention-18-october-2016>

<sup>638</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/51091>

<sup>639</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof23August2016combined.pdf>

<sup>640</sup> <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/49868>

<sup>641</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof25July2016combined.pdf>

<sup>642</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UACDashboardasof07July2016%5B1%5D.pdf>

<sup>643</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/55971.pdf>

<sup>644</sup> [http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Docs/Publications/REPORT\\_MARCH2017OK\\_fase4.1%20on%20line.pdf](http://missingchildreneurope.eu/Portals/0/Docs/Publications/REPORT_MARCH2017OK_fase4.1%20on%20line.pdf)

- 7.15. Care and support for unaccompanied children: steps forward – the numbers may for now have peaked, and the story may have slipped from the headlines but, the social inclusion of unaccompanied children remains a key issue for social welfare states across Europe, 24 February 2017<sup>645</sup>**
- 7.16. Parliamentary inquiry: UK House of Lords on unaccompanied children in the EU**
- Written and oral submissions<sup>646</sup>
  - The Commission written and oral submissions<sup>647</sup>
- 7.17. Report. IOM – Egyptian unaccompanied Migrant children: a case study on irregular migration, 2016<sup>648</sup>**
- 7.18. UK Government's response to the House of Lords European Union Committee report – Children in Crisis: unaccompanied migrant children in the EU, November 2016<sup>649</sup>**
- 7.19. UNICEF - Record numbers of unaccompanied children arrive in Italy, 18 October 2016<sup>650</sup>**
- 7.20. Unaccompanied and Separated Children, 14 October 2015<sup>651</sup>**
- 7.21. Key issues one year on: one year on from initial reporting, October 2016<sup>652</sup>**
- 7.22. UNHCR Report - This Is Who We Are: A study of the profile, experiences and reasons for flight of unaccompanied or separated children from Afghanistan seeking asylum in Sweden in 2015, 25 October 2016<sup>653</sup>**
- 7.23. Praxis, MSF, Save the Children – The situation of unaccompanied children in Greece, September 2016<sup>654</sup>**

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<sup>645</sup> <http://www.esn-eu.org/news/900/index.html>

<sup>646</sup> <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/inquiries/parliament-2015/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu-publications/>

<sup>647</sup> <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/written/30315.html> and <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/eu-home-affairs-subcommittee/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/oral/33095.pdf>

<sup>648</sup> <https://publications.iom.int/books/egyptian-unaccompanied-migrant-children-case-study-irregular-migration>

<sup>649</sup> <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/lords-committees/eu-sub-com-f/unaccompanied-minors-in-the-eu/HOL-EU-Committee-Children-in-Crisis-report-Government-response.pdf>

<sup>650</sup> [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_92928.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_92928.html)

<sup>651</sup> <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/download.php?id=85>

<sup>652</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-one-year>

<sup>653</sup> [http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This\\_is\\_Who\\_We\\_Are/2016-10-ThisIsWhoWeAre.pdf](http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This_is_Who_We_Are/2016-10-ThisIsWhoWeAre.pdf); [http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This\\_is\\_Who\\_We\\_Are/ThisIsWhoWeAreFactsheet.pdf](http://www.unhcr-northerneurope.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Documents/PDF/Sweden/This_is_Who_We_Are/ThisIsWhoWeAreFactsheet.pdf)

<sup>654</sup> <http://cdn.praxis.gr.s3.amazonaws.com/reports/situation-en/index.html#1>

- 7.24. HRW – Report: Why are you keeping me here? Unaccompanied children detained in Greece, 8 September 2016<sup>655</sup>
- 7.25. IOM Aids Relocation of Families, Unaccompanied Child Migrants from Greece to Finland, 2 September 2016<sup>656</sup>
- 7.26. Mapping Experience and Research about unaccompanied refugee minors in Sweden and ther countries, August 2016<sup>657</sup>
- 7.27. UNHCR - Italy Unaccompanied And Separated Children (UASC) Dashboard, August 2016
- 7.28. Age assessment for unaccompanied children. When European countries deny children their childhood, 28 August 2015
- 7.29. UNHCR - Italy Unaccompanied And Separated Children (UASC) Dashboard, August 2016
- 7.30. UK Parliament, European Union Committee. Report: Children in crisis: unaccompanied migrant children in the EU. 2 July 2016
- 7.31. Interim National Transfer Protocol for unaccompanied asylum seeking children, 2016-2017, 01 July 2016
- 7.32. Report. UNICEF – Neither Safe nor Sound: unaccompanied children on the coastline of the English Channel and the North Sea, June 2016
- 7.33. ECRE-CIR, Unaccompanied children in the hotspot in Italy, 24 June 2016
- 7.34. Missing Children Europe - #refugeeday: An important opportunity to protect unaccompanied children at risk of going missing. The Commission proposal to review Dublin regulation 20 June 2016
- 7.35. Human Rights Watch, 9 June 2016: Seeking Refuge: unaccompanied children in Sweden
- 7.36. Missing Children Europe Summit Report: Best practice and key challenges for interagency cooperation to safeguard unaccompanied migrant children from going missing<sup>658</sup>
- 7.37. UNHCR - Discussion paper on way forward on policies and practices for unaccompanied and separated children, 20 January 2017<sup>659</sup>

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<sup>655</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/09/08/why-are-you-keeping-me-here/unaccompanied-children-detained-greece>

<sup>656</sup> <http://www.iom.int/news/iom-aids-relocation-families-unaccompanied-child-migrants-greece-finland>

<sup>657</sup> <http://ftp.iza.org/dp10143.pdf>

<sup>658</sup> <http://missingchildreneurope.eu/SUMMIT>

<sup>659</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/53109>



## 8. THEMATIC FOCUS: CHILD TRAFFICKING

- 8.1. **The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC): first global data hum on human trafficking**
- 8.2. **GRETA report on Belgium: the authorities asked to improve the identification of child trafficking victims**, 16 November 2017
- 8.3. GRETA report on Ireland, September 2017<sup>660</sup>
- 8.4. Council of Europe - States must act urgently to protect refugee children from trafficking. Statement by GRETA on the occasion of the 4th World Day against Trafficking in Persons, 28 July 2017<sup>661</sup>
- 8.5. Report. UNICEF – A child is a child. Protecting children on the move from violence, abuse and exploitation. May 2017
- 8.6. UNICRI – Countering trafficking and smuggling of women and unaccompanied minors in the Mediterranean: challenges, good practices and the ways forward, 2016<sup>662</sup>
- 8.7. UNODC Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2016
- 8.8. Council of Europe: 6<sup>th</sup> general report on GRETA's activities covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016<sup>663</sup>
- 8.9. News and Events.. Migrant children at risk of trafficking and exploitation as current protection systems fail them – UN experts World Day Against Trafficking in Persons - Sunday 30 July 2017
- 8.10. Council of Europe: 5<sup>th</sup> general report on GRETA's activities covering the period from 1 October 2014 to 31 December 2015<sup>664</sup>

### **Extract:**

- The report reminds about the Council of Europe convention against trafficking in human beings and states obligations to ensure that trafficked children or children at risk of trafficking, are properly identified and have effective access to asylum, or other forms of protection.
- Migrants are at a high risk of falling victim to human trafficking.
- They often face barriers in being identified and relevant accessing assistance (children in particular).
- Identification of victims of trafficking, especially among young asylum seekers and unaccompanied children is still problematic in many MS.

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<sup>660</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/greta-2017-28-fgr-irl-en/168074b426>

<sup>661</sup> [https://search.coe.int/directorate\\_of\\_communications/Pages/result\\_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680734535](https://search.coe.int/directorate_of_communications/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=0900001680734535)

<sup>662</sup> [http://www.unicri.it/topics/trafficking\\_exploitation/Trafficking\\_smuggling\\_mediterranean\\_report.pdf](http://www.unicri.it/topics/trafficking_exploitation/Trafficking_smuggling_mediterranean_report.pdf)

<sup>663</sup> <https://rm.coe.int/1680706a42>

<sup>664</sup> [https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/Gen\\_Report/GRETA\\_2016\\_1\\_Web\\_en.pdf](https://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/Gen_Report/GRETA_2016_1_Web_en.pdf)



- Age assessment must be conducted in a safe, child and gender – sensitive manner, with due respect for human dignity. The benefit of doubt should be given to a child.
- In many countries unaccompanied children disappear within a few days of being placed in reception centres. That increases the risk of falling victim to trafficking.
- Family reunification and return to countries of origin must be closely monitored to avoid risks of re-trafficking.
- The report gave examples of good practices, e.g. in the Netherlands (two protected centres with addresses kept secret) and Ireland (children placed in small residential centres or foster care).
- No sufficient data in monitoring whether child victims of trafficking have effective access to asylum.

#### **8.10.1. FRA Forum. 20-23 June 2016 Chair's statement on the occasion of the Fundamental Rights**

##### **Extract:**

- Children are among those most affected by migration movements.
- Protection of children is a major concern
- EU asylum policies should serve to preserve family unity and be driven by the best interests of the child.
- Effective guardianship systems and prompt appointment of guardians for all unaccompanied children is needed
- Protection systems must truly promote the best interests of the child
- EU institutions and EU MS need to consult children and families in policy making (e.g. carrying out a child rights impact assessment)
- EU institutions and EU MS need to ensure access to health and education when developing reception and housing policies
- Staff on the ground need to receive relevant training if working with children
- The provision of adequate reception conditions is vital to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of children.
- Improved data collection and statistics on child refugees and migrants is needed
- Community and family support services should be accessible to refugee and immigrant families.
- The respect, protection and promotion of the rights of the child must be at the heart of all social inclusion policies and actions.

**8.11. UNICEF – Sexual exploitation, trafficking and abuse engulfing the lives of children in the camps of Calais and Dunkirk, 16 June 2016**

**8.12. FRA – Thematic focus: Trafficking, May 2016<sup>665</sup>**

**8.13. Commission Report to the European Parliament and the Council. Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2016), 19 May 2016**

**8.14. Advocacy brief. UNICEF – Exploitation and trafficking, 3 October 2016**

**8.15. FRA Publication. Guardianship systems for children deprived of parental care in the European Union with particular focus on their role in responding to child trafficking, October 2015**

**8.16. Report. IOM Addressing Human Trafficking and Exploitation in times of Crisis, July 2015**

**8.16.1. FRA Forum. 20-23 June 2016 Chair's statement on the occasion of the Fundamental Rights**

**Extract:**

- Children are among those most affected by migration movements.
- Protection of children is a major concern
- EU asylum policies should serve to preserve family unity and be driven by the best interests of the child.
- Effective guardianship systems and prompt appointment of guardians for all unaccompanied children is needed
- Protection systems must truly promote the best interests of the child
- EU institutions and EU MS need to consult children and families in policy making (e.g. carrying out a child rights impact assessment)
- EU institutions and EU MS need to ensure access to health and education when developing reception and housing policies
- Staff on the ground need to receive relevant training if working with children
- The provision of adequate reception conditions is vital to prevent the trafficking and exploitation of children.
- Improved data collection and statistics on child refugees and migrants is needed
- Community and family support services should be accessible to refugee and immigrant families.
- The respect, protection and promotion of the rights of the child must be at the heart of all social inclusion policies and actions.

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<sup>665</sup> <http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-trafficking>

**8.17. FRA Publication. Guardianship systems for children deprived of parental care in the European Union with particular focus on their role in responding to child trafficking, October 2015**

**8.18. ECPAT UK Report: Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK, November 2016<sup>666</sup>**

**8.18.1. Report: Report on GRETA's activities 2014-2015**

GRETA has urged 36 out of 40 European countries evaluated so far to improve the identification of child victims of human trafficking – and the assistance and support which is given to them – in line with their legal obligations under the convention. The report states that children at risk are frequently being treated as offenders or irregular migrants by law enforcement officials who may lack sufficient training and often do not look for indicators of trafficking. It also expresses concern that significant numbers of unaccompanied children – including child victims of trafficking and possible victims – go missing shortly after being placed in reception centres, which exposes them to further risks of trafficking or re-trafficking.

**9. MEDIA REPORT AVAILABLE [HERE](#)**

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<sup>666</sup> [http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth\\_report2016\\_final\\_web.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web.pdf)