

MDR65001

4 August 2016

Combined Monthly Europe Population Movement Operations Update

A. Highlights

- The **Italy: Population Movement** appeal has been revised with an increased budget of **9,495,715 Swiss francs** which includes search and rescue activities in the Mediterranean. The Italian Red Cross is teaming up with independent charity Migrant Offshore Aid Station (MOAS) on a joint life-saving mission in the Mediterranean.
- Although many countries in the Balkans report very small numbers of new registrations, the reports of detentions in alternative routes, such as **Albania**, as well the continue registrations of new arrivals in **Austria** indicates that the region is still being used for transiting.
- In the past weeks an increase number of people are arriving to the border of **Serbia with Hungary**, were now some **780** people are camping in informal camps with very precarious living conditions.

With this operations update, the timeframe of this appeal is being extended from 31 December 2016 to 31 March 2017 in order to support the smooth transition from emergency response to long-term planning, particularly in relation to protection and integration objectives.

Latest developments on migration in Europe

According to latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated **3.1 million foreign nationals** in the country seeking international protection. Most of them are **Syrians (2,733,044 people)**, who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR, 271,466 asylum applicants from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals requiring Turkish humanitarian and legal protection. Most of the Syrians, approximate 2,476,744 people live outside camps officially called Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) and are spread across the Turkish border provinces of Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis. There are 256,300 Syrians living in 26 camps that are located close to the Syrian border.

On 18 March, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving in Greece to Turkey after 20 March 2016. According to the DGMM and to European Commission reports, 468 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece between 4 April and 13 July 2016.



Hungarian Red Cross volunteers providing assistance in the Roszke border. Source: Hungarian Red Cross

In relation to the migrant and refugee flow in Greece, Italy and the Balkans, according to the UNHCR, the total number of people travelling to Europe and/or stranded is as follows:

Country	Number of stranded people (as of 17 July 2016)	Total number of arrivals from 1 January to 28 July 2016
Greece	57,076	160,615
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	248	89,197
Serbia	2,800	110,347
Croatia	60	103,251
Slovenia	296	98,677
Bulgaria	1,971 ¹	5,674
Italy		89,217
Hungary	1,621 ²	23,952

Data from UNHCR

The continued decrease in the number of stranded people in the Balkan countries, together with an estimated daily arrival of 600 people in Austria indicates that the flow through these countries continues, although in smaller numbers and through more irregular means that challenges registration and monitoring.

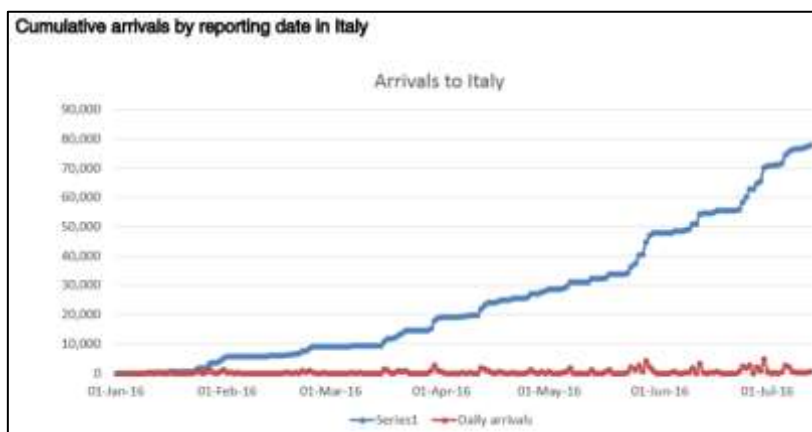
Following the EU-Turkey agreement of 18 March 2016, the Commission tabled a proposal on 21 March 2016 to make available further places for resettlement or other forms of legal admission of persons in need of international protection from Turkey by amending Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September and reallocate 54,000 places which were foreseen for relocation for the purpose of resettling Syrians from Turkey to the EU. The EU Council has endorsed this proposal but the opinion of the European Parliament on the decision is currently pending. The relocations should take place over two years (September 2015-2017). As of 14 July, there have been **3,089 people relocated to 22 EU Member States**.

As of 28 July, there were **89,217 arrivals** in **Italy** this year. In **Greece**, there have been **160,615 arrivals** this year. From 1 January to 31 March 2016, there have been a total of **3,614 arrivals** by sea and land in **Spain**. As of 17 July, the total number of migrants and refugees stranded in **Greece** and in the **Western Balkans** is **64,072**. However, data from relief distribution in Greece seems to indicate that the number of people in camps is decreasing. It is unclear if this reflects that people are leaving the camps, but remain in the country, or if they are departing Greece. As such, there is a possibility that the overall number of people stranded in Greece is smaller than current officially registered.

In **Bulgaria**, from the beginning of 2016 to 7 July, Bulgarian authorities apprehended a total of 2,405 migrants and refugees attempting to enter the country irregularly from the land borders with Turkey. The main entry points between Bulgaria and Turkey are the border checkpoints in Kapitan Andreevo, Lesovo and Malko Tarnovo. Migrants and refugees who are coming from Greece mostly use green areas near Kulata-Promahon checkpoint or available routes in Petrich region. Most migrants and refugees enter Bulgaria from green border on foot. As of 7 July, there are 8 open accommodation facilities (reception centres) housing 1,971 people.³

On 26 July, 155 Syrian refugees arrived in **Spain** from Lebanon (by plane). According to the Ministry of Interior, this is the third group of asylum seekers that have arrived to Spain from Lebanon. These asylum seekers will be placed in several provinces, but mainly in Zaragoza and Murcia. Spain has received a total of 470 asylum applications. Following the Spanish system of integration, the asylum seekers will have accommodation, legal and psychosocial assistance and school among others.

In **Italy**, during the past month there has been an increase in the amount of arrivals as seen in the graph below:



¹ According to IOM

² According to IOM

³ Source: IOM

The known entry points in Italy are in the channel of Sicily while the exit points are irregular and there is not much information available.⁴

In the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, an estimated total of 89,197 arrivals have been registered from 1 January to 28 July 2016. There are two transit centres accommodating migrants and refugees; Gevgelija transit centre located on the border with Greece and Tabanovce transit centre on the border with Serbia. As of 17 July, there are 248s stranded people in in the country mostly from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan.

From 1 January to 28 July 2016, 110,347 people have arrived in **Serbia**. Since the EU-Turkey agreement, numbers of arrivals decreased, but during June and July the number of arrivals have increased reaching up to 300 people daily. It is assumed that this recent rise in arrivals is due to a new route sought by the migrants through Bulgaria. There are 9 open accommodation facilities with the following number of accommodated people:

Name of Accommodation Facility	Capacity	Currently accommodating
Permanent Asylum Centre in Preševo	1,050	32
Subotica	150	385
Šid (Centre, Principovac, Adasevci)	1,100	120
Dimitrovgrad	40	0
Krnjaca	500	600
Banja Koviljaca	100	n/a
Sjenica	250	n/a
Tutin	150	n/a
Bogovadja	200	n/a
		1,137

On 12 July, reports indicated an increased numbers migrants arriving in Belgrade since they were not admitted to cross the northern border with Hungary and had to return to Belgrade. By 12 July, the biggest number of entries were seen at the border between Bulgaria and Serbia (between 300-600 refugees daily).

From 1 January to 28 July 2016, a total of 23,952 migrants and refugees arrived in **Hungary**. Due to the barbed-wire fence in place along the Serbian and Croatian borders, the number of arrivals since 17 October 2015 decreased. However, during the months of February, March, April and May 2016, there was a steady increase in all registered arrivals through the border with Serbia. According to UNHCR, on 15 July, headquarters in Geneva issued a statement about its concern of the new Hungarian restrictive law, increased reports of violence, and the deterioration of the situation at Serbia-Hungary border. The number of refugees and migrants at the Serbia-Hungary border has reached over **1,550**, including people waiting to enter the transit zones, as well as those at the Refugee Aid Point at Subotica. The majority are Afghans and Syrians, followed by Iranians and Iraqis. Humanitarian agencies and authorities has been continuing to provide increased assistance to address the consequent humanitarian, protection and security concerns. The scorching heat, followed by the rain and windy weather over the weekend added to the difficult conditions. On 22 July, a group of 146 male refugees and migrants began a hunger strike in Belgrade and embarked on a "peace march" to the north of the country, asking to be allowed to enter Hungary upon arrival.

In **Croatia**, since the start of 2016, 103,251 migrants and refugees entered the country from the border with Serbia. Since the closure of the Western Balkans migratory route on 9 March 2016, the influx and transit of migrants ceased as a high-volume transit, however, irregular migrants are still arriving. Croatia has agreed to accept 1,583 relocation and resettlement cases by the end of 2017. On 1 July, the first group (four Eritreans) of relocated migrants arrived from Italy. There are two open reception centres for asylum seekers in Zagreb and Kutina. The reception centre for foreigners in Jezevo is closed. As of 11 July, there is a total of **330 asylum seekers and 60 stranded migrants** in the country.

In **Slovenia**, a total of 98,667 migrants and refugees have been registered in 2016. The last registered arrival to the country was registered on 5 March. There are five accommodation facilities. Three main Centres are Asylum Home in Ljubljana (which consists of three premises on different locations in Ljubljana), Centre for Foreigner-Postojna and Aliens Centre Department Vrhnika. The total capacity of the centres is 1,730, currently, accommodating 280 migrants and refugees. Migrants and refugees who started the procedure for international protection are accommodated in the premises of the Asylum Centre in Ljubljana, while the Centre for Foreigners-Postojna is the facility for migrants and refugees in return procedure.

In **Albania**, between 1 January and 11 July 2016, 362 migrants and refugees⁵ were apprehended by the authorities. Apprehended irregular migrants are given the possibility of applying for asylum in Albania. The alternative options for apprehended migrants are to leave the territory, or to return voluntarily to their country of nationality. The majority of irregular crossing were detected in Kakavia/ Kakavijë border crossing point with Greece. All irregular crossing

⁴ According to IOM.

⁵ The 362 irregular migrants were from Morocco, Somalia, Pakistan, Syrian, Eritrea, Iran, Libya, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Algeria, Mali, Yemen, Gambian, Iraq and others. Source: IOM.

migrants in the reporting period were returned to Greece by the Albanian police or were asked to voluntarily return to Greece.

In **Kosovo**, Border Police apprehended 33 irregular migrants between 30 June and 13 July 2016. Most of the migrants were apprehended at the green border with Albania. All of them requested asylum and were accommodated at the Asylum Center in Magure (Lipjan.municipality). The majority of migrant (29) were Afghan nationals, followed by Syrian (3) and Iraqi nationals (1). There are two open reception centres in the country in the Magure (Lipjan area) and Prishtina. Magure centre currently accommodates 17 migrants out of whom 10 are Afghan, 5 Syrian, 1 Macedonian and 1 Palestinian nationals.

Austrian authorities are taking steps to control migration on the Balkan route. According to Newsweek Europe, Austria has concluded its preparations for a 100-km long fence it plans to build across its border with Hungary. The plan has been under consideration since March to stem the flow of refugees from war-torn countries into the continent. According to Austrian police the current influx of migrants and refugees to Austria is low (from 20 to 30 a day) but, the fence is ready to be erected if this number increases.

Germany has seen two attacks in July, allegedly committed by men seeking asylum. National and international debate on security and integration within Germany has intensified as a result of the attacks in Germany and attacks in **France**. In the first week of July, Germany passed new laws focusing on integration and access to employment. New measures include compulsory language and cultural classes as well as vocational training programmes and apprenticeships. Germany is also planning to create 100,000 jobs for refugees. More details can be found in [media reports](#).

In **Finland**, according to the Finnish Immigration Service, since the beginning of 2016, a total of 3,459 migrants and refugees have arrived in the country. This total includes refugees relocated through the EU relocations program.

According to data, during the last 17 years, there have been 1,768 asylum seekers pursuing international protection in **Latvia** (in 2014: 364, 2015: 328). At the moment there are approximately 140 asylum seekers in Latvia. According to the EU quota, Latvia has to take 531 people in the next 2 years, around 50 have already arrived in country.

B. Population Movement response operations overview

Operations	Targeted beneficiaries (revised)	Budget (CHF)	Operation timeframe
MDRHR002 Croatia: Population Movement	41,500	1,315,022	5 February 2016 to 31 October 2016
MDRE65001 Europe: Migration: coordination, response and preparedness		4,655,612	20 November to 31 December 2016
MDRTR003: Turkey Population Movement	500,000	32,356,188	9 November 2012 to 30 April 2017
MDRGR001 Greece: Population Movement	304,000	28,667,500	2 September 2015 to 31 March 2017
MDRMK005 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Population Movement	6,250	6,095,910	10 September 2015 to 31 December 2016
MDRRS011 Serbia: Population Movement	196,000	2,775,648	9 September 2015 to 31 December 2016
MDRIT002 Italy: Population Movement	105,000	9,495,715	8 May 2015 to 31 July 2017
MDRHU004 Hungary: Population Movement	120,000	1,071,934	September 2015 to 30 September 2016

For more details, see table above and click on the titles to view the revised plans of actions.

During the month of July, the Emergency Appeals for **Croatia, Serbia and Italy** were revised while the **Hungary** Emergency Appeal's timeframe was extended with a minor decrease in the budget. An Operations Update no. 3 for Greece was published on 1 July 2016 reflecting the progress of the operation.

Summary of changes in Croatia: Population Movement Revised Appeal

The revised Emergency Appeal reflects the changed situation in Croatia, where the migration route is now stopped and the Croatian Red Cross (CRC) is focusing on assisting those migrants and asylum seekers remaining in the country. As a result, the budget has been decreased to **1,315,022 Swiss francs**. Through the emergency appeal, CRC is providing essential services to **41,500 people** over the whole period of the appeal, through direct assistance on **protection and psycho-social support (PSS), the distribution of non-food and hygiene items including cash assistance, health, shelter, community engagement and accountability (CEA), Restoring Family Links (RFL) and National Society capacity building**. These services have already been provided to the 40,000 migrants in transit and temporarily accommodated in the Slavonski Brod Camp for the two and half months before its closure on 13 April. This revised appeal is now seeking **563,921 Swiss francs** to continue to provide these services (excluding the distribution of food) to the 500 migrants in the detention centre in Ježevo and the two reception centres for asylum seekers in Zagreb and Kutina. This appeal will also include contingency plans and stocks for 1,000 people who are anticipated to arrive in Croatia as part of European Union negotiations. The initial end date of the operation was 5 August 2016, but the timeframe has been extended by three months and is therefore ending on **31 October 2016**.

Summary of changes in Serbia: Population Movement Revised Appeal

Given the developments after the EU-Turkey agreement and with the closure of the Western Balkans migratory route, the Revised Emergency Appeal reflects the current situation in Serbia. The **Red Cross of Serbia (RCS)**, in addition to assisting those people that are stranded in the country, is still assisting people in the move, although now in much smaller numbers - around 200 to 300 persons per day. The budget of this Revised Emergency Appeal has been decreased to **2,775,648 Swiss francs** to provide essential services to **196,000 people with an extended timeframe until 31 December 2016**. The RCS will keep focusing its support on the provision of basic food and non-food items; hygiene promotion activities; Restoring Family Links services; prepositioning of contingency stocks; preparedness to deliver health care and First Aid, and the building-up the response capacity of the National Society. In addition, the RCS is launching **new activities such as the distribution of summer kits** to face the hot weather, the implementation of **programs to prevent human trafficking and the development of a more comprehensive psychosocial support service** to the beneficiaries and the Red Cross staff and volunteers.

Summary of changes in Italy: Population Movement Revised Appeal

The **Revised Emergency Appeal n° 2** seeks **9,495,715 Swiss francs**, (increased from 2,775,269 Swiss francs) to support the **Italian Red Cross** to respond to the needs of **160,000 people** (increased from 105,000) **with an extended timeframe up to 31 July 2017**.

Given the increasing number of people drowning while attempting to cross the Mediterranean Sea, the Italian Red Cross, with the support of the IFRC and Partner National Societies, will engage in **search and rescue operations**. In cooperation with the Migrant Offshore Aid Station Foundation (MOAS)⁶, the Italian Red Cross volunteers and staff will provide **post-rescue activities including basic health care assistance and relief distribution on board of two vessels**, the "Phoenix" and the "Responder", and will contribute to the **operational costs of the vessels**.

In addition to this new element, the Italian Red Cross is **extending the model of Safe Points throughout the entire territory of Italy**. Through this approach, the Italian Red Cross provides support to migrants who do not have proper access to the reception network and who have difficulties in accessing the local services. Through this appeal the Italian Red Cross will expand the number of Safe Points from two to 10.

MDR65001: Europe Migration: IFRC coordination, response and preparedness:

Latest developments

With this operations update, the timeframe of this appeal is being extended from 31 December 2016 to 31 March 2017. A process for revision of objectives will start shortly to have a smooth transition from emergency operations into long-term country plans.

The IFRC Regional Office for Europe continues to provide technical guidance and support to the National Societies to design and produce longer term development programmes to prepare the Balkan National Societies for the unpredictable migration situation up until 2017.

Moreover, the emergency appeals for Turkey, Greece and Italy will run until 2017 and technical assistance is needed to be in place, especially in health, protection, community engagement, logistics, information management, PMER and

⁶ MOAS (Migrants Offshore Aid Station Foundation) is an independent, non-governmental, public non-commercial Foundation constituted by public deed in terms of the Laws of Malta and being a social purpose voluntary organisation established with the purpose, inter alia, of reducing the loss of life at sea. The organization is based in Malta and its website can be reached via the following link: <https://www.moas.eu/>

communications to provide the support to the National Societies and continue providing information gathering, sharing and keep being accountable with all of the donors and partners. Additionally, the IFRC ROE is trying to develop joint strategies with National Societies in destination countries to have a coordinated response and objectives and also to gather best practices on the services currently being provided to migrants in their countries. This work has already been started by the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion advisor and follow-up and implementation is further needed.

During the month of July, the IFRC's Regional Office in Europe (ROE) surge migration team has been fully involved in the coordination of the response with National Societies responding to the migration crisis carrying out a wide range of activities including revising the emergency appeals for Croatia, Serbia and Italy. The following specialized technical support has been achieved from 23 June to 28 July 2016:

Health



A painting produced by a migrant in art workshop in Croatia.



CBHFA training in Hungary. *Source: IFRC*

From May to July 2016, the emergency health delegate has been supporting the National Societies of Hungary, Serbia, Turkey and Croatia. A CBHFA training for volunteers was held in Győr-Ménfőcsanak-Sopron County branch in **Hungary** from 25 to 26 May with the participation of 15 volunteers.

From 1 to 4 June 2016, a monitoring visit was conducted in **Serbia** to develop psychosocial support manuals and tools to have an integrated approach of services. Additionally, recommendations were presented to the Serbian Red Cross to adapt the response to the current situation such as the provision of summer packs for the migrants to prevent them from sunburns, dehydration and allergy reactions. This is already included in the revised emergency plan of action published on 5 July.

From 7 to 18 June 2016, the emergency health delegate supported the Turkey Red Crescent in drafting the health sector of the ECHO HIP proposal. A mapping of the current services the National Society is conducting was completed and a programme on psychosocial support was included in the proposal.

From 27 June to 1 July 2016, a technical monitoring visit was held in Zagreb, Croatia to see the progress accomplished by the National Society. Recommendations were presented to the Croatian Red Cross especially in the area of health and care activities and psychosocial support for staff and volunteers.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

A mapping exercise was conducted by the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion Adviser with the objective to map and to document examples of good practices on how the National Societies address the activities on protection and gender. A Protection, Gender and Inclusion: Mapping Report of the National Societies of Croatia, Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria was completed.

Additionally, a quick guide was completed mapping services related to children for the National Societies of Austria, Armenia, Belgium (French and Flanders), Britain, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey. The mapping included gathering information on child friendly spaces programs, housing, resilience programs, RFL, child protection policies and other services. The adviser has ended her mission in the IFRC ROE however, a PGI delegate will be in place by September 2016 for a year to continue the support to operations.

Community Engagement and Accountability

The Community Engagement and Accountability delegate travelled to Greece to conduct a needs CEA assessment in camps in the north and held a CEA learning session and minimum standards commitment activity with key IFRC and Hellenic Red Cross staff in the Athens office.



Dania, 18, from Iraq is supporting the Red Cross with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities in Cherso refugee camp in northern Greece.
Source: IFRC



Community Engagement staff and health promotion team doing a needs assessment in Cherso camp in Greece.
Source: IFRC

At the end of July, the delegate travelled to Geneva and participated in the global community engagement and accountability workshop, contributing to the definition and finalization of the global CEA manual and toolkit. The meeting was held with community engagement experts and staff from both IFRC and ICRC globally and the way forward for community engagement was agreed on, with the final manual and toolkit due in September.



Hygiene promotion and community engagement team singing popular Arabic songs about oral hygiene together with refugee children and the Red Cross Red Crescent puppets. Source: IFRC



Global CEA team discussing the direction of the updated movement manual in Geneva. Source: IFRC

The partnership with the global translation organization Translators Without Borders was extended until the end of the year and several languages were added to the agreement to also support the work in Italy. In the RDRT training held in Bulgaria in July, community engagement and accountability was highlighted as a core module for inclusion in the training agenda for new RDRT delegates.

Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT)

From 21 to 25 July, a RDRT refresher training was held in Sofia, Bulgaria. Approximately 30 participants from Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Israel National Societies participated. The aim of the training is to refresh RDRT members on disaster response tools in order to build up the regional capacities in emergency response. The IFRC's emergency communication, information management, PMER and Community Engagement and Accountability surge team members facilitated in the training.

Information Management (IM)

The IM delegate has conducted several missions the past months to Greece, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to support the National Societies with data gathering procedures and to improve the systems. As part of these missions, a reporting system for Gender Based Violence has been investigated and the process has been started to get an extra, temporary IM position in Greece filled.

In Greece data is being gathered in the field using ODK. An online interface with the Regional data gathering system (ActivityInfo) is being set up to automatically visualize data on an interactive map. Further work on interactive data dashboards needs to be done. A participatory mapping project has been started in order to create maps of the reception centres together with the migrants living in the centres. To see the latest version of map in Skaramagas near Athens, click [here](#).

On a weekly basis, European National Societies submit information to be included in the IFRC Europe Population Movement [IM portal](#) (click to view). To sign up for the IM-update newsletter, click [here](#).

Logistics

From 20 May to 22 July 2016, the Migration Operation Logistics Coordinator was deployed in Greece, supporting the Hellenic Red Cross, in the absence of the Country Logistics Coordinator. Support was provided to the Hellenic Red Cross operations, Head of Emergency Response Supply Chain Coordination Group (ERSCCG) as well as to various ERUs deployed in the country. Procurement support was provided and various long term contract for WASH were initiated and field procurement procedures were established. The Migration Operation Logistics Coordinator supported the initial phase for the medical procurement process in the country and developed technical specifications for provision of various forms of containers to be used as offices, Child Friendly Spaces, distribution and storage.

Intensive action was taken to develop the capacity and capabilities of the ERSCCG. A longer term Country Logistics Coordinator and Logistics Delegate were hired during this period and are expected to arrive shortly. During this 6 weeks' deployment, the ERSCCG response capacity was strengthened.

Significant achievements during this assignment include: Provided details for revised emergency appeal and budget taking full account of logistics challenges and costs. Obtaining HRC Presidential approval for the expansion of if required. Initiated reorganisation of central warehouse, upgrading Greek / English Inventory Management System to be installed in all main warehouses. Provided standard support in pipeline management for WASH and relief procurements through Global Logistics Services (GLS).

Additionally, standard support was provided to other operations, including the delivery of a mobile kitchen to the Red Cross Society of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, procurement of tents for the Croatian Red Cross and support in the development of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Italian Red Cross' Search and Rescue Operations Logistics component in cooperation with the Migrant Offshore Aid Station Foundation (MOAS).

Communications and Cooperation

The two emergency communication delegates in the ROE have been promoting the RCRC positioning on migration, highlighting the humanitarian needs to support fundraising and profile the response of the European countries. During the month of July, the following **web stories** were published in the IFRC website:

19 July 2016

Scorching heat and poor conditions exacerbate suffering on Hungary-Serbia border : Red Cross provides support to people in desperate situation on both side of the Hungarian-Serbian border.



16 July 2016

Red Crescent teams respond as unrest rocks Turkey: Dozens of people have been killed and hundreds injured following outbreaks of violence across Turkey on Friday.



12 July 2016

Vaccinations to protect children rolled out in Athens' camp: The Red Cross in Greece has begun a measles, mumps and rubella vaccination campaign for children aged 1-15.



12 July 2016

Syrian refugee volunteers in Greece while waiting to reunite with wife: "I don't want anybody to lose anyone": A committed Syrian refugee volunteers with the Red Cross at the Nea Kavala camp in northern Greece while he waits to finally join his beloved wife in Germany.



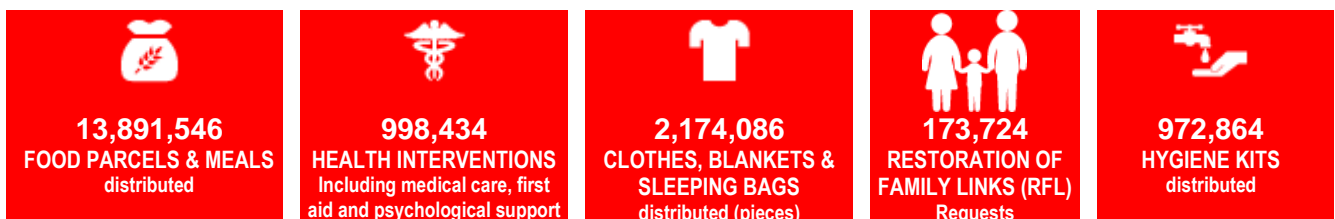
The migration communications team also developed press releases, messaging and facts and figures on increase in the number of deaths in the Mediterranean and the worsening humanitarian situation on the Serbia-Hungary border. A regional communications plan for the remainder of 2016 has also been developed.

Five videos on the themes of [health](#), [psychosocial support](#), [community engagement](#), [hygiene and sanitation](#), and the [general situation](#) in Greece have also been produced.

All communications materials including Key Messages, Facts and Figures, and AV materials can be found on <https://fednet.ifrc.org/migrationineurope> and <https://av.ifrc.org/>.

C. Red Cross response in Europe⁷ - latest developments

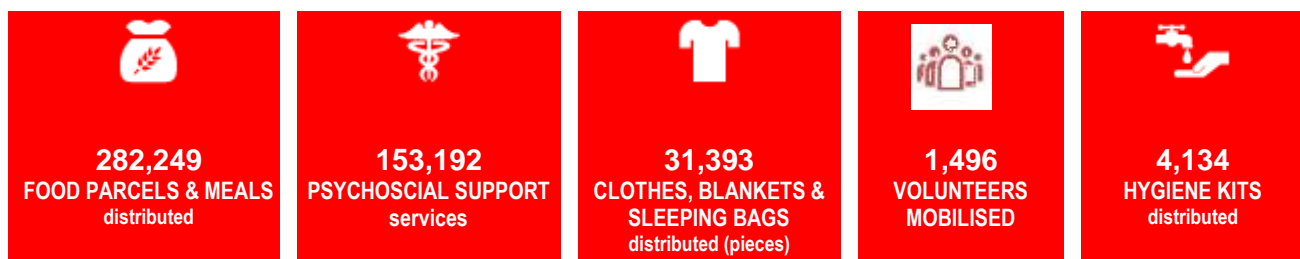
Total items and services carried out by Red Cross in Europe: up to 11 July 2016



⁷ **National Societies:** Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

MDRTR003: Turkey Population Movement

The Turkish Red Crescent has been responding in 12 locations: Şanlıurfa, İstanbul, Konya, Ankara, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Malatya and Adana. Up until 11 July, the following distributions and services have been conducted:



The Turkish Red Crescent and the IFRC are working together on the revision of the International Appeal in view of the new funding opportunities that will allow further activities in the areas of expanding community centres to provide outreach activities and services including protection and basic health, as well as provision of contingency to meet the emergency needs for influx of new refugees.

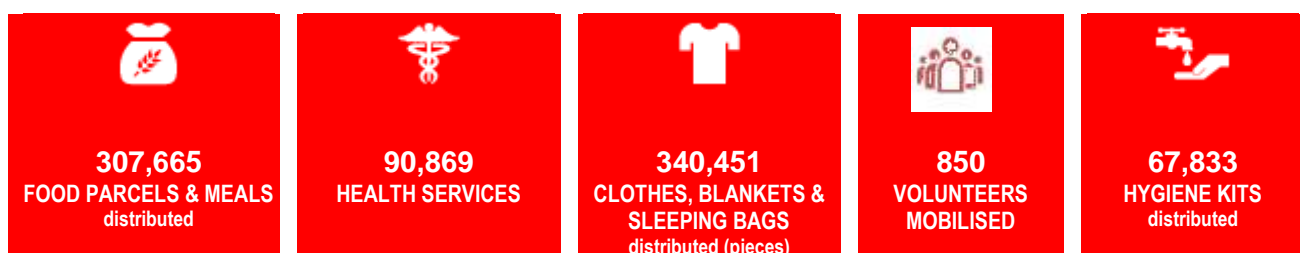
A contract has been signed with ECHO to support the Appeal with 8 million. With this grant one community centre and food and non-food relief items will be provided for on and off camp Syrian displaced persons. The Turkish Red Crescent is currently focusing its efforts on expanding its community services and outreach programmes for the Syrian population including to assist host communities to build up harmony, social and cultural integration, coping mechanisms and resilience through psychosocial support services. The plan of the National Society is to establish 16 community centres by the end of 2017. There are 4 operational community centres in Şanlıurfa, İstanbul, Konya and Ankara. Two additional community centres have just started their operations in Killis and İstanbul.

A new ECHO proposal was submitted on July 2016 for 5 million Euro, focused on protection and health services. In addition, the proposal includes:

1. The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)
2. Provision of specialized protection services
3. Improving access to quality specialized health services
4. Improving access to quality education
5. Emergency response and preparedness
6. Strategic coordination and information management

MDRHR002 Croatia: Population Movement

From October 2015 to 22 June 2016, the Croatian Red Cross has provided the following:



The Croatian Red Cross, up to 22 June 2016, has been responding to the humanitarian needs of the migrants and refugees from the first day of the population movement crisis in Croatia. It is in line with the provisions of the Law on the Croatian Red Cross and the Civil Protection Law defining the CRC role in emergency situations. The Croatian Red Cross has been given by the Croatian authorities the role to act as the main humanitarian organisation providing all refugees and migrants with the basic food and non-food relief as well as other services. All CRC activities have been coordinated with the MoI that manages the migrants' reception. Additionally, the CRC coordinates the response of three international organisations and all the NGOs that are providing humanitarian assistance to the people in need.

The Croatian Red Cross has been actively responding to the needs of migrants first at all border crossing, then in the temporary transit centres and since recently in the migrants and asylum seekers facilities where the asylum seekers and migrants are sheltered. Its response includes provision of protection and psychosocial support to migrants with

screening of their needs and referral, distribution of food and non-food items, distribution of hygiene items as well as beneficiaries' communication and restoring family links service. The CRC was the only organisation supplying all migrants with food procured by the Croatian State Commodity Reserves for the CRC warehouse in the Slavonski Brod Camp.

Currently, the CRC is providing assistance and relief to migrants in all three locations where migrants are accommodated independent of their migratory status, including provision of daily services and assistance to irregular migrants accommodated in Zagreb facility. The CRC has re-negotiated with Ministry of Interior its involvement and activities in the Jezevo detention centre after a significant number of stranded migrant are sheltered there. The CRC mobile teams visit irregular migrants in Jezevo facility on regular basis and even more often if needed providing vulnerable migrants psycho-social support (PSS) especially dealing with cases of depression and suicidal intents tracing services, provision of information and humanitarian relief with emphasis on protection and advocacy assistance. It has to be mentioned that the CRC is the only NGO with access to the Jezevo-sheltered migrants.

In line with the Government's announcements on additional number of migrants and asylum seekers that are expected in to be received in Croatia in the next few months, the CRC has developed a contingency plan with material and human resources to respond to needs of the new arrivals including organizing new mobile teams for other locations of their shelter the most probably in other areas of Croatia.





MDRGR001 Greece: Population Movement

As of 25 July, under the IFRC emergency appeal, Red Cross is currently providing services (health care, RFL, distributions and water and sanitation, and hygiene, CEA) in the following sites (numbers in red indicate a decrease of population and blue indicate an increase of migrants since the last SitRep). The numbers are decreasing in almost all of the camps (except on Lesvos and Kos); and the possibility of migrants leaving the country using unofficial channels remain significant.

Region	Sites	Migrant population ⁸
Central Greece, Thessaly	Ritsona	734
Attica	Skaramagas	3,150
Attica	Piraeus	1,052
Attica	Eleonas (child friendly space only)	2,415
Central Macedonia	Oreokastro (distribution only)	1,400
Central Macedonia	Nea Kavala	4,107
Central Macedonia	Cherso	3,730
Central Macedonia	Diavata	1,330
Central Macedonia	Softex, Kordelio	1,812
Island	Samos	1,377
Island	Kos	697
Island	Lesvos	3,479
Island	Chios	2,478

The Revised Appeal was launched on 11 May seeking 28.6 million Swiss francs with an extended operation timeframe to 31 March 2017. An Operations Update no. 3 was published on 1 July 2016. The response can be summarized as follows:

As of 2 June, Red Cross has provided services in the following locations: Chios, Samos, Kos, Lesvos, Athens and Attica (Piraeus, Ritsona, Skaramagas), Nea Kavala, Idomeni, Cherso, Diavata, and Softex, Kordelio.

 952,889 food and non-food items distributed (including hygiene items)	 61,753 people assisted with basic health care and first aid services; 64,776 people reached with PSS services (counselling and child friendly spaces)	 82,792 hours of volunteer service	 15,714 people assisted by RFL / tracing activities
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For more details on the progress of the Greece: Population Movement operation, please click [here](#).

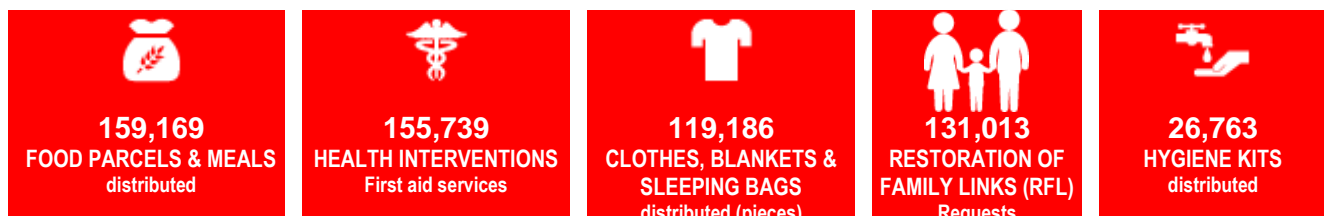
⁸ <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/country.php?id=83>; Greece site location 7 July 2016

MDRMK005 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Population Movement

The Emergency Appeal was revised for a second time on 6 June 2016 with a budget of 6,095,910 Swiss francs and an operational timeframe up to 31 December 2016.

The operation is on its 3rd phase (February to December 2016) of implementation. The National Society continues to focus on the distribution of humanitarian assistance including mobile kitchens, provision of first aid and transport, provision of psychosocial support and Restoring Family Link (RFL) services. The response locations are: Reception Centres in Gevgelija and Tabanovce (current situation 400 persons), Transit Centre for foreigners (35 persons on daily basis), Reception Centre Vizbegovo (66 persons), illegal crossings (100-150 persons on daily basis). An operations update is planned to be published on August to reflect the latest progress on the operation.

From October 2015 to 11 July, the National Society has distributed the following:



MDRRS011 Serbia: Population Movement

In coordination with the national and local authorities, the Red Cross of Serbia continues to provide tailored assistance to migrants stalled and detained within the country in the following areas:

Hygiene: From the beginning of the operation, the Red Cross of Serbia has distributed over 50 metric tons (MT) of different hygiene items including standardized individual daily hygiene kits and baby hygiene kits for migrants transiting through Serbia.

Food distributions: The Red Cross of Serbia, in coordination with a couple international and local NGOs, is providing daily food and hygiene items. So as to organize the supply, the Red Cross of Serbia has set up six containers as mobile distribution points (supported through the Emergency Appeal) where hot tea and soup and also cold rations are distributed. Since the launch of tea and soup distribution points in three locations (Presevo, Belgrade and Sid), a total of 72,135 soup portions and 26,585 cups of tea have been served until 11 June 2016. In addition to that, in the same period 77,017 dried or cold food rations were distributed.

Contingency plan for the National Society: According to the initial plans, the NS has completed the procurement of 75,000 ready-to-eat meals, while procurement of other NFIs (500 thermos bottle and 500 thermos bags, 1,000 underwear sets for children, 500 separators) is ongoing.

Tracing Service/ RFL: The Tracing Service of the Red Cross is working closely with the ICRC Delegation and the ICRC Coordinator in Belgrade for RFL issues and forensic services, and the "restoring family links" (RFL) component of this operation was planned in coordination with the ICRC Belgrade Office.

National Society capacity building: In the past months, the Red Cross of Serbia has conducted the following trainings and meetings in accordance with the Plan of Action, aimed at enhancing national and local human resource capacities involved in the implementation of activities for the migrant population: psychosocial support, disaster management, communications and volunteers' management. Among others, containers, computers and vehicles have also been procured for the operation.

Red Cross of Serbia with the support of the Spanish Red Cross, organized training for new peer educators in the program "Combating human trafficking". The training was held from 5-8 July 2016, according to a standardized program of the Red Cross of Serbia for a total of 25 participants from the branches of Aranđelovac, Boljevac, Bujanovac, Palilula, Pozarevac and Vranje.

From 8 to 11 July 2016, the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, held training for volunteers to reduce the vulnerability of potential and identified victims of human trafficking in Serbia.

MDRIT002 Italy: Population Movement

From October 2015 to 11 July 2016, the Italian Red Cross has distributed the following relief items and services:

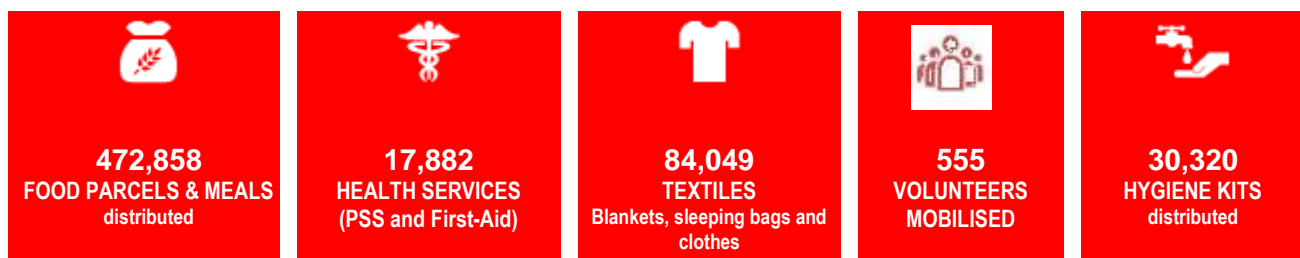


Between 11 June and 11 July 2016 – during the first month of operation – **on board of the Phoenix, 1,733 migrants were rescued and provided with basic medical and humanitarian assistance.** Out of them some 490 were treated by Italian RC medical personnel on board.

For more details on the operation and revised appeal new activities, please [click here](#).

MDRHU004 Hungary: Population Movement

From October 2015 to 27 June 2016, the Hungarian Red Cross has distributed the following relief items and services:



An operations update was published on 1 July, aiming to adapt the response of the Hungarian Red Cross to the current situation and extended the timeframe of the Emergency Appeal until 30 September 2016 with an amended budget of CHF 1,071,934 (less than 10% change of original budget).

Given the new migration context in Hungary witnessing an increase of migrants arriving in the past months, the Hungarian Red Cross adapts its response by enlarging its presence in two open Reception Centres, where migrant families and single men are accommodated. The response will cover the provision of Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, First Aid, distribution of food and non-food items (NFIs).



Hungarian Red Cross volunteers distributing relief items in the Roszke transit centre in the Hungarian/Serbian border. Source: Hungarian Red Cross



Placing the 'Trace the Face' posters in the Closed Immigration Detention Facility, Kiskunhalas, Hungary. Source: Hungarian Red Cross

The Hungarian Red Cross started the provision of its services in the transit zone in Röszke on the Hungarian-Serbian border. From 23 June to 17 July, the Hungarian Red Cross reported distribution activities in the border with Serbia. Clothes, water bottles, blankets, hygiene parcels, psychosocial support and RFL services were provided to 1,730 people. The National Society also launched the "Trace the Face" service in June 2016 and is improving its RFL services in the migrants' facilities. "Trace the Face" posters and leaflets were printed and sent out to local branches to place in the 10 centres.

Social workers and Red Cross volunteers that have been trained on RFL and currently present in some of the centres disseminated the RFL information on including tracing services to migrants. Tracing requests are regularly forwarded to the NHQ Tracing Service by the centres and the officers of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) directly.

In addition, the Hungarian Red Cross is developing new activities such as the distribution of summer kits to face the summer weather conditions and the launching of community engagement activities. Information materials will be developed about challenges faced by migrants, as well as on human rights and responsibilities of the Red Cross movement, directed both at the local community and National Society internally. To read more on the progress of the operation, please click [here](#).

C1. Other European National Societies migration response activities

National Society	Services provided to migrants/refugees	Number of volunteers involved ⁹
Austrian Red Cross	Distribution of food, blankets, sleeping bags, first aid, psychosocial support and tracing services	18,000
Danish Red Cross	30 centres, integration activities	2,300
French Red Cross	Language courses, legal advice, RFL, 6 reception centres: providing medical services, schooling for children, social events, 9 emergency accommodation centres, 1 temporary accommodation centre	780
German Red Cross	Food, blankets, hygiene kits, sleeping bags, accommodation, medical care, psychosocial support and RFL	20,000
Spanish Red Cross	Integration services, legal advise	N/A

Bulgarian Red Cross

Since October 2013, the flow of migrants has rapidly decreased, however the problem still remains. The response of the Bulgarian Red Cross (BRC) so far has been the establishment of a crisis centre at the BRC headquarters, led by the Director General, for the coordination of the overall support of refugees, in cooperation with the relevant state and regional institutions, the public donation campaign, information and communication with the donors, logistics, distribution of the in-kind and financial donations and for coordination with the IFRC. Furthermore, relief items have been distributed among the asylum seekers in-country. Assessments were conducted by the BRC staff in order to have a clearer picture of the evolving situation. Constant monitoring of the conditions into the accommodation centres and of the impact of the support given by the BRC is in place. The BRC has conducted 13 PSS field visits primarily targeting refugee children. Approximately 500 children took part in the PSS activities in the two centres in Sofia. For the purpose of the operation BRC organized two PSS trainings for volunteers and staff and one basic training on distribution mechanisms. The prepositioning of emergency items for 500 people next to the Bulgaria-Turkey border was completed and the border regions are ready to react in case of a new influx of asylum seekers into the country. As part of the mandate of the BRC, restoring family links activities have been conducted as part of the operation in the asylum seekers centres. Furthermore, significant support was provided to BRC by many foreign Embassies in Bulgaria – United States, Czech Republic, Slovakia, South Korea, Cyprus, Indonesia, Lebanon, Egypt, Morocco, and Iraq.



The open centre in Ovcha Kupel, Bulgaria where the RC provides services. *Source: IFRC*

At present, more than 14,000 migrants have been reached. Although the response has changed, the National Society continues carrying out activities, such as PSS and RFL which have been improving since the beginning of the crisis. Moreover, the BRC is providing medicines and hygiene promotion activities in the centres. With the efforts of the National Society living conditions for the migrants have been improved in the centres.

German Red Cross

On 23 June 2016, the German Ministry of Interior praised the work the German Red Cross has been doing in assisting refugees. Nationwide, the German Red Cross has been supporting some 490 shelters with more than 140,000

⁹ In 2015.

refugees and two waiting rooms run by the Federal Government in Erding and Feldkirchen. There are currently still around 369 accommodations.

Slovenian Red Cross

The National Society has supported the migration crisis through a DREF operation for CHF 316,786 launched on 3 October 2015. The operation has ended on 2 March 2016 and it focused on the provision of food portions, hygiene kits, basic relief items, first-aid assistance, kits for servicing migrants by first-aid teams including psychosocial support and RFL services. Approximately 15,000 people were reached. For more information on this operation, please read the DREF final report by clicking [here](#).

Spanish Red Cross

The Spanish Red Cross has been supporting migrants and refugees in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Greece, Serbia, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Hungary and Germany. Emergency Response teams (ERU) in Greece have provided medical services to 17,200 people (through Greece Emergency Appeal). The National Society also provided support to the Serbian Red Cross during winter time. In Spain, the Spanish Red Cross processed 10,450 asylum requests in 2015 (Ukraine, Syria, Palestine, Irak). A two year programme has been developed with several phases to promote social integration and personal autonomy. The National Society has dispatched 55 health delegates and more than 14 emergency experts to support the migrants and refugees in Greece and the Balkan countries.

Swedish Red Cross

The Swedish Parliament decided on a temporary law that severely limits opportunities for family reunification. Therefore, the Swedish Red Cross launched a campaign called **“Rip the law. Not families”**. Several videos were made for the campaign, click on photo to view:

“I will see you in three years”



“Late for dinner”



Additionally, several web stories have been published on the migrants in Sweden. Click on photo to read the full story:

“Better to flee together”



“They fled together” Ehaa, Ana and their daughter Maria made the difficult journey from Syria side by side.



Latvian Red Cross

The Latvian Red Cross has many years of experience in promoting integration processes for the diverse population in the country as people of many nationalities live in-country. Among the services the National Society provides are: providing Latvian language courses, culture courses and special brochures on information including employment rights, health and social assistance services and education. For more information, read the National Society's website: <http://www.redcross.lv/en/project-open-to-the-world-open-to-diversity/>.

Since the beginning of the refugee crisis in Europe, the National Society has been participating in Red Cross meetings to share experiences of the National Societies in the region that have been most affected by the migration crisis, such as Italy, Greece, Croatia, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Norway among others. Latvian Red Cross has cooperated with the only centre for asylum seekers in Mucenieki for several years by providing humanitarian aid at the centre. Since the beginning of 2016, the National Society opened a separate humanitarian aid point in Riga specially for asylum seekers and refugees. In addition, Latvian Red Cross has organized seminars about integration processes of migrants and made an information brochure for volunteers explaining the necessary skills for working with asylum seekers or refugees. This brochure addresses the issues of: a) main problems of asylum seekers and refugees; b) volunteering aspects of working with asylum seekers and refugees; c) cultural differences and intercultural aspects; d) institutions and organizations working with asylum seekers and refugees. Additionally, since April 2016, the National Society in agreement with the Society Integration Foundation of Latvia, is providing social workers and social mentors for asylum seekers and refugees at the Centre for asylum seekers in Mucenieki, by assisting them to find a job, housing, schooling, medical care and explaining the Latvian culture which are key elements for the integration process.

D. Red Cross EU office

On 4 July 2016, a position paper on [Reforming the Common European Asylum System in a spirit of humanity and solidarity](#) was published with recommendations from the National Red Cross Societies in the European Union and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. *(Click on title to read more detailed information).*

In 2016, the European Commission launched a reform process looking at the European Union's (EU) asylum framework, with a view to further harmonising asylum procedures and standards, and implementing a fair and sustainable mechanism to distribute asylum applicants among Member States.

Drawing from their practical experience working with and for migrants in Europe, National Red Cross Societies in the EU call on the European Commission, the European Parliament and EU Member States to consider the following recommendations during this reform process:

1. Guarantee each asylum applicant effective access to protection systems.
2. Uphold high standards so as to reduce secondary movements.
3. Do not limit individual rights as a sanction for secondary movements.
4. Invest in support measures for Member States to create conditions that reduce incentives for secondary movements.
5. Consider family reunification as the first criteria for determining responsibility among Member States.
6. Ensure Unaccompanied Minors have prompt access to protection, in accordance with the Best Interests of the Child.
7. Take specific needs into account throughout the asylum procedure.
8. Carefully consider transfers of vulnerable asylum seekers.
9. Mutually recognise positive asylum decisions between Member States.
10. Guarantee a suspensive appeal mechanism for decisions on transfers and returns.

E. Red Cross Red Crescent Networks in Europe

On 28 June 2016, an **Action for Trafficked Persons Network** Web Ex was held among the European Red Cross Societies of Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Iceland, Montenegro, Italy, Norway, Netherlands and Serbia to discuss human trafficking and migration, as many National Societies have started activities in this field due to increasing numbers of migrants vulnerable to exploitation. The objective of the Web Ex is to create a platform to exchange information and best practices between annual meetings. A leaflet is available with essential information (see photo on the right).

A Mediterranean RC/RC Youth Training of Trainers on Anti-trafficking will be held from 23 to 27 September 2016 in Belgrade, Serbia, targeted to youth who will have the opportunity to enhance their knowledge as well as develop specific skills in facilitating workshops aimed at informing and preventing children and youth at risk from falling into the human trafficking chain.

Human trafficking is a violation of human rights, affecting victims' physical integrity and wellbeing.

What is the Action for Trafficked persons Network (ATN)?

The European ATN is a framework network that brings in all European Red Cross Societies and other Red Cross Red Crescent actors such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The aim of the European ATN is to contribute to the reduction of human trafficking and to the improvement of protection mechanisms for victims of trafficking through the efforts of the European National Societies and the wider Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Objectives

- To strengthen the exchange of experiences and good practices
- To promote National Societies' activities in awareness raising, assistance, education and protection on behalf of actual and potential trafficked persons
- To foster closely with NGOs, bodies of civil administration, agencies and networks
- To provide encouragement, advice and technical support to National Red Cross Societies
- To strengthen the voluntary role of European National Societies

What we do

- Annual European ATN meeting
- Specialised webinars
- Cooperation of European National Societies' activities and contact details
- Provide National Societies with advisory staff members
- Participate in conferences, workshops, seminars and events
- Provide handling of international cooperation

Why is trafficking in persons a Red Cross concern?

The mission is formulated in the Strategy 2014-16 to improve the lives of vulnerable people by promoting the power of humanity, financial and social well-being persons are particularly vulnerable.

Persons at countries of origin, transit and destination and working closely with local representatives, National Societies in countries to governments, national way play a role in raising awareness of the state of trafficking, in providing assistance and protection to trafficked persons, and in promoting improved protection and identification.

Red Cross operational activities are very active throughout the world. One of a growing number of persons in those troubled situations.

Trafficking is different from smuggling

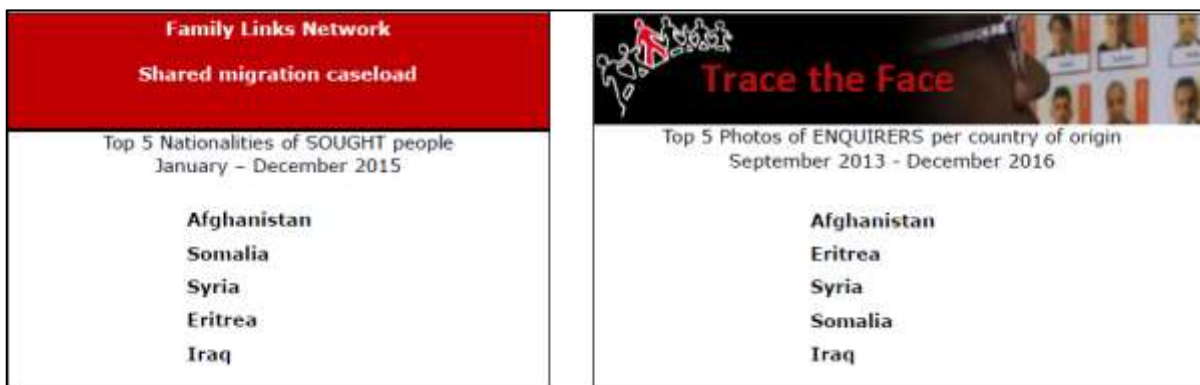
Smuggling is the recruitment of people across borders without complying with the national requirements for legal entry into the receiving country. Trafficking can happen internationally as well as domestically and is done for the purpose of exploitation.

F. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

The ICRC delegation in Belgrade produced a report on RFL activities for migrants in Europe. The report includes a research on the shared migration caseload in Europe: the number of sought persons from tracing requests initiated by families in the countries of origin, looking for relatives who migrated to Europe (cases opened by ICRC delegations in the Middle East and Central Asia regions and sent to Europe) and the number of sought persons from tracing requests initiated by European National Societies (for tracing within and outside Europe).

In April and May 2016, the ICRC transregional team working on RFL/Missing in migration conducted a survey on the Family Links Network (FLN) response to the current migration crisis in Europe. The aim of the survey was to obtain an overview of the RFL needs along the migratory trail across regions, take stock of the RFL response, and define common RFL indicators for the FLN. Based on the influx of migrants arriving in Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean route between summer 2015 and spring 2016, it was decided to evaluate the response along that route as a priority.

Results of the survey covering a total of 23 countries show that in 2014-2015, the National Societies (NS) and ICRC delegations in the countries of origin, transit and destination received requests related to migration to Europe for a total of 13,531 sought people. The FLN was faced with a considerable increase of the tracing caseload in 2015: the number of sought people was 73% higher than the previous year. Based on the information provided by the respondents, it can be concluded that the RCRC services were able to locate 24% of the sought people.



G. Financial situation – Resource Mobilisation - *at-a-glance*

The below table summarizes the funding and implementation figures when looking at income and expenditure incurred until July 2016.

Population Movement Emergency Appeals							
Currency: CHF	MDR65001	MDRGR001	MDRHR002	MDRMK005	MDRRS011	MDRIT002	MDRHU004
Appeal	Europe Migration Coordination	Greece	Croatia	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia	Italy	Hungary
Budget	4,655,612	26,558,921	1,315,022	6,095,910	2,775,648	9,495,715	1,072,713
Income to date	2,711,617	28,950,757	752,748	5,643,232	3,775,690	3,340,041	1,042,900
Coverage	58%	107%	57%	93%	136%	35%	97%
Funding gap	1,943,955						
Expenditure to date	1,491,176	7,344,318	309,424	4,319,568	1,421,272	1,586,061	620,681
Commitments	426,810	0	24,035	0	0	1,085,852	0
Funds needed	1,517,185					5,185,451	

On behalf of the National Societies affected by the migration crisis, the IFRC Secretariat would like to thank the following Red Cross Societies: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Croatian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross for their generous contributions to the Population Movement Emergency Appeals. Additionally, the IFRC would like to thank the Governments of Italy, Japan, Luxembourg as well as the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) and all private donors for their contributions to the Population Movement Emergency Appeals.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Europe Population Movement Areas of Intervention

July 2016

 Active National Society

 No Data / Not Active

-  Food
-  Health
-  Non-Food Items
-  Restoring Family Links
-  Shelter
-  Advocacy
-  Protection



Data sources: IFRC, Natural Earth

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.