



In 2017 alone, Save the Children reached more than 155 million children in 120 countries.

Health

Education

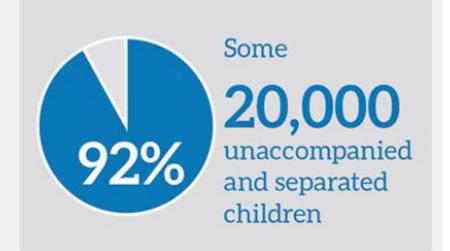
Protection

Livelyhoods

Advocacy





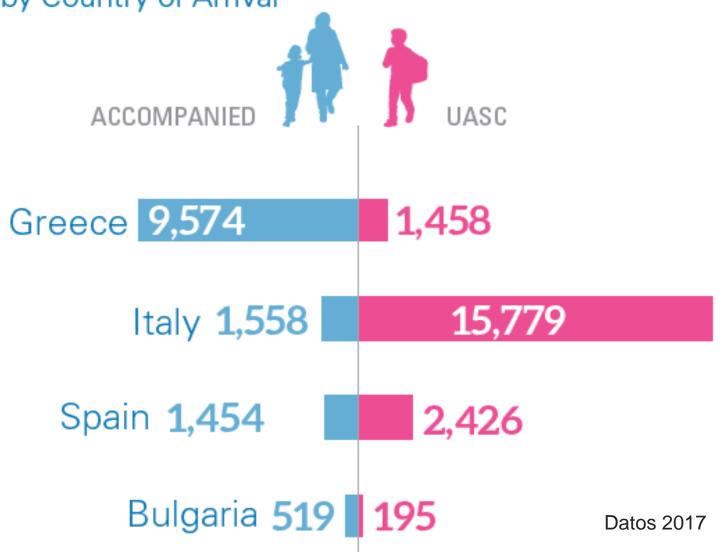


Some 33,000 children arrived in Greece, Italy, Bulgaria and Spain in 2017. Although this is an almost 70% decrease compared to 2016, in 2017 the proportion of children arriving unaccompanied or separated (UASC) has increased by 31%.

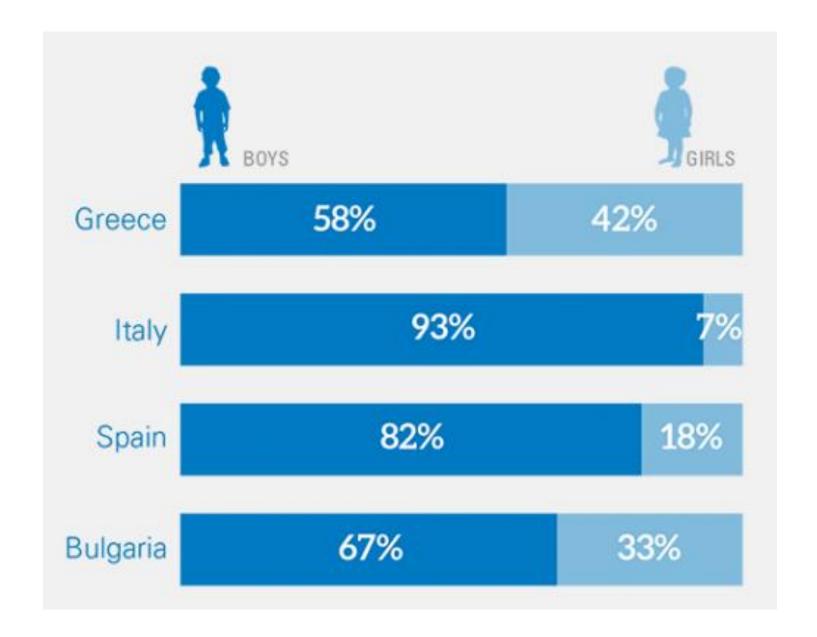
Some 20,000 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) arrived in Europe in 2017. Four in every five of them arrived in Italy. On average 86% of children arriving in Italy and Spain were UASC.



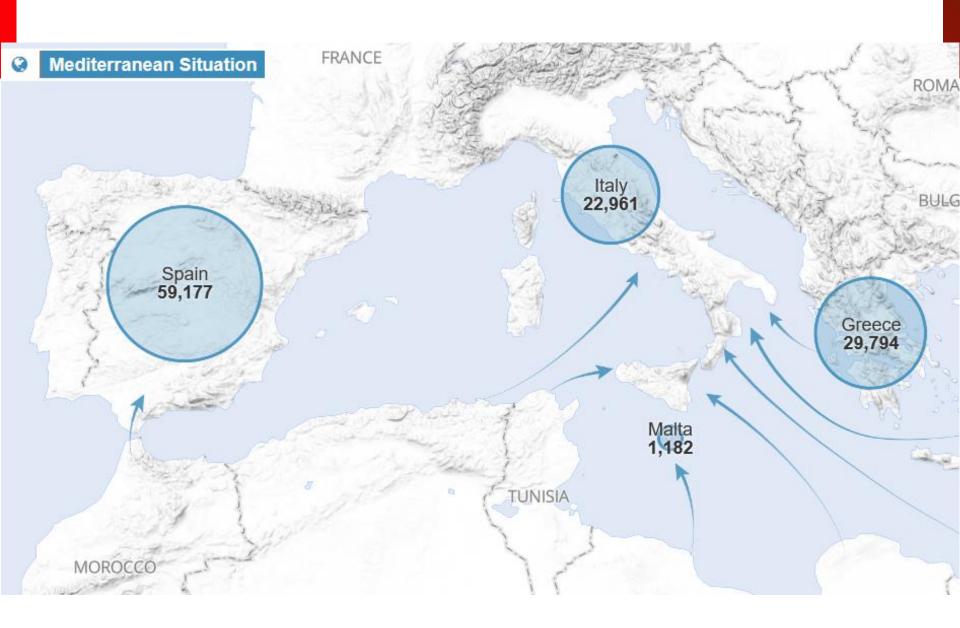
Accompanied, Unaccompanied and Separated Children by Country of Arrival





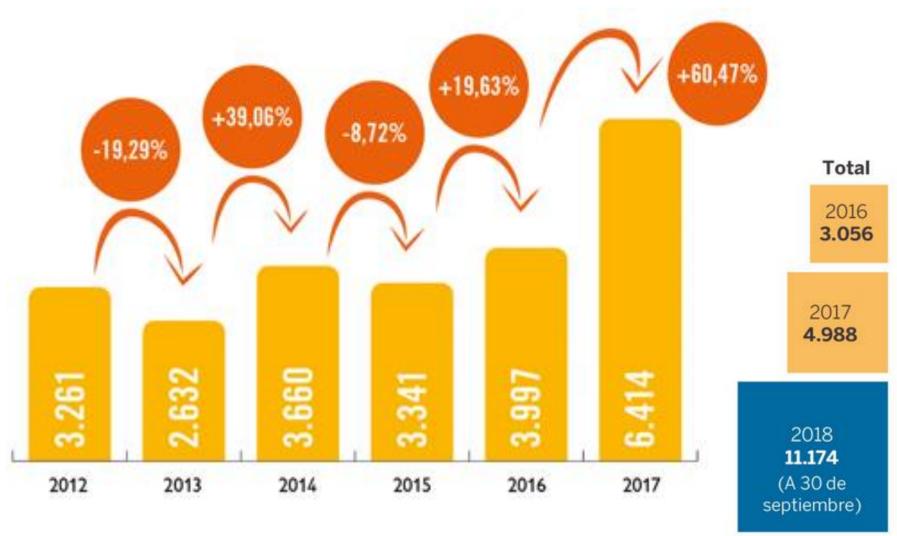








2012 - 2018





NACIONALIDADES

2014	2015	2016	2017
Marruecos 49,5 %	Marruecos 65,6 %	Marruecos 64,99 %	Marruecos 64,84 %
Siria 21,72 %	Argelia 6,07 %	Argelia 6,60 %	Argelia 9,63 %
Nigeria 7,15 %	Siria 3,05 %	Siria 3,75 %	Guinea 4,02 %
Argelia 4,34 %	Guinea 1,91 %	Guinea 2,45 %	Costa Marfil 3,24 %
Camerún 1,69 %	Nigeria 1,61 %	Mali 1,97 %	Camerún 0,98 %
Mali 1,47 %	Mali 1,28 %	Costa Marfil 1,80 %	Nigeria 0,59 %



CHILD CENTERED APPROACH











- Children as autonomous actors in migration with autonomous decision making (conditions in origin, transit and destination)
- Children have their own migration Project (reunification, left behind, search for dignity and possibility, personal persecutions, trafficking)
- Triple sources of vulnerabilities and discrimination: conflicts of interest in treatment they receive



The reformulation of policies and procedures aimed at the protection of minors must take into account their personal projects to avoid frustrations and unfulfilled expectations.

The opinion of the children should be the starting point for the definition of a successful personal project, regardless of the place in which it is decided to carry out.

The legal framework in origin, transit and arrival countries will impact on their access to protection.



CHILDREN IN MIGRATIONS – PUSH FACTORS

- Role of the child within the community or the family
- Lack of personal nework and support → Children left behind, no access to reunification
- Fleeing abuses and explotation
- Lack of opportunities, searching dignity,
- Corruption, impunity and discretionary justice

- Discrimination on ethnic, religious, gender, national bases
- Persecutions, violence, war and conflict and hr violations
- Trafficking networks
- "Myth of Europe": closeness with experiences of successful migrations or with the gains / remittances
- Social network effects



MIXED MIGRATORY FLOWS:

- Accompanied, unaccompanied and separated minors
- Victims of trafficking (directly or indirectly)
- Asylum seekers
- → Special needs and ad hoc protection schemes against missing children and rejection of institutions



INITIATIVE FOR CHILD RIGHTS IN THE GLOBAL

COMPACTS



NON-DISCRIMINATION



BEST INTERESTS



CHILD PROTECTION



ACCESS TO SERVICES



ENDING CHILD IMMIGRATION DETENTION



SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS





Child & youth friendly spaces

Child & youth friendly teams







Build resilience

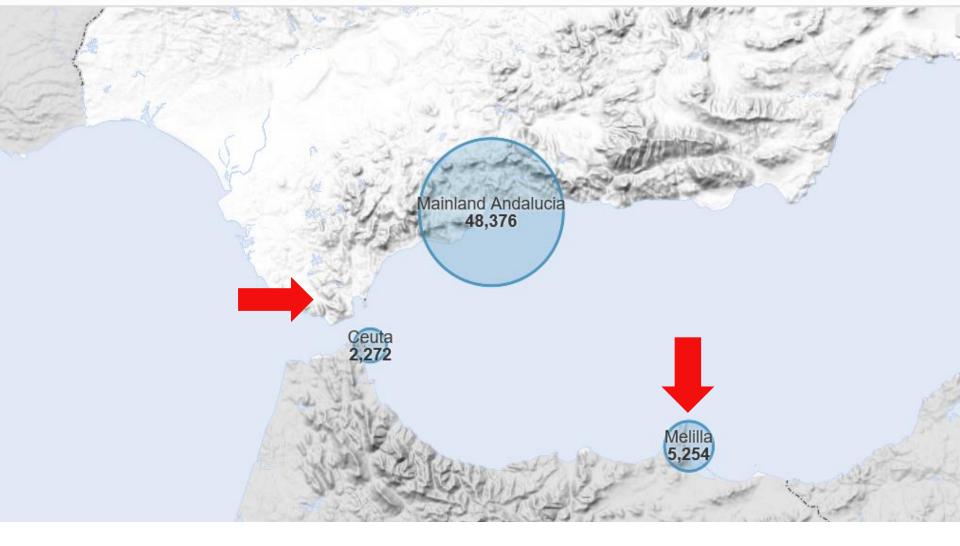
Specialized counselling and information on procedures and rights

Back to Childhood

Identify additional vulnerabilities







Border point of Beni Enzar in Melilla

Algeciras sea entry point in Andalusian Coasts



MAIN CHALLENGES FACED:



Identificación de menores



Pruebas de determinación de la edad que realmente tienen



Determinación del interés superior del menor



Protección de los perfiles más vulnerables



Condiciones de acogida



Regularización de su situación



Educación y empleo



Qué pasa con ellos cuando cumplen 18 años





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