



UNFPA response to refugees/migrants crisis in the Balkan route

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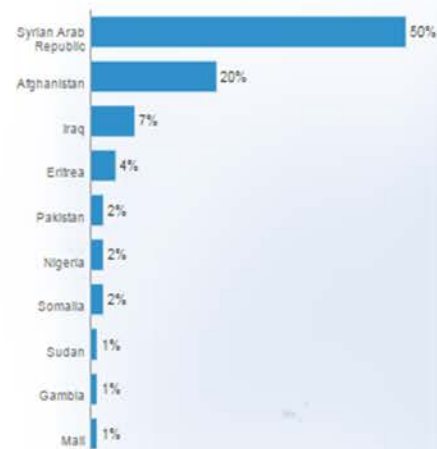
INTRODUCTION



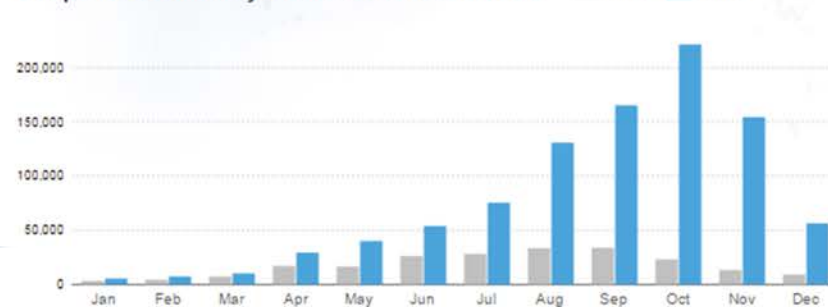
Increasing numbers of refugees and migrants take their chances aboard unseaworthy boats and dinghies in a desperate bid to reach Europe. The vast majority of those attempting this dangerous crossing are in need of international protection, fleeing war, violence and persecution in their country of origin. Every year these movements continue to exact a devastating toll on human life.

Top-10 nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals

Top-10 nationalities represent 90% of the sea arrivals



Comparison of monthly Mediterranean sea arrivals



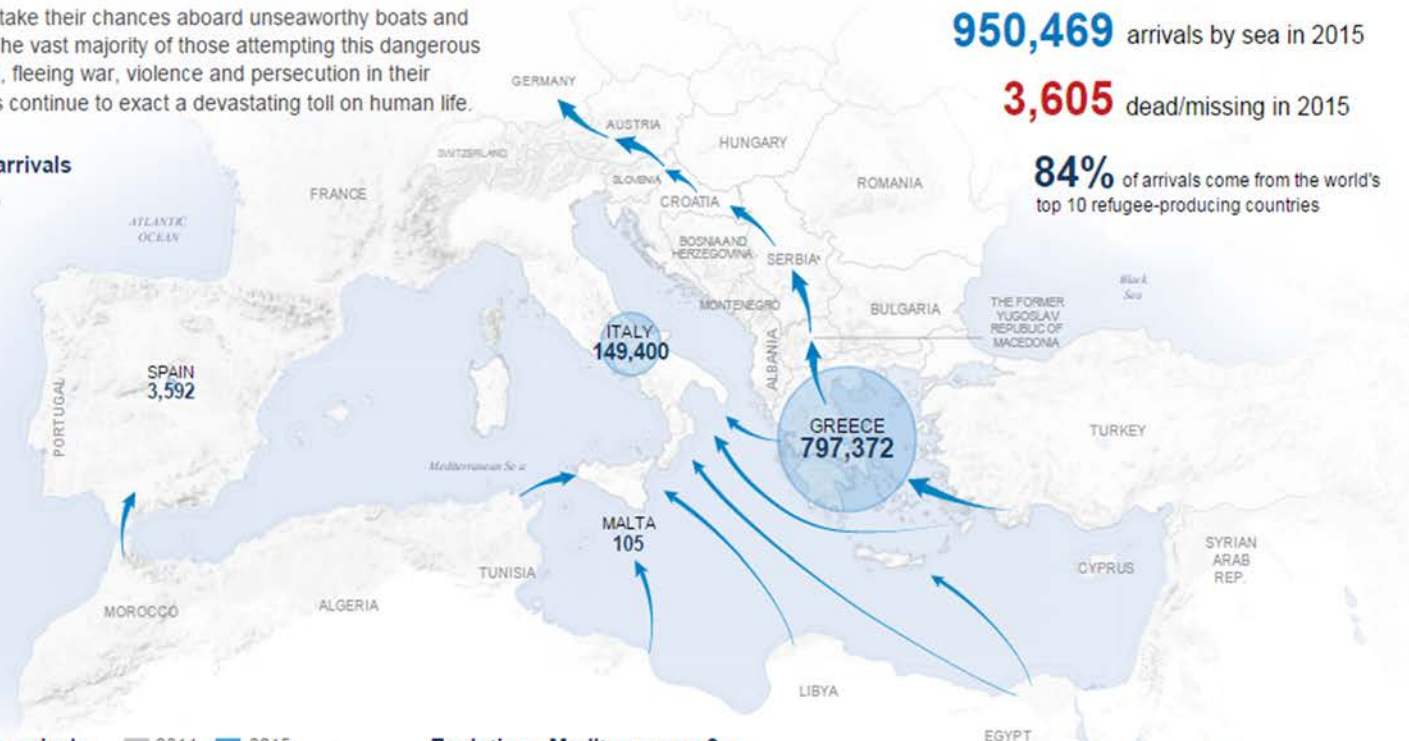
Evolution - Mediterranean Sea



950,469 arrivals by sea in 2015

3,605 dead/missing in 2015

84% of arrivals come from the world's top 10 refugee-producing countries



Demographics



*Serbia (AND KOSOVO): S/RES/1244 (1999)

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- 1,018,770 Refugees and migrants arriving by sea to Europe as of 7 January 2016
- 25% children
- 17% women

- 3,810 Refugees and migrants estimated to have died / gone missing at sea as of 7 January 2016.
- 18,911 registered Unaccompanied Children

At the same time, national systems in countries crossed are weakened due to the sudden high influx of people.

- Women face specific challenges, particularly pregnancy and delivery complications, unaddressed sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs, and gender-based violence (GBV). Many arrive exhausted and traumatized by experiences in their countries of origin and during the journey and are the main caretakers for children and other vulnerable family members

UNFPA response: To mitigate and respond to Gender-Based Violence and address Sexual and Reproductive Health needs



- The international humanitarian response begun scaling up mid-2015 and focused on supporting the Government response to the emergency needs of populations on the move
- UNFPA joined the UNCT response under the UNHCR leadership focusing on the needs of women and girls

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Priorities:

1. Providing emergency and life-saving assistance, focusing on delivering culturally sensitive minimal sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services to refugee and migrant women and adolescent girls,
2. Strengthening coordination structures on SRH and Gender Based Violence (GBV),
3. Protecting and monitoring related to GBV,
4. Reporting,
5. Advocacy,
6. Providing appropriate advisory, strategy, operational and technical support and capacity building, particularly in the delivery of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) of Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings, and the implementation of Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergency (GBViE).

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- **Outcome:** Increased availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of minimum SRH and GBV-related services (including prevention, mitigation and response of Gender-based Violence) for refugee and migrant women and girls transiting through Europe.

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1.) Refugee/migrant women and girls preserve their dignity and their needs in terms of feminine hygiene and basic protection are met through provision of specific hygiene items (“dignity kits”) and culturally appropriate information on SRH, as well as on GBV, including possible access to protection and counseling services

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2.) Increased SRH and GBV-related service delivery to refugees/migrants through the augmented provision of mobile services and reinforced provision of drugs and equipment through:

- Providing flexible and mobile SRH services, including GBV-related services, to reach out to refugee and migrant women and girls(5 mobile clinics)
- Providing SRH and GBV-related essential drugs and equipment including contraceptives to fixed and mobile health facilities, ran by MoH or other actors, including NGOs
- Making clinical care available for survivors of rape through fixed and mobile services along the paths of the refugees/migrants movements
- Enabling smooth and culturally acceptable communication between medical personal and refugee and migrant women and girls, with the recruitment of interpreters

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3.) Increased availability of technical skills for SRH services and response to the incidence of sexual and other forms of gender based violence, including treatment and basic counseling.

- Orienting health services providers in mobile clinics and health facilities serving female refugees/migrants on culturally sensitive, quality, human rights-based SRH services, and increasing knowledge of medical and non-medical staff to identify, treat and refer GBV cases in receiving areas or regions on the route of refugees and migrants.

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4.) Increased coordination and monitoring capacity of the health system and the GBV-related services in countries crossed by refugees/migrants

- Coordination at the regional, national and sub-national level regarding a response towards SRH in each country crossed by the refugees and migrants.

Thank you

