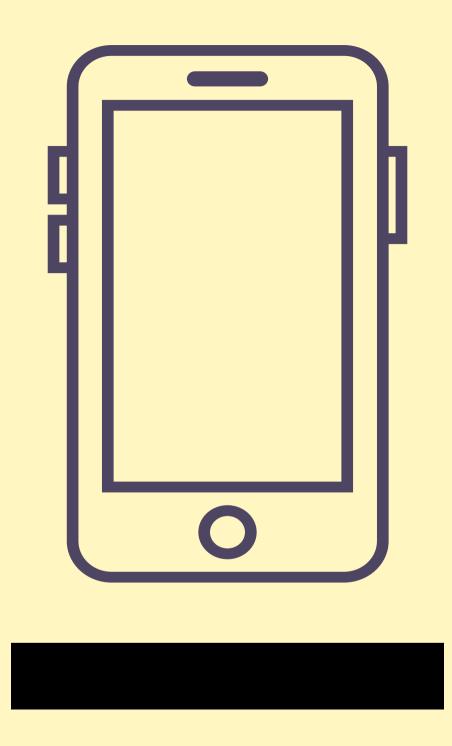


Protection Monitoring

Report



Psychosocial support and Protection **Emergency** response for refugee Unaccompanied and separated children in Bulgaria



Mobile Data Collection

- Data collection activities were carried out based on a methodological guidance
- developed by Tdh and constitutes a pilot phase. The report is based on data and
- information gathered in Bulgaria according to a detailed methodological guidance which
- has been developed to be utilized to monitor the reception conditions and care
- arrangements of children on the move. Developed as a universal guidance which can be
- applied to other contexts and countries, the methodological guidance aims to fill in the
- gap in information and evidence that child rights advocates, particularly those working in the field of international migration, have identified.

Data obtained by Variety of Sources

∮IIII

02

03

04

01

Monthly Reports Issued by authorities - SAR and MOI

Freedom of Information requests sent to **Bulgarian Authorities**

Review of National Legislation

Mobile data collection with residents and staff present in three reception centers in Sofia

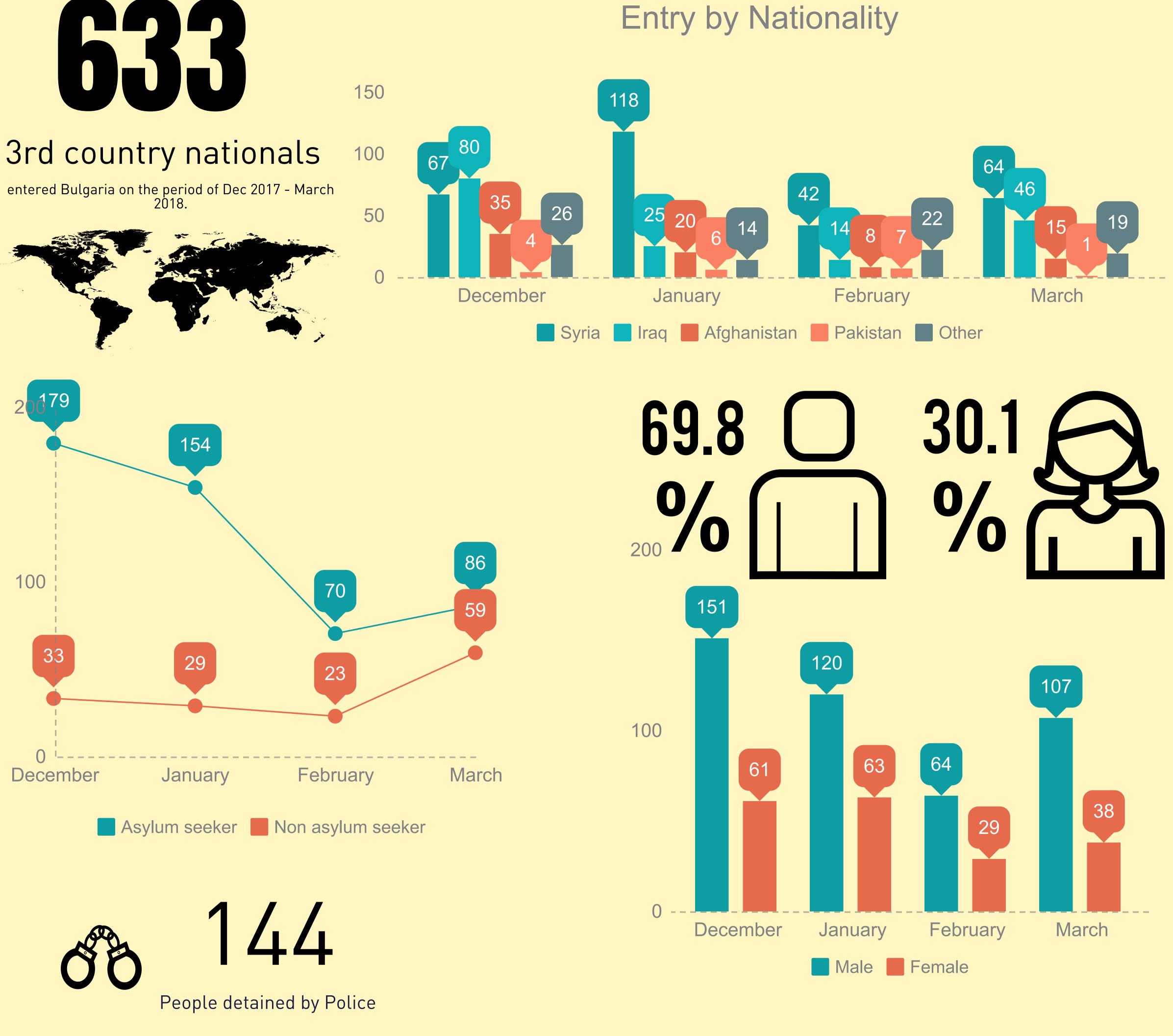


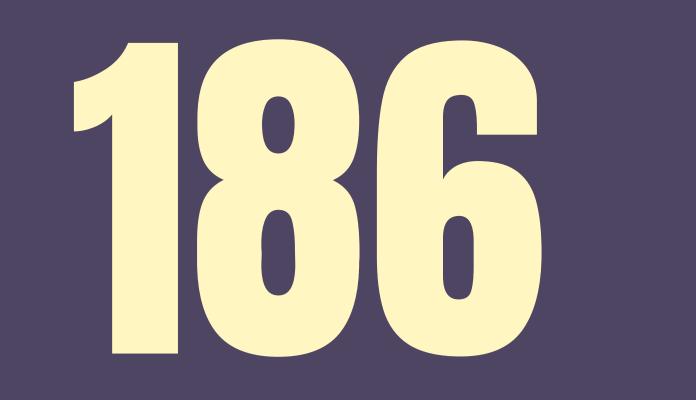


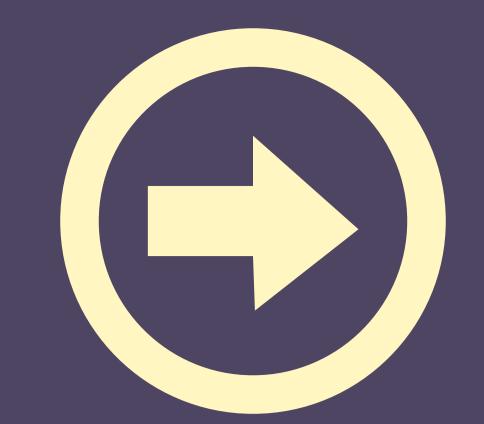


Ovcha Kupel

Vrazhdebna





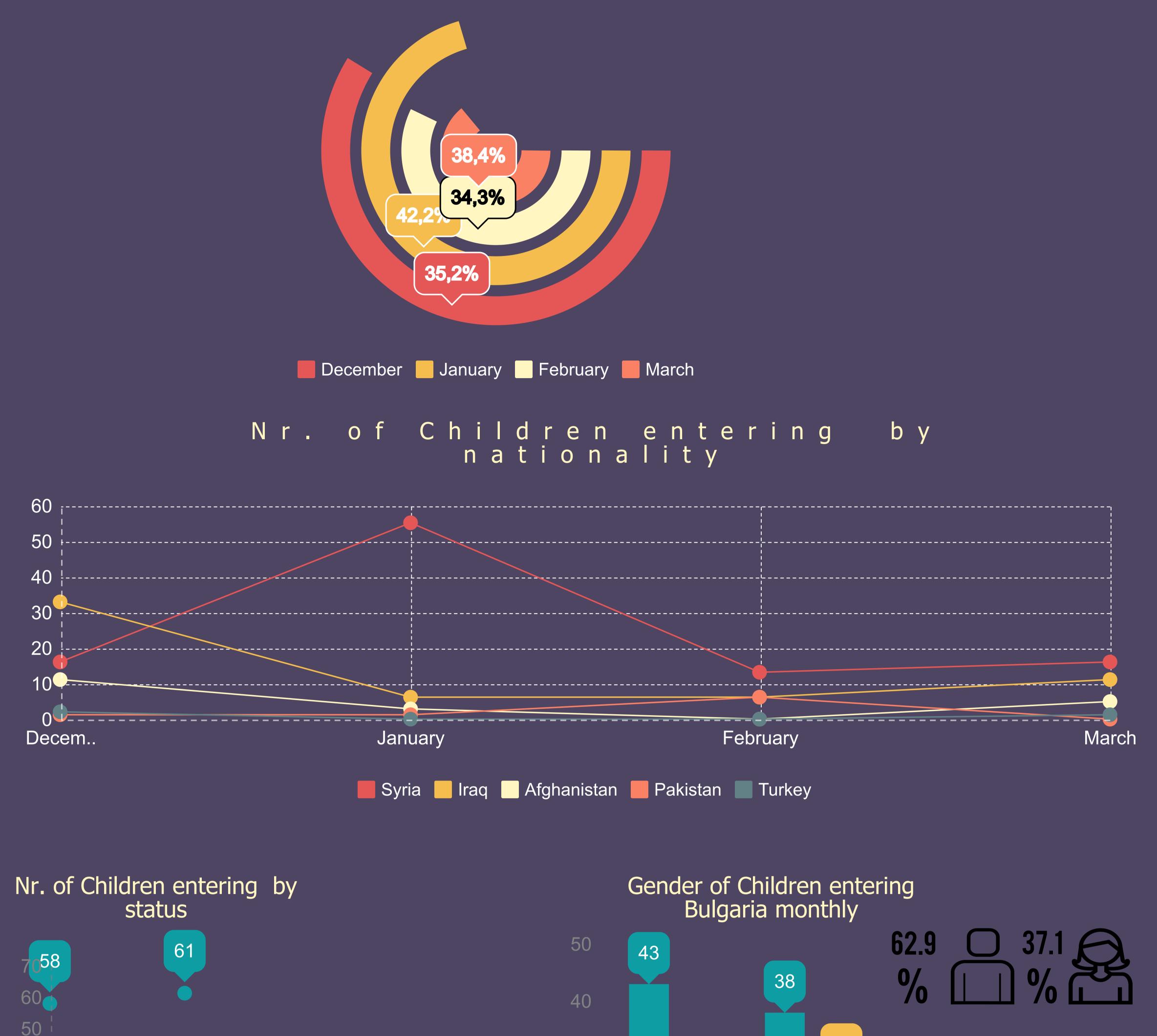


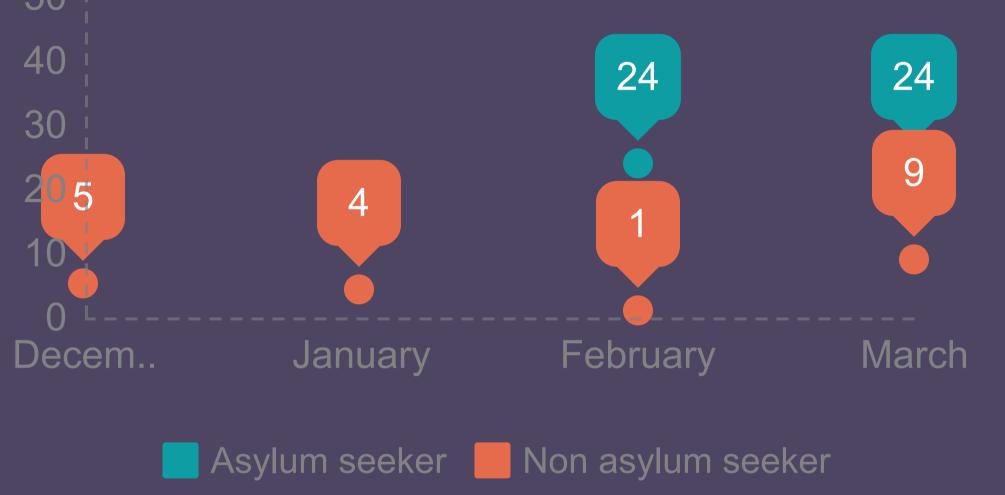


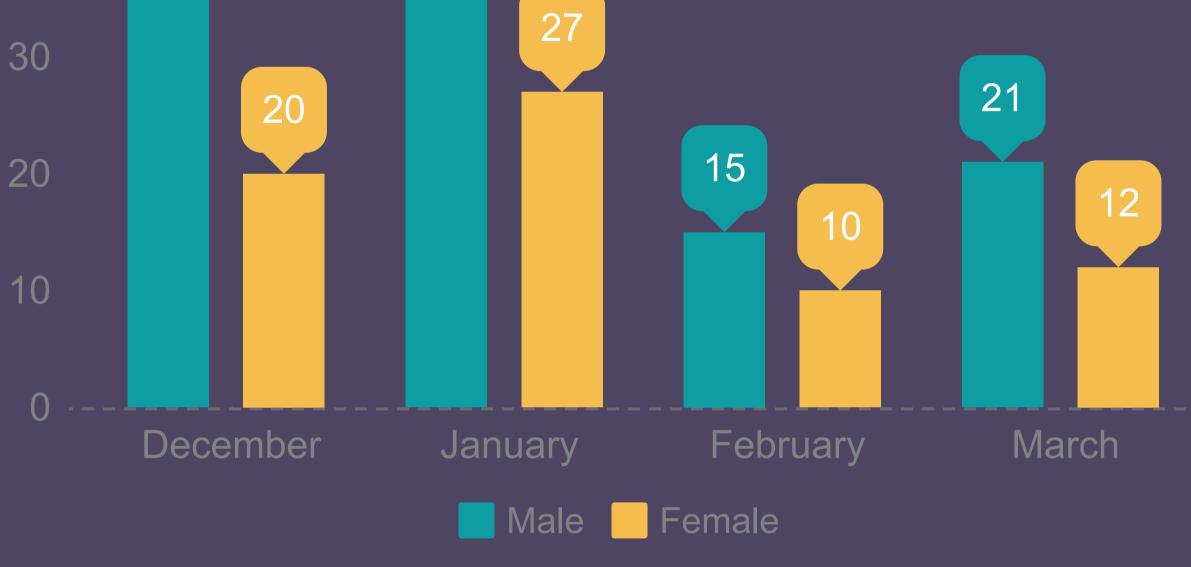
of these, were children

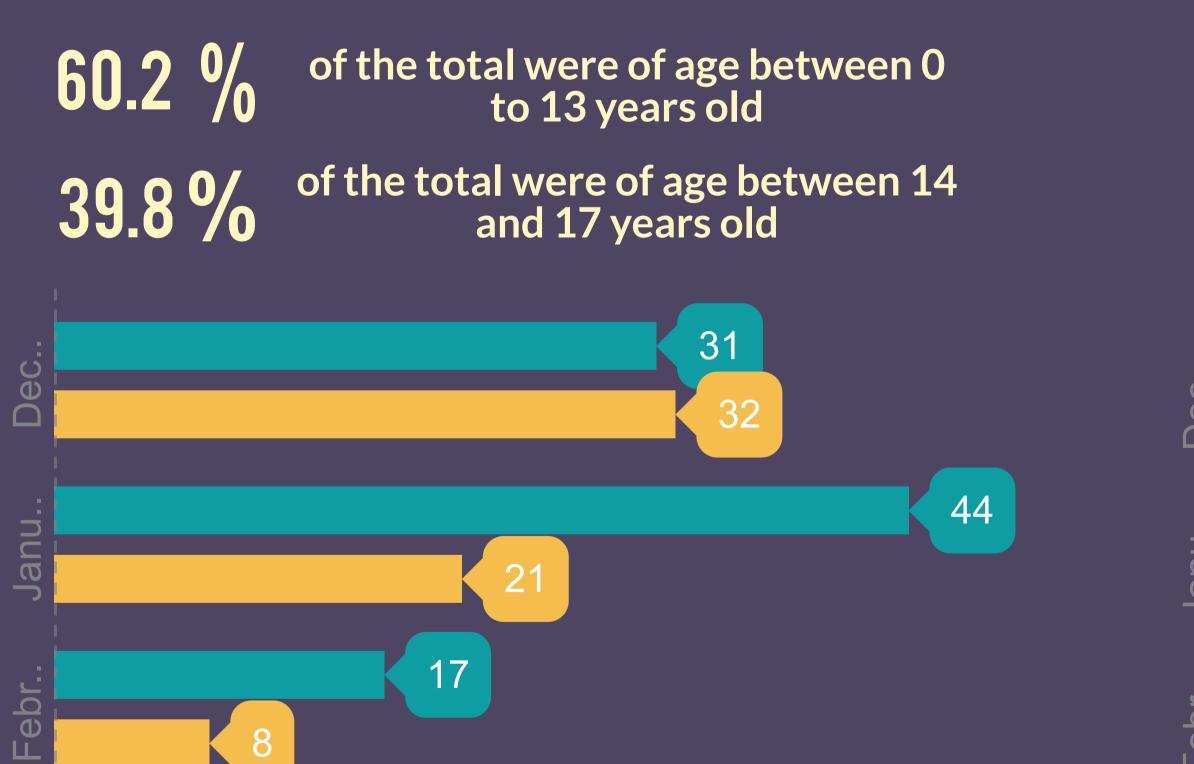
Children detained by Border Police

% of Children entering the country by month









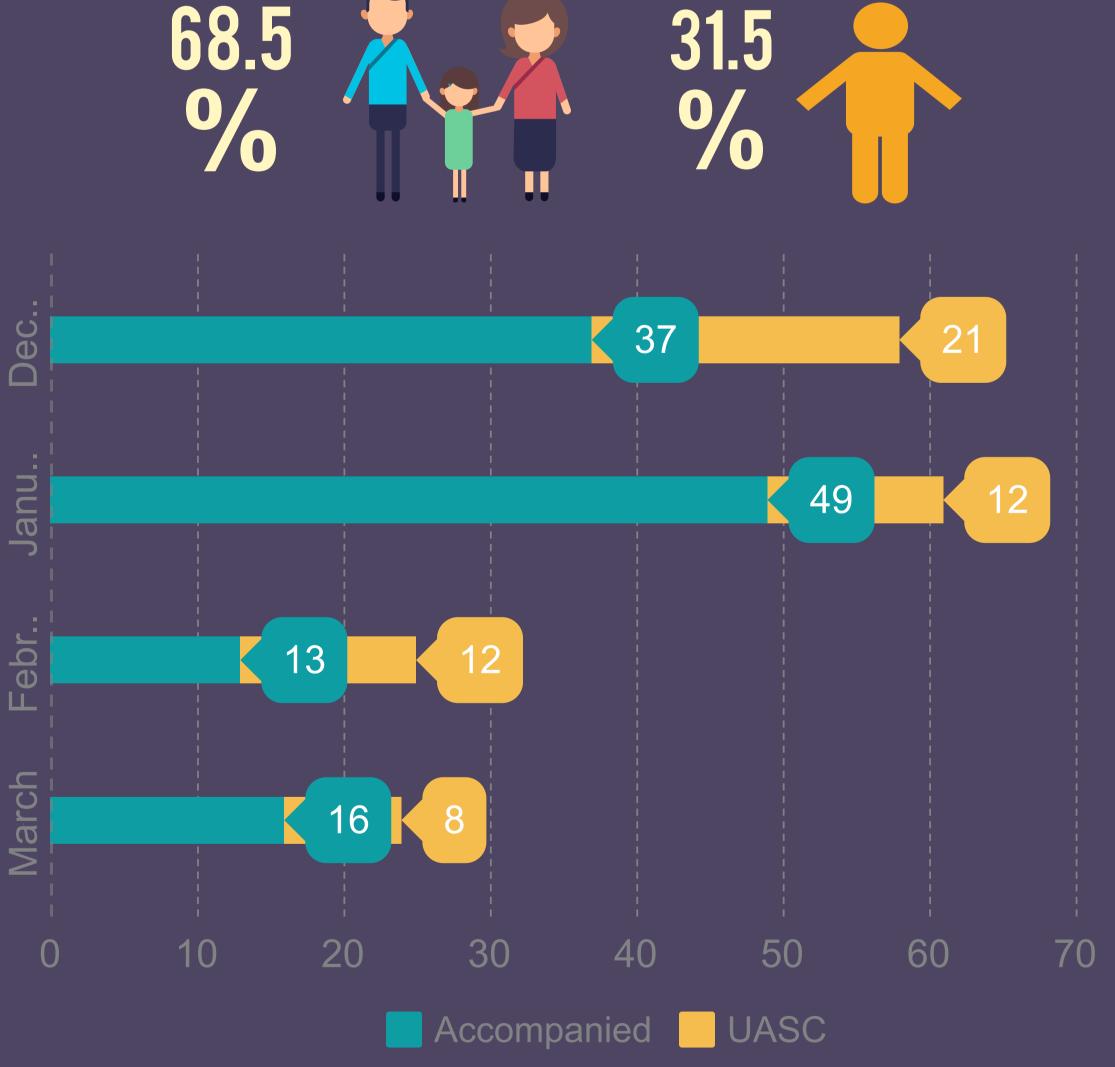
30

0-13 14-17

40

50

8



Nationality of children detained by Border Police

20

13

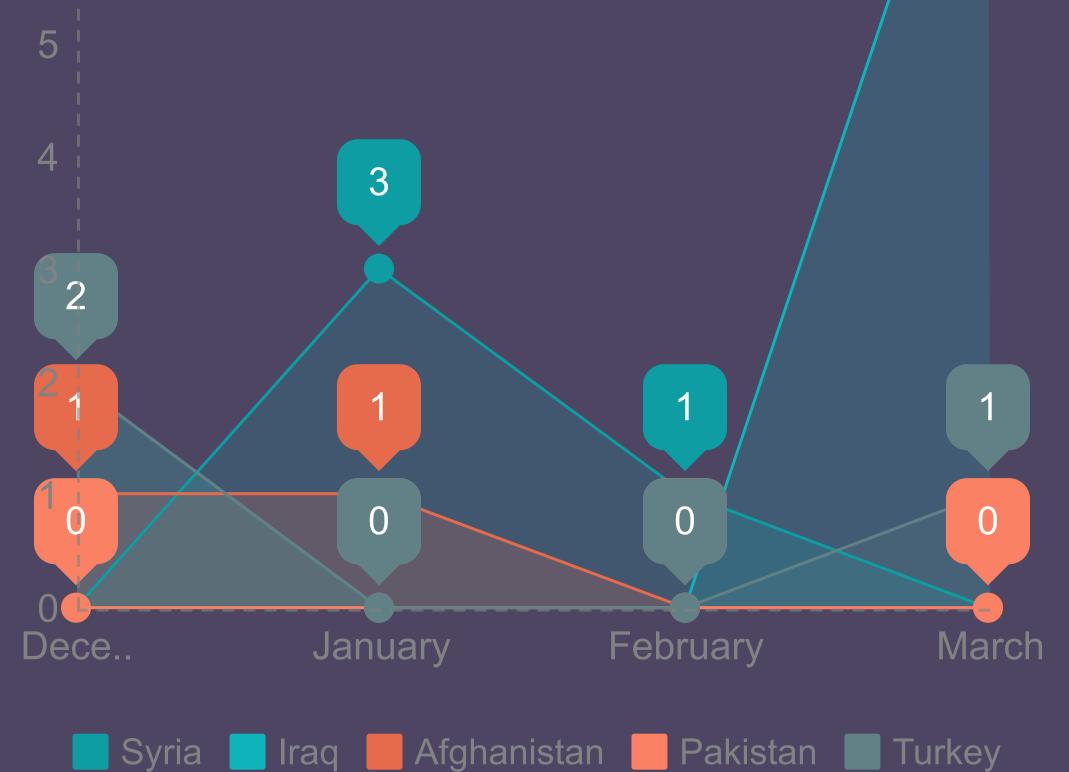
10

20

March

0

8



The data collection activities in Bulgaria made use of the monthly statistical reports that are published by the Bulgarian authorities such as SAR and MOI. The monthly reports issued by SAR, inter alia, contain data on asylum applicants and main nationalities. Monthly reports published by MOI contain data related to migration, including figures on apprehension. Additionally, data collection had relied on the utilization of the reports coming from the coordination meetings held by SAR with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the end of each month (National Coordination Mechanism). Freedom of Information requests were drafted and submitted to the SAR, the MOI as well as the Ministry of Education and Sciences. Within these FOI requests, the national authorities were approached with sets of questions aimed at providing the required data for the developed indicators.

Storstics on People exiting the country

people exit in December 326

people exit in January 215

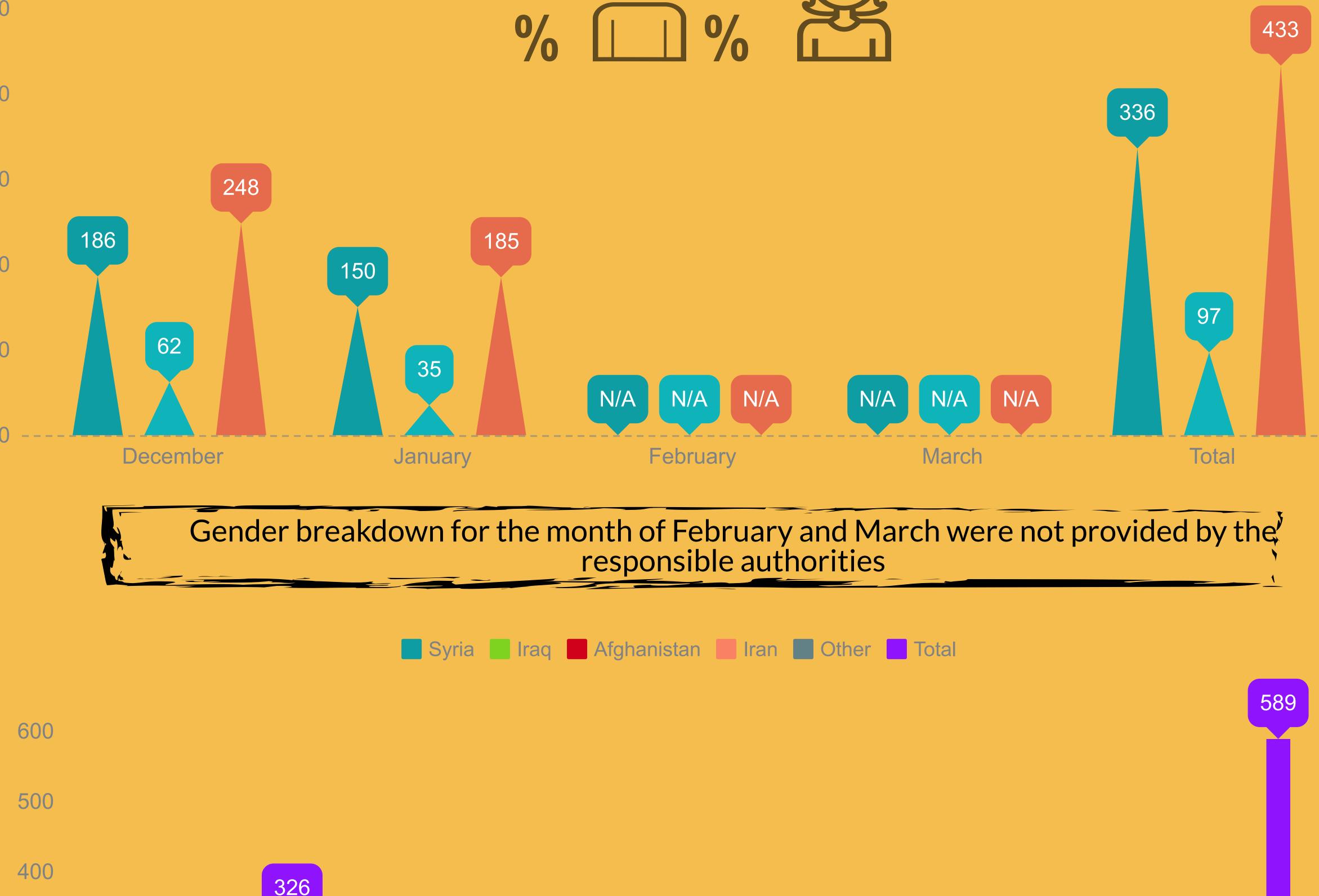
The data above represent the exits of people from the country between the first and last day of the month

people exit in February 24 people exit in March 24

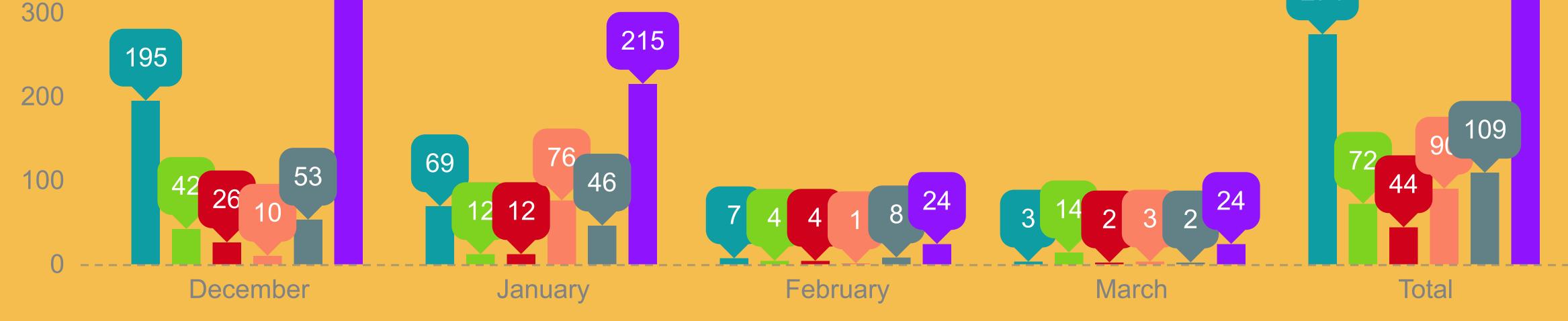
The data for February and March represent only the irregular exits from the country between the first and last day of the month

Male Female Total

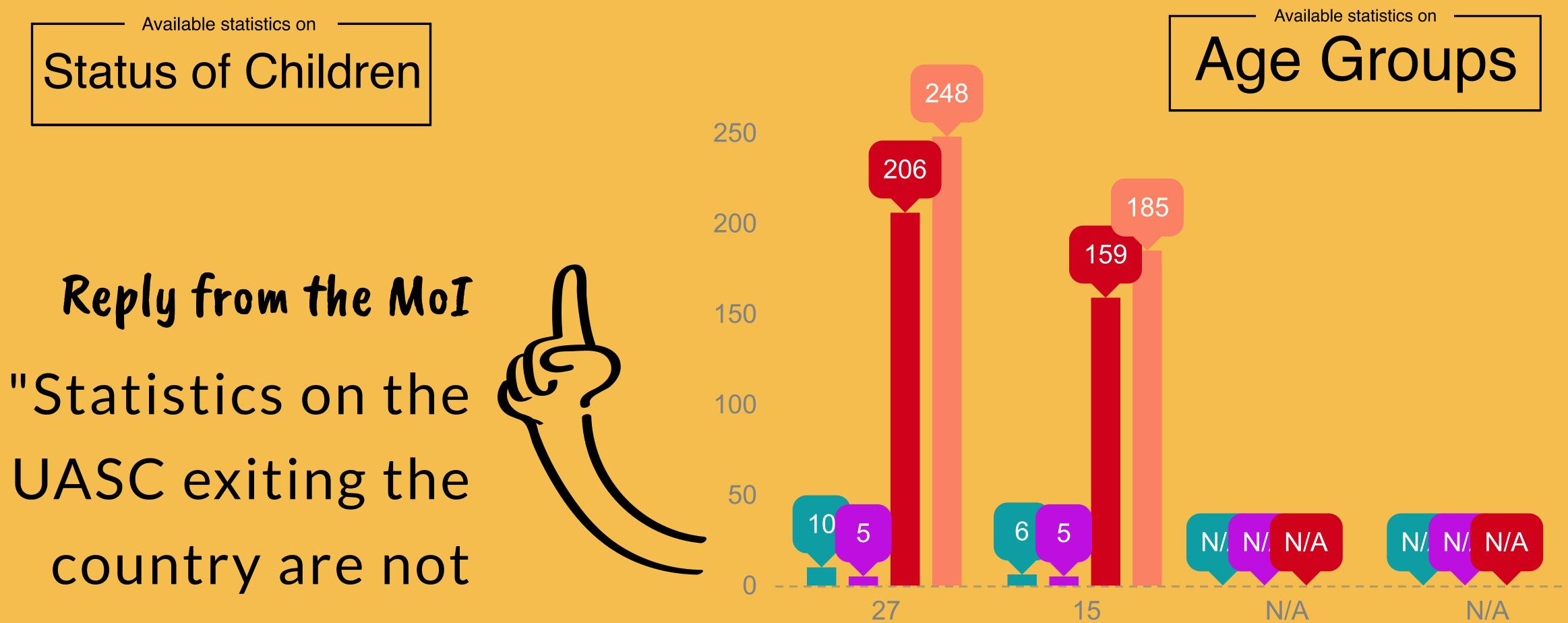
22.5 77.5



274

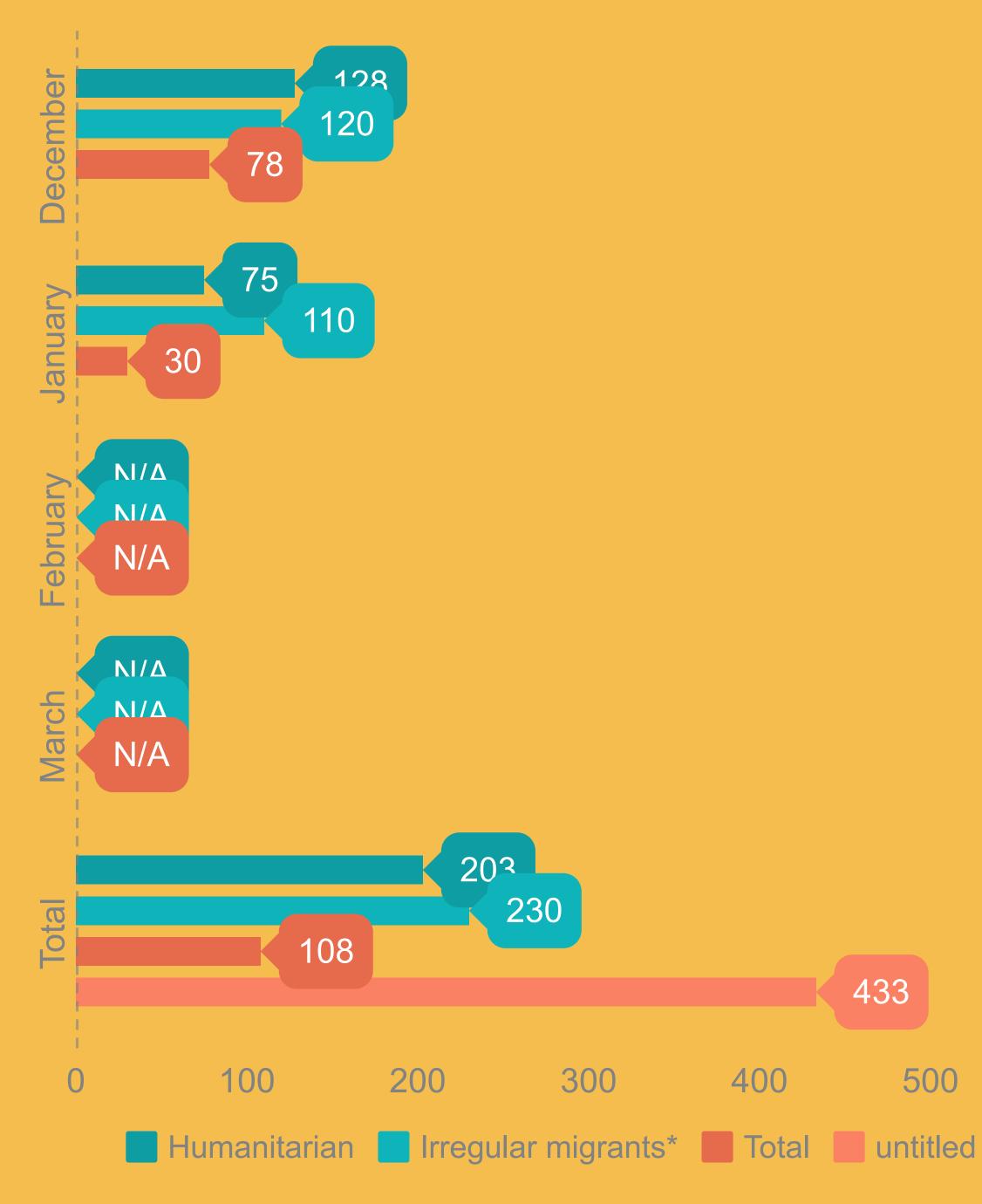






collected"

8-13 yo **14**-17 yo **18**+ **Total**

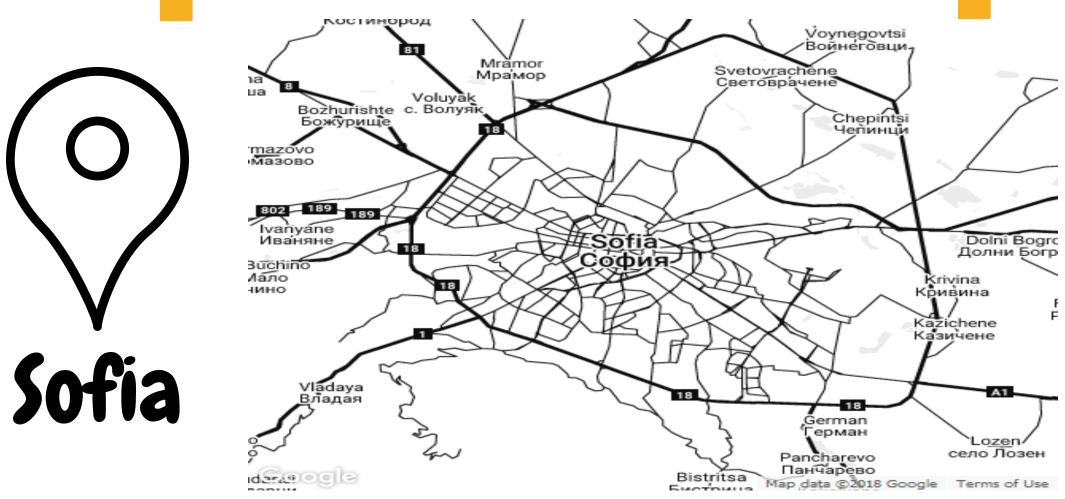


* Attemted to exit the country and detained by Border Police ((the status is uknown, can be irregular or asylum seekers such people from Afghanistan)

Legal Status of those exiting the country

Data for the months of February and March are missing due to non response from the respective authorities

Statistics on People accommodated in open reception facilities





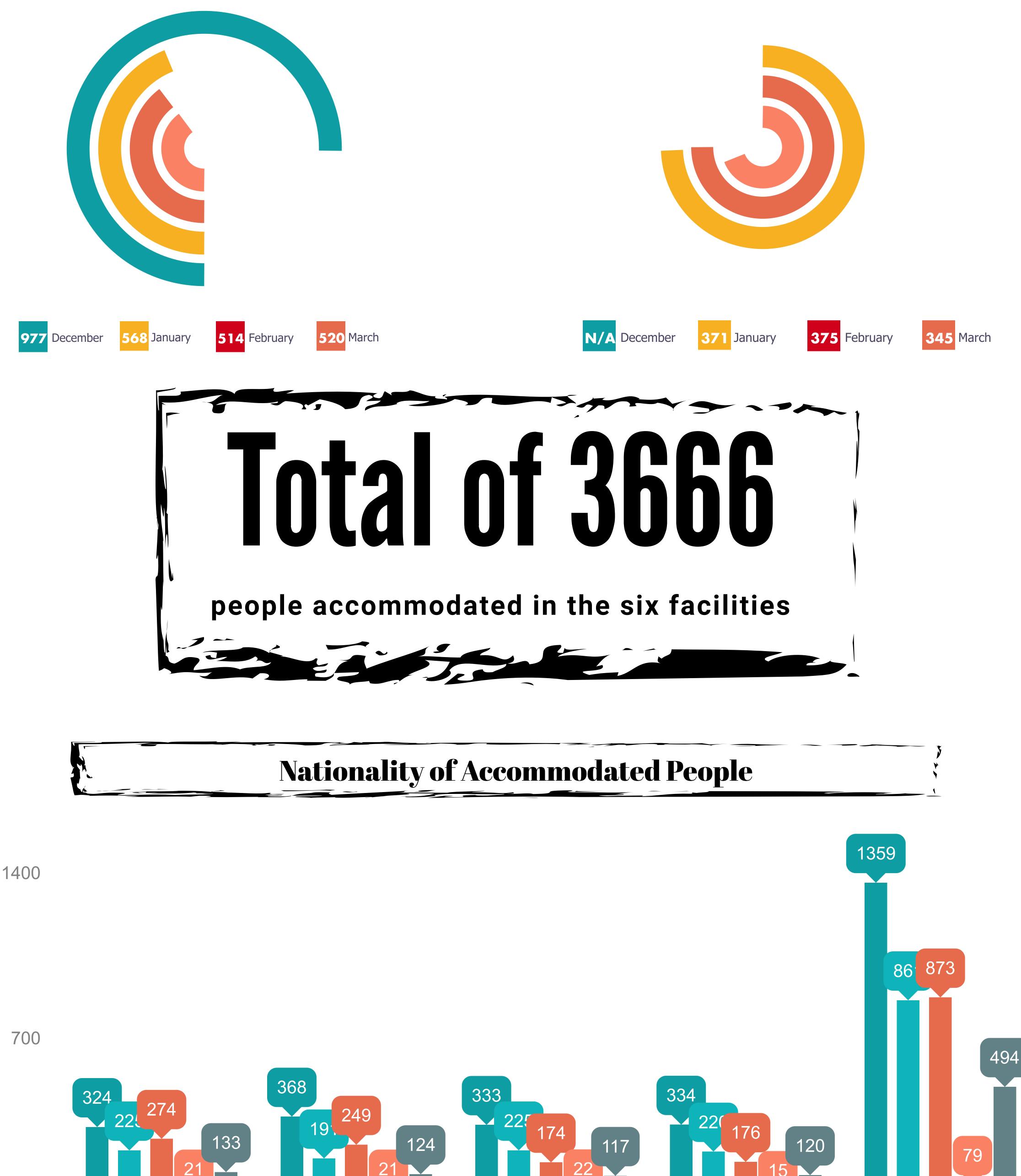
Voenna Rampa



Ovcha Kupel











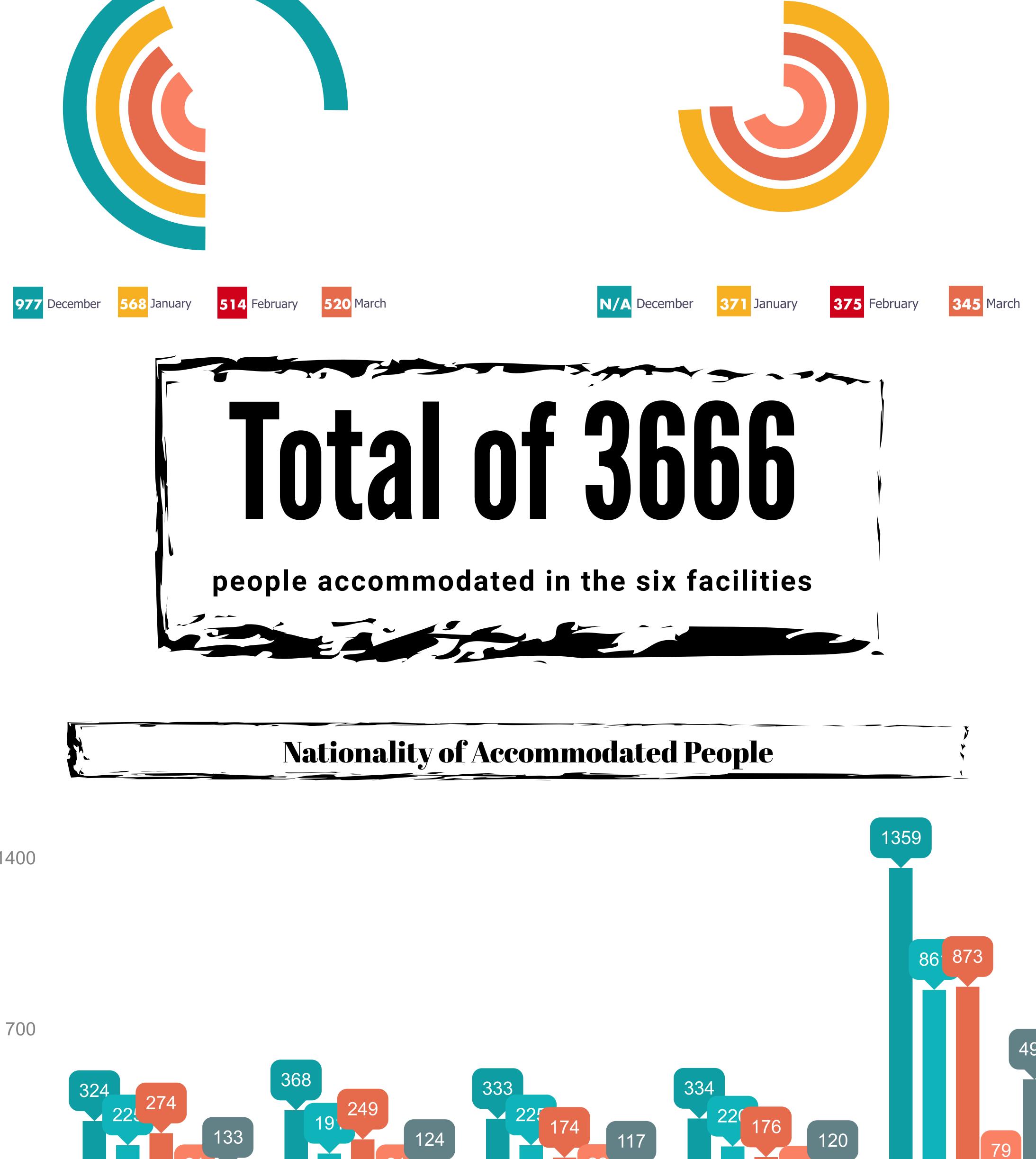
EE Pystrogor

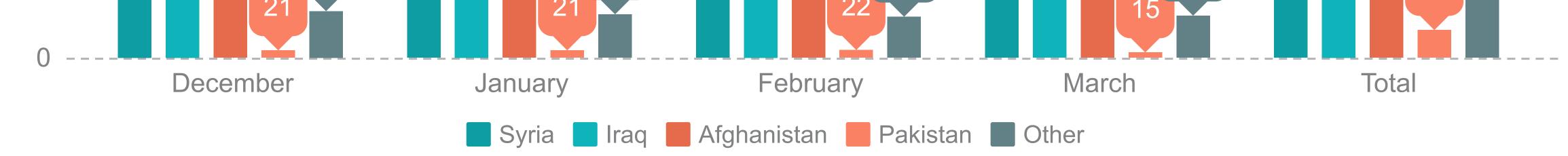


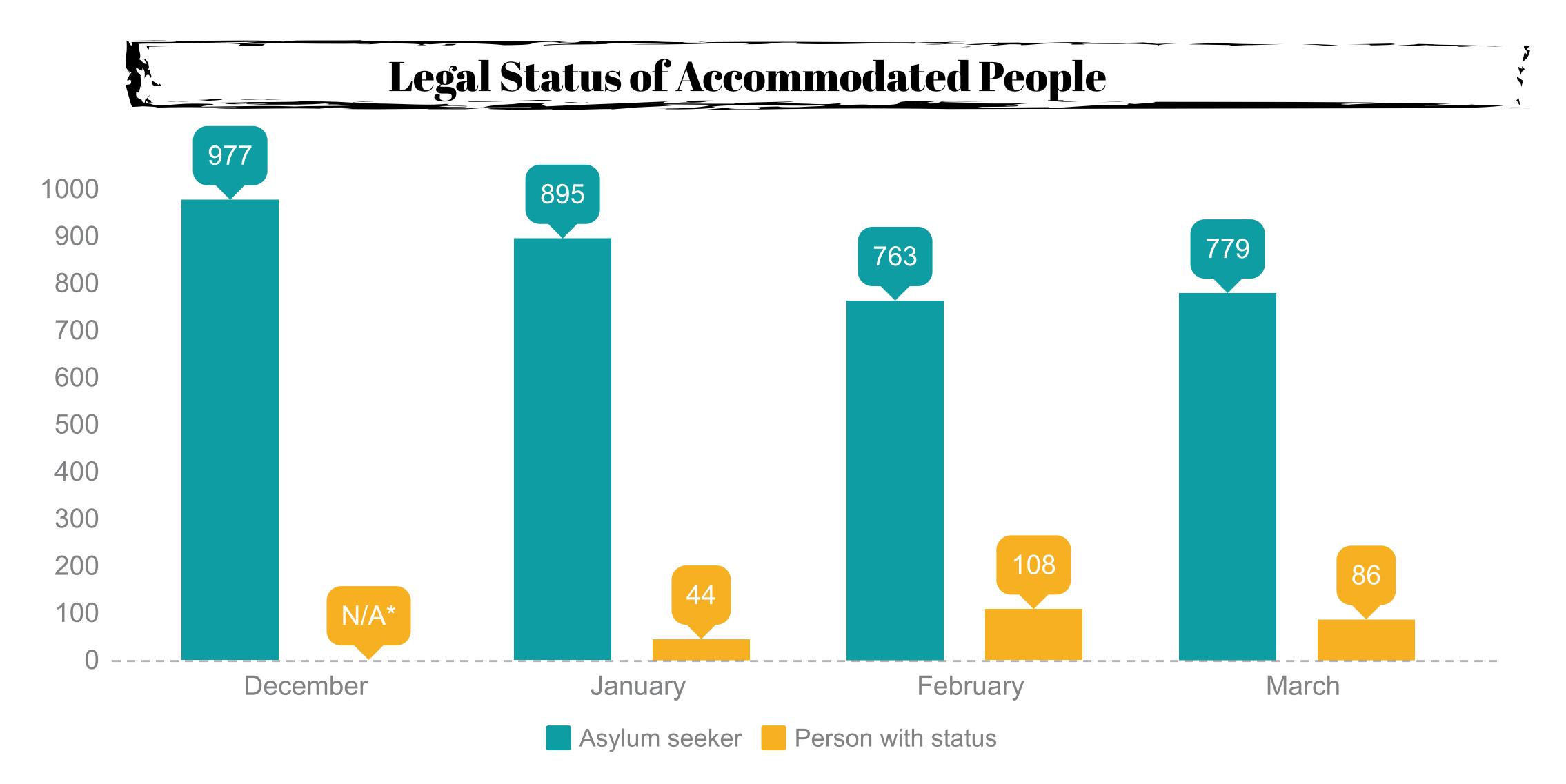
Banya



Harmanli



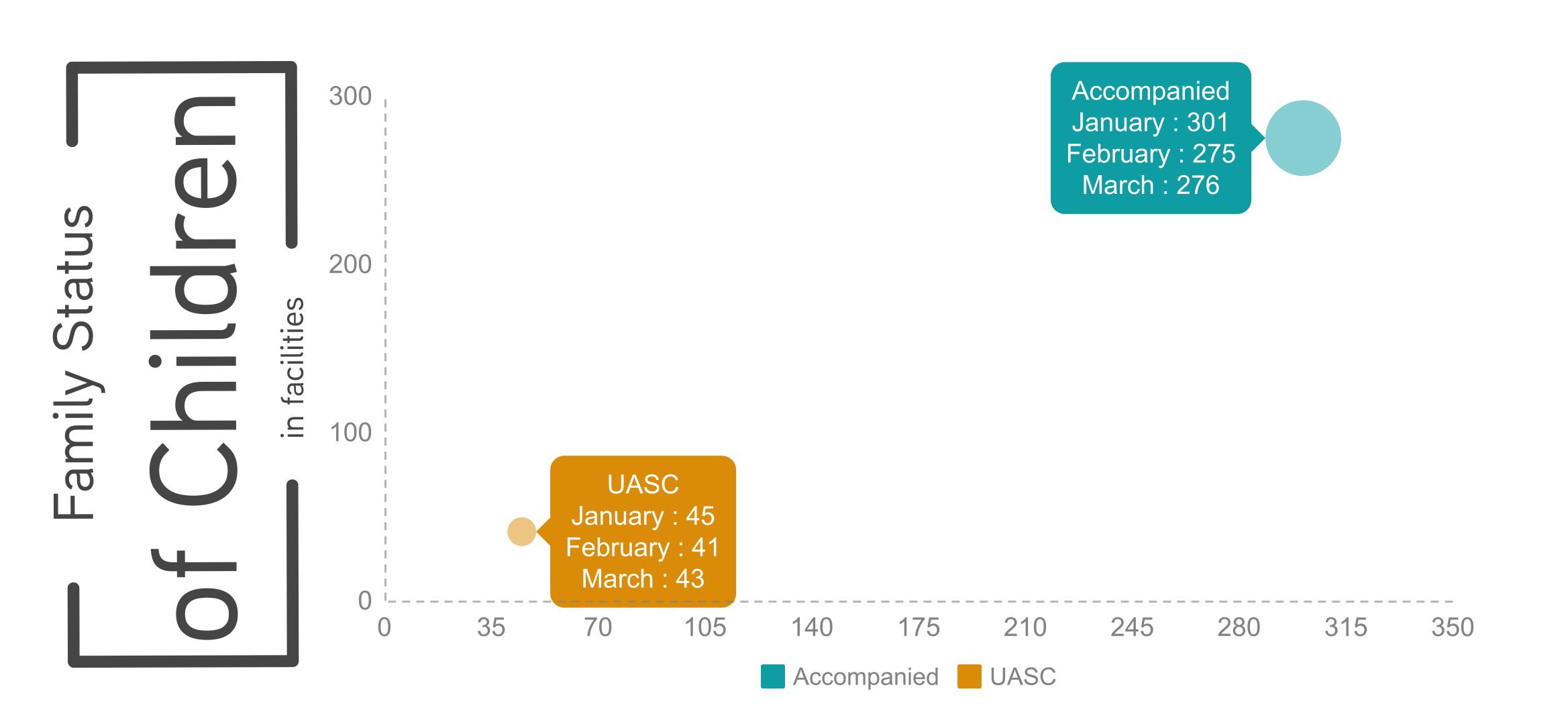


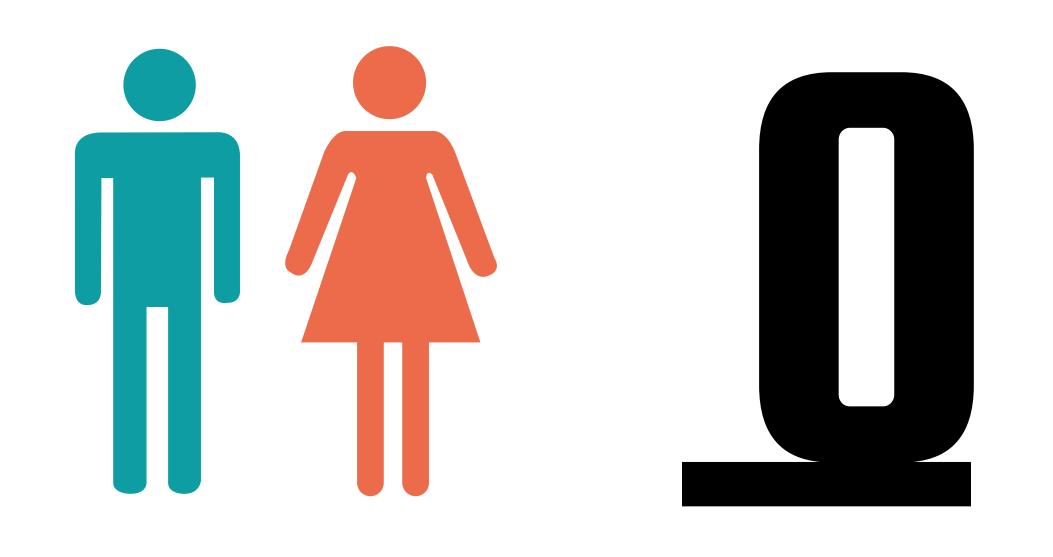


Children accommodated in facilities monthly

Adults accommodated in facilities monthly





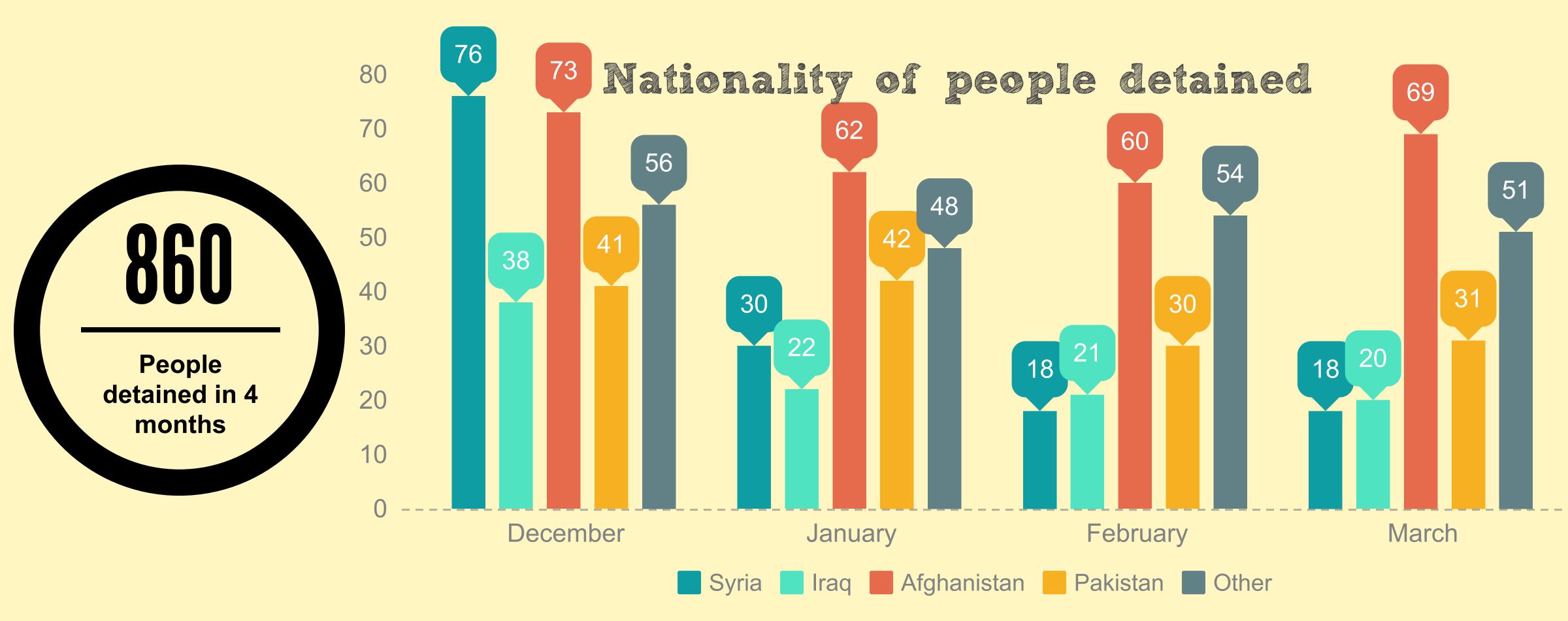


"Information Available."

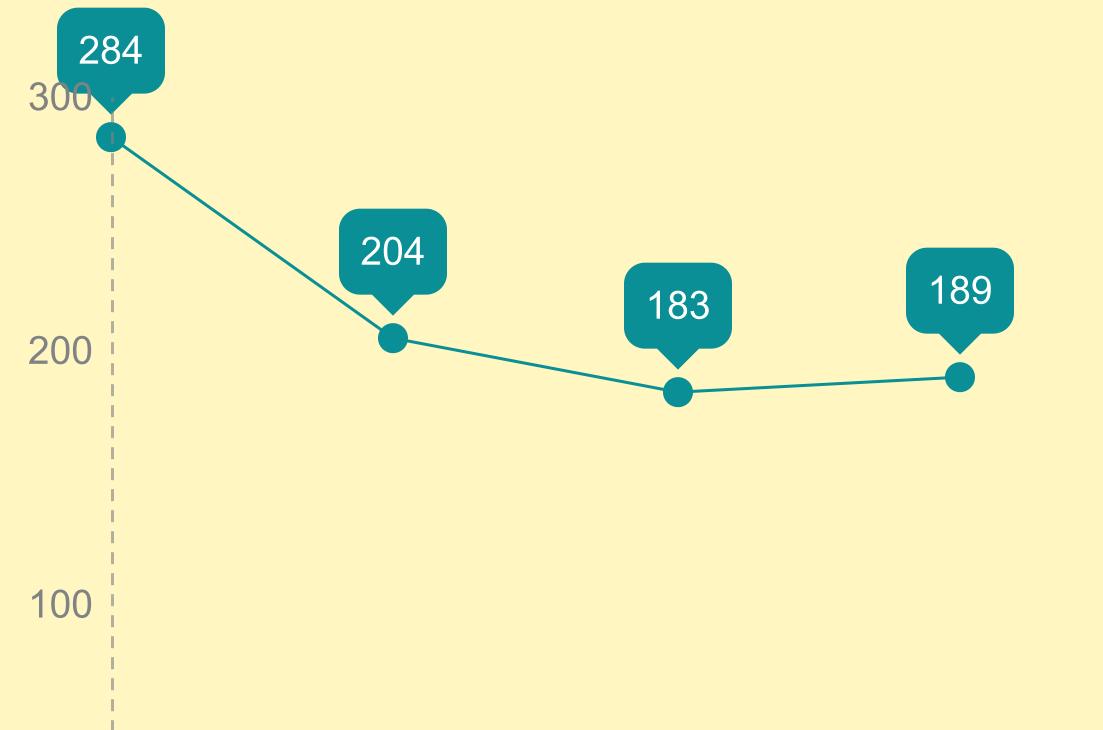
The Bulgarian State Agency for Refugees failed to answer our Freedom of Information request on gender data of the children accommodated in the reception centres. Informally we received information that the agency does not collect such data.



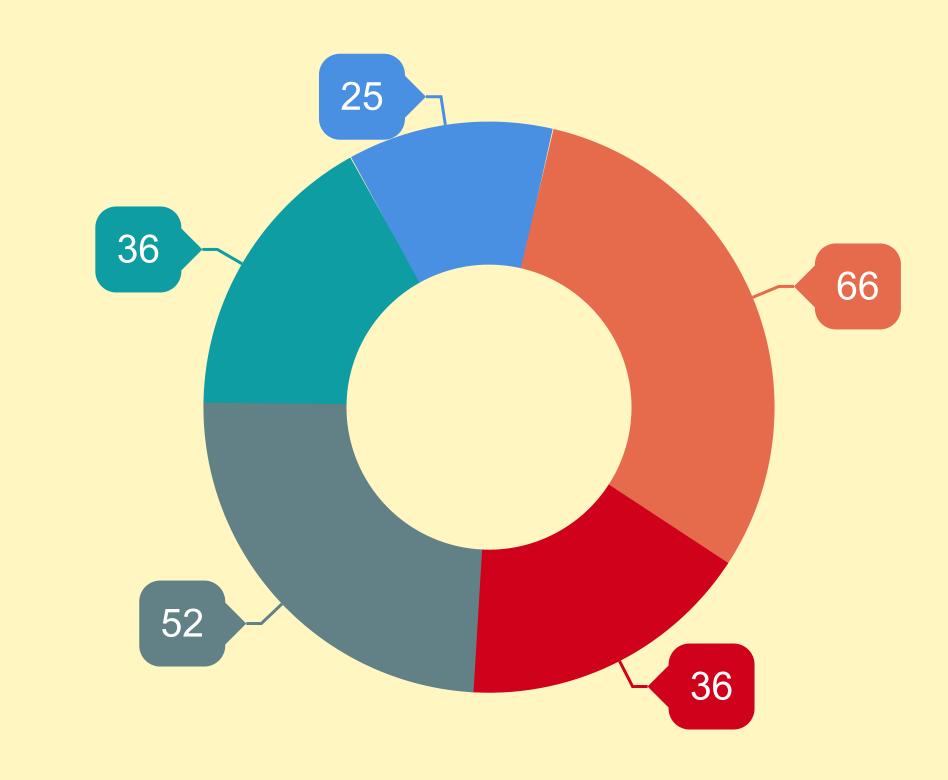
People in detention centers

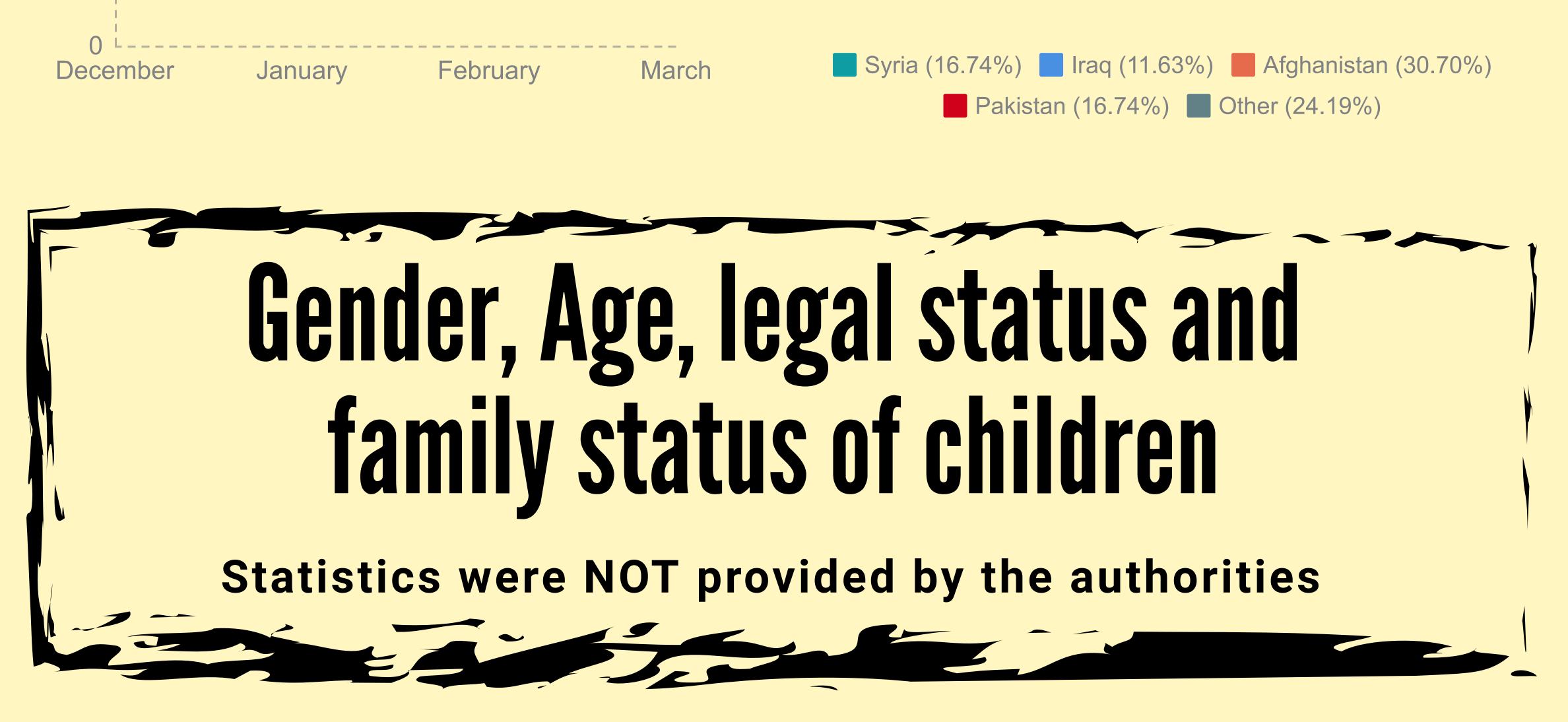


Number of people detained monthly



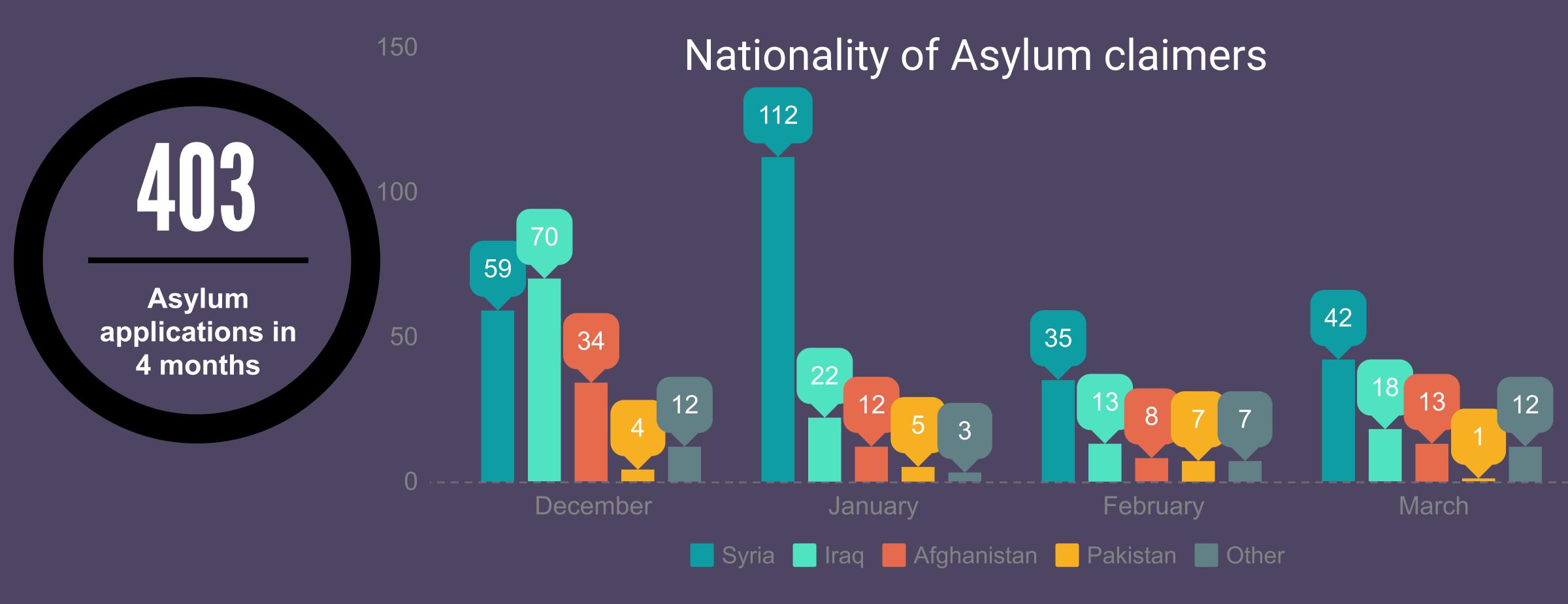
Average of people detained for the 4 months

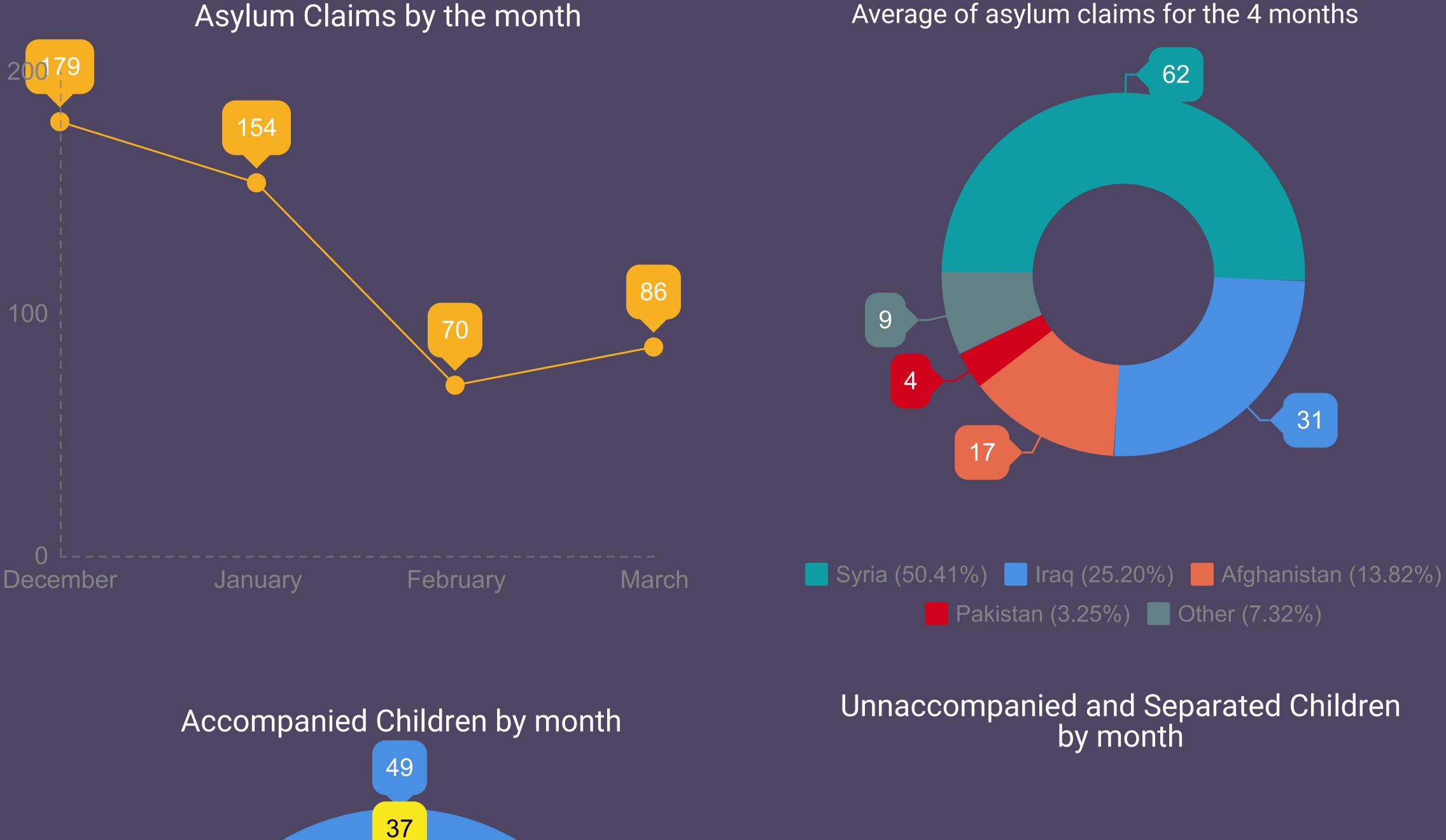






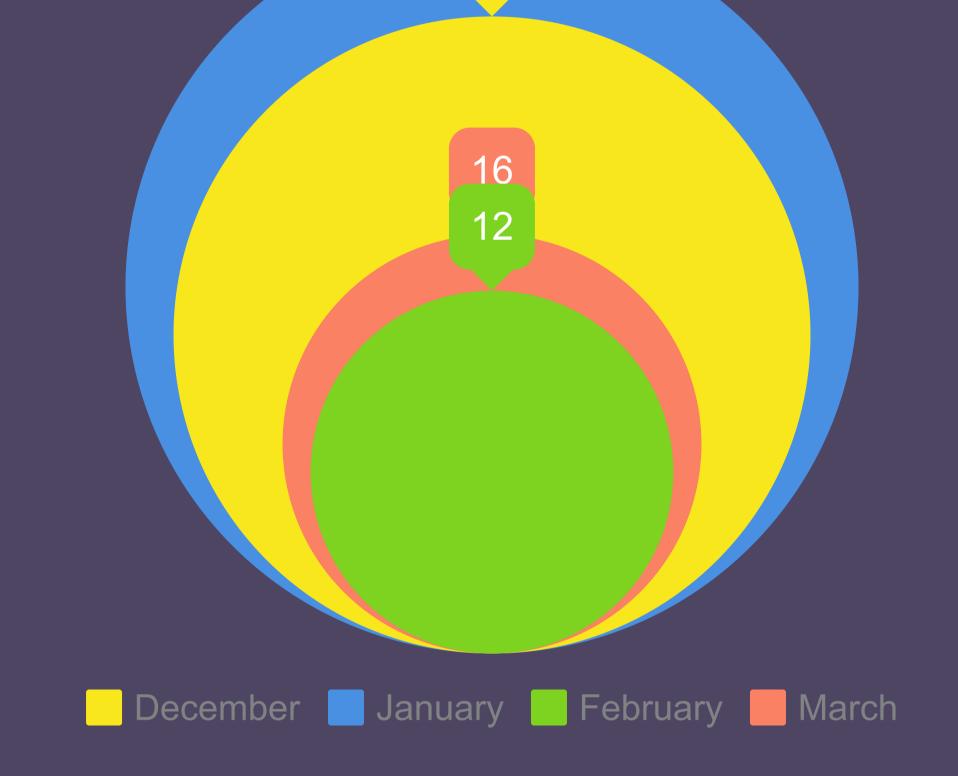
Asylum Claims submitted

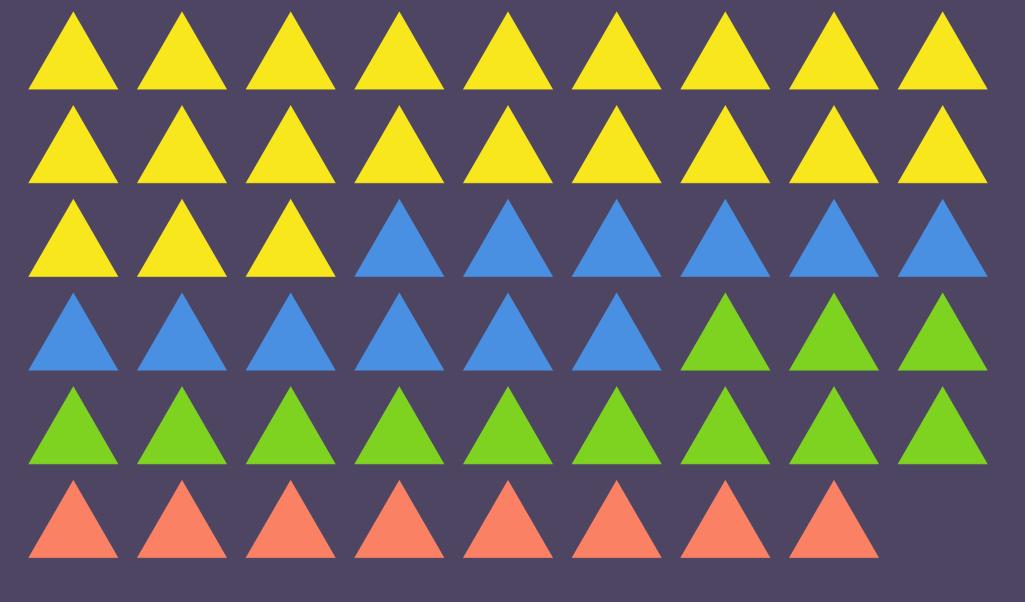




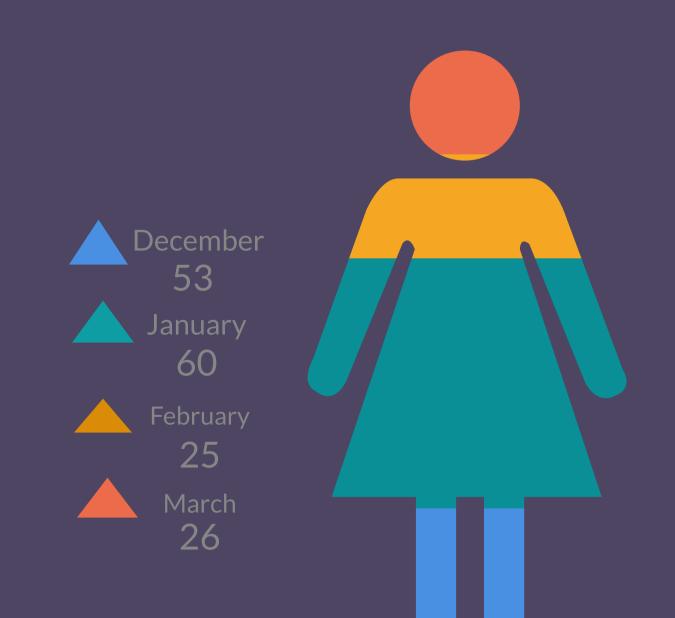
Average of asylum claims for the 4 months

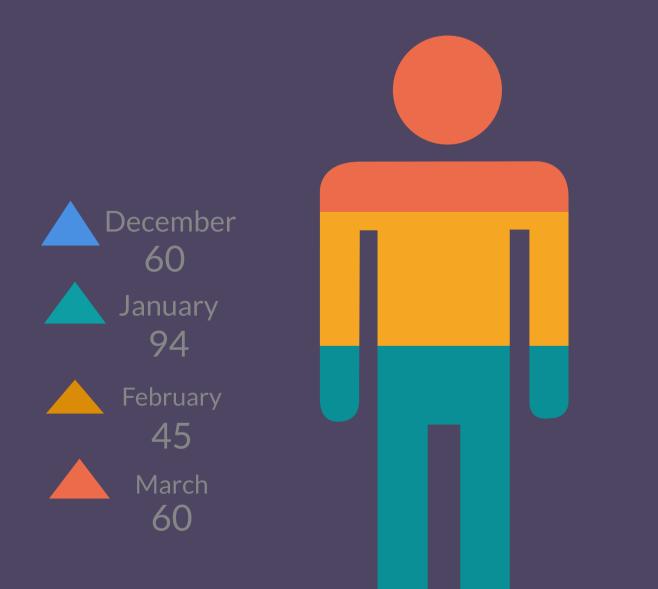
31





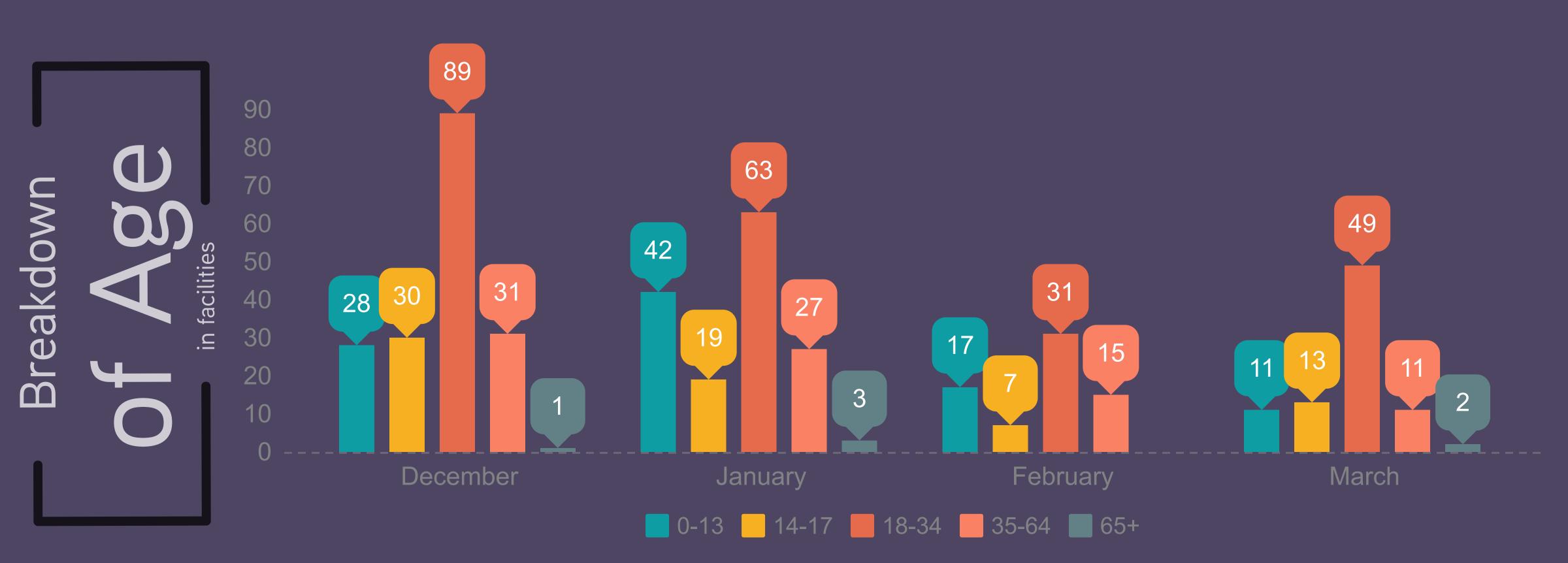


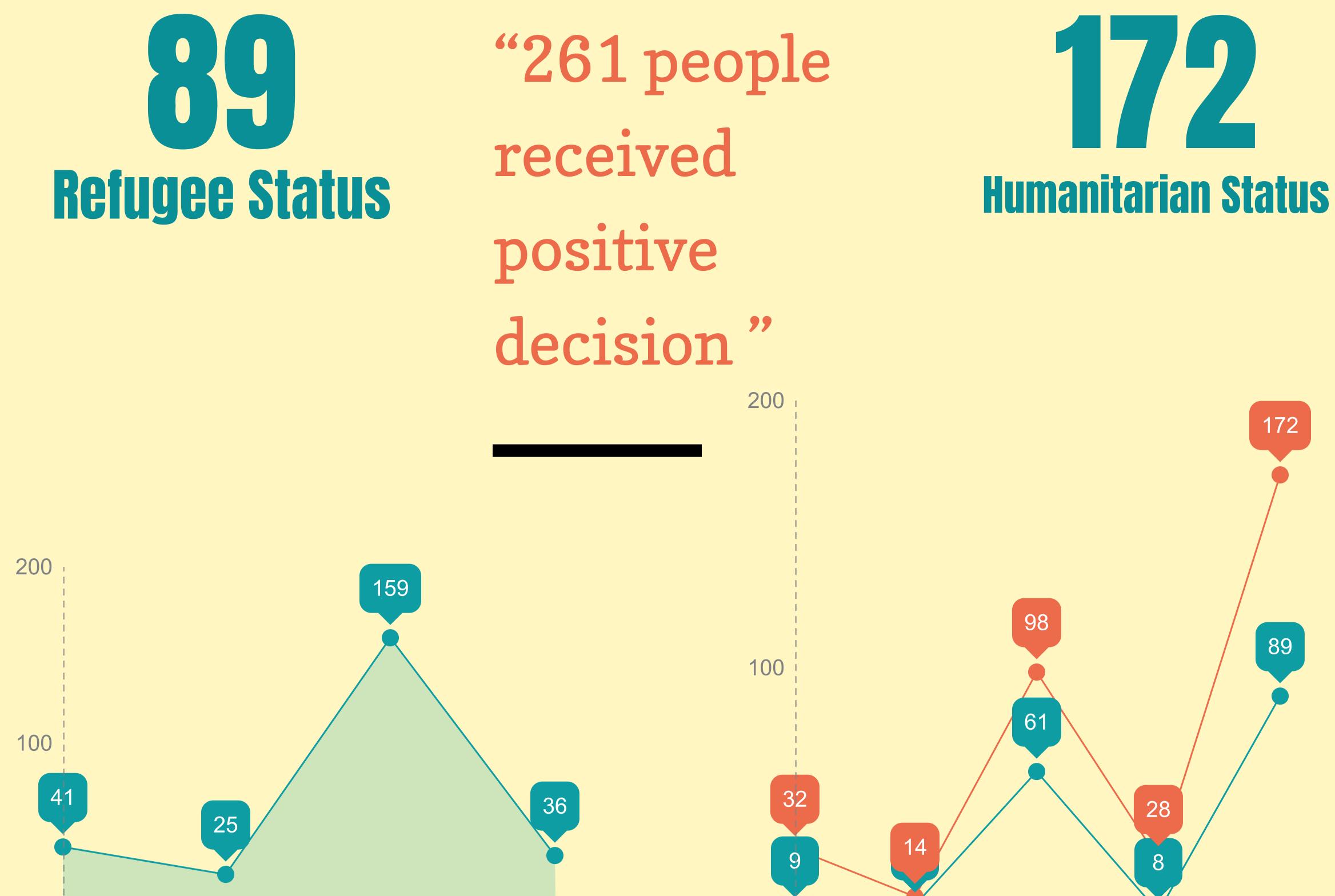




325 In the four months

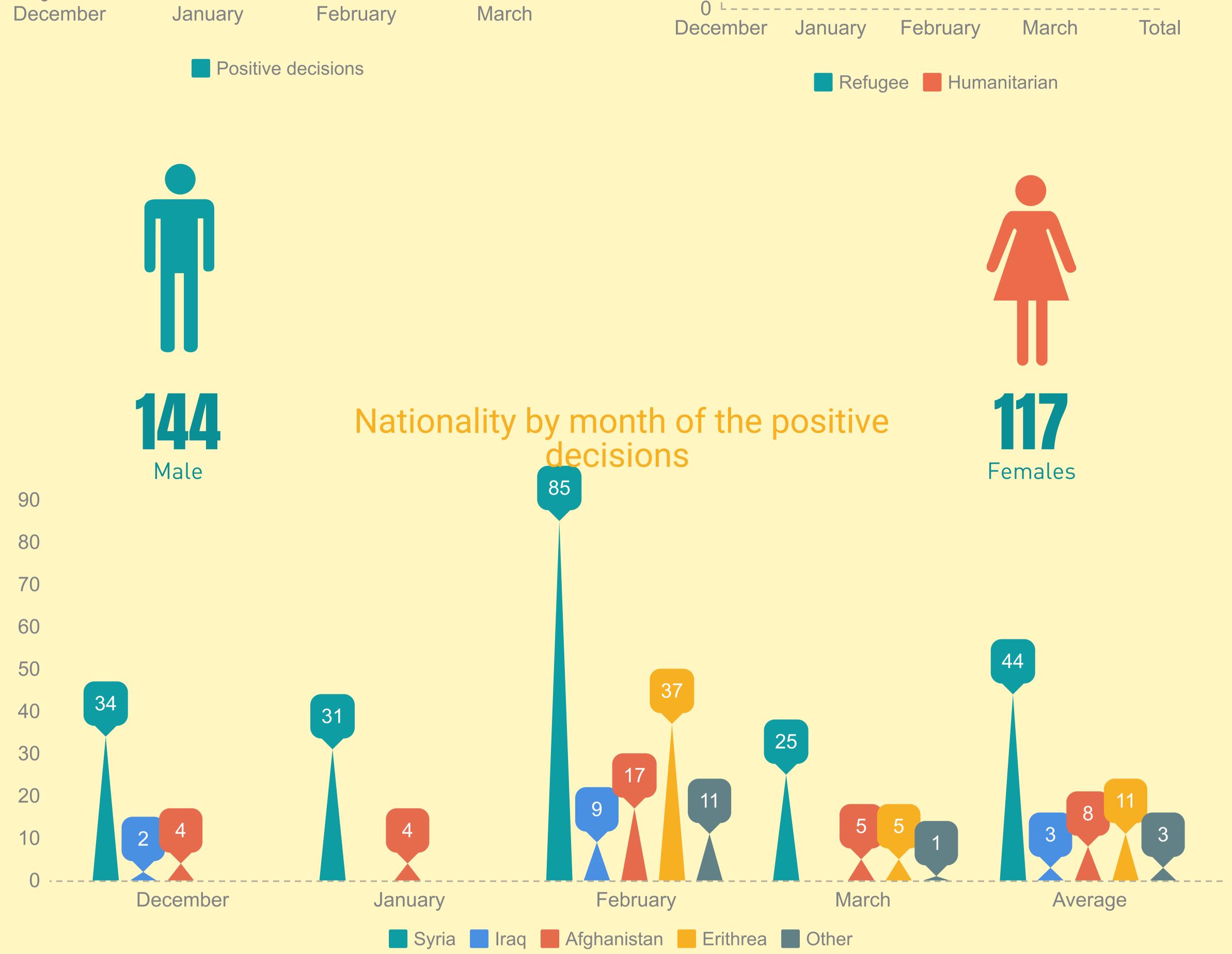
164in the four months



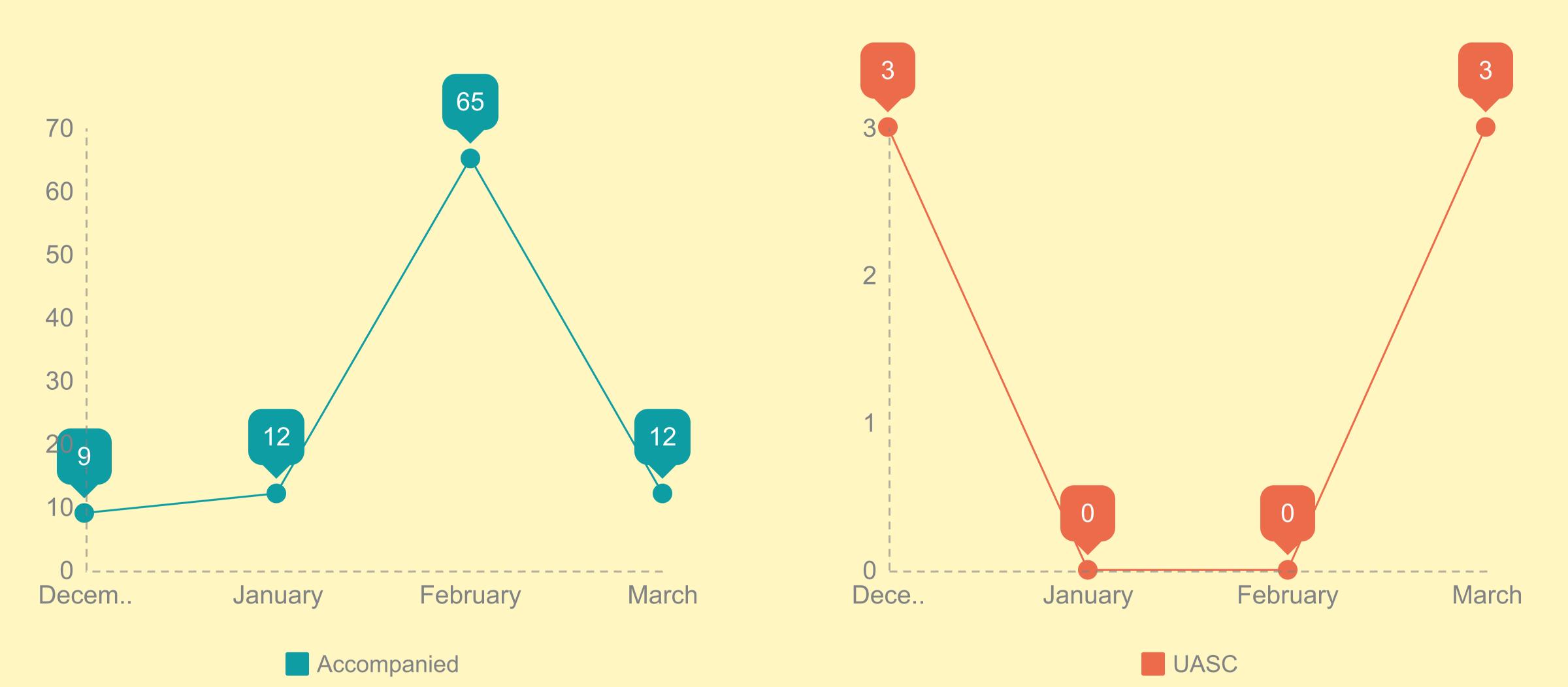


[|] |______

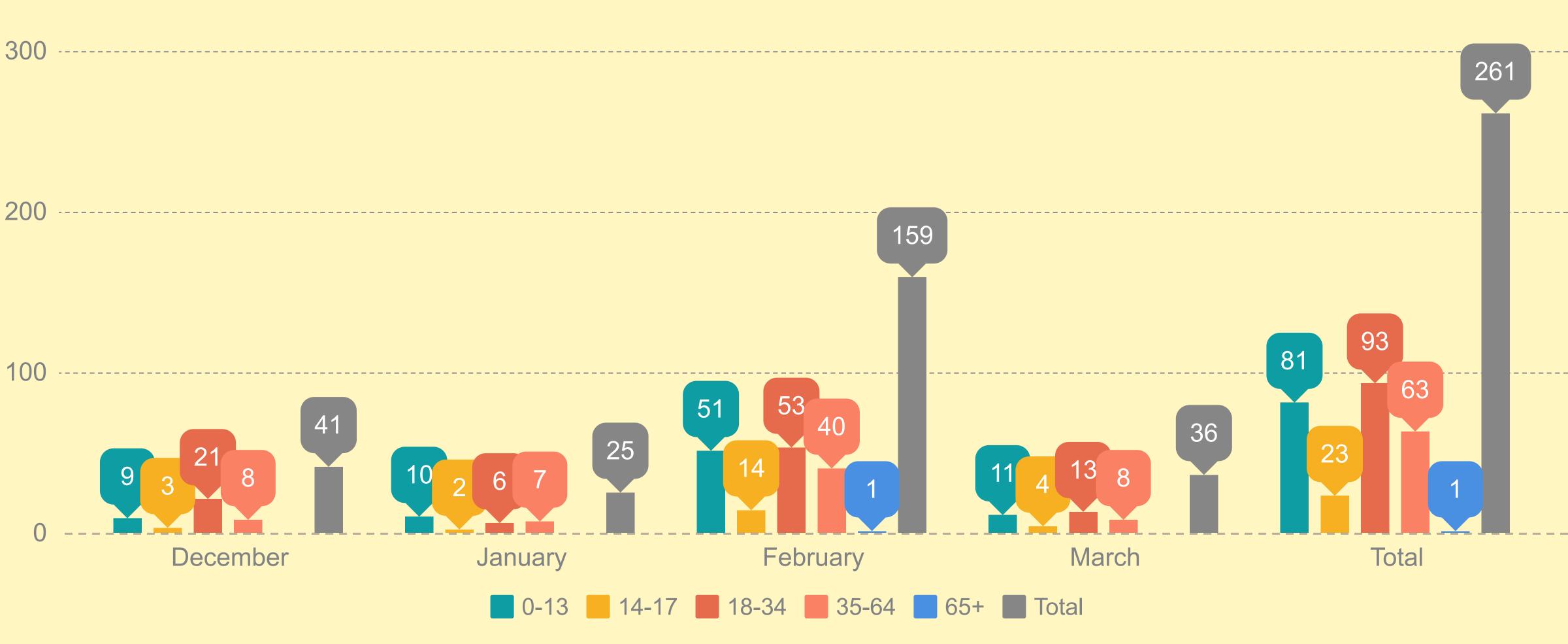
 \mathbf{O}



Number of Accompanied and UASC receiving positive decision by month



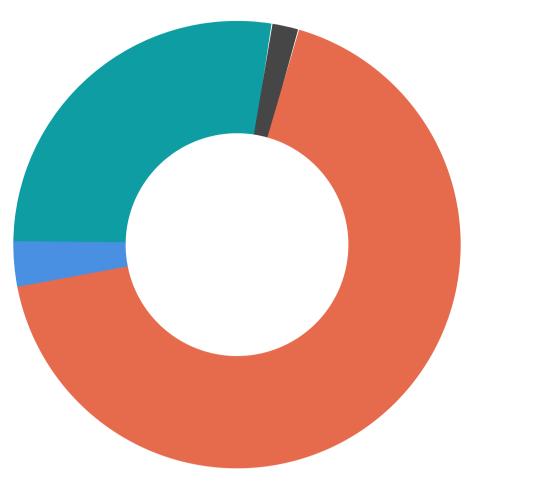
Age breakdown of the number of people receiving a positive decision by the month.



Negative decisions on Asylum claims

people received negative decision in December 215

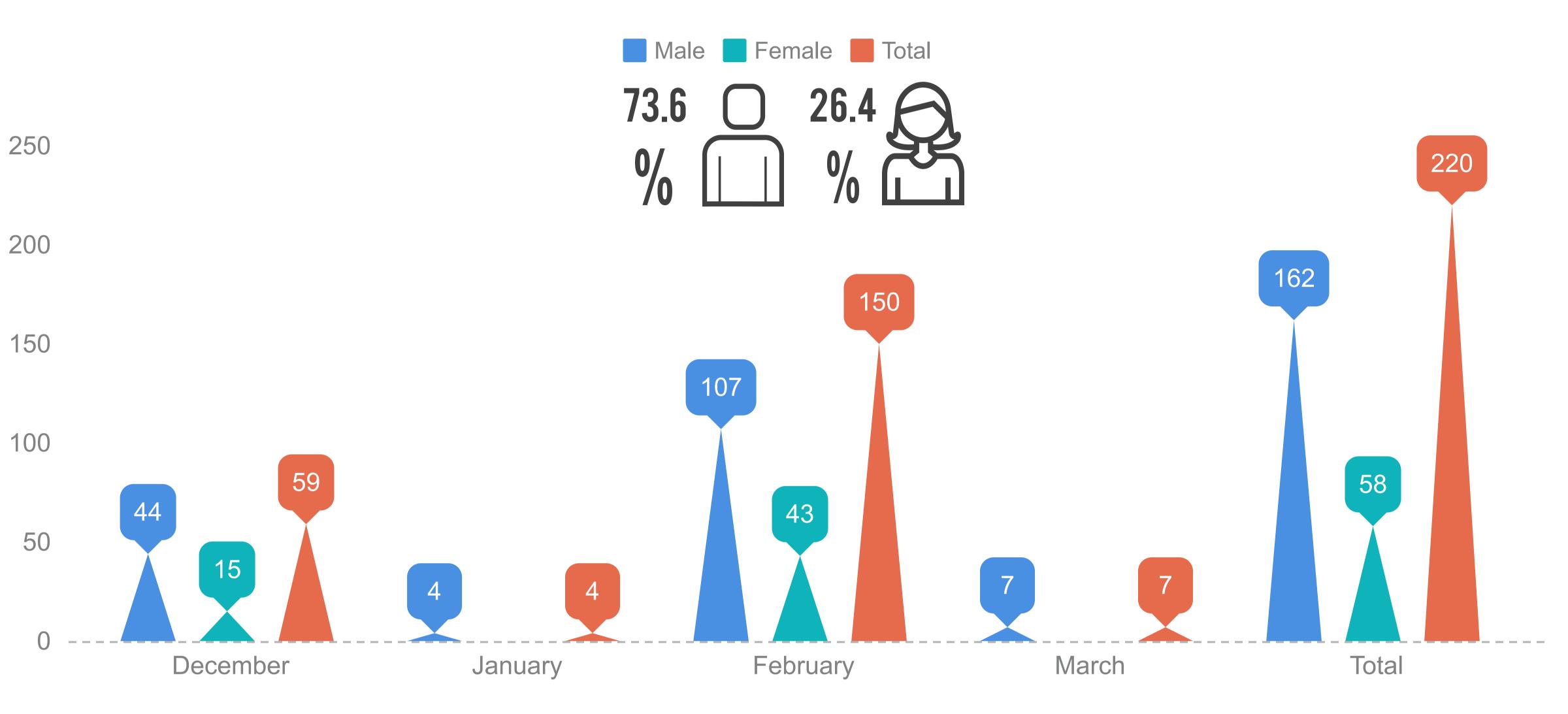
people received negative decision in January 4



150

people received negative decision in February

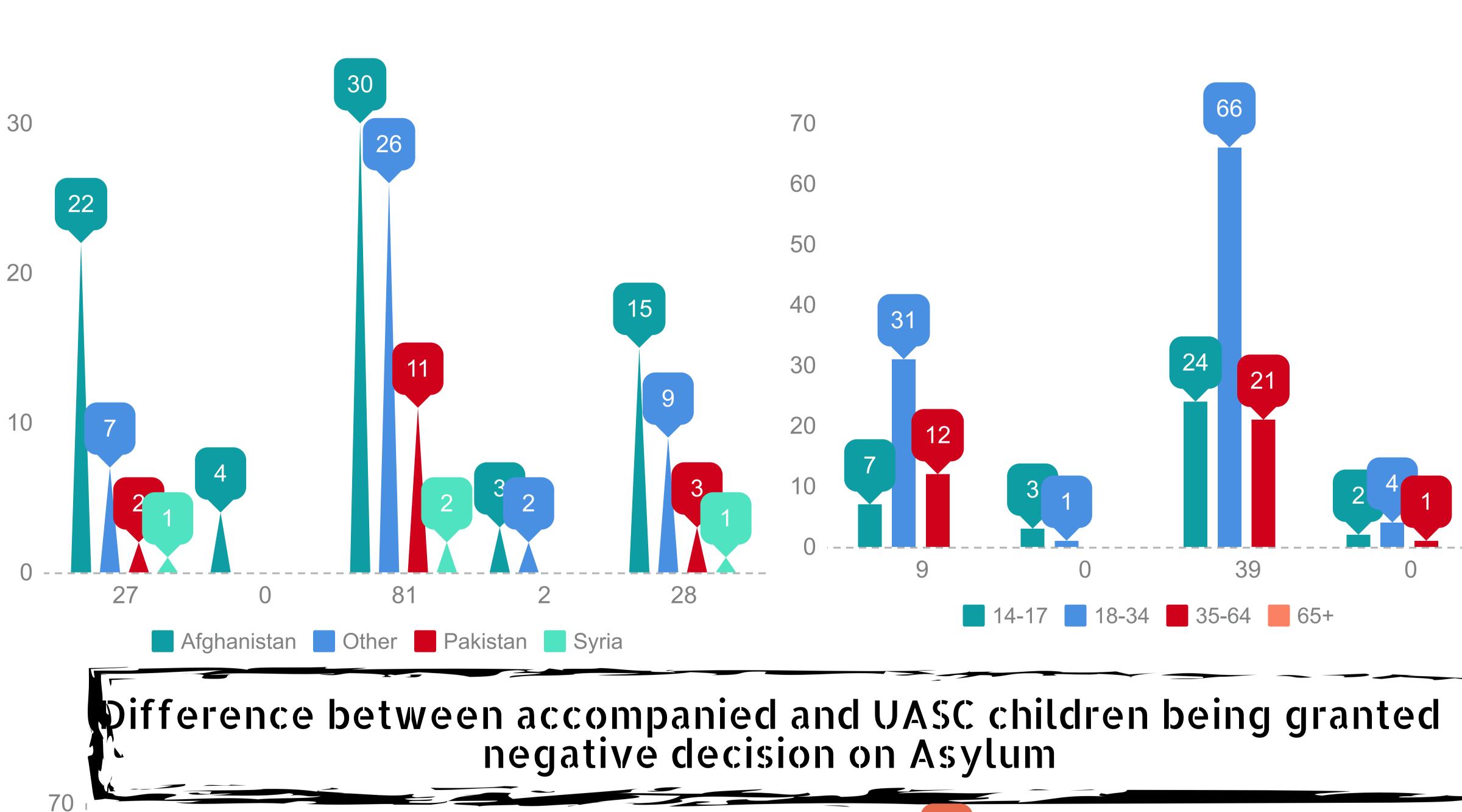
7 people received negative decision in March

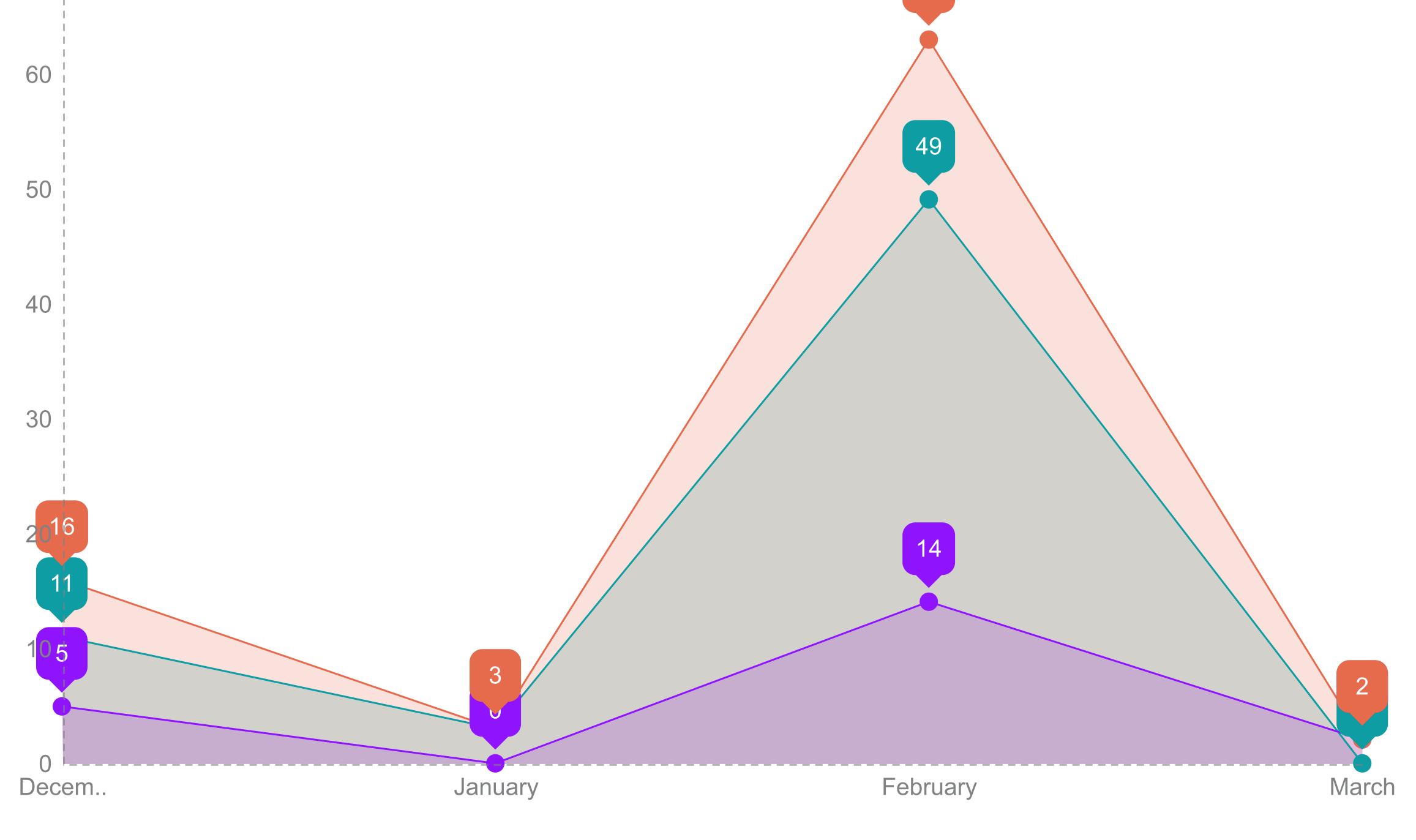






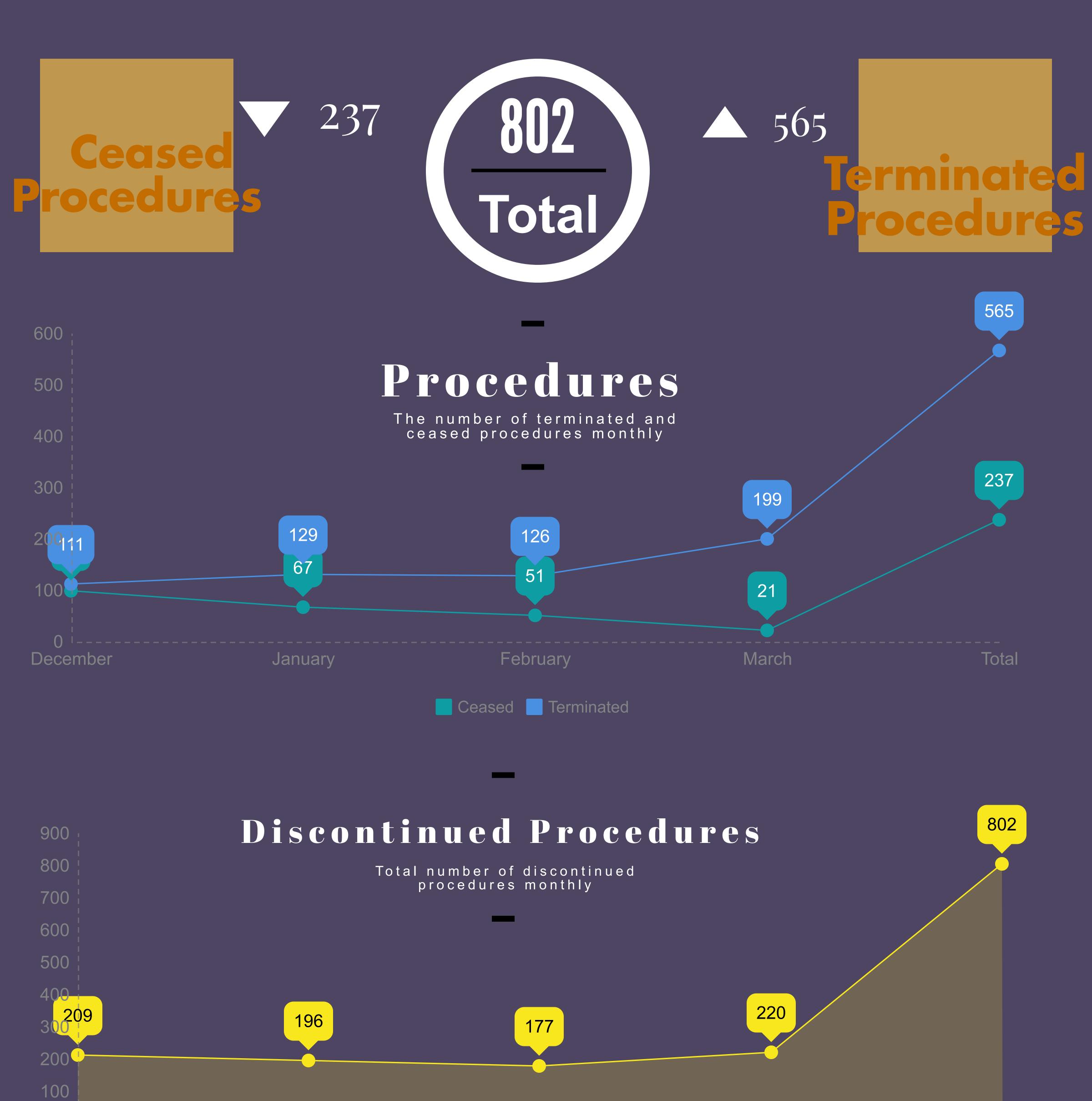






Accompanied UASC Total

Number of discountinued asylum procedures



January

 \mathbf{O}

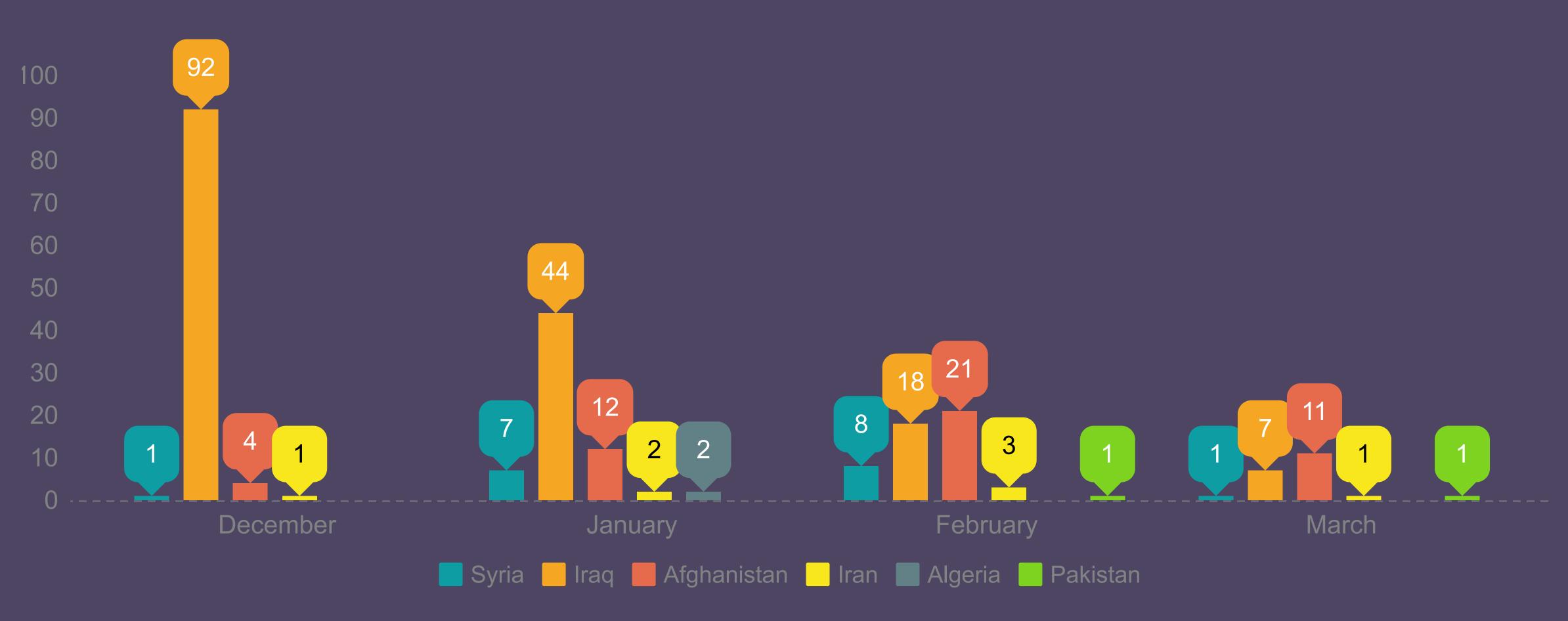
December

February

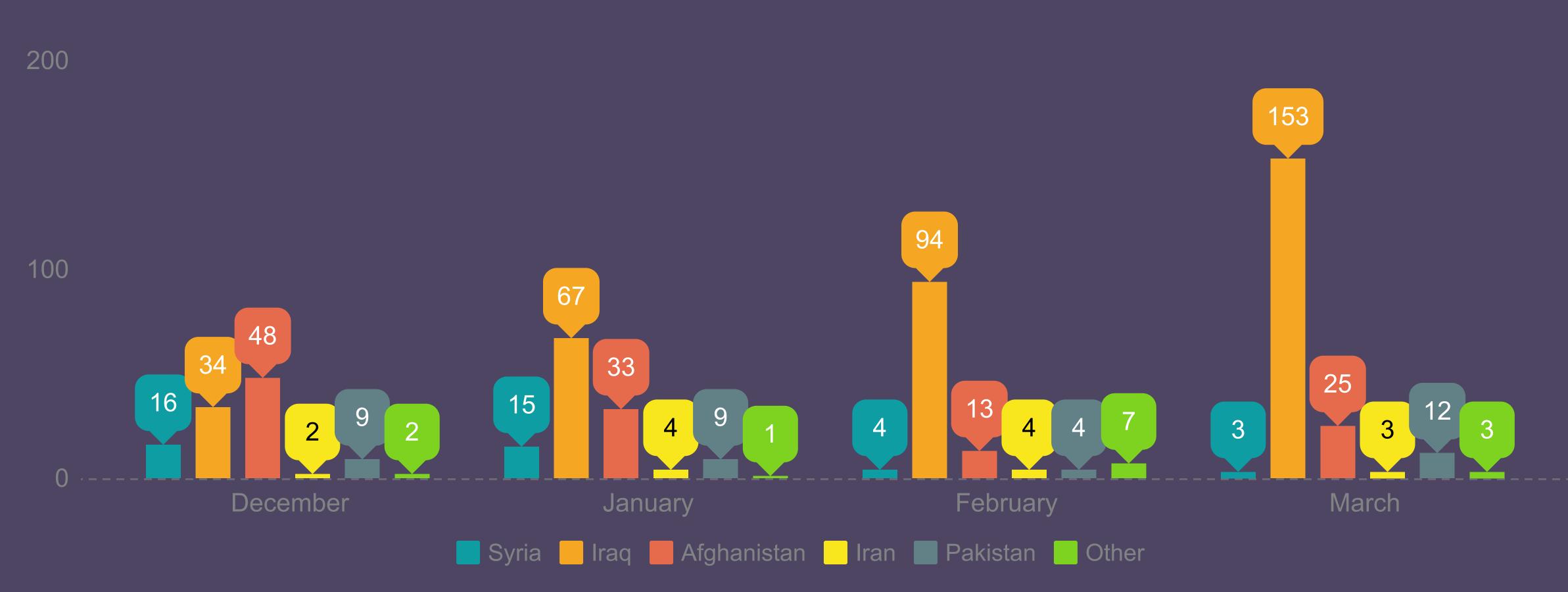
March

Total

Nationality of Ceased procedures

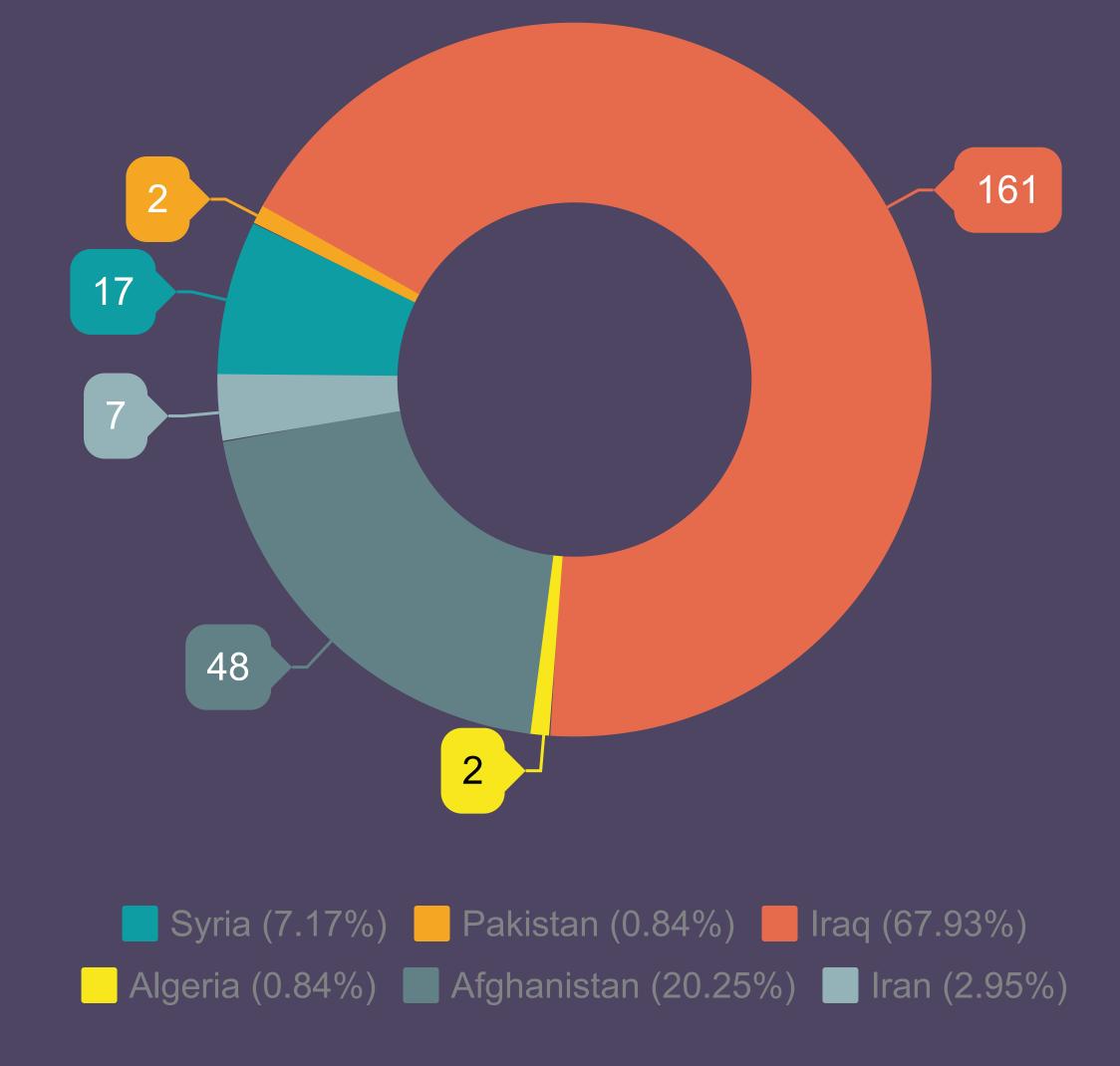


Nationality of Terminated procedures



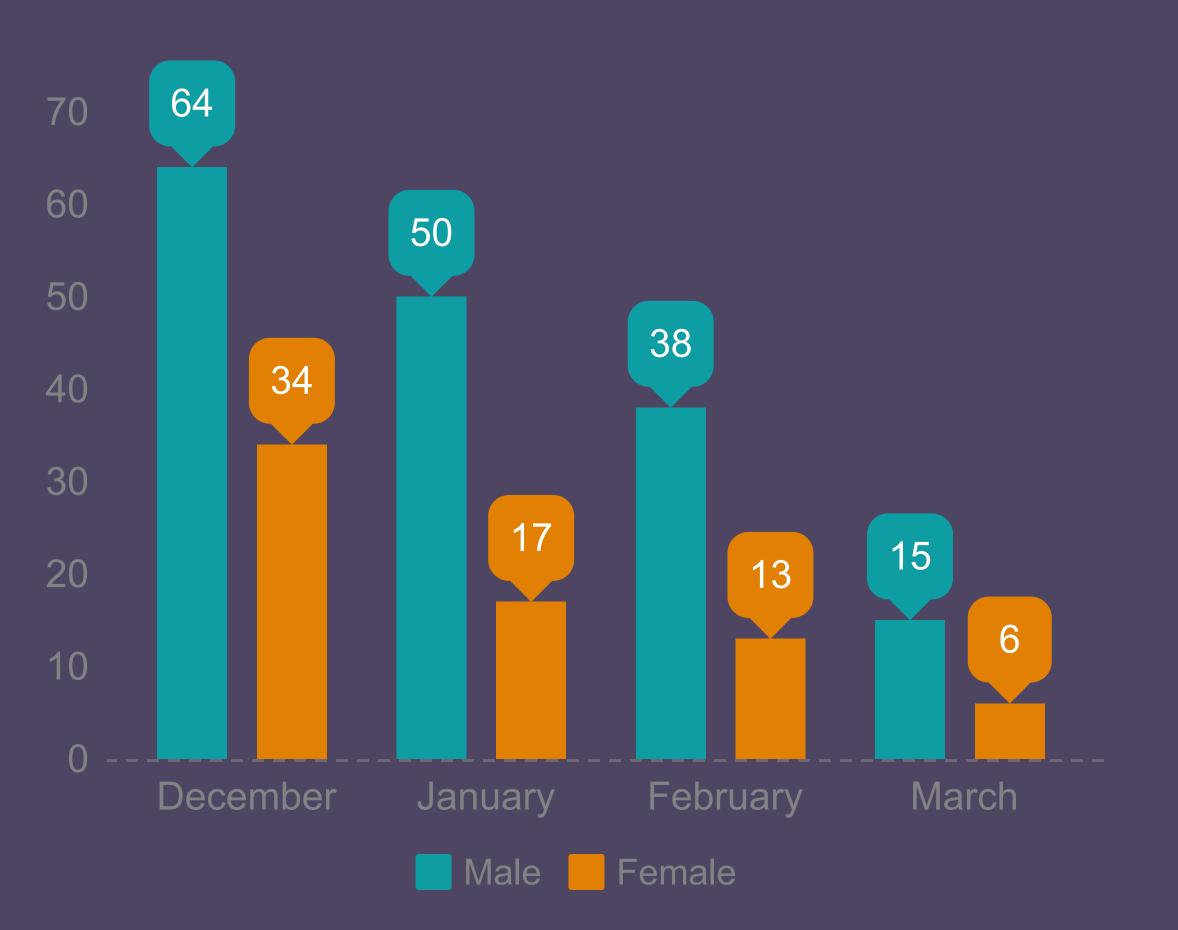
Average per month of ceased procedures

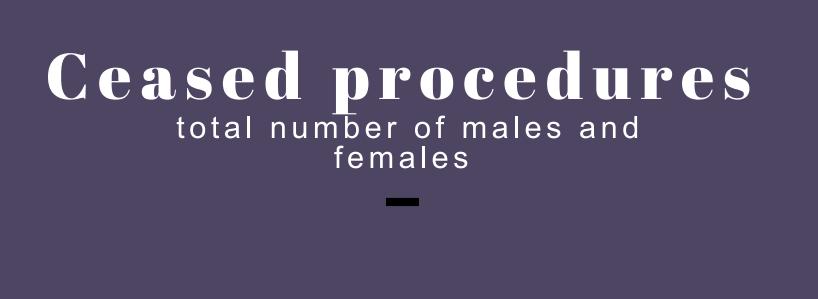
Average per month of terminated procedures



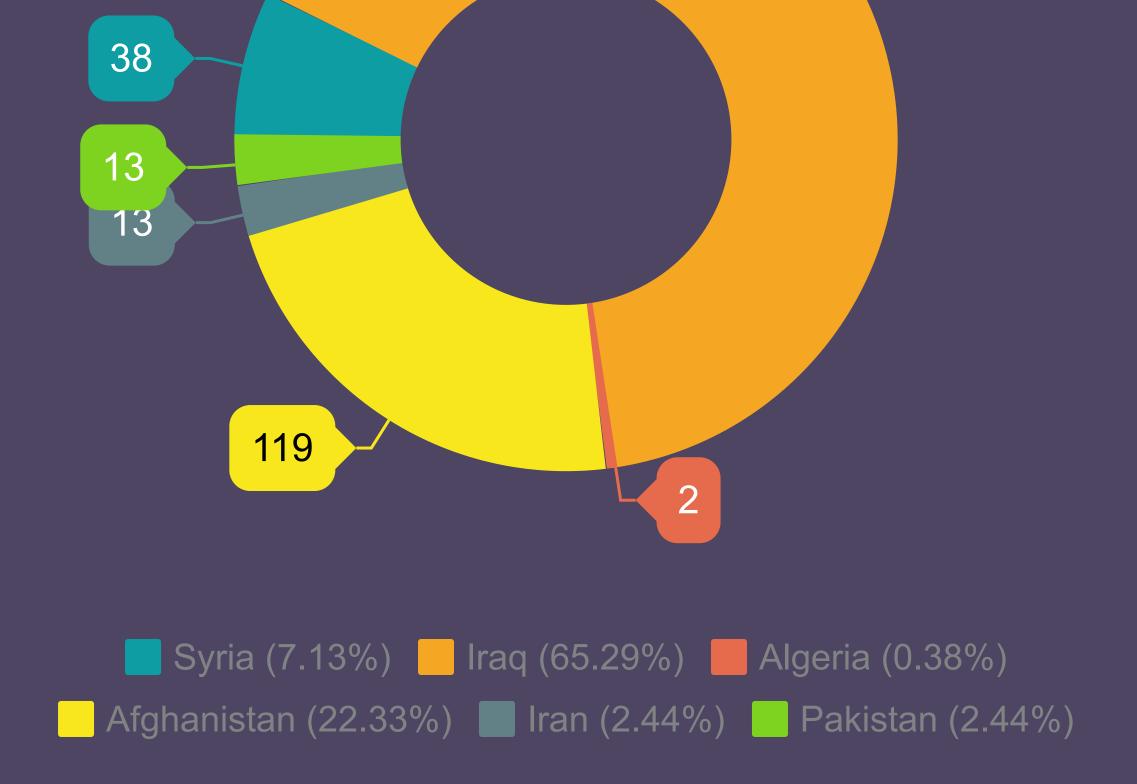
348

Gender on Ceased procedures

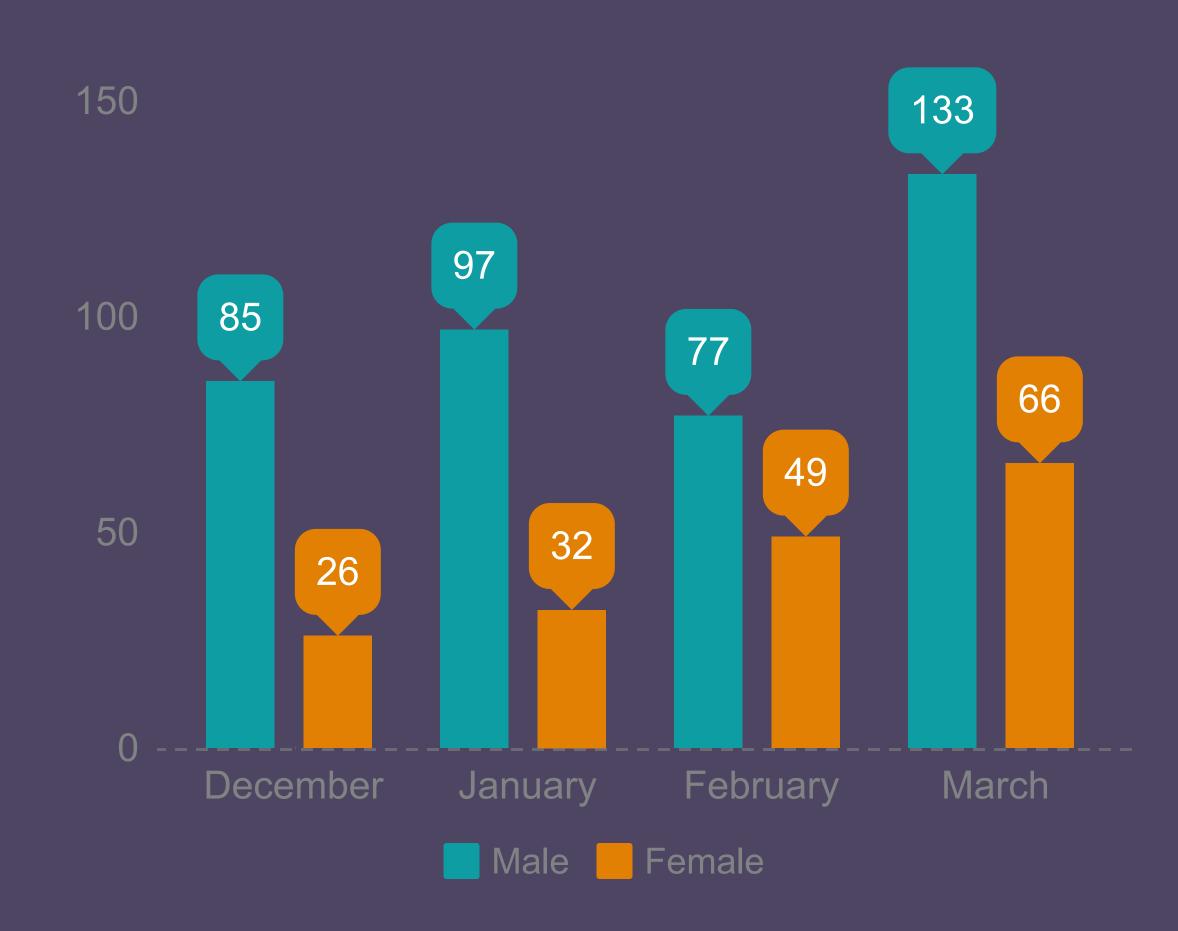








Gender on Terminated procedures



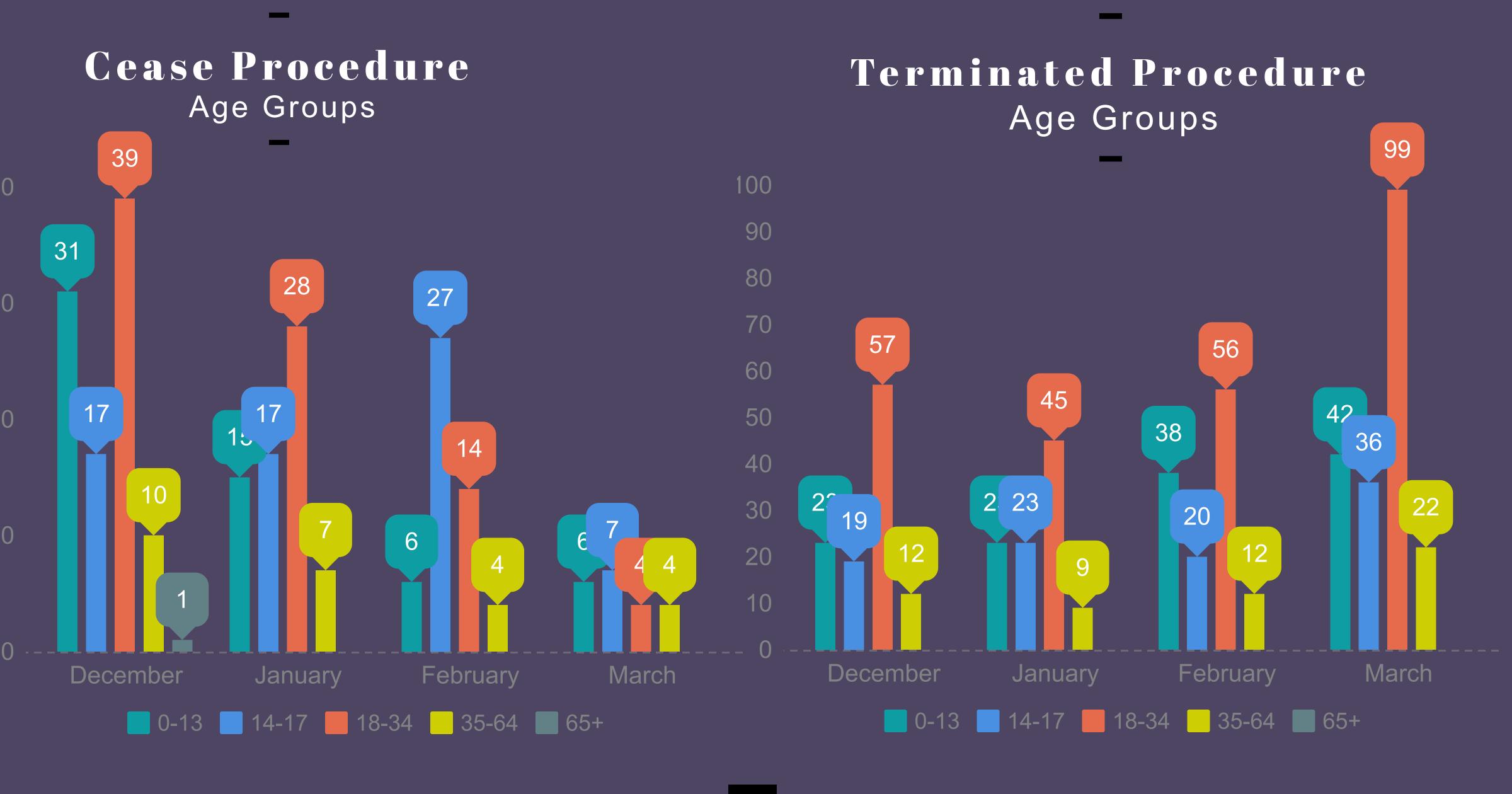
Terminated procedures total number of males and

females



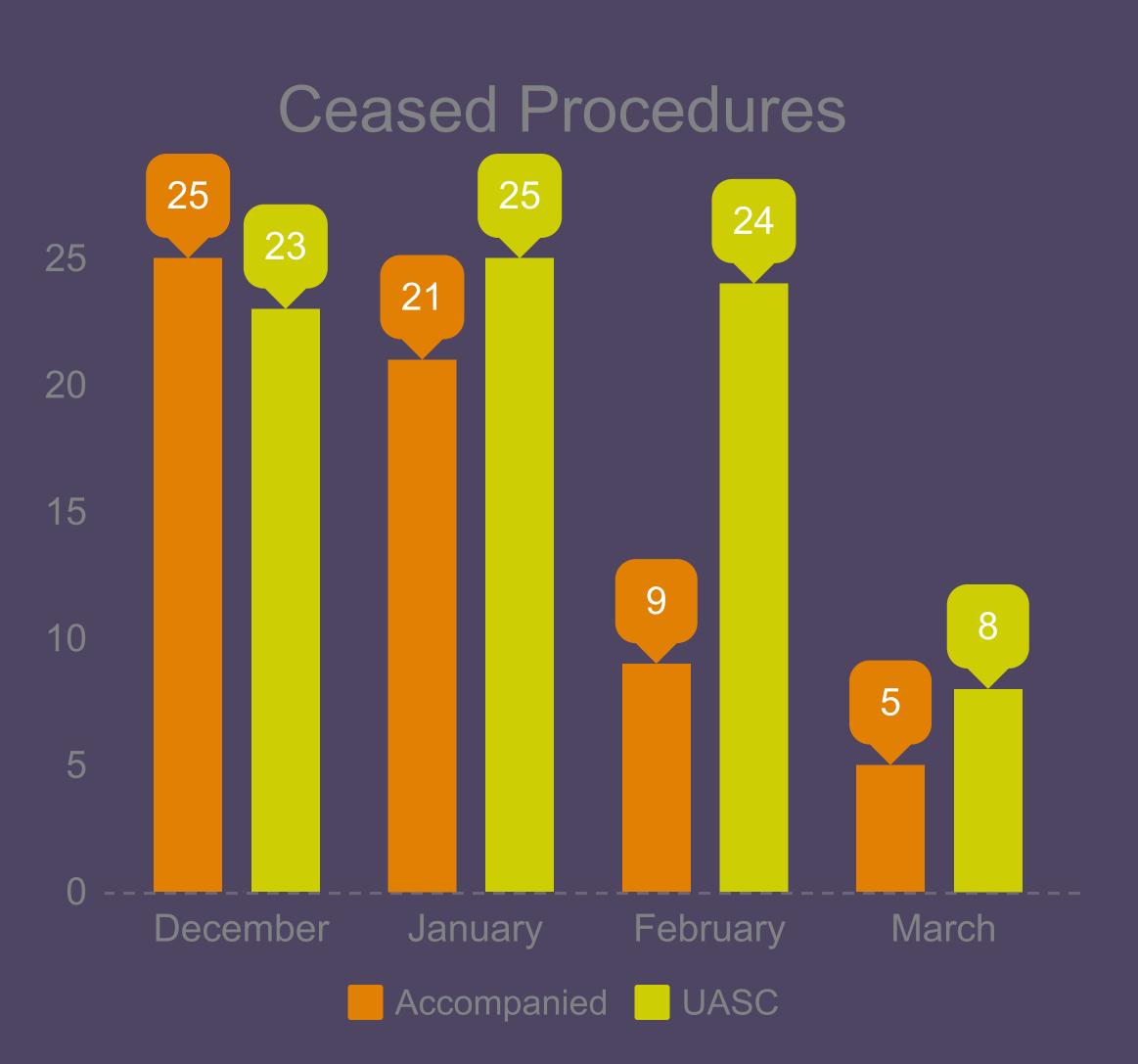
167 70

392 173



Family Status of Children for the discontinued Procedures

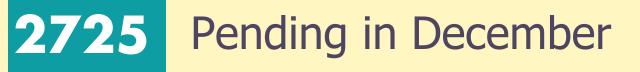
Accompanied - Unnaccompanied and Separated Children



Terminated Procedures



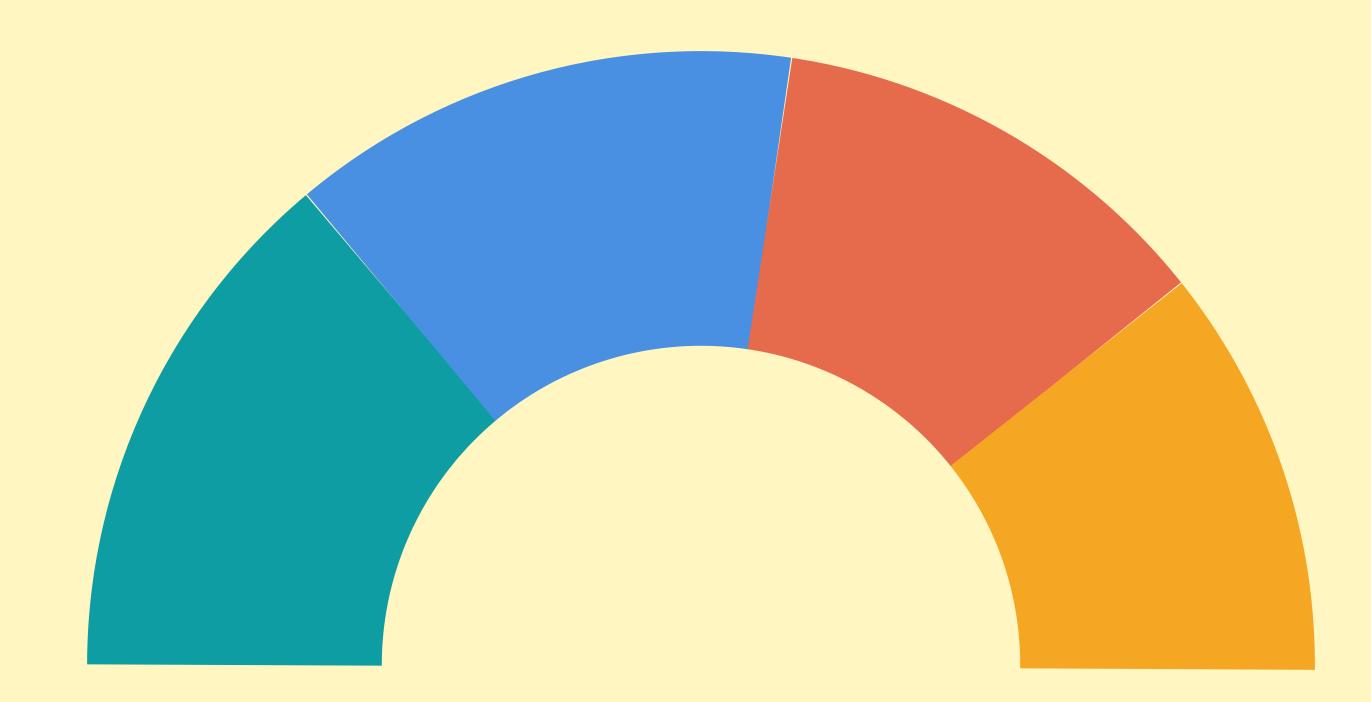
Number of pending asylum procedures



2641 Pending in January

2343 Pending in February

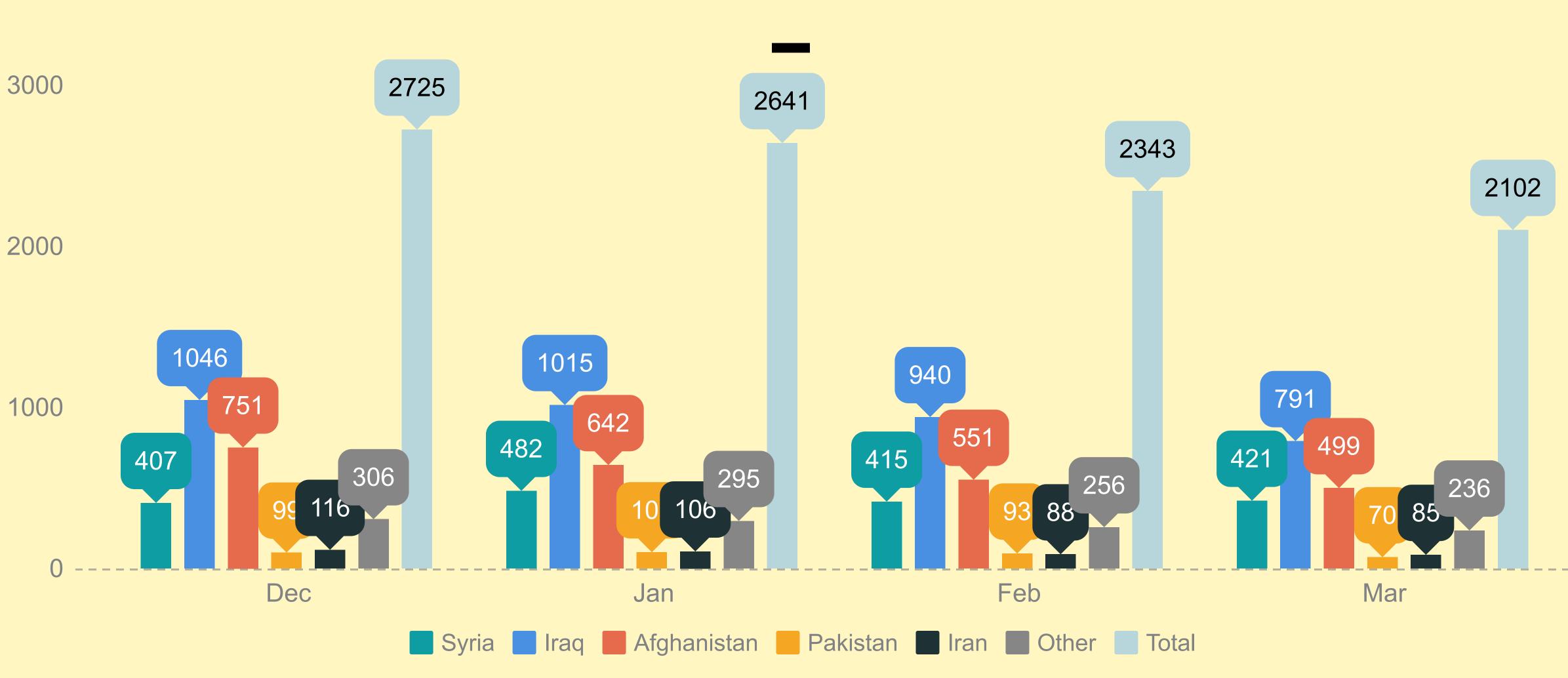
2102 Pending in March





Nationality Breakdown

for the months of December, January, Februar and March

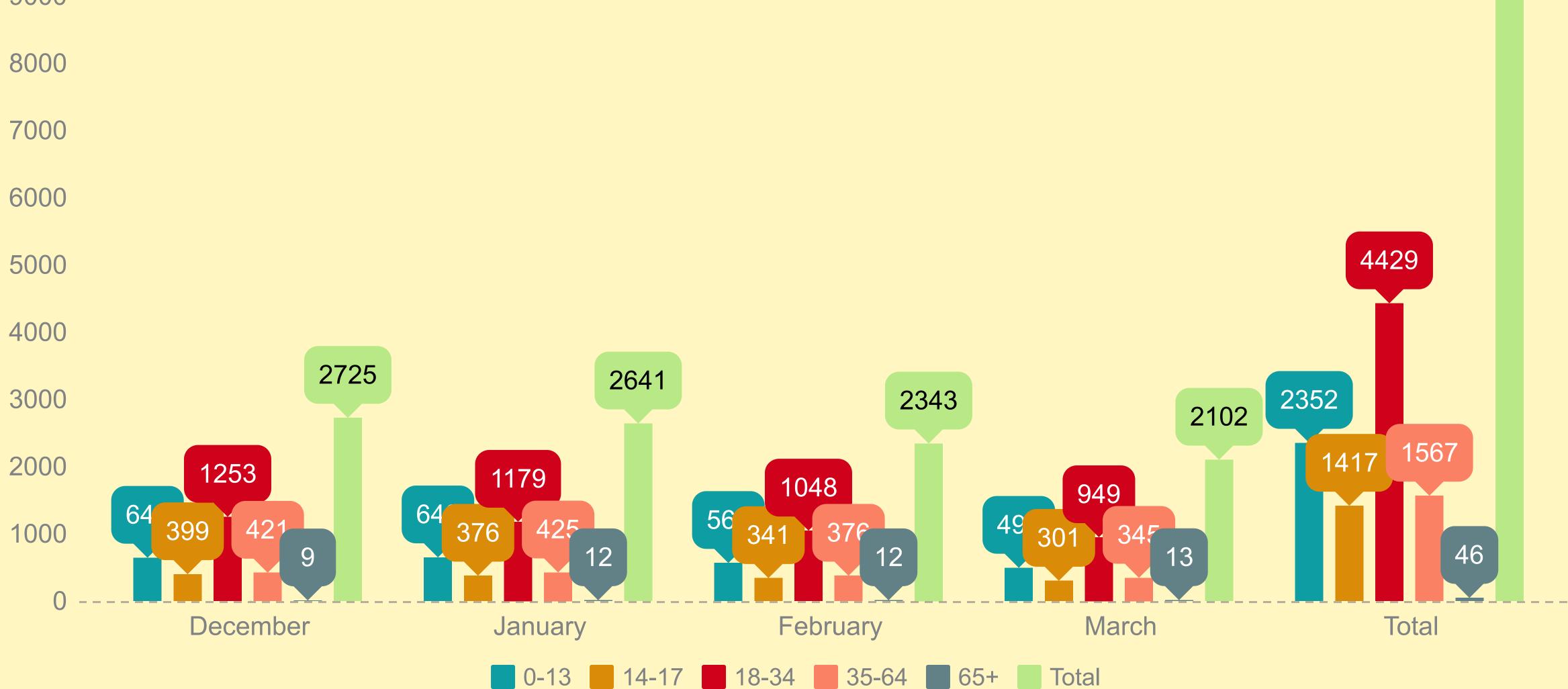


Age groups of people pending asylum claims

9811

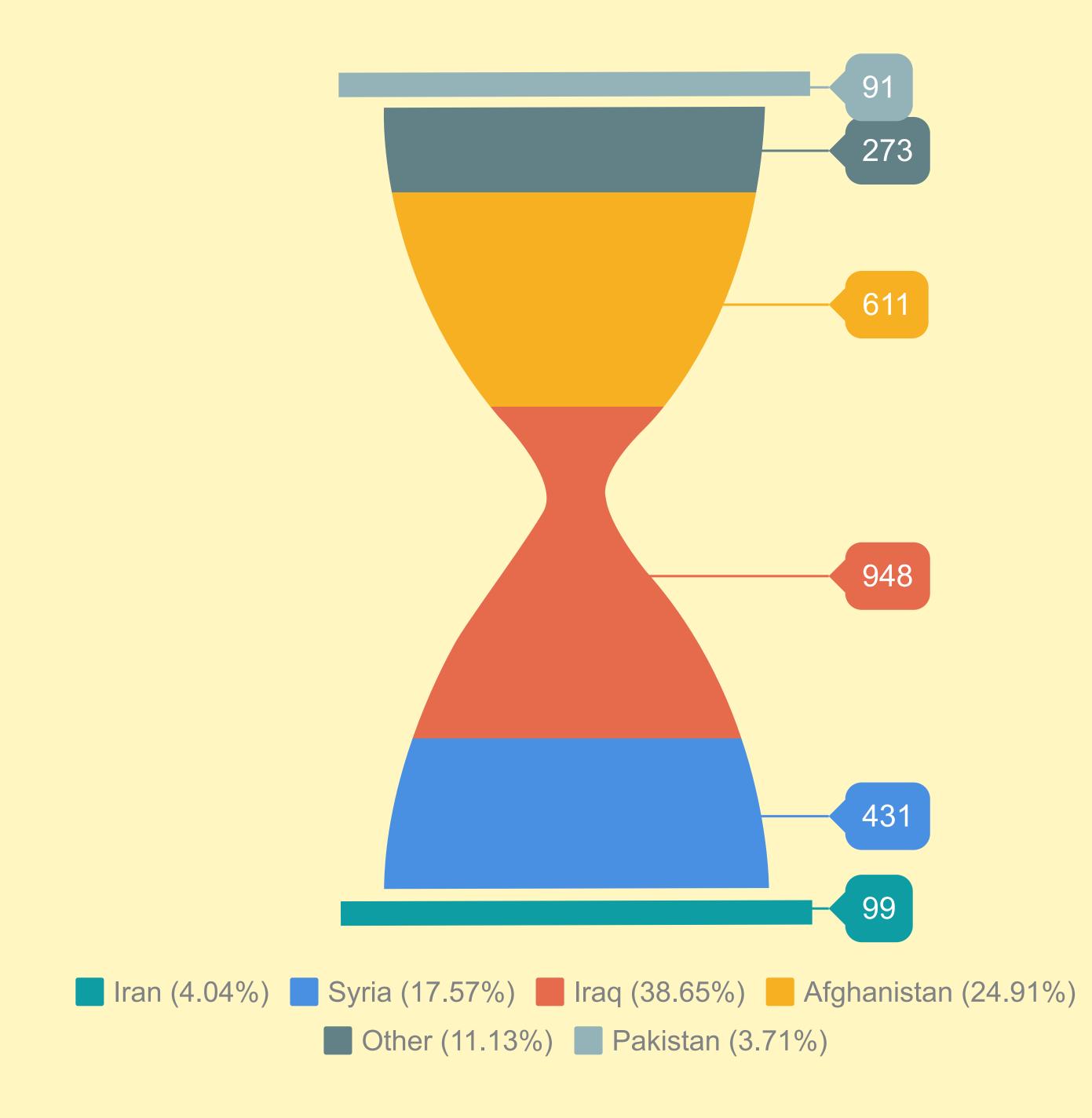
10000

9000

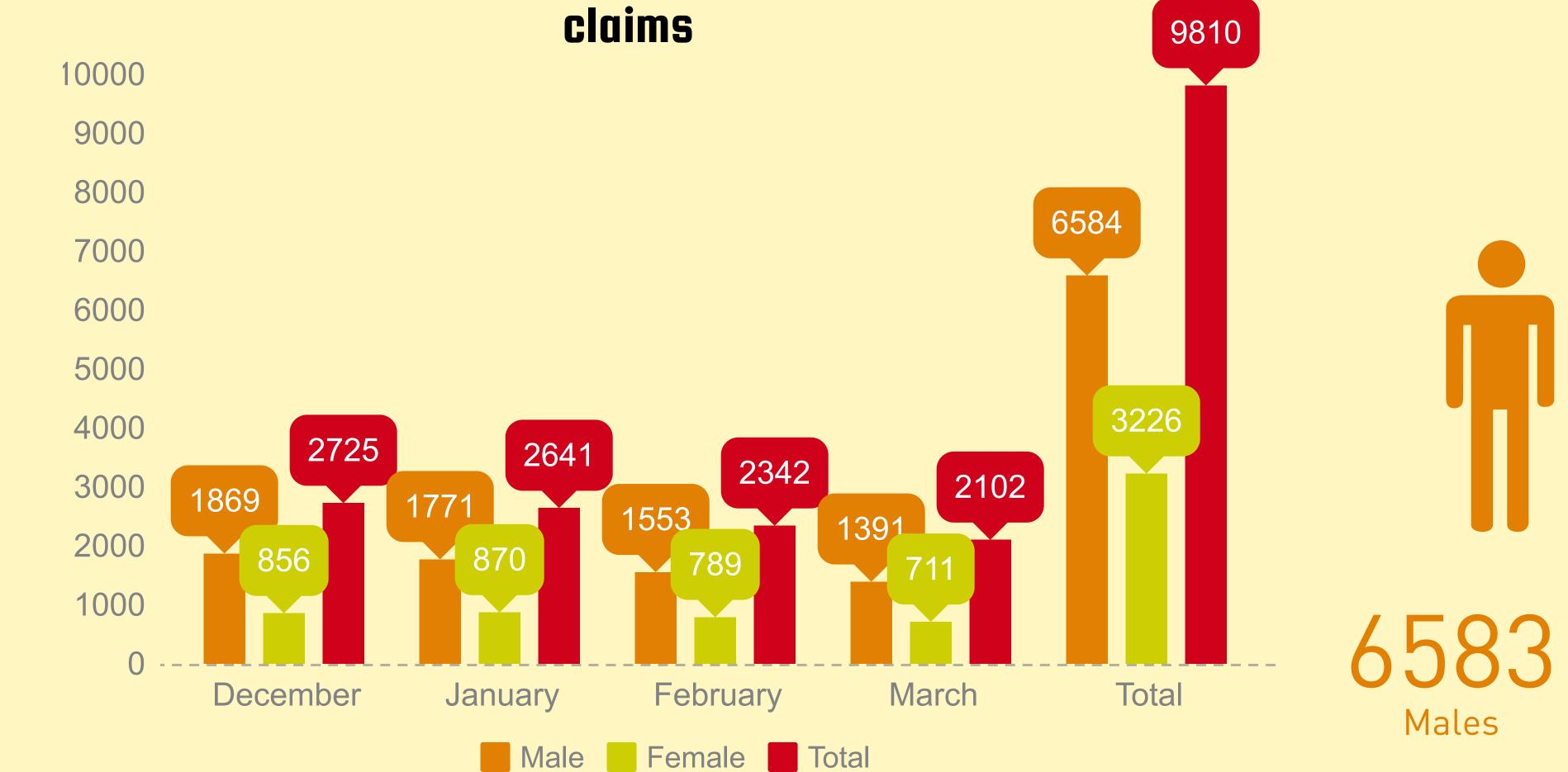




Females







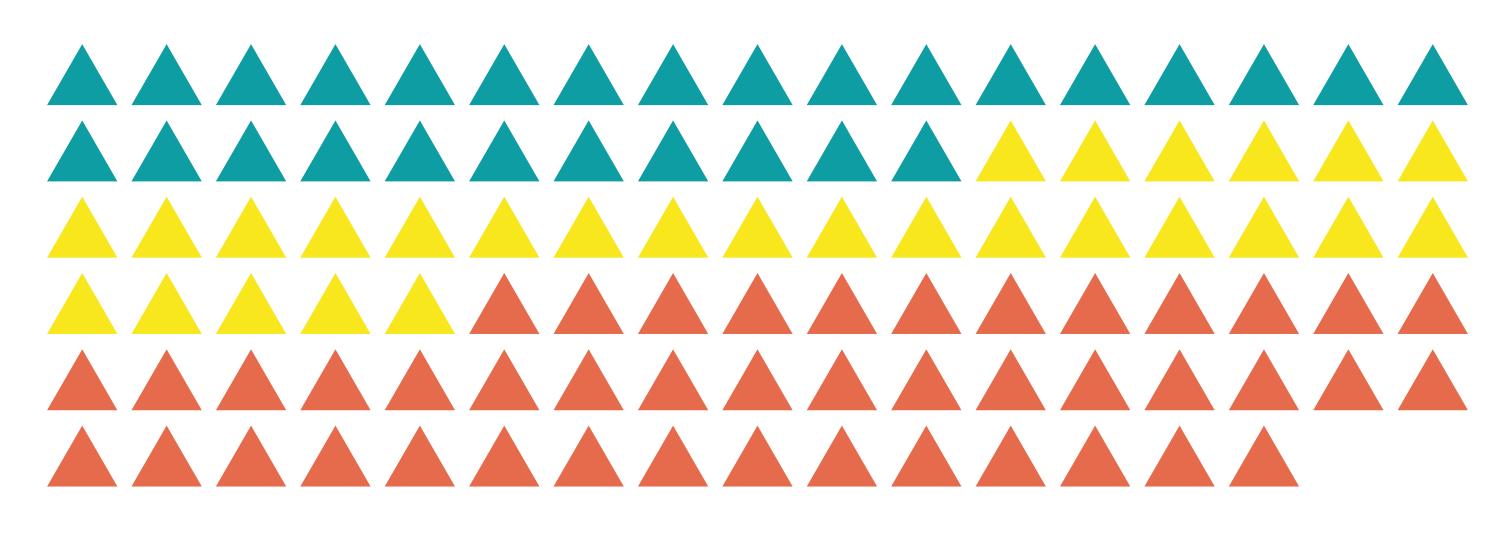
Interviews conducted through Mobile Data Colletion





109

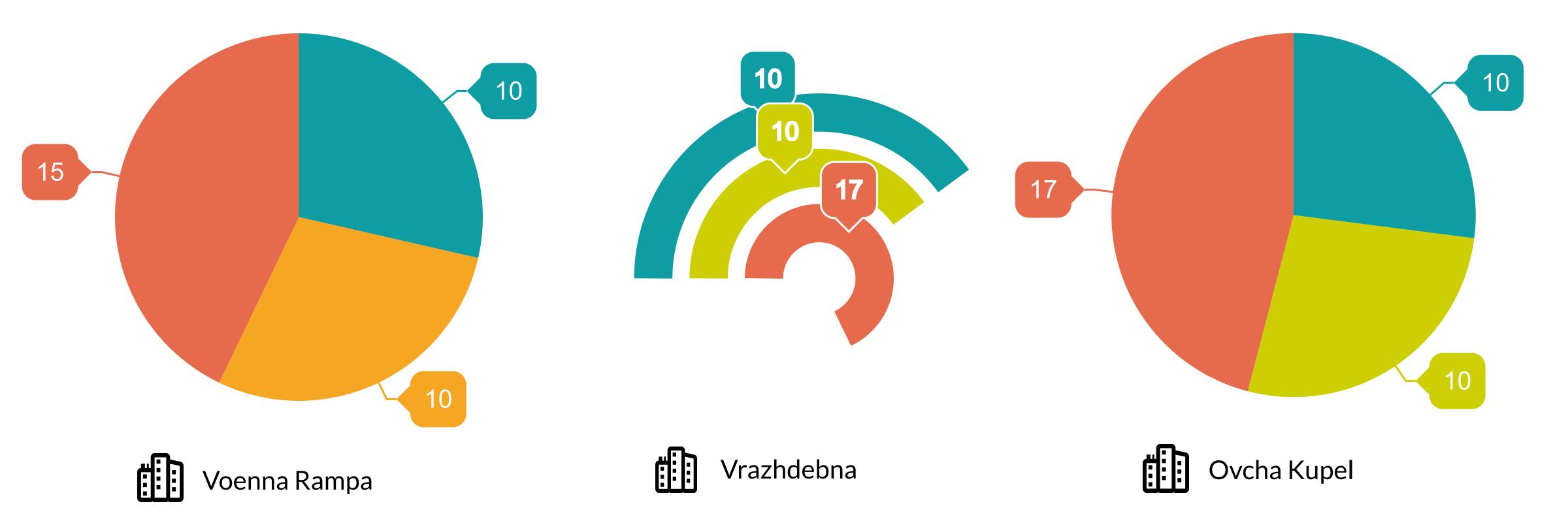
People Interviewed Between January and March 2018 in three centres





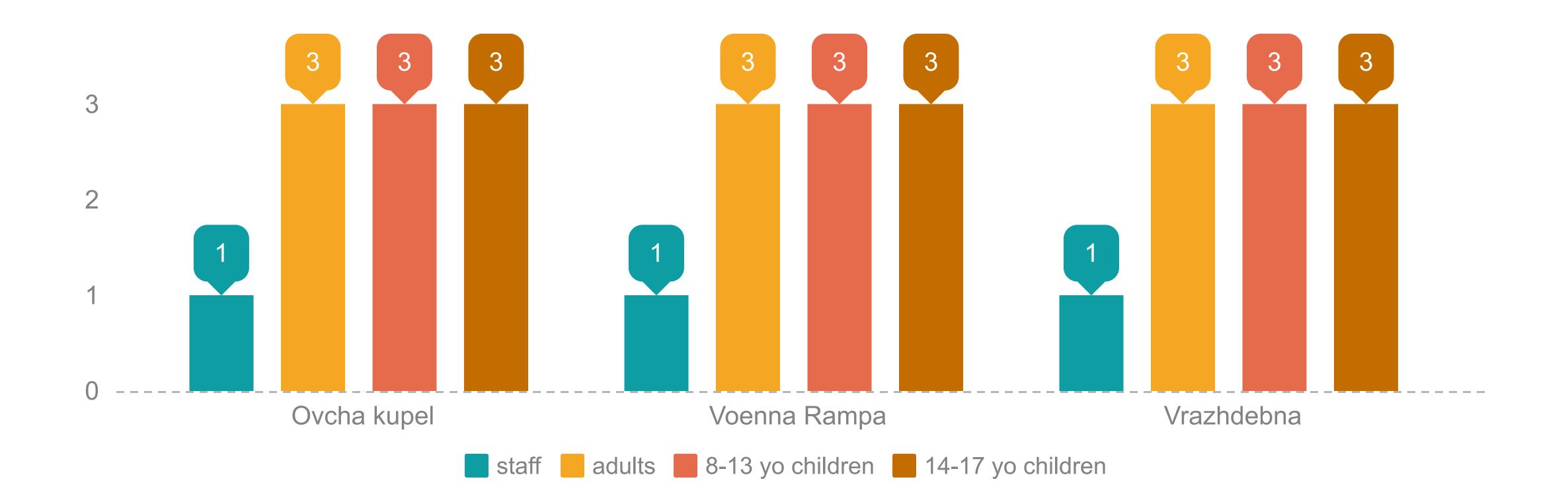
30 Interviews In February 49 Interviews In March

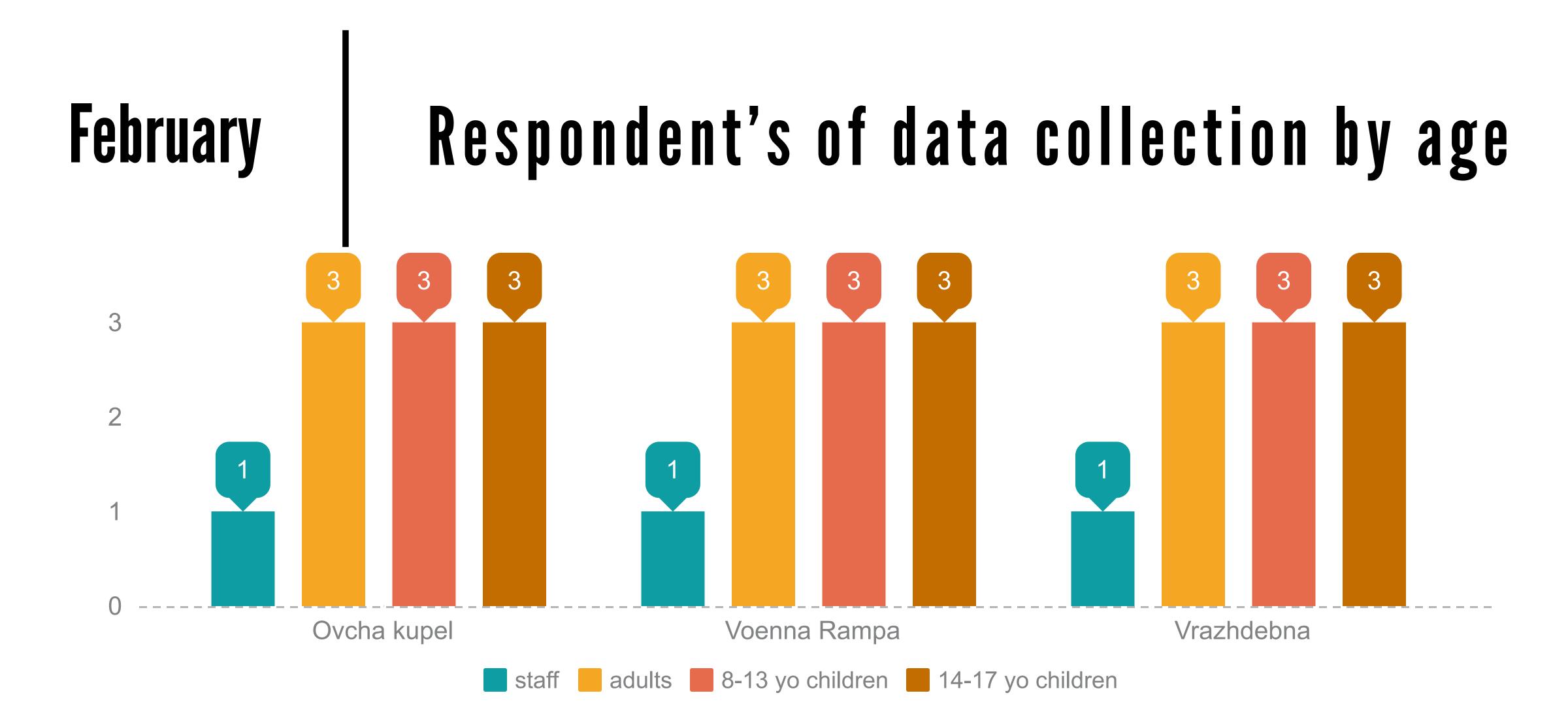
Interviews conducted in each centre monthly



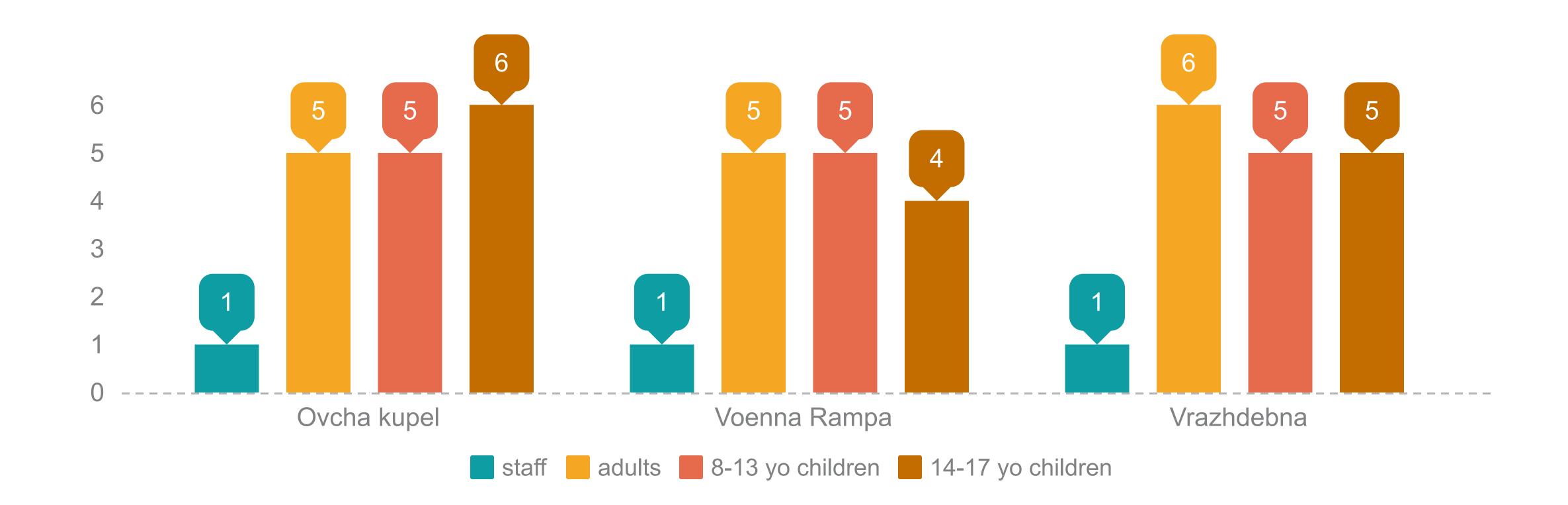


Respondent's of data collection by age





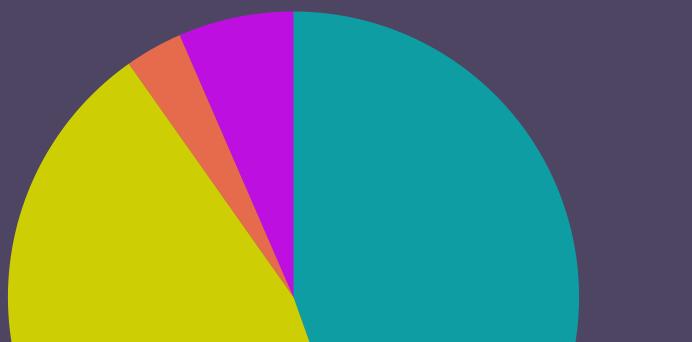
March Respondent's of data collection by age



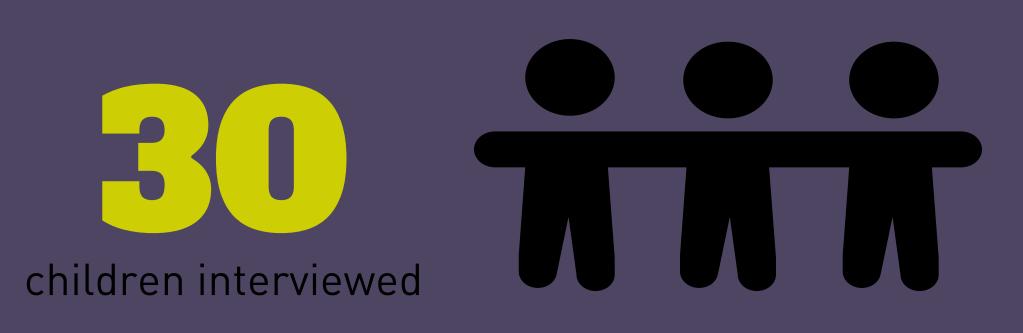
Responses on Mobile Data Collection

The following statistics are responses from interviews conducted with staff, adults and children living in the reception centers. Mobile Data collection tool was used in the conducted Interviews.

Awareness of respondents on provision of recreational activities from the organisations.

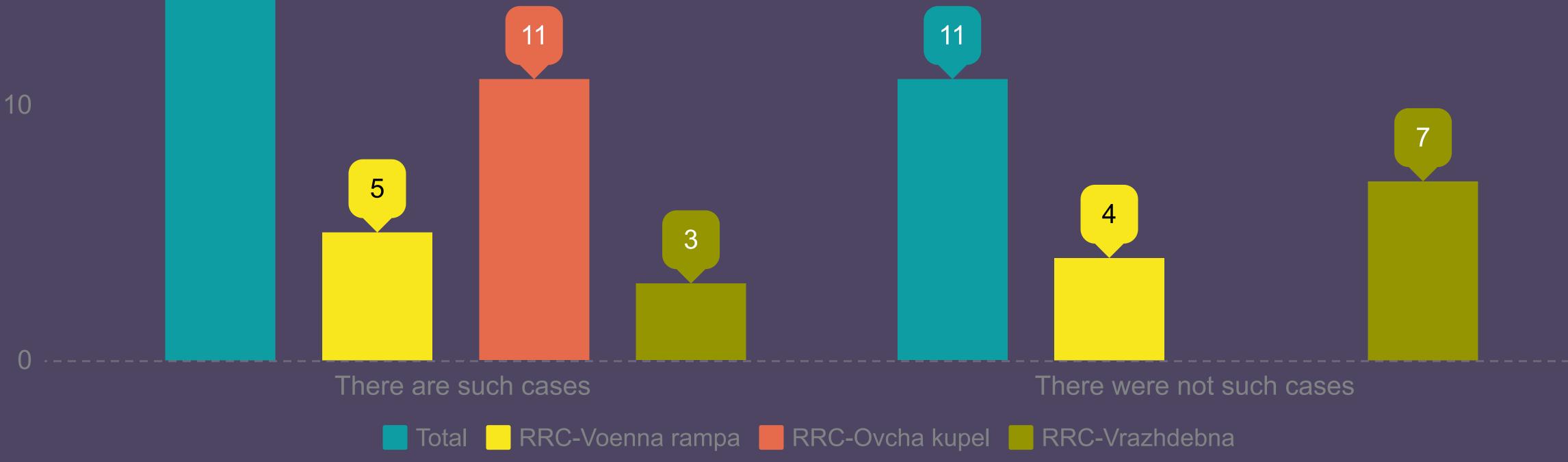


Dictory Needs and food in the facilities



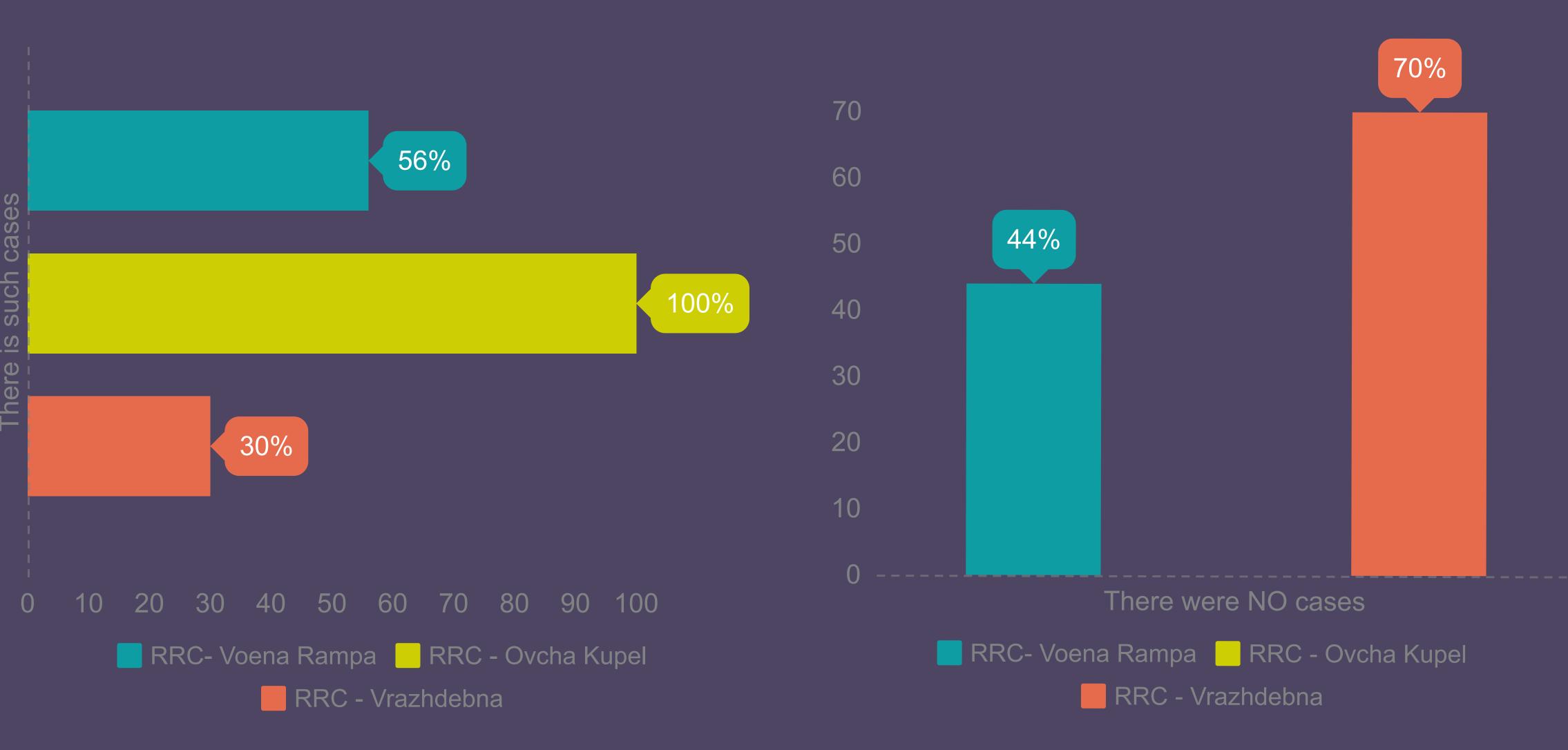


Children reporting that their dietary needs and freedom of conscience and

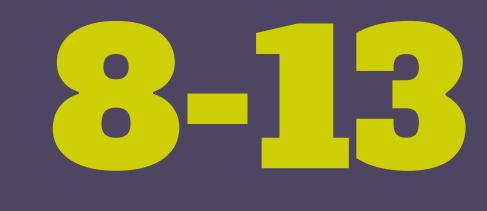


20

Percentages of positive and negative answers of children in the facilities







years old perceptions





Poor (20%) 📃 Average (27%) 📕 OK (13%) 📃 GOOD (40%)

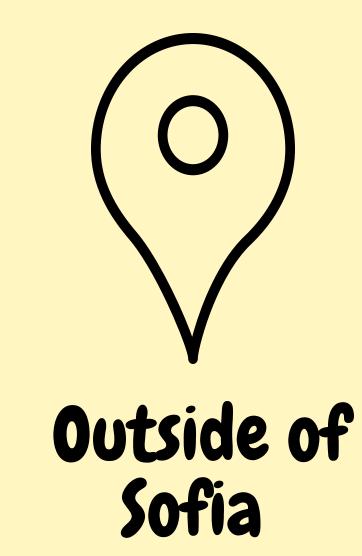
Reception Centers Conditions

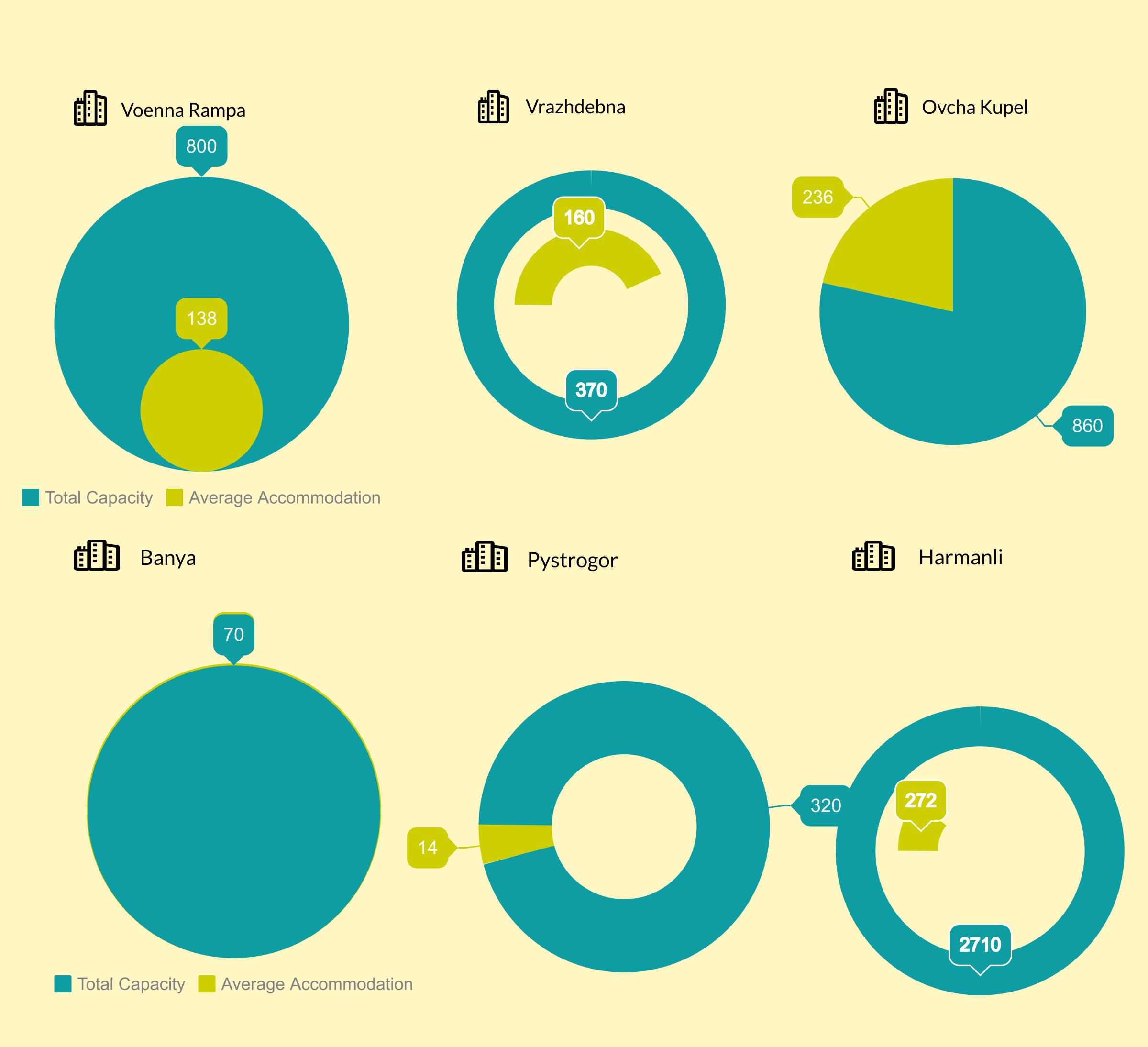
Occupancy Rate

monthly of the reception centers including children

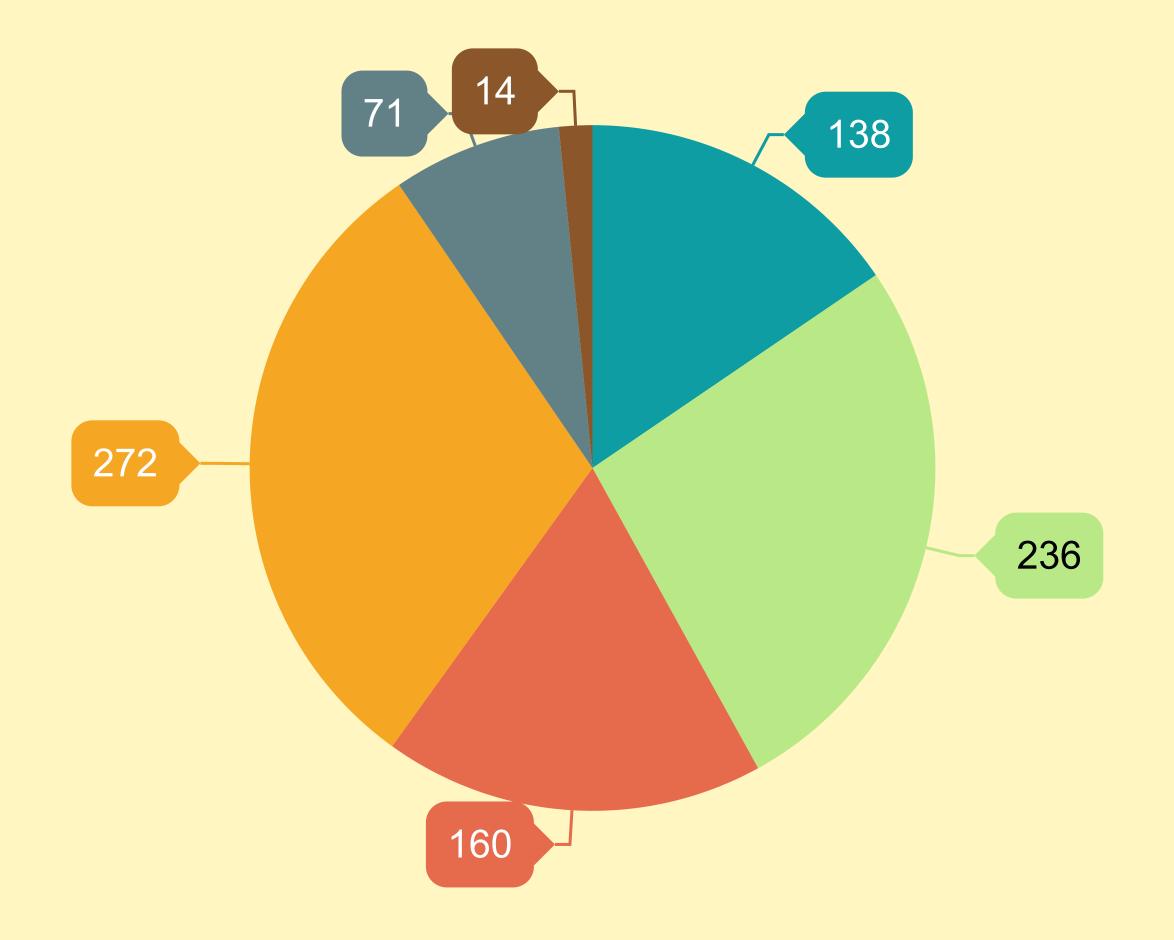


December	
	19%
January	
	18%
February	
	17%
March	
	17%





Average number of residents per center during the last 4 months



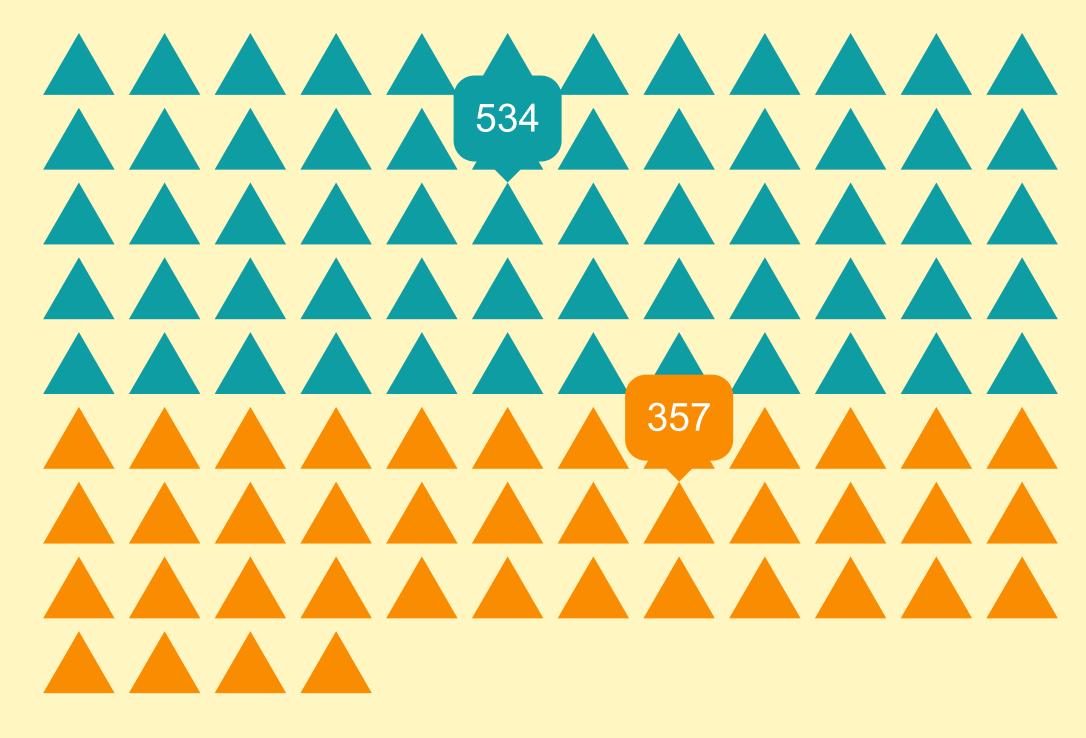
RRC-Banya (7.97%) **TC-Pastrogor** (1.57%)

Occupancy rate for centers in the 4 months



RRC-Voenna rampa (8.42%)
RRC-Ovcha kupel (13.37%)
RRC-Vrazhdebna (21.29%)
RRC-Harmanli (4.95%)
RRC-Banya (50%)
TC-Pastrogor (1.98%)

Difference of accommodation in Sofia and the other centers outside Sofia



Inside Sofia (59.93%) Outside Sofia (40.07%)

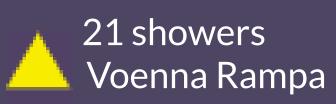
Availability and Functionality of Toilet and showers in the reception centers

The below statistics

represent official data and the responses from direct interviews with people living in the centres The official data on the availability of toilets and showers represent the three centres where Mobile data collection was conducted: Ovcha Kuple, Vrazhdebna and Voenna Rampa. We asked the residents of the centres on the functionality of the showers and toilets.



in the three centres



16 showers Vrazhdebna



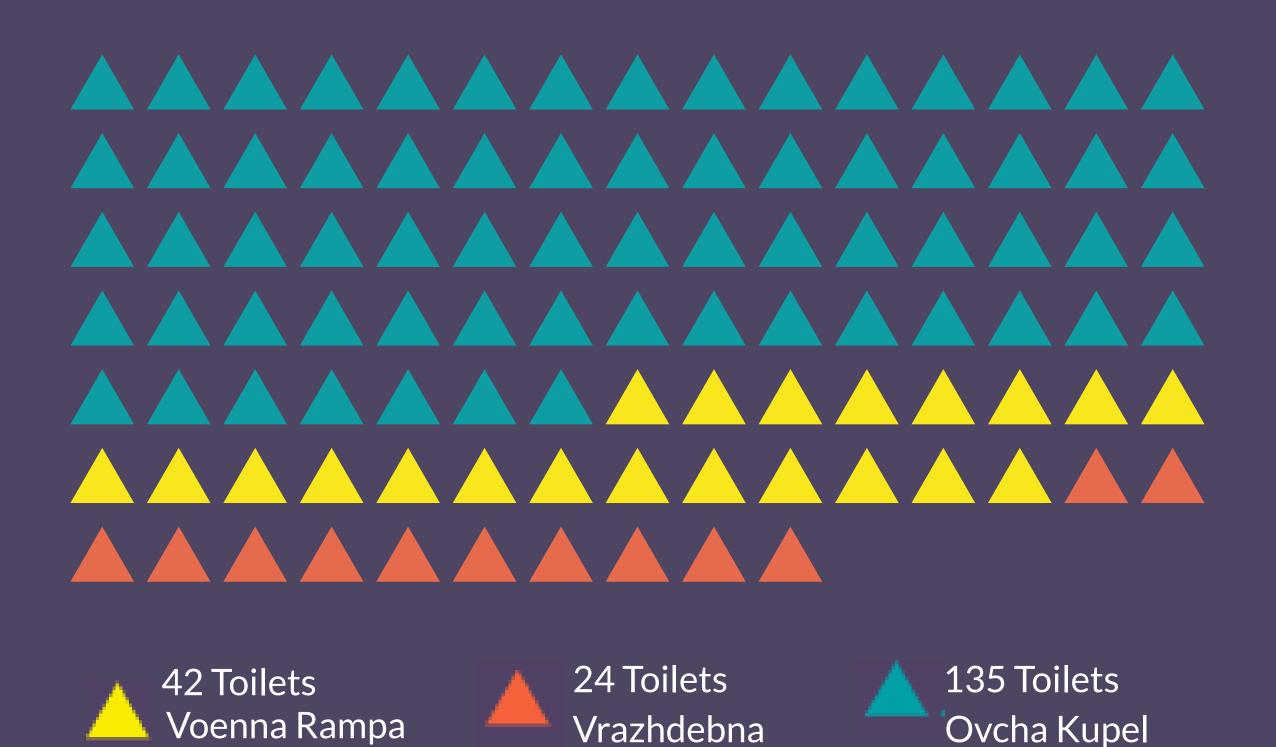
Showers

- <u>Voenna Rampa:</u> shared shower between men and women:

Women use it before noon, while men can use it in the afternoon

- <u>Vrazhdebna</u>: shared shower between men and
- women: women use it before noon, while men can use it in the
- afternoon
- <u>Ovcha Kupel:</u> each room is equipped with a shower.







- <u>Voenna Rampa:</u> Toilets are situated on each floor.

- Vrazhdebna: Toilets are situated on each floor
- Ovcha Kupel: each room is equipped with separate

toilets.

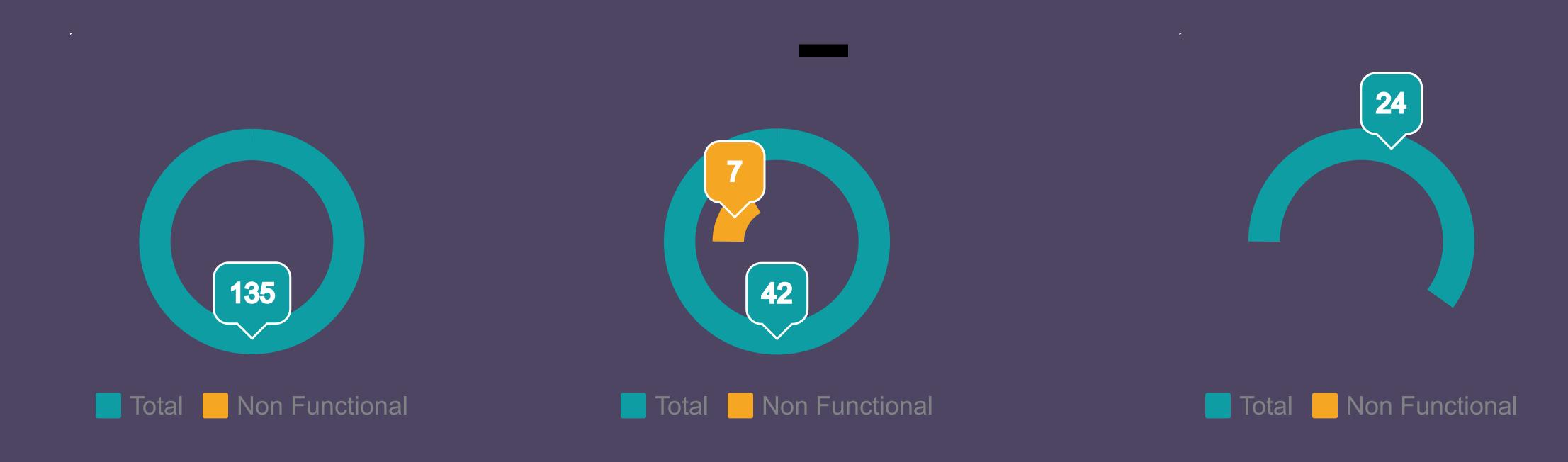
Functional Showers

according to respondents on the mobile data collection



Functional Toilets

according to respondents on the mobile data collection



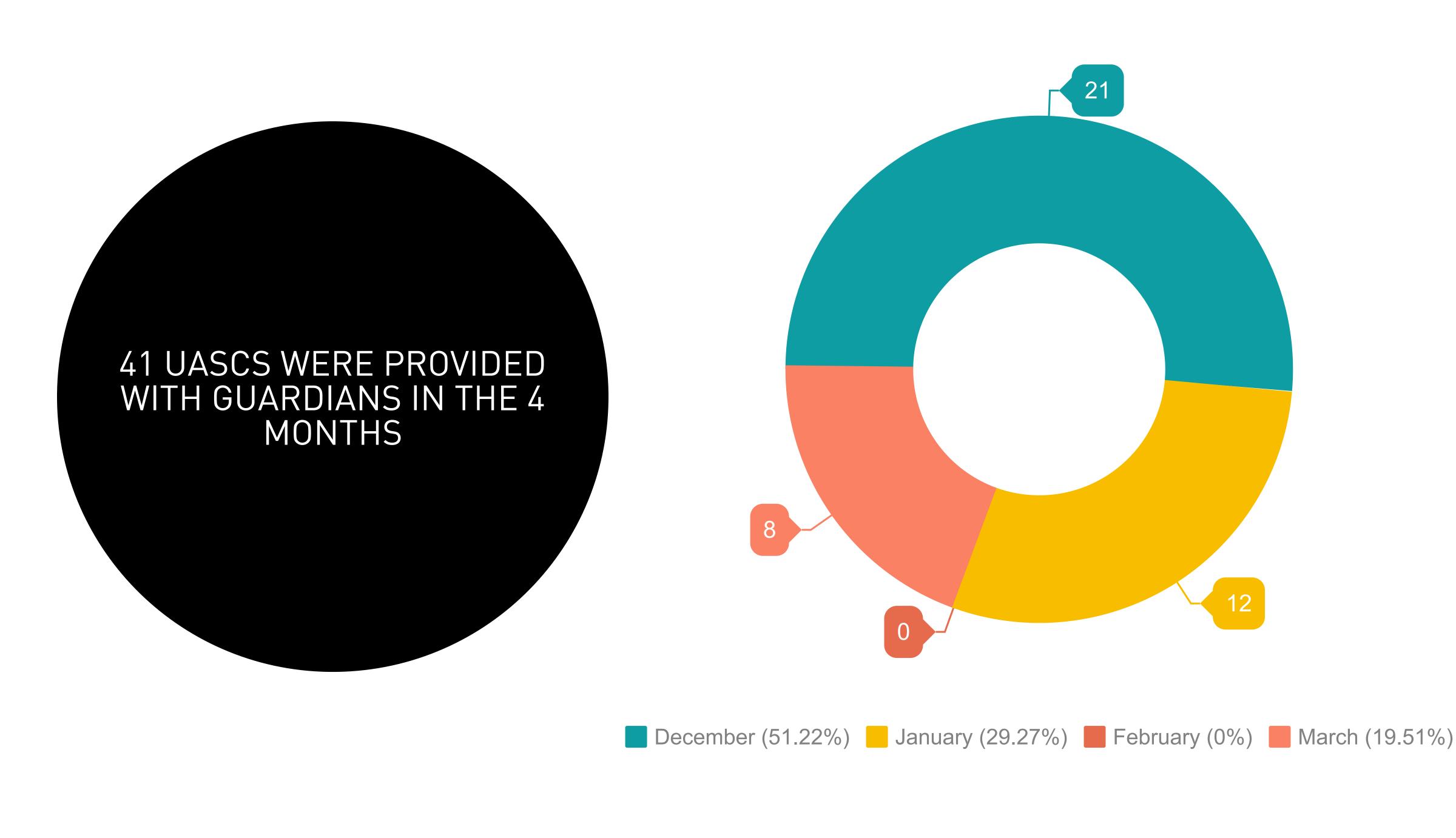
There were 10 respondents for each of the centers that provided the data for this answer. In some of the months of data collection respondents chose not to answer this question.

The official data of the availability of showers and toilets has not changed during the whole period of data collection.

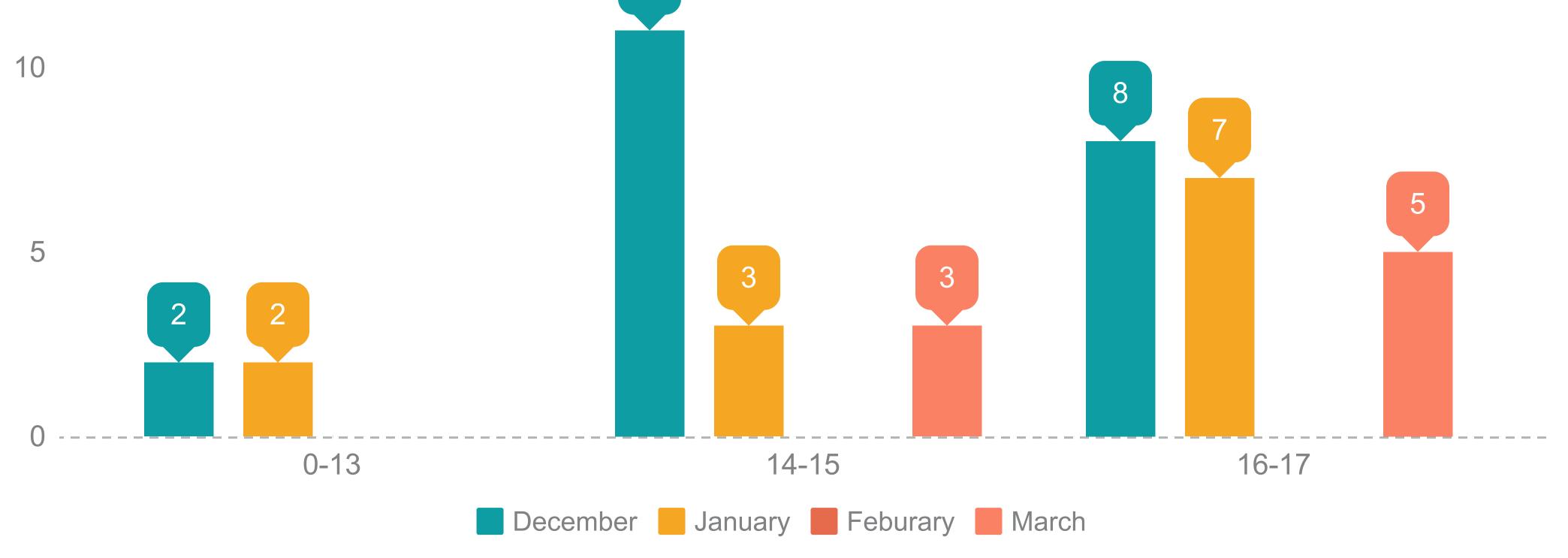
Appointment of Guardians For UASCs

Under the Child Protection Act, any child has the right to legal aid in all judicial and administrative proceedings concerning the child's interests (Art. 15, Child Protection Act). Judicial proceedings in which a legal representative of the child has not been present are thus considered invalid. In addition, the Child Protection Act requires that a representative of the Social Assistance directorate is present or sends a statement or report (Art. 15, Child Protection Act). Unaccompanied and separated children who are asylum seekers are appointed a representative who is an employee of the respective municipality where the child is accommodated (Art. 25 LAR). Thus, the appointment of a guardian depends on the triggering of an asylum procedure. The representative is not a lawyer and cannot represent the child in court instead of a lawyer. He or she plays the role of guardian and has the obligation to defend the interests of the child in the asylum procedure, to represent the child before all administrative bodies and institutions (including social, health, educational) in keeping with the best interest of the child, to represent the child in administrative proceedings and to undertake actions to ensure legal aid for the child (Art. 25 LAR)

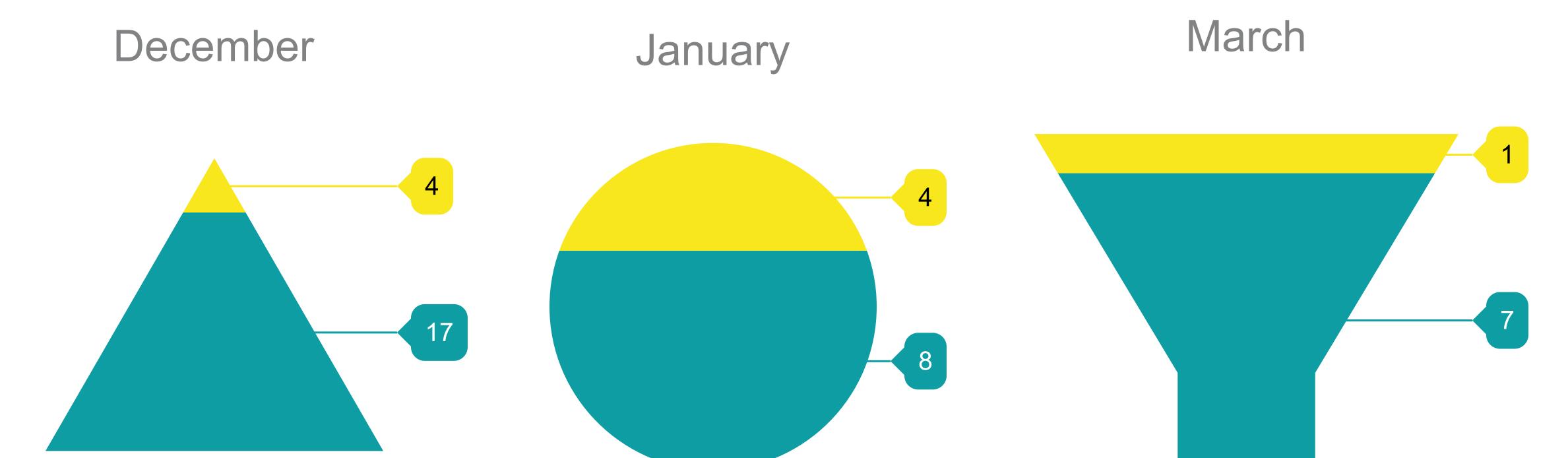




Age disaggregation of the UASC provided with Guardians by the authorities



Male and Female UASC provided with Guardianship in December, January, February and March





Male and Female UASC provided with Guardianship disaggregated by AGE for the respective months

