

# FIGURES AND TRENDS 2018

FROM HOTLINES FOR MISSING CHILDREN AND CROSS-BORDER FAMILY MEDIATORS



**Missing  
Children  
Europe**

# General figures

Every year thousands of children go missing in Europe following a range of situations linked to abuse, violence, neglect, conflict and poverty. Unfortunately, it is difficult to know the complete scope of the issue because of a lack of comparable data on missing children. Since 2014, Missing Children Europe has made efforts to collect, analyse and publish annual data on missing children in Europe relying mostly on cases reported to its dedicated hotline network.

In 2018, 91 655 calls related to missing children were answered by hotlines across Europe. In practice, these hotlines worked on a total of 8845 cases in 2018 including 6221 new cases and 2624 open cases from previous years. 5% of calls related to the prevention of child disappearance and abduction cases. These types of calls are significant because effective prevention measures protect children from situations of violence as well as save limited investigation resources. 2831 calls (68%) related to prevention concerned runaways, while 553 calls were from a parent afraid of abduction

by the other parent, or a parent considering to remove a child without consent of the other parent. 305 of these calls related to prevention for otherwise missing cases.

The network of missing children hotlines available through the 116 000 number is currently active in 32 countries in Europe. **Hotlines in 26 countries contributed data** to this report namely: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Ukraine. This year, an attempt was made to include data from law enforcement organisations in Finland and Sweden to complement hotline data. While hotlines are generally able to give us information about the calls answered, more specific data relating to categories, causes, outcomes etc. are generally lacking and this report therefore only presents an overview of what we know and not the full extent of the issue of missing children in Europe. All the graphs below relate to data from 2018, unless otherwise specified.



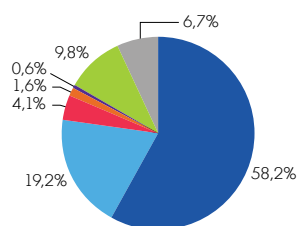
## 32

countries in Europe run **hotlines for missing children** accessible by calling 116 000

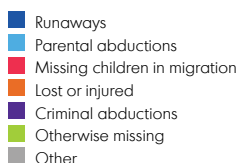
## 193

trained **Cross-Border Family Mediators** prevent and resolve parental abductions

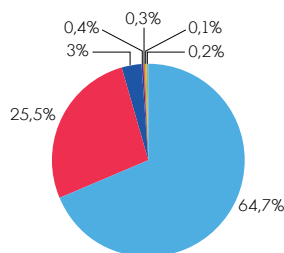
**Missing children in all cases per category**



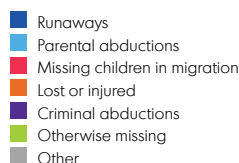
\* Data from 25 hotlines



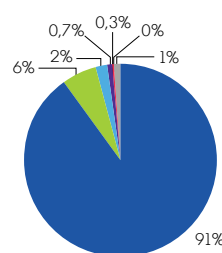
**Cross-border cases opened in 2018**



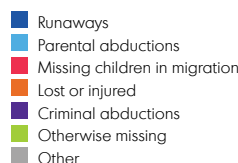
\* Data from 17 hotlines



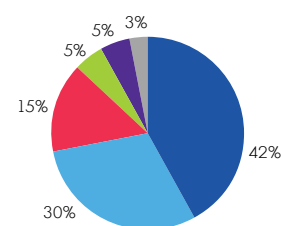
**Cases opened with an element of violence or abuse**



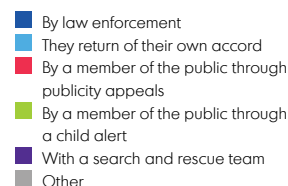
\* Data from 14 hotlines



**How missing children were found**



\* Data from 18 hotlines



The missing children cases reported to hotlines in 2018 can be broken down into the 6 main categories shown in the chart. Some 3777 (58,2%) children ran away or were pushed out of home or care in 2018 making runaways the bulk of missing children cases. Some of the cases mentioned under the "other" category involved children attempting to run away, accidents, hoaxes and sightings of missing children.

889 missing children (14% of new cases) were involved in cross-border cases in 2018. Parental abductions made up the majority of cross-border cases, followed by missing children in migration. While national data show that more children in migration may have gone missing across borders, the lack of cross-border data, investigation and follow up efforts probably lead to underrepresentation of data for this group of children.

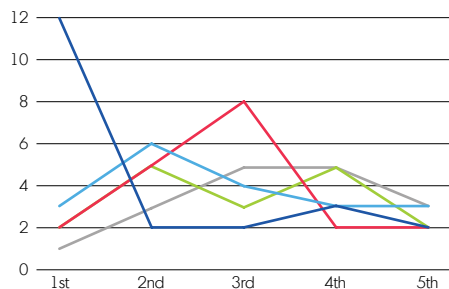
1 498 missing children (23% of new cases) were reported as having faced an element of violence, abuse, neglect and/or exploitation. Runaway children faced the majority of violence with 36% of runaways being affected based on reports. Research also shows that almost all children in migration face situations of abuse, violence or exploitation during their journey to and within Europe.<sup>1</sup> However, due to underreporting and a lack of trust in authorities amongst these children, this is probably not represented in hotline data. This graph, however, shows a clear link between children facing violence and abuse and children running away, often repeatedly, to situations which may only add to their vulnerability.

Missing children hotlines work very closely with law enforcement who initiate and conduct the investigation to find missing children. Where the outcomes of the investigation were known, missing children were most often found by the police (42%) though a significant proportion of children returned on their own (30%). In 20% of cases, publicity appeals and child alert systems played an important role in finding missing children. In one case under "other", the child was found by a family member.

1. Still in Harm's Way: An update report on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK

# Challenges and funding

## Key challenges faced by hotlines

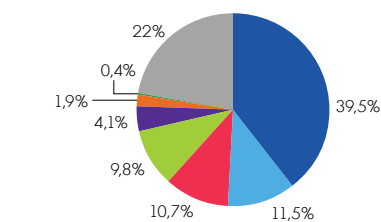


\* Data from 23 hotlines

- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of awareness
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of support from government
- Lack of support from other actors

Lack of financial resources was ranked as the main challenge faced by the majority of hotlines. This was followed by the lack of awareness of hotlines among the public, lack of human resources to manage missing children cases and the lack of support from governments and other actors. We can probably assume that the lack of human resources is also related to the lack of financial resources.

## Funders of hotlines



\* Data from 23 hotlines

- National government
- Corporate/business donors
- European Commission
- Individuals
- Trusts and foundations
- Money raised from services provided
- Statutory agencies (local government)
- Other

Since the missing children hotlines were set up in 2007, the European Commission has remained one of their main funders. While national governments have taken over this responsibility (as foreseen) in many countries, the European Commission has remained crucial for the survival of hotlines across Europe.

That is why the European Electronic Communications Code (EECC), published in December 2018, includes (Art. 96) the obligation of national governments to provide sufficient funding for hotlines to continue operating. Currently, only 39,5% of all funding to the network of hotlines, comes from national governments, and 61% of hotlines receiving funding from local and national authorities responded that the funding received was not sufficient to ensure the functioning of the service to the expected quality standards. Therefore, many hotlines are at great risk of being unable to continue providing quality services.

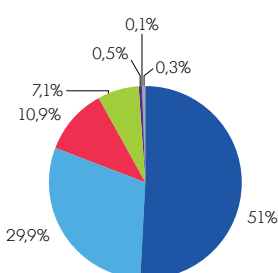
Missing Children Europe calls on national governments to honour their obligations according to the EECC and to step up and fill the gap in funding for hotlines to ensure that missing children and their families continue to receive quality support, anywhere in Europe.

**“Due to low capacity we are unable to answer all calls. We are only able to operate with volunteers due to the low funding we receive from the government, and the rest of our operational costs are raised by EU grants and fundraising activities.”**

116 000 hotline operator, Kek Vonal, Hungary

# Callers and ongoing cases

## Ongoing cases from previous years

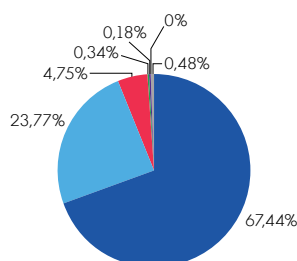


\* Data from 19 hotlines

- Runaways
- Parental abduction
- Missing children in migration
- Otherwise missing
- Criminal abduction
- Lost or injured
- Other

Missing children hotlines also continued to provide support to 2624 missing children cases that were opened before 2018. This demonstrates how long it can take to find missing children and how essential ongoing support and follow up is to bring children to safety. The percentages of ongoing cases dealt with by hotlines mirrors the average caseload of missing children cases opened in 2018. From these data we can conclude that parental abductions and missing children in migration cases are “overrepresented” and we can therefore deduce that they take longer to reach resolution.

## Ongoing cases from previous years closed in 2018

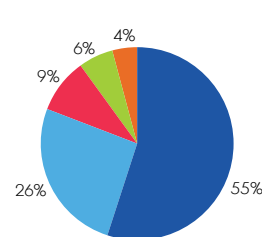


\* Data from 15 hotlines

- Runaways
- Parental abduction
- Missing children in migration
- Otherwise missing
- Criminal abduction
- Lost or injured
- Other

Of all the cases closed in 2018, 64% (1 683) concerned ongoing cases from previous years. Runaway cases made up the majority of these long standing cases that were closed in 2018, followed by children abducted by a parent. Hundreds of missing children are successfully found thanks to ongoing support from hotlines often lasting several years.

## Callers to the 116 000 hotline



\* Data from 20 hotlines

- Adult
- Other child
- Missing child
- Child at risk of going missing
- Unknown

Adults continue to make up the majority of callers to hotlines for missing children. In 2018, 19% of callers were children of which 10% were children who were at risk of or had left home themselves and 9% were other children.

# Runaways



## Definition

All children who voluntarily run away from or are pushed out of home or from the institution where they have been placed.<sup>2</sup>

- > 11 530 children in care institutions in the UK had a missing incident in the year ending 31 March 2018, which was 11% of looked after children during the year.<sup>3</sup>
- > These children had 70 250 missing incidents, an average of 6.1 missing incidents per child.<sup>4</sup>
- > 115 children ran away two to nine times in 2018 in Belgium because they found that the situation they ran away from had not improved.<sup>5</sup>

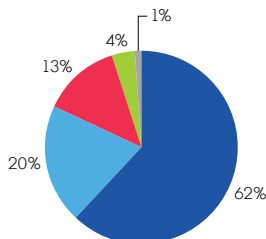
**“Don’t just walk past. Stop, look and listen. From the age of 10, I was able to hitchhike around the country and sleep rough for weeks on end. By the time I was 12, I was able to sleep rough and beg on the streets of London and at times even starve as the world simply walked by. I’m an adult now, but under no illusion that it couldn’t still happen to young people today.”**

Ben, who ran away at age 10

## Caseload and age

Hotlines for missing children supported 5 116 runaway cases in 2018 of which 3 777 (74%) were new cases opened in 2018. The youngest runaway child reported missing was a year old while the median age of runaway children across Europe was 16 years.

## Environment from which children ran away/were pushed out

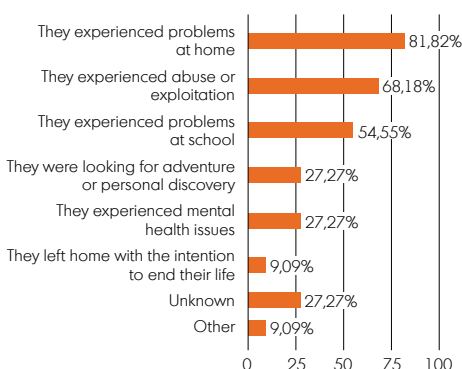


\* Data from 21 hotlines

- Home/child's family
- Care institution
- Unknown
- Foster family
- Other

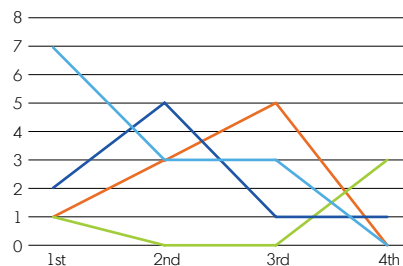
The majority of children (1999) ran away from their homes. 659 children ran away from a care institution and 141 ran away from a foster family.

## Most common reasons for running away



\* Data from 22 hotlines

## Ranking of most common problems at home



\* Data from 13 hotlines

- Abuse
- Neglect
- Change in family dynamics
- Other

The most common reasons why children ran away were because of problems at home, because they experienced abuse or exploitation and because of problems at school. An overwhelming 91% of missing children who faced violence and/or abuse were runaway children showing that runaways are extremely vulnerable.

Amongst problems faced at home, abuse is ranked the highest, followed by neglect and changes in family dynamics. Learning difficulties and bullying are ranked highest among the problems faced at school.

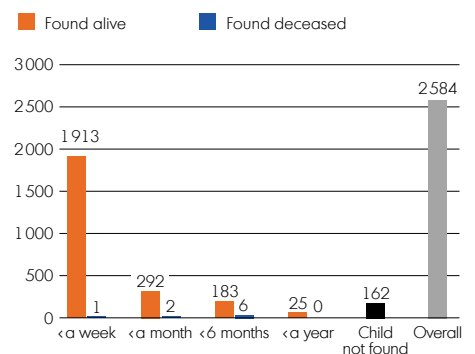
More effort needs to be made to prevent violence and abuse at home as well as bullying in schools. Children need improved low threshold support and reporting mechanisms.

2. [Missing and Sexually Exploited Children in the Enlarged EU: Epidemiological Data in the New Member States \(2005\)](#), as part of the Childscope project run by Missing Children Europe
3. [Children looked after in England \(including adoption\) in the UK](#).
4. Idem
5. <http://www.childfocus.be/nl/studie-weglopers>

## Repeat runaways

28% of all runaway children reported to hotlines ran away more than once. 87% of repeat runaways ran away twice and 2% ran away between 3 to 5 times. 5 children were reported to have run away over 10 times. These numbers clearly demonstrate that too often the situation from which the child runs away from does not improve after the child's return. Children need stable long term solutions in which their views and wishes are properly considered.

## Timeline of runaway children who were found



\* Data from 19 hotlines

The majority of runaway children (74%) who were found, were found within a week of their disappearance. The figures show that finding runaway children becomes less likely the longer they have been away. 162 (4,2%) runaway children were not found in 2018, which raises concern for their safety and wellbeing. Additionally, the graph shows that the risk of being found deceased also becomes higher the longer a child has been away from home. Research has shown that children are forced to use riskier survival strategies the more often they run away. While initially they may be able to rely on friends and family, they may have to resort to sleeping rough, begging and stealing to be able to survive on the streets, the longer they are on the run. They also become increasingly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation.

# Parental abductions



## Definition

Children being taken away to or kept in a country other than that of their normal residence by one of their parents or persons having parental authority against the will of the other parent or the other person with parental authority.<sup>6</sup>

- > 64% of abducted children have no contact with the left behind parent during the abduction.<sup>7</sup>
- > Families who have been involved in an international parental child abduction are significantly more anxious and depressed as well as less satisfied with life than the general population.<sup>8</sup>
- > Parents who used mediation to resolve an international child abduction, are significantly less anxious and less depressed than parents who tried to solve their conflict otherwise.<sup>9</sup>

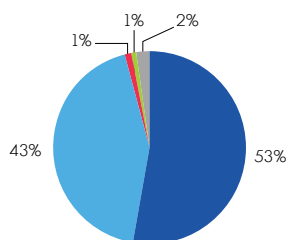
**"In total we lived in France for 18 months. The only time that I saw my father during our stay there was at the courthouse. The return back to our father happened even more suddenly than our departure from Belgium. All of a sudden, from one day to the next we were taken away from our mother and put into a foster home for the night."**

Wannes, who was abducted by his mother at age 10

## Caseload and age

2032 cases dealt with by hotlines involved children abducted by a parent or person with parental authority, of which 1 246 cases (61%) were opened in 2018. 786 cases were ongoing from the previous years. The median age of children in parental abduction cases tended to be 5 years while the youngest child abducted was less than a year old.

## Abductor in parental abduction cases



\* Data from 14 hotlines

- Different-Sex Couple, Mother
- Different-Sex Couple, Father
- Same-Sex Couple, Mother
- Same-Sex Couple, Father
- Other custodian

In 53% of parental abduction cases it was the mother who abducted the child, whereas the father was responsible in 43% of cases reported. This constitutes a shift from the previous years, where mothers consistently abducted the majority of children in these types of cases (69% in 2008 and 73% in 2015).<sup>10</sup> More research is necessary to understand why this trend is shifting. We are also starting to see same sex couples represented in child abduction cases, constituting 2% of all cases reported.

## Resolution of parental abduction cases

41% of parental abduction proceedings were resolved through court while 16% of cases were resolved through mediation and 19% through voluntary return of the child by the abducting parent. While the majority of these cases are taken to court, research has shown that

cross-border family mediation is cheaper, faster and more efficient as the process is voluntary and parents come to a decision based on the best interests of children. There are also significant problems with the enforcement of court mandated returns.

## Return of abducted children

Out of 1 246 new cases, 226 children (18%) were returned to the left behind parent. 122 of these returned children were returned within six months. 15 children (1,2% of new cases) were found deceased. This is a troubling finding, which shows that parental abductions should always be taken seriously as they could include violence against or neglect of abducted children. This demonstrates the importance of mediation, where the focus is not necessarily on returning the child but on resolving the underlying family conflict.

## Data collected from the network of



**Cross-Border Family Mediators**

The network of Cross-Border Family Mediators (CBFM) brings together 193 bi-cultural family mediators from 40 countries, specifically trained to deal with cross-border family conflicts including parental abduction. Family mediation puts the emphasis on the best interest of the child in finding mutually beneficial decisions for both parents. No matter the circumstances of where the child ends up living, children find it important to remain in contact with both their parents.

The data in this section were collected from the CBFM network. 40 mediators responded to the survey regarding cases dealt with in 2018.

## General figures

In 2018, the mediators who responded to the survey, dealt with a total of 95 cross-border mediation cases. This means that, on average, each mediator dealt with 2.3 cross-border family mediation cases.

## Brussels IIa Regulation

Mediators who hardly get assigned cross-border family mediation cases complain about the lack of national structures to support family mediation and the lack of financial support available (legal aid) for the families concerned. Therefore, the network of Cross-Border Family Mediators welcomes the recent decision on the recast of the Brussels IIa Regulation to give a more visible place to mediation and alternative dispute resolution by obliging courts to consider the family's willingness to mediate as soon as possible and at any stage of the proceedings.

## Outcomes

48% (30) of the mediation cases reported by the network, resulted in a mediated agreement, and another 33% (21 cases) resulted in a partial agreement. The high rate of success, along with the other benefits mentioned above, clearly demonstrate the added value of mediation.

## Countries involved

36,5% of the mediated cases reported were undertaken between two EU Member States. Another 38% involved 1 EU Member State and 1 non-EU country while 25,5% of cases involved 2 non-EU countries. Although the network of Cross-Border Family Mediators welcomes more and more members from outside the EU, the majority of mediators and mediated cases are still based in Europe.

## Conflicts addressed

32 cases or 34% of family conflict cases involved an international child abduction (26% in 2017), 28 cases or 29% of cases involved an international relocation (23% in 2017), 14 cases or 15% of cases related to the prevention of an international child abduction (14% in 2017) and 19% (18) of cases concerned cross-border visitation rights (24% in 2017). 3% of cases were related to other cross-border family conflicts (13% in 2017).

6. Missing and Sexually Exploited Children in the Enlarged EU
7. Bouncing Back: The wellbeing of children in international child abduction cases, 2017
8. Hear Me Out: The voice of the child in international child abduction- survey results, Missing Children Europe, 2019
9. Idem
10. A statistical analysis of applications made in 2015 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

# Missing children in migration



## Definition

A child who migrated from their country of origin fleeing conflict or persecution, in search of survival, security, improved standards of living, education, economic opportunities, protection from exploitation and abuse, family reunification or a combination of these or other factors, whose presence became known to authorities or caregivers of the country in which the child arrives and whose whereabouts cannot be established.<sup>11</sup>

- > More than 30000 migrant and refugee children are estimated to have gone missing in Europe between 2014-2017.<sup>12</sup>
- > Children in migration and unaccompanied minors are at higher risk of trafficking and exploitation. Although the exact scale of trafficking of unaccompanied minors remains unknown, a future increase is expected.<sup>13</sup>
- > Many unaccompanied children who disappear undergo traumatic experiences; are subject to unsafe living conditions, child trafficking and exploitation; have no family network; and are in need of psychological care.<sup>14</sup>

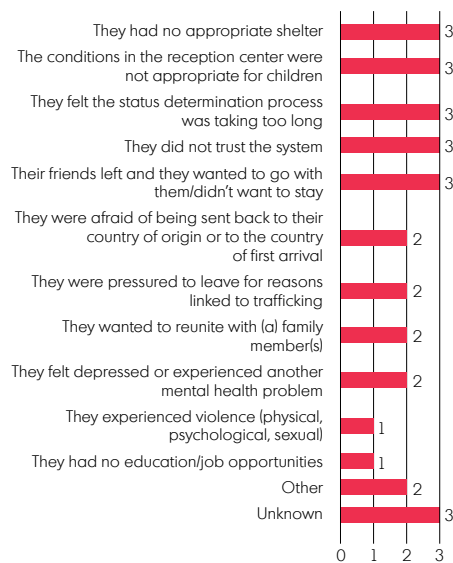
**"The only choice we have is between life and death. I could have died of starvation, lack of sanitation or have been killed. I was afraid but turning back was never an option because the traffickers force you to risk your life and to keep going."**

Dilal, who arrived in Europe from Bangladesh at age 17

## Caseload and age

550 (4,1% of total) missing children in migration were supported by the network of hotlines, 287 (52%) of which were ongoing cases opened before 2018. Of the 263 new cases of missing children reported to hotlines, 202 (77%) were unaccompanied, making these children more vulnerable to people who mean them harm. The median age for this group of missing children was 16 years while the youngest child was less than a year old. While external data suggest that tens of thousands of children in migration continue to disappear, very few of these cases are reported to hotlines or the police, which is worrisome.

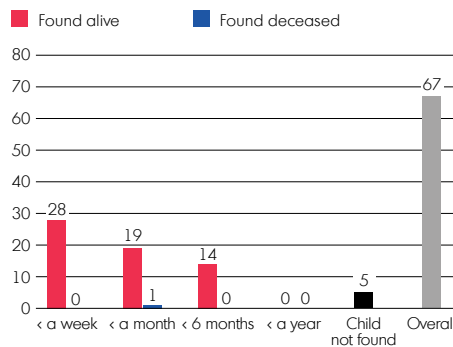
## Most common reasons for children in migration to go missing



\* Data from 9 hotlines

The most common reasons why children in migration went missing, in 2018, included lack of trust in the system, wanting to leave with friends, the process taking too long and inadequate or inappropriate shelter facilities for children. Fear of being sent back to their country of origin, reasons linked to trafficking and reasons linked to mental illness were also suggested as reasons why children leave go missing.

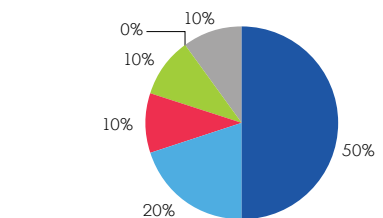
## Timeline of missing children in migration who were found



\* Data from 7 hotlines

Overall 67 missing children in migration (25%) reported to hotlines in 2018 were found within the year. The majority of children were found within a week but the number of children found decreased the longer they were missing. This may be because there is often little or no follow up of these types of cases by law enforcement due to lack of capacity or will.<sup>15</sup> Many of these children move across borders, either, because they want to reach family or because they are looking for a safer, more appropriate living situation. The lack of cooperation by authorities across borders, however, puts children further at risk, as follow up and investigations tend to end at national borders.

## Outcome of closed cases of missing children in migration



\* Data from 6 hotlines

- Child found, taken back to shelter
- Child found, outcome unknown
- Child found, reunited with family member in different country
- Child not found
- Child found, later deported
- Other

When asked what the most likely outcomes of closed cases were, respondents suggested that 80% of children were found, with 50% being taken back to the shelter, 10% being reunited with a family member in a different country and 20% where the outcome was unknown. 10% of cases were closed even though the child wasn't found. It's interesting to see that a small percentage of cases successfully led to a family reunification.

## Guardianship

Guardians act as the main point of contact to represent, assist and support unaccompanied children by safeguarding the child's best interests and wellbeing. In some systems, guardians also ensure that the child's basic needs are taken care of and assist children in asylum and family tracing procedures. By ensuring that guardians are qualified, trained and appointed swiftly, child care professionals can build trust with these children and help prevent them from going missing. Find a toolkit for guardians developed as part of the PROGUARD project here: [www.guardianstoolkit.eu](http://www.guardianstoolkit.eu)

11. Missing Children Europe

12. European Migration Network, Approaches to unaccompanied minors following status determination in the EU plus Norway, July 2018

13. Criminal networks involved in the trafficking and exploitation of underage victims in the European Union, October 2018, Europol

14. Child Focus, the European Centre for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children. <http://www.childfocus.be/en>

15. Best practices and key challenges on interagency cooperation to safeguard unaccompanied children from going missing, Missing Children Europe

# Criminal abductions

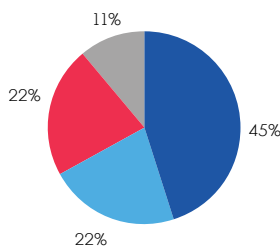


## Definition

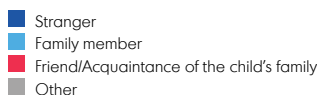
Abduction of a child by anyone other than the parents or persons with parental authority.<sup>16</sup>

52 criminally abducted children were supported by hotlines for missing children including 14 cases (27%) opened before 2018. The median age for a child being abducted by someone other than their parent or guardian was 14 years while the youngest was less than a year old.

## Relationship of the abductor to the child



\* Data from 10 hotlines



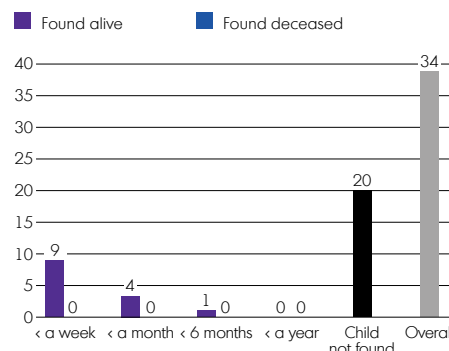
While criminal abductions refer to stranger or third party abductions, the chart shows that at least 44% of third party abductions are by another family member or a friend or acquaintance of the family. This shows that even this type of abduction generally happens by someone familiar to the child. Another 11% of abductors in criminal abduction cases include "other" relations, for example the mother's ex-boyfriend.

These data clearly show that very few children are abducted by complete strangers, which puts in question the myth of "stranger danger". Prevention should therefore emphasize empowerment of children to understand which strangers they could trust in an emergency and to be able to report any kind of misconduct including inappropriate touching, sexual abuse or exploitation by improving communication with and trust in their primary caregivers.

### Clever Never Goes!

Clever Never Goes gives parents and teachers a tried and tested replacement for 'stranger danger.' 'Stranger danger' simply doesn't work. Most strangers would help rather than hurt a child. And the people that do want to hurt children are often not strangers. Find the guide at [clevernevergoes.org](http://clevernevergoes.org)

## Timeline of abducted children who were found



\* Data from 19 hotlines

Of the 34 children whose fate was recorded by hotlines, 14 were found within the year (41%), the majority within a week. 20 of the 34 (59%) were not found within the year. Research shows that especially in this type of abduction, the first 4 hours after the abduction are the most crucial in finding the child alive. This shows the importance of efficient and effective communication and investigation processes in finding missing children. These cases also often include physical, sexual abuse and violence against children.

16. Missing and Sexually Exploited Children in the Enlarged EU

# Lost, injured or otherwise missing



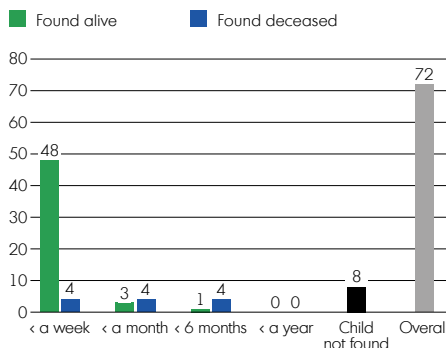
## Definition

Disappearances of children who may have gotten lost or hurt themselves accidentally and children who cannot be found immediately or whose reason for disappearing has not yet been determined.<sup>17</sup>

104 missing children cases involved children who were lost or injured including 3 cases opened before 2018. Children younger than a year were lost or injured while the median age for this group was 14 years.

819 otherwise missing children were supported by hotlines. 186 (23%) of these otherwise missing children cases were opened before 2018. This category makes up a significant proportion of missing children cases (9,8%). They are often the most traumatic for the families left behind. The complex type of grief experienced by these families is referred to as "ambiguous loss" as they can feel stuck between hope of finding their child and grief for the loss to be able to move forward.

## Timeline of lost or injured children who were found

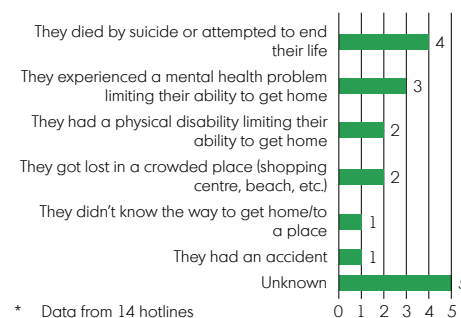


72 lost or injured children (71%) were found, with the majority being found within a week. 12 children (12%) were found deceased while 8 children (8%) were not found within the year. Data also indicate that some of these children were struggling with mental health issues and suicide could have led to their death.

Having the same missing children hotline number - 116 000 - across Europe is very valuable to families going abroad on holiday, so

they always know who to call for help. This is why awareness of the 116 000 hotlines is so important.

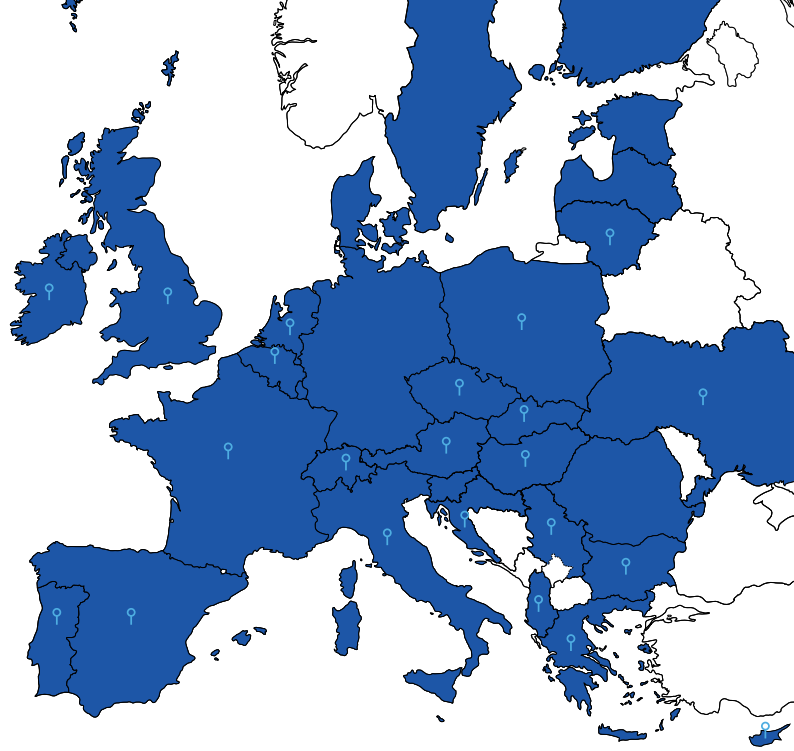
## Most common reasons why children were lost or injured



\* Data from 14 hotlines

Attempts to end their life and mental health issues have been highlighted as the main reasons for this type of disappearance. There is growing concern regarding the amount of children and young adults experiencing mental health issues, including depression in Europe.

# Hotlines for missing children



## Hotlines run by members

Albania: ALO 116  
Austria: 147 Rät auf Draht  
Belgium: Child Focus  
Bulgaria: Nadja Centre Foundation  
Croatia: Centar za Nestalu  
Cyprus: Consortium: SPAVO & HFC  
Czech Republic: Ztracene Dite  
France: 116 000 Enfants Disparus  
Greece: The Smile of the Child  
Hungary: Kék Vonal  
Ireland: ISPCC  
Italy: Telefono Azzurro  
Lithuania: Missing Persons' Families Support Centre  
The Netherlands: The International Child Abduction Centre  
Poland: ITAKA  
Portugal: Instituto de Apoio à Criança  
Serbia: ASTRA  
Slovakia: Linka detskej istoty  
Spain: Fundación ANAR  
Switzerland: Missing Children Switzerland  
United Kingdom: Missing People  
Ukraine: NGO Magnolia

## Hotlines not run by members

Denmark: Thora Center  
Estonia: Estonian Advice Center  
Finland: Nödcentralsverket  
Germany: Vermisste Kinder  
Latvia: Law enforcement  
Luxembourg: L'Office National de l'Enfance  
Malta: Law enforcement  
Romania: Asociatia Telefonul Copilului  
Slovenia: Zavod 116  
Sweden: SOS Alarm

116 000

Countries operating the 116 000 hotline

Countries where hotlines are run by members of Missing Children Europe

# Support Missing Children Europe

## Make a donation

Help us to continue protecting missing children:  
IBAN: BE41 3630 2576 0210  
BIC: BBRUBEBB

Donations over 40 euros made by residents of Belgium, France and Luxembourg are eligible to receive a tax exemption certificate.

## Run, golf or play bridge with us

Participate in a fundraising event at [missingchildreneurope.eu/fundraisingevent](http://missingchildreneurope.eu/fundraisingevent) and make a difference in children's lives.

## Celebrate your birthday with us

Make a little noise, do a little dance and create a fundraiser for your birthday through our Facebook page.

## Donate a service

We always need generous volunteers with skills in web development, photography, videography, translation, copy editing and IT support. Get in touch at [info@missingchildreneurope.eu](mailto:info@missingchildreneurope.eu)

## Sponsor us

Sponsor a project or become a partner at one of our fundraising events to help create a safer Europe for children. Find out how on [missingchildreneurope.eu/partner](http://missingchildreneurope.eu/partner)

## Support young newcomers with Miniila

Does your organisation provide support to young newcomers in Europe? Add your support services to the Miniila app to help children in migration find their way to safety. More information via [miniila.com](http://miniila.com)

## Download NotFound

Improve your website's Google ranking by downloading NotFound to your website. NotFound replaces your website's 404 error pages with posters of missing children. Go to [notfound.org](http://notfound.org)

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