

# FIGURES AND TRENDS 2019

FROM HOTLINES FOR MISSING CHILDREN  
AND CROSS-BORDER FAMILY MEDIATORS



Missing  
Children  
Europe



# General figures

Every year thousands of children go missing in Europe because of abuse, violence, neglect, conflict, and poverty. Due to lack of comparable data on missing children it is difficult to know the complete scope of the issue. That is why, since 2014, Missing Children Europe has collected and analysed data from the 116 000 hotlines for missing children to study the trend of missing children cases and analyse the causes and effects of child disappearance.

In 2019, **55 284 calls** related to missing children were answered by the hotlines across Europe who responded to this survey. In practice, they worked on a total of **7 582 cases** including new cases and open cases from previous years. Fewer hotlines responded to the survey than in previous years, as the measures to limit the spread of COVID-19 taken during the time of data collection limited the access to their databases. This, in part, explains the declining trend in number of calls answered. More and more children and families contact our members through other means, such as chats and apps.

The network of missing children hotlines available through the 116 000 number is currently active in

31 countries in Europe. **Hotlines in 23 countries** (20 NGOs and 3 governmental agencies) contributed data to this report and **34 cross-border family mediators** reported about their activity in solving international parental abduction cases. Missing Children Europe collected data from: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Ukraine.

While hotlines are generally able to give us information about the calls answered, more specific data relating to categories, causes, outcomes etc. are not always collected. This report therefore only presents an overview of what we know and does not show the full extent of the issue of missing children in Europe. Nevertheless, the information we do have is important as it is the only annual Europe wide collection of data on missing children, and it gives some insight into the underlying causes of children going missing, which is crucial to build preventive programmes. All the graphs below relate to data from 2019, unless otherwise specified.



## 31

organisations in Europe run the **the 116 000 hotlines for missing children**

## 214

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

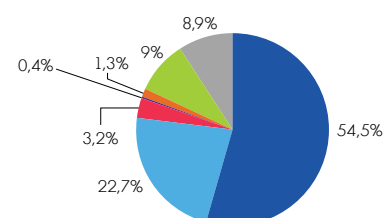
+32 2 894 74 84

[info@missingchildreneurope.eu](mailto:info@missingchildreneurope.eu)

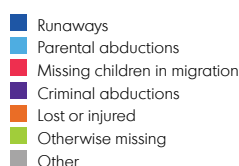
[www.missingchildreneurope.eu](http://www.missingchildreneurope.eu)



## Missing children in all cases per category

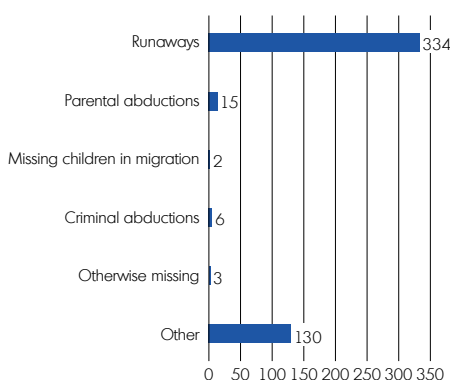


\* Data from 21 hotlines



The missing children cases reported to hotlines in 2019 can be broken down into the 6 main categories shown in the chart. Of the 5477 new cases opened in 2019, 2354 (54,5%) concerned children who ran away or were pushed out of home or care, making **runaways the bulk of missing children cases**. Some of the cases mentioned under the "other" category involve cases of violence in adults, support to parents, prevention, and requests for information.

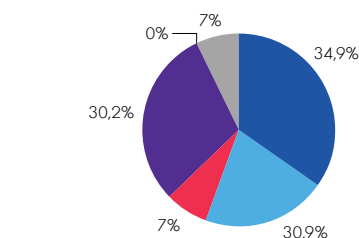
## Cases opened with an element of violence or abuse



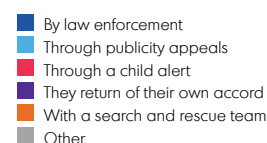
\* Data from 15 hotlines

**980 missing children** were reported to have faced an element of **violence, abuse, neglect and/or exploitation**. In most of the cases, violence was experienced by runaway children with 68,2% of the cases reported affecting this category. 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 among these children, this is probably underrepresented in hotline data.

## How missing children were found



\* Data from 19 hotlines

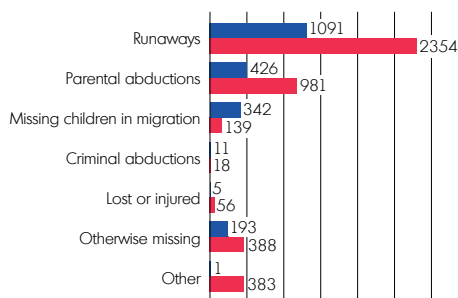


116 000 hotlines work very closely with law enforcement who initiate and conduct investigations into finding missing children. In 2019, 34,9% of missing children were found by law enforcement, while 30,2% returned on their own. The percentage of children found by a member of public as a result of publicity appeals increased from 15% to almost 21% in the last year, and the number of children found as a result of a child alert has increased by 2%. These figures could indicate that public awareness of missing children is on the rise, but the fact that fewer hotlines responded to this year's survey may also have distorted the figures. Other ways that children were found include those found by a parent, by youth and welfare services or by emergency shelters.

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

# Cases and calls

## Cases supported in 2019

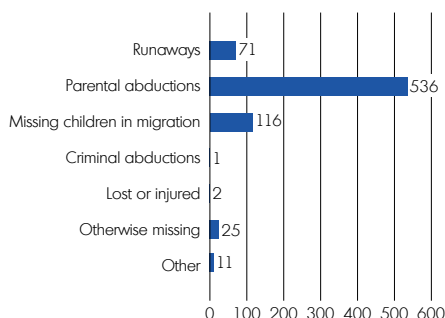


\* Data from 21 hotlines for new cases and from 17 hotlines for ongoing cases

■ Ongoing ■ New

The total number of cases supported by 116 000 hotlines and law enforcement agencies include **5477 new cases** opened in 2019 and **2105 ongoing cases from previous years**. This demonstrates how long it can take to find a missing child, and how essential ongoing support and follow up is to ensure their safety. The hotlines supported a total of **4880 children in new cases opened in 2019**. The discrepancy between caseload and number of children is explained by the fact that some cases concern multiple children (eg parental abductions) while certain children are involved in multiple cases a year (eg runaways).

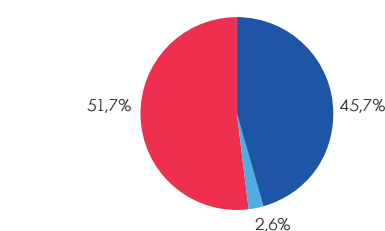
## Cross border cases in 2019



\* Data from 18 hotlines

Children not only go missing within their country but also across borders. The large majority (70%) of cross-border cases in 2019 concerned international parental abduction, followed by cases of missing children in migration (15%) and runaways (9%), which explains Missing Children Europe's focus on these three categories. A worrying 83% of missing children in migration cases opened in 2019 are cross-border in nature. Strengthening cooperation among 116 000 hotlines is crucial to enhance cross-border cooperation in response to child disappearance and coordination of case managers, law enforcement and other actors involved in the search for a missing child in different countries.

## Type of calls received by hotlines



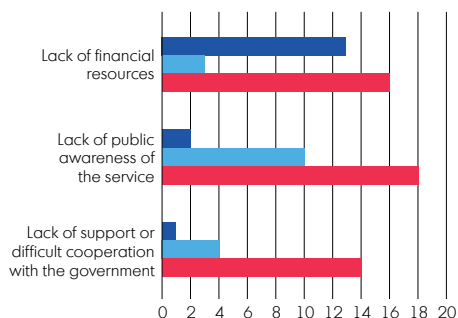
\* Data from 16 hotlines

■ Adult  
■ Child  
■ Unknown

Of the 55284 answered calls, **6115** concerned **prevention**, especially for runaway children. These types of calls are significant because effective prevention measures can protect children from situations of violence and save limited investigation resources. Adults continue to make up the majority of callers to hotlines for missing children. In 2019, 2,6% of callers were children. This constitutes a big drop compared to 2018 where 19% of callers were children. Children prefer chats and apps to calls and are moving online. While it is still important to raise awareness of the 116 000 hotlines, equal access now means online access and requires investment. However, the sustainability of the service is by no means guaranteed.

# Hotlines sustainability

## Challenges faced by hotlines

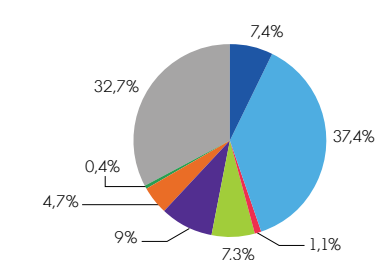


\* Data from 20 hotlines

■ Main challenge  
■ Second biggest challenge  
■ Challenge

90% of the organisations running the hotlines are able to ensure their service is available 24/7. The 10% who cannot, cite lack of financial resources as the main reason for that. Lack of financial resources is considered the main challenge by 13 respondents, and it risks impacting sustainability and quality of the service. Lack of public awareness of hotlines, and lack of support or cooperation from the government are other challenges often mentioned.

## Funders of hotlines



\* Data from 18 hotlines

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

The 2018 European Electronic Communications Code (EECC) makes Member States responsible for ensuring sufficient funding is allocated to the hotlines. However, **only 37,4% of funding comes from national authorities** and for 60% of hotlines receiving funding from the local and national authorities, it was not sufficient to ensure the expected standard of service.

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

## Effects of COVID-19

The outbreak of the crisis has not stopped children from going missing. Lockdowns do not prevent children from running away, border closures has meant new cases of international child abductions and children in migration are now even more exposed to the risk of going missing. The COVID-19 crisis has also exacerbated pre-existing challenges faced by the 116 000 hotlines. They have to deal with the same or higher volumes of cases while investing in technology to work remotely and to ensure everyone has safe access to the service where family members could listen in on calls. **Member States and the EU must take their responsibility to safeguard children's right to access to these support services, which are key to society.**

Read our statement at [missingchildreneurope.eu/COVID-19](https://missingchildreneurope.eu/COVID-19)

# 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>

- > Children and young people who run away are at an increased risk of being groomed for sexual and criminal exploitation, including being coerced into county lines operations which cause runaway episodes to last for extended periods of time.<sup>3</sup>
- > Most young people who run away do not know what support is available to help them stay safe. Recent research shows that only 1 in 20 young people who run away in Scotland reach out to professionals and law enforcement for help.<sup>4</sup>
- > A child runs away from home or care every five minutes, nearly 25000 young people under 25 have stayed somewhere dangerous because they had no place to call home and, yearly, at least 100000 children run away.<sup>5</sup>

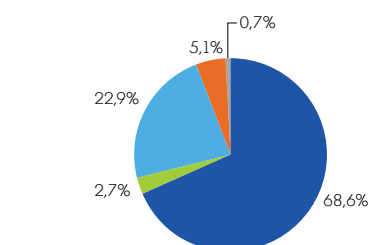
**"Everybody says that running away is not a solution and that it's better to talk to someone, but the truth is that the last thing on a runaway's mind is talking to someone. [...] I'm running away because right now I feel like it can't get any worse and I don't care that it's not going to get better if I run away. Running away is about temporarily cutting yourself off from everything that is going on and when you're running away you need understanding, not pity."**

Anonymous call to 116 000 Poland

## Caseload and age

Hotlines for missing children supported **3445 runaway cases** in 2019 of which 2,354 (68%) were new cases opened in 2019. The youngest runaway child reported missing was 7 years old while the **median age** of runaway children across Europe was **15**.

## Where do children run away from?



\* Data from 16 hotlines

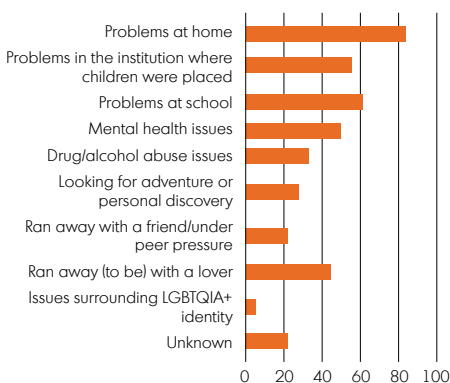
- Home/child's family
- Foster family
- Institution
- Unknown
- Other (rehab, school, ...)

The majority of children (a total of 1,014) ran away from home, while 338 children ran away from a care institution and 40 were reported to have run away from a foster family. Thus, children in alternative care account for more than one fourth of the runaway population.

## Reasons why children run away

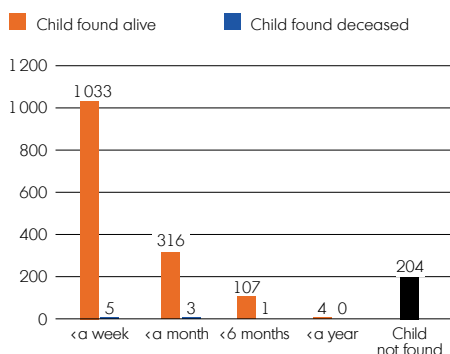
The most common reasons why children ran away were problems at home, problems at school, and problems within the institution they were placed. This highlights the importance of working within a contextual framework where families and societal institutions are acknowledged as playing a fundamental role in understanding why children run away.

An overwhelming 68% of missing children who faced violence and/or abuse were runaway children, making them an extremely vulnerable category. Among problems faced at home, emotional and physical violence within the family is ranked as most common, followed by conflict and tension. Learning difficulties and bullying are ranked highest among the problems faced at school, while abuse and conflict are ranked high amongst reasons for running away from care. This is a grave area of concern: institutions designed to protect children from harm are failing to keep children safe.



\* Data from 18 hotlines

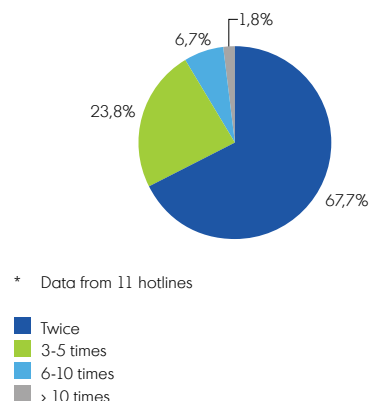
## How long does it take to find runaways?



\* Data from 18 hotlines

Most runaway children (71%) who were found, were found within a week of their disappearance, and almost all who were found turned up within six months. A total of 204 (14%) runaway children were not found in 2019, which is an increase from the previous year. An increasing number of runaways are being linked to criminal exploitation, in particular to county lines, which causes children to stay missing for longer periods of time.

## Repeated runaways



\* Data from 11 hotlines

- Twice
- 3-5 times
- 6-10 times
- > 10 times

68% of repeat runaways ran away twice and 31% ran away between 3 and 10 times. A total of 6 children were reported to have run away over 10 times. These numbers demonstrate that too often the situation from which the child runs away does not improve after the child's return, calling into question the ability of current interventions in addressing the root causes and needs of runaway children.

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. Parliamentary inquiry into the scandal of 'sent away' children, The Children's Society
4. New plan to stop children leaving home, BBC News
5. Young Runaways Statistics, The Children's Society

# 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>

- > The principle of the child's best interests does not appear broadly in European case law. In a case law analysis covering 17 EU countries (938 cases considered) reference to the child's best interest was found in only 52% of decisions (38% explicit and 14% implicit references, meaning the courts used wording such as 'the child's wellbeing', 'growth', 'development', ...).<sup>7</sup>
- > Courts tend to prioritize the main goal of the Hague Child Abduction Convention (rapid return of the abducted children) although they must take into account the specific situation of the child in light of the Convention's exceptions. This concept does not expand the scope of application of the Convention's grounds for non-return, but it can assist in a more child-centred interpretation of these grounds.<sup>8</sup>

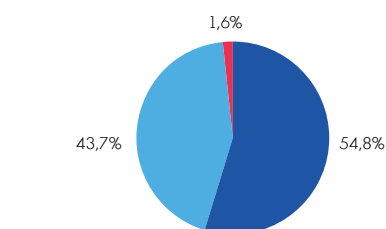
**"I was heard twice in the course of the proceedings, and on both occasions, it was not child-friendly, and it felt intimidating and cold. The judge promised me confidentiality but in fact, he knew he was going to communicate what I said to my parents. I should have been informed about that. So, I could prepare myself for their reactions."**

Stephanie, 8 years old at time of hearing

## Caseload and age

**1443 cases** dealt with by hotlines involved children abducted by a parent or person with parental authority, of which 981 cases (68%) were opened in 2019. 462 cases were ongoing from the previous years. The **median age** of children in parental abduction case was **6 years** while the youngest child abducted was 1,5 years old.

## Identity of parental abductor

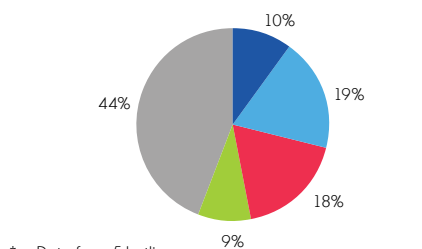


\* Data from 8 hotlines

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

In almost 55% of parental abduction cases, mothers abducted the child, whereas fathers were responsible in 44% of cases reported. This is more or less the same as last year but quite different from the years before, where mothers consistently abducted the vast majority of children in these types of cases (69% in 2008 and 73% in 2015)<sup>9</sup>. More research is required to understand why this trend is shifting.

## Resolution of parental abduction cases



\* Data from 5 hotlines

- Mediation
- Amicable agreement
- Court
- Unknown
- Other

19% of parental abduction proceedings were resolved through an amicable agreement while 18% of cases were resolved through a court decision, and 10% through mediation. For other cases, the resolution was unknown or based on smaller categories (i.e. misunderstanding, closed without solution). 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 the children. The hotlines also report significant problems with the enforcement of court mandated returns.

## Data collected from the network of

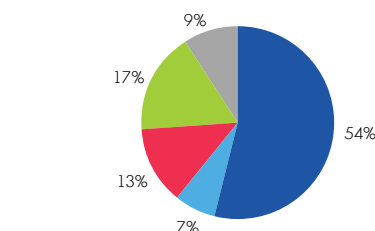


### Cross-Border Family Mediators

The network of Cross-Border Family Mediators (CBFM) brings together 214 bi-cultural family mediators from 41 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. **34 mediators** responded to the survey regarding cases dealt with in 2019.

The mediators who responded to the survey dealt with on average 8 cross-border family mediation cases. Of those cases, on average 5 resulted in an actual mediation and of those, 4 led to a mediated agreement. This shows that, although family mediation is still seldom used in cross-border family conflicts, when parents give it a try, the success rate is high (4 out of 5 cases lead to an agreement).

## Conflicts addressed



\* Data from the CBFM network

- International child abduction
- International relocation
- Prevention of international child abduction
- Cross-border visiting rights
- Other

54% of family conflict cases involved an international child abduction (34% in 2018), 7% of cases involved an international relocation (29% in 2018), 13% of cases were related to the prevention of an international child abduction (15% in 2018) and 17% of cases concerned cross-border visitation rights (19% in 2018). 9% of cases were related to other cross-border family conflicts (3% in 2018).

## Countries involved

51% of the mediated cases reported were undertaken between two EU Member States. Another 40% involved 1 EU Member State and 1 non-EU country while only 9% 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.

6. 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

7. The Voice of the Child in International Child Abduction Proceedings in Europe Missing Children Europe, 2018

8. Ibidem

9. A statistical analysis of applications made in 2015 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Hague Conference on Private International Law, 2017

# 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>10</sup>

- > More than 30000 migrant and refugee children are estimated to have gone missing in Europe between 2014-2017.<sup>11</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>12</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>13</sup>

**"Migrants, especially young ones, unaccompanied minors, are not fully represented. That being the case, there should be an opportunity for direct interaction or direct conversation between young migrants and decision makers at the European level. So, that way, we can help them to reflect and have a comprehensive decision [-making process] in finding a solution to the problem."**

Amadou Janha, 22, who arrived as an unaccompanied minor to Italy

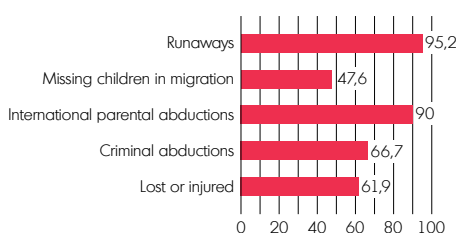
## Caseload and age

**481 cases** concerning missing children in migration were supported by the network of hotlines, 342 (71%) of which were ongoing cases opened before 2019. 147 of the cases (31%) concerned the disappearance of unaccompanied children, making these children more vulnerable to harm. The **median age** for this group of missing children was **16 years** while the youngest child was 1 year old.

## Underreporting

While external data suggests that tens of thousands of children in migration continue to disappear<sup>14</sup> and that trafficked and unaccompanied children are still much more likely to go missing than other children<sup>15</sup>, very few of these cases are reported to hotlines or the police, which is worrisome.

## Which children do hotlines work with?



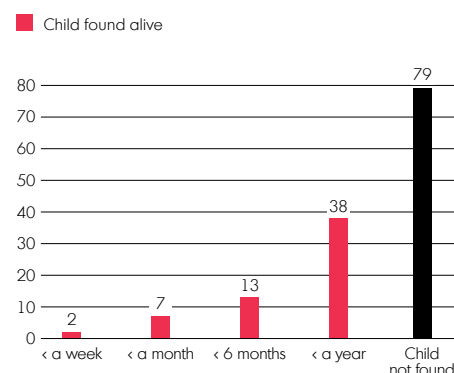
\* Data from 21 hotlines

While more than 90% of hotlines surveyed work with runaways and parental abductions, less than half of them say they work with missing children in migration. Some hotlines lack the mandate to work with children in migration, but in many cases it is because children in migration are not reported in the same way as other missing children.

## Reasons for migrant children to go missing

The most common reason why children in migration went missing in 2019 was the **desire to reunite with family members who were in other countries**: if they feel that the formal reunion process takes too long (it can take more than one year) or if it is not properly explained to them, children may decide to leave and try to reach their family members alone. Other common reasons to leave are the fear of being sent back to their country of origin, inadequate or inappropriate shelter facilities for children, pressure to leave for reasons linked to trafficking, and long procedures to obtain legal status.

## How long does it take to find missing children in migration?



\* Data from 5 hotlines

43% of the missing children in migration reported to hotlines in 2019 were found within the year, which means that in more than half of the cases of missing children in migration the child was never found. 83% (116) of the new cases are cross border, because many of these children journey across Europe, 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 puts children further at risk, as follow up and investigations tend to end at national borders.

Cases of missing children in migration take the longest to be solved in comparison to other categories of missing children or end up not being solved at all. There are many reasons for this: authorities and carers may not have enough information on the child prior to the disappearance, cross-border cooperation is often inefficient, and prioritisation of such cases by authorities is low.<sup>16</sup>

10. Missing Children Europe

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

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

13. Child Focus, the European Centre for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children.

14. Approaches to Unaccompanied Minors Following Status Determination in the EU plus Norway, European Migration Network, 2018

15. Still in Harm's Way: An update report on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK, Missing People and ECPAT UK, 2018

16. SUMMIT REPORT: Best practices and key challenges on interagency cooperation to safeguard unaccompanied children from going missing



# Criminal abductions



## Definition

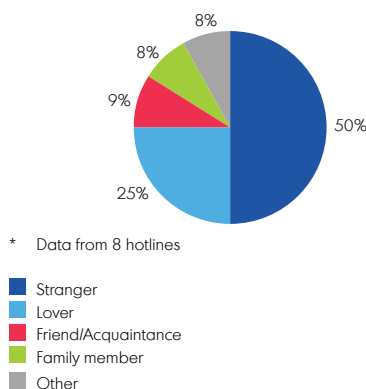
Abduction of a child by anyone other than a parent or person with parental authority.<sup>17</sup>

## Caseload and age

In 2019, hotlines for missing children supported **29 criminally abducted children** including 11 cases (38%) opened before 2019. The **median age** for a child being abducted by someone other than their parent or guardian was **12 years** while the youngest was less than a year old.

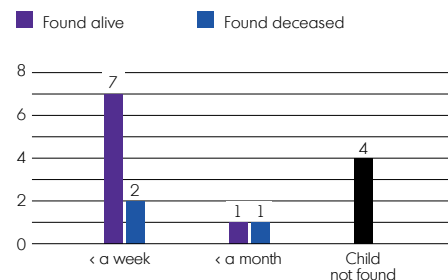
17. Missing and Sexually Exploited Children in the Enlarged EU: Epidemiological Data in the New Member States (2005), as part of the Childscope project run by Missing Children Europe

## Who abducts children?



Only half of all abducted children are taken by a complete stranger. In the other 50% of cases, the abductor is someone close to the child: a lover, family member or acquaintance. Prevention should therefore emphasise empowerment of children to understand which strangers they can trust in an emergency and to be able to report any kind of misconduct including inappropriate touching, sexual abuse, or exploitation by improving communication and trust in their primary caregivers.

## How long does it take to find an abducted child?



In 2019, most of the child victims of a criminal abduction were found in less than a week. 53% were found alive, 20% deceased, while 27% of children were not found within the year. Compared to the previous year, the percentage of children who were not found halved. Research tells us that 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.

# Lost, injured or otherwise missing



## Definition

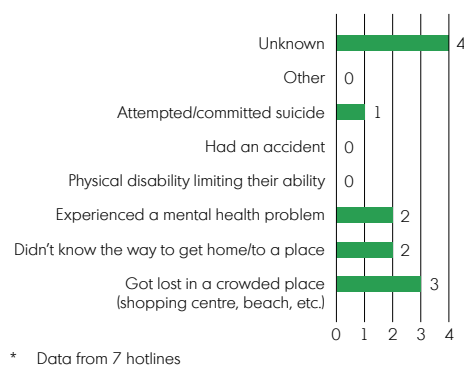
Disappearances of children for no apparent reason, those who may have gotten lost or hurt themselves and cannot be found immediately or whose reason for disappearing has not yet been determined.<sup>18</sup>

## Caseload and age

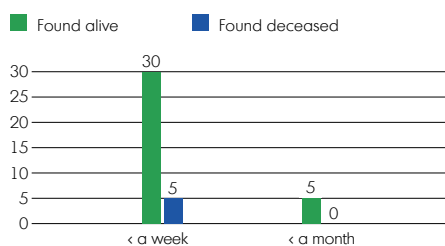
**61** missing children cases involved children who were **lost or injured** including 5 cases opened before 2019. While there were children younger than a year old who were lost or injured, the **median age** for this group was **8**.

## Reasons why children were lost or injured

According to respondents, the causes of these disappearances are usually unknown. However, it is possible to identify some of the reasons why children get lost or injured, and consequently go missing. For example, a child may become lost in a crowded area and not know how to get back to a place, or perhaps they have physical disabilities that limit their ability to return home or to the place where family or custodians are.



## How long does it take to find a lost or injured child?



Of the 40 lost or injured children that were found, 35 (87,5%) were found in less than a week, 30 alive, 5 others (12,5%) were sadly found deceased. The remaining 12,5% were found in less than a month.

## Otherwise missing children

9% of the new cases in 2019 concerned **otherwise missing children**. 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 having hope of finding their child and needing to grieve their loss to be able to move forward.

The 116 000 hotlines for missing children represent a valuable means to prevent children from going missing and to find them if they disappear. A harmonised number made available across Europe is a great support for families and children within their country and abroad, that is why raising awareness of the number is essential for both children and parents around Europe.

18. 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

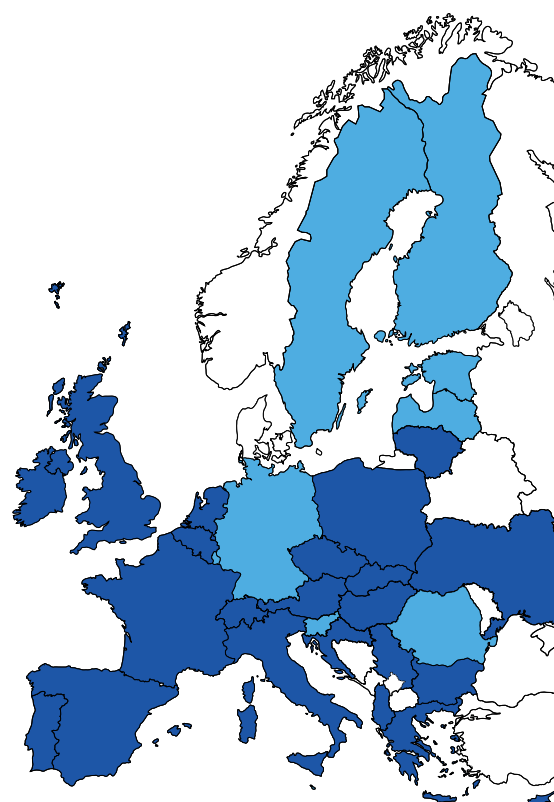
# Hotlines for missing children

## Hotlines run by members

Albania: ALO 116  
Austria: 147 Rat auf Draht  
Belgium: Child Focus  
Bulgaria: Nadja Centre Foundation  
Croatia: Centar za Nestalu  
Cyprus: Consortium: SPAVO & HFC  
Czech Republic: Cesta z krize, z.ú.  
France: Droit d'Enfance - 116 000 Enfants Disparus  
Greece: The Smile of the Child  
Hungary: Kék Vonal  
Ireland: Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
Italy: SOS Telefono Azzurro  
Lithuania: Missing Persons' Families Support Centre  
Poland: ITAKA  
Portugal: Instituto de Apoio à Criança  
Serbia: ASTRA  
Slovakia: Linka detskej istoty  
Spain: Fundación ANAR  
Switzerland: Missing Children Switzerland  
The Netherlands: Centrum Internationale Kinderontvoering  
United Kingdom: Missing People  
Ukraine: NGO Magnolia

## Hotlines not run by members

Estonia: Lasteabi.ee  
Finland: Nödcentralsverket  
Germany: Vermisste Kinder  
Latvia: Valsts Policija (Latvian State Police)  
Luxembourg: L'Office National de l'Enfance  
Malta: The Malta Police Force  
Romania: Asociația Telefonul Copilului  
Slovenia: Zavod 116  
Sweden: SOS Alarm



**116 000**

Hotline is run by members  
 Hotline is not run by members

# Support Missing Children Europe

## Make a donation

Support Missing Children Europe in its work to support children (at risk of) going missing and their families. Together we can make a difference!

**Donations via Bank Transfer**  
IBAN: BE43 310 165 832 401  
BIC/SWIFT: BBRUBEBB

Are you a resident of Belgium, Luxembourg or France? For donations of 40 EUR or higher, you are eligible for a tax exemption certificate. Please, transfer to:  
IBAN: BE 41 363 025 760 210  
BIC/SWIFT: BBRUBEBB

**Donations via Paypal or credit card**  
Donate with just a few clicks:  
[missingchildreneurope.eu/bank](https://missingchildreneurope.eu/bank)

## Fundraising events

Participate in our fundraising events or organise your own and help us raise funds for missing children. Learn more at [missingchildreneurope.eu/fundraisingevent](https://missingchildreneurope.eu/fundraisingevent)

## Sponsor us

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

## Celebrate with us on Facebook

You can celebrate any special occasion with us and encourage your friends to donate for a valuable cause. Set up a Facebook fundraiser. Find out how on [www.facebook.com/fund/MissingChildrenEurope](https://www.facebook.com/fund/MissingChildrenEurope)

## Donate a service

We are in continuous need of kind-hearted volunteers with skills such as website development, photography, videography, translation, interpretation, copy editing and IT support. Does this sound like you? Get in touch at [info@missingchildreneurope.eu](mailto:info@missingchildreneurope.eu)

## Download 404 NotFound

Help with the ongoing search for missing children by downloading the free NotFound app on your website. Notfound replaces your website's useless 404 error pages with posters of missing children. Go to [notfound.org](https://notfound.org).

## A heartfelt thank you to all our volunteers in 2019:

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