



## KEY FIGURES

**770,838**

Refugees and migrants arriving by sea to Europe in 2015.

**3,440**

Refugees and migrants estimated to have died / gone missing at sea in 2015.

**626,436**

Sea arrivals in Greece as of 5 November.

**5,000**

Average daily sea arrivals in Greece from 1 November.

**141,500**

Sea arrivals in Italy as of 5 November.

**105**

Persons relocated from Italy since start of EU relocation scheme.

**30**

Persons relocated from Greece since start of EU relocation scheme.

**76,164**

Kg of High Energy Biscuits distributed by UNHCR since the start of the crisis.

**13,085**

Hygiene kits distributed by UNHCR since the start of the crisis.

## PRIORITIES

- Boost reception capacity and provide emergency assistance in receiving countries through support for States, civil society and local communities.
- Strengthen protection systems and prevent *refoulement* including through presence and capacity building.
- Increase strategic messaging and advocacy to and about people of concern.

# EUROPE'S REFUGEE EMERGENCY RESPONSE UPDATE #9

30 October – 5 November 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR released its [Winterization Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe](#), including an Emergency Appeal amounting to USD 96.15 million.
- Greece witnessed over 42,000 refugees and migrants arriving by sea. The ferry strike from 2 to 6 November put additional pressure on already overstretched reception capacity on all islands. Around 19,000 people were stranded on the islands on 5 November.
- Several shipwrecks occurred in Greek waters, taking the lives of 95 people and at least 37 people went missing. There is an urgent need to strengthen the search and rescue capacity in the Aegean Sea and increase legal pathways for refugees to reach Europe.
- The new winter transit centre in Slavonski Brod in Croatia was opened. Authorities established a new special train service which transports refugees and migrants from Šid (Serbia) directly to the centre in Slavonski Brod and from there to Dobova (Slovenia). The winterized centre and coordinated transport arrangements ensure a more dignified transit and significantly reduce waiting times.
- As part of its winterization efforts, UNHCR continues to work with Governments in different countries impacted by the emergency to improve reception conditions, including by expanding emergency shelter, supporting registration capacity, assisting persons with specific needs and providing information and translation services. With temperatures dropping in the Western Balkan countries, preparations for the winter are ongoing in reception facilities and transit sites.
- On 4 November, a first group of 30 asylum-seekers departed from Greece to Luxembourg, under the EU relocation scheme. A third group of asylum seekers was relocated from Italy to France.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Operational Context

October witnessed a new record monthly high of almost 219,000 refugees and migrants arriving by sea on the European shores, including almost 211,000 in **Greece** alone with a daily average arrivals of 6,800 people. 65% of sea arrivals in October passed through Lesvos. During the reporting period, over 42,000 sea arrivals were recorded in Greece. After reaching a peak over the weekend, the daily average arrivals have decreased to 5,000. The majority originates from the Syrian Arab Republic (63%), Afghanistan (23%) and Iraq (7%). With the winter approaching, incidents at sea have become an almost daily occurrence. 14 shipwrecks took place, taking the lives of 95 people and at least 37 people went missing. The Hellenic Coast Guard continues to conduct daily search and rescue operations and rescued at least 718 people from shipwrecks in Greek waters, during the reporting period. Whilst arrivals lowered significantly this week due to rough sea conditions, the number of refugees and migrants on the islands has been particularly high due to an increasing registration backlog on some islands and the ferry strike from 2 to 6 November. Around 19,000 people were stranded on islands on 5 November. On 4 November, a first group of Syrian and Iraqi asylum seekers departed to Luxembourg, under the EU relocation scheme.

Onward movements through the Western Balkans continued, with average daily arrivals of around 6,500 in **the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** and in **Serbia**. The ferry strike in Greece resulted in lower arrival numbers since 2 November. Total arrivals in these two countries during the reporting period were 45,951 and 45,328 respectively. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia observed a spree of rain, followed by a drop in temperatures to almost below zero. Movements into Serbia took place in an orderly manner, under generally dry but increasingly cold weather, with temperatures starting to drop below zero. Arrivals from **Bulgaria** into Serbia were around 1,000.

**Hungarian** authorities report that some 100 persons were apprehended for irregularly crossing the border, mostly through the borders with Serbia and Croatia. No persons claimed asylum in the transit zones at the borders with Croatia and Serbia. Authorities are holding over 1,140 people of concern and migrants in detention and prison facilities. These include people who sought asylum, people who did not seek asylum but are detained for irregular entry or stay, pending expulsion to Serbia on safe third country grounds, and those transferred to Hungary under the Dublin regulation. The vast majority of the people held in detention are originating from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq.

Around 50,735 refugees and migrants arrived in **Croatia** during the week. Peaks in arrivals led at times to delays at the Bapska/Berkasovo border crossing, with long waiting times for up to 1,000 persons at the Serbian site of the border. On 3 November, the new winter transit centre in Slavonski Brod was opened. Authorities established a new special train service which transports refugees and migrants from Šid (Serbia) directly to the centre in Slavonski Brod and from there to Dobova (Slovenia). Since then Bapska/Berkasovo border crossing and operations at Opatovac transit centre have been officially closed.

A total 48,772 refugees and migrants entered **Slovenia** over the week, with dry but increasingly cold temperatures during the night. Dobova has become the main entry point into Slovenia. However, some crossings occur through Macelj/Gruškovje and Mursko Središće/Petisovci border crossings. From Dobova, people are transferred to centres near the Austrian border, mostly by train to Sentilj and in a few cases to Jesencie.

In **Austria**, some 56,431 refugees and migrants arrived, with fewer bottlenecks as last week due to improved coordination between Austrian and Slovenian authorities. On average, 440 asylum claims were lodged per day over the week and more than 10,600 in total during October. Austria's capacity of up to 20,000 emergency shelter places is becoming increasingly overstretched. Austria and Germany agreed on new entry procedures at specific border crossing points, including fast track procedures of direct transports from Schärding (Austria) to Neuhaus am Inn (Germany).

Around 1,350 refugees and migrants arrived by sea in **Italy**, indicating a seasonal decrease in arrivals. Arrivals in October were almost half, compared to October 2014. The main nationalities include Eritreans (27%), Nigerians (14%), Somalis (8%), Sudanese (6%) and Syrians (5%). On 5 November, a third group of 20 Eritrean and Syrian asylum seekers departed to France, under the EU relocation scheme.

UNHCR released its [Winterization Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe](#) on 5 November, appealing for USD 96.15 million in additional support for Greece and affected countries in the Balkans for the winter months. This appeal builds on the Initial Response Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe, issued on 8 September 2015, and the supplementary appeal for the Special Mediterranean Initiative (June-December 2016), issued on 30 September 2015. Harsh weather conditions in the region are likely to exacerbate the suffering of the thousands of refugees and migrants landing in Greece and travelling through the Balkans, and may result in further loss of life if adequate measures are not taken urgently. UNHCR's Winterization Plan anticipates that there could be up to 5,000 arrivals per day from Turkey between November 2015 and February 2016.

## Achievements

### Protection, Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Support

#### Greece

##### Achievements and Impact

- Information sessions on international protection and asylum continue to be conducted on Lesbos, Kos, Samos, Leros, Chios, Rhodes, Evros and in Eidomeni – targeting around 8,000 persons a day.

- UNHCR and partners ensured assistance to shipwreck survivors with dry clothes, water, food, transportation to reception centres and hospitals, accommodation, medical referrals, legal aid, family reunification and psychosocial support. Five separated children survivors were reunited with their families with the help of UNHCR.
- Improvements were made in the protection of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) on Kos, where UNHCR's partner Praksis opened a new transit facility, to avoid children to remain in police custody.
- On Lesbos, Moria centre increased its accommodation capacity for some 1,000 persons with specific needs, by making available three dormitories, in addition to the 62 RHUs – thanks to UNHCR's advocacy efforts.
- Significant improvements in temporary shelter conditions were realized through the installation of: 16 RHUs on Kalymnos; 26 RHUs, 15 tents and two rub halls in Souda (Chios); 4 RHUs on Leros. Construction and improvement of WASH facilities is ongoing.
- UNHCR provided around 23,164 High Energy Biscuits (HEB), 12,272 blankets, 779 hygiene kits, 1,076 raincoats and 3,533 sleeping mats, which were distributed with support of volunteers and partners.
- The first group of 30 asylum seekers who have been transferred to Luxembourg as part of the EU relocation scheme, were identified by EASO and processed by the Greek Asylum Service, with support of UNHCR. Identification of asylum seekers to be part of the EU relocation scheme continues on Lesbos.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increased pressure on reception capacity due to the ferry strike, had a negative impact on the already overstretched reception conditions. Many people are sleeping in substandard settlements or in the open on Leros, Kos, Samos, Lesbos and Chios.
- On Kos, overcrowded registration sites and limitations in access, hampered the systematic provision of information.
- Arrivals on the small island of Kastellorizo and the nearby uninhabited island of Ro, have increased during the last weeks. There are no reception facilities on the islands and refugees and migrants rent private accommodations, stay in a local health clinic or overnight in the open. UNHCR undertook a first assessment mission.
- Cases of hypothermia, other cold-related pathologies and psychological distress were reported on Lesbos.
- In cooperation with authorities, capacity needs to be enhanced in registration and crowd management systems.
- UNHCR and partners support authorities to improve the identification and assistance to individuals with specific needs, including survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and persons with mobility deficiency.
- During monitoring at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNHCR observed a number of persons showing signs of psychological trauma, particularly among the survivors of shipwrecks.

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR maintains its 24h presence at entry and exit border points. UNHCR's partner MYLA, provided legal advice to 417 representatives of refugee groups at Vinojug reception centre (close to Greek border) and assisted 150 persons with specific needs with registration.
- Over 217 persons with specific needs were assisted by La Strada. La Strada hosted 2,368 children and 974 women in UNICEF Child Friendly Spaces at the Vinojug centre.
- The Ministry of Labor and Social Policy has taken over the coordination of humanitarian assistance. This has resulted in some changes in site planning. UNHCR works closely with the new site planner to ensure facilities are established in line with SPHERE standards.
- Official train ticket booths have become operational, resulting in trains being less overcrowded. UNHCR advocates for the ticket booths to remain open 24h and not only shortly before scheduled train departures.
- UNHCR distributed over 849 blankets and collected hundreds of blankets left behind by refugees and migrants for washing, to be reused for newcomers. UNHCR also distributed around 510 boxes of HEB and energy bars.
- UNHCR, Caritas, the Red Cross, Nun, Legis, Agape, Dorcas, Samaritan's Purse and Kaliri distributed at least 14,535 food parcels, 4,000 sandwiches, 276 hygiene kits, 9,142 liters of water and 182 torches at the Vinojug and/or Tabanovce site.
- The Red Cross assisted around 3,625 individuals with medication and provided 1,113 medical interventions. Some 33 persons were referred to the Ministry of Health (MoH).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- During increasingly cold nights, refugees and migrants have lit fires outside and inside of reception sites to keep warm, causing some fire hazard concerns. Pending the upgrade of the electricity grid in Vojvodina, heaters will be installed, which in the meantime are operated by generators.
- Registration standards remain of concern, UNHCR continues to discuss related challenges with the MoI.
- Despite improvements, trains remain overcrowded and hygiene standards are of concern. UNHCR is considering starting monitoring train journeys from Vojvodina to Tabanovce (at the Serbian border).

## Serbia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR maintained its 24h presence in the Preševo reception centre (close to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia border) as well as in Berkasovo and Šid (at the Croatian border). UNHCR provided assistance with family reunification, identification of persons with specific needs, asylum and registration procedures.
- UNHCR and HCIT moved key operations to Šid and enhanced WASH facilities at the station by providing 12 portable latrines.
- In Belgrade, doctors of UNHCR partners and Community Health Centres continued to provide medical assistance to refugees staying in parks in the city centre.
- UNHCR assisted some 1,069 persons with specific needs and referred 260 medical cases to health services.
- UNHCR, the Red Cross, HCIT, BCHR, DRC and Child Welfare Services continued to reunite families.
- UNHCR distributed 8,323 water bottles, 4,800 food rations, 22,600 of HEB, 2,006 blankets, 8,075 bags and 5,341 hygiene items in Preševo and Šid.
- The Red Cross provides water, food and medical services at the Refugee Aid Point (RAP) in Dimitrovgrad (Serbia/Bulgaria border).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Several power cuts in Preševo reception centre led to increased waiting times and challenges effective provision of assistance during the night.
- Limited police presence in evening and night hours at Preševo, has led to challenges related to crowd control as tensions erupted during long waiting times.

## Hungary

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and its partners are monitoring all border crossing points with Croatia and Serbia, as well as transit zones (Roszke, Tompa, Beremend and Letenye).
- UNHCR monitored several immigration detention, prison facilities and Alien Police Detention Centres, where persons of concern and migrants are being held. During visits UNHCR provided information to people of concern regarding the detention system, the possibility to apply for asylum and seek legal aid.
- UNHCR is increasing its detention monitoring capacity to ensure that persons of concern have access to legal representation, asylum procedure, medical assistance and psychosocial counseling.
- UNHCR systematically engages in advocacy with competent authorities in accordance with UNHCR detention guidelines. This includes regarding alternatives to detention, transfer of vulnerable individuals to open facilities and immediate improvement of basic detention conditions including access to information and medical services.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The systematic use of detention for people crossing the border irregularly remains a serious concern.
- UNHCR is particularly concerned about the issuance of criminal charges against persons of concern after the eruption of tensions in asylum detention facilities, where authorities used force leading to serious injuries.
- Persons registered as asylum-seekers are frequently held in detention for 2-4 months, at times longer. UNHCR considers that some of them are at grave risk of self-harm and mental health problems, including suicide attempts and hunger strikes.
- UNHCR is investigating allegations of mistreatment in asylum detention centres and poor medical assistance to critical medical cases.

- UNHCR identified at least 12 unaccompanied children from Afghanistan and Syria who were kept in asylum detention facilities along with adults, with little or no support from social services.

## Croatia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR established 24h presence in the new winter transit centre in Slavonski Brod and continues to monitor the situation at key border points.
- The new winterized transit centre in Slavonski Brod has a capacity to host 3,300 refugees and migrants. The centre consists of heated tented accommodation, as well as a number of containers for persons with specific needs and support services. Authorities efficiently carry out biometric registration in the transit centre with portable devices
- As a result of the new transport system established by authorities, transferring refugees and migrants directly from Šid to Slavonski Brod, there has been a significant decrease in family separation cases.
- Upon request of authorities UNHCR increased interpretation support.
- The Red Cross distributed UNHCR blankets including some 2,400 medium thermal and 2,400 high thermal blankets. UNHCR distributed HEBs, snacks and water bottles.
- Caritas, the Red Cross, Samaritans Purse and ADRA provided water, food, clothes, blankets and hygiene items to new arrivals at the transit centres and railway or bus stations.
- The MoH and partners assisted about 800 medical cases, carried out some 20 urgent medical interventions, and some 15 transports to the hospital from Opatovac, Bapska, and Tovarnik.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- As further winterization in Slavonski Brod is required, the MoI requested UNHCR to provide two heated tents with a capacity of 500-1,000 persons, two rub halls, wooden pallets, mats and 10,000 rubber boots. UNHCR has already procured the heated tents.
- Some areas for improvement observed in Slavonski Brod include the provision of: seats, hand-washing/drying facilities for clothes, a playing area for children, information regarding period of stay and warm meals. Current health regulations do not allow serving of warm meals – authorities are working towards a solution.
- Whilst the new transport system with trains between Šid and Slavonski Brod is an improvement, there were cases of unexpected movement of lager groups at the former border crossing points such as Bapska/Berkasovo.

## Slovenia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has a 24h presence at key border crossings, registration and reception centres, to assist authorities with the identification of persons with specific needs, interpretation and information provision.
- The majority of refugees and migrants no longer have to walk long distances during transit in Slovenia, due to new arrival and transfer arrangements by train in Dobova, as well as the extended train platform established in Sentilj.
- Increased UNHCR interpretation capacity provides essential support to the police, the Red Cross and NGOs.
- Near Dobova, preparations are ongoing to set up an additional heated rub hall as temporary accommodation.
- Authorities are in the process of identifying suitable sites for more permanent infrastructure to provide additional accommodation capacity for 2,000-4000 people.
- UNHCR distributed 2,400 blankets, 120 bags and about 8,104 bottles of water.
- Caritas, the Red Cross and ADRA provided water, food, clothes, blankets and hygiene items to arrivals. Caritas also assisted to distributed water and blankets to people waiting to cross the Austrian border.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Conditions at all reception facilities require improvement, particularly with regards to winterization and WASH. There is also a lack of shelter for people with specific needs in the centres in Sentilj.
- Attempts have been made to improve crowd control measures at the Sentilj/Spielfeld border crossing. However, the centres in Sentilj are still at times overcrowded due to the slow pace of border crossings. Authorities are considering establishing additional shelter.
- The number of refugees and migrants with various pathologies caused by a weakened immune system (flu, fever, respiratory issues, diarrhea, stomach problems etc) is growing.



- In many transit sites, there is a need for separate spaces to change baby nappies and breastfeeding. UNHCR is exploring solutions with the Civil Protection Service and the Red Cross.
- The heated tent at the Lendava accommodation centre (near the Croatian border) has a limited capacity of 200 persons. Other tents with the capacity of 676 are not heated. UNHCR raised the need to increase capacity and additional heating with the Civil Protection Service, offering support as required.

## Italy

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR assisted the disembarkation of 1,350 persons arriving in 3 different landings following their rescue at sea. 100% of arrivals benefitted from information sessions on procedures, including on asylum.
- UNHCR undertook 15 monitoring visits to reception facilities, to strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify protection needs and gaps.
- In addition to Villa Sikania, the regional hub in Bari started supporting the EU relocation scheme as a second line reception facility.
- UNHCR provided information on access to procedure and general information on relocation procedures upon arrival in the hotspot of Lampedusa and in second line reception facilities.
- The seasonal decrease in sea arrivals and the functioning of only one hotspot limits the current size of the relocation caseload. Therefore, Mol intensified efforts to identify relocation candidates outside the hotspot.
- Outside of the hotspot of Lampedusa, UNHCR referred possible relocation candidates to the Mol.
- UNHCR undertook a mission to Milan to participate in a meeting organized by local authorities on relocation, to inform relocation candidates in reception and transit facilities and to carry out targeted training.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Provision of information by UNHCR on the possibility to apply for international protection upon arrival, is permitted only after screening procedures by the police.
- Screening procedures of persons who wish to apply for asylum vary at the different points of arrival and fall short of a systematic individual assessment.
- There is a lack of systematic referral mechanisms for people with specific needs, particularly for individuals suffering from trauma, victims of trafficking, SGBV and torture.
- Basic services available in reception facilities should be standardized and improved, in particular legal counselling services and the identification and referral of people with specific needs.
- UASC of certain nationalities, particularly Eritreans, Syrians and Somalis, continue to consider Italy as a transit country, many avoid being identified putting them at greater risk and without access to specialized services.
- The start of the relocation scheme, highlights the need to strengthen coordination mechanisms and develop standard operating procedures in hotspots, particularly regarding information provision.

## Working in partnership

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR supports the Government's coordination efforts at central and local level in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia. In Hungary, UNHCR chairs a coordination forum including UN agencies, IGOs, NGO partners and non-state institutions. This includes the support to crisis management teams, the facilitation of general and sectoral coordination meetings. Besides cooperation with Governments, UNHCR also operates closely with the European Commission and relevant EU Agencies, including FRONTEX and EASO. Other partners include:

[A21](#) | [Action Aid](#) | [ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency](#) | [Agape](#) | [AI Amnesty International](#) | [Amity](#) | [Apostoli/IOCC ASB](#) | [BCHR Belgrade Centre for Human Rights](#) | [Caritas](#) | [Church of Holistic Gospel](#) | [Cordelia Foundation](#) | [CRS Catholic Relief Services](#) | [Croatian Law Centre](#) | [Croatian Red Cross](#) | [Centre for Peace Studies \(Croatia\)](#) | [Cooperative Baptist Fellowship of Macedonia](#) | [DRC Danish Refugee Council](#) | [Dorcas](#) | [Evangelic church of Greece](#) |

Ecumenical Refugee Council Euro Human | [Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Red Cross](#) | GIZ Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit | [Grain of Goodness](#) | Greek Refugee Council | [Hellenic League for Human Rights](#) | Hellenic Red Cross | [Hellenic Theatre Drama & Education Network](#) | Help the Refugees in Macedonia | [HERA Health education and Research Organization](#) | HHC Hungarian Helsinki Committee | [Hilal](#) | HCIT Humanitarian Centre for Integration and Tolerance | [Human Appeal](#) | ICMC International Catholic Migration Commission | [IHA International Health Action](#) | Indigo | [INTEROS](#) | IOM International Organization for Migration | [IRC International Rescue Committee](#) | Israaid | [Italian Red Cross](#) | JRS Jesuit Refugee Service | [Kaliri](#) | La Strada (Open Gate) | [Legis](#) | Magna | [MdM Médecins du Monde](#) | Medin | [Menedek Association](#) | Mercy Corps | [Merhamet](#) | METAction | [MGMD Mirovna Grupa Mladih Dunav](#) | Microfins | [MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres](#) | MYLA Macedonian Young Lawyers Association | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | Nun | [Operation Mercy](#) | Oxfam | [Peace Institute \(Slovenia\)](#) | PiN People in Need | [PiC Pravno-informacijski Center Nevladnih Organizacij](#) | Praksis | [Praxis](#) | ProAsyl | [Remar](#) | Salvation Army | [Samaritan's Purse](#) | Save the Children | [Shelter Box](#) | Sigma Plus | [Slovene Philanthropy](#) | SOS Children's Village | [Terre des homes](#) | UNDP United Nations Development Programme | [UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#) | UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund | [Union of Baptist Churches in Croatia](#) | Vizija | [Vlaznia Kumanovo, Volunteer Centre Osijek](#) | WAHA Women and Health Alliance International | [WHO World Health Organization](#)

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In response to the fast-evolving situation, UNHCR released its [Winterization Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe](#) on 5 November, appealing for **USD 96.15 million** in additional support for Greece and affected countries in the Balkans for the winter months (November 2015 – February 2016).

The Winterization Plan emergency appeal is in addition to the Office's revised appeal for the Special Mediterranean Initiative (SMI) of USD 128 million (June 2015 – December 2016). The SMI outlines the Office's response to the refugee crisis in Europe and also incorporates targeted programmes in countries of asylum or transit in Africa and the North Africa sub-region. For 2015, UNHCR's total requirements in Europe for the response to the refugee crisis, including winterization activities, stands at USD 52.9 million.

As of 5 November, **USD 26.34 million** has been received for the SMI from: Andorra; Canada; Denmark; Germany; Japan; the Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; AB Trav and Galopp; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Goodman Sachs Gives; Gota Media Group; H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB; Lindex AB; Nordea Bank AB; Pernod Ricard Co; Shroepfer and Hoffmann Foundation; Tele2 AB; TRYGG Foundation; UPS Corporate; and other private donors. This represents **32.5%** of the total requirements for the SMI in 2015 (USD 81 million).

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation. In this changing operational context, UNHCR is appealing to donors to provide contributions that can be allocated as flexibly as possible.

Major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2015:

[The United States of America](#) | Sweden | [United Kingdom](#) | Netherlands | [Norway](#) | Private donors in Spain | [Denmark](#) | Australia | [Japan](#) | Canada | [Switzerland](#) | France | [Private donors in Italy](#) | Finland | [Private donors in Sweden](#)

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**Links:**

UNHCR, [UNHCR launches appeal to aid refugees as winter hits Europe](#), 5 November 2015.

UNHCR, [First asylum-seekers relocate from Greece to Luxembourg](#), 4 November 2015.

UNHCR, [Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response - Mediterranean](#) (webportal accessible via Google Chrome or Firefox only).

# Europe Refugee Emergency

## UNHCR Presence and Border Crossings

as of 05 November 2015



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

