



## KEY FIGURES

**487,497**

Refugees and migrants have arrived to Europe by sea so far in 2015.

**2,962**

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

**357,065**

Sea arrivals in Greece as of 23 September.

**128,000**

Sea arrivals in Italy as of 21 September.

**94,842**

Registered/arrivals in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 19 June to 24 September.

**141,259**

Registered/arrivals in Serbia as of 24 September.

**58,000**

Arrived in Croatia as of 24 September.

**243,000**

Arrived in Hungary as of 24 September.

## 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 #3

17 – 24 September 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of arrivals in Greece so far in September reached over 122,000 and exceeds the number of arrivals during August (107,800). Two tragedies took place off the coasts of Lesvos, 2 people died and 37-39 people, including many children, were estimated to have gone missing. While some improvements were reported, the registration process continues to vary by island and accommodation still fall short of the needs.
- A third incident took place on 15 September off the coast of Turkey, during which least 22 lives were lost and 249 people rescued. UNHCR has persistently sought access to the survivors of the shipwreck who are in Turkey and will be able to interview them on Monday 28 September.
- On 19 September, European Commissioner Hahn visited the Vinojug centre in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and promised further assistance and support to the authorities. The Government extended the declaration of a crisis situation until 15 June 2016.
- The Government of Serbia has worked to improve its reception and registration capacity. UNHCR continues to provide information to new comers about registration and access to asylum procedures. UNHCR established an aid point at Berkasovo in Serbia and, together with authorities and partners distributed core relief items. Refugees and migrants were directed to Bapska on the other side of the border in Croatia, where UNHCR also provided assistance.
- On 17 September, Croatia effectively closed its official border crossings with Serbia except one, however refugees and migrants continued to enter Croatia through the fields near the border crossing at Sid/Tovarnik. On 19 September Croatian authorities started registering arrivals at the official border crossing at Tovarnik. On 21 September, the crossing point changed to Berkasovo/Bapska, a small local crossing, and some 2,000 refugees remained stranded overnight in no man's land. Refugees and migrants are now crossing the border at both points.
- In Croatia, the new transit centre with a capacity of 4,000 persons opened at Opatovac on 20 September and operates at full capacity. It is estimated that some 15,000 persons transited through the centre before moving onwards. The departure of buses led to tensions at the gate of the centre, but this has been resolved. UNHCR is providing assistance, information and together with partners is helping to prevent family separations and reunite family members that became separated.
- During the reporting period 39,000 persons have passed from Croatia to Hungary. Once in Hungary they are taken to Hegyeshalom and Szentgotthard, near the border with Austria. On 21 September, the Hungarian Parliament passed new legislation allowing significant deployments of the military at the border and the use non-lethal weapons against refugees and migrants. The Government has begun the building of a fence along the border with Croatia and has announced that a fence will also be built along its border with Romania.
- Some 3,700 refugees and migrants arrived in Slovenia from Croatia between 17 and 21 September and have already moved onwards to Austria. No new arrivals were reported since in Slovenia.

- On 22 September, the EU Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs adopted a decision on the relocation of an additional 120,000 people in need of international protection in addition to the initially agreed 40,000. During the EU Summit of 23 September, Heads of States agreed to provide additional funding to respond to the urgent needs of Syrian refugees in the countries neighbouring Syria and support the countries in the region. Increased funding will be made available address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Operational Context

Arrivals in Italy and Greece continued unabated during the reporting period. Approximately 6,000 refugees and migrants were rescued by various rescue operations and brought to Italy between 19 and 21 September. In Greece, the number of arrivals so far in September reached over 122,000 and now exceeds the number of arrivals during the month of August (107,800). The main nationalities include Syrians (71%), Afghans (18%) and Iraqis (4%). While some improvements in registration and reception were reported in Greece, the registration process continues to vary from island to island and accommodation still falls short of the needs.

Sadly, two tragedies took place off the coasts of Lesvos, during which 2 people died and 37-39 people were estimated to have gone missing. A third incident took place on 15 September, during which least 22 lives were lost and 249 people rescued off the coast of Turkey, UNHCR has persistently sought access to the survivors who are in Turkey and will be able to interview them on Monday 28 September.

Onward movement through the Western Balkans continued, with some 45,200 arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during the reporting period. On 19 September, European Commissioner Hahn visited the Vinojug centre in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and promised further assistance and full support to the authorities. In light of the continued flow of arrivals, the Government extended the declaration of a crisis situation until 15 June 2016.

Between 17 and 24 September, some 37,500 persons entered Serbia from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Due to the rain and cold, mostly in the south of the country, refugees and migrants are facing increasingly difficult conditions. UNHCR has increased its distribution of raincoats and blankets. As a result of the restrictions at the Hungarian border, the refugee / migrant route turned to Croatia. The exit/entry point to Croatia changed on 21 September. Refugees were diverted to Berkasovo exit point. On 23 September, over 2,000 refugees had accumulated in the no man's land. UNHCR established an aid point at Berkasovo exit point and, together with authorities and partners distributed core relief items. By the next day, some were allowed to cross at Berkasovo into Bapska, while some 3,000 walked to cross the border at Sid/Tovarnik.

Around 58,000 refugees and migrants entered Croatia from Serbia. While Croatia effectively closed its official border crossings except one, on 17 September, refugees and migrants continue to enter Croatia through the green border near Tovarnik in Croatia. There are urgent humanitarian needs in Croatia. On 19 September, the authorities introduced registration at the border at Tovarnik. While the authorities arranged for transportation from Tovarnik, the long wait, lack of information and insufficient reception capacity resulted in a tense situation. A new transit centre with a capacity of 4,000 persons opened at Opatovac, on 20 September. On 21 September the crossing point to Croatia changed to Bapska and some 2,000 refugees remained stranded overnight. Those arriving in Bapska are also taken to the transit centre at Opatovac. The transit centre currently operates at more than full capacity. It is estimated that some 15,000 persons transited through the centre before moving onwards. The departure of buses has led to tensions at the gate of the centre, but this was resolved with the introduction of new entry and exit procedures on 24 September.

Some people started sit-ins and hunger strikes at the Slovenia/Croatian border in light of the delays in entering Slovenia. These were resolved when buses arrived at Obrezje to collect all those stranded at the border and take them to reception centres. While some 3,700 refugees and migrants arrived to Slovenia between 17 and 21 September, no new arrivals have been reported since that time. Authorities explained that refugees and migrants were transported by bus or train from the border between Serbia and Croatia directly to the Croatian and Hungarian border, resulting in no new arrivals in Slovenia.

The Hungarian authorities report that some 43,000 persons arrived from Croatia and Serbia and were taken to registration points close to the border with Austria during the reporting period. Only those apply for asylum and who whose application is declared admissible are taken to the open reception centre in Vamoszabadi. All those who are transported by Croatian authorities to the Hungarian border will be taken there. The Hungarian Government has begun building a fence along the border with Croatia and has announced that a fence will also be built along its border with Romania. On 21 September, the Hungarian Parliament passed a new legislation allowing significant deployments of the military at the border and the army and police to use non-lethal weapons against refugees and migrants, including rubber bullets, pyrotechnic devices, tear gas grenades and net guns.

Refugees and migrants continue to enter Austria from Hungary and Slovenia. Approximately 45,000 persons crossed the border between 19 and 24 September, most arrived from Hungary. Most have already been transferred to emergency shelters all over Austria to decongest the border area.

In this fast changing context, the EU Ministers for Justice and Home Affairs, met on 22 September in Brussels and adopted a decision on the relocation of an additional 120,000 people in need of international protection from Greece and Italy. A Heads of State meeting took place on 23 September during which they committed to give an additional funding to UNHCR, WFP and other agencies to respond to the urgent needs of refugees in the Syrian region, and further assistance to countries in the region through increase of the EU's Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis. In addition, leaders called for a reinforced dialogue with Turkey on cooperation on stemming and managing the migratory flows, and will provide further assistance to the Western Balkan countries in handling the refugee flows. Additional resources will also be provided to EU agencies (Frontex, EASO and Europol) to tackle the situation and strengthen controls at the EU's external borders. Increased funding will be made available address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.

## Achievements

### Protection

#### Greece

##### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continues to monitor new arrivals and to provide information on procedures, rights, responsibilities, and assistance as well as on hygiene awareness. UNHCR is improving the information system for refugees by developing communication and mapping tools.
- UNHCR is also monitoring the implementation of registration procedures on the islands and supporting local authorities to prioritize persons with specific needs. On Lesbos, it also improved the coordination of buses which transport refugees and migrants from the shores of the island to the registration centres. This helped reduce the waiting time and improve the protection of refugees.
- UNHCR set up a complaints system and is preparing a participatory assessment, adapted to the situation of people in transit.
- UNHCR continued to play an important role in mitigating tensions between different groups of refugees on the islands and at the border area with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The reception infrastructure, services and registration procedures still fall short of real needs. Contrary to the anticipated difficulties in the registration of new arrivals in light of the elections, registration slightly slowed down but continued smoothly with the deployment of civil servants to reinforce the team on Lesbos.
- A system to ensure the identification, referral and follow up on persons with specific needs is needed.

#### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

##### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR completed a comprehensive gap and needs overview which will be shared with partners. Food distribution is well covered by several partners (Red Cross, Nun, Legis, Hilal, Dorcas, Grain of Goodness) with UNHCR ensuring

distribution capacity with some remaining gaps for NFIs for the winter season. Winterization plans for shelter are being implemented and UNHCR is coordinating with neighboring countries to avoid duplication of distribution.

- A frequently asked questions document was completed. It is used by staff and translators to inform refugees about services, rights and procedures, including on family reunification options.
- An agreement was reached between IOM and UNHCR on complementarity of support to the authorities with regards to registration. IOM will provide additional data entry clerks, while UNHCR will provide additional equipment.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Standard Operating Procedures are being finalized and it is expected that they will be endorsed by the Ministry of Interior and other involved parties. UNHCR will continue to advocate with the authorities to avoid exploitation of illegal sellers by involving the Ombudsman Office and relevant authorities.

## Serbia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR established permanent protection monitoring and assistance teams together with partners, such as IOM, the Danish Refugee Council, Youth Office Preševo volunteers, the Humanitarian Centre for Integration, Red Cross, MSF, Danish People's Aid and World Vision, at the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Croatia and identified individuals with specific needs. UNHCR teams on each side of the borders are in regular contact to ensure timely information sharing.
- With UNHCR's technical support, the daily registration capacity of the authorities doubled from just over 1,000 to over 2,000.
- UNHCR and its partners, the Humanitarian Centre for Integration, and Tolerance, Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, Asylum Info Centre in Belgrade, Sigma plus and Amity, continued to provide information to new comers about registration and access to the asylum procedure.
- Upon UNHCR's request, the Red Cross is conducting family tracing and reunification at the Serbia-Hungary border.
- UNICEF opened a safe space for mother and child in Belgrade.
- A Refugee Protection Working Group Meeting, co-chaired by the UNHCR and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs, was held in Belgrade on 24 September.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR will further assist authorities in addressing the shortcomings in registration.
- A number of cases of family separations have been identified at Serbia/Croatia and Serbia/Hungary borders, due to rapid changes in routes for refugees, and the UNHCR staff, partner NGOs and the Red Cross are working on both sides of the concerned borders to facilitate family reunification.

## Hungary

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR is monitoring the border crossing point of Bremend and the Magyarboly train station at the border with Croatia.
- UNHCR has supported the Menedek Association's social workers with letters of authorization to ensure their access and continued work at the transit zone near the border with Serbia.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR is particularly concerned about the restrictive measures recently introduced by Hungary and the way they are being implemented, in particular, the penalization of irregular entry and return to Serbia on the basis of third safe country concept. This measure does not take into account that the asylum system Serbia is currently building is not able to cope with the magnitude of the current inflow of people who require effective protection. Full access of UNHCR's partners to asylum-seekers in transit zones need to be ensured in accordance with articles 8 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive, by which Member States shall ensure that organizations and persons providing advice and counselling to asylum applicants have effective access to applicants present at border crossing points.

- UNHCR is very concerned by the new legislation passed by the Parliament on 21 September, which authorizes the military to use non-lethal weapons against refugees and migrants, including rubber bullets, pyrotechnical instruments, tear gas grenades and gun nets.
- UNHCR also regrets the start of the building of a fence along the border with Croatia and the announcement made by the authorities in the building of a fence along the border with Romania in the near future.

## Croatia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR provided assistance and information to refugees and migrants, and identified those with specific needs so that they could obtain the support needed at the border with Serbia as well as at the Opatovac Transit Centre, which opened on 20 September.
- UNHCR worked with NGO partners to prevent family separations and to reunite family members who were separated during the departure of buses.
- UNHCR has supported the establishment of communication between authorities and refugees through Arabic and Farsi speaking staff and interpreters.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- At both Tovarnik and Bapska border crossings, the waiting time for transportation has led to a volatile situation. The limited information on the destination of the buses and trains available added to this and has also complicated the planning of assistance.
- The registration capacity at the Opatovac transit centre remains insufficient.
- Separation of families remains a protection concern.
- The information provided at the border with Slovenia appears to be insufficient.

## Slovenia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has met with NGOs to ensure coordination of roles and responsibilities. UNHCR priorities focus on ensuring access to the territory, monitoring of detention and reception facilities, and provision of basic assistance, including water, blankets and rain coats (if not already provided on the Croatian side). UNHCR is setting up information tents to provide information to refugees and migrants. The first tent has been set up at Obrezje border crossing point.
- UNHCR has assisted the border police with Arabic, Farsi, Kurdish, Pashtu interpreters to facilitate communication between the police and the refugees and migrants arriving.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Refugees and migrants access to information needs to be further enhanced.
- While UNHCR is assisting with the identification of persons with specific needs, a proper system to ensure the identification, referral and follow up on persons with specific needs is needed.
- Further improvements are needed to ensure the effective and timely tracing of family members.
- While UNHCR has assisted the police with interpreters, their number is not sufficient for the needs.

## Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Support

### Greece

#### Achievements and Impact

- Some advancement on the establishment of reception sites was made. 20 containers were set up on Samos, of which 11 are already fully functional and accommodating 100 people. On Chios, 33 UNHCR tents were set up in a public garden and in the registration centre to provide refugees with shelter from the rain. UNHCR will support authorities in managing the informal settlement. A site was also identified and is expected to be opened in a month. In addition, 2 rub halls and 3 Refugee Housing Units were installed at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to protect refugees and migrants from the worsening weather conditions and to improve the delivery of assistance.

- 400 refugees were temporarily accommodated in a sport stadium in Athens, where authorities distributed food and non-food items (NFIs) and NGOs and volunteers provided support, including medical assistance. UNHCR informed some 500 refugees and migrants resting at Victoria square of this temporary accommodation option.
- UNHCR strengthened and improved the distribution of NFIs on islands, as well as in Idomeni at the border area with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
- UNHCR and partners provided support to the survivors of the boat incidents, which occurred between 19 – 20 September, and are facilitating their access to medical and psychological services.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While ad-hoc emergency solutions were found in some islands to improve accommodations as the weather conditions were difficult, formal allocation of sites are still pending on Leros, Kos and Samos.
- Despite some improvement in basic reception conditions (shelter, water, food, sanitation), these continues to fall short of the needs on many islands.

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR took stock of the current distribution system for food and NFIs and agreed with the Red Cross on how to further improve the distribution, supply chain and warehouse management. Standard operating procedures for the distribution of food were finalized and widely distributed.
- Further improvement was made to the Vinojug reception centre with the installation of an additional shaded area and the disinfection of the rub halls, which improved hygiene. An agreement was reached with the authorities to increase the overall lighting at the centre, outside the centre and at the train station.
- Wifi connection was installed at the Tabanovce. It will soon also be installed at the Gevgelija reception centre.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The recent worsening of the weather conditions, drop in temperatures and the start of torrential rains, put refugees and migrants at greater health risks.

### Serbia

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners continue to provide assistance at the different sites and have distributed food and non-food items. At the Miratovac Refugee Aid Point (RAP), UNHCR distributed water and raincoats, while medical teams provided medical assistance. Food rations, raincoats and blankets were distributed by UNHCR and partners at the Preševo One-Stop Centre.
- On 21 and 22 September, 2,000 refugees were stranded overnight in the no man's land at the border between Serbia and Croatia. UNHCR, the authorities, the NGOs and volunteers provided humanitarian aid and medical services and a referral mechanism was established on the Serbian side of the border. In Belgrade, UNHCR and partners continue to provide information, medical, psychological and legal aid as well as food and non-food items to refugees resting in parks.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The recent worsening of the weather conditions puts refugees and migrants at greater health risks.
- Due to the rain and cold, refugees and migrants are facing increasingly difficult conditions at the Miratovac RAP close the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Preševo One-Stop Centre.
- The change in the exit/entry point to Croatia caused additional hardship for refugees and migrants.

### Hungary

#### Achievements and Impact

- The Red Cross and the Hungarian Interchurch Aid provide water, food, hygiene items and medical assistance at the border with Croatia.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- The sanitary conditions at the border with Croatia need further improvement. UNHCR is planning to install some latrines.

**Croatia****Achievements and Impact**

- UNHCR provided blankets, raincoats, water and high protein biscuits to the refugees at the border with Serbia. The Croatian Red Cross, MSF, other NGOs and a strong presence of volunteers provided further NFIs, medical assistance, food and hot beverages.
- UNHCR provided blankets for the night and plastic sheeting as protection against the rain and the damp ground in the tents at the Opatovac transit centre.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- With the worsening of the weather conditions, there will be a need to provide warm clothes.

**Slovenia****Achievements and Impact**

- UNHCR provided water, blankets and rain coats to new arrivals and will be supporting the Government in procuring bed, pillows, blankets, sleeping bags, latrines and showers.
- The Red Cross and Caritas will coordinate the provision of medical assistance.
- The makeshift camp set up by refugees waiting to cross at Obrezje has been removed and the site has been cleaned and prepared for the arrival of new refugees.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- The authorities are arranging the cleaning and restocking of the accommodation and reception centres.
- There is no plan to put up tents at the border crossing point (Obrezje), leaving new comers unprotected from the rain.

**Working in partnership**

- UNHCR continues to closely cooperate with the European Commission and relevant EU Agencies, including FRONTEX and EASO.
- UNHCR's emergency assistance and protection services in Greece are delivered through several partners including the Greek Refugee Council, Praksis, ICMC, METAction, Ecumenical Refugee Council, Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction, Hellenic League for Human Rights and Hellenic Theatre Drama & Education Network. These partners have supported the provision of legal assistance and information on rights and obligations, the addressing of immediate relief/medical needs of persons of concerns and the transfer of unaccompanied children to specialized facilities on the mainland as part of the annual programme and the emergency appeal. UNHCR continues to closely cooperate with IOM, MSF, MDM, IRC, Hellenic Red Cross, Apostoli/IOCC among others, as well as with groups of volunteers, which are play an significant role in the assistance to refugees. In addition, in line with the Refugee Coordination model, UNHCR supports the Government's coordination efforts at central and local level, facilitating general and sectoral coordination meetings.
- In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR continues to support the Ministry of the Interior and its Crisis Management Team, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and municipalities; and work with Help the Refugees in Macedonia, HERA, IOM, La Strada Open Gate, Legis, MYLA, Nun, JRS, Operation Mercy, Dorcas, SoS Children's Village, Hilal, Samaritan's Purse, Red Cross, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO.
- In line with the Refugee Coordination model, UNHCR Serbia continues to co-chair the Refugee Protection Working Group with the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs. The last meeting of this Working Group took place on 24 September in Belgrade. UNHCR also convenes and chairs the weekly meetings of the UN Country Team Refugee Task Force, which in turn coordinates the work of sectoral sub-groups chaired by different

UN agencies involved in the emergency response. UNHCR partners include Amity, ADRA, the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, CRS, the Danish Refugee Council, the Humanitarian Centre for Integration, and Tolerance (HCIT), MSF, Indigo, INTERSOS, Microfins, Praxis, Sigma Plus and Vizija.

- In Hungary, UNHCR continues to closely cooperate with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (border and detention monitoring, legal assistance and representation, advocacy, strategic litigation), with Menedek Association (social work) and with Cordelia Foundation (rehabilitation of torture victims and holders of PTSD). UNHCR has also been working closely with the new UN OPCAT mechanism at the Office of the Parliamentary Commission for Fundamental Rights (unannounced inquiries at facilities of common interest).
- In Croatia UNHCR cooperates closely with the Croatian Government which runs the Opatovac transit centre and the Croatian Red Cross, which has been mandated by the Government to coordinate the assistance provided for refugees. UNICEF funds Save the Children and Magna, who carry out child protection and psychosocial support to children. They also have set up a child friend space at the Opatovac transit centre. MSF offer primary healthcare at the entry points.
- In Slovenia, UNHCR closely works with the Ministry of Interior. It also works with its longstanding partner PIC as well as other stakeholders namely Slovene Philanthropy, the Institute of African Studies, the Jesuit Refugee Service, the Faculty of Law, Administrative Court, ADRA, Red Cross, Caritas, United Nations Association of Slovenia, Kluc Association and the Hope Association.
- Of particular note is the impressive role which civil society and volunteers both in the countries concerned and from other countries in Europe are playing in supporting and assisting refugees and migrants. In Greece, local and international volunteers provide food, water, as well as NFIs, such as clothes, shoes and toys, to refugees. In the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the civil society is very active with a large number of volunteers reinforcing staff in the reception centre. They have benefitted from some training sessions provided by UNHCR and are an invaluable support to provide assistance to refugees. In Croatia, the generous contributions from NGOs and the local community have allowed the Red Cross' warehouse to be fully equipped.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On 8 September, UNHCR launched its Emergency Appeal for the Initial Response Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe (June 2015-December 2016).

A total of **USD 30.5 million** is requested: USD 14.1 million for June-December 2015 and USD 16.4 million for January-December 2016 for the initial response in the affected countries of Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, France (Calais), Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

As of 24 September, a total of **USD 4.3 million** has been received for this emergency appeal from Andorra, Germany, Portugal and private donors from Austria, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

The planning assumptions at the time of the launch of the appeal have been challenged by the recent developments, which urgently require the scaling up of UNHCR's response to address catalogued protection and humanitarian assistance gaps. A revised appeal will be issued in the coming weeks to reflect these additional financial requirements.

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.

### Contact:

Melike Trigg, Associate Reporting Officer, [trigg@unhcr.org](mailto:trigg@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (22) 739 8406, Cell +41 79 354 25 41

### Links:

UNHCR, [UNHCR welcomes more EU support to refugees, urges fast implementation](#), 24 September.

UNHCR, [UNHCR outlines proposals to manage refugee and migration crisis in Europe ahead of EU Summit](#), 22 September.

UNHCR, [UNHCR warns that time is running out for Europe to resolve refugee emergency](#), 18 September.

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



# GREECE: Sea Arrivals and Onward Movements

25 September 2015



\*Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 25 Sep 2015 Sources: UNHCR, UNCS Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org