

EUROPE'S REFUGEE EMERGENCY RESPONSE UPDATE #12

20 – 26 November 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Governments in the Balkans continue to allow the border crossing only of Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals. Other nationalities are stranded at borders, leading to some limited concentrations of people and some protests.
- **UNHCR** has expressed its concerns over the risks associated with these restrictions, as people are selected based on their nationality rather than their international protection needs.
- UNHCR has reinforced its presence at borders in order to provide assistance, including blankets and winter clothes. UNHCR also has provided information on the right to apply for asylum and monitored access to asylum.



An Afghan family finished registration and was ready to move onwards, ©UNHCR, PREŠEVO (SERBIA) 23 NOVEMBER 2015

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

During the reporting period, there were fluctuations in the number of arrivals in **Greece** due to the deteriorating weather conditions (18,199). Arrivals reached a low of 76 on 22 November, climbing to 4,889 on 25 November. Some 88 people including children were rescued by the Hellenic Coast Guard (HG) and lifeguards near Skala Sikamnia (Lesvos) on 26 November. Finland has accepted all relocation cases submitted by the Greek Asylum Service (19 individuals). Individuals concerned have been informed to travel to Athens for notification of relocation decisions and pre-departure briefing by IOM. For those in need, UNHCR is facilitating transportation and accommodation in Athens until their departure.

Restriction along the refugee and migrant route, involving people being profiled on the basis of nationalities, continued to be implemented.

The Minister of Migration in Greece stated on 21 November that there will be no change in policy in the foreseeable future and that those who wish to return to Athens can be transported to emergency accommodation sites.

KEY FIGURES

866,484

Refugees and migrants arriving by sea to Europe in 2015.

3,510

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

719,087

Sea arrivals in Greece as of 26 November.

2,600

Average daily sea arrivals in Greece from 20 - 26 November.

144,000

Sea arrivals in Italy as of 26 November.

248,261

UNHCR high and medium thermal blankets distributed since the start of the crisis.

26,297

UNHCR sleeping mats distributed since the start of the crisis.

USD 83.2M: Total 2015 requirements for the Special Mediterranean Initiative, including winterization activities in Europe.

USD 45.2M: Funding received (54 per cent).

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.

Some 150 people opted to return to Athens. As of 26 November, 1,500 people remained in Eidomeni where tensions rose exacerbated by false rumours about change in policy, the situation was later diffused by the police.

There were 26,103 arrivals to the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**. On 25 and 26 November, close to 100 people were returned to Greece each day. Authorities explained that they could not verify the authenticity of their documents. In addition, other individuals (no estimates at this time) who entered the territory irregularly were also sent back to the Greek border. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia police presence patrolling on the border increased and the registration process slowed down.

The number of arrivals in **Serbia** decreased to 23,761, with a daily average of 3,390 persons, due to lower arrivals in Greece and the above-mentioned border restrictions. The Serbian and Croatian police continued to check registration papers and nationality of those boarding trains in Šid, screening out all nationalities others than Syrians, Afghans and Iraqis. Over 80 persons from Pakistan, Morocco, Ghana, Somalia, Nigeria, Mali, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Algeria were screened out for lack of registration papers and not allowed to board the train for Croatia. They have been accommodated at the Refugee Aid Point in Šid where UNHCR and partners provided assistance and information on asylum procedures.

During the reporting period, 36 refugees and migrants entered **Hungary** and were apprehended by the police for irregular entry, mainly from Serbia. The Hungarian Government passed a resolution on 21 November stating that it will donate material and equipment to the government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia free of charge for the construction of a fence along its border and provide experts on immigration from the Hungarian police and immigration authorities for the purpose of consultation.

In **Croatia** there were 25,659 arrivals. The number of those arriving on daily to Croatia has dropped to a range of 3,000 to 4,000 from 6,000-7,000 people in the previous weeks. The MoI informed UNHCR that no arrivals other than those from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq have been recorded since Croatia notified that it would no longer accept other nationalities.

Some 27,634 individuals entered **Slovenia**. Arrivals were reported in Dobova, Gruškovje and Petišovci/Lendava/Dolga vas. The governments of Slovenia and Austria have agreed to open another border crossing point through Karavanke tunnel to relieve the pressure on the Šentilj crossing point. The first buses transporting 3,500 people through the Karavanke tunnel near Jesenice crossed on 21 and 22 November.

There were 36,230 new arrivals to **Austria**. Reception and accommodation facilities are overstretched. Authorities of the City of Salzburg reported that currently 20 per cent of arrivals lodge an asylum claim, which is considerably higher than the previous weeks. In particular, Iraqis, Iranians and Afghans were reported to be staying in Austria. To date 1,138 of 2,100 Austrian municipalities are housing asylum-seekers, a considerable increase compared to only 683 municipalities in June. However, thousands of places are still needed in the regular reception system and 7,500 asylum-seekers currently stay in emergency shelters designed for transiting refugees and migrants.

During the reporting period, 606 refugees and migrants arrived by sea in **Italy**. The around 3,100 arrivals since the beginning of November, mainly of sub-Saharan origin, mark a significant decrease in sea arrivals compared to November 2014. In view of the low number of arrivals in the hotspot of Lampedusa, the MoI intensified efforts to identify asylum-seekers to participate in the EU relocation scheme nationwide. The MoI is working to operationalize additional hotspots and regional relocation hubs before the end of 2015.

During the extraordinary Justice and Home Affairs Council of 20 November, Ministers underlined the importance of accelerating the implementation of the statement on counter-terrorism issued by the European Council on 12 February 2015, including the EU Passenger Name Record (PNR) directive, controls of external borders, and information sharing. The Conclusions are available [online](#).

Protection, Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Support

Greece

Achievements and Impact

- On Lesbos, UNHCR and partners conducted Participatory Assessments from 18 to 21 November at Kara Tepe, Moria and Pikpa with the participation of 128 persons. In general, refugees and migrants said they felt welcome, safe and secure on the sites. The main concerns expressed were basic needs (food, shelter, and WASH) and information needs not being sufficiently met; some individuals reported fraud and concerns about Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). These findings will be applied to refine activities, inform programming and ensure follow-up.
- UNHCR distributed Information materials (produced by the Asylum Service) to people remaining in Eidomeni explaining asylum procedures in several languages and guides with information on available services mainly in Athens and in Thessaloniki. UNHCR team is complementarily providing legal information on rights and obligations of refugees and the asylum procedures in Greece to facilitate informed decision.
- In Kos, further to UNHCR advocacy efforts, HCG provided all shipwreck survivors of 17 November with certificates of the incident at sea for future legal use.
- UNHCR in cooperation with partners and volunteer groups distributed 2,632 blankets, 31 hygiene kits, 128 sleeping mats, and 195 raincoats (as of 25 November). UNHCR also distributed ZARA items on Lesbos: 64 jackets, 54 trousers, and 24 pairs of shoes.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR Kos team went on mission to Astipalea Island (1,200 inhabitants) on 24 November upon request from the local authorities. During the previous 30 days, 160 arrivals were reported compared to 300 arrivals in the past 11 months and UNHCR's support was requested to enhance preparedness. Arrivals are currently accommodated in substandard conditions at a former primary school. UNHCR will support with essential stock of Core Relief Items (CRIs) and Refugee Housing Units (RHUs).
- Some RHUs have been affected by the recent heavy rains on at Kara Tepe (Lesbos) and Leros, and they will be repaired in conjunction with the ongoing winterization work. On Chios, water entered Tabakika building through missing windows and gaps in the roof and needs to be repaired.
- At Eidomeni, so far only private buses are taking people back to Athens and there is a lack of clarity on transportation cost and destination. UNHCR is liaising with the competent authority and partners so that buses are made available to take people directly to emergency accommodation sites.
- On Leros, UNHCR continues to receive reports of mistreatment and insufficient provision of food and water on Farmakonissi and on-board the boat that transfers people to Leros. UNHCR advocated with the HCG for the provision of humanitarian assistance on Farmakonissi and for prompt transfer to Leros.
- Between 24 and 25 November, Samaritan's Purse installed additional water points on Samos and additional hand washing stations at Skala Sikamnia (Lesbos).

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Achievements and Impact

- Authorities in Vinjug are striving to register 100 per cent of arrivals. To support this effort, IOM provided 12 new data entry clerks and UNHCR will complement with 10 additional staff. The Government also contracted a US firm, which will assist with improving the overall registration procedure.
- UNHCR maintains its 24h presence at the Vinjug reception centre (close to the Greek border). UNHCR's partner the Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA) provided legal advice to 267 representatives of refugee groups and assisted 68 persons with specific needs with registration.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH), supported by UNFPA, initiated drafting of emergency specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on SGBV, based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and UNHCR guidelines, to cover services and activities related to the emergency, specifically for the transit centre in Gevgelija. The SOPs will provide the basis for coordination of activities of relevant government ministries, the Red Cross, La Strada and UN agencies.
- In cooperation with UNHCR, Télécoms Sans Frontières (TSF) put in place a satellite high-density Wi-Fi connection in the Vinjug site. The connection is open to UN Agencies, NGOs, government bodies and the refugee and migrants.

- A loudspeaker system began airing pre-recorded messages providing information on assistance, the registration process and transportation arrangements. The messages are aired in English, French, Arabic, Farsi, and Urdu.
- Over 265 people with specific needs were assisted by UNHCR partner La Strada. La Strada hosted 1953 children and 982 women in UNICEF Child Friendly Spaces at the Vinojug centre.
- UNHCR and the Red Cross distributed 1,710 blankets, 414 sleeping bags, 170 pairs of socks, 210 raincoats, as well as 14,572 food parcels were distributed by NGO partners.
- In Vinojug, the Red Cross assisted 6,973 individuals with medication and provided 1,101 medical interventions. Some 76 persons were referred to the MoH.
- Work continued on the road to the border with Serbia and the work on the two rub halls in Tabanovce site started. Two generators were also brought to the site for the construction of the administrative area.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- MYLA staff reported seeing five groups of five to ten refugees and migrants walking down the highway in Skopje, a phenomenon similar to the one observed prior to the start of the establishment of a registration procedure, when refugees and migrants were following rail tracks and mountain routes, exposed to risks and to abuse and threats from smugglers and criminal networks. UNHCR will monitor these developments closely.
- The new border control policies have caused some families to be separated in cases of couples of mixed marriages (different nationalities). UNHCR has advocated for individual cases with the authorities to maintain family unity.
- Railway staff continues to charge children under 10 years old for train tickets, which is not in accordance with the official decision. UNHCR sent a letter to the Ministry of Transport to raise this unresolved issue.
- There is a lack of interpreters for Farsi, Pashto and Urdu languages, which impedes meaningful interaction and counseling with Iranian and Pakistani nationals.
- UNHCR recommended systematic medical screening at the site entrance in Vinjou, especially for people with specific needs, including children. UNHCR will follow-up with MoH and other partners.

Serbia

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR maintains its 24h presence in the Preševo reception centre (close to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia border) as well as in four sites in Šid (at the Croatian border). UNHCR provided assistance in the identification of PSNs as well as the provision of information on asylum and registration procedures.
- UNHCR assisted in the reunion of 29 families in Preševo and Šid.
- UNHCR and partners, including the Humanitarian Center for Integration and Tolerance (HCIT) and DRC, assisted some 650 PSNs and referred 1,820 medical cases to health services.
- Winterization efforts continued in both Preševo and Šid locations with DRC setting up 48 RHUs in Preševo and winterization of rub halls in Adasevci (Šid) by MSF.
- Coordinated efforts by the Government of Serbia, donors and other partners are ongoing to ensure reaching the agreed total reception capacity, including winterized facilities, of some 6,000 in prioritized locations in Serbia.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The policy of granting access to registration and onward transportation by train from Serbia to Croatia only to nationals from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq continued. UNHCR and partners closely monitor the implementation of this policy and counsel nationals from other countries in particular (who were “screened out”) on how to access asylum procedures.
- With increasingly cold weather, many refugees and migrants arrive in poor condition and in need of warm clothes, footwear and medical attention. The latter is provided on the arrival sites by partners and volunteers, and medical services treat asylum-seekers mainly for respiratory infections, chronic diseases and wound treatments.

Hungary

Achievements and Impact

- With the establishment of a Field Office in Szeged, UNHCR has increased its capacity to undertake regular monitoring missions to open reception centres (in Vamosszabadi, Nagyfa and Bicske) and detention facilities

(asylum, immigration, Alien Police and Penitentiaries) in 13 different locations. UNHCR staff also regularly visit border crossing points, the transit zones (Roszke, Tompa, Beremend and Letenye), and child protection centres.

- UNHCR conducted a field visit to Gyor Alien Police centre on 18 November, where 32 foreigners are detained for irregular border crossings. The vast majority of the detainees originate from Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)), Albania and Algeria. Six persons had applied for asylum and were rejected. UNHCR is working closely with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee to ensure that rejected asylum-seekers have access to legal representation and a fair appeal process.
- UNHCR visited the open reception centre in Vamosszabadi on 19 November, which hosts 177 beneficiaries of international protection and asylum-seekers, mainly originating from Syria, Afghanistan and Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)). UNHCR found conditions to be satisfactory. UNHCR and partner organizations have provided legal counseling and assistance to rejected asylum-seekers. Psychosocial counseling has been provided to more than 30 persons who are survivors of trauma with critical psychological conditions.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The transit zones along the Serbian and Croatian borders are operational, but persons of concern face a number of legal and physical obstacles to access them. At the Hungarian/Serbian borders, authorities have established a strict admissibility policy where only families and vulnerable persons are allowed access to the transit zones in Roszke and Tompa. Any person who crosses the borders through Serbia and applies for asylum is automatically rejected on grounds of inadmissibility since Serbia is considered a safe asylum country, under the new legislation.
- At the Hungarian/Croatian border, the transit zones in Beremend and Letenye are not visible to asylum-seekers. Both transit zones are located at official checkpoints with Croatia. Asylum-seekers can only access the transit zones if both Croatian and Hungarian border authorities agree to their transfer. So far, no such crossings have taken place since the closure of the green border on 16 October 2015.
- UNHCR is concerned about the lack of protection sensitive regulations for the operation of the border transit zones, which in practice are either inaccessible or serve primarily as an expulsion channel to Serbia.
- The number of people of concern in detention is 917 (of which 443 asylum-seekers) are held in the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) asylum detention facilities and 474 “foreigners” are held in Alien Police detention for irregular crossing, pending deportation/expulsion to Serbia (most of them originate from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan).

Croatia

Achievements and Impact

- The first UN/NGO (UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children and the Croatian Red Cross) meeting of the Coordination for the UASC was held on 24 November in the Slavonski Brod WRTC. It was agreed that more attention should be given to potential cases of trafficking in human beings. The inter-agency working group on SGBV also held its meeting. UNHCR and UNICEF discussed further steps to be taken in order to develop SOPs for SGBV cases. UNHCR will work on response and protection system available under the Croatian legislation and request assistance of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality.
- UNHCR had a meeting on 23 November with the Deputy Minister of Social Policy and Youth (MSPY) where it was agreed that Social Welfare Officers will be more present in WRTC registration area in the identification of people with specific needs, especially UASC.
- A UNHCR rub hall was erected in the registration area in the WRTC to protect refugees and migrants from the elements while they wait for buses to take them to Garcin.
- UNHCR assisted and referred 52 cases of PSNs to service providers, such as medical services, social services, or Red Cross. A number of such cases were of persons with disabilities who required wheelchairs.
- Between 20 and 25 November, the Croatian Red Cross provided 15,962 liters of water, 17,110 kg of food and 2,370 kg of warm clothing in WRTC.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Some empty non-winterized army tents at the WRTC collapsed on 22 November under heavy rains with no injuries reported. The tents are placed in the sector of the WRTC not being used for reception at the moment.
- Despite UNHCR's interventions, the MoH mobile teams are still not providing medical assistance inside the sectors.
- UNHCR chaired an inter-agency coordination meeting in the WRTC to discuss the lack of medical professionals in WRTC. The World Health Organization will extend support to address the issue.

- The WRTC management will take measures to fix the video screen, which provides information in the arriving area among others about the asylum procedure, it should be fully functional by the end of the week.

Slovenia

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR assisted the reunification of 17 separated families in Dobova by providing interpretation or referring the cases to the Red Cross. At Lendava, UNHCR identified three cases of separated families and referred them to UNHCR in Gornja Radgona for follow up where the refugees were to be transferred.
- UNHCR met with the Slovene Philanthropy to discuss protection of children on the move, particularly unaccompanied children. Discussions will follow during the next Refugee Protection Working Group meeting.
- On 24 November, UNHCR, at the request of Caritas, distributed 30 UNHCR bags and 10 bags (empty bags to help refugees carry their belongings) provided by Caritas in Gornja Radgona. At Dobova/Brežice, dry food packages, water emergency medical assistance and warm clothing were provided by the Red Cross and Caritas, in collaboration with volunteers.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Gornja Radgona, the absence of the Reunification Family Link (RFL) mobile phone of the Slovenian Red Cross (SRC) for a period of time will be further discussed with the Red Cross in upcoming meetings.
- Several winterized tents are needed at Gruškovje, Lendava.

Italy

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR assisted the disembarkation of 606 persons arriving in three different landings following their rescue at sea. Almost 100 per cent of arrivals benefitted from information sessions on procedures, including on asylum.
- UNHCR undertook 19 monitoring visits to reception facilities to strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify protection needs and gaps.
- Under the overall coordination of the MoI and in close cooperation with EASO, UNHCR carried out information activities in the hotspot site of Lampedusa, regional relocation hubs, as well as in reception facilities and informal transit sites in Milan, Rome and Bari, in order to identify asylum-seekers to participate in the EU relocation scheme.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limitations to the systematic and effective provision of information to some new arrivals by UNHCR and obstacles in access to the procedure, primarily related to screening procedures, were reported.
- Some Syrians, Palestinians, Somalis, Sudanese, Eritreans and Iraqis who refuse to be fingerprinted have been held at the hotspot in Lampedusa since 5 November.
- SOPs need to be developed for the hotspots and for information provision to asylum-seekers nationwide, who may participate in the EU relocation scheme.

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](#) | [Solidarity Now](#) | [Télécoms sans Frontières](#) | [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](#) | [UNOPS](#) | [Vizija](#) | [Vlaznia Kumanovo](#) | [Volunteer Centre Osijek](#) | [WAHA Women and Health Alliance International](#) | [WHO World Health Organization](#)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's [Winterization Plan for the Refugee Crisis in Europe](#), released on 5 November, appeals for **USD 96.15 million** in additional support for Greece and affected countries in the Balkans for the winter months (November 2015 – February 2016). This is in addition to UNHCR's revised appeal for the [Special Mediterranean Initiative](#) (SMI) of **USD 128 million** for June 2015 – December 2016, which 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.

In response to the fast-evolving situation, UNHCR is continuing to update its requirements for the response to the crisis in Europe. Currently, UNHCR's total 2015 requirements in Europe for the response to the refugee crisis, including winterization activities, stands at USD 58.76 million.

As of 1 December, **USD 45.2 million** has been received for the SMI, representing **54 per cent** of the total 2015 requirements (USD 83.2 million), including winterization activities.

Contributions have been received from: Andorra; Canada; Denmark; European Union; Germany; Italy; Japan; the Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Slovenia; Spain; Switzerland; United States of America; WFP; AB Trav and Galopp; Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; Federation Internationale de Football; Goodman Sachs Gives; Gota Media Group; H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB; Ikea Foundation; Industria de Diseño Textil; Lindex AB; Nordea Bank AB; Pernod Ricard Co; Shroepfer and Hoffmann Foundation; Stadium Sweden AB; Stockholm Globe Arenas; Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget; Tele2 AB; TRYGG Foundation; UPS Corporate; and other private donors.

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:

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

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Links:

UNHCR, [UNHCR warns of new humanitarian problems building at crossings from Greece into the Balkans](#)

UNHCR, [Joint UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF statement on new border restrictions in the Balkans](#)

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

Europe Refugee Emergency

UNHCR Presence and Key Border Crossings

as of 26 November 2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. *Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))

Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: eus_smi_presence_used_crossing