

## KEY FIGURES

**520,957**

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

**2,980**

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

**387,520**

Sea arrivals in Greece as of 28 September.

**131,000**

Sea arrivals in Italy as of 29 September.

**100,238**

Registered/arrivals in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from 19 June to 27 September.

**149,575**

Registered/arrivals in Serbia as of 28 September.

**95,070**

Arrivals in Croatia as of 1 October.

**291,642**

Arrivals in Hungary as of 30 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 #4

25 September – 1 October 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The average number of sea arrivals to Greece decreased and reached a low of 1,630 on 1 October due to the worsening weather conditions. Six shipwrecks took place off the coasts of Kos and Lesbos on 25 and 30 September, taking the lives of 2 persons. 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.
- On 25 September, the Ministry of Interior of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia changed the procedure for transport and refugees and migrants can now only use trains to reach the Serbia border. However, the overcrowding of trains is a real concern and has been raised by UNHCR with the competent authorities. UNHCR's information point located between the border crossing with Greece and the Vinojug site is operational and provides refugees with relevant information, on issues such as registration and asylum procedures and services available in the site.
- The situation at the border between Serbia and Croatia was very challenging through the reporting week with cold and rainy weather. On 25 September some 1,500-2,000 persons had to spend the night in the no man's land waiting to cross to Croatia. UNHCR distributed plastic sheeting, blankets and raincoats. MSF provided medical services, while volunteers were distributing hot meals. The situation was resolved on 26 September, when refugees and migrants could cross smoothly into Croatia. The difficult weather conditions make the need for additional shelter capacity in the waiting areas at the main entry and exit points in Serbia increasingly urgent.
- In Croatia, a shelter to offer more protection from rain was erected by UNHCR at Tovarnik on 28 September and another one by the Croatian authorities at Bapska. Arrivals at Bapska continued smoothly and were transported to the Opatovac Transit Centre where registration was swift and onward transportation arranged without delays.
- No new arrivals to Slovenia have been reported since 21 September. In anticipation of a possible new influx, the authorities continue the preparations for registration and reception/accommodation facilities, with a focus on increasing accommodation capacity to up to 10,000. UNHCR has provided technical assistance through a site planner to set up a reception facility with a capacity of 1,000.
- Refugees and migrants coming from Croatia continued to enter Hungary mainly through the Beremend border crossing point and have been sent by train to Hegyeshalom and Szentgotthard at the border with Austria. There is a strong military presence at the border, where the work on the fence with Croatia continues. According to the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN), almost 200 persons entered from Serbia into Hungary on 28 September at Horgos, where they did not apply for asylum and chose to return to Serbia. This has resulted in no asylum applications received by the OIN in the transit zones between 26 and 29 September.

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

The average number of arrivals to Greece decreased including due to the worsening weather conditions and reached a low of 1,632 on 1 October. The number of the number of sea arrivals in Greece reached 387,520 as of 28 September and the overall number of sea arrivals reached almost 521,000. The main nationalities of arrivals in Greece include Syrians (70%), Afghans (18%) and Iraqis (4%). Six shipwrecks took place off the coasts of Kos and Lesbos on 25 and 30 September, which took the lives of two persons. 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.

Onward movements through the Western Balkans continued, with some 30,685 arrivals to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia during the reporting period. On 25 September, the Ministry of Interior changed the existing procedure for transport, according to which refugees and migrants can only use trains for transport to the Serbia border. This often leads to overcrowded trains which causes tensions among refugees. UNHCR advocated with the relevant authorities to change this practice.

Between 25 September and 1 October, nearly 30,000 persons entered Serbia from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Due to the rain and cold, refugees and migrants are facing increasingly difficult conditions. UNHCR, together with authorities and NGOs, delivered humanitarian aid and set up plastic awnings to shelter refugees from the rain. The situation at the border between Serbia and Croatia varied during the reporting week with changing border crossing points and border officials redirecting refugees to different sites. On 25 September, some 1,500 -2,000 persons had to spend the night in the no man's land waiting to cross. The situation was resolved on 26 September and persons could cross smoothly into Croatia. The difficult weather conditions make the need for additional shelter capacity in the waiting areas at the main entry and exit points increasingly urgent.

Around 33,500 refugees and migrants entered Croatia from Serbia between 25 September and 1 October. A shelter to offer more protection from rain was erected by UNHCR at Tovarnik on 28 September and by Croatia authorities at Bapska. Arrivals at Bapska continued smoothly and were transported to the Opatovac Transit Centre without further delays. A total of 23,720 persons were registered at the Opatovac Transit Centre during the reporting period.

No new arrivals to Slovenia have been reported since 21 September. In anticipation of a possible new influx of refugees and migrants, the authorities continue the preparations for registration and reception/accommodation facilities, with a focus on increasing accommodation capacity to up to 10,000 and health care services. As part of contingency planning efforts, UNHCR has ordered sleeping bags, blankets, pillows and latrines.

The Hungarian authorities report that some 291,642 persons have arrived as of 30 September, including 78,565 through the border with Croatia. Refugees coming from Croatia continued to enter Hungary through Beremend border crossing and sent by train to Hegyeshalom and Szentgotthard. There is a strong military presence at the border, where the work on the fence continues with the installation of barbed wire and a movable barrier. According to the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN), almost 200 persons entered from Serbia into Hungary on 28 September, where they did not apply for asylum and chose to return to Serbia. This has resulted in now asylum applications received by the OIN in the transit zones on 26 and 29 September.

Refugees and migrants continue to enter Austria from Hungary. Approximately 39,000 persons crossed the border between 25 September and 1 October (inclusive). Almost all arrived from Hungary and have been transferred to emergency shelters all over Austria to decongest the border area. The majority has moved on to Germany.

## Achievements

### Protection

#### Greece

#### Achievements and Impact

- Beyond the continuous monitoring of new arrivals, provision of 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 adapting some existing tools, such as related to camp management, to the specificities of the situation and that people only remain for a short period.
- UNHCR is monitoring the implementation of registration procedures on the islands and supporting local authorities to prioritize persons with specific needs. Some improvements were observed with regards to the more systematic prioritization of persons with specific needs by the authorities.
- During the reporting period, some 30 separated and unaccompanied children were transferred from the islands, where they had been identified, to the mainland where they were referred to appropriate services. UNHCR arranged for their transfer with the support of its partner METAction. In some cases, UNHCR also undertook family tracing.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The reception infrastructure, services and registration procedures still fall short of real needs. The serious gaps in reception infrastructure, as it is the case on all islands of the Dodecanese (Leros, Kalymnos, Kos, Rhodes, Symi, etc), or its currently substandard status such as on Lesbos, Chios and Samos, remains a major obstacle to most of UNHCR's protection activities.
- Some delays were reported with regards to registration on Kos and Lesbos, following the increased use of the Eurodac system as well as the absence of some interpreters on 26 and 27 September.
- While some improvements have been made, procedures to ensure the systematic identification, referral and follow up on persons with specific needs to be strengthened.
- Despite preventive actions conducted by UNHCR, cases of family separation occur due to different reasons, including registration which is not proceeding at once for all members of a family. In addition, crowd situations and lack of formal information expose vulnerable individuals to further risk.
- Serious gaps continue to exist in the protection of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs). Appropriate shelter (transit or open reception facilities) in almost all sea locations for UASCs is lacking; as a result of this, most children remain under police custody for several days, before being transferred to facilities in the mainland.

## The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR installed an information point between the border with Greece and the Vinojug site, where refugees have access to information in several languages through a translator and information materials on the registration procedure, services available in the site and other relevant information.
- UNHCR has provided protection training to the Police, Army and Special Forces this week and will continue to do so next week. Overall, 100 officers will be trained.
- Following the intervention of UNHCR's partner the Macedonia Young Lawyer Association, the Special Forces organized the boarding of trains from Gevgelija by giving priority to persons with specific needs.
- UNHCR's partner, La Strada, provided activities for children and psychosocial support to women at the Vinojug reception centre. An outreach team, financed by UNHCR, is actively identifying persons with specific needs inside and outside the Vinojug site to ensure that they have access to child friendly spaces, psychosocial support or prioritized registration.
- UNHCR has purchased 20 computers and 15 printers in order to speed up the registration process by the Police at the Vinojug site.
- UNHCR is in regular contact with UNHCR Greece and has succeeded to reunite several family members which were temporarily separated along their journey.
- After UNHCR's intervention with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the police is now regulating access to the reception site, in an attempt to prevent illegal vendors, who are selling products for exploitative prices, from entering the area around the site.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR is in the process of setting up a protection monitoring system using mobile data collection. This will enable collection of information such as the profile of individuals and their protection needs.

- Train tickets are issued for a price three times higher than for nationals and no official announcement is provided on the price system for children. Trains are often overcrowded which gives rise to tensions among refugees. UNHCR sent an official complaint letter to the relevant authorities and met with the Minister of Interior to voice its concerns about the situation.
- An estimated 1/3 of the overall arrivals are currently being registered. The current registration procedure requires further improvements to comply with international standards in particular with regards to the identification and referral of persons with specific needs. UNHCR proposed standard operating procedures to enhance the existing mechanisms.

## Serbia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR maintained permanent protection monitoring and assistance teams together with partners, including the Humanitarian Centre for Integration, the Danish Refugee Council, Youth Office Preševo volunteers, the Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization, the Red Cross, MSF, Danish People's Aid and World Vision, and Women and Health Alliance International at the borders with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Croatia and identified individuals with specific needs to meet their urgent needs. UNHCR teams on each side of the borders are in regular contact to ensure timely information sharing.
- 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, humanitarian aid, and legal assistance to new comers about registration and access to the asylum procedure.
- In coordination with the Red Cross and NGO partners, UNHCR continues to actively follow up on individual cases of family separation with a view to facilitate family reunification.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Government of Serbia is now registering systematically all persons transiting through the country. This new policy, coupled with the 6,000 arrivals on 1 October, has generated long queues under difficult conditions at the Presevo registration centre which was not equipped to deal with these high figures. UNHCR supported the government with additional registration equipment and ensured that persons with specific needs are given priority.
- The reception and registration capacity of Presovo centre will be increased with the support of UNHCR to address the latest arrivals trend. The government has also identified a new site in Bujanovac, to be used as an additional site, increasing reception capacity and addressing overcrowding or overflowing. The new centre will not replace the one in Presovo.
- In addition, UNHCR facilitated the reunification of some family members who had been separated during their journey and delivered very much needed humanitarian aid.

## Hungary

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR is monitoring all border crossing points at the border with Croatia and is present in all transit zones (Horgos, Tompa and Beremend), where supports the authorities in the identification and prioritization of persons with specific needs.
- UNHCR facilitated access for the Hungarian Helsinki Committee to the transit zones, where the HCC offers legal assistance and legal representation to asylum-seekers.
- Menedek Association provided social and psycho-social counselling to new comers at the transit zones.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to the transit zones is hindered and only families with children, the elderly and pregnant women are allowed.
- UNHCR has concerns about the admissibility decisions, which are made in a very short period of time (10 minutes), as this practice does not fulfill the requirement of a fair procedure.
- In 345 cases criminal proceeding under the new law have been initiated under offences related to the irregular crossing of the fence on the Hungarian border with Serbia. The County Court in Szeged processes 20 of these cases per day. Those expelled from Hungary to Serbia based on the new immigration laws remain in a legal limbo, since Serbia is allegedly refusing to take them back.

- Detention conditions remain a concern, especially for those charged with crossing the border irregularly. UNHCR monitors these cases, however access to detainees continues to be challenging.
- UNHCR is concerned by the continue work to build a fence along the border with Croatia, as well as the preparations for the building of a fence along the border with Romania, as this leads to continuing shifts of flows and responsibility to neighbouring countries.

## Croatia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR provided assistance and information to refugees and migrants about the process at the Opatovac Transit Centre, 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.
- On 28 September, UNHCR started a profiling exercise of refugees and migrants arriving at the Opatovac Transit Centre.
- UNHCR worked with NGO partners to prevent family separations and to reunite family members who were separated during the departure of buses from the Opatovac Transit Centre. It also referred three cases of separated families to the Red Cross for tracing which allowed for the families to be reunited. UNHCR, UNICEF and Save the Children are working together to strengthen the identification of separated children.
- 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 the beginning of the reporting period, tensions between different groups of refugees and migrants were reported at the Opatovac Transit Centre due to the delays in registration and in the departures from the centre. The movement of larger groups may lead to greater security risks for persons with specific needs, including small children and pregnant women, amongst others.
- Separation of families continues to be of concern.

## Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Support

### Greece

#### Achievements and Impact

- Some improvements were reported regarding the temporary accommodation arrangements, including the installment of latrines and water points on Chios and the cleaning campaign on Leros. The mayor in Lesvos appointed two additional camp managers for Kara Tape. The managers will ensure a continuous presence on the site and prioritize persons with specific needs for the allocation of the 38 refugee housing units (RHUs) dedicated to accommodation. UNHCR will provide training on camp management and camp coordination to the managers.
- During the reporting period, 30 RHUs were set up on Lesvos, as well as three rub halls which protect refugees while waiting for being transferred to registration site or being registered.
- Authorities kept open the Tae Kwon Do stadium in Athens until Monday 28 September, which has provided temporary emergency shelter to hundreds of refugees since 22 September. To replace this shelter, authorities made available the Hockey Field in Elliniko, where several hundreds of Afghans are currently staying. In addition, on 1 October, the Government opened a new site, in Galatsi, to accommodate refugees, mainly Afghans and some Iranians, concentrated in Victoria Square, Athens. The site can shelter 1,000 people. Both accommodations are managed by the Ministry for Migration Policy, in cooperation with municipal authorities and with the help of local volunteers.
- The opening of a transit site in Idomeni, at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, resulted in the improvement of distribution, through implementation of systemic and individual distributions of water and food to arrivals.
- During the reporting period, over 1,100 sleeping mats, 2,000 packets of high-energy biscuits, 1,000 blankets, 200 sleeping bags and 200 hygiene kits were distributed on the islands. UNHCR also provided some wheelchairs and baby kits. On the island and in Idomeni, volunteers and NGO partners play an essential role in distributing meals as well as additional NFIs to refugees.

- Thanks to a good cooperation with the Coast Guard, UNHCR ensured the provision of core relief items in Farmakonissi, a military basis where new arrivals land and stay sometimes for days before being transferred to Leros. UNHCR has no access to this islet.
- UNHCR and partners provided support to the survivors of the boat incidents, which occurred on 25 September and 30 September, during which two lives were lost.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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

### The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has increased its capacity to distribute food and non-food items with additional 20 staff from the Red Cross. Standard operating procedures validated by all partners are now regulating distribution procedures at the Vinojug site.
- Blankets, food parcels, hygiene packages and water were distributed at the Vinojug site by UNHCR and partners, such as the Red Cross.
- In Vinojug centre, volunteers from the NGO Dorcas started cleaning outside the area of the reception centre.
- The Government agreed to increase the area around the train station in Tabanovce to build additional shelter for refugees. The additional shelter, which UNHCR will build, will increase the current capacity of 208 persons to 704 persons.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Procurement of winter clothing by UNHCR, UNICEF and Red Cross is ongoing while local associations are currently providing second hand clothing to refugees. However, especially rain coats and shoes are in high demand and often not available in all sizes.

### Serbia

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners continue to provide assistance and distribute food and non-food items at the different sites. At the Miratovac Refugee Aid Point, UNHCR continued to distribute water and raincoats, while medical teams provided medical assistance. Food rations, raincoats and blankets were also distributed by UNHCR and partners at the Preševo One-Stop Centre. From 25 September and 1 October, 800 plastic sheeting, 3,765 blankets, 59 boxes of high-energy biscuits and 600 sleeping mats.
- UNHCR met with authorities to discuss the installation of a temporary shelter to protect people from deteriorating weather conditions. Discussions to improve the RAP and PC sites and to weather proof them are ongoing.
- 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. UNHCR also started to provide free medical services through the Danish Refugee Council.
- UNHCR held further bi- and trilateral meetings with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migrants and NGOs to assist in coordinating urgent shelter/winterization activities.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Continued cold and rainy weather conditions require a scaling up in the distribution of raincoats, blankets, warm clothes and plastic sheeting in all the sites. Efforts to improve the pavements and create sheltered waiting areas are ongoing.

### Hungary

#### Achievements and Impact

- The Hungarian Red Cross, the Maltese Cross and the Hungarian Interchurch Aid provide water, food, hygiene items and medical assistance at the border with Croatia for those who need it.
- UNHCR, through its partner Menedek Association, distributed food, water, blankets, sleeping mats and some medication at the border with Serbia.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The sanitary conditions remain a major concern at the border with Croatia. As the transit zone in Beremend becomes operational, UNHCR will make a thorough assessment of the situation.
- The change in weather is affecting the health of refugees and migrants transiting through Hungary. The reception centres close to the Austrian border are not winterized.

## Croatia

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to provide blankets, raincoats, water and high protein biscuits to refugees at the border with Serbia. The Croatian Red Cross, MSF, other NGOs and a strong presence of volunteers also provided further NFIs, medical assistance, food and hot beverages. UNHCR has also provided plastic sheeting as shelter against the rain to be used at the Opatovac Transit Centre and at the border crossings.
- UNHCR has also set up a shelter to offer more protection from rain to new comers at Tovarnik border crossing and the Croatian authorities at Bapska border crossing.
- UNHCR provided blankets and plastic sheeting as protection against the rain and the damp ground in the tents at the Opatovac Transit Centre.
- In Croatia, UNHCR has distributed 10,000 liters of water, 15,000 raincoats, 10,000 blankets and 1,000 high protein biscuits. UNHCR has also provided 500 plastic tarpaulins.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The system for the distribution of assistance needs to be centralized and improved.
- With the worsening weather conditions, refugees and migrants are at a greater health risk. Respiratory Tract infections are a concern. Warm clothes and further preparation for the winter are needed.

## 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, the 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 the two municipalities; UNHCR is closely working with Help the Refugees in Macedonia, HERA, IOM, La Strada Open Gate, Legis, Kalliri, MYLA, Nun, JRS, Operation Mercy, Dorcas, SoS Children's Village, Hilal, Samaritan's Purse, Caritas, Agape, People in Need, Red Cross, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO.
- In line with the Refugee Coordination model, on 25 September, UNHCR in Serbia convened and chaired the weekly meetings of the UN Country Team Refugee Task Force coordinates the work of sectoral sub-groups chaired by different UN agencies involved in the emergency response. On 30 September, UNHCR also attended and

addressed a Donor Coordination Meeting, co-chaired by Ministers Vulin and Joksimovic. UNHCR partners include Amity, ADRA, and the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, CRS, the Danish Refugee Council, the Humanitarian Centre for Integration, and Tolerance, 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.
- 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 30 September, UNHCR presented its revised appeal of USD 128 million for the Special Mediterranean Initiative (June 2015 – December 2016), which incorporates targeted programmes in countries of asylum or transit in Africa and the North Africa subregion.

The total financial requirements for Europe from June 2015 to December 2016 now amount to **USD 77.4 million** (USD 29.9 million for June-December 2015 and USD 47.5 million for January-December 2016), including support costs.

As of 30 September, a total of **USD 4.9 million** (9% funded against 2015 requirements) has been received for this supplementary appeal from: Andorra; Germany; Portugal; H&M Hennes & Mauritz AB; UPS Corporate; and private donors from Austria, Germany, Italy, Japan and Sweden.

In this changing operational context, UNHCR is appealing to donors to provide contributions that can be allocated as flexibly as possible across the Europe region.

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.

Major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2015:

The United States of America | Sweden | United Kingdom | Netherlands | Norway | Denmark | Private Donors in Spain | Australia | Japan | Switzerland | France | Canada | Private Donors in Italy.

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### Links:

UNHCR, [Refugee emergency in Europe: UNHCR appeals for USD 128 million](#), 1 October 2015.

UNHCR, [Salzburg, taken aback by number of refugees, scrambled to set up reception facilities](#), 28 September.

UNHCR, [Losing hope and fearful for their families, skilled Syrians join refugee exodus](#), 28 September.

UNHCR, [Seven factors behind movement of Syrian refugees to Europe](#), 25 September.

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



# Sea Arrivals to Greece and Onward Movements

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\*S/RES/1244 (1999)

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

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