

KEY FIGURES

894,511

Refugees and migrants arriving by sea to Europe in 2015.

3,515

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

746,714

Sea arrivals in Greece as of 3 December.

4,560

Average daily sea arrivals in Greece from 27 November - 3 December 2015.

144,100

Sea arrivals in Italy as of 3 November.

299,852

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

26,419

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.

EUROPE'S REFUGEE EMERGENCY RESPONSE UPDATE #13

27 November – 3 December 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Governments in the Balkans still only allow the border crossing of Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals. UNHCR, in cooperation with governments and partners, continued to distribute assistance along the route. UNHCR also has provided information on the right to apply for asylum and monitored access to asylum.
- In recent days, tensions rose at Eidomeni, on the Greek side of the border, leading on several occasions to violence and a temporary closure of the border. [UNHCR](#) has expressed concerns and called on the authorities of both countries to manage the border in a manner consistent with human rights and refugee-protection principles.
- On 29 November, European Union (EU) leaders and Turkey's Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, held talks to re-energize Turkey's accession process and followed up on the [Joint Action Plan](#), adopted on 15 October 2015. The EU will provide EUR 3 billion to assist Syrian refugees in Turkey. The statement is available [online](#).
- The UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Mr. George Okoth-Obbo, and the Regional Coordinator for the European Refugee Emergency and Director of the Regional Bureau for Europe, Mr. Vincent Cochetel, visited Croatia on 26-27 November, where they met with government officials and discussed winterization efforts and UNHCR's support.
- The Hungarian Government has launched a new "anti-refugee" campaign with full-page advertisement appearing in newspapers. The text declares that "The compulsory relocation quota enhances the danger of terror!" and that "We do not know who they are nor what their intentions are. We do not know how many of them are terrorists in disguise." The advertisements are presented as "government information" alongside the EU and Hungary flags.



UNHCR distributed raincoats during the entire day to refugees waiting at the train station, Šid (Serbia), ©UNHCR, 1 December 2015.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Arrivals in **Greece** picked up amid improved weather with 22,456 new arrivals. The total arrivals during November are 136,827 people, with an average of 4,560 arrivals per day. The Palio Faliro temporary accommodation facility in Athens started operating on 30 November. As a result of restrictions by the authorities along the Western Balkans route to the admission of refugees and migrants from countries other than Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, on 2-3 December tensions rose at Eidomeni, on the Greek side of the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, leading on several occasions to violence and a temporary closure of the border. UNHCR issued a press release on 3 December calling on the authorities of both countries to manage the border in a manner consistent with human rights and refugee-protection principles, and expressed sadness for the death of a Moroccan man at the border under as yet unclear circumstances.

In a meeting in Paris with the President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mr. Gjorge Ivanov, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr. Alexi Tsipras, stressed that refugees should not remain stranded at the border. Both leaders agreed that the dialogue should continue. Mr. Tsipras expressed satisfaction over the agreement reached in the recent EU-Turkey Summit meeting in Brussels. With regards to the most recent development in Eidomeni, the Greek Alternate Minister of Migration Policy, Mr. Yiannis Mouzalas, announced to the Parliament that the government was seeking a solution within four or five days that “avoided use of violence and bloodshed” and allowed to remove those who are prevented to cross the border “in the best possible way without depriving them of prospects”.

From 27 November to 3 December, 17,669 people entered the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (). The situation was generally calm at the Vinojug site; however, as a result of the situation at the border with Greece, no-one was able to cross into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as of 2 December afternoon. On 30 November, the Ombudsman of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and his Austrian counterpart visited the Vinojug centre. The Ombudsman emphasized that the Government needs to treat all refugees without discrimination, with full respect for their human rights, and ensure their access to the territory and right to apply for asylum regardless of nationality. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia army is setting up a metal fence along the Greek border. The Government stated that the purpose of the fence is to prevent irregular movements outside the current border crossing point near the Gevgelija/Vinojug transit centre.

In **Serbia**, 19,043 asylum-seekers arrived between 27 November and 3 December, with a daily average of 3,000. An increase was noted among arrivals from Bulgaria, from 180 on 1 December to over 420 on 2 December. Wet winter weather made paths and roads from the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Miratovac Refugee Aid Point (RAP) muddy and arduous for refugees and migrants, particularly those with specific needs. The Government is considering opening a new route to avoid the current muddy path.

In **Hungary**, the total number of arrivals in 2015 has reached 391,148. In the reporting period, the police apprehended 35 refugees and migrants after irregular entry, mainly from Serbia. The number of asylum applications registered so far this year is 176,892. In November, the Hungarian authorities registered more than 300 new asylum claims which represent 89 per cent decrease in comparison to October (2805 asylum applications). According to Government data, as of 30 November, 805 individuals are detained in asylum detention centres and in various prison facilities.

Some 21,272 entered **Croatia**. As a consequence of the border restrictions, only nationals from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq arrived to the Winter Reception Transit Centre (WRTC) in Slavonski Brod from Serbia. Transfers from Šid (Serbia) to Garcin, Slavonski Brod and onward continue to operate smoothly. The Croatian Minister of the Interior, Mr. Ranko Ostojić, stated that the current border policy would remain in force until the EU takes a clear position on the matter.

There were 20,344 new arrivals to **Slovenia**, the majority in Dobova being Syrian, Iraqi and Afghan nationals. Transfers from the reception facility in Dobova to Jesenice/Karavanke and to Šentilj continue. Following his meeting with the Croatian Prime Minister (Mr. Zoran Milanović) in the margins of the EU-Turkey Summit, the Slovene Prime Minister (Mr. Miro Cerar) stated that Slovenia will continue to erect the fence at its border with Croatia to re-direct the flow to entry points. He emphasized that Slovenia will remove the fence when it becomes clear that the flow towards Slovenia has stopped.

There were 20,959 new arrivals to **Austria**. The time limit for providing comments to the draft Asylum Act amendment was completed on 30 November. UNHCR and other institutions expressed concern on the proposed restrictions to the right to family reunion and the automatic review of positive decisions three years after recognition of refugee status. The changed constitution, which entered into force on 1 October 2015, has allowed the Federal State to set up 3,000 additional reception places without the permission of local mayors.

No refugees and migrants arrived by sea in **Italy** in the reporting period. In November 2015 only some 3,100 persons arrived by sea, indicating a 65 per cent decrease compared to November 2014. This curbing trend which started in September this year, can be partially explained by the 30 per cent decrease of Syrian arrivals, who are now primarily using the Eastern Mediterranean route to reach Europe.

Protection, Humanitarian Assistance and Technical Support

Greece

Achievements and Impact

- In all islands and at Eidomeni, UNHCR continued to identify and refer people with specific needs and medical cases to services, including cancer and disability cases, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors.
- In Lesbos, on 29 November, UNHCR received reports of a shipwreck at the Eftalou shore and informed the Hellenic Coast Guard (HCG). UNHCR and volunteers from A Drop in the Ocean, Refugee Boat Foundation, Team Humanity, and Starfish received and interviewed survivors at OXY. Up to 150 people were involved in the incident. Survivors were referred to the appropriate services, including medical and psychosocial assistance.
- In Leros, UNHCR started the winterization of the Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) which will be taken over by its partner Samaritan's Purse, and finalized in the following weeks.
- In Chios, UNHCR initiated the use of colour wristbands to track different arrival groups in order to enhance registration management and timely provision of protection and assistance.
- Following a request of the Alternate Ministry of Migration Policy, UNHCR is supporting the authorities in transferring, on a voluntary basis, people who were stranded at the border from Eidomeni to the temporary accommodation site Elliniko in Athens. Upon request of the site manager, UNHCR has also organized delivery of blankets and sleeping cots in Elliniko site.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to the increased tensions at the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, UNHCR footprint has been reduced on 2 December and staff was re-deployed on the following day. Transportation has been made available for the refugees and migrants who have been refused admission into the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to return to Athens, where reception facilities and assistance are available and UNHCR staff is present to offer individual advice and legal counselling on a case-by-case basis.
- UNHCR has observed that smugglers are overloading dinghies and using less durable type of dinghies which are arriving in worst condition than before. Persons onboard are experiencing significant psychological stress out of fear that they will not make it to shore.
- Additional immigration police officers on mission from other parts of the country left Kos on 27 November, leaving the security department of Kos police's station to handle the registration with only eight police officers.
- In Samos, due to lack of coordination among actors, there are often tensions among populations during distribution (e.g. during the distribution of food by MSF at the screening centre). UNHCR is working to overcome this challenge by working through the regular coordination meetings being held at Samos and at central level.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Achievements and Impact

- In agreement with the Border Police, UNHCR established a system to monitor returns of people who were found to possess forged Greek registration documents, were missing documents, or were unable to prove they were of Syrian, Afghan or Iraqi nationality. UNHCR and the Macedonian Young Lawyers Association (MYLA) provided

information on the asylum procedure and their rights and obligations. Upon UNHCR intervention, several people (Palestinians but also a number of mixed families such as Syrian/Lebanese, Afghani/Iranian, and so on) were given access to the territory and were registered. So far, all those who were returned have been re-admitted to Greece without problems.

- Cross-border coordination between UNHCR colleagues in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece has become more systematic, in particular for the benefit of people with specific need and in the restoration of family links for those who were separated.
- Winterization activities were ongoing in both Vinojug and Tabanovce, with the installation of a number of typhoon heaters, and completion of a new rub hall to increase reception capacity for the colder months.
- A UNHCR Communicating with Communities (CWC) mission visited the site and met with UNHCR and Télécom Sans Frontières staff members to develop interventions to further strengthen communication with communities and refugees on the move. A number of new initiatives will be proposed in the coming weeks.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for stronger cross-border cooperation between the respective Border Police services of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece, in relation to the screening of registration documents, in order to streamline admission and registration procedures. The Border Police continued to screen documents at the check-point; hence, in addition to the persons being returned from the registration point, there are also many people not admitted to the country at the check-point.
- Railway staff members are allegedly still over-charging for train tickets and selling tickets to children under 10 years of age, contrary to the official policy. UNHCR intervened and sent an official letter to the Prime Minister's Office copying the ministries of Transport, Labor and Social Policy, and the Director of the Crisis Management Center. A response is still pending.
- While UNHCR's partners (UNHCR, Red Cross, La Strada, Nun, Legis, Help the Refugees in Macedonia, Samaritan's and UNICEF) distributed food, blankets, hats, gloves and a limited number of rain jackets (among other relief items), rain jackets in all sizes are still needed, especially for small children who have to walk a long way on a muddy road towards Serbia without the proper protection. UNHCR is addressing the issue and 8,000 raincoats of various sizes are currently in the UNHCR Skopje warehouse ready for distribution.

Serbia

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR teams continued providing protection and assistance to refugees at all sites 24/7. They assisted with 10 family reunion cases; over 470 persons with specific needs and over 1,700 asylum-seekers received medical assistance. At Presevo Reception Centre (RC), the Police started identifying and fast tracking for registration persons with specific needs, reducing the need for UNHCR interventions.
- On 26 November, the Police Station in Minicevo (Serbia-Bulgaria border) started using the new registration equipment provided by UNHCR, which will help to reduce the time people spend waiting in the cold.
- Winterization efforts included MSF finalizing the set-up of one rub hall at Principovac RAP and the Government furnishing rooms at Principovac RAP with 54 bunk beds received from IKEA.
- On 27-28 November, UNHCR, in partnership with UNICEF, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, the Centre for Protection of Victims of Trafficking and the Belgrade City Centre for Social Work, organized a Technical Meeting in Subotica to strengthen the child protection system for the protection of refugee and migrant children and also to adapt it to the situation of "persons on the move".

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- As a result of heavy rains, the road from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia border to the RAP became muddy and inaccessible to UNHCR, DRC and MSF vans. The authorities are considering opening alternative routes to transport persons with specific needs. UNHCR and partners (DRC, MSF, IOM and Mercy Corps) are also exploring alternatives to assist persons with reduced mobility. The road conditions also had an impact on the number and condition of persons arriving, many with wet clothes and damaged or no shoes at all, increasing the need for NFIs upon arrival.

- Many asylum-seekers approached the Government of Serbia, UNHCR and NGOs claiming they had no funds to continue their travel, often because they have allegedly been robbed on the way, mainly in Bulgaria and some in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This creates protection risks and makes them more vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation. The same applies to those screened out as not being Syrians, Iraqis or Afghans and not allowed to register and continue the onward travel to Croatia. UNHCR is providing counseling, including on the asylum procedures in Serbia and referring cases as appropriate to IOM for Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR).

Hungary

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has increased its capacity to undertake regular monitoring missions to open reception centres (in Vamosszabadi, Nagyfa and Bicske) and detention facilities in 13 different locations (asylum detention, immigration prisons, Alien Police).
- On 2 December, UNHCR conducted detention-monitoring mission to Békéscsaba asylum detention facility which hosts 168 asylum-seekers, mainly originating from Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan. Among them, UNHCR has identified more than 50 persons in need of counseling/psychosocial support and legal aid. UNHCR is currently working with its partner organizations (Hungarian Helsinki Committee and Cordelia) to provide legal counseling and assistance to vulnerable asylum-seekers in detention.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR remains 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 a return channel to Serbia. The fact that 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 in force from 15 September 2015) makes asylum inaccessible to all people crossing from Serbia, who represent the vast majority of asylum-seekers in Hungary.
- The number of people of concern in detention is 805: 443 asylum-seekers are held in the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) asylum detention facilities and 362 “foreigners” are held in Alien Police detention for irregular crossing, pending deportation/expulsion to Serbia (most of them originate from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan).
- UNHCR is concerned about the prolonged detention period for asylum-seekers, which has exceeded four months for the majority of persons in detention. UNHCR is working closely with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (UNHCR Implementing Partner) to request the authorities to facilitate transfers of asylum-seekers to open reception facilities.

Croatia

Achievements and Impact

- As of 28 November, the UNHCR's rub hall is now used as a main distribution point in the WRTC where the Croatian Red Cross, Samaritan's Purse and International Health Action (IHA) deliver food, clothes, and hygienic items. A new tent between the registration tents and UNHCR rub hall was placed for mothers and infants, operated by UNICEF, Save the Children and MAGNA. In addition to MAGNA pediatricians and nurses, Caritas and REMAR provided hot tea in the registration area.
- Following an agreement with the Ministry of Interior (MoI), UNHCR began on 29 November to provide information to refugees (including information on asylum) in trains upon arrival at Garcin train station. The Croatian Law Center and Information Legal Center, both UNHCR implementing partners, distributed over 400 leaflets with information on the asylum procedure in Croatia and provided legal counseling to more than 1,000 refugees and migrants inside the registration area.
- UNHCR implementing partner, the Croatian Red Cross (CRC), provided psychosocial support to more than 1,073 refugees and migrants, and 42 family tracing services in the WRTC. CRC and UNHCR are present at entry points prior to registration to do initial assessment of needs and vulnerabilities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to the reduced number of arrivals and the railway overpass reconstruction, the WRTC Management (e.g. the MoI) introduced a fast track registration procedure and departure which does not allow people to properly rest and receive assistance.
- There is a lack of Arabic and Farsi interpreters at the distribution point in the WRTC impacting the ability of refugees and migrants to receive services available in the WRTC. UNHCR will arrange for additional Arabic and Farsi interpreters shortly.

Slovenia

Achievements and Impact

- The UNHCR team discussed with the Operations and Communication Centre of Police the strengthening of the humanitarian coordination mechanism in Brežice (Dobova). It was agreed that while the general operational coordination remains with the Police, UNHCR will lead the humanitarian and protection aspects of the work. UNHCR will provide briefing to key Police personnel, including on refugee protection.
- In Dobova, dry food packages, water and warm clothing were distributed by the Red Cross and Caritas at the registration centre and at the train station. In addition, Caritas provided hot tea at the train station at night.
- UNHCR and partners are playing a leading role in providing protection information at border crossing points (including by having designed information leaflets on access to protection and asylum procedures in Slovenia in English, French, Arabic and Farsi), identifying family separation cases and referral to police and Red Cross for family tracing. UNHCR also identifies and records the personal details/photos of unaccompanied children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- At the joint meeting of the Refugee Protection and Humanitarian Assistance working groups it was agreed there is an urgent need to for protection information targeting children, particularly unaccompanied children. The Slovene Philanthropy (UNHCR operational partner) is to take lead in drafting information materials for children on the move, including information on the national children protection mechanism.

Italy

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR undertook 17 monitoring visits to reception facilities to strengthen the capacity of authorities to identify protection needs and gaps.
- The MoI is strengthening coordination mechanisms related to the relocation scheme, including through the establishment of a working group consisting of the MoI, the European Commission (EC), the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), police representatives and UNHCR. The working group is drafting a Relocation Operational Manual and an information package including a common narrative on relocation for all actors involved in information activities.
- Under the overall coordination of the MoI and in close cooperation with EASO, UNHCR carries 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.
- On 1 December, UNHCR facilitated a joint training with IOM for 30 staff members of the European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR MED). Training sessions covered various topics including international protection, treatment of refugees and migrants during rescue and disembarkation, mixed flows, victims of trafficking and UASC.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Although no departures under the relocation scheme took place in the reporting period, more than a 100 persons are awaiting to be relocated. The modest pace of relocations is creating disillusion amongst asylum-seekers who may participate in the 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](#) | [INTERSOS](#) | [IOM International Organization for Migration](#) | [IRC International Rescue Committee](#) | [Israaid](#) | [Italian Red Cross](#) | [JRS Jesuit Refugee Service](#) | [Kaliri](#) | [KSPM-ERP Church of Greece](#) | [La Strada \(Open Gate\)](#) | [Legis](#) | [Magna](#) | [Mdm Médecins du Monde](#) | [Medin](#) | [Menedek Association](#) | [Mercy Corps](#) | [Merhamet](#) | [METAction](#) | [MGMD Mirovna Grupa Mladih Dunav](#) | [Microfins](#) | [MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres](#) | [MYLA Macedonian Young Lawyers Association](#) | [NRC Norwegian Refugee Council](#) | [Nun](#) | [Operation Mercy](#) | [Oxfam](#) | [Peace Institute \(Slovenia\)](#) | [PiN People in Need](#) | [PiC Pravno-informacijski Center Nevladnih Organizacij](#) | [Praksis](#) | [Praxis](#) | [ProAsyl](#) | [Remar](#) | [Salvation Army](#) | [Samaritan's Purse](#) | [Save the Children](#) | [Shelter Box](#) | [Sigma Plus](#) | [Slovene Philanthropy](#) | [SOS Children's Village](#) | [Terre des homes](#) | [UNDP United Nations Development Programme](#) | [UNFPA United Nations Population Fund](#) | [UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund](#) | [Union of Baptist Churches in Croatia](#) | [UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services](#) | [Vizija](#) | [Vlznia 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 concerned by violence at Greek border, calls for improved security](#)

UNHCR, [Thousands still at Greek-FYR Macedonia border](#)

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, <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php> (webportal accessible via Google Chrome or Firefox only).



Europe Refugee Emergency

UNHCR Presence and Key Border Crossings

as of 03 December 2015

