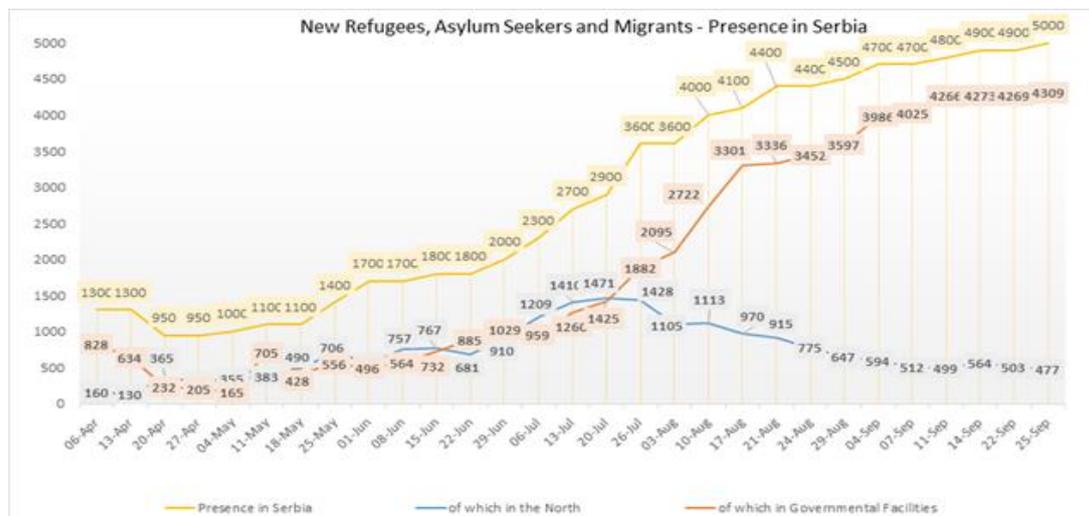


HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS

- The number of new refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, encountered by UNHCR and partners in Serbia, continued growing, now to 5,000. 86% (or 4,309) were accommodated in governmental facilities, including 1,560 in the five Asylum Centres and 2,749 in Refugee Aid Points/Reception Centre, while the others were counted at night in Belgrade City or the border with Hungary. UNHCR, authorities and partners maintained reinforced presence and support at all sites throughout the country.
- A compilation of all available governmental and UNHCR data indicates that of these 5,000 foreigners around 45% are adult men, 18% are adult women and 37% are children. 53% are from Afghanistan, 14% from Syria, 10% from Pakistan, 8% from Iraq, 4% from Iran and 11% from other countries.
- The situation in the North continued stabilizing, with less than 150 asylum-seekers camping in the open on Serbian soil waiting to be admitted into Hungarian “transit zones”. At the same time, other locations, particularly in the three Refugee Aid Points in the West and Belgrade City became more crowded again.
- As a result of successful cooperation between German authorities and UNHCR, one refugee child departed Serbia under the Humanitarian Visa Category for Germany, where he was reunited with his family.
- 146 persons expressed their intention to seek asylum in Serbia over the reporting period, bringing the total for September to 828 and the whole year to 8,899.



SOUTH

The Presevo Reception Centre (RC) accommodated 700 refugees and migrants. 60% are from Afghanistan, 17% from Iraq, 14% from Syria, 7% from Pakistan, and 2% from other countries. About half are children.

The authorities, UNHCR and all other organizations active in the RC, assisted with food and non-food items, medical services, counselling, interpretation, referrals and recreational activities.

BELGRADE

An increase, reaching some 570 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants encountered and assisted in the city centre during the day was noted, while close to 400 were staying in public spaces overnight. Most were from Afghanistan, followed by Pakistan and Iraq.

The authorities continued encouraging the *sans papier* to move to the Asylum Centre (AC) of Krnjaca, which on 25 September sheltered 956 persons overnight. A number of Krnjaca residents *sans papier* continued to commute to Belgrade Centre during the day to benefit from warm meals that are distributed there and still not available to them in the (AC).

Various Civil Society Organisations provided assistance, counselling and facilitated many referrals, including to asylum procedures, registration with the police, accommodation in the Asylum Centre and medical services. Unaccompanied and separated children were referred to the Centre for Social Work. UNHCR/DRC and MDM doctors treated close to 100 refugee/migrant patients over the last four days.

NORTH



Children playing, Horgoš (Serbia), ©UNHCR, 22 September 2016

The total number of asylum seekers in all locations in the North stabilized at around 450, with some 330 sheltered by the SCRM in the Refugee Aid Point (RAP) of Subotica and less than 150 camping in the open on Serbian soil close to the two Hungarian “transit zones” of Horgos I and Kelebija. The number in Horgos dropped to around 30, compared to its peak of 765 counted there on 13 July. Two thirds of asylum-seekers at the two border sites were women and children from Afghanistan, Iraq or Syria. Subotica RAP residents remained mainly single men from Pakistan or Afghanistan, while some 115 were children.

The SCRM, UNHCR, and other organizations provided humanitarian aid, including bottled water, food, fresh fruits, non-food aid, hygiene packages, support to maintenance of the sanitary conditions, medical assistance, referrals, as well as legal and other counselling.

Hungary admitted 114 asylum seekers in the last four days, and UNHCR and partners encountered some 40 who reported to have been pushed-back into Serbia from Hungary after having tried to enter it irregularly.

WEST

The Refugee Aid Points in Sid, Adasevci and Principovac sheltered some 1,750 refugees and migrants. Most were from Afghanistan, followed by Pakistan and Syria, and a few from Iraq, Iran, Bangladesh, Morocco or Algeria.

Civil Society Organizations assisted with food, and non-food as well as medical aid, counselling, referrals, child support, and recreational activities.

Attempts to clandestinely enter Croatia continued being reported and some 17 people from Afghanistan, Morocco and Algeria reported having been pushed-back to Serbia after entering Croatia irregularly by foot.



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