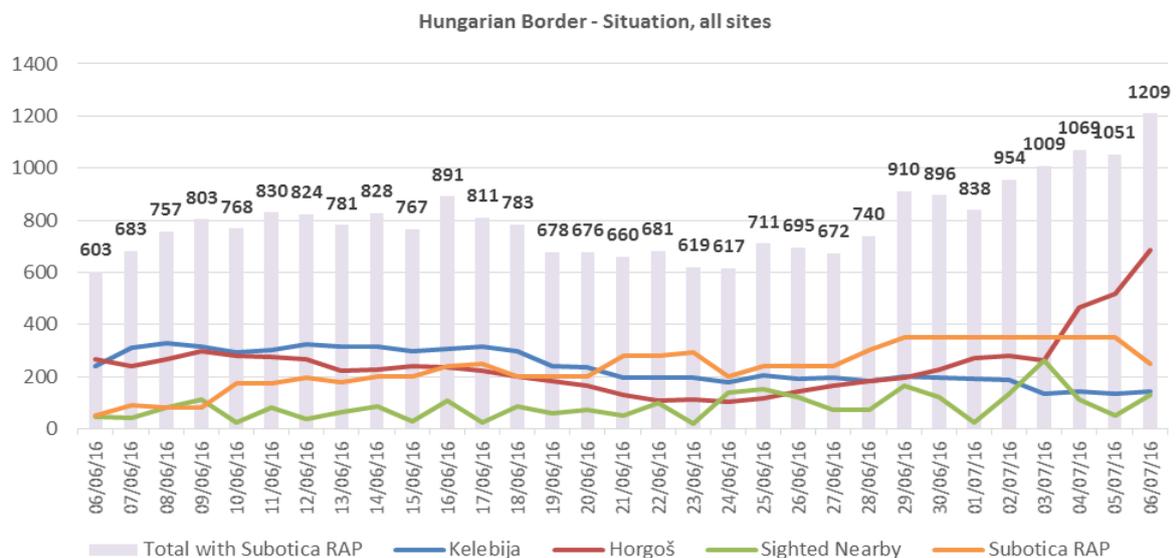


HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS

- The situation in the **North** continued to deteriorate with over **1,200** refugees/migrants gathering there to re-enter EU/Hungary (including a record number of 684 on 06 July outside the Hungarian “transit zone” at Horgos I alone). On 6 July alone, UNHCR and partners encountered, assisted and interviewed around **120** that reported to have been pushed-back from Hungarian into Serbian territory in accordance with the amendments to relevant Hungarian legislation that took effect on 5 July.
- Also on 05 July, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concerns that the implementation of the new Hungarian legislative measures “*may result in law enforcement agencies not respecting the human rights of migrants and breaching international law, by forcibly expelling them without any form of legal procedure*”. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20236&LangID=E>
- The number of refugees/migrants in **Belgrade** throughout the reporting period remained high with about 500 assisted in the city centre and over 660 sheltered at night in the Asylum Centre (AC) of Krnjaca.
- **83** persons expressed their intent to seek asylum in Serbia bringing the total for July to 276 and for the year 2016 to 4,897 (statistics courtesy of the Ministry of Interior).


BELGRADE

UNHCR and partners assisted up to 500 refugees, asylum seekers and migrants daily in the city centre. Between 50 and 80 stayed at night in parks near the bus or train station while from 354 to 668 were sheltered and assisted in Krnjaca Asylum Centre.

The Asylum Info Centre facilitated many referrals, including access to asylum procedures in Serbia, accommodation to Krnjaca AC and medical services. UNHCR/DRC doctors treated 105 patients, while MSF, Divac Foundation assisted with food and other aid.

A number of meetings with the authorities, local community, neighbours and civil society, some facilitated by UNHCR, took place regarding aid to refugees and migrants in Krnjaca AC and Miksaliste. As a result, Miksaliste was able to reopen on 07 July.

We would like to congratulate Refugee Aid Miksaliste and the Divac Foundation for winning the European Citizenship Award 2016 for the Campaign of the year, which will be bestowed to them in London in September.

NORTH

Over **1,200** asylum seekers were present at the end of the reporting period at the border with Hungary. Of those, over 680 were in Horgos I and 140 in Kelebija, predominantly women and children from Afghanistan and Syria, staying for weeks in difficult conditions outside the “transit zones” at the two sites.



Distribution of food and non-food aid outside Hungarian “transit zones”, Horgos (Serbia) @HCIT 4 July 2016

Sanitary conditions remain difficult outside both “transit zones”. In Horgos, authorities, asylum-seekers and partners are keeping the site clean, but the increasing population is creating problems regarding the maintenance of sanitary facilities.

UNHCR, HCIT, UNICEF, IOM, MDM, MSF and the Red Cross provided humanitarian aid, including water, food, non-food aid, medical assistance as well as legal and other counselling outside the two Hungarian “transit zones”. HELP contributed fruits and additional food. Needs and tensions however, increased with the growing numbers of asylum seekers, especially near Horgos I, leading humanitarian agencies to increase their support to the Serbian authorities.

The SCRM sheltered on average over 300 asylum-seekers in the Refugee Aid Point (RAP) of Subotica.

Over 130 refugees/migrants were encountered on a daily basis in and around Subotica on their way to the transit zones. HCIT as well as BCM, Divac Foundation and other agencies aided the most needy.

Smaller groups of 5-10 were encountered in the Sombor area, likely preparing to irregularly cross into Hungary there.

86 asylum seekers were admitted into Hungarian “transit zones”, i.e. up to 30 per day.

An amendment to relevant Hungarian legislation, intended to allow return to Serbia of persons entering irregularly if they are found within eight kilometers of the border that was published on 27 June, entered into effect on 5 July 2016. As a result, UNHCR and partners have encountered over 120 refugees and migrants who reported to have been pushed back under these new measures. UNHCR and partners are interviewing them to get a better understanding of the circumstances leading to their push back.



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