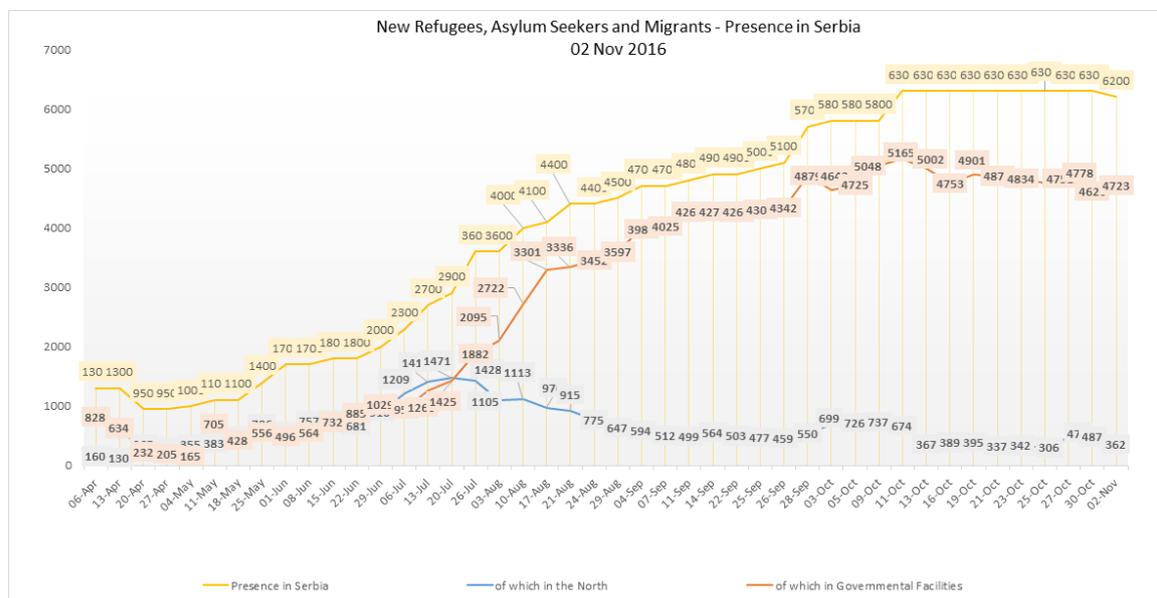


HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS

- The number of new refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, encountered by UNHCR and partners, stabilised at around 6,200. Over 4,700 (or 76%) of them were accommodated in 11 governmental facilities, including 1,845 in five Asylum Centres and 2,878 in “Transit” or Reception Centres. The others were counted at the border with Hungary and over 1,000 sleeping rough at night in Belgrade City centre.
- With close to 20% of refugees/migrants reportedly infected with body lice, the Serbian Institute for Public Health declared an ‘epidemic’ in Krnjaca Asylum Centre (Belgrade), Presevo Reception Centre (South), Subotica (North), Sid, Adasevci and Principovac Transit Centres (West). Disinfection measures including the treatment of infected persons, washing of infested clothes at 60 degrees, steam-cleaning of beds/mattresses and spraying of the facilities, have by now more than halved the number of infected refugees/migrants from around 900 eight days ago to less than 450 currently. Apart from screening of new arrivals, no special restrictions of movement needed to be introduced by the centres.
- Over 1,000 refugees/migrants (including several hundred suspected unaccompanied/separated children) spent every night in unsanitary and unheated derelict buildings of Belgrade city centre. UNHCR and other agencies confirmed their commitment to assist authorities in encouraging them to move to governmental facilities instead, offering support in information, health screening, registration, transport, and services for refugees/migrants with specific needs.
- As of 02 November Hungarian authorities reduced their daily admissions to territory and asylum procedures at the Hungarian “transit zones” near Kelebija and Horgos border crossings from 30 to 20 asylum-seekers (10 per zone).
- Monthly MoI Asylum Statistics indicate that 1,247 intentions to seek asylum in Serbia were registered in October. 37% were made by men, 17% by women and 46% for children. Most applications were filed by citizens of Afghanistan (47%), Iraq (22%), Syria (19%), Pakistan (5%) and other nationalities (7%). During October, five asylum-seekers were granted refugee status, while one application was rejected. Jan-Oct 2016, the Asylum Office of the Border Guards issued 74 first instance decisions, granting 17 persons subsidiary protection, 17 refugee status and rejecting the refugee claims of 40 asylum-seekers - compared to 33 first instance decisions in the same period of 2015.



SOUTH

Presevo (656) and Bujanovac (194) Reception Centres accommodated around 850 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants. Close to half of the Presevo RC population is from Afghanistan (48%), followed by 17% from Pakistan, 14% from Iraq, and 10% from Syria respectively. In Bujanovac RC, which accommodates only families and unaccompanied and separated children, some 64% are from Afghanistan, 28% from Iraq and 6% from Syria.

UNHCR and many other organizations assisted with food and non-food items, medical services, counselling, interpretation, referrals and recreational activities. UNHCR, together with Centre for Social Work and Indigo, continued conducting Best Interest Assessments for unaccompanied and separated children.

BELGRADE

Over 1,000 refugees and migrants continued sleeping rough in the centre of Belgrade City. The Asylum Centre (AC) of Krnjaca sheltered 1,126 on 02 November.

Several civil society organisations provided counselling and facilitated many referrals, including to accommodation in governmental centres, asylum procedures, registration with the police, child protection and medical services. Medical and other agencies also took measures to treat and control the spread of body lice and scabies. After Info Park had suspended food distribution on 25 October, Miksaliste did the same on 02 November.

NORTH

The total number of asylum seekers in the North counted on 02 November was around 360. Of them, 132 were sheltered in Subotica Transit Centre, and some 170 camped in the open on Serbian soil close to the two Hungarian “transit zones” of Horgos I and Kelebija. The latter comprised 41% from Afghanistan, 28% of asylum seekers from Syria, and 23% from Iraq, of which on average 37% were children, 45% adult men and 19% adult women.

UNHCR and other organizations provided humanitarian aid, including 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 77 asylum seekers during the reporting period, while UNHCR and partners encountered over 60 foreign nationals who reported to have been pushed-back/unlawfully expelled into Serbia, without having been granted access to asylum procedures in Hungary.

WEST



SOS Child Friendly Space in Principovac, (Serbia)@UNHCR, 31 October 2016

Transit Centres in the West sheltered close to 1,900 refugees and migrants: some 490 in Sid TC, 950 in Adasevci TC and 450 in Principovac TC.

Civil society organizations assisted the SCRMs with food, and non-food as well as medical aid, counselling, referrals, child support, and recreational activities.

UNHCR and partners encountered over 60 foreign nationals who reported to have been pushed-back/unlawfully expelled into Serbia, without having been granted access to asylum procedures in Croatia.



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