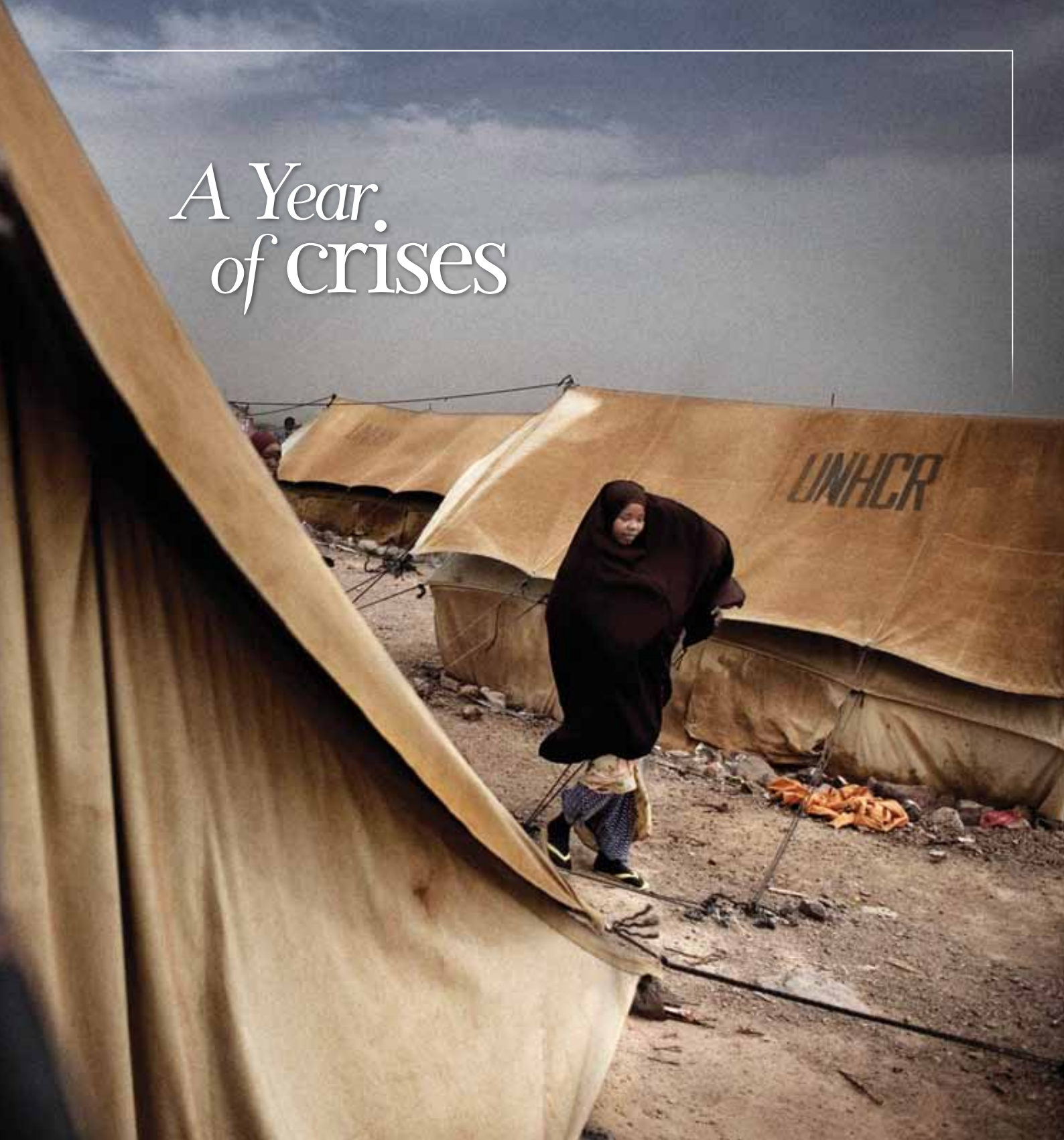


*A Year
of crises*



UNHCR
Global Trends 2011



4.3 MILLION NEWLY DISPLACED

In 2011, an estimated 4.3 million people were newly displaced due to conflict or persecution. More than 800,000 people were displaced as refugees across international borders, the highest number in more than a decade. Another 3.5 million people were newly displaced within the borders of their countries, a 20 per cent increase from 2010.⁽²⁾

25.9 MILLION PROTECTED BY UNHCR

Of the world's displaced, 25.9 million people – 10.4 million refugees and 15.5 million IDPs – were receiving protection or assistance from UNHCR at the end of 2011. This was 700,000 people more than in 2010.

12 MILLION STATELESS

Statelessness was estimated to have affected up to 12 million people by the end of 2011. However, efforts to assess the magnitude of the problem were hindered by the fact that the data captured by governments and communicated to UNHCR were limited to 3.5 million stateless individuals in 64 countries.

7.1 MILLION PROTRACTED SITUATION

Almost three quarters of the refugee population under the UNHCR mandate was in a protracted situation at the end of 2011, amounting to 7.1 million people. These refugees were living in 26 different countries.

4/5TH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Developing countries hosted four-fifths of the world's refugees. The 48 Least Developed Countries provided asylum to 2.3 million refugees.

TOP HOST

Pakistan was host to the largest number of refugees worldwide (1.7 million), followed by the Islamic Republic of Iran (887,000) and the Syrian Arab Republic (755,400; Government's estimate).

45% BELOW 3,000 USD

More than 4.7 million refugees, representing 45 per cent of the world's refugees under UNHCR's mandate, resided in countries where the GDP per capita was below USD 3,000.

TOP THREE HOST PER GDP

Pakistan hosted the largest number of refugees in relation to its economic capacity with 605 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (399) and Kenya (321) ranked second and third respectively.

¹ Source: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

² Idem.

2011 IN REVIEW

Trends at a glance

For the fifth consecutive year the number of forcibly displaced people worldwide exceeded 42 million, a result of persistent and new conflicts in different parts of the world. By the end of 2011, the figure stood at 42.5 million. Of these, 15.2 million were refugees: 10.4 million under UNHCR's mandate, and 4.8 million Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. The overall figure also included 895,000 asylum-seekers and 26.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).⁽¹⁾

25.9
MILLION

REFUGEES AND IDPs UNDER UNHCR PROTECTION

42.5
MILLION

FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE WORLDWIDE



TOP ORIGIN

With close to 2.7 million refugees in 79 countries, Afghanistan remained the leading country of origin of refugees in 2011. On average, one out of four refugees in the world originated from Afghanistan, with 95 per cent of them located in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

HIGHEST NUMBER RETURN

As a result of enhanced efforts to provide durable solutions, 532,000 refugees repatriated voluntarily during 2011, more than double the figure for 2010 (197,600). Yet, 2011 saw the third lowest number of voluntarily repatriated refugees in a decade. More than 3.2 million IDPs were able to return - the highest number in more than a decade.

22 COUNTRIES RESETTLEMENT

During the year UNHCR submitted some 92,000 refugees to States for resettlement, and close to 62,000 departed with UNHCR's assistance. According to governmental statistics, 22 countries admitted 79,800 refugees for resettlement during 2011 (with or without UNHCR assistance). The United States of America received the highest number (51,500).

876,100 ASYLUM CLAIMS

More than 876,100 people submitted individual applications for asylum or refugee status in 2011. UNHCR offices registered 11 per cent of these claims. With close to 107,000 asylum claims - one tenth of applications globally - South Africa was the world's largest recipient of individual applications, followed by the United States of America (76,000) and France (52,100).

17,700 UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

Some 17,700 asylum applications were lodged by unaccompanied or separated children in 69 countries in 2011, mostly by Afghan and Somali children. The number was significantly higher than in 2010 (15,600 claims).

13 MILLION RURAL/URBAN AREAS

Available data (covering 13 million people) revealed that IDPs, returned IDPs and returned refugees tended to gather in rural areas in 2011, while refugees and asylum-seekers gravitated towards urban areas.

49% WOMEN AND GIRLS

On average, women and girls constituted 49 per cent of persons of concern to UNHCR. They accounted for 48 per cent of refugees, and half of all IDPs and returnees (former refugees). Forty-six per cent of refugees and 34 per cent of asylum-seekers were children below 18 years of age.

GLOBAL LEADER ON STATISTICS ON REFUGEES

46% OF REFUGEES UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

PERSONS OF CONCERN

WOMEN 49%

MEN 51%

Introduction



UNHCR / B. BANNON

A Somali refugee family waiting to be settled in the newly expanded Ifo camp, in Dadaab, Kenya. The new tented site was opened in July 2011, helping to decongest the existing camps and providing shelter for more arrivals. Refugees who had gathered in dangerous areas at the extreme edges of the camp were able to move to a more secure location with better access to services.



Liberia | New flows of Ivorian refugees into Liberia As of late March, more than 100,000 Ivorian refugees... **WEB**



Libya | Crisis in Libya UNHCR is working with the Tunisian and Egyptian authorities... **WEB**

THE 2011 GLOBAL TRENDS FOCUSES ON MAJOR HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENTS in terms to displacement, either within or beyond international borders. It also reviews general statistical trends and patterns for populations considered to be of concern to UNHCR—refugees, returnees, stateless and internally displaced persons (IDPs)—collectively referred to as “persons of concern”.⁽³⁾

2011 was marked by a succession of major refugee crises. Conflicts in Côte d’Ivoire, Libya, Somalia and Sudan alone forced more than 800,000 refugees into neighbouring countries, the highest number in over a decade. In addition, an estimated 3.5 million people were displaced within the bor-

ders of their countries, one-fifth more than in 2010.⁽⁴⁾ By the end of 2011, some 42.5 million people worldwide were considered as forcibly displaced due to conflict and persecution. They included 15.2 million refugees,⁽⁵⁾ 26.4 million IDPs⁽⁶⁾ and some 895,000 individuals whose asylum applications had not yet been adjudicated by the end of the reporting period. [see **Figure 1** on page 6]

As crises escalated to a number not seen in many years, the total number of persons under UNHCR’s care increased by 700,000 people, standing at 25.9 million by year-end [see **Figure 2** on page 7]. Although the number of refugees decreased slightly to 10.4 million from 10.55 in 2010, that of IDPs protected or assisted by

UNHCR increased to 15.5 million from 14.7 in 2010. In addition, UNHCR estimated that up to 12 million people were stateless, although official statistics covered only some 3.5 million of them.

Securing durable solutions has remained one of UNHCR’s core activities. In 2011 an estimated 532,000 refugees were able to return home voluntarily, the highest number since 2008, but still the third lowest recorded of the past decade. Despite all efforts, the prevailing situation in a number of countries continued to prevent the return of millions of refugees. As a consequence, the number of refugees considered to be in protracted situations was 7.1 million at year-end. UNHCR submitted more

³ See page 37 for a definition of each population group.

⁴ Source: IDMC.

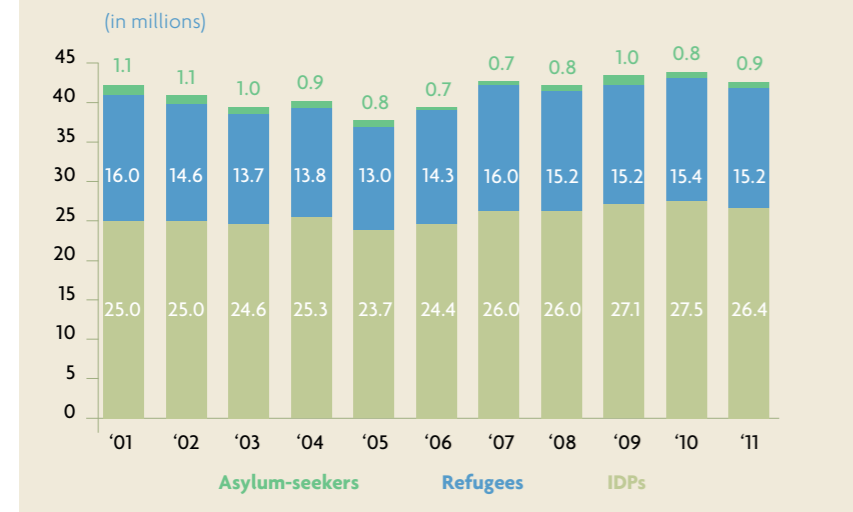
⁵ This figure includes 4.8 million Palestinian refugees registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

⁶ Source: IDMC.

II

Overview of Global Trends

Fig. 1 Global forced displacement | 2001-2011 (end-year)



2011 saw suffering on an epic-scale. For so many lives to have been thrown into turmoil over so short a space of time means enormous personal cost for all who were affected. We can be grateful only that the international system for protecting such people held firm for the most part and that borders were kept open.

—ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

than 92,000 refugees for resettlement in 2011, one-sixth less than in 2010, largely due to inaccessibility to refugee populations due to security constraints as well as States' processing backlogs. An estimated 3.2 million IDPs were able to return home in 2011, the highest in many years.

Despite the interface of global migration patterns and asylum, the 2011 Global Trends report does not address mixed migration issues, largely due to a lack of reliable data on these flows. However, UNHCR estimates that more than 1,500 people, including potential asylum-seekers, drowned or went missing while attempting to cross the Mediterranean in 2011, making it the deadliest year in the Mediterranean since UNHCR began recording these figures in 2006. In addition, a record 103,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants from the Horn of Africa made the perilous journey to Yemen across the Gulf of Aden and the

Red Sea in 2011: more than 130 persons are known to have drowned in the attempt. In the Asia-Pacific region, some 430 presumed asylum-seekers drowned in maritime incidents known to UNHCR in 2011.

Most of the statistics presented in 2011 Global Trends have been reported by UNHCR country offices, based on governmental sources, reports from non-governmental organizations and UNHCR's own registration and data collection. The numbers have been rounded up to the closest hundred or thousand for the purposes of this report. As some adjustments may appear in the 2011 Statistical Yearbook, to be released later this year, the figures contained in the 2011 Global Trends should be considered as provisional and may be subject to change. Unless otherwise specified, the report does not refer to events occurring after 31 December 2011. ■

By the end of 2011, the total population under UNHCR's responsibility numbered 35.4 million persons, taking account of new displacement, durable solutions, legal and demographic changes, improved availability of data, and revised estimates.



Somalia | Emergency: Refugees move into Ifo Extension The UN refugee agency has moved 4,700 Somali refugees... WEB



Côte d'Ivoire | Running for shelter UNHCR has expressed its mounting concern about civilians trapped... WEB

THE 10.4 MILLION REFUGEES UNDER UNHCR'S RESPONSIBILITY included some 604,000 people in refugee-like situations.⁽⁷⁾ The number of people whose asylum applications had not yet been adjudicated by the end of the reporting period was estimated at 895,000. A total of 15.5 million IDPs, including more than 453,000 people in IDP-like situations, received humanitarian assistance under arrangements in which UNHCR was either a lead agency or a key partner. This was the second highest figure on record.

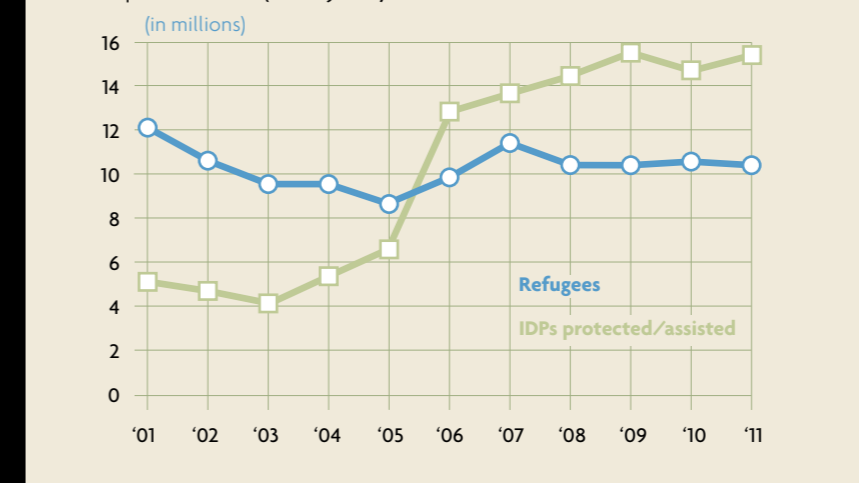
An estimated 3.2 million IDPs were able to return home during the year, the highest number in more

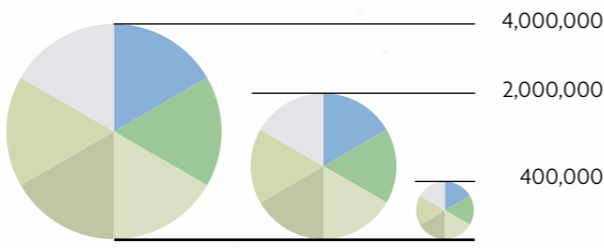
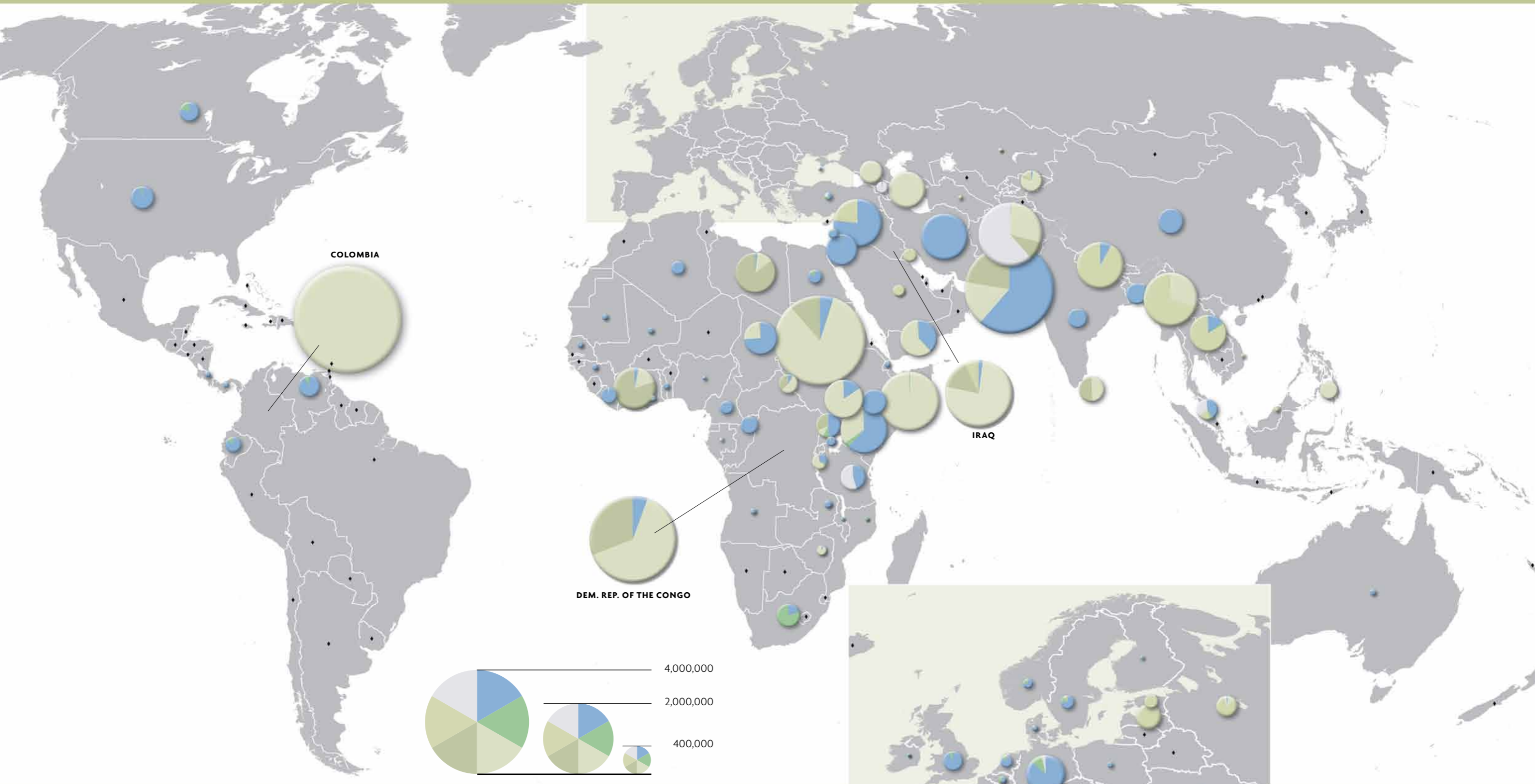
than a decade. During the same period, close to 532,000 refugees repatriated voluntarily, up from the 20-year low of 2010 (197,600).

During 2011, UNHCR identified close to 3.5 million stateless persons in 64 countries, and estimated the total number of stateless persons worldwide at up to 12 million people.⁽⁸⁾ In addition, 1.4 million individuals outside any of the above categories received protection and/or assistance from UNHCR based on humanitarian or other special grounds. These individuals are referred to as "other groups or people of concern". ■

⁷ Three-quarters of the 604,000 people in a refugee-like situation were located in Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
⁸ Refugees and asylum-seekers who are also stateless persons are not included in this figure, but are reflected in the figures relating to the relevant refugee and asylum-seeker groups.

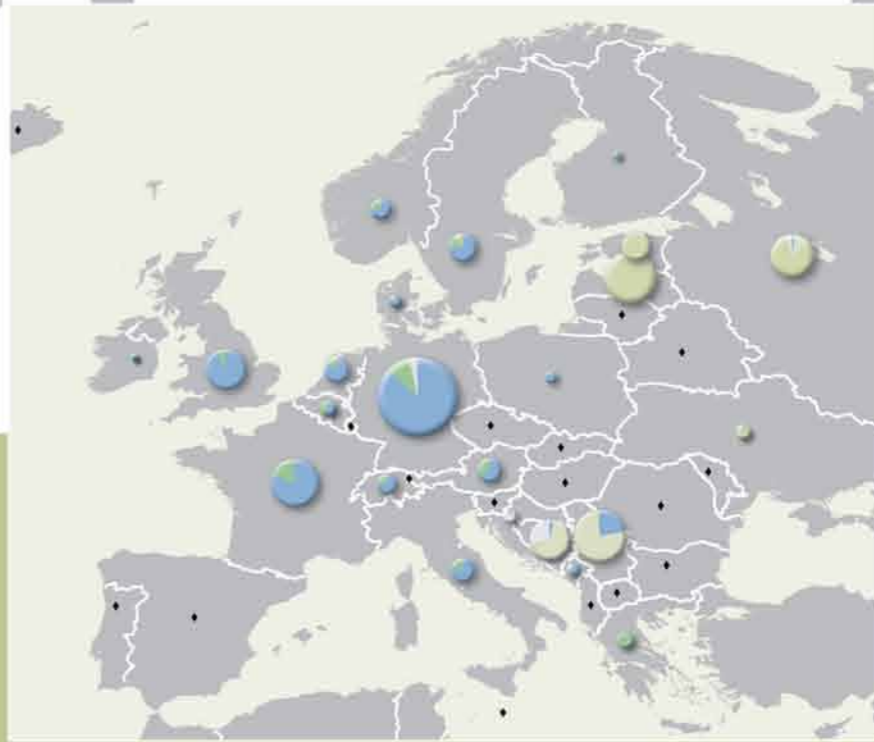
Fig. 2 Refugees and IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR | 2001-2011 (end-year)





- Refugees^(a)
- Asylum-seekers (pending cases)
- IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR^(b)
- Returned refugees, returned IDPs
- Stateless persons
- Others of concern

◆ Total population below 10,000
 a Including people in refugee-like situation
 b Including people in IDP-like situation



Refugee population

While the number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate increased in some regions, including sub-Saharan Africa, and decreased in others, such as Asia and the Pacific, the global number remained essentially stable at 10.4 million, approximately 144,000 less than in 2010. Decreases arose from two main sources. First, estimates for Afghan and Iraqi refugee populations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, and the Syrian Arab Republic were reduced by 16 per cent. Second, a number of refugees found durable solutions during the year, notably voluntary repatriation. In some locations, however, there were significant increases due to new or continued conflicts, as in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya and Somalia.

BY THE END OF 2011, women and girls constituted slightly less than half (48%) of all refugees globally.⁹ Developing countries hosted 8.4 million refugees, or four-fifths of the global refugee population. The 48 Least Developed Countries provided asylum to 2.3 million refugees, 22 per cent of the total.

Table 1 [see page 13] shows that 3.6 million or more than one-third (35%) of all refugees were residing in countries covered by UNHCR's Asia and Pacific region. Of these, 2.6 million were Afghans (71%). Sub-Saharan Africa was host to 2.7 million or one-quarter of all refugees, primarily from Somalia (760,800), Sudan (462,100), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (457,900). The Middle East and North Africa region hosted 1.7 million or 17 per cent of the world's refugees, mainly from Iraq (some 1.2 million according to Government estimates), while Europe hosted some 1.6 million (15%). In Europe, refugees from Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)) (159,000), Iraq (148,000), and Turkey

(119,500) were the largest groups. The Americas region hosted the smallest share of refugees (8%) globally, with Colombians (392,600) constituting the largest number in this region.¹⁰

A decrease in the number of refugees was observed in the Middle East and North Africa region, where figures dropped by 10 per cent during the reporting period, primarily the result of revised estimates. The Syrian Government's figure for Iraqi refugees was revised downward by 250,000, based on the assumption that a number of Iraqis had left either to return to Iraq or move onward to other countries. Conversely, the armed conflict in Libya led to an estimated 150,000 Libyans fleeing, primarily to Tunisia. Almost all of them had returned to Libya by the end of the year. More than 27,000 Somali refugees arrived in Yemen during the year.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of refugees had declined for nine consecutive years from 2001 to 2009. In 2010, the trend reversed as the number of refugees rose, and has

⁹ See Chapter IX for more details on the demographic composition of refugee populations.

¹⁰ This figure includes 282,300 Colombians in Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Panama considered to be in a refugee-like situation.



UNHCR / G. GORDON

Ivorian refugees pack up their belongings after resting for two nights at a church in Tempo, Liberia. These refugees entering remote villages in Grand Gedeh, Liberia still have a long distance to travel before they can reach assistance from UNHCR. Liberia received an estimated 200,000 Ivorian refugees in the course of 2011.



Kenya | Dadaab keeps growing The refugee complex at Dadaab in Kenya keeps growing...

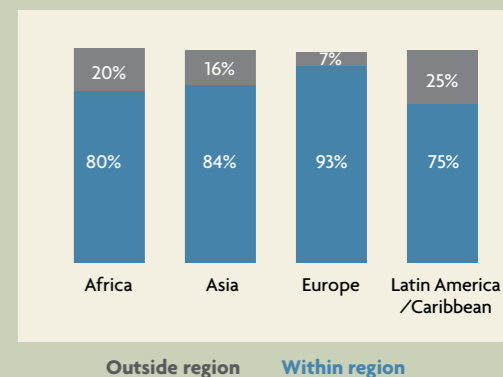


Yemen | Risking all for a better future Plagued by violence, drought and poverty...

Most refugees remain within their region of origin

Available statistical evidence demonstrates that most refugees having fled to neighbouring countries, remain in the same region. The major refugee-generating regions hosted on average between 75 and 93 per cent of refugees from within the same region. UNHCR estimates that some 1.8 million refugees (17% of the total of 10.4 million) live outside their region of origin.

Fig. 3 Percentage of refugees remaining within or outside their region of asylum | end-2011



continued into 2011. By the end of 2011, there were close to 2.7 million refugees in sub-Saharan Africa, roughly half a million more than at the beginning of the year. However, the numbers remained below those of 2000 when more than 3.4 million people were refugees in sub-Saharan Africa.

Due to conflict, violence and drought in southern and central Somalia, close to 300,000 Somalis left their homes in 2011 and sought refuge abroad, mainly in Kenya (163,100) and Ethiopia (101,000). Overall, an estimated 700,000 Somalis have left their country during the past five years. Côte d'Ivoire witnessed a large-scale outflow of refugees in 2011, when an estimated 207,000 people fled mostly to Liberia (about 200,000), with smaller numbers arriving in Ghana and Guinea. With the gradual return of civil order as from April 2011, more than 135,200 people were able to return to Côte d'Ivoire by the end of the year. Conflicts or human rights violations in Eritrea and Sudan led to new outflows of more than 127,500 refugees, primarily to South Sudan (76,800), Ethiopia (30,200), and Israel (15,300). In total some 236,000 refugees across sub-Saharan Africa were able to return home in safety and dignity, including to Côte d'Ivoire (135,200), Sudan (50,000), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (21,100), the Central African Republic (9,000), and Rwanda (8,500).

In the Americas, the refugee population remained virtually unchanged (+0.4%), at roughly 807,000. The United States of America accounted for one third of refugees in this region according to UNHCR estimates (264,800).⁽¹¹⁾ Some 2,700 Colombians were granted refu-

gee status in Ecuador bringing the total number of Colombian refugees (54,300) and people in a refugee-like situation (68,300) to 122,600 at the end of 2011. In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the total number of Colombian refugees and persons in a refugee-like situation remained stable at about 202,000.

In the Asia and Pacific region, the total number of refugees, including people in a refugee-like situation, was estimated at 3.6 million at the end of 2011, a decrease of 10 per cent during the year. This was largely due to revised estimates of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, following comprehensive registration exercises in both countries. In Pakistan, the Afghan refugee estimate dropped from 1.9 to 1.7 million while in the Islamic Republic of Iran it went from slightly over 1 million at the start of 2011, to 840,500 by year-end. Voluntary repatriation of about 71,000 Afghans from both countries also contributed to these reductions.

In Europe, the refugee population decreased by 49,000 people to 1.56 million at the end of 2011 (-3%) largely as a result of revised estimates in Germany and in the United Kingdom. In Germany, the figure decreased from 594,300 at the start of 2011 to 571,700 by year-end. In the United Kingdom, UNHCR's estimate of the refugee population was revised downwards from 238,200 to 193,500.⁽¹²⁾

COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

With one exception, the 10 major refugee-hosting countries in 2011 were the same as in 2010. The United Kingdom dropped out of the list of the top 10, and Ethiopia moved into ninth place [see **Figure 4** page 14]. Together, these 10 countries accounted for 59 per cent of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate.

As in 2010, Pakistan hosted the largest number of refugees (1.7 million), nearly all from Afghanistan, with a decrease of almost 200,000 in the total refugee population in the country. The decrease was partly due to a large number of registered Afghans not having renewed their Proof of Registration card by 31 December 2011. The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted 886,500 refugees by year-end, again almost all Afghans. The Government decreased its refugee estimate by 187,000 people as a result

During the uprising in Libya hundreds of thousands of people, including a significant number of migrant workers, fled to Tunisia. Hanif is from Bangladesh but was living in Libya. He is waiting to be provided with temporary shelter at the transit camp of Choucha Ras Djir, situated eight kilometers from the Tunisian border with Libya.



Islamic Rep. of Iran | Afghan refugees At a recent conference in Geneva, the international community...
WEB*

of a re-registration exercise known as "Amayesh VII" for Afghan refugees. According to Government estimates, the Syrian Arab Republic was host to 750,000 Iraqi refugees, making it the third largest refugee-hosting country. The Government revised its 2011 figure by 25 per cent (-250,000 people), based on the assumption that a number of Iraqis had left the country. UNHCR had registered and was assisting 100,300 Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic at the end of 2011.

Germany reported 571,700 refugees at the end of 2011, a decrease of 4 per cent (-22,600 people). Kenya was the fifth largest hosting country at the end of 2011 with 566,500 refugees. The overall

¹¹ In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR is required to estimate refugee populations in 24 industrialized countries.

¹² Idem.

Protracted refugee situations

UNHCR defines a **protracted refugee situation** as one in which 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for five years or longer in any given asylum country. Based on this definition, it is estimated that some 7.1 million refugees were in a protracted situation by the end of 2011. These refugees were living in 26 host countries accounting for an overall total of 31 protracted situations. ●

TABLE 1 Refugee populations by UNHCR regions | 2011

UNHCR Regions	Start-2011			End-2011			Change (total)	
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Absolute	%
- Central Africa and Great Lakes	628,400	-	628,400	635,100	-	635,100	6,700	1.1%
- East and Horn of Africa	1,206,100	34,300	1,240,400	1,606,900	26,000	1,632,900	392,500	31.6%
- Southern Africa	146,200	-	146,200	144,900	-	144,900	-1,300	-0.9%
- West Africa	168,300	-	168,300	280,500	-	280,500	112,200	66.7%
↑ Total Africa*	2,149,000	34,300	2,183,300	2,667,400	26,000	2,693,400	510,100	23.4%
↑ Americas	513,500	290,500	804,000	516,600	290,800	807,400	3,400	0.4%
↓ Asia and Pacific	3,793,900	220,200	4,014,100	3,390,900	216,300	3,607,200	-406,900	-10.1%
↓ Europe	1,605,500	1,000	1,606,500	1,556,600	900	1,557,500	-49,000	-3.1%
↓ Middle East and North Africa	1,889,900	50,800	1,940,700	1,669,400	69,900	1,739,300	-201,400	-10.4%
Total	9,951,800	596,800	10,548,600	9,800,900	603,900	10,404,800	-143,800	-1.4%

* Excluding North Africa.

Fig. 4 Major refugee-hosting countries | end-2011



* Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 132,500 Iraqi refugees in both countries.
 ** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.
 *** UNHCR estimate.

Fig. 5 Major source countries of refugees | end-2011



* May include citizens of South Sudan (in absence of separate statistics for both countries).
 ** Includes people in a refugee-like situation.
 *** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

figure increased by 163,600 people during the year (+41%), mainly as a result of new arrivals from Somalia. From 2009 to 2011, 374,000 Somali refugees arrived in Kenya, stretching the capacity of the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps to a maximum. In Jordan, the Government's estimate of Iraqi refugees remained unchanged at 450,000, of whom UNHCR has registered and assisted 32,200. In Chad, the overall refugee population increased by 5 per cent to 366,500 by the end of 2011, partly due to new arrivals from Sudan. The country was thus the seventh largest refugee-hosting country in the world.

Estimated numbers in China re-

mained unchanged from 2010. On the other hand, Ethiopia witnessed mass new arrivals in 2011. In 2008 Ethiopia had been host to 83,600 refugees, the 27th largest refugee-hosting country in the world at that time, and the lowest level for Ethiopia in nearly three decades. Since 2008 refugee figures have more than tripled with the arrival of hundreds of thousands of Eritrean and Somali refugees. By the end of 2011, the refugee population had grown to 288,800 making Ethiopia host to the ninth largest refugee population.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

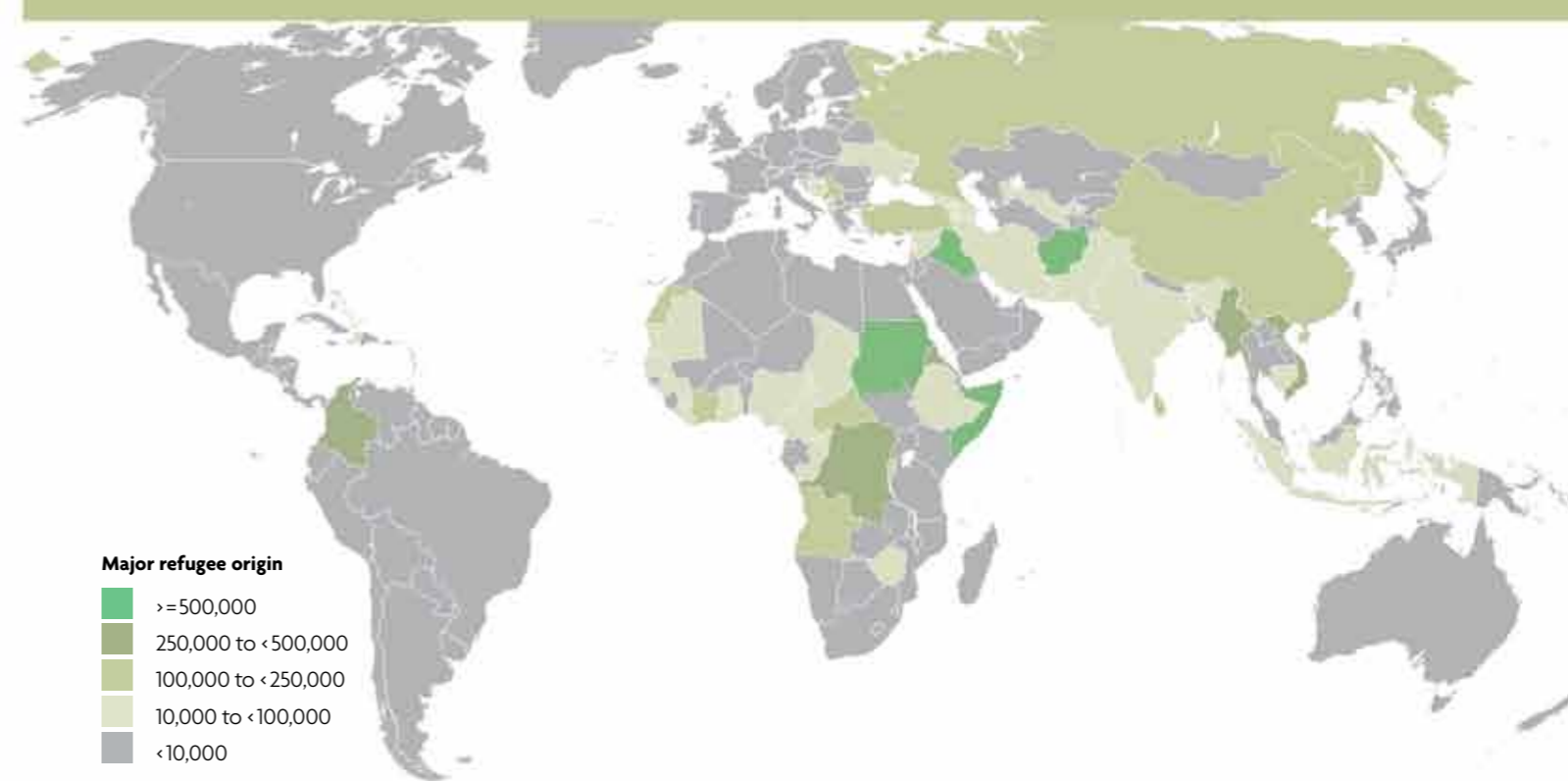
With close to 2.7 million refugees in 79

countries, Afghanistan remained the leading country of origin of refugees in 2011. On average, one out of four refugees in the world were from Afghanistan, with 95 per cent of them located in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iraqis were the second largest group, with an estimated 1.4 million having sought refuge mainly in neighbouring countries. Afghan and Iraqi refugees accounted for more than one-third (39%) of all refugees under UNHCR's responsibility worldwide. [see Map 2]

Somalis constituted the third largest refugee group under UNHCR's responsibility, with almost 1.1 million people at the end of 2011, three times as many as in 2004. As conditions in Somalia continued to deteriorate, particularly in the central and southern areas of the country, the combination of conflict, violence, drought, and famine caused more than 300,000 people to flee their country in 2011. More than half found shelter at the Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya. Others fled to Ethiopia (101,000), Yemen (27,400), and Djibouti (5,700). In Dadaab, the development of new sites, registration, deliveries of emergency assistance and services continued throughout the year. As from October, violence against Kenyan security forces and humanitarian workers crippled the ability of aid agencies to deliver all but life-saving assistance—food, water and health services.

Sudan was the fourth largest country of origin, with 500,000 refugees under UNHCR's mandate at the end of 2011. Fighting in southern areas of Sudan drove thousands of refugees out of the country. An estimated 102,000 people fled Sudan during 2011, mainly to South Sudan (76,800) and Ethiopia (19,200). Many families left with few belongings and walked for weeks through the bush, stopping where there was water and moving on when the source ran dry. Some were stranded in heavily-forested areas bordering South Sudan.

Other main source countries of refugees were the Democratic Republic of the Congo (491,500), Myanmar (414,600), and Colombia (395,900). The number of Congolese refugees increased by about 14,700, mainly as a result of almost 8,000 asylum-seekers being granted refugee status in Burundi and Uganda. The numbers of refugees from Myanmar and Colombia



Major refugee origin

- >=500,000
- 250,000 to <500,000
- 100,000 to <250,000
- 10,000 to <100,000
- <10,000

remained relatively stable compared to early 2011. For Myanmar, figures include an estimated 200,000 unregistered people in Bangladesh, while for Colombians, it includes refugees as well people in a refugee-like situation in Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Panama.

CAPACITIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF HOST COUNTRIES

The impact of hosting refugees should, in theory, be quantifiable in terms of the national and international protec-

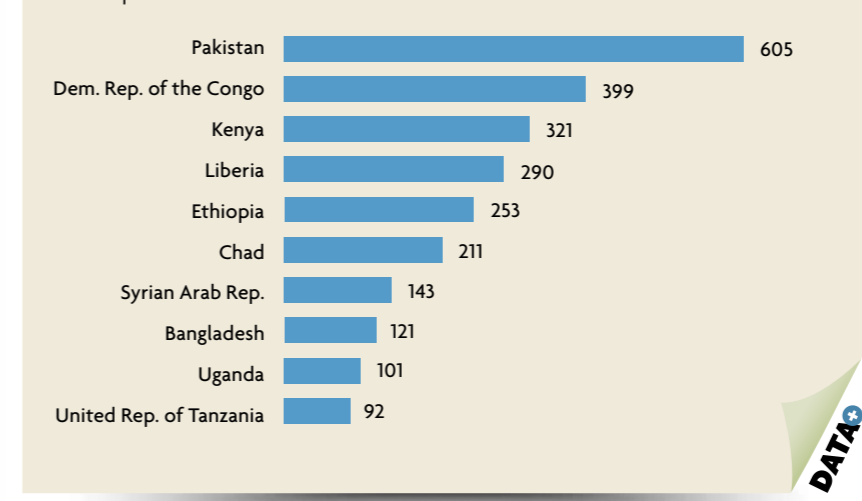
tion and assistance provided, and of the contributions made by refugees to the host country. In practice, however, comprehensive and comparable data are not available to allow this calculation.

Countries with strong economies are more likely to be capable of absorbing and supporting refugees. By comparing the refugee population with the average income level of a country according to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Purchasing Power Parity)⁽¹³⁾ per capita⁽¹⁴⁾, a statistical measure can be obtained of

the relative weight of hosting refugees. If the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita is high, the relative contribution and effort made by countries compared to their national economy can be considered as high. The 20 countries with the largest number of refugees per 1 USD GDP per capita are all developing countries, and include 12 Least Developed Countries. Moreover, more than 4.7 million refugees, representing 45 per cent of the world's refugees, resided in countries whose GDP (PPP) per capita was below USD 3,000.

At the end of 2011, Pakistan had the highest number of refugees compared to its national economy [see Figure 6], hosting 605 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was second with 399 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita, followed by Kenya (321), Liberia (290), Ethiopia (253), and Chad (211). The first developed country was Germany, in 26th place, with 15 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. ■

Fig. 6 Number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita | 2011



¹³ Source for Gross Domestic Product (Purchasing Power Parity): International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012 (accessed 25 April 2012).

¹⁴ Source for national populations: United Nations, Population Division, «World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision», New York, 2011.



IV

Durable Solutions

Of the three durable solutions sought by UNHCR and the international community to resolve the plight of refugees, voluntary repatriation has benefited the largest number of refugees over the years. While this remains the preferred solution among most of the world's refugees, persistent conflict, fear of persecution or lack of basic services in the areas of return often prevent them from returning to their countries of origin. For some refugees, resettlement to a third country is the only way to find permanent safety and the enjoyment of fundamental human rights. Local integration is a complex and gradual process, involving legal, economic and socio-cultural dimensions. In many cases, acquiring the nationality of the country of asylum is the culmination of this process. Local integration as a process is difficult to measure in numerical terms, given the variety of legal and practical forms it can take. The analysis of local integration data appearing below is therefore limited, and subject to the availability of statistics on the naturalization of refugees in host countries.⁽¹⁵⁾

RESSETTLEMENT benefits a comparatively small number of refugees: in 2011, less than 1 per cent of the world's refugees benefited from this durable solution. Over the past five years, some 455,000 refugees were resettled compared to 2.3 million refugees who repatriated. For every refugee resettled since 2007, approximately five have repatriated. In recent years, UNHCR and States have worked to increase the use of resettlement as a strategic durable solution—serving to resolve some protracted refugees situations, to create protection space, and to

open up solutions that might otherwise have remained closed.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION
The number of refugees returning home voluntarily has fallen steadily

since 2004. This trend was reversed in 2011, with an estimated 532,000 refugees repatriating during the year.⁽¹⁶⁾ This was more than double the figure (+169%) in 2010 (197,600), and the highest since 2008, when 604,000

This Tamil refugee family from Sri Lanka is among the first group of returnees travelling by sea from India under UNHCR's voluntary repatriation programme. They wear garlands to celebrate their return during a welcoming ceremony at the harbour in Colombo. The returnees arrived by commercial ferry after an overnight voyage from Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu, southern India.

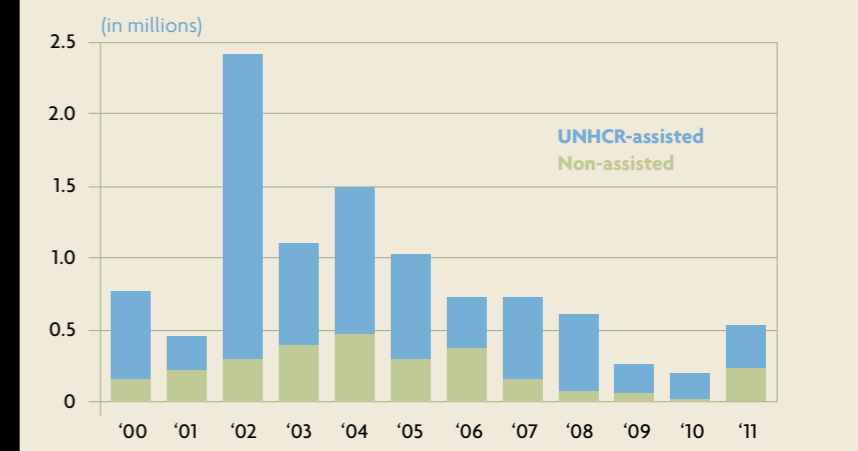


Sri Lanka | Home at last Grace Selvarani has lived in a refugee camp in India for the past two decades... [WEB](#)



Dem. Rep. of the Congo | UNHCR resumes return operation for 43,000 Angolans... [WEB](#)

Fig. 7 Refugee returns | 2000-2011



¹⁵ The need for durable solutions is not limited to refugees: IDPs and stateless persons also require lasting resolution to their legal and physical protection needs. However, due to the lack of reliable and comprehensive data on solutions for other groups, the analysis in this section is confined to durable solutions for refugees.

¹⁶ Based on consolidated reports from countries of asylum (departure) and origin (return).



UNHCR / P. MOORE

A former teacher from Libya stands in his bathroom which is filled with rubble from a shell that destroyed the roof. The armed conflict in Libya had a devastating impact on families, resulting in both physical and emotional damage.

refugees repatriated. Despite this sharp increase, the number of repatriating refugees in 2011 was the third lowest in a decade. Globally, more than 9.1 million refugees have returned home over the past 10 years, three-quarters of them with UNHCR assistance.

For 2011, the main countries of return included Libya (149,000), Côte d'Ivoire (135,200), Afghanistan (71,100), Iraq (67,100), Sudan (50,100), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (21,100). The largest number of refugee departures was reported by Tunisia (149,000), followed by Liberia (135,100), Pakistan (52,100), Chad (37,400), and

the Islamic Republic of Iran (36,900). In the case of Libya and Côte d'Ivoire, the return took place less than a year following the flight.

Although for the first time since 2009 Afghanistan was not the country with the highest number of returning refugees, it remained the most important country of return in terms of efforts to resolve a protracted situation. Overall, more than 5.5 million Afghan refugees—or roughly one-fifth of Afghanistan's population—have returned home since 2002, most of them with UNHCR's assistance. With 71,100 registered returns during the year, levels in 2011 were the

second lowest since large-scale returns began in 2002.

Iraq reported the highest number of refugee returns since 2004, when 194,000 persons had returned. In 2011, figures reached 67,100, more than double those of 2010 (28,900). This increase could be the result of a government decision to increase the amount of funds allocated to returnees, an increase in security and a reduction in sectarian violence. Overall, more than half a million Iraqis have returned between 2003 and 2011.

RESETTLEMENT

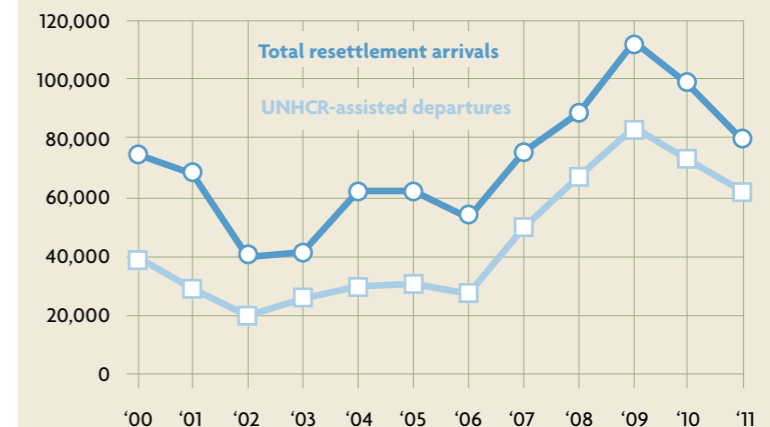
Resettlement continued to play a vital role as an essential component of comprehensive frameworks for durable solutions. It also constituted an important protection tool, and an international responsibility-sharing mechanism.

Worldwide, the resettlement base has expanded to 26 countries in 2011. The adoption of the Joint European Union (EU) Resettlement Scheme⁽¹⁷⁾ is expected to enhance the number of resettlement places available in EU Member States. However, the number of resettlement places offered by States has not significantly increased over the years, and has remained at around 80,000. Global resettlement placement needs, assessed at some 800,000, thus exceeded the number of places available by a ratio of 1:10.

In 2011, UNHCR submitted some 92,000 refugees for resettlement. Ten per cent of all submissions were for women and girls at risk, the highest percentage of the last six years. Overall, submission levels declined, due to the time involved in processing complex cases and to UNHCR's decision to contain submission levels to avoid the accumulation of pending cases for certain refugee populations which are unable to depart.

During the year, a total of 79,800 refugees were admitted by 22 resettlement countries, including the United States of America (51,500),⁽¹⁸⁾ Canada (12,900), Australia (9,200), Sweden (1,900), and Norway (1,300). Overall, this was almost 20,000 people less than in 2010 (98,800).

Fig. 8 Resettlement of refugees | 2000-2011



The United States of America and Canada together admitted four-fifths of all resettled refugees in 2011.

Of all those resettled in 2011, almost 62,000 individuals departed with UNHCR's assistance—14 per cent less than in 2010. This sharp decrease was due to tightened security screening affecting Iraqi and Somali refugees in particular, and to a lack of access by resettlement selection missions to major processing countries (Syrian Arab Republic, Kenya) for security and safety reasons.

By nationality, the main beneficiaries of the UNHCR-facilitated resettlement programmes in 2011 were refugees from Bhutan (18,100), Myanmar (17,900), Iraq (8,900), and Somalia (4,800).

UNHCR offices in 83 countries of asylum were involved in facilitating resettlement processing during 2011. The largest number of refugees resettled with UNHCR's assistance departed from Nepal (18,100), Thailand (9,600), Malaysia (8,400), the Syrian Arab Republic (4,700), and Turkey (4,400). These five UNHCR offices combined accounted for 7 out of every 10 resettlement departure assisted by the organization in 2011.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

Measuring the degree and nature of local integration in quantitative terms has remained a challenge. In instances where refugees acquired citizenship through naturalization, statistics were often limited by the fact that many of the countries concerned make no distinction between the naturalization of refugees and that of others. National laws in many other countries do not permit refugees to be naturalized. Hence, the naturalization of refugees tends to be restricted and, where feasible, under-reported.

Nevertheless, the limited data on naturalization of refugees available to UNHCR show that during the past decade at least 900,000 refugees have been granted citizenship by their asylum country. The United States of America alone accounted for two-thirds of this figure.⁽¹⁹⁾ For 2011, UNHCR was informed of refugees being granted citizenship in 25 countries, including Belgium (1,200), Ireland (1,100), Viet Nam (940), Armenia (420), and Georgia (230). ■

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¹⁷ See <http://www.unhcr.org/4f7589ef9.html>.

¹⁸ During US Fiscal Year 2011, some 56,400 refugees were resettled to the United States of America.

¹⁹ The United States of America ceased issuing statistics on the number of naturalized refugees. The latest available information dates back to 2009, when 55,300 refugees were naturalized between January and September of that year.



Indigenous children from the Tule ethnic group in Colombia's Choco region perform a traditional dance with a flute. This ethnic group has only recently been able to return to its land. However, the presence of armed groups in the area means that they are at risk of being displaced again.



Somalia | Dollow:
Help inside Somalia
Dollow is a dusty Somali border town with a bridge...
WEB+



Libya | Displacement in
Libya: Misrata, Benghazi and Tobru...
WEB+

V

Internally Displaced Persons

The global number of conflict-generated IDPs at the end of 2011 was estimated at some 26.4 million.⁽²⁰⁾ The number of IDPs, including people in IDP-like situations⁽²¹⁾ who benefited from UNHCR's protection and assistance activities stood at almost 15.5 million at the end of 2011. This was the second highest figure on record, and almost 800,000 more than at the end of 2010 (14.7 million). The increase was partly due to new or renewed displacement occurring in Afghanistan, Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan, and Yemen. UNHCR offices reported at least 2.9 million newly-displaced people in 2011. More than 3.2 million IDPs returned home during the reporting period - the highest number in 15 years. In countries where UNHCR was engaged with IDPs in 2011, returns were highest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (822,700), Pakistan (620,400), Côte d'Ivoire (466,800), and Libya (458,000). UNHCR statistics at the end of 2011 included IDP populations in a total of 26 countries.

IN COLOMBIA, where the Government began registering IDPs in 1997, more than 3.8 million IDPs were reported as registered at year-end. Escalating violence in Côte d'Ivoire displaced an estimated one million people during the year while the uprising in Libya displaced more than half a million people within the country. In both countries, hundreds of thousands of IDPs were able to return to their place of habitual residence during the year, reducing the estimated number of IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR to 126,700 (Côte d'Ivoire) and 93,600 (Libya) respectively.

In Sudan, the number of IDPs protected or assisted by UNHCR

was approximately 2.4 million⁽²²⁾ by the end of the year. In Somalia, the IDP figure stood at an estimated 1.4 million. In the newly-independent State of South Sudan, an estimated 350,000 people were displaced in 2011, due to fighting. The number of IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, including that of persons in IDP-like situation, stood at 560,200 by the end of 2011. Renewed conflict and security concerns displaced 212,000 people in Afghanistan in 2011; by the end of the year, the number of IDPs was estimated at almost 447,500, compared to 351,900 in 2010.

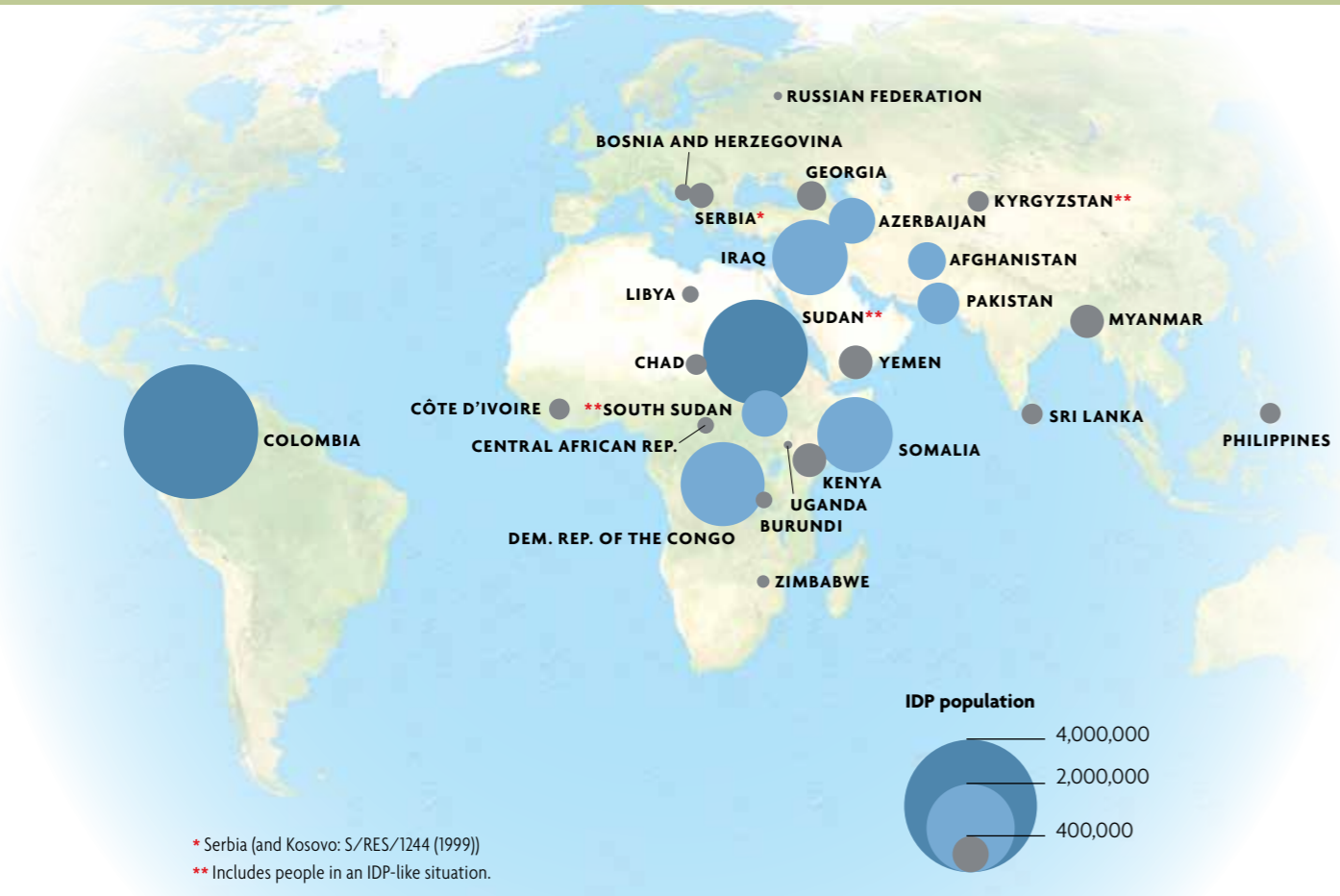
In Yemen, internal displacement continued as tens of thousands of civilians fled tribal clashes in the north

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²⁰ For detailed statistics on global internal displacement, see the IDMC website at www.internal-displacement.org.

²¹ As in Kyrgyzstan (160,500), South Sudan (207,200), and Sudan (83,100).

²² According to IDMC estimates, the number of IDPs in Sudan is estimated at up to 5.2 million.



and renewed fighting between government troops and militant groups in the south. As a consequence, the number of IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR in the country rose to 347,300–153,600 persons more than in 2010.

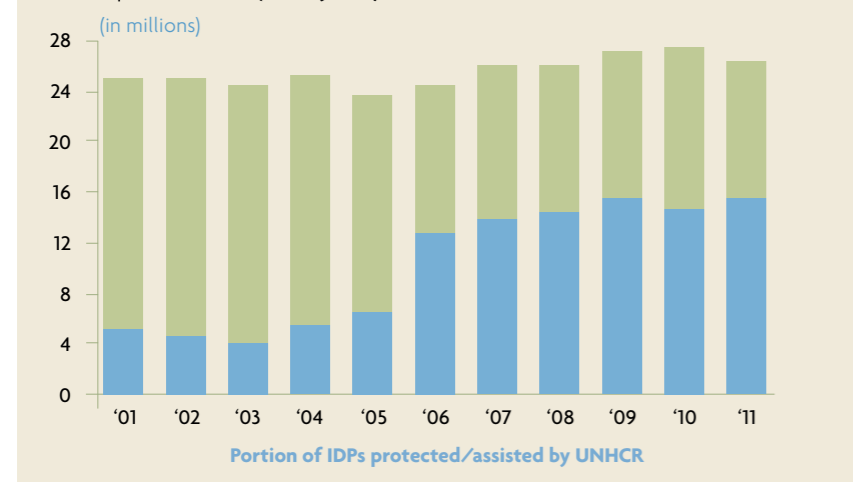
In Pakistan, although more than 620,000 displaced people were able to return home in 2011, an estimated 453,000 remained displaced within

the country at year-end. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, more than 822,000 IDPs returned to their homes in 2011; however, the number of IDPs at year-end remained high (1.7 million) as a result of renewed conflict.²³

Some 96,000 IDPs in Uganda were able to return to their villages in the course of the year, reducing the IDP population remaining in camps and

transit sites to less than 30,000, and marking the end of UNHCR's assistance to displaced people in the country. At the conflict's peak in 2005, caused by fighting between the Ugandan army and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army, there had been 1.84 million IDPs living in 251 camps across 11 districts of northern Uganda. ■

Fig. 9 Internal displacement due to conflict | 2001-2011 (end-year)



²³ The number of newly displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2011 is unknown.



Somali refugee women in Dadaab, Kenya preparing a meal. Dadaab is the largest refugee camp in the world, hosting about half a million people.

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VI

Asylum-seekers



UNHCR / F. NOY

This section presents main trends in individual asylum applications lodged in 2011, with an overview of decisions. It does not include information on mass influxes of refugees, nor on those granted refugee status on a group or prima facie basis.

DURING 2011, some 876,100⁽²⁴⁾ individual applications for asylum or refugee status were submitted to Governments or UNHCR offices in 171 countries or territories. This constituted a 3 per cent increase compared to the previous year (850,300 claims) and was in line with increases observed in industrialized countries in 2011.⁽²⁵⁾ Of the provisional total of 876,100 asylum claims, an estimated 738,200 were initial applications⁽²⁶⁾ lodged in first instance procedures while the remaining 137,900 claims were submitted at second instance, including with courts or other appellate bodies.⁽²⁷⁾

UNHCR offices registered some 98,800 applications out of the provisional total of 876,100 claims in 2011, slightly more than the year before (96,800). The Office's share in the global number of applications registered remained stable at 11 per cent.

applications worldwide. Although the 2011 figure was 69 per cent lower than in 2010 (180,600 claims), it was twice that of 2006 when a mere 53,400 individuals had sought international protection there. Between 2006 and 2011, South Africa registered more than 816,000 new asylum applications, making it by far the top destination for asylum-seekers for this six-year period. Zimbabweans accounted for more than half of claims submitted in South Africa during this period—close to half a million asylum applications. As in past years, Zimbabweans lodged half of all asylum claims registered in South Africa in 2011 (51,000 applications).

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²⁴ Owing to the fact that some European countries have not yet released all their national asylum data at the time of writing, this figure is likely to be revised later this year.
²⁵ For a detailed analysis of asylum trends in industrialized countries, see *Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, 2011*, UNHCR Geneva, March 2012, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/4e9beaa19.html>.
²⁶ Despite the fact that statistical reporting on new asylum-seekers has improved in recent years, in particular in Europe, it should be borne in mind that the data for some countries include a significant number of repeat claims, i.e. the applicant has submitted at least one previous application in the same or another country.
²⁷ Statistical information on outcomes of asylum appeals and court proceedings is under-reported in UNHCR statistics, particularly in industrialized countries, because this type of data is often either not collected by States or not published separately.

These asylum-seekers, who were rescued by the Italian coastguard, are lucky to be alive. Their boat sank on its way from North Africa to the Italian island of Lampedusa.



Greece | In the waiting line Every Friday, asylum-seekers crowd around the police station in Athens... **WEB+**



Greece | Beyond the border The Turkish border with Greece became the main entry point... **WEB+**

NEW INDIVIDUAL ASYLUM APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

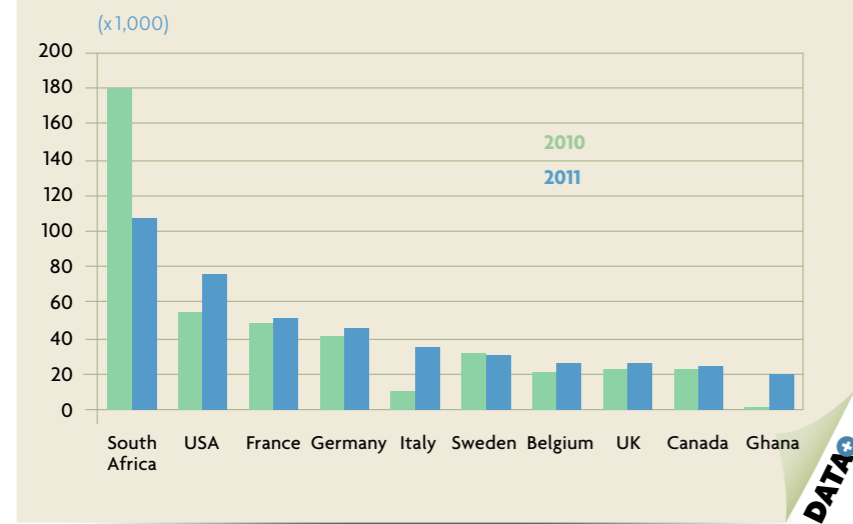
With close to 107,000 new asylum claims registered in 2011, South Africa was the first destination for new asylum-seekers for the fourth successive year, accounting for almost one-tenth of all individual ap-

TABLE 2 New and appeal applications received

	2009	2010	2011*
State**	803,300	747,300	745,600
UNHCR	119,100	96,800	98,800
Jointly***	26,000	6,200	31,700
Total	948,400	850,300	876,100
% UNHCR only	13%	11%	11%

* Provisional figures.
 ** Includes revised estimates.
 *** Refers to refugee status determination conducted jointly by UNHCR and the governments.

Fig. 10 Main destination countries for new asylum-seekers | 2010-2011



The United States of America received roughly three-quarters of the number of new claims in South Africa—an estimated 76,000 applications.⁽²⁸⁾ This number represented an increase of 40 per cent in 2011, compared to 2010 (54,400). Primarily asylum-seekers from China (+20%), Mexico (+94%) and India (+241%) accounted for this increase. Almost half of all asylum claims in the country were lodged by asylum-seekers from China (26%), Mexico (14%), or El Salvador (7%).

France was the third largest recipient in 2011 (52,100 claims), recording an 8 per

TABLE 3 New asylum claims lodged in 2011 in top 10 UNHCR offices*

Turkey	16,000
Malaysia	15,700
Yemen	5,400
Egypt	5,200
Jordan	4,600
Tunisia	4,500
Indonesia	4,100
India	4,000
Cameroon	2,900
Syrian Arab Rep.	2,700

* Excluding appeal/review claims.

cent increase compared to 2010 (48,100 claims)—the fourth consecutive yearly rise. The increase in 2011 was partly due to a doubling of asylum claims from Armenians: from 1,800 in 2010 to more than 3,600 claims a year later. Similarly, asylum claims from citizens of Côte d'Ivoire tripled, from 530 to almost 1,700 during the same period. The Russian Federation was the top country of origin of asylum-seekers in France, with some 4,000 asylum claims registered in 2011, followed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3,800 claims) and Armenia (3,600 claims).

Germany was fourth destination country for new asylum-seekers in 2011, with more than 45,700 registered asylum claims. This was an 11 per cent increase compared to 2010 (41,300 claims), and the highest since 2003 (50,600 claims). The increase in 2011 was partly the result of higher numbers of asylum-seekers from Afghanistan (+32%), the Syrian Arab Republic (+77%), and Pakistan (+202%). Afghanistan was also the top country of origin of asylum-seekers in Germany, with 7,800 claims registered in 2011. On average, three out of

²⁸ Estimated number of individuals based on the number of new cases (38,520) and multiplied by 1.4 to reflect the average number of individuals per case (Source: US Department of Homeland Security); and number of new "defensive" asylum requests lodged with the Executive Office of Immigration Review (22,060, reported by individuals).

²⁹ Provisional figure, subject to change since the Government of Italy is still processing asylum claims received in 2011.

³⁰ Source: Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board (IRB).

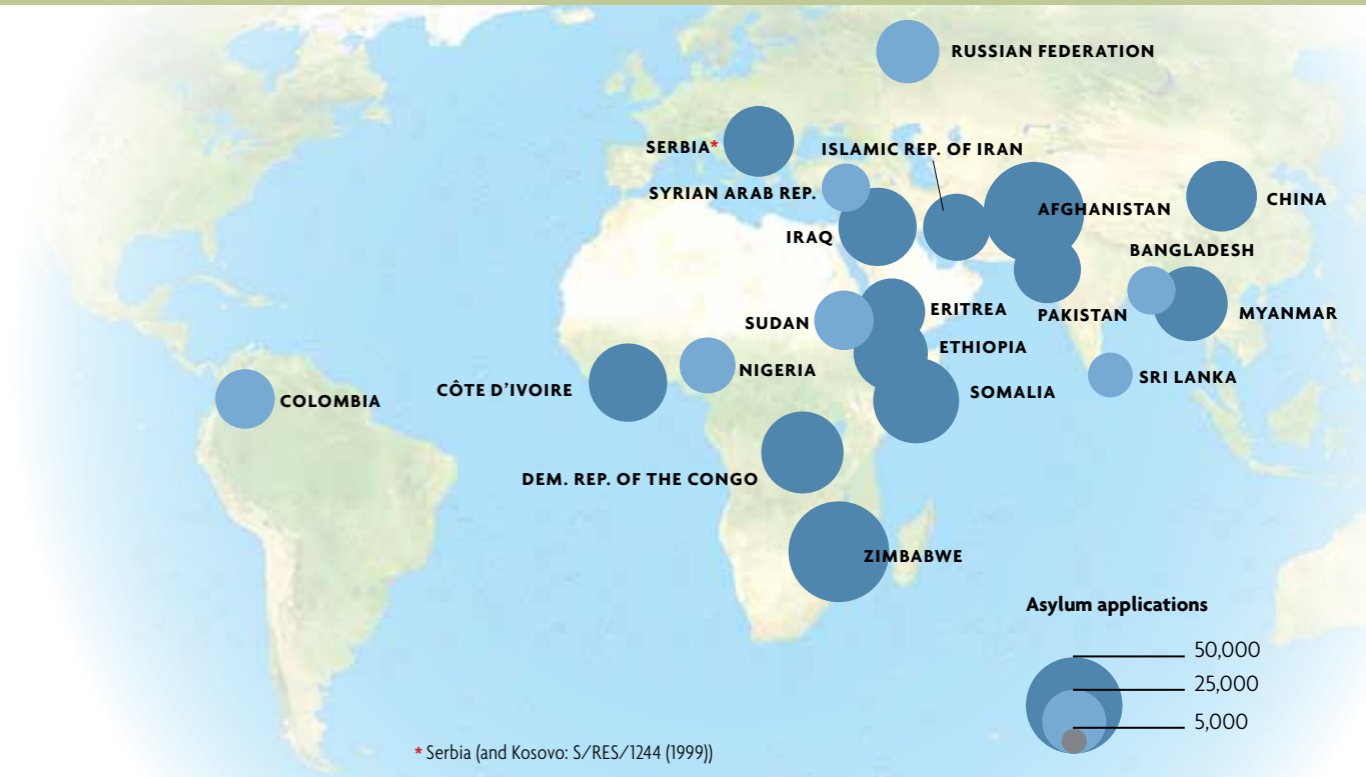
ten applications in the country were lodged by Afghans.

In Italy, following significantly increased numbers of new asylum applicants in 2008 (30,300 claims), many of them arriving by sea, the number of people requesting international protection there declined to a five-year low in 2010 (10,000 claims). In 2011, however, this trend was reversed with an estimated 34,100⁽²⁹⁾ asylum applications registered (+240%). This figure, linked to a large extent to upheaval in North Africa in 2010-2011, constituted an all-time record for Italy, making it the fifth largest recipient of asylum-seekers worldwide in 2011. Nigeria remained the main country of origin of asylum-seekers with 6,200 claims registered (up from 1,400 a year earlier), followed by Tunisia (4,600 claims) and Ghana (3,100 claims). Other important destination countries for asylum-seekers were Sweden (29,600), Belgium (26,000), the United Kingdom (25,500), Canada (25,000)⁽³⁰⁾, and Ghana (20,100).

In 2011, UNHCR offices registered 80,100 new individual applications for refugee status and 18,700 on appeal or for review. The office in Turkey received the largest number of new requests (16,000). Malaysia received the second largest (15,700 new claims), followed by Yemen (5,400), Egypt (5,200), Jordan (4,600), and Tunisia (4,500). Among the countries listed in **Table 3**, offices in Turkey, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt and Tunisia were confronted with an increase in applications while those in Malaysia, Cameroon and the Syrian Arab Republic experienced a decrease. In India and Indonesia, levels remained relatively stable. The top five UNHCR offices receiving asylum applications registered 59 per cent of all new claims in 2011. Moreover, four-fifths of UNHCR's refugee status determination work (in terms of applications received) was concentrated in 10 countries.

Events related to the 'Arab Spring', in particular in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, placed significant pressures on UNHCR's RSD operations in the

Map 4 Main countries of origin of new asylum-seekers | in 2011 (10,000 or more asylum applications)



* Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999))

TABLE 4 Substantive decisions taken

	2009	2010	2011*
State	512,300	512,800	518,000
UNHCR	69,200	61,100	52,600
Jointly**	21,000	5,200	6,500
Total	602,500	579,100	577,100
% UNHCR only	11%	11%	9%

* Provisional figures.

** Refers to refugee status determination conducted jointly by UNHCR and the governments.

Middle East and North Africa as well as Turkey. These operations had to respond not only to the protection needs arising from the large-scale influxes of Libyans and Syrians, but also to increased numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees from third countries residing or transiting in Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic, in addition to ongoing influxes from other neighbouring countries. In Yemen, ongoing conflict in the East and Horn of Africa continued to result in large scale influxes of Somalis and Ethiopians, while insecurity inside the country contributed to increased numbers of asylum-seekers on the territory approaching UNHCR.

BY NATIONALITY

The highest number of new asylum claims filed by individuals with UNHCR or with States originated from Zimbabwe (52,500), Afghanistan (43,000), Somalia (35,900), Côte d'Ivoire (33,000), the Dem-

ocratic Republic of the Congo (31,500), Myanmar (29,800), and Iraq (29,100) [see **Map 4**]. However, these figures conceal the fact that certain nationalities tend to cluster in a limited number of countries. For instance, 9 out of 10 Zimbabwean

Unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) seeking asylum*

Provisional data indicate that 17,700 individual asylum applications were lodged by UASC in 69 countries in 2011. This constituted about 4 per cent of the total number of asylum claims lodged in those countries, and was consistent with the percentage observed in 2009 and 2010 (4% each). In absolute terms, however, the number of UASC seeking asylum increased compared to 2010 (15,600 claims in 69 countries), consistent

with the overall increase in the global number of asylum-seekers recorded. Europe received 13,300 or three-quarters of the 17,700 UASC claims. Sweden and Germany registered again the greatest number of UASC asylum claims in Europe, with 2,700 and 2,100 UASC claims respectively. Belgium and the United Kingdom were other important recipients of UASC applications, with 1,600 and 1,300 UASC claims respectively. Outside Europe, Kenya and

Indonesia were important destination countries for UASC, with 1,200 and 580 asylum claims respectively. The available information indicates that 5,200 unaccompanied or separated children were recognized in 2011 as refugees or granted a complementary form of protection. Despite a significantly higher number of UASC applications, this figure was lower than in 2010 (5,400 positive grants) and 2009 (7,700 positive grants). Europe accounted

for 58 per cent of all positive decisions rendered in 2011. The available information on the country of origin of UASC confirmed the trend already observed in previous years whereby mainly Afghan and Somali children applied for asylum. These two nationalities accounted for almost half of all UASC claims in 2011. ●

* For additional information, see 2010 Statistical Yearbook, p. 45, UNHCR, Geneva.

Different recognition rates—different practices?

Significant differences in recognition rates between countries may point to different standards of treatment for asylum-seekers. The example of Afghan asylum-seekers below illustrates this point. Among the eight countries listed, the Refugee Recognition Rate (RRR) for Afghan asylum-seekers in 2011 ranged from 3 per cent in the Netherlands to 33 per cent in Austria. The Total Recognition Rate (TRR) for Afghan asylum-seekers reveals even greater disparities among these eight countries. Here, the TRR ranged from 11 per cent in Greece to 73 per cent in Sweden. ●

Recognition rate for Afghan asylum-seekers | 2011*

Country	Convention status	Non-Convention status**	Rejected	% Convention status***	RRR	TRR
Austria	822	887	800	48%	33%	68%
Belgium	379	446	604	46%	27%	58%
Germany	701	1,493	3,813	32%	12%	37%
Greece	12	23	285	34%	4%	11%
Netherlands	73	983	1,453	7%	3%	42%
Norway	204	337	615	38%	18%	47%
Sweden	401	2,188	957	15%	11%	73%
United Kingdom	171	279	974	38%	12%	32%

* Figures refer to first instance procedure. Non-substantive decisions are excluded.

** Complementary form of protection, subsidiary protection, humanitarian status etc.

*** Percentage of Convention status granted out of total positive decisions (Convention + non-Convention).

asylum claims were lodged in South Africa. Almost half of all Afghan asylum claims were lodged either in Turkey (7,900) or Germany (5,800). Similarly, half of all Somali asylum requests were submitted in South Africa (10,000), Sweden (4,000), and Uganda (4,000). Even though asylum-seekers from Côte d'Ivoire sought protection in almost 90 countries, 7 out of 10 requested refugee status either in Ghana (18,000 claims) or in Togo (5,200 claims).

DECISIONS

Provisional figures indicate that some 577,100 decisions on individual asylum applications were rendered during 2011. UNHCR staff adjudicated 52,600, or 9 per cent of the total—a slightly lower share than in 2010 (11%). In 10 countries, some 6,500 substantive decisions were taken in joint UNHCR and State procedures. All these figures exclude cases which were closed for administrative reasons⁽³¹⁾ with no decisions on the

substance. In 2011, at least 192,500 cases were closed without substantive decisions issued to applicants.

2011 data relating to individual decisions are still incomplete as a few States have not yet released all their official statistics. The 2011 decision data quoted in this report are therefore not fully comparable with previous years.

Some 216,500 asylum-seekers were recognized as refugees (172,500) or given a complementary form of protection (44,000) in the course of 2011. This number includes an estimated 21,100⁽³²⁾ individuals whose initial negative decisions were subsequently overturned at the appeal or review stage. For countries where the percentage of decisions overturned at the appeal stage is particularly high, this may indicate deficiencies in their asylum procedures.

Some 360,700 claims were rejected on substantive grounds. This number includes negative decisions at the first instance, which are subject to appeal. Asy-

lum-seekers rejected at first and second instances may have been counted twice.

RECOGNITION RATES

At the global level (UNHCR and State asylum procedures combined), the Refugee Recognition Rate (RRR) was estimated to be 30 per cent of all substantive decisions taken during 2011, while the Total Recognition Rate (TRR) was 38 per cent.⁽³³⁾ These rates are similar to those of 2010 (30 per cent for RRR and 39 per cent for TRR). Global recognition rates remain indicative, as some States have yet to report relevant data. The real proportion of positive decisions was probably slightly higher than these rates, as decisions for those rejected on appeal may have been counted twice. Among the main receiving industrialized countries, where States are responsible for conducting refugee status determination, Switzerland and Finland had the highest TRR at the first instance in 2011 (72% and 67%, respectively). Among the countries listed in **Table 3**, TRRs in 2011 were above 50 per cent. Jordan was the only exception, with a TRR of 39 per cent.

Among the main countries of origin of asylum-seekers in 2011, the TRR for persons from Eritrea, Myanmar, Somalia and Sudan were highest, at over 80 per cent at the first instance. Recognition rates were also high for asylum-seekers from Côte d'Ivoire (69%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (61%), Iraq (61%), the Islamic Republic of Iran (60%), China (56%), the Syrian Arab Republic (56%), and Afghanistan (53%). In contrast, the TRR for asylum-seekers from Zimbabwe, the top country of origin of asylum-seekers in 2011 worldwide, was only 5 per cent.

By the end of the year, some 895,000 individuals were awaiting decisions on their asylum claims. This figure includes people at any stage of the asylum procedure; however, the real magnitude of undecided asylum cases is unknown, as many countries do not report this information. ■

³¹ Also referred to as “non-substantive” decisions which might result *inter alia* from the death of the applicant, no-show for interview, withdrawal of the application, abandonment of the claim, or the determination that another country is responsible for the claim (“Dublin II” procedure).

³² This figure is likely to be substantially higher: a significant number of decisions rendered by States at the appeal or review stage of the asylum procedure have yet to be released.

³³ In the absence of an internationally agreed methodology for calculating recognition rates, UNHCR uses two rates to compute the proportion of refugee claims accepted during the year. The **Refugee Recognition Rate** divides the number of asylum-seekers granted Convention refugee status by the total number of substantive decisions (Convention status, complementary protection, and rejected cases). The **Total Recognition Rate** divides the number of asylum-seekers granted Convention refugee status or a complementary form of protection by the total number of substantive decisions (Convention status, complementary protection, and rejected cases). Non-substantive decisions are, to the extent possible, excluded from both calculations. For the purpose of global comparability, UNHCR only uses these two recognition rates and does not report rates calculated by national authorities.

VII

Stateless Persons



Identifying stateless persons remains key to addressing their difficulties, and to enabling UNHCR to fulfil its mandate with respect to stateless persons. This responsibility includes the prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons, and involves informing the international community of the magnitude of statelessness around the world. Measuring statelessness is complicated by the very nature of the phenomenon. Stateless people often live in precarious situations on the margin of society, frequently lacking identity documentation, and subject to discrimination. Only a minority of countries have procedures in place for the identification, registration and documentation of stateless persons.

IN DECEMBER 2011, UNHCR convened an intergovernmental meeting to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 50th anniversary of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. Many States used this occasion to pledge their accession to one or both of the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, to establish statelessness determination procedures, and to improve levels of birth registration and civil documentation in order to prevent and reduce statelessness. In addition, a number of States expressed their commitment to improve data collection on stateless populations, including five States which specifically pledged to map stateless populations within their respective territories. UNHCR has already begun to see the results of the *2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme*⁽³⁴⁾ in providing information that is crucial to determine the magnitude of statelessness.⁽³⁵⁾

The statistics in this report only include data on countries for which

reliable official statistics or estimates of stateless populations were available. **Annex table 7**⁽³⁶⁾ includes some countries (marked with an asterisk) for which UNHCR has information about the existence of significant stateless populations but for which no reliable figures were available. They include the Dominican Republic, India and Indonesia.

Following a gradual expansion in data coverage and awareness of stateless persons in recent years, the quality of data improved somewhat in 2011, but the number of countries reporting statelessness figures did not increase. By the end of 2011, statistics on stateless populations were available for 64 countries, compared to the 30 countries reporting these figures in 2004, when UNHCR first started systematically collecting statistics on stateless populations. For 2011, UNHCR offices reported an identified 3.5 million stateless persons, a figure

comparable to that reported in 2010.

Significant progress was made in obtaining statistics on the reduction of the number of stateless persons due to acquisition or confirmation of nationality. Approximately 119,000 stateless persons in 27 countries acquired nationality during the year. Almost half of this number was as a result of steps to resolve the stateless situation of part of the Kurdish population in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Despite improvements in the number of countries reporting and in the reliability of reported figures, UNHCR was unable to provide comprehensive statistics on the number of stateless persons in all countries around the world. As a result, there was a discrepancy between reliable country-level data reported by UNHCR and the total number of stateless persons worldwide, estimated at up to 12 million people. Increased data coverage will gradually narrow this gap. ■



³⁴ See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/default.htm

³⁵ See for example the report of results of the census of the Russian Federation at http://www.perepis-2010.ru/results_of_the_census/results-inform.php

³⁶ See <http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/11-WRD-table-7.xls>

Other groups or people of concern

UNHCR EXTENDED ITS PROTECTION OR ASSISTANCE activities to individuals whom it considers “of concern”, but who do not fall into any of the above population categories. These activities were based on humanitarian or other special grounds, and included asylum-seekers rejected by States, but whom UNHCR deemed to be in need of humanitarian assistance or otherwise of its concern. The number of people in this category was 1.4 million by year-end, of whom two-thirds were Afghans. These were former refugees who returned to Afghanistan prior to 2011 but who had been unable to reintegrate due to the difficult economic situation, the lack of comprehensive reintegration measures, and poor security. Many of these individuals continued to benefit from UNHCR’s assistance. ■

UNHCR / J. TANNER



India | Young and alone Ni Ang, 16, scrounges in Delhi’s night market to feed herself...
WEB



Afghanistan | More focus needed on reintegration of former Afghan refugees...
WEB

An Afghan family at its makeshift home in Kabul. This family returned from exile in Pakistan in 2002. Afghan returnees face many challenges, including lack of employment opportunities and difficult security conditions. A significant number of returnees are unable to successfully reintegrate in their places of origin and subsequently move to Kabul in search of work.

Demographic and location characteristics

Information on gender and age is essential for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating refugee programmes. UNHCR offices in the field are encouraged to collect and disseminate sex and age-disaggregated information on persons of concern. Location data are also crucial to identify gaps in interventions and disparities in legal and physical protection.

Demographic characteristics

While the demographic information on persons of concern to UNHCR has remained incomplete and variable across countries and population categories, UNHCR's efforts to improve the availability of these data have yielded significant results in recent years. By the end of 2011, demographic data were available for 24.4 million persons of concern in 155 countries. In absolute terms, the availability of sex and age-disaggregated data has more than doubled since 2005, increasing from 11 to 24.4 million. In relative terms, a similar development was observed with roughly 69 per cent coverage for persons of concern at the end of 2011. This compared to about 60 per cent coverage a year earlier.

The availability of data disaggregated by sex varied significantly

depending on the type of population and the region. Data availability was relatively high for refugees (76%), IDPs (75%), and Others of concern (86%); but low for IDP returnees (33%). For refugee returnees, the data coverage was about 60 per cent while for asylum-seekers and stateless persons 48 per cent and 52 per cent respectively.

The availability of data also differed by region. In the Americas, and in the Middle East and North Africa regions, demographic information for all persons of concern was available for 90 and 73 per cent, respectively. This compared to about 65 per cent each available in Asia and in Africa. Europe was the only region where data disaggregated by sex were available for only about half of all persons of concern by the end of 2011.

According to available data (covering 24.4 million people), nearly half (49%) of the people falling under UNHCR's responsibility were female. Women and girls represented 48 per cent of refugees, 50 per cent of returned refugees and 51 per cent of IDPs and stateless persons. The lowest proportion of female refugees was in Europe (44%). In most of sub-Saharan Africa, 51 per cent of refugees were female. The Southern Africa region was the exception, where only 47 per cent of refugees were women or girls. The averages hid significant variations between locations. For example, among the major refugee-hosting countries, the percentage of female refugees ranged from a high of 56 per cent in Chad down to 31 per cent in Malaysia.³⁷

A refugee from Myanmar looks from the roof of her flat in New Delhi, India.



Haiti | Getting papers Haiti was the epicenter of the deadly 2010 earthquake...
WEB



Italy | Sea rescue A Guardia di Finanza vessel, which normally operates against drug smugglers, arrives in Italy...
WEB

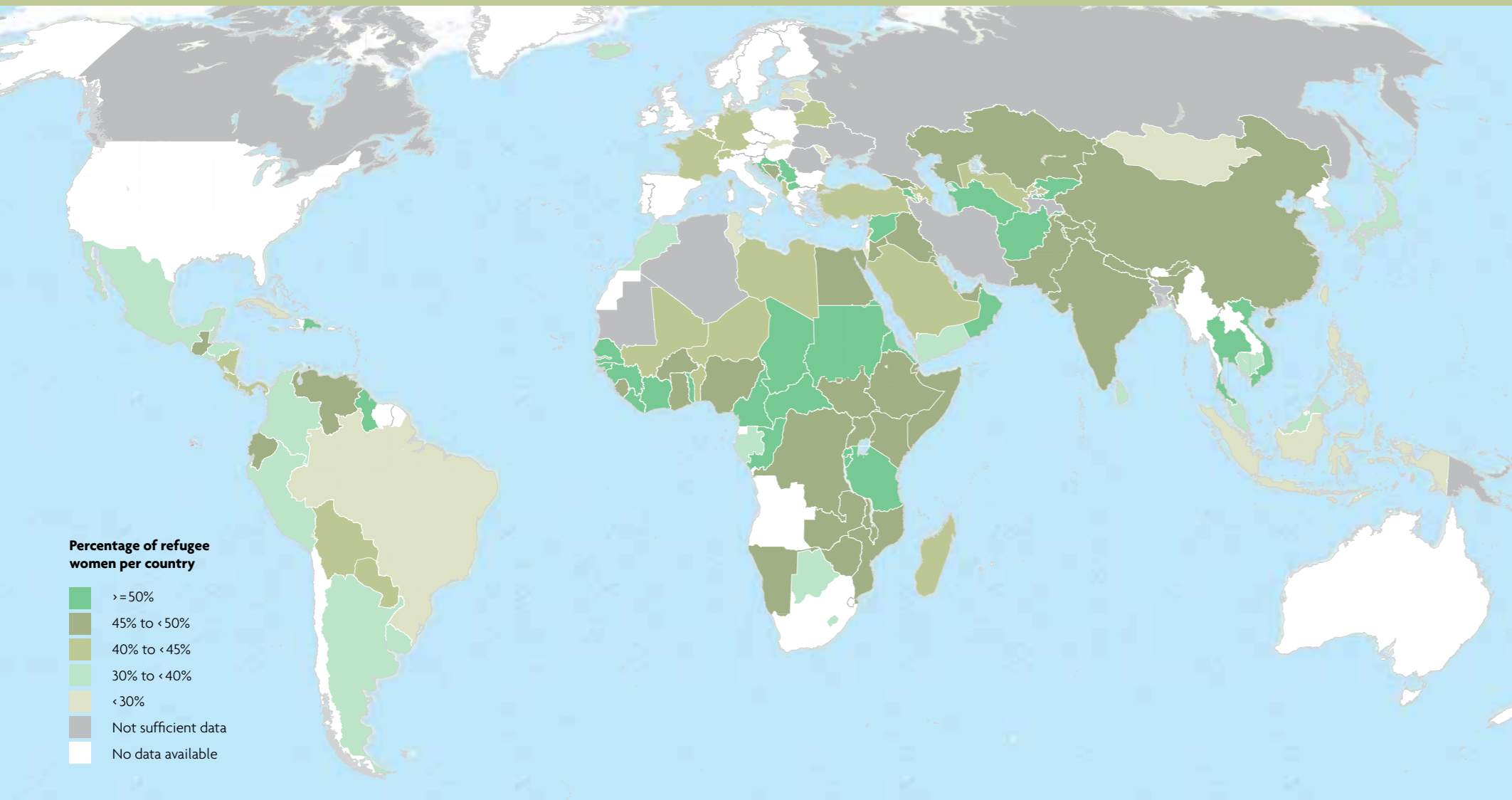


TABLE 5 Accommodation of refugees | end-2011

Type of accommodation	Number of refugees	Distribution	% women	% children
Camp	2,596,000	34%	50%	56%
Centre	333,800	4%	48%	45%
Individual accommodation	4,295,200	56%	48%	43%
Settlement	494,300	6%	50%	56%
Sub-total	7,719,300	100%	48%	46%
Unknown	2,685,500			
Grand Total	10,404,800			

As in the case of demographic data, the availability of location information was higher for refugees than for other population categories. The available data on 13 million people revealed that IDPs, returned IDPs and returned refugees predominantly resided in rural areas at the end of 2011, while refugees and asylum-seekers were more often established in urban areas.

Of the 10.4 million refugees, the type of accommodation was known for 7.7 million (74%). UNHCR offices reported that more than half of this number was living in individual accommodation. Refugee camps were reported as type of accommodation for approximately one-third of refugees. Collective centres and

settlements were the least often reported types of accommodation of refugees (4 and 6 per cent respectively).

Refugee camps and settlements were mainly found in rural areas, whereas individual accommodation was the prevailing type of residence in urban areas. By the end of 2011, refugee camps were established almost exclusively either in sub-Saharan Africa (60%) or Asia (35%). In principle, there was no difference in the use of accommodation types by male and female refugees. Refugee children, however, constituted more than half of the residents in camps or settlements, whereas their proportion dropped to 43 per cent of those living in individual accommodation. ■

Information on the age breakdown was available for 15.8 million (45%) of the 35.4 million persons of concern to UNHCR. The data coverage was relatively high for refugees (67%) and Others of concern (81%). On average, 47 per cent of all persons of concern were children under the age of 18, including 13 per cent under the age of five. Forty-eight per cent of the population were adults between the ages of 18 and 59 years, while

5 per cent were people of 60 years or more. Among refugees and people in refugee-like situations, children constituted 46 per cent of the population. The proportion of children was higher among refugees who returned home in 2011 (52%) and among stateless populations (54%)³⁸. In contrast, children constituted only 34 per cent of asylum-seekers. Among all age groups, boys and girls were fairly equally distributed, with the

exception of asylum-seekers where the percentage of boys was significantly higher than that of girls.

The availability of information according to age breakdown is particularly limited for developed countries in Europe, North America and Oceania. Thus, the figures are not fully representative of the entire population under UNHCR's responsibility.

Location characteristics

UNHCR offices were requested to report if beneficiaries resided in urban areas, rural areas, or a mixed/unknown location, and to report on the type of accommodation that affected populations were using. The following categories were used for accommodation types:

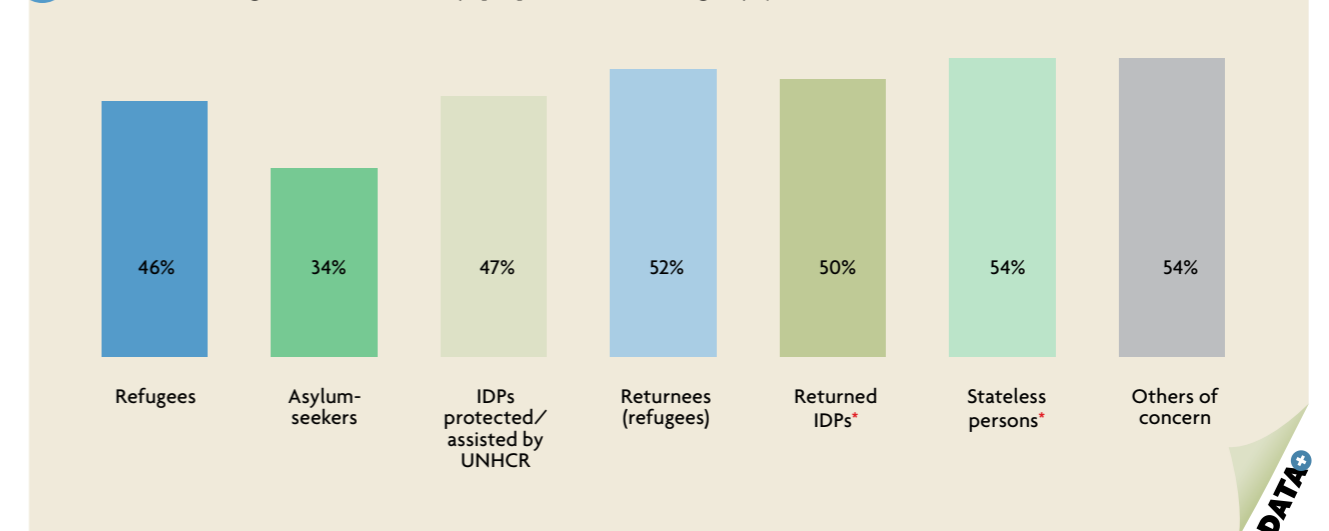
individual accommodation (private), camp, collective centre, settlement, or undefined if the type was unclear. Of-

fices reported on the type of location for 900 individual locations covering 13 million persons of concern.³⁹

³⁸ Data coverage around 25 per cent.

³⁹ Although UNHCR offices reported information on locations of a total of 30.2 million persons of concern, this information was either unclear or a mixture of types in the case of 17.2 million persons (mostly IDPs).

Fig. 11 Percentage of children by population category | end-2011



* Indicative only due to low data coverage (around 25%).



A five-year old refugee girl from Côte d'Ivoire who fled with her family to Liberia following post-electoral violence. Liberia received an estimated 200,000 Ivorian refugees in the course of 2011.

UNHCR / G. GORDON

X

Who are included in the statistics?

Refugees include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection⁽⁴⁰⁾; or, those enjoying temporary protection⁽⁴¹⁾. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation.⁽⁴²⁾

Asylum-seekers are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined. Those covered in this report refer to claimants whose individual applications were pending at the end of 2011, irrespective of when they may have been lodged.

Internally displaced persons are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural-or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.⁽⁴³⁾ For the purposes of UNHCR's statistics, this population

only includes conflict-generated IDPs to whom the Office extends protection and/or assistance. The IDP population also includes people in an IDP-like situation.⁽⁴⁴⁾

Stateless persons are defined under international law as persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. In other words, they do not possess the nationality of any State. UNHCR statistics mainly refer to persons who fall under the international definition of a stateless person, but data from some countries also include de facto stateless persons, as well as persons who are unable to establish their nationality. UNHCR has been given a global mandate by the United Nations General Assembly to contribute to the prevention and reduction of statelessness and the protection of stateless persons. The Office also has specific functions under Article II of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness to receive claims from persons who may benefit from the safeguards contained in that Convention and to assist them and the States concerned to resolve those claims. UNHCR's Executive Committee has requested the Office to report regularly on the magnitude of the phenomenon.

Returned refugees (returnees) refer to refugees who have returned voluntarily to their country of origin or habitual residence. For the purposes of this report, only refugees who returned between January and December 2011 are included. However, in practice, operations may assist returnees for longer periods.

Returned IDPs refer to those IDPs who were beneficiaries of UNHCR's protection and assistance activities and who returned to their areas of origin or habitual residence between January and December 2011. However, in practice, operations may assist IDP returnees for longer periods.

Other groups or people of concern refer to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the groups above, but to whom UNHCR extends its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

⁴⁰ Complementary protection refers to protection provided under national, regional or international law to people who do not qualify for protection under refugee law instruments but are in need of international protection because they are at risk of serious harm.

⁴¹ Temporary protection refers to arrangements developed to offer protection of a temporary nature, until the situation in the country of origin improves and allows for a safe and dignified return or for individual refugee or complementary protection status determination to be carried out.

⁴² This sub-category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin, and who face protection risks similar to refugees, but for whom refugee status has not been ascertained, for practical or other reasons.

⁴³ See: Addendum to *Guiding principles on Internal Displacement to the Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Francis M. Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission (on Human Rights) Resolution 1997/39*, United Nations, 1998, E/CN.4/1998/53/Add2.

⁴⁴ This sub-category is descriptive in nature, and includes groups of people who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence, and who face protection risks similar to IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

TABLE 2 Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by origin | end-2011 (ctnd)

Origin ⁽¹⁾	REFUGEES					Returned refugees ⁽⁵⁾	IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, incl. people in IDP-like situations ⁽⁴⁾	Returned IDPs ⁽⁷⁾	Stateless persons ⁽⁸⁾	Various ⁽⁹⁾	Total population of concern
	Refugees ⁽²⁾	People in refugee-like situations ⁽³⁾	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers ⁽⁴⁾ (pending cases)						
UN MAJOR REGIONS											
Africa	3,415,990	95,650	3,511,640	2,775,910	294,995	386,483	6,961,093	2,196,235	-	174,373	13,524,819
Asia	5,555,785	216,928	5,772,713	3,095,076	187,702	144,074	4,254,311	1,048,126	-	1,137,401	12,544,327
Europe	467,014	373	467,387	88,916	45,695	1,321	369,665	1,443	-	100,074	985,585
Latin America and the Caribbean	200,718	283,351	484,069	94,435	64,822	29	3,888,309	-	-	-	4,437,229
Northern America	3,882	5	3,887	12	603	-	-	-	-	-	4,490
Oceania	1,890	-	1,890	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	2,249
Various/Stateless	155,583	7,637	163,220	4,623	301,108	-	-	-	3,477,101	-	3,941,429
Total	9,800,862	603,944	10,404,806	6,058,972	895,284	531,907	15,473,378	3,245,804	3,477,101	1,411,848	35,440,128

See notes below.

Notes Table 1

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

- 1 Country or territory of asylum or residence.
- 2 Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in 24 industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual refugee recognition.
- 3 This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.
- 4 Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.
- 5 Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: Country of origin and asylum.
- 6 Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.
- 7 IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.
- 8 Refers to persons who are not considered nationals by any State under the operation of its laws. This category covers de jure and de facto stateless persons, including persons who are unable to establish their nationality. See annex table 7 for footnotes (<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/11-WRD-table-7.xls>).
- 9 Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.
- 10 According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

Notes Table 2

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

- 1 Country or territory of origin.
- 2 Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in 24 industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual refugee recognition.
- 3 This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.
- 4 Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.
- 5 Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: Country of origin and asylum.
- 6 Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.
- 7 IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.

- 11 The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.
 - 12 UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.
 - 13 Refugee population refers to the end of 2010. Asylum-seekers (pending cases) refers to 565 undecided cases at the first instance at the end of 2011 and 344 undecided cases on appeal at the end of 2010 (no updated data available).
 - 14 Refugee figure for Iraqis in Jordan is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 32,200 Iraqis.
 - 15 IDP figure in Kyrgyzstan includes 160,500 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 16 The figure of 800,000 stateless persons is an estimated figure of individuals who lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. The exact number as well as the exact reasons for not having the certificate is currently not known. In 1995, the Government of Nepal sponsored the Dhanapati Commission, which concluded that approximately 3.4 million Nepalis were lacking citizenship certificates. A Government-initiated task force then distributed 2.6 million certificates in 2007. The estimate of 800,000 was arrived at by deducting 2.6 million (number of certificates issues) from the original estimated figure of 3.4 million. The Government of Nepal is also supporting access to citizenship certificates through mobile registration teams organised in some districts, in the context of a voter registration exercise.
 - 17 The figure of 178,000 stateless persons is based on the number of persons who self-identified themselves as stateless in the 2010 census and is subject to further discussion/verification with the Government.
 - 18 Asylum-seekers (pending cases) refers to an estimated 63,000 undecided cases at first instance and 156,400 undecided cases on appeal.
 - 19 IDP figure in South Sudan includes 209,700 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 20 IDP figure in Sudan includes 83,100 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 21 Refugee figure for Iraqis in the Syrian Arab Republic is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 103,200 Iraqis.
 - 22 Asylum-seekers (pending cases) excludes individuals pending a decision on their asylum claim with the Executive Office for Immigration Review.
- Source: UNHCR/Governments.

- 8 Refers to persons who are not considered nationals by any State under the operation of its laws. This category covers de jure and de facto stateless persons, including persons who are unable to establish their nationality. See annex table 7 for footnotes (<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/11-WRD-table-7.xls>).
 - 9 Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.
 - 10 UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.
 - 11 Refugee figures for Iraqis in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic are Government estimates. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 135,500 Iraqis in both countries.
 - 12 IDP figure in Kyrgyzstan includes 160,500 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 13 Refers to Palestinian refugees under the UNHCR mandate only.
 - 14 An unknown number of refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan may be included under Sudan (in absence of separate statistics for both countries). IDP figure in South Sudan includes 209,700 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 15 Figures for refugees and asylum-seekers may include citizens of South Sudan (in absence of separate statistics for both countries). IDP figure in Sudan includes 83,100 people who are in an IDP-like situation.
 - 16 The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.
 - 17 According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.
- Source: UNHCR/Governments.



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This document along with further information on global displacement is available on UNHCR's Statistics website:
<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics>

and UNHCR's Statistical Online Population Database:
<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase>

Cover photo: Newly arrived Somali refugees in Al Kharaz refugee camp in Yemen are provided with tents during the first months of their stay. If they remain in the camp and do not move on to a city, they are provided with a simple brick house, which provides better shelter.

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Conflict and violence have separated millions of refugees from their loved ones.

1 family torn apart by war
is too many.



World Refugee Day, June 20 - www.unhcr.org

