



UNHCR
The UN
Refugee Agency

UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs



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UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

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Introduction

In 2013 the number of refugees worldwide increased dramatically, as new conflicts multiplied, and older conflicts remained unresolved. The achievement of solutions remains one of UNHCR's biggest challenges. The humanitarian needs of the massive numbers of refugees flowing out of Syria dominated the news. Against this backdrop, ongoing resettlement in 2013 provided over 71,000 refugees an end to their refugee plight, and the opportunity to rebuild their lives in safety. The provision of resettlement places to those who have endured decades of insecurity in protracted refugee situations, as well as refugees with acute protection risks, is a tangible expression of responsibility-sharing by resettlement States. In 2013, States also made offers of large-scale resettlement and relocation opportunities to Syrian refugees, demonstrating the international community's solidarity and commitment to share the tremendous responsibility of host countries in the surrounding region.

The global number of States committed to resettling refugees grew in 2013 as Switzerland announced the establishment of a regular resettlement programme. Japan also announced the shift from a pilot to a full-fledged resettlement programme as of March 2015. However, the number of annual quota places for UNHCR submissions was unchanged at approximately 80,000, as Australia was not able to maintain its expanded resettlement programme, and some of the resettlement-related pledges made at the December 2011 Ministerial Intergovernmental Event on Refugees and Stateless Persons have yet to be fulfilled. The availability of places was supplemented in 2013 by a number of other countries that provided resettlement on an *ad hoc* basis.

States also responded quickly to UNHCR's call to provide resettlement places or other forms of humanitarian admission for Syrian refugees, in addition to their current resettlement quotas. Twenty countries have offered places towards meeting the goal of providing international protection to 30,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees by the end of 2014. An unprecedented majority of these pledges comes from European States. The following countries have so far confirmed that they will receive Syrian refugees on humanitarian admission or resettlement in 2013/2014: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America. Since the last quarter of 2013, UNHCR submitted 2,416 Syrian refugees for resettlement, of which 355 persons departed, and submitted 4,520 persons under the Humanitarian Admission Programme (HAP), of which 1,512 departed. In March 2014, UNHCR called for additional pledges for 100,000 Syrian refugees in 2015 and 2016, with at least half of the places pledged to be designated for vulnerable Syrian refugees identified and referred by UNHCR.

Despite the growth in the number of resettlement States, and the generous commitment of places for the humanitarian admission of Syrian refugees, resettlement needs continue to vastly outnumber the number of places made available by States. It is estimated that almost 960,000 refugees globally are

in need of resettlement, including the resettlement needs generated by the massive outflow of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic into neighbouring countries. Furthermore, there is a gap not only in the overall number of places available, but also a lack of State receptiveness towards resettling certain refugee populations identified in need of resettlement, particularly refugees from Somalia. UNHCR will continue to work towards rectifying this imbalance by advocating with resettlement countries and the wider international community to initiate and expand resettlement programs and quotas; encouraging countries that provide resettlement on an ad hoc basis to develop more predictable, regular programs; maximizing the opportunities presented by the joint EU resettlement program to increase support for this solution within the European Union, and advocating for balanced programmes responsive to identified needs.

This chapter starts with an overview of UNHCR's resettlement activities in 2013-2014 – highlighting progress and challenges, statistics and trends in resettlement submissions and departures. Next, the 2015 projected global resettlement needs are introduced, together with UNHCR's submission targets per regional and country operations. Key aspects of UNHCR's ongoing resettlement activities are then discussed, including UNHCR's efforts to strengthen resettlement management and ensure the integrity of its operations. The chapter ends with an overview of UNHCR's strategic directions for 2014-2015.

UNHCR resettlement submissions and departures 2013-2014¹

In 2013, UNHCR submitted 93,226 refugees to States for resettlement consideration. The main beneficiaries were refugees from Myanmar (23,481), Iraq (13,225), Democratic Republic of the Congo (12,157), Somalia (8,964), and Bhutan (7,070). These refugee groups have all been in the top five since 2009, although the order has shifted.

Malaysia continued to be the asylum country from where the largest number of refugees was submitted (15,142) followed by Turkey (10,256), Thailand (9,429), Kenya (7,413) and Nepal (7,274). Lebanon and Jordan managed to submit 4,281 persons under the Humanitarian Admission Programme to Germany and Austria. Submissions from Turkey have increased by 30 per cent since 2012. Conversely, submissions from Tunisia decreased due to the closure of Shousha camp.

Submissions from Asia and the Pacific region represented 40 per cent of the global total. Submissions from Africa increased to 30 per cent of the total, overtaking submissions from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (15 per cent).

Women and girls at risk represented more than 12 per cent of submissions, surpassing for a second consecutive year the 10 per cent target set to implement the Executive Committee Conclusion No. 105 (2006). Over four-fifths of the submissions were made under three submission categories: Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs (44 per cent), Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (24 per cent), and Survivors of Violence and/or Torture (14 per cent).

The global average acceptance rate of UNHCR submissions by resettlement countries in 2013 was 94 per cent, an increase from 88 per cent in 2012. The acceptance rates for refugees from Bhutan and Myanmar remained particularly high (98 to 99 per cent).

Resettlement departures increased by three per cent in 2013, enabling some 71,411 refugees to find a new life. Notably, almost 14,000 Iraqi refugees departed for resettlement including 3,796 from Syria. However, this departure level still represents more than a 10 per cent shortfall from the number of globally available places (some 80,000).

Increased departures can be attributed to a number of factors. Successful efforts were made by States to expedite security clearances, offer other forms of admissions such as under the Humanitarian Admission Program and to use alternative processing methodologies such as interviewing refugees in inaccessible areas through video conferencing.

The 2014 first quarter resettlement figures available to UNHCR show positive trends, with more than 22,300 submissions: a 3.4 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2013. The upward trend is across regions, but is especially noteworthy in MENA where a 271 per cent increase was observed. More than 15,100 individuals departed during the first quarter of 2014. UNHCR continues to closely monitor its submission levels to ensure UNHCR's 2014 resettlement targets will be met and available resettlement places fully utilized.

¹ The introduction provides rounded figures for ease of reading. For further details on resettlement figures, please refer to Annex 3 of this publication.

Projected Global Resettlement Needs and Capacity 2015

UNHCR estimates the global resettlement needs to be at almost 960,000 persons, including the resettlement needs of refugees in a protracted situation where resettlement is envisioned over a period of several years. The figure represents a substantial increase of 39 per cent compared to the total projected resettlement needs projected in the previous year (approximately 691,000 persons), mainly due to the inclusion of the resettlement needs of Syrian refugees. Syrians were not included in the projections for 2014, and UNHCR released separate flash appeals to address the acute needs of this population.

Also due to the Syrian conflict, the regions of Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Europe have reported a very significant increase in their projected resettlement needs. For 2015, it is estimated that 316,039 refugees need resettlement from MENA and almost 150,000 individuals need resettlement from Europe (representing an 834 per cent increase in the MENA region and a 610 per cent increase in Europe (due to Syrians in Turkey) from the needs reported in 2014). Africa saw a decrease of 18 per cent in the population in need of resettlement compared to 2014;² however, the total UNHCR submission target increased by almost 21 per cent.

As for Asia, the 2015 overall estimated resettlement needs total 198,465 individuals, a decrease of 25 per cent from the 265,447 individuals reported in need of resettlement for 2014. The resettlement needs in this region have decreased for a second consecutive year, reflecting the continuing gradual phase out of large-scale resettlement operations in Thailand and Nepal, following the successful completion of multi-year resettlement programmes.

The Americas have reported an overall figure of 15,470 individuals in need of resettlement, which represents a substantial 49 per cent decrease from the previous year's figure, since UNHCR Ecuador used a refined methodology based on better estimates.

The table below provides the global resettlement needs and UNHCR's capacity to address them. As in previous years, operations have applied a standard methodology to estimate their capacity to process cases for resettlement in 2015 according to identified resettlement needs. Also, as in the previous year, the table illustrates the gap between the resettlement needs and UNHCR's capacity to meet them, as well as the gap between UNHCR's yearly target and its core staff capacity.

The breakdown by region of asylum is provided in column (A), whereas column (B) shows the total number of persons deemed by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement, including populations where resettlement is envisioned over a period of several years. Multi-year planning for resettlement has become an important feature of UNHCR's strategy to holistically address the resettlement needs and mobilize support from resettlement countries. Drawing from this number (295,255 / 958,429 persons), column (C) indicates the number of persons UNHCR plans to prioritize and submit in 2015 (43,369 / 126,677 persons). This is UNHCR's 2015 submission target, and represents approximately a 35 per cent increase compared to the 2014 figure. Protection needs as well as indications from resettlement States of specific solutions strategies will be taken into account in prioritizing resettlement interventions. While the number provided in column (C) is equivalent to UNHCR's total capacity inclusive of affiliate workforce,³ column (D) indicates the number of persons the Office is equipped to process for resettlement with existing core staff capacity only (24,839 cases / 70,112 persons). The difference between columns (C) and (D) is indicative of UNHCR's capacity shortfall to meet its 2015 submission targets. It is estimated that without support from the affiliate workforce, UNHCR will be able to process resettlement applications for only 56 per cent of refugees requiring resettlement submissions in 2015.

² This is due to a change in the identification methodology for Somali refugees, which for years had been based on arrival dates of protracted caseloads in many countries, exclusively to individual protection referrals of Somali refugees (in particular in Kenya).

³ The affiliate workforce refers to consultants, deployees and additional staff who are not UNHCR staff members.

UNHCR projected global resettlement needs and capacity for 2015 with the region of refugees' country of asylum

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)*		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa	71,979	278,756	12,826	45,287	5,278	19,848
Asia	67,805	198,465	10,989	23,882	6,286	14,098
Europe	52,717	149,699	10,945	26,025	7,952	18,850
MENA	97,901	316,039	8,131	30,070	5,117	16,737
The Americas	4,853	15,470	478	1,413	206	579
Grand Total	295,255	958,429	43,369	126,677	24,839	70,112

* Based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) and including regional support in 2015

Effective implementation of the strategic use of resettlement

Resettlement countries and UNHCR have continued to focus on the strategic use of resettlement in a number of priority refugee situations, agreed upon during the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) and the Working Group on Resettlement (WGR) processes. Contact and Core Groups, established for individual priority situations, promote multiannual commitments to ensure predictability and sustainability for the resettlement effort, and facilitate a collaborative approach between resettlement countries, host States and UNHCR. They can be an effective vehicle to advance the implementation of the strategic use of resettlement in that situation - achieving solutions for refugees who remain in host countries, as well as for those who are resettled. Contact and Core Groups collaborate on the strengthening of protection mechanisms, including livelihoods and legal strategies for refugees in the host countries.

Two new groups were established in 2013: the Democratic Republic of the Congo Refugee Contact Group, chaired by the USA, and the Syrian Core Group, chaired by Sweden in December 2013. Contact and Core Groups in the following priority situations continued their work in 2013: Afghans in Iran, Afghans in Pakistan, Colombians in Ecuador, and Bhutanese in Nepal. Efforts are currently underway to strengthen the governance and accountability of these Contact and Core Groups.

Over 18,000 Congolese refugees have already been submitted for resettlement as part of the commitment to offer a durable solution through resettlement to at least 50,000 refugees between 2012 and 2017. The sub-regional strategy to enhance durable solutions for Congolese refugees includes a multi-year plan of action to enhance resettlement of Congolese refugees from Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda, as well as livelihoods and self-reliance activities, and support for host communities. Registration data verification exercises have been carried out in cooperation with host governments in Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi and continue to take place in Tanzania. Contact Group support for all aspects of the strategy is key to advancing solutions, including steps towards a safer and more dignified stay for refugees remaining behind.

Reception and integration of resettled refugees

The measure of effective resettlement is not only how many refugees in need of resettlement have access to this solution, but also how well they are received and supported in the process of becoming full participants in their new communities. States, NGOs and UNHCR continue to share guidance and good practices related to receiving and integrating resettled refugees through the ATCR and WGR processes, and other collaborative means to assist new resettlement States in building the foundations for a resettlement programme. UNHCR encourages the on-going efforts to establish common benchmarks and criteria to assess and measure integration outcomes. UNHCR's short guide, *The Integration of Resettled Refugees: Essentials for Establishing a Resettlement Programme and Fundamentals for Sustainable Resettlement Programmes*, was translated into a number of other languages, and is serving to guide resettlement States on the preparations required before beginning to resettle refugees.

The European Resettlement Network, allied with activities of the SHARE Network at the regional and local level, continues to promote cooperation amongst resettlement practitioners in new, established and emerging resettlement countries to build their capacity to increase and improve resettlement efforts, including at the reception and integration phases. It is also focused on raising awareness of emergency resettlement, including the response to emergency resettlement operations such as Syria, conducting outreach, and facilitating mutual learning and exchange of good practice amongst European Resettlement Network members and other stakeholders.

Significant efforts have been undertaken by UNHCR in Europe to better understand the integration needs of refugees upon arrival to Europe. A European Commission-funded project entitled, *Refugee Integration: Capacity and Evaluation (RICE)* was pursued in two parts in eight countries. In Western Europe, RICE undertook research in Austria, France, Ireland and Sweden. This research examined the key factors that impact upon refugee integration and that may influence integration outcomes vis-à-vis some accepted indicators such as employment, housing, education, health, social inclusion and active citizenship. The project highlighted important policy areas related to refugee integration, and provided recommendations for good practice and how to measure and evaluate refugee integration in a qualitative and quantitative manner. In Central Europe, a refugee Integration Evaluation Tool was piloted in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia with a focus on access to education, employment and housing. The overall objective was to develop integration evaluation mechanisms in each of the four countries involved. The project also provided expertise, awareness, training and support to the various ministries and service providers responsible for refugee integration.

Resettlement Management

Innovative practices to address access

Building on previous years' efforts to process refugees for resettlement otherwise inaccessible due to safety and security concerns, video conferencing continued to be used in 2013 and 2014 by UNHCR and resettlement countries in a number of operations where accessing refugees for resettlement processing purposes was challenging. For example, in 2013, 657 cases (almost 2,000 individuals) were interviewed at UNHCR Damascus employing video conference facilities.

UNHCR continued to ensure the use of Emergency Transit Facilities (ETFs) was maximized. The number of refugees relocated to the Emergency Transit Centres (ETCs) in Romania and Slovakia amounted to 600 in 2013. The third facility located in the Philippines accommodated 19 refugees in 2013. Since their establishment, over 2,200 refugees have been brought to safety to an ETF before proceeding to a final country of resettlement. UNHCR will continue in 2015 to seek State collaboration, however, to address the challenges of long processing times and refusals of preliminarily-approved cases evacuated to the ETFs.

Addressing fraud

In order to ensure that UNHCR's protection functions, including resettlement processing, are implemented with efficiency, integrity and transparency, UNHCR is focusing in 2014 on reviewing its anti-fraud policy to enhance the organization's capacity to prevent and address fraud. This focus acknowledges that anti-fraud efforts do not rest in the domain of resettlement alone, but must encompass fraud committed at all stages of refugee processing.

The Resettlement Service continues to support operation-wide collaboration and training at the field level to build capacity and monitor compliance with anti-fraud guidance. One example was a multi-functional mission to Pakistan in September 2013 to provide technical assistance and training on fraud investigation, and collaborate on the updating of registration and resettlement standard-operating procedures.

In addition, and as a result of the 2011 UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) audit report on UNHCR anti-fraud controls in Registration, Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and Resettlement, the Resettlement Service developed a new training tool entitled "Refugee Resettlement Fraud Learning Programme" in late 2013. The objective of the training was to develop a strengthened pool of 19 field trained UNHCR staff members/anti-fraud focal points with investigative and reporting skills that could be deployed, when needed, to assist offices to prevent or overcome significant backlogs in refugee resettlement fraud. Measures of success of the project include improved reporting on refugee fraud and applied sanctions, and trained staff in investigation methods. The pilot training programme was successfully delivered to 19 participants between December 2013 and February 2014, and has generated a great deal of interest among UNHCR operations.

Enhancements to UNHCR's *proGres* database under development will improve the capacity to efficiently record, retrieve and analyse data related to persons of concern, and will specifically enable improved tracking and analysis of fraud trends. After a successful pilot phase in 2013, the global deployment of UNHCR's Biometrics Project (anticipated to begin late in 2014) will also significantly strengthen UNHCR's fraud prevention systems.

Global Policy Guidance and Training

The Resettlement Service continued in 2013 and the first half of 2014 to enhance the harmonization of standards in respect of resettlement processing across all operations. UNHCR issued in November 2013 its "Operational Guidance Note: Effective Writing of Resettlement Registration Forms", which aims to enhance the quality and effectiveness of RRFs and complements advice previously issued on this topic. In April 2013 the Resettlement Service issued an Operational Guidance Note which provides guidance for resettlement staff and other protection staff in fulfilling requirements for conducting Best Interests Assessments during resettlement processing. Building on this Note, the Resettlement Service surveyed States in 2013 on their procedures and requirements as compared to UNHCR policies related to Best Interests Assessments. This began a productive discussion on harmonizing procedures and requirements for Best Interests Assessments with the goal of improving processing efficiencies while ensuring the protection of children at risk.

Staff training on policies and procedures is an essential component of effective resettlement management. Since its inception, the Resettlement Learning Programme (RLP) has been successfully rolled out in several key regions for resettlement processing including Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and the Americas. The RLP is a five month thematic programme that complements the Protection Learning Programme (PLP) by offering distance self-study, coaching modules, web-based modules and a field-based workshop that covers all functional areas relevant to resettlement. In late 2013, the sixth RLP was launched, targeting Eastern Horn and Great Lakes of Africa. In addition, in the course of 2013 and the first part of 2014, the Resettlement Service facilitated Geneva-based training workshops which targeted over 80 new affiliate workforce members, in order to ensure efficient deployments.

In the context of the Syrian conflict, at the end of 2013 it was calculated that 99 per cent of Syrian refugees submitted for resettlement from the Middle East region and Turkey were survivors of violence and torture. Due to the high prevalence of trauma in this refugee population, and the need to better assess credibility for perpetrators of violence so as to ensure that their cases are properly screened during the resettlement process, it was recommended that comprehensive training on this topic be provided to staff in the region. It is envisaged that a total of six workshops be provided throughout 2014, targeting approximately 200 staff members. The content of the workshops will enhance the understanding of UNHCR staff regarding best practices in interviewing techniques and credibility assessments. It is based

on research and best practices on interviewing in populations affected by violence and conflict. Topics include trauma, interviewing and conducting credibility assessments.

Finally, building on the success of the e-learning module “Managing Resettlement Effectively”, the Resettlement Service has rolled out a second e-learning course, focusing on the identification of refugees in need of resettlement. This course will be available to all staff including affiliate workforce, and addresses important topics such as the resettlement submission categories, and tools and methods of mapping and profiling the protection needs of refugee populations.

Partnership and Coordination

In 2013, the Working Group on Resettlement (WGR) and Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) continued to provide the most important multilateral fora for UNHCR, States and NGOs to discuss and advance resettlement issues of common interest. The Danish Chair has embarked on a reform process, also involving an evaluation of the Contact/Core groups, to ensure the ATCR/WGR continues to meet the needs and expectations of all partners involved in the resettlement effort. The reform process was formally initiated at the WGR held in Copenhagen in February 2014, and will conclude at the 2014 ATCR.

Resettlement is by definition a partnership activity. The Framework Agreement on Standard Operation Procedures for Resettlement Operations in the Field signed by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 2014 clarified roles and responsibilities in this long-standing partnership. In addition, UNHCR continued to work closely with key NGO partners to enhance the timely and effective deployment of affiliate workforce to field offices. Affiliate workforce under various deployment schemes continued to be responsible for approximately half of the resettlement submissions made in 2013, and their contribution over the years has proven to be essential to meeting UNHCR’s processing targets. In 2013, 104 resettlement and Best Interests Determination experts were deployed through the UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme, and RefugePoint provided experts who were deployed mainly in Africa.

The European Commission has funded a joint ICMC, IOM and UNHCR project entitled Strengthening the Response to Emergency Resettlement Needs from early 2013 to the end of 2014. The project supports efforts of the European Resettlement Network to promote cooperation and build emergency resettlement capacity in new, established and emerging resettlement countries. The information and resources disseminated through the Network contribute to raising awareness of the need for emergency resettlement and support efforts to increase the number of places pledged to offer resettlement or other form of humanitarian admission to Syrian refugees. The project further funds UNHCR’s coordination of emergency dossier processing, as well as the resettlement of Syrian refugees from the MENA region and Turkey as part of the emergency response. The funding also covers services for the

refugees at the Emergency Transit Centre in Slovakia, including psychological services, early childhood education, language training, cultural orientation and social activities.

Strategic response 2014-2015

The Resettlement Service will:

- Expand global capacity and response: Resettlement needs continue to outstrip the number of available places, particularly emergency places.
- Streamline procedures: Resettlement processing challenges require collaboration and resources by UNHCR and States to further simplify resettlement procedures while ensuring the integrity of the process.
- Preserve the humanitarian foundation of resettlement: UNHCR will continue to advocate for States to avoid restrictive selection criteria based on integration potential and to receive refugees recognized under UNHCR’s mandate.
- Expand reception and integration capacity: UNHCR will support the ongoing efforts of resettlement partners and networks to reinforce the integration capacity of receiving communities.
- Situate resettlement within comprehensive solutions: UNHCR will work with host and resettlement countries to integrate resettlement more effectively with other durable solutions.
- Promote multi-year commitments: The use of multi-year resettlement commitments has been identified as a best practice that enables predictable planning and resource allocation, particularly for priority refugee situations and protracted situations such as that of Somali refugees.
- Boost field capacity: UNHCR will provide field-oriented guidance, practical training and operational tools, as well as strategic deployments of affiliate workforce.
- Foster partnerships: UNHCR will continue to ensure the effective management of global resettlement efforts through partnerships with the wider NGO community, IOM and other institutions.
- Improve global coordination: UNHCR and resettlement partners will maximize the use of the ATCR/WGR process to enhance the effectiveness and capacity of the global resettlement programme.
- Ensure the integrity of the protection response: UNHCR will develop specialized training and guidance on fraud prevention, investigation, and response, and on ensuring integrity at all stages of the protection-case management process.



A Young boy sits on a bundle of clothes belonging to his family in Dzaipi reception centre, in northern Uganda. Women and children make up the vast majority of the nearly 50,000 people who have fled fighting in South Sudan to become refugees in neighbouring Uganda. © UNHCR / F. Noy / January 2014

Africa

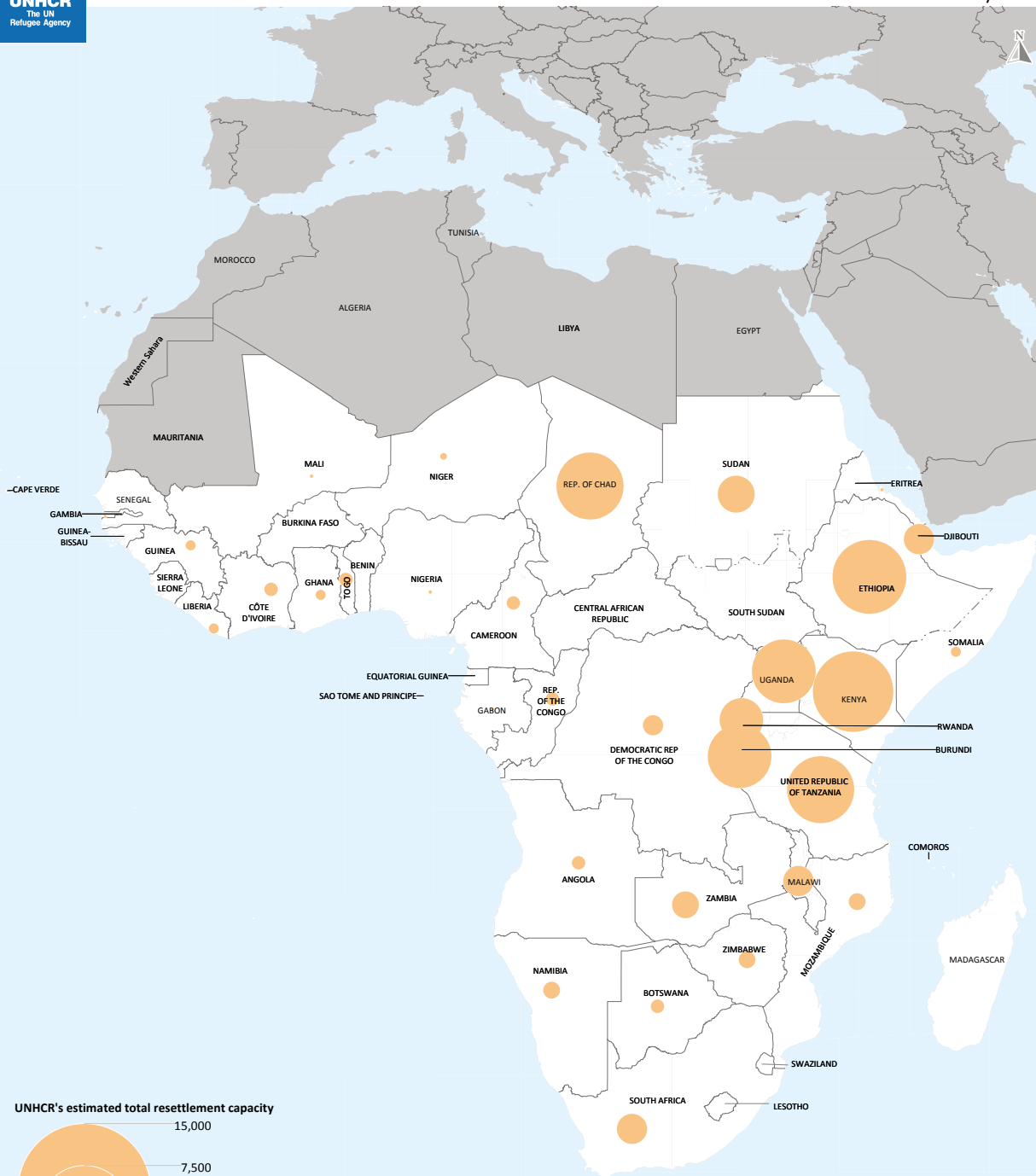


Trends in 2013

During 2013, submissions from Africa totaled 28,452 refugees. This represents an 81 per cent increase from the 15,710 submissions in 2012 and a 28 per cent increase from the 22,267 submissions made in 2011. Refugees submitted for resettlement from Africa in 2013 originated from more than 21 different countries of origin. Departures from Africa increased significantly with 14,858 refugees departing in 2013 (compared to 11,342 persons in 2012, and 10,431 persons in 2011).

The five main countries of origin for refugees submitted for resettlement included the Democratic Republic of the Congo (42 per cent of submissions from Africa in 2013), Somalia (26 per cent), Eritrea (11 per cent), Burundi (6 per cent), and Sudan (5 per cent). Submissions were made to 15 resettlement countries. The USA continued to receive the majority of the submissions (70 per cent), followed by Canada (12 per cent), Australia (6 per cent), Sweden and Norway (each 3 per cent).

The reason for the increase in submissions out of Africa is primarily linked to the 2012 - 2017 programme on the enhanced resettlement of Congolese from the Great Lakes region, increased submissions of Sudanese refugees from Chad and timely deployment of deployees in all strategic key operations.



UNHCR's estimated total resettlement capacity

15,000
7,500
1,500

Number of persons

* UNHCR total resettlement capacity includes core staffing and affiliate workforce.

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Sources: UNHCR - UNILC - UNSDI-T
Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
Filename: ResettlementCapacity_Africa_2014.wor

0 500.0
kilometres

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Addressing challenges

UNHCR has identified a number of referral and out-processing challenges with regard to resettlement in Africa, including among the programme for the enhanced resettlement of Congolese refugees. The collection of the required information and the processing of RRFs remain resource-intensive activities. Documentation in support of the resettlement of unaccompanied or separated children and medical cases is not always easily available. In an effort to expedite resettlement processing, UNHCR introduced the global use of an Abridged RRF in 2012, as approved by resettlement countries, and this is mainly used by the USA. UNHCR continues to request other resettlement countries to also accept the Abridged RRF. Technical innovations to assist processing are also being explored. Concerted efforts are being made to agree on additional group / expedited processing scenarios in Africa.

Identifying resettlement cases remains a challenging task due to the lack of complete and accurate registration data in many operations. However, this has considerably improved where data re-verification exercises of Congolese refugees have taken place: in Rwanda (2012), Burundi (2013) and Uganda (2012-2013). There is an ongoing exercise in Tanzania that will be completed by July 2014. Efforts have also been undertaken to involve protection and other staff in improving identification mechanisms. The general selection criteria agreed upon for the resettlement of Congolese refugees has greatly facilitated identification. Also, due to the dispersed nature of the urban refugee population, identification of needs can be a difficult task in some non-camp operations.

Access to refugees continued to be a challenge in many operations. In addition to the ongoing temporary relocation of Somali refugees in Dadaab to other sites in Kenya for processing purposes and Somalis in Eritrea to Emergency Transit Facilities, UNHCR continues to advocate for the increased use of video conference technology and increased quotas for dossier submissions. Also, accessing Congolese refugees, who reside in remote camps or vast settlement locations in the Great Lakes region, remains extremely resource-intensive. A funding proposal for the construction of a processing site in the vicinity of the refugee camp in Tanzania has therefore been submitted. Logistics continue to be an important consideration as processing is undertaken in multiple locations in several countries where travel can be complicated, lengthy and costly.

Limited child protection and Best Interests Assessment (BIA) capacity for a large number of unaccompanied and separated refugee children poses another significant challenge. Selected operations in Africa continue to be supported by

resettlement and child protection experts deployed through ICMC and RefugeePoint (from mid-2013) to strengthen BIA and Best Interests Determination (BID) capacity. Other challenges include complex family composition issues, protracted refugee situations, exclusion issues and high levels of vulnerability with very little access to other durable solutions.

Expedited processing modalities, the resolution of logistical challenges in reaching refugee populations, and the boosting of staffing capacity, as well as multi-functional engagement by Offices and partners, will be critical in meeting the resettlement needs and reaching the resettlement targets in 2015.

Strengthening the protection environment

To strengthen coordination between operations in the field, sub-regions and Headquarters, and with the objective of increasing resettlement submissions out of Africa, a Task Force, chaired by the Africa Bureau and supported by the Resettlement Service, was established in 2012 at the request of the High Commissioner. The Task Force is addressing key resettlement operations, such as Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and the Southern Africa region, for the increased resettlement of Congolese refugees; Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, for the continued resettlement of Somali refugees; Sudan and Ethiopia, in particular for resettlement of Eritrean refugees; and Chad, for resettling of Sudanese/Darfur and refugees from Central African Republic.

Resettlement remains of utmost importance in all refugee operations in Africa, although its direct impact on advancing other durable solutions in countries of asylum remains challenging to measure. On a positive note, the Congolese Refugee Contact Group was established in 2013 and expectations are high that this Group in close cooperation with the host countries will work towards enhanced third country resettlement, and also enhanced conditions of asylum and integration.

Priority will continue to be given to addressing protracted refugee situations by promoting comprehensive durable solutions strategies which are embedded in overall protection strategies and offer all three durable solutions as appropriate. The implementation of the Comprehensive Strategies and Ceased Circumstances Cessation Clause for Angolan, Liberian, and Rwandan refugees has paved the way for the voluntary repatriation and local integration of these populations.

Africa: 2015 Projected needs and targets

Sub-regional developments

Central Africa and the Great Lakes

By the end of 2013, almost half a million refugees had fled the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), making the Congolese refugee population the sixth largest in the world. Various conflicts since the 1960s, sparking numerous refugee movements, have resulted in Congolese refugees now constituting 18 per cent of the total refugee population in Africa.

Among the 438,870 Congolese refugees registered in Africa as of October 2013, some 76 per cent (333,065 persons) are in the Great Lakes Region alone. Congolese refugees represent 99 per cent of the total registered refugee population in Burundi and Rwanda, and 63 per cent of the total registered refugee population in Tanzania and Uganda.

UNHCR is pursuing the implementation of a multi-year plan of action to address the situation of refugees from the DRC who are living in sub-Saharan Africa, including an increase in resettlement from 2012 to 2017. During the 2013 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement, Congolese refugees were identified as one of UNHCR's new priority situations, which will assist in unblocking a protracted refugee situation.

It is planned that a total of at least 50,000 Congolese refugees will be submitted for resettlement from 2012 to 2017. In 2012 and 2013 the Great Lakes region met 24 per cent of its multi-year submission target of 50,000 persons.

East and Horn of Africa

In the East and Horn of Africa sub-region, the protracted refugee situations continue to severely affect Somali refugees (in particular in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya) and Eritrean refugees (in particular in the east of Sudan).

The Eritrean refugee situation, in the east of Sudan in particular, has been of key importance to UNHCR and some 9,000 Eritrean refugees are planned to be resettled over a multi-year period, which commenced in 2011. Moreover, the region has new and ongoing emergencies, with new refugee flows in the region.

The protracted Somali refugee situation in Kenya continues to be approached as a priority situation for the strategic use of resettlement. The majority of Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti have been living in a protracted refugee situation. They have also been faced with prolonged waiting periods for resettlement acceptances and departures due to security clearance processes and access to the camps. The deteriorating security situation in Dadaab refugee camp, which has limited resettlement countries' access to it, affecting the ability to conduct resettlement interviews, has led to lower submissions and changed identification methods. To overcome this problem, video conference technology continues to be used, and refugees are also relocated to the US-funded relocation center in Kakuma refugee camp or to the IOM transit center in Nairobi for resettlement processing.

In February 2013, after high-level advocacy, resumption of resettlement activities started for over 4,500 persons, including both individual vulnerable Darfuri refugees in Eastern Chad and refugees from Central African Republic in Southern Chad. In Chad, comprehensive solutions for refugees will continue and focus on finding alternative solutions for the refugee population that has been living in camps for close to a decade, including the strategic use of resettlement. Opportunities to host refugees outside camps in local communities and to support their self-sufficiency, notably through improved livelihood activities, are underway.

Africa: 2015 Projected global needs

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Central Africa & the Great Lakes	19,565	75,925	3,354	13,710	1,654	6,760
East & Horn of Africa	45,298	173,961	7,472	24,847	3,125	11,443
Southern Africa	5,455	21,235	1,625	5,415	295	960
West Africa	1,661	7,635	375	1,315	204	685
Grand Total	71,979	278,756	12,826	45,287	5,278	19,848

Southern Africa

In the Southern Africa sub-region, the refugee situation has remained stable throughout 2013, with a comparatively slow but steady influx of asylum-seekers from the Great Lakes and East and Horn of Africa region mostly into Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi and South Africa. Opportunities for local integration and voluntary repatriation continue to be pursued albeit with limited desire on the part of most refugees to return, and socio-economic and legal challenges remain to local integration in most countries. All countries hosting significant numbers of Angolan refugees have invoked the cessation clause. In 2013, some 1,700 former Angolan refugees repatriated with UNHCR's assistance mainly from Botswana and Zambia. Tripartite meetings have been held, *inter alia*, with the Governments of Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia to discuss the repatriation of the remaining 25,000 Angolans wishing to repatriate as well as the process of issuance of national passport for Angolans who are being locally integrated in their host countries. The main challenges in the region remained the obligatory encampment of refugees in most of the countries in the region, xenophobic violence affecting refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas as well as restrictive refugee policies by several governments in the region.

In 2015, the total projected resettlement submissions from the Southern Africa sub-region are 5,415 persons. Out of this number and in line with the African regional enhanced resettlement of refugees from the DRC, approximately 3,700 Congolese are planned to be submitted. The main case identification mechanisms for the durable solutions approach to resettlement are profiling exercises focusing on protracted caseloads, including the DRC. Also, 1,200 Somali refugees, mainly from South Africa, will be submitted for resettlement based on physical protection needs due to continued attacks motivated by xenophobia.

Resettlement has been incorporated in comprehensive durable solutions strategies in the region, and in efforts to significantly reduce refugee camp populations such as in Namibia and Botswana. Also, in Zambia, resettlement submissions are planned for 1,000 persons in conjunction with local integration initiatives, namely the issuance of residence permits to 10,000 former Angolan refugees.

West Africa

In the West Africa region, UNHCR continues to proactively pursue comprehensive durable solutions strategies to capitalize on the remaining options for resolving several protracted refugee situations. The current trend for repatriation is very low and most refugee situations are comprised of large groups of refugees from the sub-regions who cannot or do not wish to repatriate.

In 2013, 109 Ivorian refugees from Guinea and Liberia were submitted. Resettlement activities for this population will be ongoing in 2015. In 2015, refugees from Côte d'Ivoire represent 43 per cent of the resettlement target in West Africa.

Local integration in West Africa remains limited in spite of existing regional frameworks, such as the ECOWAS Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, Residence, and Establishment.¹ This has proven to be an important mechanism for achieving solutions through local integration, for example for Liberian refugees who were exempted from cessation of refugee status.

For the Mali situation, a return and reintegration strategy has been developed, with certain improvement noted in the security situation in some areas. While the situation in Northern Mali is not yet conducive to large-scale returns, assistance is being provided to refugees in Niger, Burkina Faso and other surrounding regions. On May 3rd 2014 a tripartite agreement was signed by Niger, Mali and UNHCR for the repatriation of Malian refugees.

UNHCR is increasing its efforts to enhance its protection capacity in the sub-region, with particular emphasis on the identification of refugees with specific needs, in light of boosting traditionally low resettlement numbers from the sub-region. UNHCR maintains its advocacy for an increased quota for dossier submissions, in order to address the small, mixed, and mainly urban refugee populations in the sub-region.

¹ ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States.

Congolese orphan starts a new life in US after surviving beatings and gangrene

Telling the Human Story, 19 March 2014

LILONGWE, Malawi, March 19 (UNHCR) – The news on the radio was very bad. A young refugee boy had been abandoned in front of a hospital in the Malawi capital, Lilongwe, bearing multiple scars and suffering from a gangrenous leg, which doctors had to amputate to save the child's life.

UNHCR staff members, who had listened to that disturbing report last July, soon visited Faustin in Nkhoma Hospital, where the confused youngster asked who would take him home and become his new mother. One thing was clear; he did not want to return to the home of his uncle, the guardian who brought him to Malawi from the Democratic Republic of the Congo after Faustin's parents were killed there in 2011.

Almost a year on, seven-year-old Faustin is a different child, in a different country. Although the animated young boy rarely shows signs of the trauma and loss he has suffered, the physical scars and his awkward gait are a constant reminder. But he now has something good in his life – a new home in a safe environment, a decent education and the love of the new mother he called out for in hospital.

The United States agreed to resettle the boy under its Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Programme after his name was forwarded by UNHCR, following consultations with a wide range of partners, including Nkhoma Hospital, local partners and the Malawian government. He flew to his new home and family earlier this year.

The programme places orphans and unaccompanied refugee children with foster families across the United States, who provide love and support until the child legally becomes an adult. Faustin also gets access to

the rights that US citizens enjoy, including the health care that will be necessary as he grows and needs adjustments to his prosthetic leg and treatment for any lingering health problems.

He should also be free from the fear that marked his life in the care of his jailed uncle, who admitted to UNHCR interviewers that he and his wife had abused the child. After they arrived in Malawi in 2011 from the volatile DRC province of North Kivu, the couple prevented Faustin from attending school, denied him food, made him perform hefty household chores and regularly beat him.

When Faustin attempted to run away, neighbours caught the youngster and returned him to his relatives who tied him up with metal wire and beat him. "My leg was on fire. The wire was so hot," Faustin told UNHCR about the gangrene in his leg. After this final abuse, his aunt left him outside the hospital and fled for Mozambique.

Until his departure, Faustin was kept in protective custody at Nkhoma Hospital, where the staff grew very fond of him and made every effort to make him feel as comfortable and safe as possible. The staff even hired a tutor to help Faustin study English in preparation for his move to the United States.

Meanwhile, 500 Miles, a Scottish charity working in Malawi, volunteered to fit the boy with a prosthetic leg, free of charge. While his first days were unsteady, Faustin improved significantly and by last November he was walking more confidently.

As the day of his departure grew closer, he became more and more excited. "In America, will there be toys?" he asked en route to the airport. Minutes



The doctors who helped nurse Faustin back to health say farewell to him as he departs for his new life in the United States. © UNHCR / A. Tilahun / March 2014

earlier, the entire hospital team and several staff from the other agencies involved in his case lined up in front of the hospital to say goodbye to Faustin.

The medical director at Nkhoma Hospital, an American, told Faustin he would see him at his high school graduation as they hugged goodbye and the UNHCR team accompanied him to the airport, where he flew to his foster family and new life . . . and plenty of toys.

Malawi hosts some 17,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eastern Africa.

**Name changed for protection reasons.*

By Chris Murphy in Lilongwe, Malawi

Americas



Trends in 2013

In 2013, approximately 1,800 Colombian refugees were submitted for resettlement consideration, the vast majority of them from Ecuador. This figure represents a 10 per cent increase in respect of 2012 submissions. Departures of Colombian refugees increased significantly, with 1,045 persons departing in 2013, compared to 156 in 2012.

As in previous years, in 2013 Ecuador continued to host the largest number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Latin America, 98 per cent of whom are Colombians. Throughout the year, approximately 1,000 asylum seekers per month arrived in Ecuador, which indicates that conflict and violence in Colombia continues to cause forced displacement, not only internally but also across its borders.

Regional Developments

Peace Talks between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) continue to pursue a resolution to five decades of armed conflict. A peace agreement would have important ramifications for the humanitarian situation in Colombia and in the region. UNHCR will continue to explore ways to strengthen solutions and respond to evolving protection threats caused by continued displacement. The undergoing peace process in Colombia may open prospects for voluntary repatriation for Colombian refugees. However, for the time being and until the situation is better defined, UNHCR will only monitor intention of return and voluntary repatriation will be facilitated on an individual, *ad hoc* basis.

Marking the 30th Anniversary of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, the official launch of the Cartagena +30 process took place in February 2014. The Cartagena +30 process provides a unique opportunity for Latin America and the Caribbean to establish higher protection benchmarks; share best practices in protection and durable solutions for refugees and IDPs; and expand solidarity and international cooperation programs for refugee integration and resettlement.

The overall population in need of resettlement in Ecuador for 2015 was substantively revised in the first part of 2014 and is estimated to be 15,000 individuals. The figure reflects a refined estimate obtained from information captured through participatory assessments, database and intention surveys, in addition to assessments of alternative durable solutions options.

The Contact Group on Colombian Refugees continued throughout the year to focus on gathering the support of resettlement countries for Ecuador as a host country and on exploring possibilities to facilitate the resettlement of Colombians in and from the region. The enhanced multilateral, multi-annual response to the situation of refugees from Colombia is reflected in the continuing engagement of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, United States of America and Uruguay in the resettlement effort for Colombians.



Americas: UNHCR's total resettlement capacity for 2015 by country of asylum*

05 May 2014

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 Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
 Filename: ResettlementCapacity_Americas_2014.wor



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Americas: 2015 Projected needs and targets

In June 2013, UNHCR provided the authorities of Ecuador with an analysis of the impact that stringent procedural requirements, introduced in May 2012 by the government of Ecuador, had on asylum-seekers. This evaluation highlighted a number of challenges at the legal, operational and institutional levels, resulting in difficulties in accessing asylum procedures, the establishment of pre-admissibility requirements, and low-recognition rates. Only 6 per cent of all applicants were recognized as refugees in 2013, resulting in an acceptance rate which dropped for the fourth consecutive year. The acceptance rate is at odds with the monitoring of refugee claims conducted by UNHCR, which indicates that the majority of persons requesting asylum in Ecuador are *bona fide* asylum-seekers with valid asylum claims. In addition, in some countries in the region, violence related to organized criminal armed groups, gangs, drug-trafficking, poverty, and inequality also pose challenges to the effective realization of refugees' human rights.

The Solidarity Resettlement Programme has been a fundamental pillar for durable solutions strategies in the region. It was established in 2004 as a result of the Mexico Plan of Action which was developed to inform the protection strategy of the region for the following ten years. In the context of the Cartagena +30 process, and to mark the 10th Anniversary since its establishment, the Solidarity Resettlement Programme will be reviewed with the view to strengthening and expanding its resettlement capacity.

Sub-regional overview

Latin America

In **Ecuador**, the Comprehensive Solutions Initiative (CSI) was developed in coordination with the government. CSI will focus on integral solutions, including providing refugees with improved livelihoods opportunities, resettlement possibilities and the prospect of migratory solutions in the region with protection safeguards. In the CSI context, resettlement continues to play a pivotal role both as a protection tool and a durable solution.

In **Venezuela**, local integration continues to be pursued as the preferred solution for refugees. However, UNHCR will continue to proactively seek resettlement for refugees with legal and/or physical protection needs, especially for cases involving refugee women and girls exposed to or having survived sexual and gender-based violence.

In **Costa Rica**, local integration will continue to be the preferred and most feasible durable solution for refugees in the country, although a few cases presenting specific protection needs will require resettlement as the most appropriate protection response and solution.

The Caribbean

UNHCR expects to continue utilizing resettlement as both a protection and solutions response for refugees in different countries in the **Caribbean**. Resettlement in the Caribbean will also be used strategically as a tool for effective responsibility and burden-sharing to further encourage States in the region to increase refugees' prospects for local integration.

The Americas: 2015 Projected global needs

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
The Americas	4,853	15,470	478	1,413	206	579
The Americas Total	4,853	15,470	478	1,413	206	579

Bhutanese Refugees find A Path to Home in Canada

News Stories, 24 March 2014

OTTAWA, Canada, 24 March 2014 (UNHCR) - Moving from a refugee camp to a new country can present a variety of hardships. Simply finding an affordable place to live can be a major challenge. As a result, organizations in Toronto, Fredericton and Edmonton have implemented a pilot program to alleviate the housing situations of refugees.

A Path to Home: Supporting Needs for Newcomers is funded by the Government of Canada and overseen by YMCA Greater Toronto, with UNHCR Canada as a supporting partner. It aims to help vulnerable newcomers find housing solutions through personalized one-on-one support.

Jagat, a facilitator with the Multicultural Association of Fredericton which is locally implementing A Path to Home, knows the difficulties faced by newcomers first hand. He himself is a former Bhutanese refugee who spent 20 years in a refugee camp before being resettled to Canada.

“We target people who struggle to integrate due to language barriers, insufficient skills and who don’t have enough money to afford rent,” explained Jagat when asked to describe the type of families that benefitted from the program. Finances were an important aspect of the selection process as some families were spending 98 per cent of their income on housing alone.



Courtesy of the Multicultural Association of Fredericton, Painting workshop delivered by Home Depot for newcomers to Canada at the Multicultural Association of Fredericton on December 19th, 2013. © UNHCR



Participants in a home maintenance workshop receiving tool kits provided by Home Depot with the support of UNHCR Canada. © UNHCR

Nari and her family were one of the households chosen for A Path to Home. She spent sixteen of her twenty-one years living in a Bhutanese refugee camp in Nepal before moving to Canada. The Multicultural Association was crucial in helping her family integrate. “This is where I started everything,” she says, her voice heartfelt and earnest. “I have so many things to say. I can’t explain how grateful I am.”

With the support of UNHCR and Home Depot, the Multicultural Association of Fredericton went even further to organize home maintenance and painting workshops for newcomers, many of whom were Bhutanese refugees participating in A Path to Home.

“When I go to their houses, the tools they received I see they are using at home so it’s really great,” says Jagat enthusiastically. “And the workshops they took were really helpful because I heard that some of them were already hired or waiting to be hired.”

Although the workshops were never meant as employment training sessions, the skills learned impressed the community nevertheless. Nari, who proved herself to be an adept painter, was one of the people hired after the painting workshop. She is exuberant when remembering the job offer. “I never expected it. Please come and paint my house they said. I was like, are you sure? I was so happy. I am so happy.”

Since its inception in May 2013, A Path to Home has surpassed all expectations. In Fredericton, the workshops have led to employment for some, and all ten of the participating refugee families have found subsidized housing in less than a year. Based on the initial success of the pilot project in all three cities, the Canadian government has decided to extend funding for A Path to Home for one more year in order to assist additional newcomers.

Lisa Bamford De Gante, Director of the Multicultural Association, hopes that A Path to Home demonstrates the value of a personalized approach to social programs. “These types of programs may not fit the typical linear model of social assistance,” she says, “but they are important and effective.”

Thanks to the pilot program, Nari and her husband don’t have to spend more than they can afford on accommodation. With the money they save on housing, they can still provide for their parents. They can go to university and focus on their studies. They were even able to purchase a car to go to school and work every day, trips that used to take over an hour by public transit. To many newcomers, finding an affordable place to live means so much more than just housing. It also means opportunities.

“When you live in a refugee camp for 20 years,” describes one refugee named Gerard, “you don’t think about what you are going to be, only what you are going to be given. Food, food, food all the time. You worry about if it’s going to be enough for the family.”

Coming to Canada and receiving support from programs like A Path to Home have allowed refugees to see vehicles, houses, education, and careers in their future. “Now,” says Jagat, “they can dream a little bit.”

By Olivia Tran in Ottawa, Canada

Asia



Trends in 2013

During 2013, Asia and the Pacific region submitted a total of 37,559 refugees for resettlement. This constitutes only a small decrease compared to 38,020 in 2012, 38,404 in 2011 and 48,507 submissions in 2010.

Refugees submitted for resettlement from Asia in 2013 originated from more than 40 different countries of origin, with the main five countries of origin being: Myanmar (23,481), Bhutan (7,070), Afghanistan (4,650), Somalia (461) and Pakistan (364). Submissions of refugees from Myanmar, Bhutan and Afghanistan comprised 94 per cent of all submissions from the Asia region. Submissions were made to 18 different resettlement countries with the main five countries of resettlement being: the USA (received 74 per cent of the total submissions), Australia (16 per cent), Canada (4 per cent), New Zealand (2 per cent), and Sweden (1 per cent).

Departures from Asia and the Pacific region decreased with 32,731 refugees departing in 2013 (compared to 37,394 persons in 2012), constituting 47 per cent of all global departures.

Regional developments

UNHCR's strategic priority in the Asia and the Pacific region remains the promotion of lasting comprehensive solutions for refugees. In 2015, UNHCR will continue to focus on protracted refugee situations while pursuing self-reliance activities for refugees pending the identification of durable solutions. Meeting the resettlement needs of refugee women and children and preventing sexual and gender-based violence remain primary goals of all country offices in the region.

The issuance of long-term visas and work permits to eligible refugees by the Indian Government has been a particularly positive development with respect to increasing their ability to pursue sustainable livelihoods in the formal sector.

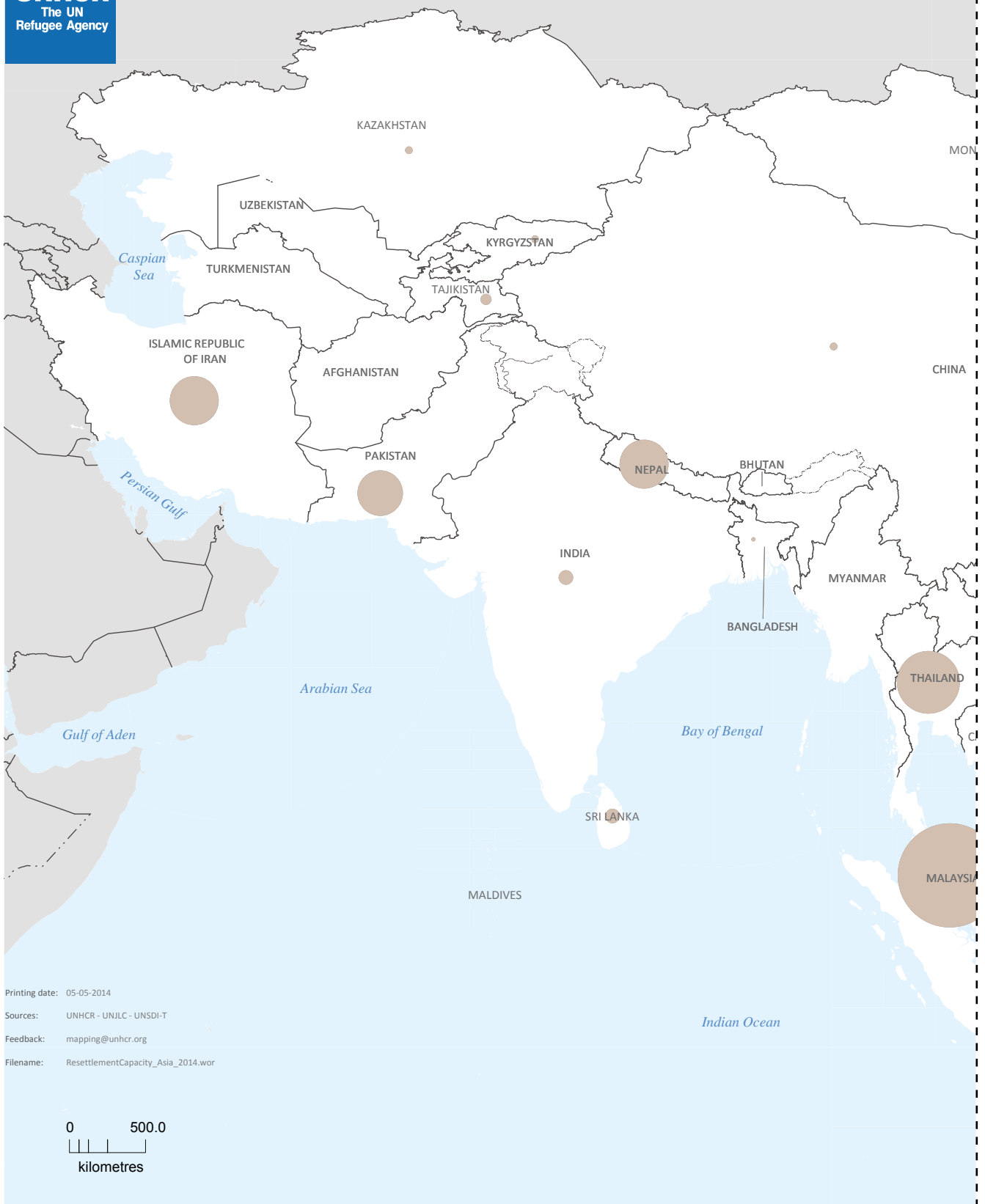
The establishment of a unified *non-refoulement* screening mechanism by the Hong Kong authorities was another highlight in terms of hand over of eligibility determination by national authorities.

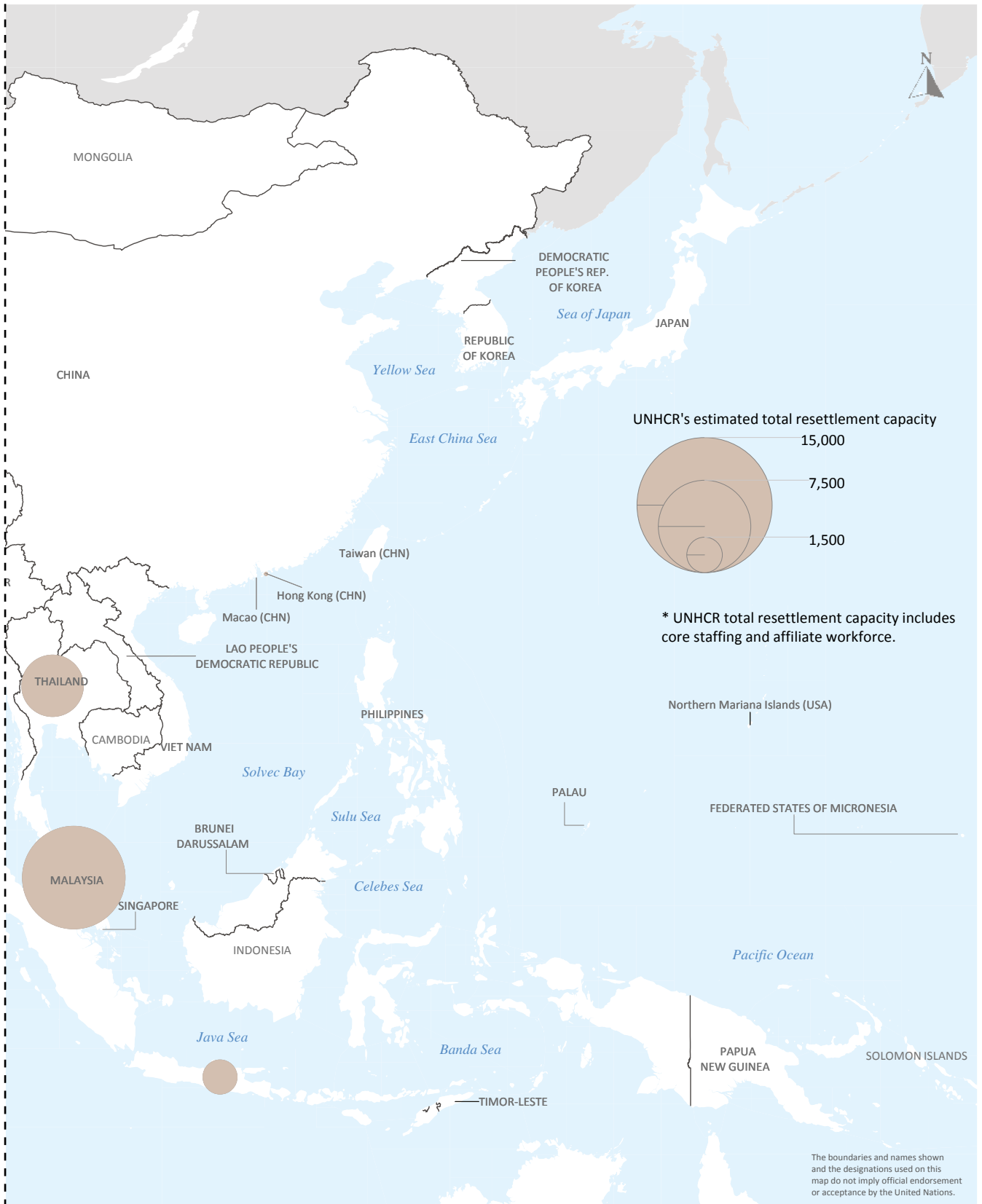
During the past year, South East Asia experienced a significant further increase in asylum applications, in particular of religious minorities from Pakistan, but also of arrivals from Myanmar and Afghanistan, and the Middle East. There were particularly large increases in asylum-seeker populations in Malaysia, Thailand and Sri Lanka; Indonesia and India also experienced increases.

With the decrease in the number of refugees being submitted under the large group resettlement programmes of the refugees from Bhutan in Nepal and the Myanmar refugees in Thailand, these operations are currently undergoing a transition to increasing numbers of individually identified and processed resettlement cases of diverse nationalities, including from out of the region (i.e. Afghans, Somalis, Syrians

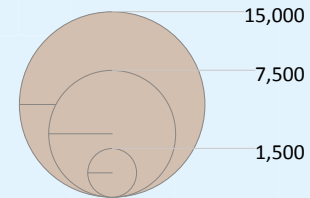


Asia and the Pacific: UNHCR's total resettlement capacity for 2015 by country of asylum*





UNHCR's estimated total resettlement capacity



* UNHCR total resettlement capacity includes core staffing and affiliate workforce.

Northern Mariana Islands (USA)

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Asia: 2015 Projected needs and targets

and Iraqis, among others with special protection needs or family links. This is a very resource-intensive process, which has been challenging to entertain when operations are being downsized.

Afghan refugees constitute the largest refugee population (almost 2, 5 million) in the world, and represent one of the most protracted situations. The regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), developed by the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan with the support of UNHCR, addresses the protracted situation of Afghan refugees by supporting voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries. Enhanced resettlement is also commensurate with the goals of the SSAR.

Sub-regional Overviews

Central Asia

The Central Asia sub-region is comprised of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The region hosts 5,795 persons of concern to UNHCR, of which 3,143 are registered refugees and 2,652 are asylum-seekers. Tajikistan continues to host the largest number of refugees within the sub-region, with 2,048 registered refugees, in addition to another 2,270 asylum-seekers. The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers in the sub-region originate from Afghanistan. The vast majority of asylum-seekers and refugees in Central Asia reside in urban areas, especially in and around capital cities.

In 2013, 192 persons were submitted for resettlement, and 22 departed on resettlement from the sub-region. Throughout 2013 and 2014, resettlement has been utilized in Central Asia as a protection response to the specific needs of refugees, in particular for refugees from Afghanistan and other countries in the region who continue to have urgent legal and physical protection needs or who require medical treatment.

The overall regional protection priorities are the protection and assistance for asylum-seekers and refugees, preventing *refoulement* of persons of concern, re-integration of returnees through peace-building and reconciliation, preservation of asylum space within mixed migratory flows, prevention and reduction of statelessness, and emergency preparedness and response.

In Central Asia, States continued working through the framework of the Almaty Process to foster differentiated but protection-sensitive border management and asylum systems, in the context of mixed migration flows in the region. At the second Ministerial Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration, held in Kazakhstan in June 2013, operating modalities were adopted to help advance regional dialogue and practical cooperation on these issues.

UNHCR offices intensified their efforts to build capacity in Central Asia's Governments for emergency preparedness, contingency planning and joint situation analysis of Afghanistan in case of any influx after the 2014 Presidential Election and withdrawal of international forces. In that respect, prospects for the voluntary repatriation of refugees in the region continued to be limited. Prospects of local integration remain limited to the individual naturalization of certain refugees sharing similar characteristics and profiles with the citizens of their host countries.

South-East Asia, East Asia and the Pacific

The South-East Asia, East Asia and the Pacific sub-region is comprised of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China (including Hong Kong SAR and Macau SAR), Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Pacific Island States, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

Half of the countries / territories in this sub-region have not acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol (Brunei-Darussalam, Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, most of the Pacific Island States, Singapore, and Thailand). The absence of national legal frameworks and procedures relating to refugee protection, limited local integration

Asia: 2015 Projected global needs

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Central Asia	113	400	113	400	60	188
East Asia & the Pacific	35,553	67,015	8,581	15,622	4,821	9,247
South Asia	5,655	16,940	1,055	3,160	595	1,753
South-West Asia	26,484	114,110	1,240	4,700	810	2,910
Grand Total	67,805	198,465	10,989	23,882	6,286	14,098

opportunities, and the lack of prospects for voluntary repatriation for the majority of refugee populations demonstrate the continued need for resettlement as an important durable solution in the region.

In 2013, Malaysia was the top country of asylum in the world from where the largest number of refugees was submitted. 15,142 were submitted and 8,537 departed for resettlement. Consequently, refugees from Myanmar represented the nationality with the largest resettlement figures globally. Processing of refugees from Myanmar out of Malaysia will continue, aiming at some 10,000 submissions for 2015. Thailand was the second largest country for submissions in the region. 9,429 were submitted and 8,806 departed. Following the closure of group resettlement in early 2014, and within a comprehensive solutions framework in the context of positive developments in Myanmar, UNHCR Thailand will submit some 4,000 individuals in 2015.

Bangladesh experienced a disruption in their resettlement activities in 2010 when the Government of Bangladesh suspended all resettlement activities; however, the Government of Bangladesh recently adopted a National Strategy for Rohingya with the intention to reopen the resettlement program "after certain progress with implementation of the National Strategy". UNHCR Bangladesh hopes to submit 50 new individuals in 2015 and see the already submitted refugee population processed and departed.

In 2015, activities by the Regional Protection Unit in Bangkok to promote resettlement within the region will include: i) monitoring developments and providing operational support to country operations on resettlement; ii) regional coordination and harmonization of resettlement approaches within the region, while ensuring that resettlement is part of a comprehensive solutions approach; iii) provision of support for capacity-development and strengthening of anti-fraud mechanisms; iv) resettlement processing for a small number of cases in countries in South-East Asia with no or limited UNHCR presence (including Brunei-Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Singapore, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam), should the needs arise.

South Asia

The South Asia sub-region includes India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. None of these countries have acceded to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol, nor have they developed national legal frameworks and procedures relating to refugee protection. Local integration remains a limited option for refugees residing in this region, with the exception of India where the Government permits the naturalization of Afghan refugees of Sikh or Hindu origin, who have arrived in the country since 2007.

In 2013, Nepal was the largest submission country in the region submitting 7,274 individuals with 10,828 departures. Voluntary expression of interest for group resettlement is underway for the Bhutanese population and should be completed around mid-2014, which will help to specify the resettlement needs among the remaining camp population.

South-West Asia

The South-West Asia sub-region comprises the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Iran and Pakistan are currently hosting 2.5 million registered Afghan refugees and continue to be priority situations for the strategic use of resettlement. The three-year regional Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (adopted in 2012) reinforces the importance of finding comprehensive solutions, including resettlement as a means of alleviating burdens on host countries in the region and as a tangible expression of burden-sharing by the international community.

The Islamic Republic of Iran hosts the world's largest urban population (840,000 Afghan refugees), with 97 per cent living in the urban or semi-urban areas and the remainder living in settlements. UNHCR continues its efforts to promote and expand resettlement out of Iran. The Contact Group in Iran, chaired by Sweden, worked with the National Steering Committee for the Solutions Strategy for Afghan refugees, closely associating resettlement efforts with those of voluntary repatriation or improved living conditions for refugees in Iran as part of a comprehensive approach to solutions for Afghan refugees. The number of UNHCR submissions increased from 1,868 in 2012 to 2,185 in 2013 and resettlement departures rose from 1,260 to 1,904 in 2013. UNHCR continues to advocate with resettlement States to increase resettlement places for refugees from Iran, focusing on the most vulnerable refugees, including those exposed to protection risks (such as Afghan refugee women and girls at risk) and those with serious medical needs. This helps to alleviate the burden on medical and social service providers in the country due to the current global sanctions on Iran, which have negatively impacted the service delivery of various sectors of the Government.

With approximately 1.6 million registered Afghan refugees, Pakistan continues to host the largest number of refugees worldwide. In July 2013, the Government of Pakistan extended the validity of the Proof of Registration (PoR) cards held by Afghan refugees until the end of 2015 and also adopted a National Strategy for the Management and Repatriation of Afghan Refugees, which envisages the development of a national refugee law in order to establish, for the first time in Pakistan's history, a solid legal framework for the protection of refugees in Pakistan. Following the designation of the country as a priority situation for the strategic use of resettlement, UNHCR increased its resettlement submissions from 1,273 in 2012 to 1,514 in 2013 and resettlement departures rose from 376 in 2012 to 1,107 in 2013. In December 2012, the Islamabad-based Contact Group on Resettlement was formed to mobilize international support for resettlement from Pakistan on a more predictable, multi-year basis and to advocate for alternative solutions for the residual refugees in Pakistan. The Group is currently co-chaired by the Government of Australia and UNHCR.

Security challenges and limited resettlement quota continue to adversely affect UNHCR resettlement activities in Pakistan. The medical clearance processes and video conferencing facilities in Quetta became functional at the end of 2013.

US wraps up group resettlement for Myanmar refugees in Thailand

News Stories, 29 January 2014

MAE SARIANG, Thailand, January 29 (UNHCR) – One of the world’s largest resettlement programmes recently came to an end in Thailand when UNHCR received the final expressions of interest from eligible Myanmar refugees who wish to start a new life in the United States.

The group resettlement programme was initiated in 2005, with the support of the Thai and US governments, to offer a durable solution to the tens of thousands of refugees from Myanmar who found themselves in a protracted refugee situation and dependent on international assistance in the nine camps along the Thai-Myanmar border.

Anne C. Richard, assistant secretary at the US State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, said that her country had welcomed and settled more than 73,000 refugees from Myanmar since 2005. “The United States is proud to have given a new start to these refugees. Resettled Burmese refugees have thrived in their new homes, and enriched their new communities. Many have become homeowners, small business owners and American citizens,” she said.

“We expect several more thousand to arrive in the coming year as the programme winds down,” she added. “This successful resettlement programme has reached its natural conclusion following the January 24, 2014 deadline for Burmese refugees to express their interest in resettlement to UNHCR.”

The programme’s pending closure was first announced and implemented in January last year in Mae La camp. It was subsequently rolled out to the other camps in different stages. Eligible refugees in each camp were given three months to decide whether or not to apply for resettlement to the US under the simplified procedures.

The process ended last Friday as the deadline for applications passed in the last three camps in Mae

Hong Son province, namely Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Ruang and Ban Mae Surin.

Over the past year, nearly 6,500 Myanmar refugees on the Thai-Myanmar border have expressed interest in the US group resettlement programme – 2,500 more individuals than in 2012, an indication that many refugees had been waiting for the last chance before making a final decision to resettle or not.

Tun Myin, a 30-year-old father of three in Mae La Oon camp, was among the last refugees to express his interest last week. “We were waiting to see what people would do,” he said. “Now all of my siblings are resettling, we don’t want to stay behind by ourselves in the camp.”

Keeping the family together was an important consideration for many. “Our parents have recently applied for the US and the children don’t want to separate from their grandparents,” said Aung Mya Khe, 39, also from Mae la Oon camp. Such decisions are never simple, and he is worried that his children may forget their Karen culture in the long run.

Access to higher education was another key factor in the decision to resettle. “Life for our children will be much improved in the US. In the camp they cannot progress beyond Grade 10 in school, and they cannot go to university in Thailand,” said Thein Than Aye, a teacher and pastor in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp.

Tun Myin agreed, “There will be educational opportunities for my children and my wife in the US. I will do whatever job I am able to do.”

UNHCR is working closely with the International Rescue Committee’s Resettlement Support Centre and the International Organization for Migration to conduct resettlement processing until all applications have been reviewed and the approved cases are helped to depart Thailand.



Tun Myin and his family confirming their interest in resettlement to the United States in Mae La Oon camp, north-western Thailand. © UNHCR / M. McClellan / January 2014

In addition to the US departures, some 19,000 Myanmar refugees in Thailand have gone to other resettlement countries, including Australia, Canada, Finland and Japan, in the last nine years. “The end of this chapter does not mean that resettlement is closed completely,” said Mireille Girard, UNHCR’s representative in Thailand. “UNHCR will continue to identify and submit refugees with specific protection needs on an individual basis to various countries. We are also working with the Thai government and resettlement countries to reunite families and make sure family members can be resettled together.”

There are an estimated 120,000 Myanmar refugees remaining in the nine camps in Thailand, including more than 40,000 not registered by the Thai authorities.

The UN refugee agency has been working for years to secure a range of options and solutions for the refugees. It is conducting surveys in the camps to get a clearer profile of the registered and unregistered refugees, and to better understand their post-camp plans.

In the past two years, positive developments in south-eastern Myanmar have raised expectations that the refugees may be able to return home in the not too distant future. While UNHCR believes that conditions are not yet conducive for organized returns to take place at this moment, the agency is working with partners to prepare for this eventuality for those refugees who will decide to repatriate to Myanmar.

By Vivian Tan in Bangkok and Max McClellan in Mae Sariang, Thailand

Europe



Trends in 2013

Resettlement needs in Europe increased from 35,224 persons in 2012 to 149,699 in 2013. This increase was the consequence of a surge in the number of persons arriving in Turkey seeking protection, amounting to 30,000 arriving in 2012 alone, mainly of Afghan, Iraqi, and Iranian origin, in addition to the hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees hosted in camps and urban areas.

In Eastern Europe, some dysfunctional asylum systems continue to hamper access to effective protection. In some of the countries, access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures is hampered by legislative requirements which are not in line with international standards. Instances of racism and xenophobia also inhibit successful integration, and on some occasions, are a real threat to the physical security of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Resettlement and relocation out of Malta continued to be used as a strategic protection tool in order to provide effective solutions to the most vulnerable persons in view of the country's limited absorption capacity.

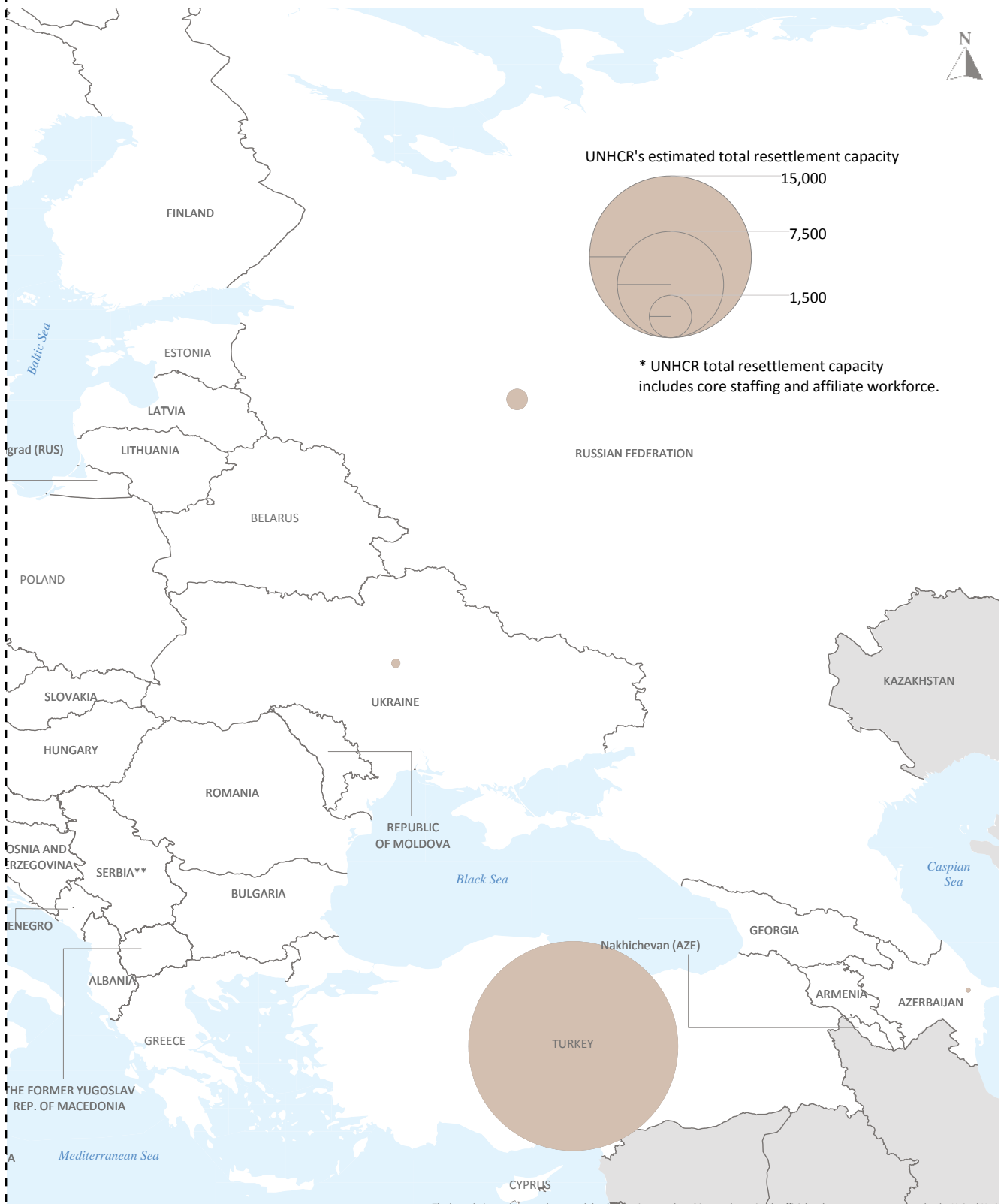
The number of resettlement submissions increased from 8,614 in 2012 to 11,096 in 2013, mainly due to the upsurge of submissions made from Turkey. Departures to resettlement countries also increased from 6,560 persons in 2012 to 7,939 in 2013, mainly from Turkey where departures increased from 5,775 in 2012 to 7,226 in 2013.



Europe: UNHCR's total resettlement capacity for 2015 by country of asylum*



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 Sources: UNHCR - UNJLC - UNSDI-T
 Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org
 Filename: ResettlementCapacity_Europe_2014.wor
 ** Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999))



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Italy / During one rescue operation, 185 people - from Nigeria, Pakistan, Nepal, Ethiopia, Sudan, Malaysia and Syria - are transferred from the Grecale to the San Giusto. © UNHCR / A. D'Amato March 2014

Regional developments

Access to asylum continues to be a challenge, particularly for persons of certain nationalities in Azerbaijan, The Russian Federation and Ukraine. Although there are governmental procedures in place for Refugee Status Determination (RSD), these procedures fall short of the necessary safeguards because of overall quality of RSD decisions, and in some cases discriminatory practices with certain nationalities.

The arrival in Turkey of nearly 600,000 Syrian refugees and the tripling in the number of arrivals of refugees of other nationalities, mainly from Iraq and Iran, are posing serious challenges to both the Turkish authorities and UNHCR. As a positive development, the Turkish authorities and UNHCR are working closely towards a smooth transfer of responsibilities on refugee matters from UNHCR to the Government as envisaged in the Law on Foreigners and International Protection adopted in April 2013.

Addressing challenges

UNHCR will continue working with the authorities in the Eastern European countries to try to improve access to procedures and the quality of adjudication of claims. At the same time, resettlement will be used for the most compelling protection cases where refoulement is a real risk.

UNHCR will continue assisting the Government of Turkey in developing the asylum system foreseen in the Asylum Law adopted in April 2013. Resettlement will be used for a considerable number of refugees as a protection tool and responsibility-sharing mechanism.

The high number of Syrian refugees arriving in Turkey is overstressing the reception capacity. While Syrians benefit from a temporary protection regime in Turkey, resettlement will be used for the most vulnerable refugees.

Strengthening the protection environment

Resettlement in Eastern Europe will continue to be used for refugees with acute protection needs stemming from their inability to gain access to asylum procedures and being at risk of refoulement.

In Turkey, despite the improvements in the asylum regime, resettlement continues to be the main durable solution available to non-European refugees in the absence of voluntary repatriation prospects and limited opportunities for local integration.

Europe: 2015 Projected needs and targets

Sub-regional overviews

Eastern Europe

The estimated resettlement needs in Eastern Europe (Azerbaijan, the Russian Federation and Ukraine) in 2015 is 1,009 persons, 550 of whom are expected to be submitted for resettlement. These refugees mainly originate from countries in Central Asia and Afghanistan. The greatest resettlement needs are in the Russian Federation, with 425 persons identified for resettlement submission in 2015.

The UNHCR Office in Ukraine is monitoring how the recent developments in the country are affecting the refugee population. Therefore, the resettlement needs might be reviewed at a later stage should the protection situation of refugees deteriorate. Other countries in Eastern Europe, such as Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, might be in need of submitting a few cases for resettlement on an urgent or emergency priority.

South-Eastern Europe

The estimated total resettlement needs in South-Eastern Europe (Malta and Turkey) are 148,690 persons. UNHCR will have the capacity to submit 25,475 persons in 2015. The highest resettlement needs are in Turkey, with 148,190 persons in need of resettlement, of which 130,000 are refugees from Syria.

Resettlement will continue to be sought for the most vulnerable among the refugee population in Malta, estimated at 475 persons, as Malta is a small island with limited absorption capacity.

Europe: 2015 Projected global needs

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Eastern Europe	445	1,009	265	550	200	450
South-Eastern Europe	52,272	148,690	10,680	25,475	7,752	18,400
Europe Total	52,717	149,699	10,945	26,025	7,952	18,850

First group of Syrian refugees flies to Germany

News Stories, 11 September 2013

HANOVER, Germany, September 11 (UNHCR) – A first group of 107 highly vulnerable Syrian refugees arrived by plane in the northern German city of Hanover today from Lebanon under a special humanitarian programme announced by the German government earlier this year.

“It is good to be here in a safe area,” said one refugee on arrival in Hanover, who referred to himself as William. “It was a horrible time waiting for help and protection,” he added.

The refugees, who had fled to Lebanon to escape the escalating fighting that erupted in Syria in March 2011, were taken from Hanover airport to an accommodation centre in Friedland, Lower Saxony, where they will stay for 14 days. The refugees will be offered cultural orientation courses – basic language training and basic information on Germany, including the school and health systems, as well as help in interacting with the local authorities.

At the end of the two week period, the refugees will leave for locations across Germany. They will live in small centres or apartments and will have full access to medical, educational and other social services. During their stay, the refugees will have the right to work.

Under Germany’s Humanitarian Assistance Programme, announced in March, the refugees will be issued with a permit to stay for two years, with the option to extend if the situation in Syria remains unchanged.

Michael Lindenbauer, UNHCR’s representative in Germany, praised the German government for its humanitarian initiative. “Germany is the first country in Europe to implement a humanitarian admissions programme for Syrian refugees with special needs,” he noted, while adding: “The broad consensus reached in politics and society to support this initiative is exemplary.”

The programme provides for up to 5,000 places for Syrian refugees, and as such is the biggest relocation programme in existence for the most vulnerable victims of the Syria crisis. “UNHCR teams in the Syria region are currently preparing additional referrals for this programme, which we expect to be fully subscribed by the end of 2013,” UNHCR’s chief spokesperson, Melissa Fleming, told journalists in Geneva. “The International Organization for Migration is involved with us in organizing travel, pre-medical checks, and other support,” she added.

Resettlement of refugees, whether formal resettlement or expedited relocation – as is the case with Germany’s Humanitarian Admissions Programme – is a vital and potentially life-saving tool for helping particularly vulnerable refugees. Those resettled may be women and girls at risk, people with serious medical conditions, survivors of torture or others with special needs.

UNHCR announced in June of this year, in its 2013 Syria Regional Response Plan, that it was seeking 10,000 places for humanitarian admission and 2,000 places for resettlement of Syrians in acute need. Since then – Germany and Austria have committed places for humanitarian admission (5,000 and 500 respectively) – whereas a number of other countries have come forward with offers of resettlement places.



Germany / Arrival of Syrian refugees part of the temporary relocation to Germany.
© UNHCR / R. Brunnert / September 2013

These include Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Together these countries have pledged more than 1,650 resettlement places, 960 of which are for 2013. The United States of America has indicated that it is willing to consider an additional unspecified number of cases.

Fleming said UNHCR urged states to come forward with further offers of resettlement or relocation. "In particular, and because of the growing size of the Syria refugee population in countries neighbouring Syria, we hope to see countries offering places outside their current annual quotas and allowing for expedited processing. This would help meet the needs of highly vulnerable Syrians, and it would ensure that resettlement opportunities remain available for highly vulnerable refugees from other countries," she said.

Middle East and North Africa



Trends in 2013

In 2013, eighteen UNHCR country offices in the Middle East and North Africa submitted urban and camp-based refugees of 40 different nationalities to 23 resettlement countries. Iraqi nationals comprised the 41 per cent of total submissions, and Syrians 36 per cent, while Sudanese, Somali, and Eritrean refugees constituted 18 per cent. During 2013, submissions from MENA totalled 14,247 refugees. This represents an increase from 10,519 submissions in 2012. Departures from MENA increased slightly with 14,658 refugees departing in 2013 (compared to 13,725 persons in 2012).

The volatile security situations in some parts of the region have imposed constraints on the ability of resettlement countries to access or interview refugees for resettlement, causing the suspension of resettlement missions in some areas.

UNHCR put staffing resources in place and developed operational procedures to enhance the resettlement and humanitarian admission of Syrian refugees from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. During 2013, 4,249 refugees from Syria were submitted for humanitarian admission to Germany and 50 to Austria, of which some 2,200 have already departed and the rest are waiting departure. Resettlement referrals also started during the last quarter of 2013, with 1,168 refugees submitted and 257 departed.

With regard to the High Commissioner's Global Solidarity Initiative, aimed at resettling refugees who fled the violence in Libya in early 2012, Shousha Camp in Tunisia was closed in June 2013 and few resettlement cases are pending resettlement processing in Salloum, Egypt.

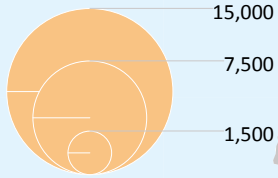
Another key solutions activity has focused on approximately 3,000 Iranians in Camp Hurriya (Camp Liberty), northeast of the Baghdad International Airport. About 376 individuals from this group departed to resettlement countries by the end of 2013.

The resettlement submission of emergency, urgent, and medical cases on a dossier basis continued to be applied as a tool of protection in the MENA region. However, the inability of resettlement countries to find a municipality or accommodation to receive refugees led to departure delays for some of these cases. Nonetheless, resettlement departures increased by 50 per cent in 2013 compared to 2012, even though the number of departures during the first half of the year remained very low.



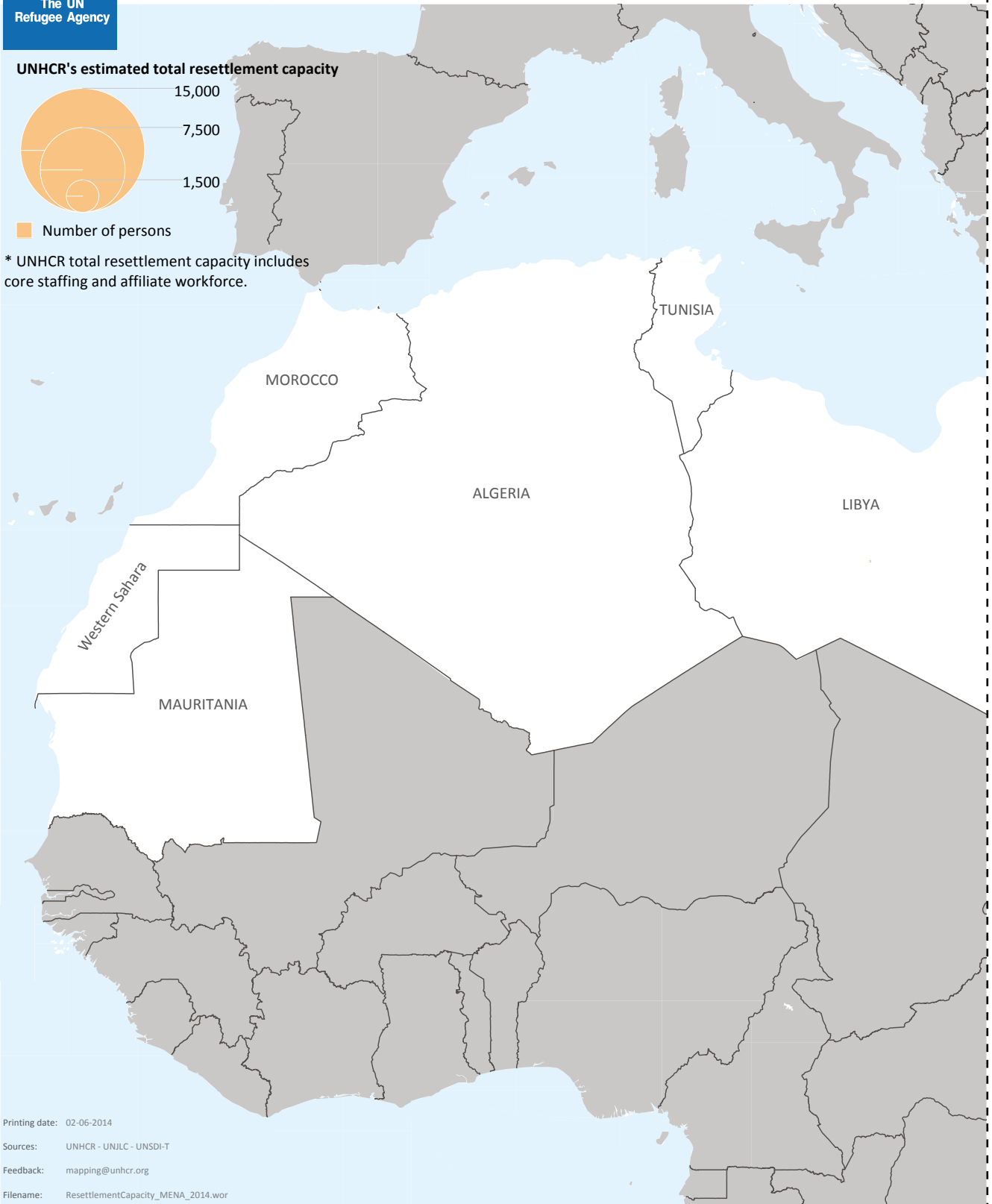
MENA: UNHCR's total resettlement capacity for 2015 by country of asylum*

UNHCR's estimated total resettlement capacity



Number of persons

* UNHCR total resettlement capacity includes core staffing and affiliate workforce.

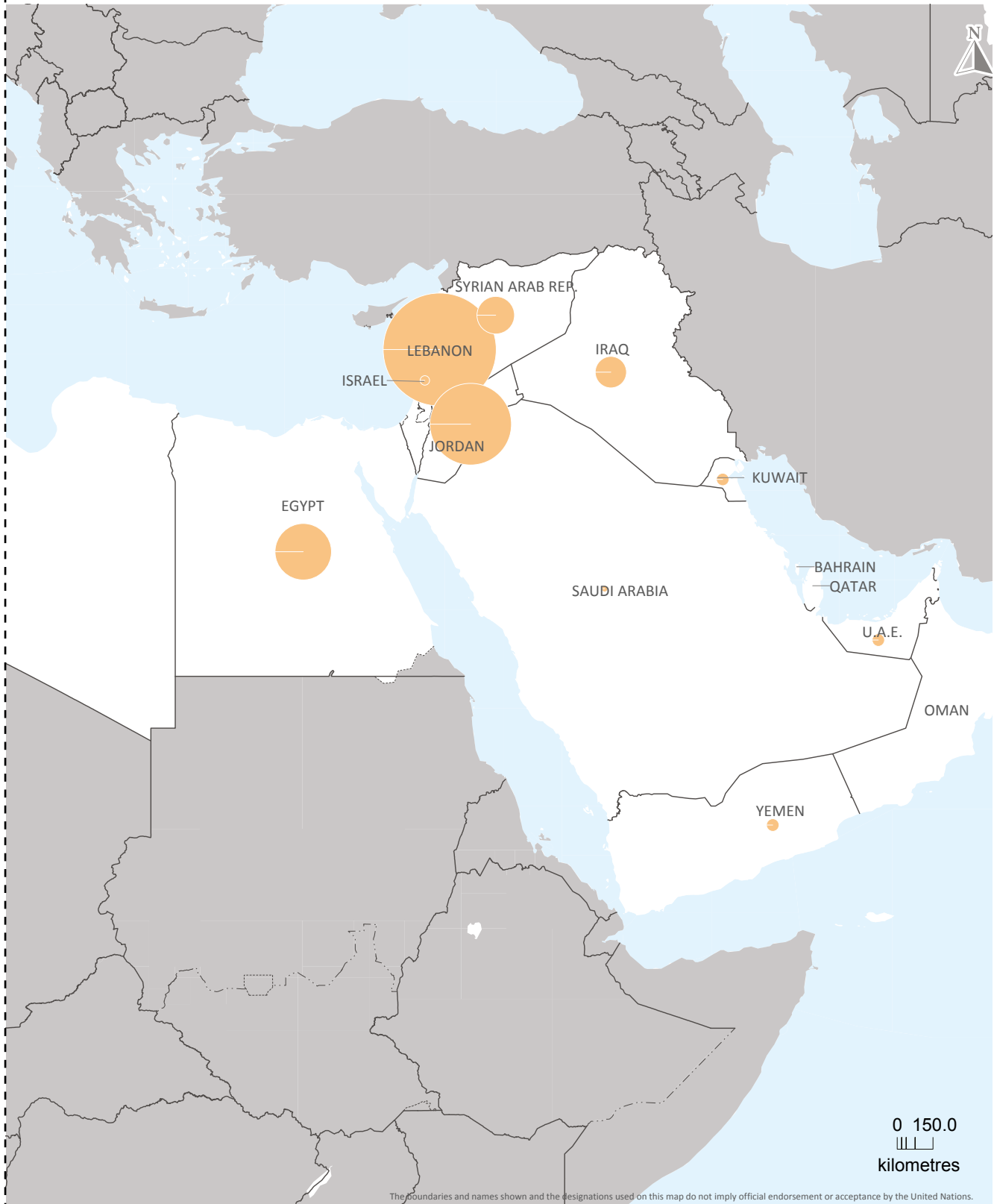


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Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org

Filename: ResettlementCapacity_MENA_2014.wor



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The Simelka-Peshkhabour border crossing between Syria and the Kurdistan Region of Iraq was reopened early January this year, and more than 18,000 individuals have crossed the border. © UNHCR / B. Sokol / March 2014

Regional developments

Syrian nationals continue to flee one of the worst conflicts the world has witnessed in decades and, in concert with States, UNHCR's policy shifted towards a much greater application of resettlement and humanitarian admissions or similar schemes to meet the needs of Syrian refugees over the past year. UNHCR is calling on States to provide 100,000 spaces, either through resettlement or other forms of admission, for Syrians in 2015 and 2016.

Among the hundreds of thousands of other forcibly displaced persons in North Africa and the Middle East, including significant numbers of Somalis, Sudanese, Eritreans and refugees of Palestinian origin, some 90,000 Iraqi refugees continue to be registered with UNHCR (mainly in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, the Gulf Cooperation Council as well and Turkey) of which many remain in need of resettlement. While the number of Iraqi refugees in the region has fallen during recent years, some offices in the region are reporting an increase in the number of new Iraqi registrations owing to the renewed violence in Iraq.

Addressing challenges

Syrian civilians will continue to seek safety and assistance across international borders in 2014 and 2015. Providing a durable solution in the form of resettlement or relocation to safe third countries is a critical and often life-saving intervention for refugees having urgent protection needs and compelling vulnerabilities. These solutions form an important component of the protection strategy for Syrian

refugees. Staffing resources as well as operational procedures have been put in place to identify the most vulnerable among the Syrian refugee population to be referred for resettlement and other forms of humanitarian admission.

The MENA Regional Resettlement Hub will continue to facilitate the use of videoconference technology to ensure access to refugees in Damascus. Cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and host countries will continue to facilitate the 'land bridge' departure of refugees from Syria to Lebanon and onwards to their new homes in the receiving resettlement countries.

The MENA Regional Resettlement HUB will also continue to manage the emergency, urgent and medical cases, while facilitating evacuations to the Emergency Transit Centres (ETCs) in Romania and Slovakia for emergency cases in need of immediate protection while their resettlement cases are processed. In addition to this, UNHCR will continue its efforts to find solutions for those Iranians in need of international protection who remain in Camp Liberty in Iraq.

Strengthening the protection environment

With the MENA region continuing to face political and social challenges owing to the volatile situation in several countries in the region, resettlement continues to form a key component of the regional solutions strategy. Resettlement serves as a protection tool for refugees with urgent needs and as a durable solution for refugees in more protracted situations.

MENA: 2015 Projected needs and targets

The total projected resettlement needs for the MENA region, identified by UNHCR offices is 316,039 persons but the projected submissions in 2015 are 30,070, mainly Syrian refugees in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon.

Refugees of Somali, Sudanese, Eritrean and Palestinian origin continue to be in need of resettlement, and will be referred along with Syrian and Iraqi refugees from all the countries in the Middle East and the Gulf.

Sub-regional overviews

The Middle-East and the Gulf

The total projected resettlement needs for the Middle East and the Gulf are 295,764 persons. In 2013, UNHCR took measures to enhance the resettlement of the most vulnerable among the Syrian refugee population. UNHCR is calling on States to provide 100,000 places for the resettlement and other forms of admission of Syrian refugees in 2015 and 2016. It is expected that at least 50,000 of the 100,000 places requested will be filled with resettlement or humanitarian admission referrals from UNHCR, and the rest will be other forms of admission, including wider family reunification schemes, private sponsorship programmes, labour migration schemes and student visas, among others.

Next to the resettlement of Syrian refugees, resettlement of Iraqi refugees will continue to be a global priority in 2015. In Syria, despite the challenging security and working conditions, UNHCR continues to refer refugees for resettlement through alternative processing mechanisms such as the use of the ETCs in Romania and Slovakia, and to facilitate the use of digital videoconference technology by resettlement countries in order to be able to interview refugees referred for resettlement.

In Yemen, resettlement activities are significantly affected by the lack of in-country selection missions due to the fragile security situation, resulting in a rather modest target of 300 in comparison to the period prior to 2011. In 2015, UNHCR expects to submit 300 persons for resettlement owing to the limited offers for dossier submission.

North Africa

The total projected resettlement needs are 20,275 persons, of which 3,275 are refugees in Libya.

North Africa is characterized by mixed-migration movements from sub-Saharan Africa, with modest refugee populations registered in the host countries. For UNHCR the challenge remains to ensure access to those in need of protection and resettlement, while avoiding the impression that resettlement might be an alternative migration route. As in previous years, resettlement will be limited to those refugees with compelling protection needs requiring urgent or emergency resettlement.

Middle East and North Africa: 2015 Projected global needs

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs		C. Total UNHCR submissions planned for 2015 (target)		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2015	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Middle East	92,286	295,764	6,898	26,020	4,216	13,741
North Africa	5,615	20,275	1,233	4,050	901	2,996
Middle East and North Africa Total	97,901	316,039	8,131	30,070	5,117	16,737

A Syrian boy who risked his life to cross the sea

News Stories, 17 April 2014

GENEVA, 17 April (UNHCR) Mahmoud is just a boy. He loves playing with friends, going to school and reading to his little sister. His mother and father, like any parents, simply want the best for him. But Mahmoud's story is far from ordinary.

His epic journey began on an autumn day in 2012, when the nine-year-old and his family fled their hometown of Aleppo, Syria. Seeking shelter from a war that has killed thousands, they settled in Egypt, renting a small, sparsely furnished apartment in a sand-swept suburb of Cairo. But daily life was far from easy and, with a change in government in June 2013, it was about to get much harder.

Public opinion soon turned against the 300,000 Syrians seeking refuge in Egypt. Local boys began bullying Mahmoud, at one point even physically attacking him. Afraid for his life and unable to attend to school, he refused to leave the apartment, and instead chose to help his father, Mohamed, who was struggling to make ends meet by selling bread to neighbours.

"I wanted to leave because there is no school here and I don't have friends," Mahmoud told UNHCR in 2013, his words punctuated with tears. "Here, they hit me all the time."

Mohamed, too, saw no future for his son in Egypt. Eventually, he took the decision no father should ever have to consider: he put his son on an illegal boat bound for Italy – alone. "No one sends their son

out into the world alone unless they live in real fear," Mohamed explained. "Our lives are too difficult here."

But escape proved difficult, too. The vessel Mahmoud boarded was fired upon at sea before it left Egyptian waters. The boy spent five traumatic days in a detention centre before he was able to see his family again.

Back in Cairo, the bullying resumed. When UNHCR interviewed Mahmoud, he could barely hold back the tears. And with no future, no education and no friends to play with in Egypt, he told them he was not afraid to take the boat again. "I have a dream that one day we will have a new house in a better place," he said, resolutely. "I will go to school and make new friends."

All the boy wanted was the chance to live in peace. What happened next would turn his luck around.

UNHCR presented Mahmoud's case to the Swedish government, which had started accepting Syrian refugees as part of a resettlement programme. In December 2013, three months after Mahmoud boarded the boat, his family was accepted.

They were to live in the municipality of Torsby, a small town in central Sweden with a history of helping vulnerable refugees. Before they left, young Mahmoud was both excited and apprehensive. He wanted to know when he would start school? What their house would be like? Whether he'd have friends, and if his father would find work? At last, he was eager to restart his life.



Egypt / Syrian refugee Mahmoud Farid, 9-years-old, looks out of the window of his former home in the Beit Al Aila neighbourhood in Cairo. © UNHCR / September 2013

In January, the family flew to Sweden, touching down at a local airport and continuing on into Torsby by car. “When I first heard I was going to travel, I was so happy,” said Mahmoud, wrapped in a scarf, as the car sped through the freezing, Swedish landscape. “I have travelled twice before in my life, but the last two times we travelled we were escaping. And this time I am going to live a new life.”

Over the next few days, the family received their Swedish identity cards, met local social services and dealt with basic needs, like finding suitable clothing for the freezing temperatures. Mahmoud, his eyes sparkling, took the transition in his stride. Finally, he was able to run outside and play without fear – even partaking in his first snowball fight. Not only that, but for the first time in two years he had the opportunity to learn.

“I was so happy when I saw the school,” he said, smiling, after his first day in class. “And I was happy I made some new friends.” Although he was shy to start, his eagerness to learn shone through and today he is able to introduce himself in simple Swedish.

Although he will never forget his past – in Syria, in Egypt and during his terrifying time at sea -Mahmoud exudes a new sense of confidence when he talks. “Now I just want to live a new life, far from violence, killing and war,” he told UNCHR as springtime approached in Torsby. “If a boy asks me about my life before, I will tell him that it was difficult, but it is better now.”

By Kate Bond

UNHCR Global Resettlement Statistical Report 2013

Introduction

This report summarizes the resettlement activities of UNHCR Offices worldwide in 2013. The information for this report is drawn from the UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Reports (RSR), which are submitted by UNHCR Country Offices on a quarterly basis.

Certain information in this report is organized by regions, reflecting the five UNHCR Regional Bureaux: Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and MENA (Middle East and North Africa).

For the purposes of this report, country of asylum refers to the country from which refugees are submitted to and from which they departed for resettlement. Country of resettlement refers to the country to which refugees are submitted for resettlement and to which they arrive on resettlement. Country of origin refers to the country where refugees derive their nationality. The submission figures include those made through UNHCR Regional Resettlement Hubs, Regional Offices as well as Headquarters.

Summary of major trends

Submissions: In 2013, UNHCR submitted 93,226 refugees for resettlement.¹

This is a 24.6 per cent increase from 74,800 refugees in 2012. Contributing factors include increased submissions from priority situations, including Afghan, Colombian, and Congolese refugees; the adoption of simplified processing methodologies, such as group resettlement from Rwanda; and an increased deployment of resettlement and child protection experts. In April 2013 the resettlement of refugees from Bhutan reached the milestone of 100,000 submissions since the start of the programme in 2007.

Departures: In 2013, 71,411 refugees departed to 25 countries of resettlement.²

Departures increased 3 per cent, from 70,000 refugees in 2012. Increased departures can be attributed to a number of factors, including efforts by States to streamline security screening requirements; redirection of submissions to expedite processes; the use of innovative processing methods; and the use of Emergency Transit Facilities.

Origin: The largest number of refugees submitted for resettlement were refugees from Myanmar (23,481), followed by refugees from Iraq (13,225), Democratic Republic of the Congo (12,157) and Somalia (8,964).

In total, the four nationalities made up more than 62 per cent of all submissions.

Resettlement: The three major countries of resettlement were: the United States of America (47,875 persons departed), Australia (11,117) and Canada (5,140).

Asylum: The largest number of refugees were submitted from Malaysia (15,142), followed by Turkey (10,256) and Thailand (9,429).

Nepal was the country from which the most refugees departed (10,828), followed by Thailand (8,806) and Malaysia (8,537).

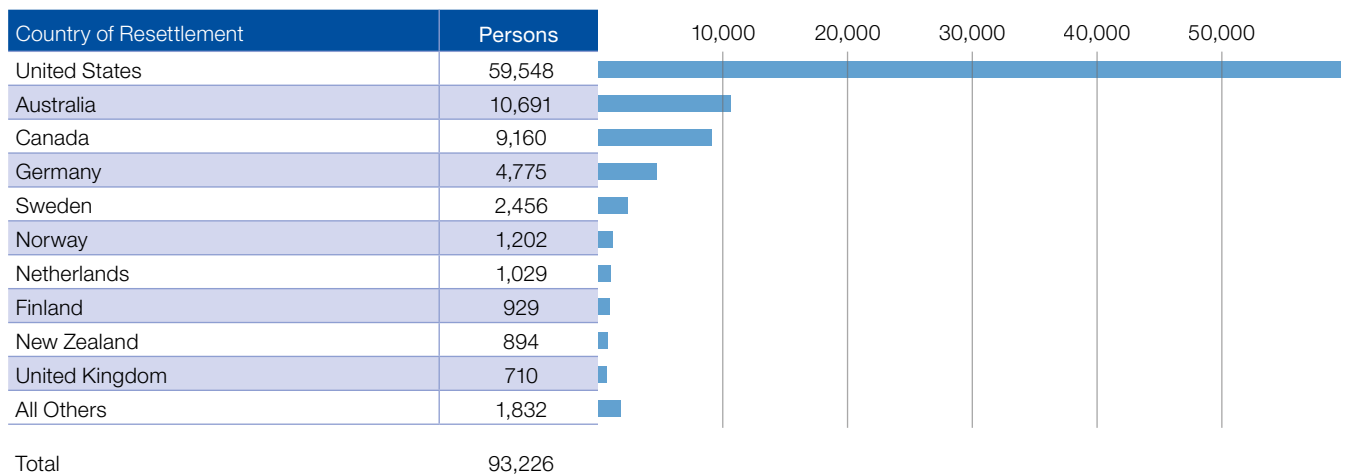
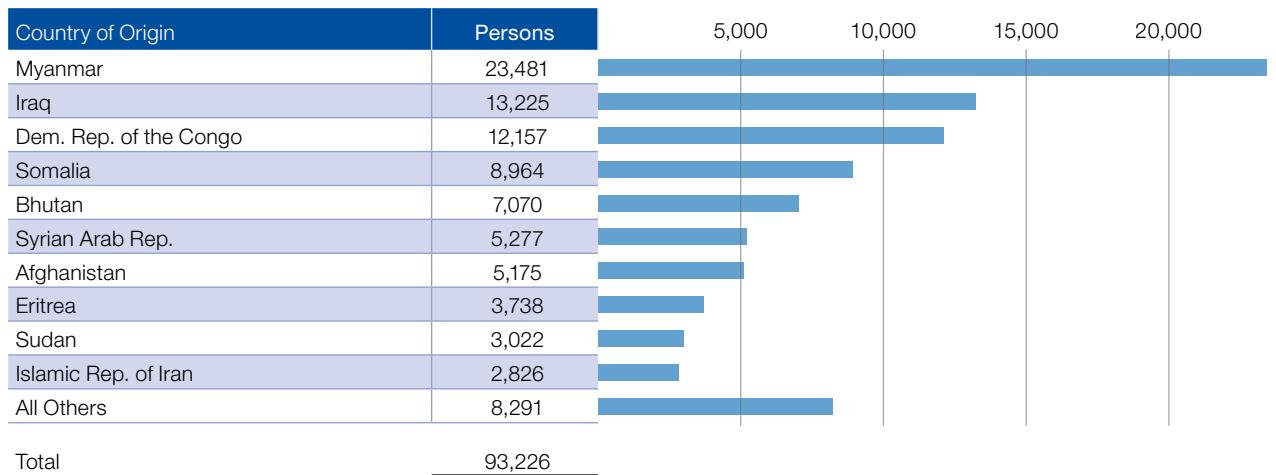
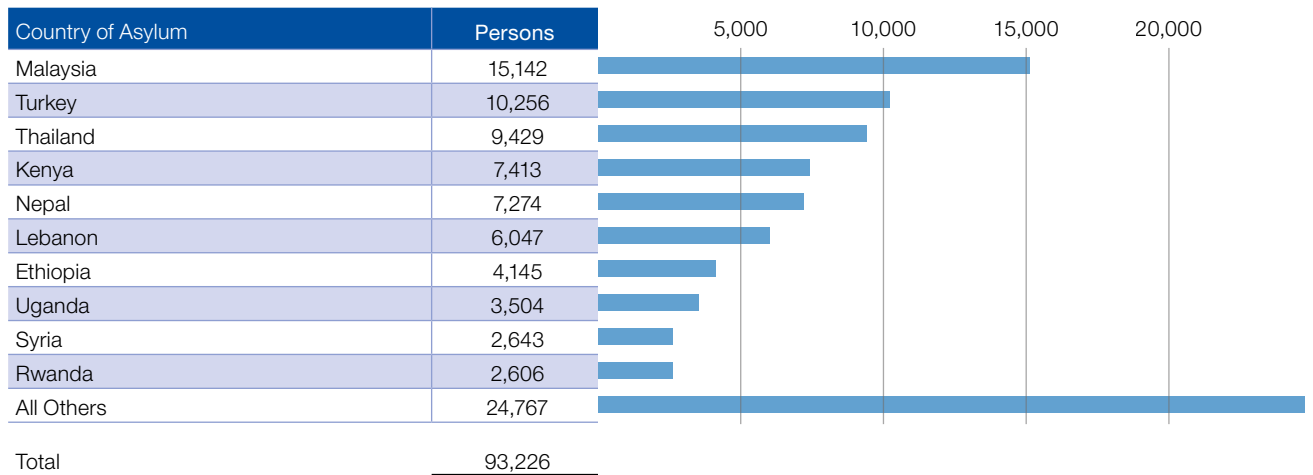
At a Glance Figures

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Submissions	93,226	74,835	91,843	108,042	128,558
Departures	71,411	69,252	61,649	72,914	84,657
Countries of Asylum	80	80	79	86	94
Countries of Origin	69	79	77	71	77
Countries of Resettlement	25	26	22	28	24

¹ This figure includes 6,251 individual resubmissions (2,180 cases)

² UNHCR's Global Trends Report notes 98,300 persons departed for resettlement with UNHCR's assistance in 2013, inclusive of cases with which UNHCR was not involved at submission stage. This Global Resettlement Statistical Report 2013 only includes cases that UNHCR was involved from the onset of the resettlement procedures, i.e. from submission to departure.

Top Ten: UNHCR Resettlement Submissions in 2013



UNHCR Resettlement Submissions in 2013

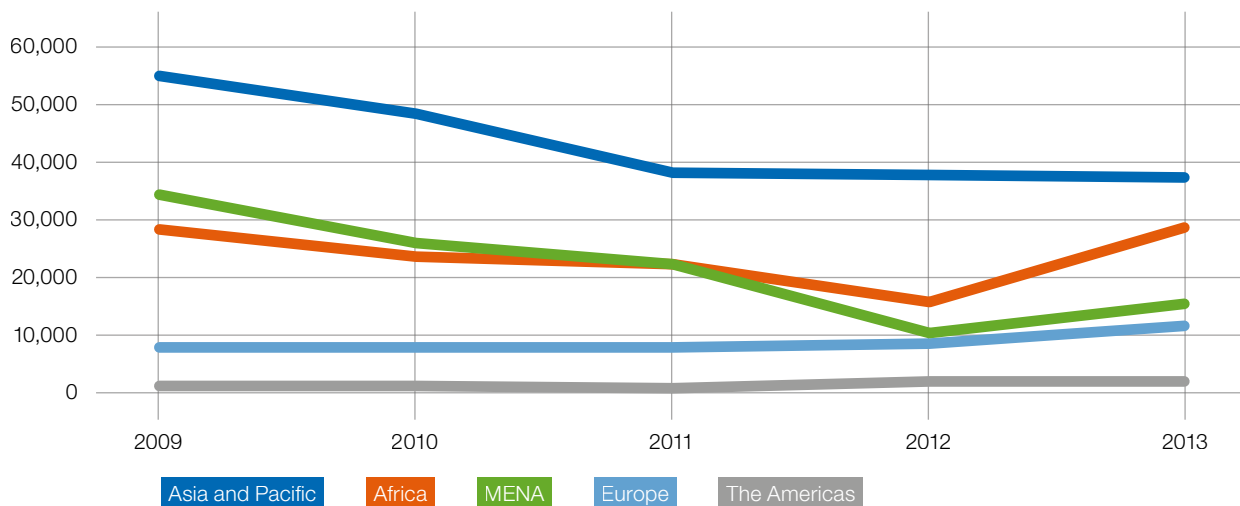
Submissions by Region of Asylum	Cases	Persons	Per cent Total (persons)
Asia and Pacific	14,772	37,559	40.3%
Africa	8,372	28,452	30.5%
MENA	4,679	14,247	15.3%
Europe	5,342	11,096	11.9%
The Americas	611	1,872	2.0%
Grand Total	33,776	93,226	100.0%

Submissions by Region of Origin	Cases	Persons	Per cent Total (persons)
Asia and Pacific	16,056	39,849	42.7%
Africa	10,608	32,437	34.8%
MENA	6,485	19,022	20.4%
The Americas	594	1,838	2.0%
Europe	20	51	<1%
Stateless/Unspecified	13	29	<1%
Grand Total	33,776	93,226	100.0%

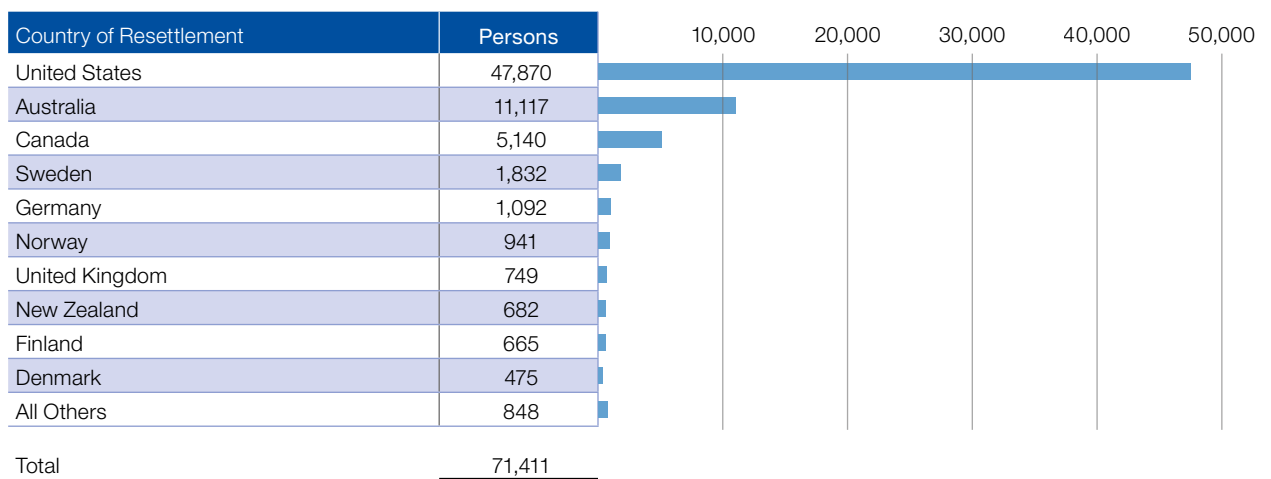
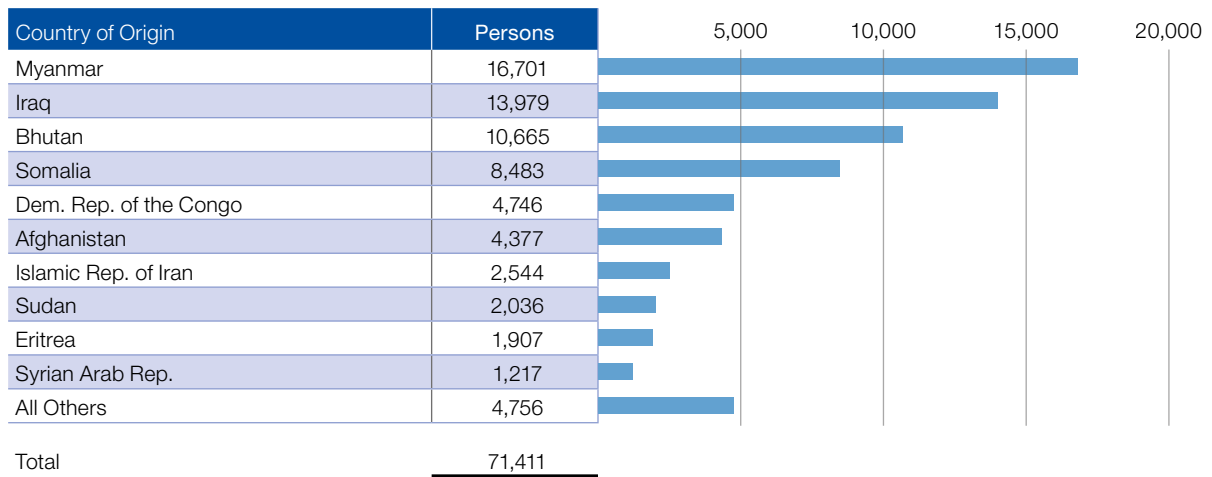
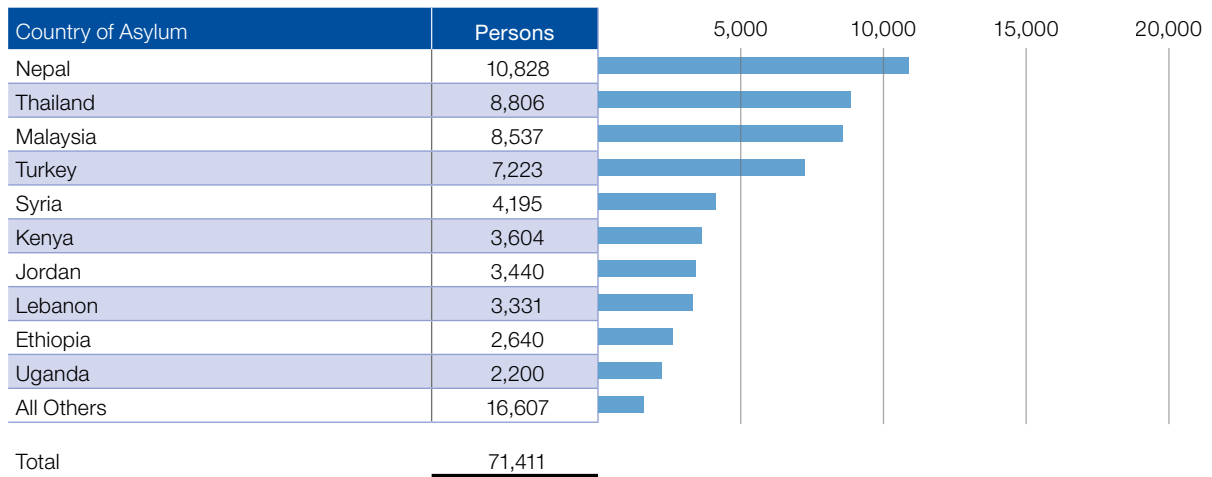
UNHCR Submissions by Region of Asylum 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa	28741	24062	22267	15710	28,452
Asia and Pacific	55461	48507	38404	38020	37,559
Europe	8286	8218	7716	8526	11,096
MENA	34932	26059	22493	10519	14,247
The Americas	1138	1196	963	2060	1,872

UNHCR Submissions by Region of Asylum 2009-2013



Top ten: UNHCR Resettlement Departures in 2013

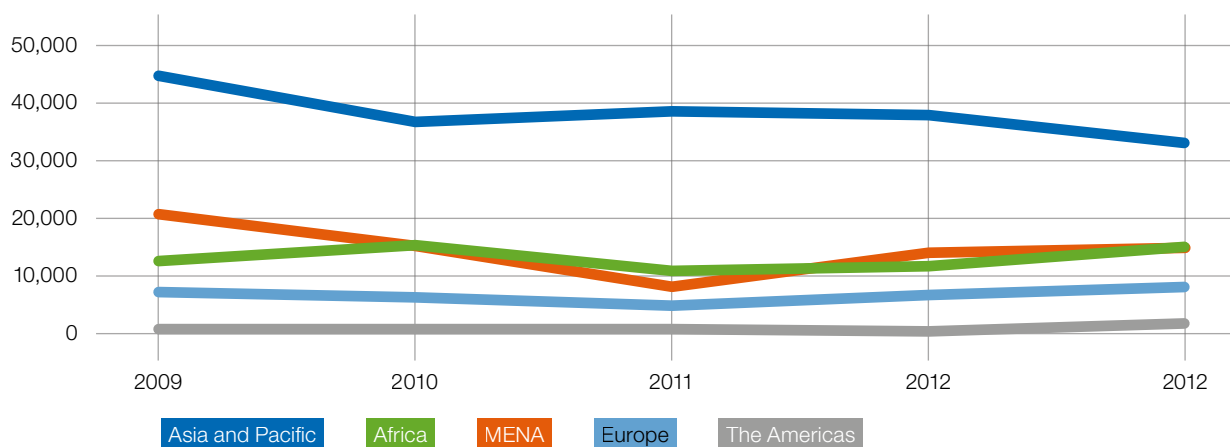


UNHCR Resettlement Departures in 2013

Departures by Region of Asylum	Persons	Per cent Total (persons)
Asia and Pacific	32,731	45.8%
Africa	14,858	20.8%
MENA	14,658	20.5%
Europe	7,939	11.1%
The Americas	1,225	1.8%
Grand Total	71,411	100.0%

Departures by Region of Origin	Persons	Per cent Total (persons)
Asia and Pacific	35,226	49.3%
Africa	19,357	27.1%
MENA	15,586	21.8%
The Americas	1,202	1.7%
Europe	25	<1%
Stateless	15	<1%
Grand Total	71,411	100.0%

UNHCR Departures by Region of Asylum 2009-2013



UNHCR Resettlement by Submission Category in 2013

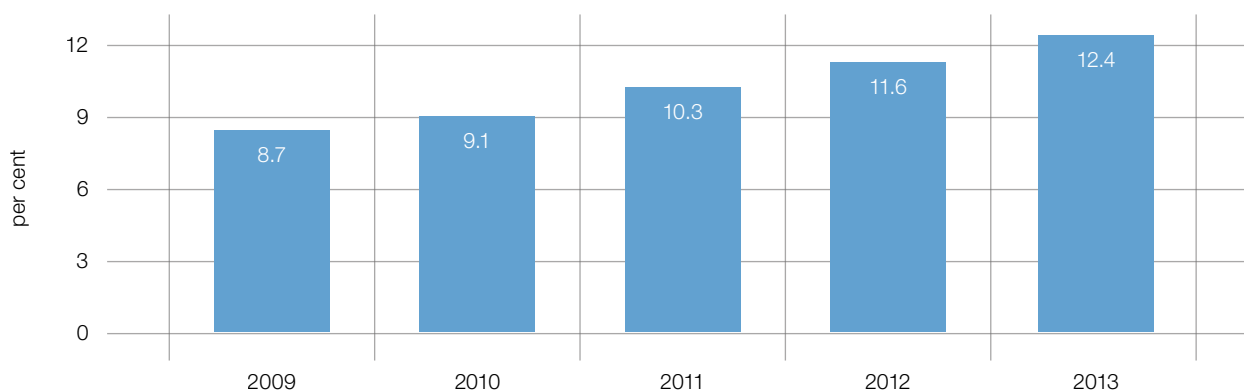
Category	Cases Submitted	Persons Submitted	% Cases Submitted	Persons Departed	% Persons Departed
Legal and/or protection needs (LPN)	14,156	35,657	41.9%	26,319	36.9%
Lack of foreseeable alternative durable solutions (LAS)	7,526	19,738	22.3%	22,346	31.3%
Survivors of violence and/or torture (SVT)	5,329	18,108	15.8%	11,530	16.1%
Women and girls at risk (AWR)	4,099	11,132	12.1%	7,106	10.0%
Medical needs (MED)	742	2,251	2.2%	2,029	2.8%
Family reunification (FAM)	731	1,504	2.2%	766	1.1%
Children and adolescents at risk (CHL)	244	503	<1%	340	<1%
Older Refugees*	16	24	<1%	122	<1%
Humanitarian Admissions Program**	926	4,293	2.7%	802	1.1%
Others/Unspecified	7	16	<1%	51	<1%
Total	33,776	93,226	100.0%	71,411	100%

* The revised UNHCR Resettlement Handbook issued in July 2011 includes some basic changes. The resettlement criterion "Older refugees" is no longer a separate submission category since specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of older refugees have been mainstreamed. Some submissions may still occur if they were in the submission pipeline.

** The resettlement figures above includes submissions and departures of Syrian refugees that have been accepted through resettlement or Humanitarian Admission Programs (HAP). The HAP programs are implemented by various resettlement countries (Austria, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland) and are outside the auspices of UNHCR's refugee resettlement program. HAP is included for reporting purposes as substantial UNHCR resources are required for referrals to these programs.

UNHCR Resettlement Under the Women and Girls at Risk Category in 2013

Women and Girls at Risk Cases as a Percentage of Total Resettlement Submissions by UNHCR, 2009-2013



Top Ten Countries of Asylum: Submissions Under the Women and Girls at Risk Category (AWR), 2013*

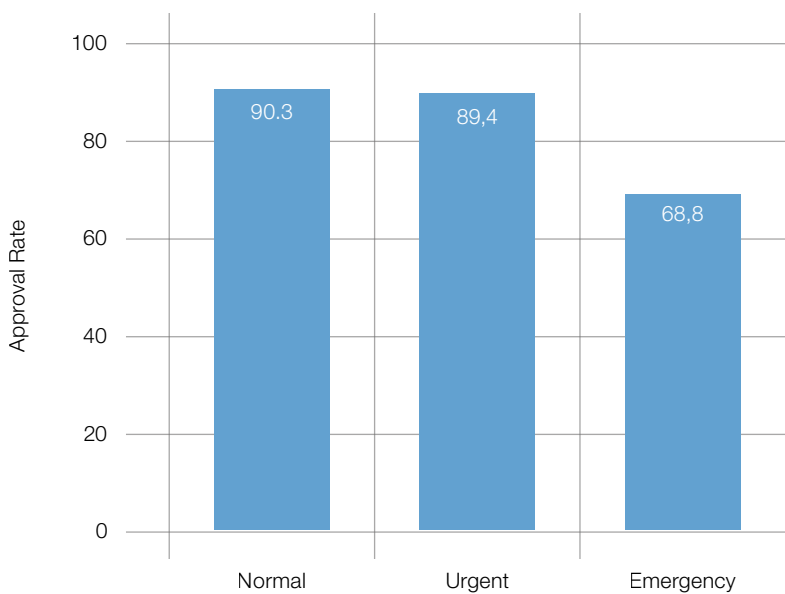
Asylum Country	Cases Submitted	Rate of AWR Submissions (% per Asylum Country)	Persons Submitted	Persons Departed
Malaysia	704	9.5%	743	421
Kenya	461	16.5%	1314	652
Ethiopia	354	29.3%	1228	259
Turkey	341	7.2%	774	597
Egypt	330	31.8%	621	427
Islamic Rep. of Iran	272	57.6%	1158	1053
Uganda	234	26.6%	1141	225
Pakistan	216	45.0%	663	638
Syria	122	15.8%	289	360
Ecuador	117	20.5%	353	218

* UNHCR offices do not report on the number of resettlement cases that have departed as resettlement countries may merge or split cases according to their national policies during the resettlement process.

UNHCR Resettlement Under the Medical Needs Category in 2013

Top Ten Submissions by Country of Asylum	Cases	Top Ten Submissions by Country of Origin	Cases	Top Ten Departures by Country of Resettlement	Persons
Turkey	198	Myanmar	185	United States	1,423
Malaysia	189	Iraq	159	Norway	119
Kenya	75	Somalia	114	Sweden	102
Nepal	48	Sudan	57	Canada	97
Ethiopia	37	Bhutan	48	Australia	84
Chad	31	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	40	Denmark	78
Egypt	28	Afghanistan	35	Finland	48
Yemen	15	Eritrea	26	United Kingdom	30
Uganda	11	Islamic Rep. of Iran	20	Netherlands	26
Rwanda	10	Ethiopia	16	New Zealand	12
All Others	100	All Others	42	All Others	10
Grand Total	<u>742</u>	Grand Total	<u>742</u>	Grand Total	<u>2,029</u>

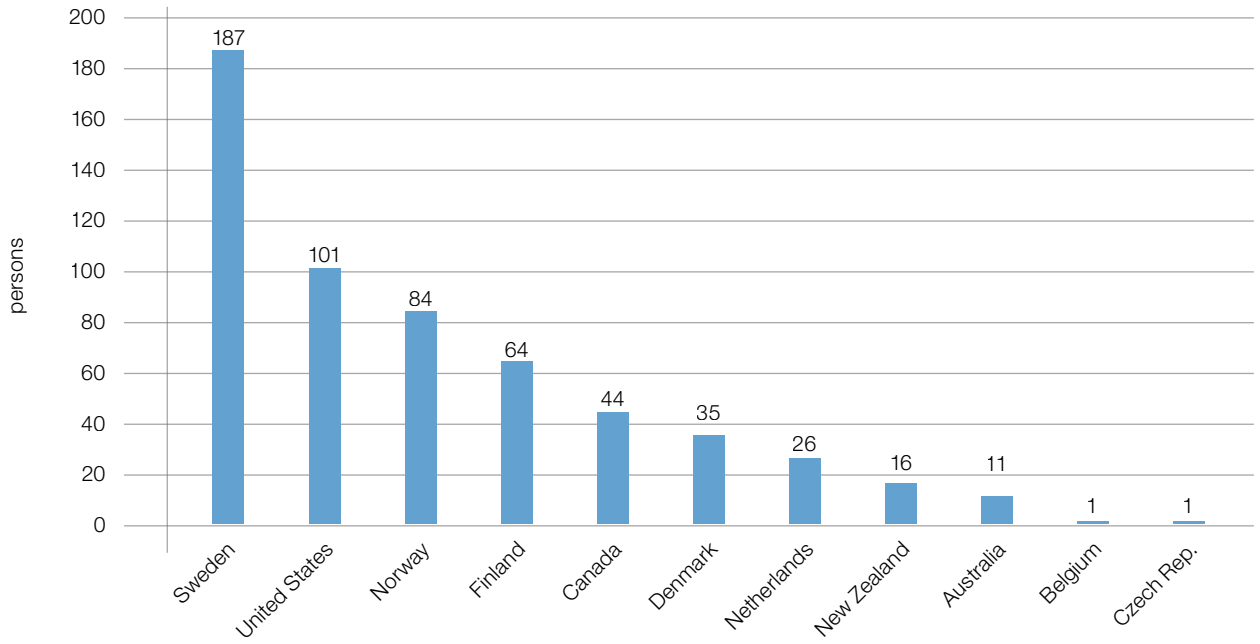
Resettlement Country Approval Rate Under the Medical Needs Category by Priority



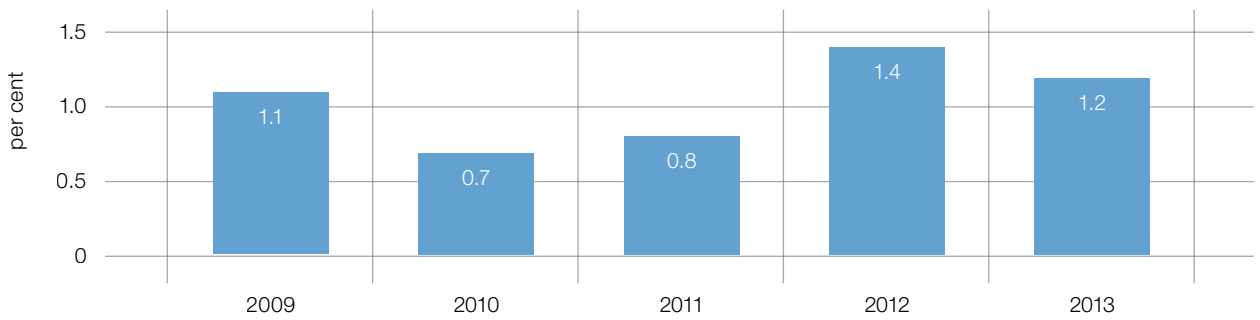
UNHCR Resettlement by Submission Priority in 2013

UNHCR Submissions and Departures by Priority	Submissions			Departures	
	Cases	% Cases	Persons	Persons	% Persons
Normal	31,492	93.2%	87,270	64,703	90.6%
Urgent	1,878	5.6%	5,214	6,076	8.5%
Emergency	400	1.1%	728	570	<1%
Unspecified/other	6	<1%	14	62	<1%
Total	<u>33,776</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>93,226</u>	<u>71,411</u>	<u>100%</u>

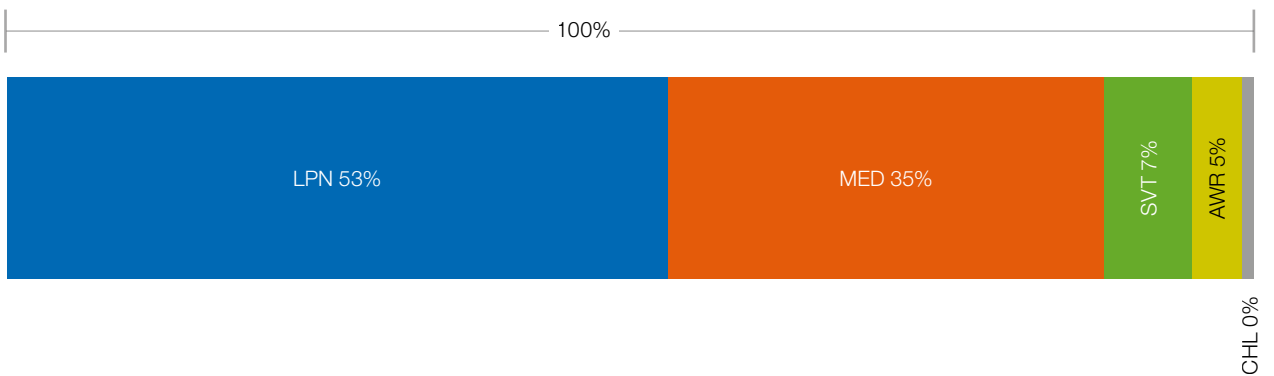
UNHCR Emergency Departures by Country of Resettlement



Emergency Cases as a Percentage of Total Resettlement Submissions by UNHCR, 2009-2013



UNHCR Emergency Departures by Category, 2013



Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Country of Origin in 2013

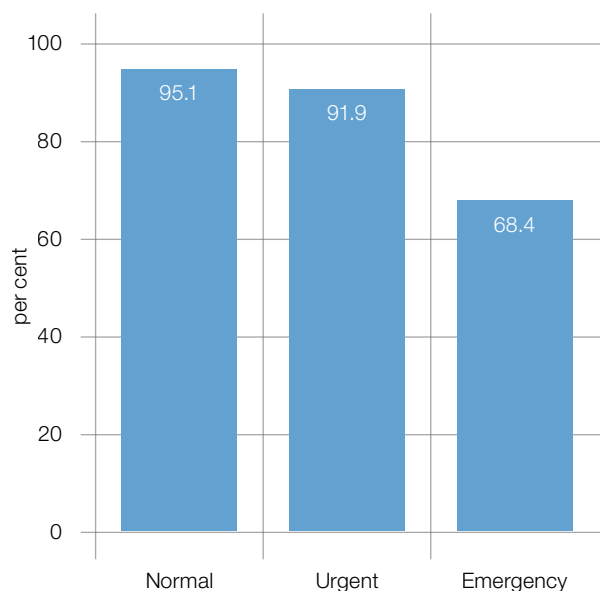
Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Country of Origin in 2013

Country of Origin	Cases Submitted	% Cases Accepted
Myanmar	10,247	98.9
Iraq	5,113	92.6
Somalia	3,295	93.0
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3,180	95.5
Afghanistan	1,836	90.7
Bhutan	1,808	99.5
Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,637	92.7
Eritrea	1,477	88.7
Syrian Arab Rep.	1,202	99.0
Sudan	1,054	95.8
All Others	2,927	78.3
Grand Total	33,776	94.4

Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Submission Category in 2013

Submission Category	Acceptance Rate
Women and girls at risk (AWR)	94.9%
Children and adolescents at risk (CHL)	90.4%
Family reunification (FAM)	96.6%
Lack of foreseeable alternative durable solutions (LAS)	94.7%
Legal and/or protection needs (LPN)	95.1%
Medical needs (MED)	88.3%
Suivors of violence and/or torture (SVT)	94.3%
Others/Unspecified	100.0%
Humanitarian Admissions Program**	99.8%
Older Refugees*	100.0%

Acceptance Rates of Resettlement Countries by UNHCR Resettlement Priority in 2013



* The revised UNHCR Resettlement Handbook issued in July 2011 includes some basic changes. The resettlement criterion “Older refugees” is no longer a separate submission category since specific vulnerabilities and protection needs of older refugees have been mainstreamed. Some submissions may still occur if they were in the submission pipeline.

** The resettlement figures above includes submissions and departures of Syrian refugees that have been accepted through resettlement or Humanitarian Admission Programs (HAP). The HAP programs are implemented by various resettlement countries (Austria, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Ireland) and are outside the auspices of UNHCR’s refugee resettlement program. HAP is included for reporting purposes as substantial UNHCR resources are required for referrals to these programs.

UNHCR Resettlement Departures 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Countries with regular resettlement programmes					
Argentina	8	23	24	5	7
Australia	6,720	5,636	5,597	5,079	11,117
Belgium	54	2	19	1	100
Brazil	30	28	23	8	56
Canada	6,582	6,706	6,827	4,755	5,140
Chile	66	6	22	3	3
Czech Rep.	17	48		25	1
Denmark	488	386	606	324	475
Finland	710	543	573	763	665
France**	179	217	42	84	100
Germany*	2,064	457	22	323	1,092
Hungary (regular programme to begin in 2014)				1	
Iceland**		6		9	
Ireland	194	20	36	40	62
Japan		27	18		18
Netherlands	347	430	479	262	362
New Zealand	675	535	477	719	682
Norway	1,367	1,088	1,258	1,137	941
Portugal	26	24	28	21	6
Romania		38			
Spain				80	
Sweden	1,880	1,789	1,896	1,483	1,832
Switzerland	17	19	39	54	78
United Kingdom**	969	695	424	989	750
United States of America	62,011	54,077	43,215	53,053	47,875
Uruguay	14	17		5	14
Countries with special resettlement programmes / ad-hoc resettlement intake					
Austria*					4
Italy	191	58		9	
Luxembourg	28				
Palau		3			
Rep. of Korea	20	23	11	20	31
Paraguay		13	13		
Grand Total	84,657	72,914	61,649	69,252	71,411

* Started accepting cases through the Humanitarian Admission Programme (HAP) since 2013.

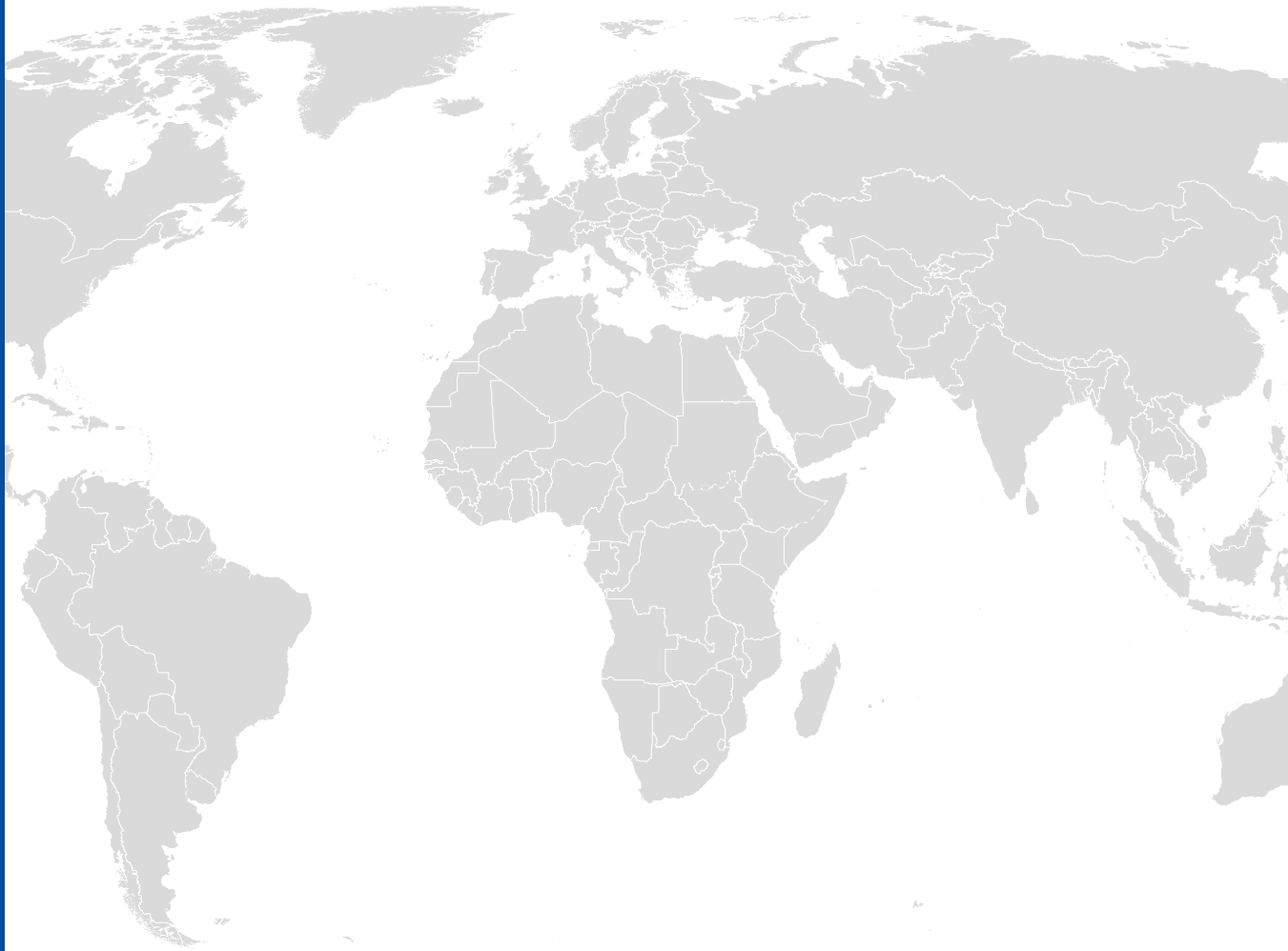
** Started accepting cases through the Humanitarian Admission Programme (HAP) since 2014.

Protracted Refugee Situations Where Resettlement Takes Place 2011-2013

Comparison of UNHCR Resettlement Submissions and Departures 2011-2013			Submissions			Departures		
Country/territory of Origin	Country of Asylum	Total Population	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Afghanistan	Pakistan	16,147	326	1,079	1,405	160	283	990
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	824,087	1,453	1,873	2,185	474	1,427	1,900
Somalia	Kenya	512,069	8,439	2,170	3,996	2,102	1,442	2,612
Myanmar	Thailand	83,317	7,766	6,532	8,790	9,214	6,845	8,208
	Malaysia	84,671	13,217	15,103	14,441	8,274	10,308	8,072
Iraq	Syrian Arab Republic	62,727	8,708	2,061	2,462	4,270	3,293	3,796
	Lebanon	6,516	3,138	1,698	1,141	777	2,807	2,230
	Jordan	27,814	3,378	1,481	1,793	965	3,229	3,000
Bhutan	Nepal	40,971	13,092	9,922	7,070	18,068	16,674	10,665
Eritrea	Sudan	81,136	980	479	1,394	931	262	566
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	United Rep. of Tanzania	63,330	335	601	362	185	622	433
	Burundi	41,349	292	406	1,064	53	155	348
	Rwanda	57,857	1,315	2,160	2,606	724	753	922
	Uganda	127,021	332	1,451	3,206	113	289	898
Colombia	Ecuador	54,620	793	1,620	1,796	397	156	1,045
Mixed Population	Turkey	257,944	6,472	7,913	10,256	4,388	5,929	7,223

Per Capita Resettlement by Country of Resettlement in 2013

Country of Resettlement	Persons Resettled in 2012	National Population	Population per Refugees Resettled
Australia	11,117	22,404,488	2,015
Sweden	1,832	9,382,297	5,121
Norway	941	4,891,251	5,198
New Zealand	682	4,368,136	6,405
United States of America	47,875	312,247,116	6,522
Canada	5,140	34,126,240	6,639
Finland	665	5,367,693	8,072
Denmark	475	5,550,959	11,686
Netherlands	362	16,615,243	45,898
Ireland	62	4,467,561	72,057
Germany	1,092	83,017,404	76,023
United Kingdom	750	62,066,350	82,755
Switzerland	78	7,830,534	100,391
Belgium	100	10,941,288	109,413
Uruguay	14	3,371,982	240,856
France	100	63,230,866	632,309
Rep. of Korea	31	48,453,931	1,563,030
Portugal	6	10,589,792	1,764,965
Austria	4	8,401,924	2,100,481
Brazil	56	195,210,154	3,485,896
Chile	3	17,150,760	5,716,920
Argentina	7	40,374,224	5,767,746
Japan	18	127,352,833	7,075,157
Czech Rep.	1	10,553,701	10,553,701



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Resettlement Service

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Cover Photo: Syrian family in Lebanon.
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