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**UNHCR**

**PROJECTED GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS**

**2007**

# Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2007

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## **GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS IN 2007**

### **Introduction**

This document provides an overview of UNHCR's Projected Global Resettlement Needs for the year 2007. It provides information on the rationale and scope of UNHCR's resettlement operations in different countries. It outlines the profile of refugee populations and the legal framework for refugee protection in different countries where UNHCR is undertaking resettlement activities. The purpose of this document is to assist both resettlement countries and the UNHCR in planning their respective activities and allocation of resettlement places and resources.

The projected resettlement needs presented in this document have been drawn from the 2007 Country Operation Plans (COPs) that have been submitted by UNHCR field offices. The aim is to proactively plan for resettlement activities for refugee populations and to identify the resources required to meet these needs. The field offices have considered the current protection needs and durable solution prospects for each group of refugees concerned within their operations. This methodology is used to proactively identify the resettlement needs of refugee populations and to identify the resources required to meet these needs. In identifying the refugees in need of resettlement, UNHCR has given due consideration to the relevant submission criteria in accordance with UNHCR policy and guidelines on resettlement.

The projected needs for 2007 also include the identification of refugees with potential for resettlement using the group resettlement methodology. A number of groups of refugees have been preliminarily identified by the field, as being in need of resettlement and they will be reviewed with respect to their potential for submission as groups in 2007. The submission of groups will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the resettlement countries.

The countries in this report are grouped according to the regional charge of the geographic bureaux of UNHCR. It is also important to note that while in the individual field reports the origin of the refugees is considered, the figures relating to the global resettlement needs concern the number of individuals in need of resettlement in a specific country, regardless of their origin. However there is a chart at the end that refers to country of origin (annexe II).

In the present documents, Annexe and Annexe II provide information about the capacity of the field offices' to address individual resettlement needs. Additional capacity is required for the resettlement of all the identified groups. The gap between the resettlement needs and

UNHCR's capacity to meet them is in certain cases significant. This difference illustrates how many individuals in need of resettlement are not being submitted due the limited capacity of certain field offices. UNHCR is aware of this problem and continues to rely on the close cooperation of resettlement countries and its deployment scheme to provide additional staff capacity to resettlement operations whenever possible.

The figures pertaining to the number of individuals in need of resettlement are not definitive and it is important to note that there are other variable factors to take into account. New protection emergencies and changing conditions in countries of asylum and origin may effect resettlement needs throughout the year.

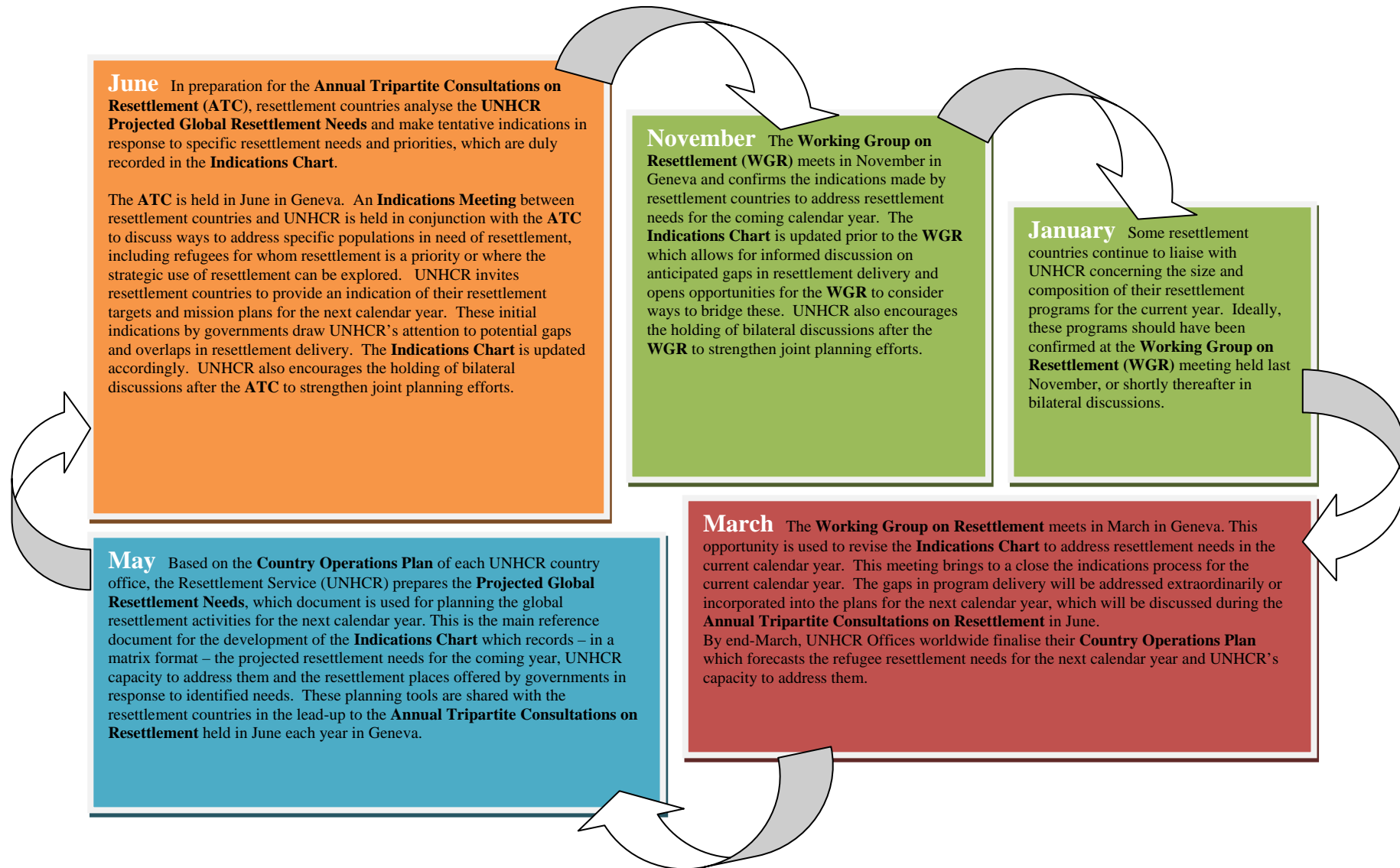
The absence of a reference to a specific refugee population in this report should not be interpreted to preclude resettlement possibilities for that population. Conversely, reference to a given refugee population should not suggest, unless otherwise indicated, that resettlement will necessarily be promoted for every refugee belonging to that population.

### **Indications Process and Indications Chart**

UNHCR Country Offices continue to undertake on a yearly basis an exercise of proactive planning for resettlement, which is linked to the Country Operations Planning cycle. The results of this process are reported in the projected global resettlement needs document to assist in planning the global resettlement activities of the Office as it provides the rationale and scope of UNHCR's resettlement operations in any given country. This document is shared with the resettlement countries in the lead-up to the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATC) held each year in June in Geneva. This document allows UNHCR to chart the projected global resettlement needs and Offices' capacity to address those needs; that is, the resources and other challenges that impact on resettlement delivery are reflected in UNHCR's capacity to deliver resettlement outcomes.

The UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs is also the main reference document for the development of the Indications Chart which, in addition to mapping the resettlement needs and capacity to address them, indicates the resettlement places offered by governments in response to the identified needs. The Indications Chart is regularly updated throughout the year – so that it regularly reflects a comprehensive plan for the year ahead - to inform UNHCR and resettlement countries of anticipated gaps and overlaps in program delivery. An 'indications meeting' between resettlement countries and UNHCR is held in conjunction with the ATC to discuss ways to respond to specific populations in need of resettlement, including populations for whom resettlement is a priority or where the strategic use of resettlement can be enhanced. The 'indications process' is designed to strengthen the coordination and management of the global resettlement program and ensure predictability for planning purposes. It attempts to match UNHCR's resettlement needs with the quotas of resettlement countries and make for a more transparent and efficient consultative process.

# The Indications Process



## AFRICA

<b>Projected needs: 26,790 persons / Processing capacity: 17,900 persons</b>
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Making resettlement a viable and meaningful component of comprehensive protection strategies in Africa continues to be a primary objective of UNHCR. Tangible progress has been made in the region in making resettlement a more responsive tool of protection, a more dependable durable solution, and a more meaningful expression of international solidarity and burden sharing.

Diversifying both the nationalities of refugees considered for resettlement and the location of UNHCR's resettlement activities remain key goals for UNHCR in Africa. The Regional Resettlement Hubs in Accra and Nairobi, established in January 2003, provide co-ordination, support and monitoring of resettlement activities in the region and also contribute towards the objectives of diversification and access. The three main functions of the Hubs serve not only to strengthen the management of resettlement activities in Africa, but also build the resettlement capacity of Field Offices through training activities. The Regional Resettlement Hubs work in close consultation with the Resettlement Service/DIPS and the Africa Bureau in UNHCR Headquarters to ensure the successful realisation of their functions.

In order to more effectively respond to the challenge of addressing protracted refugee situations in Africa, and further the objectives of diversification and access, significant efforts have also been made to ensure more appropriate levels of resettlement staffing in the region.

A number of repatriation operations are ongoing and successful, notably the Liberian repatriation which is now in the promotional phase, and therefore the numbers of refugees in need of resettlement in West Africa continues to decrease in 2007. The repatriation facilitation to Sudan is also continuing. This will have an impact on the profile and number of cases referred for resettlement. Individuals in need of protection in the regions will continue to be referred for resettlement.

In other parts of the continent, there are significant numbers of refugees in protracted situations, notably in Sudan, East and Horn and countries in Southern Africa and also some urban refugee populations. However, due to staffing and resource gaps, all identified needs cannot be met.

The launching of the Comprehensive Plan of Action for Somalia in the latter part of 2006, may also further influence the resettlement of some vulnerable categories of Somalis in especially Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

UNHCR is grateful to a number of resettlement countries for providing additional funds for resettlement activities, including the funding of additional staff.

This staffing situation is also being supported by the deployment of Resettlement Consultants in Africa through the UNHCR - ICMC Deployment Scheme.



## THE AMERICAS

<b>Projected needs: 1,508 persons / Processing capacity: 1,149 persons</b>
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Resettlement from the Latin American region has increasingly become an effective protection tool, primarily for refugees from Colombia who face physical and legal protection needs or other urgent protection concerns. At present, the main destabilizing factor in the region is the conflict in Colombia, which continues to cause displacement, both internally and to neighboring countries. It is foreseen there will be a continued need for protection in the coming years for the Colombian population displaced throughout the region. Colombian refugees identified for resettlement are mainly hosted in Ecuador and Costa Rica, where the regions' two resettlement units are located.

The Mexico Plan of Action (MPA), adopted by Latin American countries in 2004 as a regional protection strategy, contains a segment for the development of a Solidarity Resettlement Programme in the region. Currently, Argentina, Brazil and Chile are part of this programme, which provide a wider range of resettlement possibilities for Colombian refugees within the region. Mexico, Paraguay, and Uruguay have also expressed their interest in becoming part of the programme.

Given the current nature of displacement based on refugees fleeing war and civil strife, some potential scope for group submissions could be envisioned though it has not yet materialized in this region.

## ASIA

<b>Projected needs: 12,553 persons / Processing capacity: 7,475 persons</b>
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The region of South Asia includes India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. None of these countries is a party to either the 1951 Convention or its 1967 Protocol. These states have also not enacted national refugee legislation, nor any administrative provisions that could safeguard asylum seekers and refugees.. Local integration is a very limited option at this time.

The East Asia region, comprised of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR) and Mongolia, Indonesia, Malaysia Thailand Vietnam, Singapore, East Timor and Brunei, is characterized by the same legal restrictions as in South Asia. Lack of any legal framework for asylum and lack of viable local integration possibility makes it very difficult for asylum seekers and refugees to get asylum without UNHCR's engagement.

UNHCR's efforts in the coming period will continue to focus on seeking durable solutions for the various protracted refugee situations throughout the region. As voluntary repatriation remains elusive in these situations, UNHCR is increasingly considering resettlement as a durable solution for part of the refugee camp population in Thailand, Malaysia and Nepal.

In addition, the strategic use of resettlement is meant to facilitate comprehensive solutions, and also contributes to the enlargement of the protection space in some countries. Within this context special attention is given to the protracted refugee situations in Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and India.

There are also a number of urban refugees from a variety of countries in the main cities of the region for whom resettlement remains the only viable durable solution, and who meanwhile face dire protection challenges. Special efforts need to be undertaken to address the protection related problems of this group of refugees in different countries. This calls for burden and responsibility sharing on part of the resettlements countries. The resettlement submissions for 2007 will therefore represent both urban and camp refugees identified by the UNHCR local offices as being in need of resettlement.

Resettlement is also an important protection tool, for vulnerable individual refugees, both in urban and camp situations. Emergency resettlement is being used to address the situation of refugees in detention, urgent medical cases or other particular individual refugees (e.g victims of sexual violence who are ostracized) especially where there is heightened risk of *refoulement*.

The support of resettlement countries will be crucial for the successful implementation of resettlement programmes in the Asia and Pacific region. The UNHCR group methodology will be an important tool in support of an enlarged resettlement programme.

The staffing situation in Asia is supported by the deployment of Resettlement Consultants through UNHCR - ICMC NGO deployment (in India, Malaysia, Nepal and Cambodia).

## EUROPE

**Projected needs: 4,750 persons / Processing capacity: 4,035 persons**

UNHCR's activities in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe are focused on developing local asylum systems and reinforcing the implementation of existing refugee legislation. In this context, UNHCR uses resettlement strategically to expand the asylum space. Resettlement is also a major protection tool in countries where refugees are either not registered as such by the authorities and therefore are not effectively protected or where they are not able to find feasible or viable durable solutions. In these situations, resettlement consideration generally arises on the grounds of physical and legal protection needs, women-at-risk situations and for special medical needs.

UNHCR currently facilitates the resettlement of refugees mainly from the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. It is expected that the prevailing challenges for effective refugee protection in the region will persist in 2007, thereby creating a continued need for resettlement activities in these countries.

Over the last years, the raise in xenophobia in some parts of the Eastern European region has increasingly affected the well being and security situation of foreigners including refugees and asylum-seekers of non-Slavic origin. Nascent asylum systems, generally weak economies and the negative perceptions of refugees and asylum-seekers arising from their arrival in mixed flows are some factors affecting the quality of protection offered to refugees in these countries.

Despite UNHCR's local capacity building efforts, most countries in the region do not have proper asylum systems in place, although they may have acceded to the international refugee instruments, such as the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Even when asylum systems are formally in place, asylum-seekers have to wait up to two years for the processing of their status determination. During this period, they remain unregistered with the status of illegal aliens. They suffer harassment from the police and are often arrested and fined for lack of proper documents.

Although many of the refugees have been living in the region for many years and some have achieved a certain level of integration, there are numerous situations where they remain, in

practice, outside the basic social and economic sphere with their children not having access to basic education and medical care being provided only to government registered refugees.

Chechen refugees remain of particular concern to the Office. Not only do they present the largest group of asylum-seekers from and in Europe, but they also seem to suffer disproportionately from increased security concerns and tightening asylum and resettlement criteria. In some countries, Chechen refugees are either not recognized as such or are prevented from locally integrating. The precarious legal, economic and social situation has a devastating effect on many of these refugees, some with additional needs such as Women-at-Risk or special medical cases. The population includes a substantial number of children and women, mostly from an urban background and with a variety of skills including some with university degrees. UNHCR is concerned that the stereotyping of the Chechen refugees is further jeopardizing an adequate response to their protection and resettlement needs. While some Chechen refugees have indeed a complex profile it is mainly those with no direct involvement in the conflict that have to bear the brunt of the present stigmatization. Resettlement needs will undoubtedly continue to exist. If left unaddressed, part of the population may resort to moving irregularly to other countries, including Western Europe.

UNHCR's resettlement program in the countries of the former Yugoslavia has dramatically changed since 1992 when the region was ravaged by war. More than ten years after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, UNHCR has concentrated on repatriating the overwhelming majority of refugees from the region, and resettlement activities have been substantially reduced. A number of cases from the 1999 Kosovo crisis that have continued needs of international protection or who are in a vulnerable situation and can not return or find durable solutions in the region will be put forward for resettlement. In addition, a few cases of mandate refugees originating from outside the region will also be put forward for resettlement because they can not find effective protection in the current asylum systems or because the countries of asylum lack the socio-economic infrastructure for their effective integration.

Turkey is a party to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol though it maintains the geographic limitations of Art. 1B (1) of the 1951 Convention, affecting refugees originating from non-European countries. In the absence of other forms of durable solutions, resettlement remains key in bringing an effectively remedy to the plight of nearly all non-European refugees in Turkey. As in other countries, refugees of a certain profile face increased difficulties in being offered a resettlement place, usually men of military ago or those formerly involved in armed activities.

Concerning the staffing situation, UNHCR has had its resettlement capacity strengthened by the deployment of resettlement consultants in Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine through the UNHCR - ICMC Deployment Scheme.

**CENTRAL ASIA, SOUTH WEST ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, and MIDDLE EAST  
(CASWANAME)**

<b>Projected needs: 7,040 persons / Processing capacity: 6,030 persons</b>
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The CASWANAME region continues to host one of the largest numbers of urban and individually mandated refugees in need of resettlement in the world. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of states in the region have not acceded to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, lack of local integration prospects, and an increasingly constricted asylum space caused by a sense of having already borne the burden of hosting large refugee populations (in particular Palestinians and Afghans). The fragile, and sometimes volatile, asylum institutions in many of the countries in the region have necessitated the use of resettlement for purposes of protection. With the exception of refugees from Afghanistan, Sudan and, recently, to a very limited extent, from Iraq, there are no short-term prospects for voluntary repatriation for the other groups of refugees. Resettlement, therefore, remains the most viable durable solution for a large number of refugees in this region.

In recent years, UNHCR has progressively incorporated resettlement as a component of its protection framework for most of the countries in the region. In addition to embarking on harmonising eligibility criteria for the identification of cases, UNHCR has also improved, in certain countries, the accessibility of resettlement to refugees, thereby reducing the possibility of secondary movement within or from the region.

The Hub which was established in Beirut in November 2005 currently covers the resettlement activities of Algeria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, the Gulf countries, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Western Sahara and Yemen. It is expected that the entire CASWANAME region will be covered by the end of 2006. The functions of the Hub are to ensure that resettlement is used strategically, as part of a comprehensive protection and solutions-based approach, to harmonize policies and practices across the region, to monitor resettlement activities, to serve as a central liaison mode with resettlement countries and to provide support to individual offices in the region.

As far as North African countries are concerned, following the regional meeting that was held in May 2006 in Mauritania on the migration and asylum nexus, UNHCR has elaborated a plan of action which will put emphasis on resettlement as part of a burden-sharing mechanism between host governments and resettlement countries. Furthermore, resettlement will be used

strategically as part of a comprehensive durable solutions framework to be looked at within a regional context. It is expected that during 2007 a number of cases would be submitted for resettlement; exact numbers await a more detailed assessment of needs, and the elaboration of a general policy for the region.

Following the successful group submission of the Ethiopians ex-navy in Yemen as well as the Eritreans in Saudi Arabia, CASWANAME will consider expanding the use of group methodology for other groups in the region, while ensuring that appropriate screening procedures and other safeguards are in place.

The events of 11 September 2001 had an initial, negative impact on resettlement from the region. Security checks became, understandably, more thorough but also much more protracted, and for a time it appeared that certain nationalities or backgrounds were no longer welcome. This trend seems to be reversing itself in 2006, and we are witnessing decreased security check processing times, and greater willingness to consider cases from the region.

The overall security, political, social and economic situation in Iraq is still very fluid and volatile, and does not at this point allow for the safe and dignified return of Iraqi refugees. It is therefore believed that resettlement will remain an important protection tool for a large number of refugees in the region for some time to come. UNHCR is encouraged by the recent trend among certain resettlement countries, e.g. US, to lift the suspension of resettlement for the Iraqi refugees from the Middle East region. UNHCR expects to increase its submissions to these countries in the months to come.

The North Africa and Middle East region seems particularly prone to emergency and sensitive cases. In 2006, the Regional Hub attempted through early warning and frank contacts with resettlement countries to work on a number of protection emergencies, for which resettlement was the only option. These collaborations have proven fruitful, and it is anticipated that further such cases will arise, for which we hope to continue the flexible and productive partnership with selected resettlement countries.

The protracted situation of a number of refugees in Central Asia, primarily Afghan refugees, are being addressed via comprehensive solutions in which resettlement, used as a strategic tool, is a major component.

With the announcement of the cessation for Tajik refugees which is due to be implemented in June 2006, their ongoing naturalization in Kyrgyzstan and the launch of a naturalization



exercise for all persons covered by the Presidential Decree in Turkmenistan, UNHCR has made considerable progress towards durable solutions for Tajik refugees.

The closure of the UNHCR office in Uzbekistan has implications on the resettlement activities in Central Asia. Although UNHCR has endeavoured to identify some durable solutions for the refugees in Uzbekistan, there will still be a need for resettlement for some of them in 2007. Furthermore, it is very likely that some of the Afghans who were granted refugee status in Uzbekistan before the closure of the office, will approach other UNHCR offices in Central Asia and will be submitted for resettlement, mainly due to the lack of local integration.

The staffing situation in CASWANAME is to a very large extent supported by direct resettlement country funding for posts and deployments. Of particular note is the International Catholic Migration Commission deployment scheme, which has been instrumental in providing personnel to the Regional Hub, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

**UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2007  
By Country of Asylum**

Sub-Region	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<b>Africa</b>				
<b>Great Lakes</b>	Burundi	500	150	
	Central African Republic (CAR)	360	360	
	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	260	260	
	Republic of Congo (ROC)	500	400	
	Gabon	150	20	
	Rwanda	1,550	690	
	Tanzania	3,000	1,500	
	<b>East and Horn of Africa</b>	Djibouti	520	250
Eritrea		1,620	320	
Ethiopia		1,075	1,075	500
Kenya		5,050	5,050	
Somalia		1,155	480	
Uganda		1,400	1,400	
<b>West and Central Africa</b>		Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	930	310
	Cameroon	450	450	
	Côte d'Ivoire	180	180	
	Ghana	500	500	
	Guinea	165	165	
	Liberia	230	230	
	Nigeria	250	250	
	Senegal Guinea-Bissau Mali and the Gambia	495	495	
	Sierra Leone	200	200	
	<b>Southern Africa</b>	Angola	100	40
Botswana		100	10	
Malawi		450	75	
Mozambique		70	70	
Namibia		150	100	
South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and the Indian Ocean Islands		630	360	
Zambia		1,200	1,200	
Zimbabwe		500	300	
<b>Chad and Sudan Operation</b>	Chad	50	10	
	Sudan	3,000	1,000	
<b>Africa TOTAL:</b>		<b>26,790</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>500</b>

<b>The Americas</b>				
	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay	10	10	
	Costa Rica	610	425	
	Cuba	50	50	
	Ecuador	800	650	
	Venezuela, Peru, Aruba and Curazao	38	14	
<b>The Americas TOTAL:</b>		<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,149</b>	
<b>Asia</b>				
<b>South Asia</b>	Bangladesh	120	120	
	India	890	250	
	Nepal	1,750	900	9,900
	Sri Lanka	130	130	
<b>East Asia</b>	Cambodia	370	270	
	China	150	80	
	Hong Kong (SAR) and Mongolia	293	125	
	Indonesia	250	250	
	Malaysia	5,000	2,000	
	Thailand	3,600	3,350	12,000
<b>Asia TOTAL:</b>		<b>12,553</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>21,900</b>
<b>Europe</b>				
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	Armenia	3	3	
	Azerbaijan	600	350	
	Belarus	25	25	
	Georgia	400	350	
	Russian Federation	500	500	1,000
	Ukraine	350	200	
<b>South-Eastern Europe</b>	Albania	22	22	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	430	165	
	Croatia	10	10	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fyROM)	30	30	
	Serbia and Montenegro (SCG)	30	30	
	Turkey	2,350	2,350	1,104
<b>Europe TOTAL:</b>		<b>4,750</b>	<b>4,035</b>	<b>2,104</b>

## CASWANAME

<b>Central Asia</b>	Kazakhstan	245	245	
	Kyrgyzstan	370	220	
	Tajikistan	40	40	
	Turkmenistan	30	30	
<b>South-West Asia</b>	Iran	1,500	1,000	
	Pakistan	900	900	
<b>North Africa and the Middle East</b>	Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya	250	250	
	Egypt	1,100	1,100	
	Jordan	1,085	1,085	
	Lebanon	300	300	
	Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar	150	150	
	Syria	470	300	
	Yemen	600	410	
<b>CASWANAME TOTAL:</b>		<b>7,040</b>	<b>6,030</b>	
<b>GLOBAL TOTAL:</b>		<b>52,641</b>	<b>36,589</b>	<b>24,504</b>

## **Annex II**

## Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2007 By Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<b>A F R I C A</b>				
Angola	DRC	30	30	
	Republic of Congo	20	20	
<i>Angola Total</i>		50	50	
Burundi	Cameroon	25	25	
	Central African Republic	20	20	
	DRC	50	50	
	Malawi	150	25	
	Rwanda	300	115	
	South Africa	110	60	
	Tanzania	1,400	440	
	Zambia	200	200	
	Zimbabwe	100	50	
<i>Burundi Total</i>		2,355	985	
Chad	Burkina Faso	100	20	
	Cameroon	100	100	
	Central African Republic	80	80	
<i>Chad Total</i>		280	200	
Congo (DRC)	Angola	50	20	
	Benin	75	50	
	Burkina Faso	25	5	
	Burundi	475	125	
	Cameroon	50	50	
	Central African Republic	140	140	
	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	20	10	
	Gabon	100	15	
	Indonesia	13	13	
	Malawi	250	35	
	Mozambique	40	40	
	Niger	15	15	
	Nigeria	50	50	
	Republic of Congo	400	300	
	South Africa	140	90	
	Tanzania	1,400	960	
	Uganda	900	900	
	Zambia	800	800	
	Zimbabwe	200	100	
<i>Congo (DRC) Total</i>		5,143	3,718	
Congo (RoC)	Benin	20	10	
	Cameroon	100	100	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
	DRC	50	50	
	Rawanda	1,200	525	
<i>Congo (RoC) Total</i>		<i>1,370</i>	<i>685</i>	
Côte d'Ivoire	Burkina Faso	50	5	
	Guinea	120	120	
	Liberia	160	160	
	Mali	40	40	
	Senegal	40	40	
	Togo	175	25	
<i>Côte d'Ivoire Total</i>		<i>585</i>	<i>390</i>	
Eritrea	Djibouti	50	50	
	Ethiopia	500	500	
	Sudan	2,700	900	
	Zimbabwe	20	20	
<i>Eritrea Total</i>		<i>3,270</i>	<i>1,470</i>	
Ethiopia	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	20	10	
	Cuba	30	30	
	Djibouti	170	100	
	Egypt	50	50	
	Eritrea	10	10	
	Kenya	700	700	
	Somalia	1,055	440	
	South Africa	90	40	
	Sudan	300	100	
	Yemen	170	80	
	Zimbabwe	20	20	
<i>Ethiopia Total</i>		<i>2,615</i>	<i>1,580</i>	
Equatorial Guinea	Cameroon	25	25	
<i>Equatorial Guinea Total</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>25</i>	
Liberia	Côte d'Ivoire	100	100	
	Ghana	100	100	
	Guinea	20	20	
	Nigeria	20	20	
	Sierra Leone	200	200	
	Zimbabwe	10	10	
<i>Liberia Total</i>		<i>450</i>	<i>450</i>	
Mauritania	Mali	100	100	
	Senegal	250	250	
<i>Mauritania Total</i>		<i>350</i>	<i>350</i>	
Namibia	Botswana	20	2	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<i>Namibia Total</i>		20	2	
Nigeria	Benin	175	100	
<i>Nigeria Total</i>		175	100	
Rwanda	Angola	10	5	
	Burundi	25	25	
	Cameroon	100	100	
	Central African Republic	80	80	
	DRC	30	30	
	Malawi	50	15	
	Mozambique	20	20	
	Republic of Congo	40	40	
	South Africa	100	50	
	Tanzania	150	75	
	Togo	20	10	
	Uganda	50	50	
	Zambia	150	150	
	Zimbabwe	100	50	
<i>Rwanda Total</i>		915	700	
Sierra Leone	Liberia	60	60	
<i>Sierra Leone Total</i>		60	60	
Somalia	Botswana	15	2	
	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	50	20	
	Djibouti	300	100	
	Egypt	300	300	
	Eritrea	1,600	300	
	Ethiopia	50	50	500
	India	30	20	
	Indonesia	14	14	
	Jordan	25	25	
	Kenya	3,900	3,900	
	Lebanon	30	30	
	Pakistan	20	20	
	South Africa	100	50	
	Syria	150	100	
	Yemen	420	320	
	Zimbabwe	10	10	
<i>Somalia Total</i>		7,014	5,261	
Sudan	Chad	50	10	
	Central African Republic	40	40	
	DRC	50	50	
	Egypt	675	675	
	Eritrea	10	10	



Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
	Ghana	150	150	
	Ethiopia	450	450	
	Jordan	20	20	
	Lebanon	40	40	
	Nigeria	30	30	
	Syria	100	60	
	Uganda	150	150	
	Zimbabwe	30	30	
<i>Sudan Total</i>		<i>1,795</i>	<i>1,715</i>	
Togo	Benin	75	20	
	Ghana	150	150	
<i>Togo Total</i>		<i>225</i>	<i>170</i>	
Uganda	Rwanda	30	30	
	Zimbabwe	10	10	
<i>Uganda Total</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>40</i>	
Zimbabwe	Botswana	10	2	
	South Africa	60	40	
<i>Zimbabwe Total</i>		<i>70</i>	<i>42</i>	
<b>AFRICA TOTAL</b>		<b>26,957</b>	<b>18,233</b>	
<b>T H E A M E R I C A S</b>				
Colombia	Costa Rica	600	415	
	Ecuador	800	650	
	Venezuela	38	14	
<i>Colombian Total</i>		<i>1,438</i>	<i>1,079</i>	
<b>AMERICAS TOTAL</b>		<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,079</b>	
<b>A S I A</b>				
Bhutan	Nepal	1,600	750	9,900
<i>Bhutan Total</i>		<i>1,600</i>	<i>750</i>	
Cambodia	Thailand	100	70	
<i>Cambodia Total</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>70</i>	
Laos	Thailand	150	85	
<i>Laos Total</i>		<i>150</i>	<i>85</i>	
Myanmar	Bangladesh	120	120	
	India	400	100	
	Malaysia	4,500	1,900	
	Thailand	3,000	3,000	12,000
<i>Myanmar Total</i>		<i>8,020</i>	<i>5,120</i>	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
Nepal	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	40	15	
<i>Nepal Total</i>		40	15	
Sri Lanka	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	35	15	
<i>Sri Lanka Total</i>		35	15	
Vietnam	Cambodia	350	250	
<i>Vietnam Total</i>		350	250	
<b>ASIA TOTAL</b>		10,295	6,305	
<b>EUROPE</b>				
Armenia	Turkmenistan	30	30	
<i>Armenia Total</i>		30	30	
Serbia and Montenegro (Kosovo)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	430	165	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	25	25	
<i>Serbia and Montenegro Total</i>		455	190	
Russian Federation (Chechnya)	Azerbaijan	550	300	
	Georgia	400	350	
	Ukraine	125	50	
<i>Russian Federation (Chechnya) Total</i>		1,075	700	
<b>EUROPE TOTAL</b>		1,560	920	
<b>CASWANA ME</b>				
Afghanistan	India	400	100	
	Indonesia	20	20	
	Iran	1,350	950	
	Kazakhstan	100	100	
	Kyrgyzstan	110	110	
	Pakistan	770	770	
	Russian Federation	100	100	1,000
	Syria	100	60	
	Tajikistan	40	40	
	Turkey	50	50	
<i>Afghanistan Total</i>		3,040	2,300	
Iran	India	40	20	
	Indonesia	20	20	
	Pakistan	90	90	
	Turkey	2,000	2,000	1,104

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<i>Iran Total</i>		2,150	2,130	
Iraq	Indonesia	115	115	
	Iran	150	50	
	Jordan	870	870	
	Lebanon	200	200	
	Pakistan	20	20	
	Sri Lanka	20	20	
	Syria	100	60	
	Turkey	100	100	
<i>Iraq Total</i>		1,575	1,435	
Pakistan	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	170	80	
	Nepal	100	100	
	Sri Lanka	105	105	
<i>Pakistan Total</i>		375	285	
Syria	Jordan	70	70	
<i>Syria Total</i>		70	70	
Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	100	100	
	Kyrgystan	235	85	
	Ukraine	40	40	
<i>Uzbekistan Total</i>		375	225	
<b>CASWANAME TOTAL</b>		7,585	6,445	
<b>TOTAL IDENTIFIED CASELOADS</b>		<b>47,671</b>	<b>32,742</b>	
<b>Particular Caseloads not Identified</b>				
<b>AFRICA</b>				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Angola	40	15	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Benin	75	20	
<i>Great Lakes Nationals</i>	Botswana	55	4	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Burkina Faso	50	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Cameroon	50	50	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	DRC	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ethiopia	75	75	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Gabon	50	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ghana	100	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Guinea	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Guinea-Bissau	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Indian Oceans Islands	10	10	
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ivory Coast	80	80	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kenya	450	450	

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Country of Asylum</b>	<b>Individuals in need of Resettlement</b>	<b>Capacity to Process Individual Needs</b>	<b>Potential Group Submissions</b>
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Liberia	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mali	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mozambique	10	10	
<i>Great Lakes Mixed Nationalities</i>	Namibia	150	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Niger	25	15	
<i>Mixed African Nationalities</i>	Nigeria	150	150	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	ROC	40	40	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Senegal	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Somalia	100	40	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	South Africa	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Swaziland	10	10	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	Rwanda	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Tanzania	50	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Togo	50	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Uganda	300	300	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Zambia	50	50	
<b>AMERICAS</b>				
<i>Colombians and Peruvians</i>	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Costa Rica	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Cuba	20	20	
<b>ASIA</b>				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Cambodia	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	103	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	India	20	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Indonesia	68	68	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mongolia	5	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Malaysia	500	100	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	Nepal	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Sri Lanka	5	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Thailand	350	195	
<b>EUROPE</b>				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Albania	22	22	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Armenia	3	3	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Azerbaijan	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Belarus	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Croatia	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fyROM)	5	5	
<i>Mixed African Nationalities</i>	Russian Federation	200	200	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Russina Federation	100	100	
<i>CIS Nationals</i>	Russian Federation	100	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Serbia and Montenegro	30	30	
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Turkey	150	150	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Turkey	50	50	

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Country of Asylum</b>	<b>Individuals in need of Resettlement</b>	<b>Capacity to Process Individual Needs</b>	<b>Potential Group Submissions</b>
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	60	30	
<i>Asian Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	100	55	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	25	25	
<i>CASWANAME</i>				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Egypt	75	75	
<i>Stateless Arabs (Bedouins)</i>	Jordan	100	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kazakhstan	45	45	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kyrgyzstan	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Lebanon	30	30	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya	250	250	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and UAE	150	150	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Syria	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Yemen	10	10	
<b>TOTAL NON-IDENTIFIED CASELOADS</b>		<b>4,970</b>	<b>3,847</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>52,641</b>	<b>36,589</b>	

**\*Figures of total caseloads by “Country of Origin” do not necessarily correspond exactly to figures of caseloads by “Country of Asylum” due to categories of resettlement needs and capacity not specified by caseloads. This table represents those caseloads which were identified by the Field Office and represent estimates only.**