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Contains introduction, regional overviews and and statistical annexures

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PROJECTED GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS

2008



Cover Photo: UNHCR / N. Behring. Children from Bonga Camp, near Gambella Town, Western Ethiopia, March 2003

Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2008

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GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES IN 2008

Introduction

This document prepared for the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) provides an overview of UNHCR's Projected Global Resettlement Needs and Objectives for the year 2008. The purpose of this document is to assist both resettlement countries, NGO partners involved in settlement and/or in resettlement activities and the UNHCR in planning their respective activities and the allocation of resettlement places and resources. It provides the following information:

- ✚ the rationale and scope of UNHCR's resettlement operations in different countries where this protection tool and/or durable solution is being used;
- ✚ a general profile of the refugee population(s) in different countries where UNHCR has resettlement activities; and,
- ✚ the basic legal framework for refugee protection in those countries.

At the request of several resettlement countries, this edition of the Projected Global Resettlement Needs and Objectives for 2008 also provides:

- ✚ information as to whether the UNHCR registration database *ProGres* is in place to support the identification of resettlement needs in specific operations;
- ✚ feedback on the performance of each UNHCR Field Office on their resettlement submissions in 2006 against the indicative numbers set in Projected Global Resettlement Needs for 2006.

It is important to note that the figures herein concerning the number of individuals in need of resettlement in 2008 are not definitive; reason being that new protection emergencies and changing conditions in countries of asylum and origin may affect resettlement needs throughout the year. So too, operational constraints (e.g. limited resources and security considerations) affect UNHCR's capacity to accurately identify resettlement needs. An important factor is also the effectiveness of international support to engage these challenges and mobilise resources to address specific refugee situations, including ways resettlement can be used to advance comprehensive solutions strategies.

In view of the above, 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.

The projected resettlement needs presented in this document have been drawn from the 2006 Annual Protection Reports (APRs) which included some revised instructions regarding resettlement activities and the 2008 Country Operation Plans (COPs) that were submitted by UNHCR field offices in March 2007. The objective of this process is to proactively plan for resettlement activities for refugee populations and to identify the resources required to meet these needs.

However, the methodology used – to date – to forecast the annual global projected resettlement needs is somewhat ill-defined and field offices lack clear guidance on how to measure resettlement needs systematically, which shortcomings depend to some extent on practices which are not necessarily beyond UNHCR control. For instance:

- ✚ few Field Offices appear to have used participatory assessments with refugees to address protection gaps and capacity issues and ensure age, gender and diversity mainstreaming, which process serves to strengthen identification of resettlement needs;
- ✚ the reading of COPs and APRs (backed up with field support missions) suggest an “underuse” by several Field Offices of the capacity of *ProGres* to identify individuals in need in resettlement;
- ✚ many Field Offices appear to have difficulties assessing needs for the short-term (i.e. for the next year only), while their operation involves the simultaneous use of other durable solutions;
- ✚ in some protracted situations, operational planning for resettlement seems to be more tied to the projected yearly processing *capacity* of the Field Office concerned rather than on the *needs* of refugees;
- ✚ the projected needs are often based on assumptions that the processing requirements and methodology for submission to resettlement countries will not change and cannot be simplified.

To assist in addressing these challenges, the Resettlement Service has taken steps to develop tools to strengthen operational management and ways to identify refugees in need of resettlement. These tools include the baseline Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Resettlement and the Heightened Risk Identification Tool, which will be available for use by end-2007. The baseline SOPs will ensure a level of global standardisation, transparency and predictability in resettlement delivery and reinforce procedural safeguards to mitigate risks. It is against the baseline standard that country specific practices can be measured, gaps identified and remedial action taken. The Heightened Risk Identification Tool has been designed to supplement the Participatory Assessment activities and inform proactive planning for durable solutions linked to the Country Operations Planning process. Specifically, it will assist UNHCR’s operations to systematically and predictably determine the level of needs within a given population warranting resettlement intervention. In the context of resettlement, this identification tool provides for the gathering of data related to the individual’s experience and trauma which helps plan activities and early intervention to support the reception and integration of resettled individuals.

In their planning for 2008, the Field Offices have considered the current protection needs and durable solution prospects for each group of refugees concerned within their operations. 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 2008 include the identification of some groups of refugees with potential for resettlement using the group resettlement methodology. These needs will be reviewed in the second part of 2007 and into 2008. As in previous years, the

development of group resettlement proposals will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with resettlement countries.

The countries in this report are grouped according to the geographic coverage of the regional bureaux of UNHCR. It is important to note that while the individual field reports indicate the origin of the refugees, the figures relating to the global resettlement needs show the number of individuals in need of resettlement in a specific country, regardless of their origin; however, there is a chart in Annex II that shows the country of origin. Annex II also provides information about the capacity of the field offices' to address individual resettlement needs. 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 four approaches to bridge these gaps:

- ✚ targeted additional funding from resettlement and donor countries;
- ✚ specific use of the UNHCR- International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) Resettlement Deployment Scheme to provide additional staff capacity to resettlement operations whenever possible;
- ✚ where feasible, and in close collaboration with resettlement countries, a simplification of submission requirements;
- ✚ phasing out from clerical support tasks (e.g. immigration forms filling).

In addition, the reading of APRs and COPs suggest that significant differences remain between Field Offices planning on the basis of their current capacity and those planning on the basis on their *expected* capacity. Moreover, several Field Offices tend to wrongly assume that additional funding may become available to fund this core activity. Overall, the Resettlement Service is concerned by the fact that even in countries where regular resettlement activities are being undertaken over a number of years, very few resettlement posts have been mainstreamed in the 2008 COP submission.

The number of resettlement staffing positions attached to UNHCR is approximately 350, excluding UN Operations staff (numbers currently being surveyed). This figure includes 160 regular UNHCR posts, 123 State funded temporary positions, 37 ICMC deployees, 18 National and International United Nations Volunteers (UNV), and 9 Junior Professional Officers (JPO). This number does not include staff, for example Senior Protection Officers, who have a partial responsibility for resettlement as part of their range of duties.

In 2006-2007, a limited number of States have generously contributed to resettlement staffing by funding JPO positions (Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Norway), temporary staff (116 by the USA, 5 by the UK and 2 by Norway) and by supporting the UNHCR-ICMC deployment scheme (USA and Australia).

Some Feedback on UNHCR Resettlement Service in 2006

A key function of the Resettlement Service is to provide policy and procedural guidance, monitor field operations and Regional Resettlement Hubs, analyse trends to inform strategic directions, manage the global resettlement delivery and represent both the external face and the internal dimension of UNHCR resettlement. In line with the High Commissioner's call in 2006 to increase the use of resettlement by reinforcing and expanding resettlement activities, UNHCR has taken steps to improve the status of resettlement within the organisation, thereby enhancing its ability to deliver resettlement outcomes. This internal re-positioning has put focus on strengthening organisational outreach and advocacy, as well as expanding service delivery through continuing policy development, expanding operational capacity, global coordination and strategic thinking.

Developments in 2006

Thanks to the Office's efforts to reposition resettlement activities within UNHCR approach to comprehensive durable solutions, the continuous funding support of some resettlement countries and efforts made by the Service to improve protection delivery, the key achievements in 2006 and first quarter 2007 include:

- ✚ the number of resettlement submissions increased globally by 17.1% in 2006;
- ✚ in addition, during early 2007, three new countries have indicated their readiness to become resettlement countries and discussions are being pursued with several others;
- ✚ UNHCR has been able to refer sufficient number of cases to all resettlement countries in line with their targets, with the exception of the United States;
- ✚ field-friendly managerial tools have been developed and disseminated to improve predictability in the planning and delivery process. Reporting requirements have been adapted to better reflect constraints, protection dividends arising out of resettlement activities and some initial elements of performance evaluation;
- ✚ initial anti-fraud training has been delivered to the field and the Resettlement Service is spearheading anti-fraud efforts in UNHCR protection-related procedures. A draft policy on consequences of fraud has been issued;
- ✚ the development of baseline Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the Heightened Risk Identification Tool to more predictably manage resettlement planning and processing are at advanced stage of development;
- ✚ the development of tools to better manage selection missions by resettlement countries.

Priorities for 2008-2009

The current objectives of the Resettlement Service may be summarized as follows:

- ✚ ensuring quantity and quality of resettlement submissions and gradually increasing them to reach 60,000 by the end of 2008;
- ✚ increasing to 10% the number of women and girls-at-risk referred in each resettlement operation through better linkages between the resettlement needs

- identification process and the AGDM process and thus to contribute to the implementation of ExCom Conclusion 105 (2006);
- ✚ engaging more NGO partners in the identification process with the objective of developing formal partnerships in at least 8 resettlement operations by end 2008;
- ✚ defining clear and comprehensive casework performance indicators for resettlement staff by June 2008 and mainstreaming resettlement specific RBM indicators in job descriptions and individual Performance Appraisal Process(es) (PAR);
- ✚ simplifying / streamlining resettlement submissions in some operations by introducing operation / caseload-specific submission methodologies and by ensuring by end 2009 in close coordination with FICS / DOS a more effective use of *ProGres* for resettlement outcomes in the 52 countries where *ProGres* is supposed to be operational;
- ✚ assisting Field Offices to better manage the expectations of refugees with the development of at least one pilot project by end 2008 and another by 2009.
- ✚ improving the functioning of the ICMC deployment scheme by mid-2008 to make it more accessible to NGO staff and to ensuring the deployment of resettlement experts within two months of requests being made;
- ✚ up-grading the collection of statistical data, to enable enhanced performance evaluation and feedback in the document submitted to the ATC 2008;
- ✚ improving consistency in the way UNHCR Field Offices handle requests for family reunion at various processing stages (registration, RSD, resettlement processing or following the departure of the principal applicant to a country of resettlement) by developing, in close consultation with other sections at UNHCR Headquarters (CDEGECS, SDPIS, FICS/DOS and POLAS) and Field Offices, resettlement-specific guidelines by mid 2008;
- ✚ developing and implementing by end 2009 a PI strategy with DER and PI officers in the field to cover/promote resettlement activities in a more positive light and use it for more public support.

Strategic Objectives and Performance Targets for 2007

In accordance with UNHCR's global strategic objectives for 2007-2009, the Resettlement Service will expand and diversify its resettlement activities in different operational contexts, improve access for refugees as well as improve operational standards and coordination of activities. It will seek to deliver a more coherent and predictable resettlement programme that addresses refugees' needs with diligence, integrity, transparency and accountability.

The Resettlement Service will advance the further implementation of Goal No. 5 of the Agenda for Protection and the Global Strategic Objective No. 3 by promoting the realisation of comprehensive durable solutions strategies (including through the strategic use of resettlement) with a particular focus of selected protracted refugee situations. This objective includes UNHCR efforts to prevent and respond to situations of statelessness. Enhancing the use of resettlement requires more predictability and consistency in terms of submissions to resettlement countries. Specific sub-objectives to meet this objective have been developed in the Service's work plan. Meeting this objective will also require more enhanced partnerships with potential resettlement countries through twinning programmes and seeking a more

active engagement of NGO partners (including the ECRE, RCUSA, ICMC/Caritas and CCME networks and the ATCR NGO focal point) in resettlement activities.

The Resettlement Service will continue to pay specific attention to protracted refugee situations where resettlement can be used strategically to unblock the access to other durable solutions and/or to create protection dividends for refugees who will not be resettled. The Resettlement Service will try to engage resettlement countries in signing multi-year multilateral frameworks of understanding to address resettlement needs in some asylum countries. In October 2006, the Resettlement Service took the lead in prioritizing situations such as Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Myanmar refugees in Bangladesh, Eritrean refugees in Sudan, Sub-Saharan refugees in North Africa, Iraqi refugees in four countries in the ME region and Turkey and the two EU-funded Regional Protection Programmes (Tanzania and Western NIS countries). The resettlement strategy in these countries will be coordinated where applicable with DOS projects in the area of local integration/self-sufficiency, with SCPC projects, as well specific initiatives taken by CDGECS.

In coordination with relevant internal and external counterparts, in implementing UNHCR's global strategic objectives, the Resettlement Service will strengthen its capacity to be responsive to field operations, to resettlement countries, NGOs and IOM – engaging in greater outreach and communication – as well as build upon initiatives to be proactive in the promotion and advocacy of resettlement and pursuing innovations. These efforts will broaden the base of resettlement and ensure resettlement programmes correspond to UNHCR's guiding principles and respond to the needs of refugees and operational priorities.

It follows that the Service will enhance its internal co-ordination at Headquarters and support to the field to ensure Field and Regional Offices are equipped to manage resettlement activities and develop strategic plans to reinforce and expand resettlement delivery. Enhanced communication between the Bureaux, DIPS and Regional Offices/Hubs will improve internal co-ordination mechanisms to more effectively manage UNHCR's resettlement functions and provide coherent guidance to the field. Efforts to continue mainstreaming resettlement into the core activities of the Bureaux and the field will be a key aspect of increasing the efficiency of the resettlement function and develop thinking on the strategic use of resettlement. Hence, UNHCR will better respond to the expectations of resettlement countries through increased internal harmonization of policy/practice and the active promotion of this function by the Senior Management.

Through the development and implementation of planning tools, detailed and focused strategies will provide analytical and planning information from field offices on current and projected resettlement needs and on the local capacity to process refugees for resettlement. The focus on strengthened management, monitoring and evaluation, techniques and performance indicators will have a direct and positive impact on the global resettlement programme. With improved quality, accuracy, integrity and detail of needs assessment and profiling of refugee populations, development of early strategic global planning will be augmented.

The Resettlement Service will prioritise efforts to improve the access of refugees to protection and resettlement, a one of the durable solutions, though active participation

in operational and strategic planning activities such as *participatory assessments*, *protection profiling* and *risk identification* methodologies. This will help identify groups of refugees, most in need for resettlement. The development of practical tools to improve with NGO partners identification and processing methods will assist UNHCR offices to engage in more predictable and effective resettlement delivery. So too, the quality, consistency and efficiency of resettlement delivery will be enhanced with the adoption and use of the *ProGres* registration system. This will dovetail with training initiatives and improvements in organizational understanding of the *strategic use of resettlement* and ways to mitigate risks whilst implementing resettlement in a comprehensive and proactive way.

Managing risk to ensure the integrity of resettlement will continue to be a priority in 2007-2009. Increased attention will be given to ensuring the integrity of resettlement operations in order to avoid fraud and malfeasance. This will involve the full implementation of the *UNHCR Resettlement Anti-Fraud Plan of Action* to upgrade field offices' capacity to mitigate fraud in the resettlement process. Simultaneously, offices' procedures will be systematised through application of global base-line *standard operating procedures* on resettlement.

Partnerships in resettlement will be enhanced through working relations with States and NGOs, including through the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement and the bi-annual meetings of Working Group on Resettlement. The Resettlement Service will continue to engage Members of the WGR in between annual meetings to undertake with or in parallel to UNHCR protection demarches which may serve the operational objectives of UNHCR. The Resettlement Service will expand its engagement with three types of EU-funded projects with NGOs/States in the area of resettlement.

As reflected in its specific objectives, the Resettlement Service will continue to seek greater operational involvement of NGOs in resettlement activities and develop ways to strengthen partnerships to improve protection delivery, including advocacy for this protection tool and durable solution. The UNHCR-ICMC deployment scheme will have a vital role in forging closer working relationships with other NGOs and supporting field operations. The Resettlement Service will participate in DIPS efforts to streamline, harmonize and simplify the management of deployment schemes with DOS.

The Resettlement service will furthermore seek, in cooperation with DER and Field Offices, to transform the perception of the resettlement function from its current isolated status associated with images of security risks; brain drain, fraud risks, pull-factor; to its full potential in terms of out-reach and promotion of tolerance, placing the emphasis on the rescue aspect of the function and its capacity to help refugees rebuilding their lives and contributing to receiving communities.

Other Anticipated Developments

In addition to the activities already outlined above, which in the context of the global strategic objectives and targets for 2007 will result a number of concrete outcomes in 2007 and 2008, a number of developments are worth highlighting.

In the area of improving organizational performance, the Resettlement Service introduced in 2007 or will introduce in 2008-2009 a number of new tools which should help field offices to improve their output both qualitatively and quantitatively. These tools include a baseline SOPs for resettlement activities, Heightened Risk Identification Tool to assist with proactive planning for resettlement linked to the Country Operations Planning process, improved and operationalized / contextualized anti-fraud policy, guidelines on family reunion, enhanced performance indicators for resettlement staff and a revised planning process to assess resettlement needs and processing capacity. The Resettlement Service will also promote in 2007-2008 the use of Multilateral Framework of Understandings (MFUs) with respect to the Iraqi refugees in the Middle East and Bhutanese refugees in Nepal to generate more commitment amongst resettlement partners and predictability in service delivery.

As part of the Office's efforts to improve protection against *refoulement*, the Resettlement Service has developed the concept of the evacuation transit facility (ETF) which received broad support from resettlement countries (at the meetings of the Working Group on Resettlement in October 2006 and March 2007 and from UNHCR field colleagues (during four field-based strategic planning meetings). The concept will be operationalized in the course of the second part of 2007 and 2008 with the objective of having two functioning ETF by end 2008.

At the 2007 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement to be held in Geneva in June, it is expected that UNHCR's global strategic objectives will be further promoted and supported with a number of concrete proposals for enhanced collaborative and tripartite efforts to strengthen resettlement delivery in specific protracted refugee situations.

AFRICA

Projected Needs: 27,760 persons/ Processing capacity: 18,850 persons
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In 2006 durable solutions were provided for a large number of refugees in Africa, both through resettlement and voluntary repatriation. Important initiatives were taken also to strengthen possibilities for self-sufficiency and local integration in some African states.

In 2006 more than 19,000 refugees were referred to 11 countries for resettlement consideration. Approximately three quarters of all resettlement referrals were made from countries of asylum situated in the East and Horn and the Great Lakes regions of Africa. In total, however, refugees from 37 different countries of asylum were referred for resettlement. In terms of countries of origin, 28 different nationalities were represented in referrals for resettlement from Africa. The Group Methodology was used to process three groups in 2006: survivors of the August 2004 massacre at the Gatumba refugee camp in Burundi; the “1972 Burundians” - persons who underwent multiple flights and are presently in refugee camps in Tanzania; and a group of Eritrean refugees of Kunama origin residing in Ethiopia.

In 2006 UNHCR operations in Africa benefited from additional funding from Australia, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the USA. This assisted UNHCR in exceeding its initially estimated capacity of 15,900 submissions.

For 2008 UNHCR has identified nearly 28,000 refugees as being in need of resettlement in Africa. Most of these are expected to be located in the East and Horn of Africa, followed by the Great Lakes region.

In the East and Horn of Africa efforts are to continue to find solutions for refugees in protracted situations, for instance through the use of a profiling methodology in camps in Kenya, Eritrea, and Ethiopia for Somali refugees. UNHCR also continues to work on a comprehensive protection and durable solutions strategy to address the protracted situation of particularly the Eritrean refugees in Eastern Sudan as well as to address the urgent protection needs of refugees in Chad.

In the Great Lakes region repatriation to both Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo is continuing and resettlement will be targeted mainly at refugees with protection concerns who are unable to return to their country of origin.

In West Africa the promoted phase of repatriation for Liberian refugees is scheduled to end on 30 June 2007, and UNHCR will shift its principal emphasis in the region to local integration. The opportunity to revitalize this solution in West Africa is significant given the high receptivity to local integration demonstrated by many governments in the region, the reciprocal benefits local integration offers to source and host countries in the region, and the 1979 Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and Establishment which complement the 1975 Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Treaty.

The initiative will not be confined to Liberian refugees, though the remaining populations of Liberian and Sierra Leonean refugees will be the focus of the first

phase of stepped up local integration efforts. These efforts will focus on secure alternative legal status, in particular through increased utilization of existing domestic legal possibilities as well as the regional Free Movement Protocol and an interagency approach to meeting the social and economic needs of the integrating refugees and their host communities, including appropriate linkages to key development priorities such as tackling youth unemployment.

Therefore for 2008 resettlement activities will target refugees not of Liberian and Sierra Leonean origin. The caseload is diverse, from Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, the Great Lakes, Sudan, Chad, and all other regions of Africa.

In Southern Africa smaller populations of diverse origin have been identified as in need of resettlement as a durable solution. At the same time mixed migratory flows have to be taken into careful consideration when identifying refugees in need of resettlement. Resettlement will also have to be balanced against ongoing local integration efforts in finding solutions for protracted refugee situations.

Gaps still exist with regard to the willingness of some resettlement countries to address the needs of particular nationalities. This is particularly noticeable in countries with small and predominantly urban refugee populations. It is an increasingly difficult problem in light of diminishing opportunities for dossier submission. Gaps also continue to exist for medical cases. The health care systems in many of the areas where refugees live are rudimentary at best. Despite significantly enhanced efforts by UNHCR to appropriately identify medical cases, opportunities for resettlement of such cases remain highly circumscribed. Currently numerous referrals from Africa on medical grounds remain pending or unaddressed.

The Resettlement Hubs in Nairobi and the Regional Offices in Senegal and Pretoria will continue to work to support the countries in the regions both in identification, technical support, and resettlement processing in 2008. However order to meet the resettlement needs of the region, offices will require more staff, including through additional workforce mechanisms such as the ICMC deployment scheme and additional funding. Certain offices, for example Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania, will need deployees in order to be able to deliver on projected referrals.

THE AMERICAS

Projected needs: 1,498 persons / Processing capacity: 1,011 persons
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In November 2004, the countries of Latin America came together for the 20th anniversary of the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, and adopted the Mexico Plan of Action (MPA). The Solidarity Resettlement Programme is one of the strands of the MPA which is inspired by the principles of solidarity and responsibility sharing, and serves to assist countries in Latin America that host a large number of refugees, mainly of Colombian origin. Currently, there are active resettlement programmes in Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

UNHCR is pleased to note that Uruguay and Paraguay have expressed their desire to become a resettlement country and is committed to working together with these and other interested governments in the region in establishing resettlement programmes. Towards this end, UNHCR welcomes continued financial and technical support by traditional resettlement countries in consolidating existing programmes and building the capacity of the new resettlement countries in South America, i.e. through twinning arrangements.

The overall UNHCR objective for resettlement in 2008 is to consolidate the resettlement programmes of the emerging resettlement countries in South America. At the same time, the need to strengthen integration mechanisms in and establish pre-departure support for refugees with special needs pending resettlement will be addressed through a number of specific activities.

Despite the existing regional capacity, UNHCR will continue to be in need of resettlement places from traditional resettlement countries in 2008-2009. The ability of the UNHCR operations in Costa Rica and Ecuador to submit a percentage of their cases on dossier-basis throughout the calendar year is vital. This would allow the offices to better organise their operations, meet ongoing needs, avoid pull-factor and mitigate fraud.

As in past years, in 2008 UNHCR will continue to count on the support provided by the Governments of the United States, Canada, Norway and Sweden to the Solidarity Resettlement Programme. Given the current nature of the displacement characterized by refugees fleeing war and civil strife, UNHCR continues to see the need for resettlement out of Latin America.

ASIA

Projected Needs: 18,485 persons/ Processing capacity: 10,812 persons
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UNHCR's priority remains active promotion of lasting solutions for refugees and persons of concern in the Asia region, which is host to a number of protracted refugee situations. 2006-2007 has so far witnessed heartening breakthroughs in terms of resettlement of a large number of refugees stranded in protracted situations. Resettlement has strategically emerged as a tool for international burden and responsibility sharing and has resulted in protection dividends in many situations. In 2008, UNHCR will continue to explore the resolution of protracted refugee situations, meanwhile pursuing possible self-reliance activities for refugees pending the identification of durable solutions.

Meeting the resettlement needs of refugee women and children and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are primary goals and the central objectives of all country programmes. UNHCR will continue to explore innovative methods to address the problem of refugees stranded in Bangladesh and is hopeful for broad solutions for the Bhutanese in Nepal.

The region of South Asia includes India, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. None of these countries is a party to the 1951 Convention or to its 1967 Protocol and national refugee legislation and/or administrative provisions related to the protection of refugees have not enacted. For those countries hosting refugees, local integration remains a very limited option at this time.

The East Asia region is comprised of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR), Mongolia, Indonesia, Malaysia Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, East Timor and Brunei. While some countries have acceded to the 1951 Convention, the absence of national legal frameworks and procedures as well as limited local integration opportunities make UNHCR's engagement to find durable solutions outside of the region even more relevant.

UNHCR's efforts in the coming period will continue to focus on seeking durable solutions for the various protracted refugee situations throughout the region. 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. 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.

UNHCR hopes that in 2007 resettlement countries will continue to provide support to address the protracted situation of a number of refugees in Central Asia. Through the strategic engagement of resettlement countries, we hope that considerable progress

will be made to address the problem of some of the residual refugee caseloads in this region and thus open new opportunities for increased asylum space.

There are also a number of refugees living in urban centres in many countries of the region, who face dire protection challenges and for whom resettlement remains the only viable durable solution. Resettlement is thus 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. Resettlement submissions for 2008 will therefore represent both urban and camp refugees identified by the UNHCR local offices as being in need of resettlement. The UNHCR group methodology will be an important tool in support of an enlarged resettlement programme.

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

EUROPE

Projected needs: 6,825 persons / Processing capacity: 5,715 persons

UNHCR's activities in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe are focused on developing local asylum systems and new asylum legislation as well as reinforcing the implementation of existing refugee legislation. Resettlement is used strategically to expand the asylum space and is also a major protection tool. Resettlement consideration generally arises on the grounds of physical and legal protection needs, women-at-risk situations, and for special medical needs.

UNHCR facilitates the resettlement of refugees in the Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Continued resettlement activities in these countries are necessary due to persistent challenges including the rise in xenophobia in some parts of the Eastern European region and insufficient asylum systems.

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. Chechen refugees remain of particular concern to the Office as they make up the largest group of asylum-seekers and suffer disproportionately from increased security concerns and tightening asylum and resettlement criteria. Resettlement will continue to be vital for this especially vulnerable group.

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.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Projected Needs: 100,593 persons/ Processing capacity: 22,840 persons

In 2007, resettlement emerged as a powerful tool for protecting and providing solutions for the Iraqis who had been leaving their violence-wracked homeland in their millions. Resettlement numbers from the region, hitherto modest, soared in 2007 as a result of the Iraq resettlement 'surge', a trend projected to continue into 2008. Elsewhere in the region, resettlement in 2008 will continue to remain a limited but crucial instrument of protection in a zone characterized by limited protection space, a largely urban caseload, mixed asylum and migration flows, and protracted and intractable situations.

Iraqi resettlement

In recognition of the dire situation inside Iraq and the limited opportunities available to Iraqi refugees in the immediate region, in 2007 UNHCR – in close collaboration with resettlement countries – accelerated and augmented its previously small-scale programme of resettlement submissions for Iraqi refugees. It is working towards a target of 20,000 submissions in 2007; at 25 May, it had submitted 6,613 Iraqis (33 per cent of the target) for resettlement.¹ In 2008, in view of persistent needs, UNHCR capacity, host government expectations and resettlement country places, UNHCR will submit a similar, slightly higher number of Iraqi refugees for resettlement:

<u>Country</u>	<u>2007 target</u>	<u>2008 projection</u>
Syria	7,500	10,000
Jordan	7,500	7,500
Lebanon	750	1,130
Egypt	250	250
Saudi Arabia/Gulf	---	400
Yemen	---	250
Turkey	3,000	2,000
Iran		200

UNHCR's Iraq resettlement policy is one element of a wider protection and solutions strategy towards Iraqi refugees. It is intended to provide immediate solutions to persons with specific vulnerabilities, while at the same time leveraging greater protection and tolerance for the non-resettled refugees by demonstrating genuine and disinterested international burden-sharing. The strategy is applied without discrimination amongst refugees and with regional consistency. UNHCR selects the most vulnerable refugees for resettlement, using a list of 11 specific vulnerabilities (contained in its policy on resettlement of Iraqi refugees). In line with Executive Committee recommendations, women-at-risk will be prioritized. Resettlement country support will continue to be vital in 2008 in maintaining generous quotas for Iraqis, expedited submission and security clearance protocols, and support for UNHCR resettlement infrastructure and resources.

In addition to resettlement of Iraqis, the resettlement of refugees from Iraq is a UNHCR priority. In 2007, UNHCR is struggling to find solutions for such refugees,

¹ This figure includes submissions from non-MENA countries Turkey and Iran.

in particular Palestinians and Darfurians; it is probable that there will continue to be a need for resettlement places for these groups in 2008.

Middle East (excluding Iraq resettlement)

Given the harsh asylum laws prevalent in the Levant, UNHCR will continue to propose small numbers of non-Iraqi refugees (Sudanese, Somalis and others) for resettlement. Resettlement will also continue to be used as a protection tool to assist in resolving cases of refugee detention.

In Egypt, where the legal climate concerning refugees is more liberal, but where poverty and lack of options place a burden of enormous expectations upon resettlement, UNHCR will use resettlement in 2008 in a targeted manner, focusing on protection and extremely vulnerable cases. In expectation of continued improvements in the country of origin, fewer Sudanese will be submitted for resettlement in 2008 than previously; however, a more sizeable number of Iraqis will be referred.

Arabian Peninsula

In Yemen, which is marked by a large and times transitory Somali refugee community, UNHCR resettlement efforts in 2008 will focus on some 1,500 Somalis who are vulnerable, in a protracted situation and for whom local integration is simply not an option.

In Saudi Arabia and the rest of the Arabian peninsula, UNHCR will seek resettlement opportunities for urban refugees (mainly Iraqi), as well as some residual encamped or detained populations.

North Africa

North Africa is characterized by large-scale migration movements from sub-Saharan Africa to Europe, with a proportionally small number of refugees but a very tight asylum climate. For UNHCR, the challenge is to ensure that those in need of protection and eventually resettlement were able to access them, while at the same time avoiding creating pull factors and the impression that resettlement might be an alternative migration route.

In 2008, UNHCR plans a modest increase in resettlement activity, in particular from Libya. Resettlement will continue to be part of the '10 point plan of action', which is intended to help manage asylum and migration issues in the region, and in which resettlement is to be used as a small but crucial component – a strategic tool to help demonstrate international burden-sharing and convince the North Africa countries to also accept a proportion of refugees onto their territories.

The worrying case of the detained 'Adrar' refugees points to the need to address detention, including through the use of emergency resettlement or transfer to evacuation transit facilities.

Regional Resettlement Hub

A Regional Resettlement Hub for the MENA region, based in Beirut, serves as a centre for supporting, coordinating and monitoring all resettlement activities in the region. The Hub provides steady and hands-on support to concerned offices, always ensuring that it creates value and enhance and augments resettlement submissions.

The Hub also works towards the consistent application of UNCHR resettlement criteria and policies, with mainstreaming resettlement into regional protection and solutions strategies and with ensuring that these broad resettlement goals are fully embedded into Bureau and sub-regional work-plans and operations.

Annex I

UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2008 By Country of Asylum

Sub-Region	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
Africa				
Great Lakes	Burundi	200	130	
	Cameroon	400	400	
	Central African Republic (CAR)	375	125	
	Democratic Republic of Congo (COD)	250	150	
	Republic of Congo (COB)	200	200	
	Gabon	300	80	
	Rwanda	1610	625	
	Tanzania	3025	1500	
East and Horn of Africa	Djibouti	665	260	
	Eritrea	1630	1175	
	Ethiopia	2125	2125	
	Kenya	6270	4420	
	Somalia	1760	1000	
	Uganda	1500	1500	
West and Central Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Togo	400	400	
	Côte d'Ivoire	125	125	
	Ghana	450	450	
	The Gambia	25	25	
	Guinea	100	100	
	Guinea-Bissau	25	25	
	Liberia	50	50	
	Mali	165	165	
	Nigeria	250	250	
	Senegal	310	310	
	Sierra Leone	250	250	
	Angola	75	50	
	Botswana	90	90	
	Indian Ocean Islands	5	5	
Southern Africa	Malawi	250	250	
	Mozambique	80	80	
	Namibia	100	50	
	South Africa	655	365	
	Swaziland	10	10	
	Zambia	1325	800	
	Zimbabwe	500	300	
Chad and Sudan Operation	Chad	970	10	
	Sudan	1150	1000	
Africa TOTAL:		27,670	18,850	

The Americas				
	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay	10	10	
	Costa Rica	350	350	
	Cuba	20	20	
	Ecuador	1080	605	
	Venezuela, Peru, Aruba and Curazao	38	26	
The Americas TOTAL:		1,498	1,011	
Asia				
South Asia	Bangladesh	250	220	

	India	1400	650	
	Nepal	200	200	20,000
	Sri Lanka	120	120	
East Asia	Cambodia	130	130	
	China	160	102	
	Hong Kong (SAR) and Mongolia	255	255	
	Indonesia	200	200	
	Malaysia	7,200	1,200	6,300
	Thailand	5,800	5,415	22,000
Central Asia	Kazakhstan	470	470	
	Kyrgyzstan	240	140	
	Tajikistan	30	30	
	Turkmenistan	40	40	
South-West Asia	Iran	1500	1150	
	Pakistan	500	500	
Asia TOTAL:		18,495	10,822	48,300
Europe				
Eastern Europe	Armenia	15	15	
	Azerbaijan	800	100	
	Belarus	25	25	
	Georgia	250	70	
	Russian Federation	900	900	
	Ukraine	500	400	
South-Eastern Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	330	200	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fyROM)	30	30	
	Montenegro	15	15	
	Serbia	30	30	
	Turkey	3900	3900	
Europe TOTAL:		6,795	5,685	

MENA				
MENA	Algeria	130	130	
	Egypt	500	500	
	Jordan	7750	7750	
	Lebanon	4903	1200	
	Libya	500	300	
	Morocco	100	100	
	Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar	430	430	
	Syria	80,930	10,930	
	Yemen	5000	1500	350
MENA TOTAL:		100,243	22,840	350
GLOBAL TOTAL:		154,701	59,208	48,650

Annex II

Global Resettlement Needs 2008 By Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
A F R I C A				
Angola	Botswana	10	10	
	COD	50	30	
	Republic of Congo	12	12	
	Zambia	250	152	
<i>Angola Total</i>		322	204	
Burundi	COD	50	30	
	Malawi	100	100	
	Mozambique	20	20	
	Rwanda	330	35	
	South Africa	90	48	
	Tanzania	800	515	
	Uganda	25	25	
	Zimbabwe	83	50	
<i>Burundi Total</i>		1498	823	
Chad	Burkina Faso	15	15	
	Cameroon	150	150	
	Central African Republic	100	25	
<i>Chad Total</i>		265	190	
Central African Republic (CAR)	Cameroon	130	130	
	Chad	350	0	
<i>CAR Total</i>		480	130	
Congo (COD)	Algeria	130	130	
	Angola	50	25	
	Benin	115	115	
	Burkina Faso	10	10	
	Burundi	200	130	
	Cameroon	50	50	
	Central African Republic	200	75	
	Malawi	100	100	
	Morocco	45	45	
	Mozambique	50	50	
	Niger	7	7	
	Republic of Congo	160	160	
	Rwanda	1250	575	
	South Africa	140	80	
	Tanzania	2,200	960	
	Uganda	600	600	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
	Zambia	1000	600	
	Zimbabwe	292	175	
<i>Congo (COD) Total</i>		6599	3887	
Congo (COB)	Benin	35	35	
	Burkina Faso	10	10	
	Cameroon	50	50	
	COD	50	30	
	Gabon	250	70	
	Nigeria	70	70	
<i>Congo (COB) Total</i>		465	265	
Côte d'Ivoire	Angola	5	5	
	Guinea	55	55	
	Liberia	30	30	
	Mali	40	40	
	Morocco	35	35	
	Senegal	20	20	
	Togo	20	20	
<i>Côte d'Ivoire Total</i>		205	205	
Eritrea	Djibouti	15	8	
	Ethiopia	750	750	
	Saudi Arabia	30	30	
	Sudan	900	900	
	Uganda	100	100	
<i>Eritrea Total</i>		1795	1788	
Ethiopia	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	20	20	
	Djibouti	250	94	
	Eritrea	10	10	
	Somalia	1590	900	
	South Africa	90	48	
	Sudan	200	75	
	Uganda	100	100	
	Yemen	200	200	
<i>Ethiopia Total</i>		2460	1447	
Liberia	Ghana	50	50	
	Guinea	25	25	
	Nigeria	20	20	
<i>Liberia Total</i>		95	95	
Mauritania	Mali	100	100	
	Senegal	250	250	
<i>Mauritania Total</i>		350	350	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
Namibia	Botswana	20	20	
<i>Namibia Total</i>		20	20	
Rwanda	Angola	10	10	
	Burkina Faso	15	15	
	Cameroon	20	20	
	COD	30	18	
	Malawi	50	50	
	Mozambique	5	5	
	Niger	8	8	
	Republic of Congo	16	16	
	South Africa	85	48	
	Togo	30	30	
	Uganda	50	50	
	Zambia	50	32	
	Zimbabwe	58	35	
<i>Rwanda Total</i>		427	337	
Sierra Leone	Liberia	15	15	
<i>Sierra Leone Total</i>		15	15	
Somalia	Botswana	45	45	
	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	40	40	
	Djibouti	400	158	
	Egypt	100	100	
	Eritrea	1600	1145	
	Ethiopia	1000	1000	
	India	80	80	
	Indonesia	10	10	
	Jordan	25	25	
	Kenya	4320	3045	
	Lebanon	45	20	
	Pakistan	40	40	
	South Africa	160	90	
	Syria	350	350	
	Uganda	500	500	
	Ukraine	85	85	
	Yemen	4500	1000	
<i>Somalia Total</i>		13,300	7733	
Sudan	Chad	500	10	
	Central African Republic	75	25	
	COD	20	12	
	Egypt	100	100	
	Eritrea	20	20	
	Ghana	200	200	
	Ethiopia	300	300	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
	Jordan	50	50	
	Lebanon	70	35	
	Nigeria	20	20	
	Syria	150	150	
	Uganda	100	100	
<i>Sudan Total</i>		1605	1022	
Togo	Benin	25	25	
	Ghana	150	150	
<i>Togo Total</i>		175	175	
Zimbabwe	South Africa	80	45	
<i>Zimbabwe Total</i>		80	45	
AFRICA TOTAL		30,156	18,731	
T H E A M E R I C A S				
Colombia	Argentina	10	10	
	Costa Rica	340	340	
	Ecuador	1080	605	
	Venezuela	38	26	
<i>Colombian Total</i>		1468	981	
AMERICAS TOTAL		1468	981	
A S I A				
Afghanistan	Azerbaijan	500	0	
	Belarus	20	20	
	India	250	250	
	Indonesia	30	30	
	Iran	1300	950	
	Kazakhstan	175	175	
	Kyrgyzstan	20	20	
	Pakistan	400	400	
	Russian Federation	700	700	
	Syria	130	130	
	Tajikistan	30	30	
	Turkey	50	50	
	Turkmenistan	30	30	
<i>Afghanistan Total</i>		3635	2785	
Bangladesh	China and Hong Kong SAR	35	35	
<i>Bangladesh Total</i>		35	35	
Bhutan	Nepal	100	100	20,000
<i>Bhutan Total</i>		100	100	

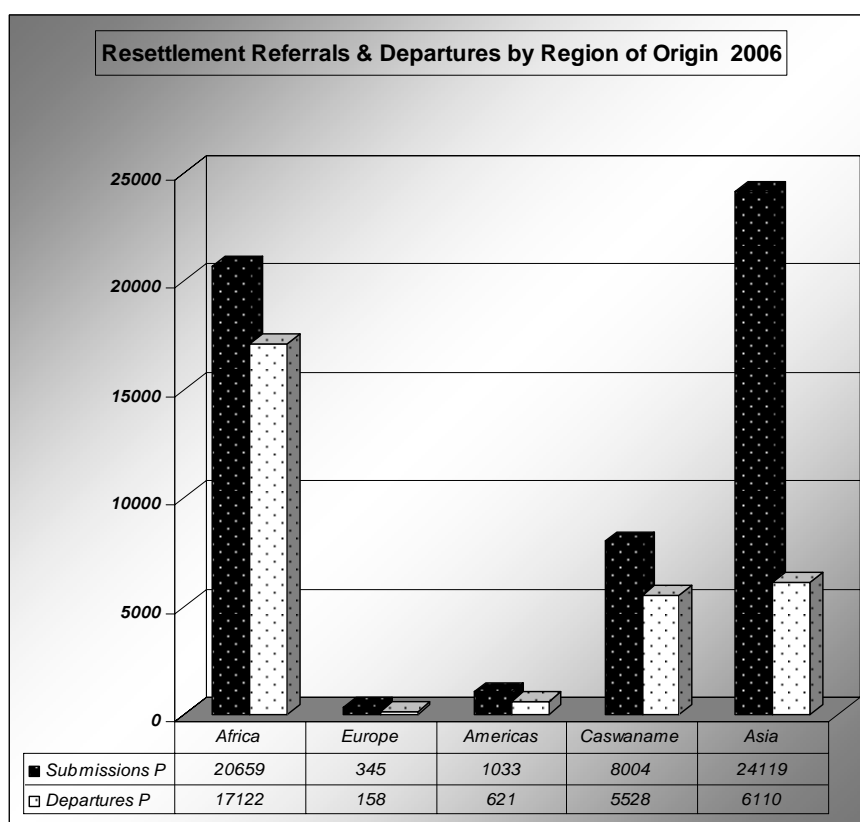
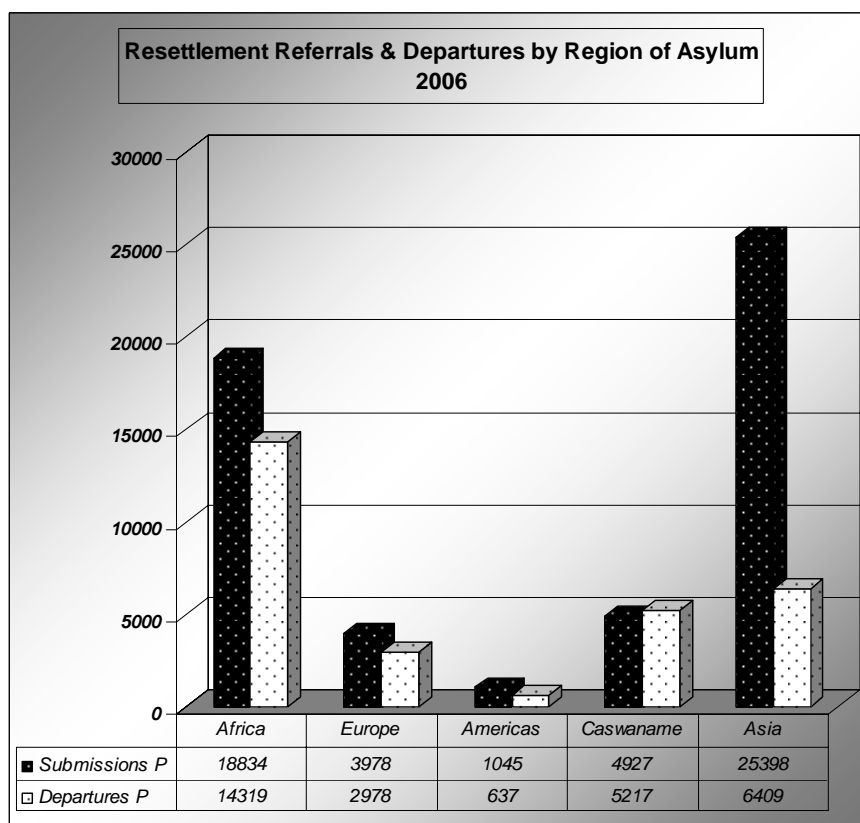
Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
Cambodia	Thailand	100	70	
<i>Cambodia Total</i>		100	70	
Iran	India	40	40	
	Pakistan	30	30	
	Syria	200	200	
	Turkey	1700	1700	
<i>Iran Total</i>		1,970	1,970	
Laos	Thailand	200	100	
<i>Laos Total</i>		200	100	
Myanmar	Bangladesh	250	220	
	India	1000	250	
	Malaysia	6,700	900	6,300
	Thailand	5,000	5,000	22,000
<i>Myanmar Total</i>		12,950	6370	
Pakistan	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	155	120	
<i>Pakistan Total</i>		155	120	
PRC	Thailand	100	60	
<i>PRC Total</i>		100	60	
Sri Lanka	China and Hong Kong SAR	40	40	
	Indonesia	20	20	
	Thailand	100	30	
<i>Sri Lanka Total</i>		160	90	
Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	200	200	
	Kyrgyzstan	195	95	
<i>Uzbekistan Total</i>		395	295	
Vietnam	Cambodia	100	100	
<i>Vietnam Total</i>		100	100	
ASIA TOTAL		19,900	12,095	48,300
E U R O P E				
Russian Federation (Chechnya)	Azerbaijan	300	100	
	Georgia	250	70	
	Kazakhstan	20	20	
	Kyrgyzstan	5	5	
	Ukraine	200	100	
<i>Russian Federation (Chechnya) Total</i>		775	295	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<i>EUROPE TOTAL</i>		775	295	
MENA				
Egypt	Jordan	15	15	
<i>Egypt Total</i>		15	15	
Iraq	Egypt	250	250	
	Indonesia	100	100	
	Iran	200	200	
	Jordan	7500	7500	
	Lebanon	4728	1130	
	Pakistan	30	30	
	Saudi Arabia	400	400	
	Syria	80,000	10,000	
	Turkey	2000	2000	
	Yemen	250	250	
<i>Iraq Total</i>		95,458	21,860	
Syria	Jordan	50	50	
<i>Syria Total</i>		50	50	
<i>MENA TOTAL</i>		95,523	21,925	
TOTAL IDENTIFIED CASELOADS		147,822	54,027	48,300
Particular Caseloads not Identified				
AFRICA				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Angola	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Benin	45	45	
<i>Mixed Nationals</i>	Botswana	15	15	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Chad	120	0	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	COD	50	30	
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	125	125	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ethiopia	75	75	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Gabon	50	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	The Gambia	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ghana	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Guinea	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Guinea-Bissau	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Indian Ocean Islands	5	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kenya	1950	1375	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Liberia	5	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mali	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Mozambique	5	5	
<i>Great Lakes Mixed Nationalities</i>	Namibia	100	50	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Niger	15	15	
<i>Mixed African Nationalities</i>	Nigeria	140	140	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Republic of Congo	12	12	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	Rwanda	30	15	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Senegal	40	40	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Sierra Leone	250	250	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Somalia	170	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	South Africa	10	6	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Sudan	50	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Swaziland	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Tanzania	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Togo	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Uganda	25	25	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Zambia	25	16	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Zimbabwe	67	40	
AMERICAS				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Costa Rica	10	10	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Cuba	20	20	
ASIA				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Cambodia	30	30	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	China and Hong Kong (SAR)	125	102	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	India	30	30	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Indonesia	40	40	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kazakhstan	75	75	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Kyrgyzstan	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Malaysia	500	300	
<i>Urban Mixed Nationalities</i>	Nepal	100	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Sri Lanka	120	120	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Thailand	100	50	
<i>Mixed Asian Nationalities</i>	Thailand	50	30	
<i>Mixed African Nationalities</i>	Thailand	150	75	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Turkmenistan	10	10	
EUROPE				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Armenia	15	15	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Belarus	5	5	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Bosnia and Herzegovina	330	200	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (fyROM)	30	30	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Montenegro	15	15	
<i>Mixed African Nationalities</i>	Russian Federation	100	100	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Russina Federation	50	50	
<i>CIS Nationals</i>	Russian Federation	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Serbia	30	30	
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Turkey	100	100	
<i>Asian Mixed Nationalities</i>	Turkey	50	50	

Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Individuals in need of Resettlement	Capacity to Process Individual Needs	Potential Group Submissions
<i>African Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	50	50	
<i>Asian Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	125	125	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Ukraine	25	25	
<i>CIS Nationals</i>	Ukraine	15	15	
<i>MENA</i>				
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Egypt	50	50	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Jordan	110	110	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Lebanon	60	15	
<i>Arab Mixed Nationalities</i>	Libya	250	150	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Libya	250	150	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Morocco	20	20	
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Syria	100	100	350
<i>Mixed Nationalities</i>	Yemen	50	50	
TOTAL NON-IDENTIFIED CASELOADS		6,879	5,181	
Grand Total		154,701	59,208	48,650

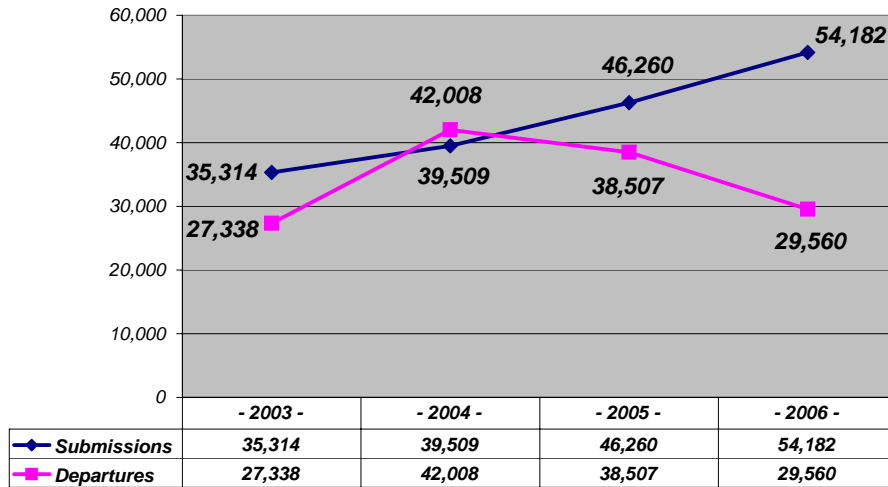
***Figures of total caseloads by “Country of Origin” do not necessarily correspond exactly to figures of caseloads by “Country of Asylum” due to categories of resettlement needs and capacity not specified by caseloads. This table represents those caseloads which were identified by the Field Office and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



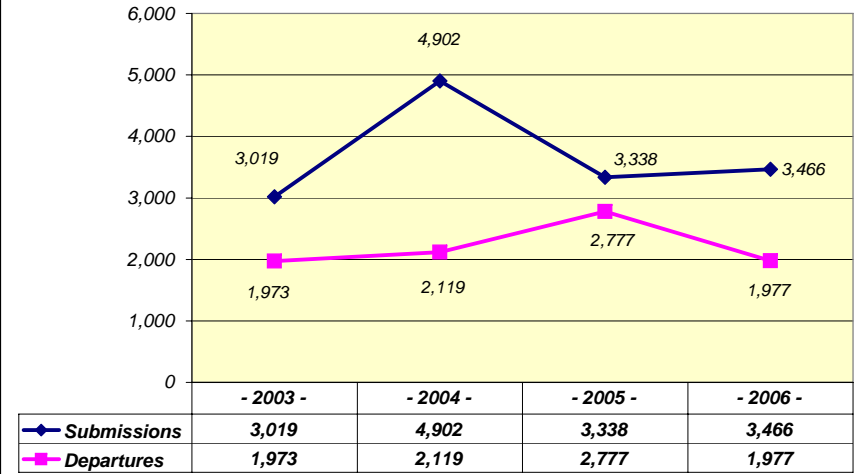
Total Persons:	<i>Submitted:</i>	<i>54,182</i>
	<i>Departed:</i>	<i>29,560</i>

of	70	Countries of Origin
from	94	Countries of Asylum
to	26	Countries of Resettlement

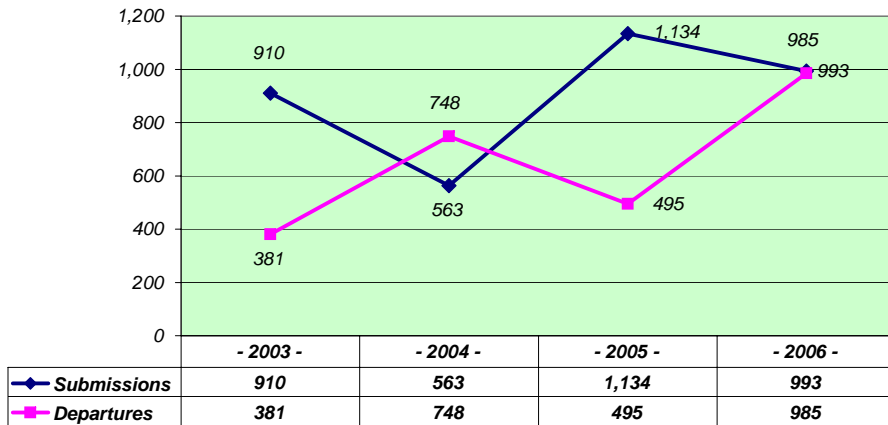
Total Submissions & Departures 2003 to 2006



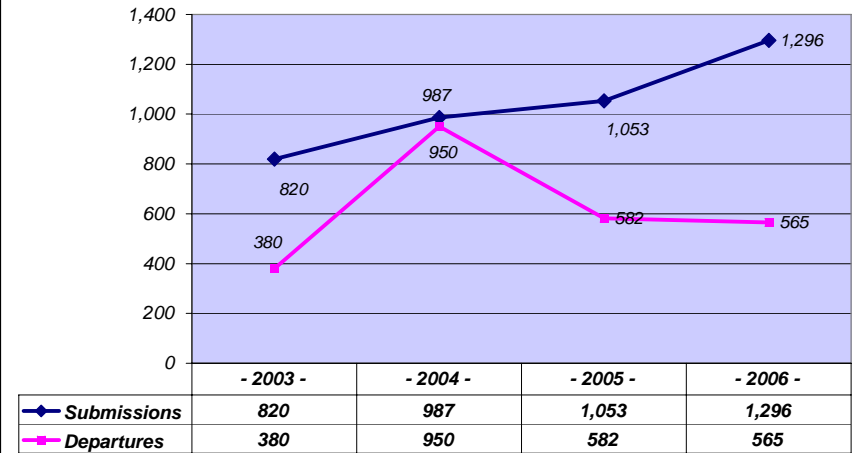
Women at Risk: Submissions & Departures 2003 to 2006



Emergency: Submissions & Departures 2003 to 2006



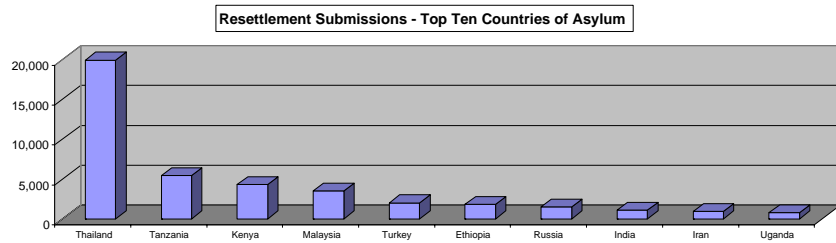
Medicals: Submissions & Departures 2003 to 2006



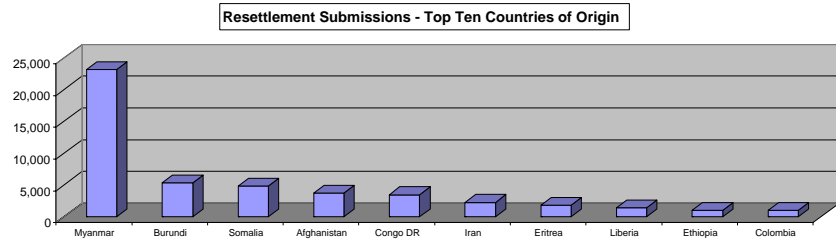
Top Ten Countries of Asylum, Origin and Resettlement

Resettlement Submissions 2006

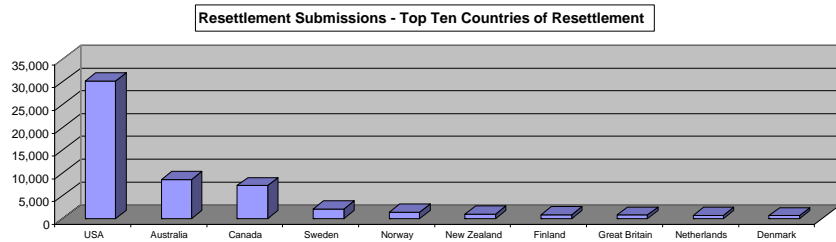
Country of Asylum	Submissions
Thailand	19,900
Tanzania	5,405
Kenya	4,292
Malaysia	3,494
Turkey	2,015
Ethiopia	1,798
Russia	1,522
India	1,088
Iran	949
Uganda	798



Country of Origin	Submissions
Myanmar	23,203
Burundi	5,367
Somalia	4,886
Afghanistan	3,761
Congo DR	3,502
Iran	2,287
Eritrea	1,824
Liberia	1,393
Ethiopia	1,026
Colombia	1,012

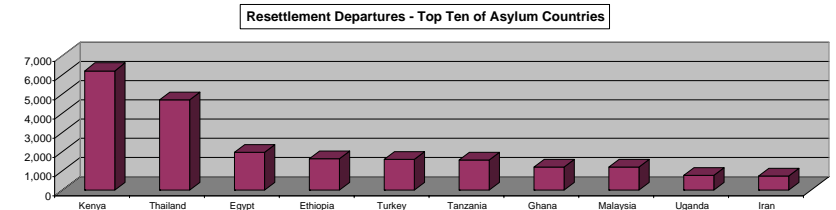


Resettlement Country	Submissions
USA	30,190
Australia	8,582
Canada	7,262
Sweden	2,142
Norway	1,431
New Zealand	996
Finland	879
Great Britain	802
Netherlands	733
Denmark	646

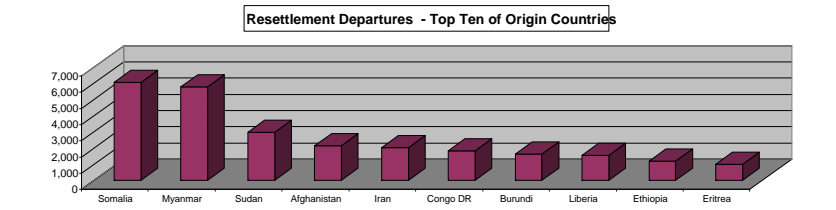


Resettlement Departures 2006

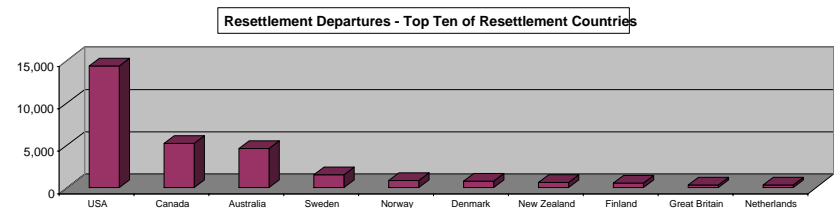
Country of Asylum	Departures
Kenya	6,208
Thailand	4,702
Egypt	1,979
Ethiopia	1,641
Turkey	1,609
Tanzania	1,567
Ghana	1,221
Malaysia	1,220
Uganda	768
Iran	739

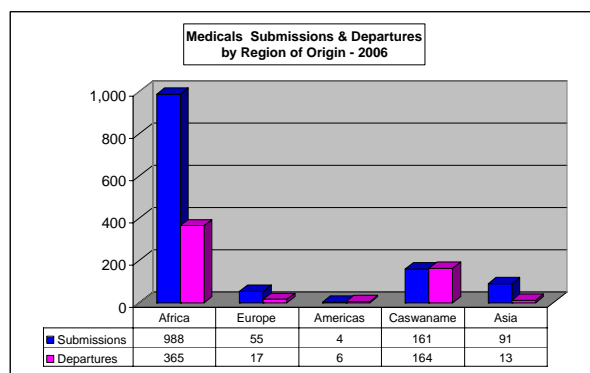
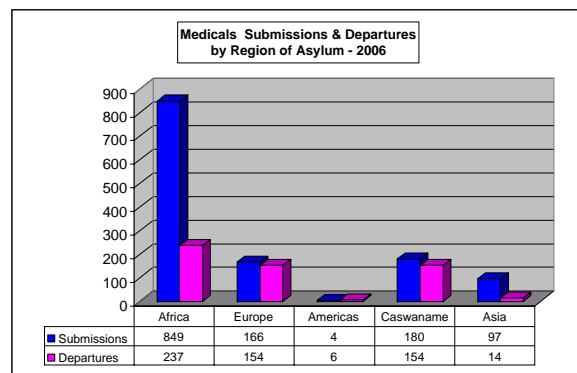
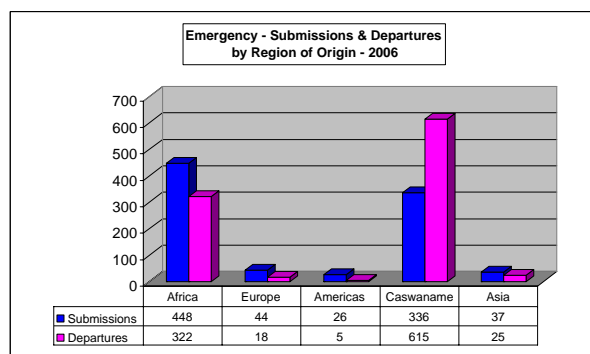
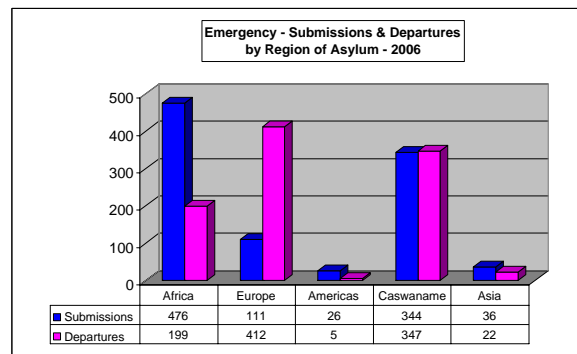
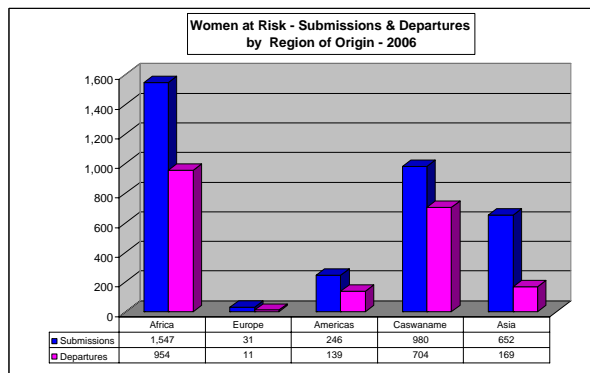
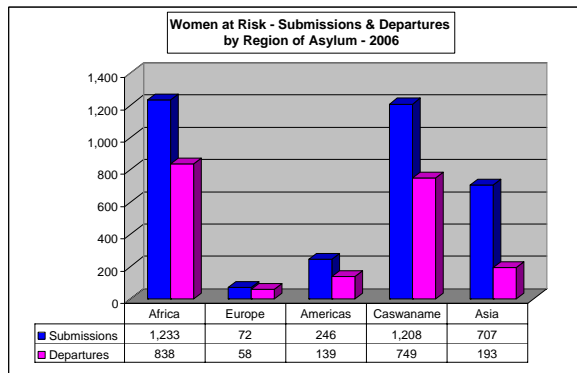
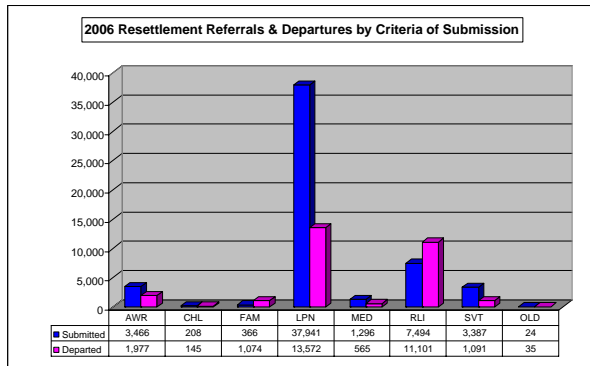
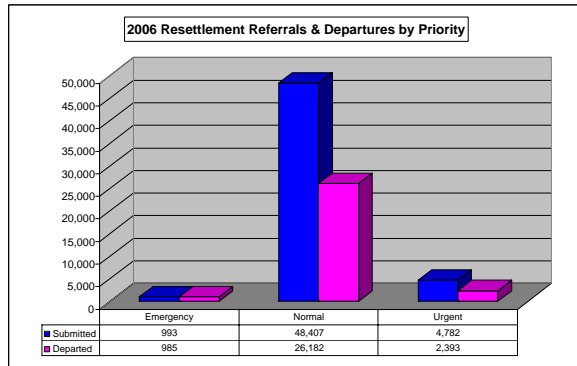


Country of Origin	Departures
Somalia	6,050
Myanmar	5,770
Sudan	2,982
Afghanistan	2,142
Iran	2,018
Congo DR	1,838
Burundi	1,619
Liberia	1,558
Ethiopia	1,209
Eritrea	1,004

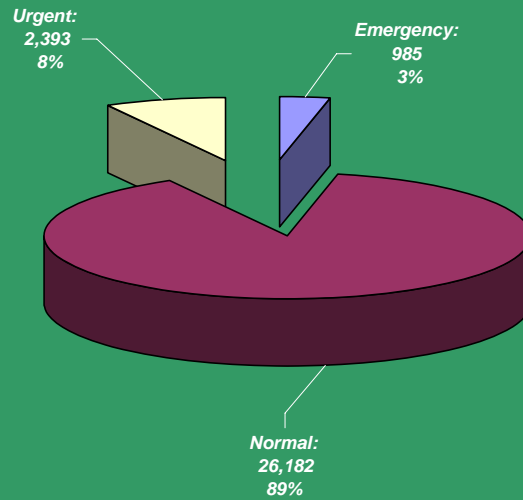


Resettlement Country	Departures
USA	14,382
Canada	5,218
Australia	4,647
Sweden	1,571
Norway	871
Denmark	750
New Zealand	622
Finland	548
Great Britain	349
Netherlands	327

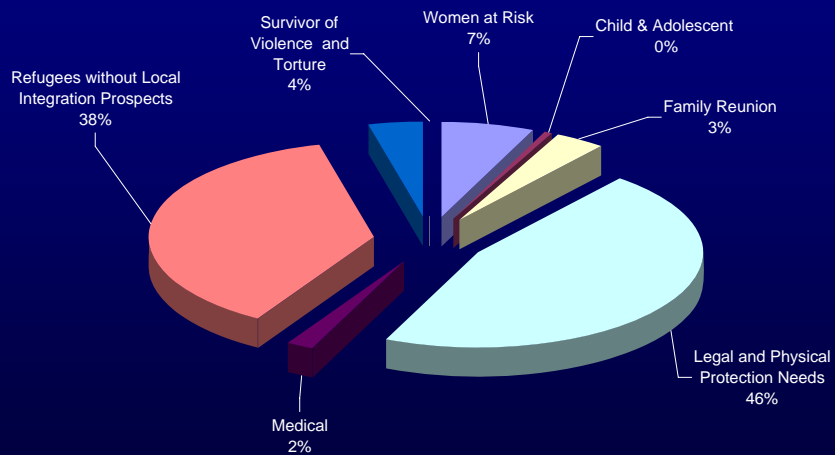




2006 Resettlement Departures by Priority



2006 Resettlement Departures by Criteria of Submission



Major protracted refugee situations, 31 December 2006

This table refers to refugee situations where the number of refugees for a certain origin within a particular country of asylum has been 25,000 or more for at least five consecutive years.

Industrialized countries are not included.

Status as at 20 April 2007.

All data provisional and subject to change.

Country of Asylum	Origin	Total 31-Dec-06
Algeria*	Western Sahara	90,000
Armenia	Azerbaijan	113,000
China	Viet Nam	301,000
Congo	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	46,000
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	37,000
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Angola	132,000
Egypt	Occupied Palestinian Territory	70,000
Ethiopia	Sudan	67,000
Ghana	Liberia	36,000
India	China	77,000
India	Sri Lanka	70,000
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Afghanistan	914,000
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Iraq	54,000
Kenya	Somalia	174,000
Kenya	Sudan	73,000
Nepal	Bhutan	108,000
Pakistan**	Afghanistan	1,044,000
Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	46,000
Saudi Arabia	Occupied Palestinian Territory	240,000
Serbia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,000
Serbia	Croatia	71,000
Sierra Leone	Liberia	27,000
Sudan	Eritrea	151,000
Thailand	Myanmar	132,000
Uganda	Sudan	216,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	Burundi	353,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	128,000
Yemen	Somalia	92,000
Zambia	Angola	43,000
Zambia	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	61,000

* According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

** UNHCR figures for Pakistan only include Afghans living in camps who are assisted by UNHCR. According to a 2005 government census of Afghans in Pakistan and subsequent voluntary repatriation during the year, there are an additional 1.3 million Afghans living outside camps, some of whom may be refugees. Those Afghans living outside camps receive no UNHCR assistance except facilitated voluntary repatriation.

Source: UNHCR.