



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency



**UNHCR PROJECTED  
GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS** **2019**





# UNHCR PROJECTED **GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS** 2019



24<sup>th</sup> Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement  
25-26 June 2018

“All I can think of is finishing school.” Nyahok Reath, 17, sits in her family’s shelter at Kule refugee camp in Ethiopia. She has lived here since June 2014 when her family escaped the conflict in South Sudan.  
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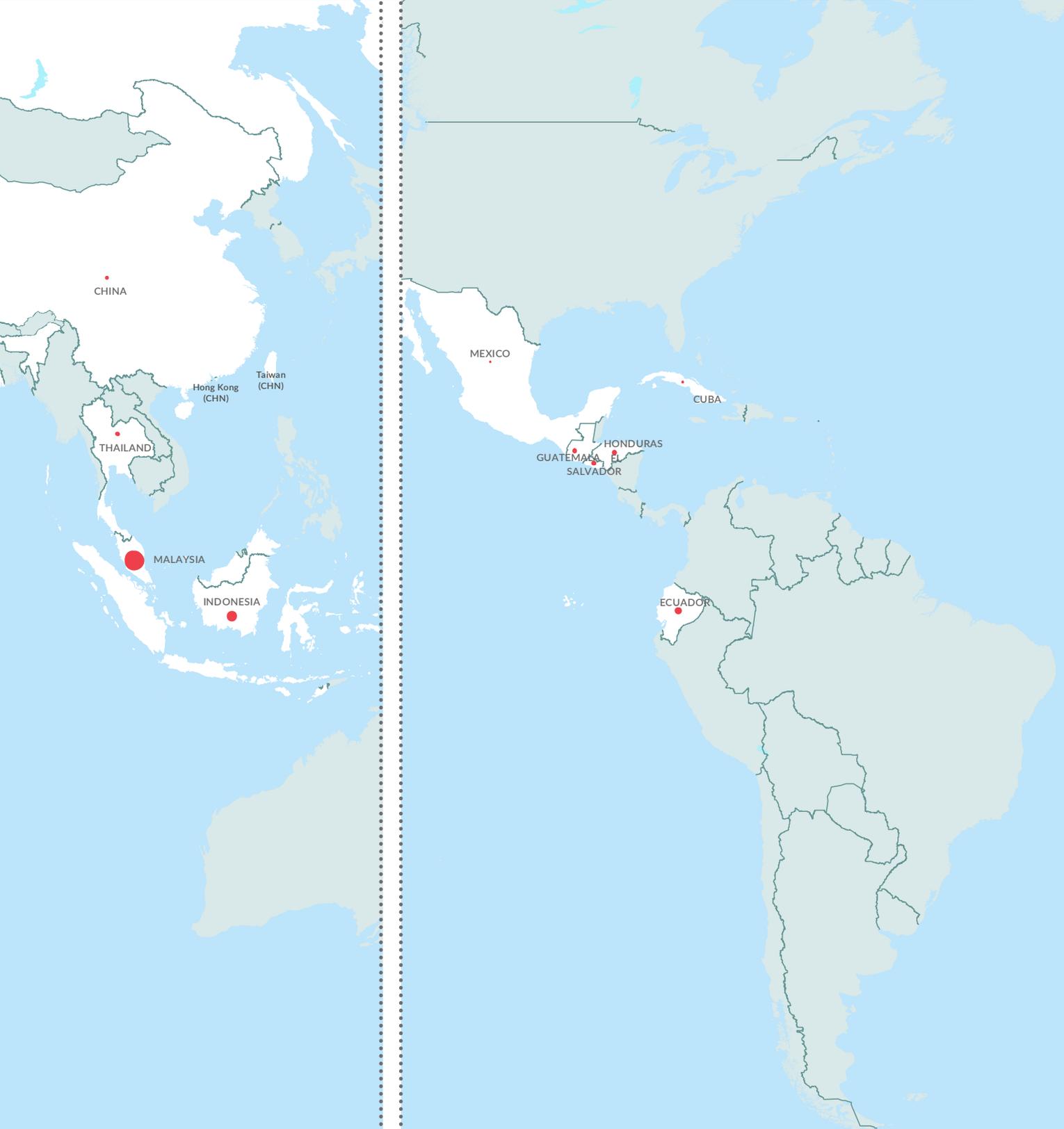
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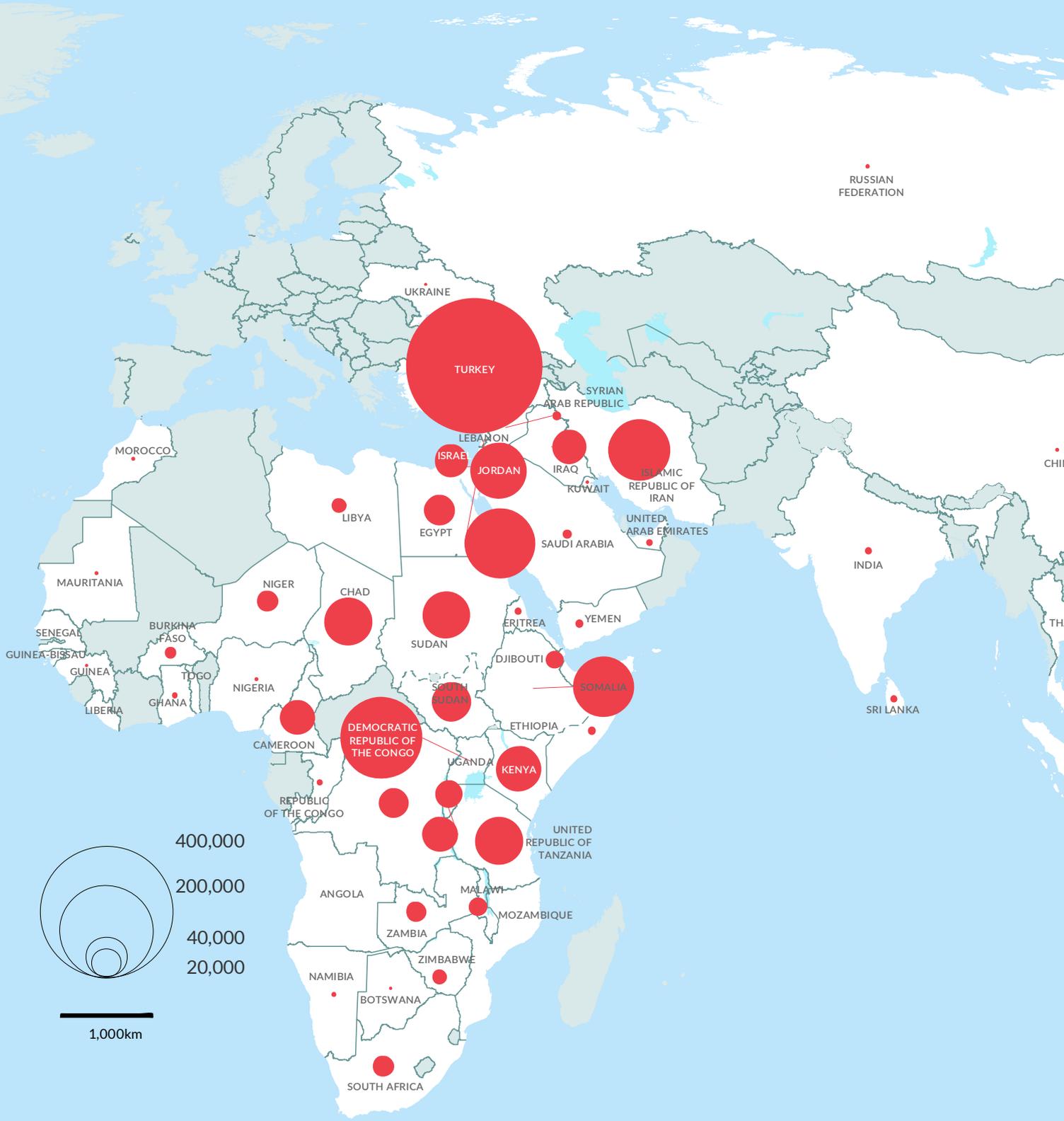
# WORLD

as of 01 Jun 2018

## UNHCR PROJECTED GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM\*



\* Including multi-year planning



**UNHCR's estimated total resettlement needs**

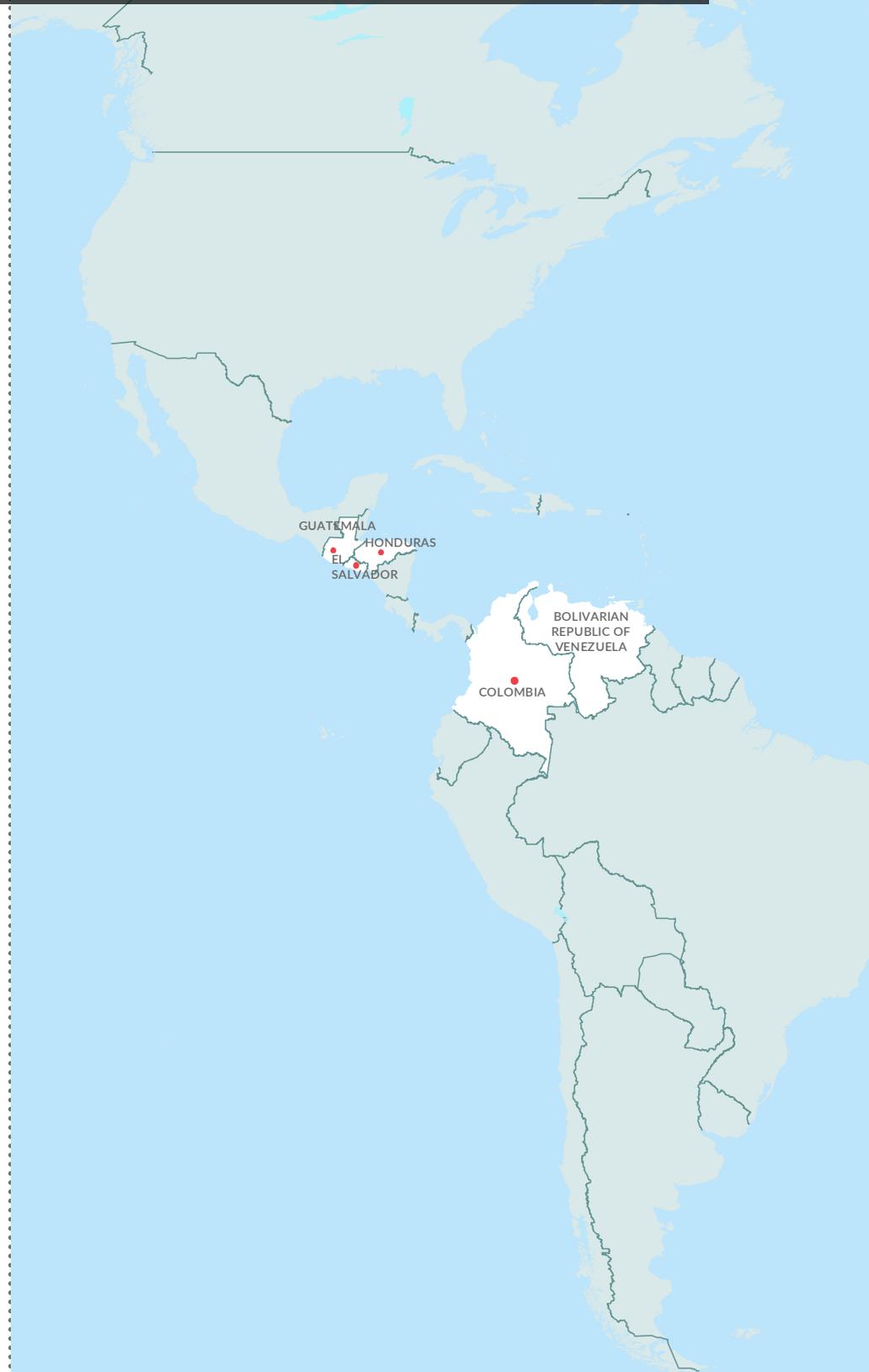
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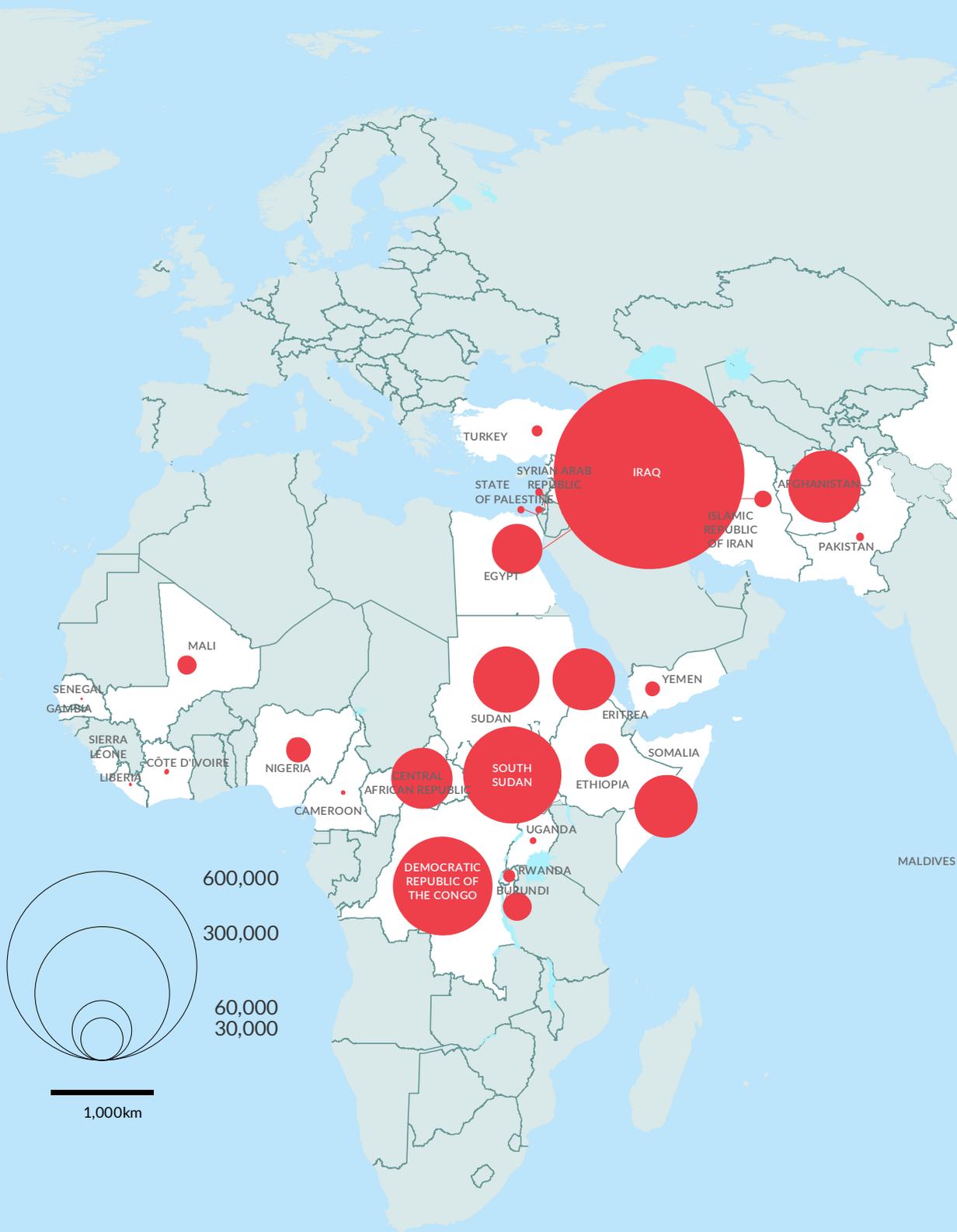
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# WORLD

as of 01 Jun 2018

## UNHCR PROJECTED GLOBAL RESETTLEMENT NEEDS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN





 **UNHCR's estimated total resettlement needs**

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# Introduction



Syrian refugee children in an informal settlement in Minyara, North Lebanon. Tens of thousands of Syrian refugees live in flimsy structures made of wood and plastic sheeting in informal settlements. Flooded shelters are a familiar sight in areas witnessing heavy rainfall in Lebanon during winter, which also brings heavy snowfall and freezing temperatures to many mountainous areas. © UNHCR / Marwan Naamani / January 2018



In the current context of growing forced displacement, resettlement continues to be a critical protection tool, providing protection and solutions for refugees who face specific or urgent protection risks. Resettlement is also a tangible mechanism for international solidarity and responsibility-sharing with States hosting large numbers of refugees.

In this context, this 2019 Projected Global Resettlement Needs sets out in its detailed regional and country chapters information on the close to 1.4 million refugees identified as needing access to this key durable solution in the coming year. The total is 17 per cent higher than that of 2018 levels and reflects needs from more than sixty countries of asylum<sup>1</sup>, from both protracted and more recent refugee situations. It captures the need to continue efforts to assist refugees in the Middle East, with an ongoing focus in Syrians, while also bringing the spotlight to the ever-increasing needs in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) countries hosting large numbers of refugees as well as countries along the Central Mediterranean Route.

The need to expand resettlement and complementary pathways was acknowledged by all UN Member States in the September 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the annexed CRRF, in particular through the specific commitment made by States to 'aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR to be met'. The adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees at the end of 2018 will be expected to cement and build on these commitments to expand resettlement and complementary pathways.

Despite States' commitments in the New York Declaration, the global resettlement landscape has recently been characterized by fluctuations in State quotas. The growth in resettlement quotas over the last five years (2012-2016) saw a steep reversal with declining resettlement opportunities in 2017; the 20-year high record of 163,200 submissions in 2016 was more than halved in 2017, in which only 75,200 refugees were submitted for resettlement. In a global context characterized by unprecedented displacement and approximately 1.19 million refugees estimated to be in need of resettlement in 2017, the impact of this decline in resettlement places was significant.

Notwithstanding the fluctuations in global resettlement places, UNHCR continued to see demand for submissions from a growing and more diverse group of States. 35 states received submissions from UNHCR in 2017. In response, UNHCR intensified its efforts in building the

<sup>1</sup> Based on UNHCR country operations estimating projected resettlement needs of at least 50 individuals in 2019.

capacity of new and emerging resettlement states to ensure that their programs are robust and sustainable. Many States also demonstrated a willingness to expand complementary pathways of admission to protection and solutions for refugees, although a number of barriers and challenges remain for refugees in accessing these pathways, such as lack of adequate protection safeguards, inability of selected refugees to obtain exit visa or travel documents, or limited funding.

The importance of UNHCR's efforts to support the fulfilment of State commitments in the New York Declaration and the CRRF – to work towards increasing resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission of refugees on a scale that would match the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR – became even more critical in 2017. In this context, UNHCR prioritized resettlement for refugee populations such as those in the CRRF roll-out countries to advance and contribute to the wider CRRF goals.

Complementary to resettlement, UNHCR also worked with States, civil society, private sector, academia, governmental organizations and refugees as part of UNHCR's comprehensive approach to solutions to identify, establish and expand complementary pathways of admission to protection and solutions for refugees, in line with States' commitments made in the New York Declaration in expanding access to third-country solutions, and with the High Commissioner's Strategic Directions for 2017-2021.

This Chapter first sets out estimated global resettlement needs and priorities for 2019, based on planning figures provided by UNHCR field offices around the world. This is followed by statistical updates for 2017, including resettlement submissions and departures figures, and an outline of the most important trends and developments. The Chapter then outlines the main elements of UNHCR's strategic direction for 2018-2019, summarizing initiatives, partnerships and frameworks to support the delivery of the global resettlement programme.

## Projected Global Resettlement Needs in 2019

In 2019, UNHCR estimates that 1.4 million persons will be in need of resettlement globally. This represents a 17 per cent increase in needs from 2018. While the needs have generally increased across the globe, there are some regional variances from the previous year, as explained below.

Syrian refugees represent, for the third year in a row, the population with the highest global resettlement needs, with 42 per cent of the total. The resettlement needs for this population have increased by 26 per cent, from 478,170 in 2018 to 601,152 in 2019. Refugees from the

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have the second highest global resettlement needs at 163,448 persons, an increase of 10 per cent from the 2018 projected needs, and refugees from South Sudan have the third highest needs at 158,474 (a 71 per cent increase from the projected needs in 2018). Each represent around 11 per cent of the global resettlement needs.

Africa remains the region with the highest projected resettlement needs with an estimated 629,744 refugees in need of resettlement from 31 different countries of asylum. This marks a 23 per cent increase from the previous year. These needs reflect the impact of the continued instability and violence in South Sudan, which has resulted in more than 2.4 million refugees from South Sudan seeking asylum in neighbouring countries.<sup>2</sup> With no prospects for safe return in the short term, the projected resettlement needs of this population has increased by 71 per cent since the 2018 projections. Protracted situations, such as that of the Congolese, Somalis, Sudanese, and Eritreans, also account for the increased needs out of this region.

The resettlement needs in Asia stand at 102,146, representing a 1 per cent increase from 2018. This is consistent with last year's figures and the reduction in submissions following the completion of group processing in Thailand and Nepal.

The total resettlement needs in Europe have increased by almost 40 per cent from the previous year, from some 302,000 persons projected to be in need of resettlement in 2018 to 420,750 in 2019. Over 95 per cent of the needs are represented by Syrian refugees in Turkey, which also account for the vast majority of the increase in needs.

Resettlement needs in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region are projected to be 271,297 persons in 2019; this is a slight decrease from 2018. In MENA, UNHCR continues to advocate for an increased and diversified resettlement quota from States to address the needs of the most vulnerable refugees from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, and Eritrea as well as Palestinian refugees.

The total projected resettlement needs in the Americas region in 2019 are just over 4,000. This is a 123 per cent increase from 2018, mainly due to the inclusion of the high-risk protection cases from the North of Central America (NCA) in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala that are projected to be in need of resettlement via the Protection Transfer Arrangement in 2019.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://bit.ly/2JLNByM>

## Key Priorities 2019

To best address the needs of the almost 1.4 million refugees estimated to be in need of resettlement globally in 2019, and in the context of the limited places available for resettlement globally, UNHCR must prioritize those who are most vulnerable, including where the protection risks are greatest. Resettlement must also be used strategically to demonstrate international solidarity and responsibility sharing with host States, with a view to achieving comprehensive solutions and the commitments made by States in the New York Declaration.

Therefore, UNHCR will continue to focus on three key priorities in 2019: the CRRF roll-out countries, the Central Mediterranean Situation and resettlement out of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt in the context of the Syria situation. These three priorities make up 94 per cent of the 2019 projected global resettlement needs. In addition, UNHCR will continue to advocate with Resettlement States for unallocated quotas that can be used in a flexible way for urgent and emergency cases across the globe.

### CRRF Roll-Out Countries

Resettlement is a tangible mechanism for international solidarity and responsibility-sharing with States hosting large numbers of refugees. This was acknowledged by all UN Member States in the September 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the annexed CRRF. The CRRF is designed to ease pressures on countries hosting large numbers of refugees, to enhance refugee self-reliance, to expand access to third-country solutions, and to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Major commitments to the CRRF have been made on the part of host countries, and support through providing space for third country options, in particular resettlement, remains essential.

As of June 2018, there are 14 roll-out countries across two geographic regions: Africa (Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Rwanda, Zambia, and Chad) and the Americas (Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Belize, Honduras and Panama). Amongst these 14 countries, almost 373,900 refugees are estimated to be in need of resettlement in 2019, equating to 26 per cent of the total projected global resettlement needs. South Sudanese refugees, the third largest refugee population in need of resettlement globally, make up approximately 40 per cent of the needs under the CRRF priority, followed by refugees from the DRC (17 per cent), Somalia (16 per cent), Sudan (10 per cent) and the Central African Republic (7 per cent).

## Central Mediterranean Situation

The movement of refugees and migrants across the Sahara and through the central Mediterranean Sea towards Europe continues to take a devastating toll on human life. In 2017, 3,139 persons are estimated to have died or gone missing in the Central Mediterranean, many of them trying to cross from Libya to Italy. This tragic trend continues in 2018, with some 784 persons dead and missing as of 11 June 2018. Although data is incomplete, there are reports of many others perishing en route as a result of the rigors of the journey. Evidence is also overwhelming that refugees and migrants are exposed to horrific abuses, including extrajudicial killings, torture, sexual violence and exploitation, human trafficking, protracted detention in sub-standard conditions and forced labour, among other serious human rights violations. The factors pushing people into such dangerous journeys include: fleeing ongoing conflict and insecurity in Somalia, Sudan, Nigeria, the Central African Republic, Mali and Libya; the effects of climate change; and the non-resolution of past conflicts leading to widespread violations of human rights, such as in Eritrea. People in need of international protection are therefore crossing several countries, often alongside migrants and smugglers, and are unaware, unable or unwilling to avail themselves of asylum procedures and protection services along the route. The lack of effective protection in the countries to which they initially fled and those they transited through in the region, coupled with their limited access to solutions such as resettlement and complementary pathways, are among the complex reasons why people of concern to UNHCR are moving.

It is estimated that approximately 311,500 individuals are in need of resettlement in countries along the Central Mediterranean route in 2019, which includes 15 countries of asylum (West Africa: Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali; East and Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya and Djibouti; North Africa: Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria). These needs are 13 per cent higher compared to the needs projected for 2018 for these countries of asylum and represent 22 per cent of the total projected global resettlement needs for 2019. Within this priority, Eritrean refugees have the highest projected needs at approximately 20 per cent. Refugees from Somalia (19 per cent), the Central African Republic (16 per cent), Sudan (13 per cent) and South Sudan (12 per cent) round out the top five populations in need of resettlement under this priority. Supporting resettlement along the Central Mediterranean route not only addresses the concerned refugees' individual protection needs, but also serves as an important expression of international solidarity and responsibility sharing with national, regional and local authorities in countries hosting large numbers of refugees.

## Resettlement out of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt

With almost 654,000 refugees in need of resettlement in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt in 2019, which equates to around 46 per cent of UNHCR's projected global resettlement needs, resettlement remains an integral component of UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Strategy in these five countries of asylum. The strategy is still shaped by the ongoing conflict in Syria, with the resettlement needs of Syrian refugees continuing to represent the largest refugee population requiring this durable solution at around 601,100 individuals in 2019. 99 per cent of the resettlement needs of Syrians come from these five countries of asylum alone. While there has been important expansion in resettlement opportunities for Syrians during recent years due to the concerted efforts of both new and established resettlement States, 2017 brought with it a significant reduction in places for resettlement of Syrians. However, the unprecedented scale of the crisis and the growing vulnerability of the Syrian refugee population requires a proportionate and adequate resettlement response not only to address the protection needs of refugees, but also to serve as a meaningful mechanism for responsibility sharing with neighbouring host countries. Therefore, resettlement out of Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, in particular for Syrians, remains a priority for UNHCR.

The below table provides the estimated global resettlement needs. As in previous years, operations have applied a standard methodology for this purpose.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 1.

## 2017 Trends and Developments

An estimated 1.19 million persons were projected to be in need of resettlement in 2017. Against this need, UNHCR had planned to submit close to 170,000 refugees for resettlement in 2017. Due to an overall reduction in the resettlement opportunities offered globally, only 75,200 submissions were made in 2017. This was a 54 per cent drop compared to 2016, when around 163,200 refugees were submitted, and the lowest submission figure since 2012, when around 74,800 refugees were submitted for resettlement.

UNHCR offices in the MENA region processed 36 per cent of the global submissions, with over 27,200 submissions made in 2017. This was followed by Africa with over 21,500 submissions (29 per cent), Europe with around 17,400 (23 per cent), Asia and the Pacific with slightly under 8,000 (11 per cent) and the Americas with just over 1,000 (1 per cent).

Syrians continued to be the largest refugee population benefitting from resettlement in 2017, with more than 37,300 Syrians submitted, a 52 per cent decline from the 77,300 submissions in 2016. Since 2013, UNHCR has submitted more than 194,300 Syrians to resettlement States, the majority of which were to the United States of America (33 per cent) and Canada (20 per cent). The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was the country of origin with the second highest number of refugees submitted for resettlement, with about 13,000 submissions in 2017, mainly to the USA.

The main countries receiving UNHCR refugee referrals in 2017 were the USA (26,782) with nearly 36 per cent of all submissions (down from 108,197 submissions in 2016), followed by the United Kingdom (9,218), Sweden (5,955), France (5,207) and Canada (4,118). In total, resettlement submissions in 2017 were made to 35 different states.

In terms of resettlement departures recorded by UNHCR, around 65,100 refugees were able to depart and start new lives through resettlement in 2017, a 48 per cent

### PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa	172,898	629,744	12,665	43,052	4,727	17,529
Asia & the Pacific	24,571	102,146	1,955	4,820	1,419	3,490
Europe	109,515	420,750	6,125	20,190	2,514	8,190
MENA	88,888	271,297	10,374	32,289	6,116	18,339
The Americas	2,057	4,074	895	2,137	280	545
<b>Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019

decrease from the 126,291 refugees who departed in 2016. The large reduction in departures can be attributed to the reduced number of submissions but also partly to the temporary suspension of processing and departures by the USA for a number of months in 2017. In total, of the 65,100 departures recorded during 2017, more than one third (38 per cent) were to the USA (24,559), compared to some 78,340 who departed to the USA in 2016.

In 2017, UNHCR continued advocating for resettlement programmes to focus on refugees most in need of resettlement in line with existing resettlement submission categories. More than a third of all cases referred in 2017 fell under the Legal and Physical Protection Needs category, followed by Survivors of Violence and/or Torture (25 per cent), Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (15 per cent) and Women and Girls at Risk (10 per cent). In terms of urgency of resettlement cases, slightly more than 1 per cent (290 cases) were deemed an “emergency priority”, requiring evacuation in 72 hours, often with support from States hosting emergency transit facilities. About 9 per cent (1,800 cases) were considered “urgent priority” needing removal within weeks.

## Supporting Resettlement Delivery and Expansion

With a view to further support the delivery and expansion of resettlement globally, UNHCR continued to pursue a number of regional and global initiatives in 2017.

### Capacity Building of New and Emerging Resettlement States

The Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM), a joint global platform led by UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and designed to facilitate and channel financial and technical support to new and emerging countries, continued its implementation throughout the year with a strong focus on assisting a number of countries in Latin America. In this context, the ERCM has, for instance, been instrumental in galvanizing the support of civil society in countries like Argentina and Brazil to develop community-based sponsorship programmes and has significantly contributed to progressing the implementation of Chile's pledge. UNHCR, in collaboration with other agencies such as IOM and European Union Action on Facilitating Resettlement and Refugee Admission through New Knowledge (EU-FRANK), will also soon be publishing a short guide to assist new and emerging countries in developing resettlement programmes, and is further working together with donors and IOM to expand the scope of the ERCM in order to also include other complementary pathways for admission.

Furthermore, as resettlement to Europe has expanded, particularly in light of the proposed Union Framework

for Resettlement proposed by the European Commission in 2016, continued engagement and support to new and emerging resettlement States is key to ensure the sustainability of programmes and the best possible protection outcome for the refugees concerned. An important vehicle for this engagement is through the EU-FRANK project. The project is led by Sweden and funded via the European Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and supports EU Member States in developing their resettlement operational capacity to improve programmes and outcomes. UNHCR is one of the project partners and actively engages with EU-FRANK by lending expertise to its various components. UNHCR has assisted in the development of tools for State selection missions, provided content expertise for training modules covering the resettlement process, and provided operational guidance concerning new and innovative approaches. UNHCR is also a member of EU-FRANK's strategizing committee.

### Integrity

In 2017, UNHCR launched its new Policy on Addressing Fraud Committed by Persons of Concern, highlighting the High Commissioner's commitment to maintaining high standards of integrity in protection processes overall, including resettlement processing, and increasing UNHCR's capacity to prevent, detect and address fraud by persons of concern, in line with its zero-tolerance approach to fraud. In parallel to the operationalization of the Policy, strengthened registration and identity management processes remain central to UNHCR's operational activities, and are increasingly recognized as fundamental to resettlement processing.

In the area of operational support, the Integrity Unit, consolidated in the Director's Office in the Division of International Protection, and in close collaboration with the Resettlement Service, ensured the ongoing provision of practical support to operations in the field on reducing vulnerabilities to fraud. In addition to advice provided to individual operations including on operational oversight, fraud prevention, identification, and response, measures and individual fraud investigations, two multifunctional technical support missions took place in 2017. These missions, which went to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and Kenya, assessed and recommended measures for strengthening case processing systems and oversight, thereby reducing the operations' fraud vulnerability. Multifunctional technical support missions in this context are foreseen on an ongoing basis throughout 2018.

UNHCR is strengthening the processes and tools it uses for identity management. Rollout of PRIMES commenced in 2018, bringing together UNHCR's registration, biometrics and case management tools within an interoperable and centralized identity management ecosystem. As components of that rollout, the Rapid Application tool (RAp) permits swift registration

including in offline environments, and version four of UNHCR's *proGres* case management tool provides for centralized identity records, reducing the risk of duplication across multiple location-specific databases.

The expansion of UNHCR's biometrics coverage is continuing, and the organization is on track to achieve its Grand Bargain commitment of improving efficiencies in aid delivery through having biometrics systems in place in at least 75 UNHCR operations by 2020.<sup>4</sup> This builds on UNHCR's operational experience with biometrics extending over more than 15 years, and contributes to strengthened identity management and systems integrity in the delivery of protection, assistance and solutions. Biometrics systems allow for the establishment of unique identities that are recognized by UNHCR globally, regardless of the location or the passage of time.

With regard to resettlement in particular, biometric enrolment guards against substitution or identity fraud and ensures that protection and durable solutions are only accessed by the rightful beneficiaries. As refugees are often biometrically enrolled years before resettlement is considered, this provides additional assurance that only the individuals originally registered are able to progress through each step of the process, including eventual departure to the resettlement country. UNHCR is continuing to work with States toward the secure sharing of biometric data when making resettlement referrals, and providing States and partners access to UNHCR's tools for biometric identity verification in the course of resettlement processing.

### **Partnership and Coordination**

In view of State commitments in the New York Declaration to expand resettlement efforts and broaden the multi-stakeholder approach, UNHCR has continued to engage in a number of strategic partnerships that aim at expanding resettlement opportunities for refugees.

Under the leadership of the German ATCR chair, a new Working Group on Resettlement (WGR) on New Partnerships was established in early 2018. The overall purpose of the *Working Group on New Partnerships*, which had its first meeting in February 2018 in Berlin, is to consider how best to foster and build partnerships so as to increase and strengthen opportunities for resettlement and other humanitarian admission pathways.

Furthermore, under the umbrella of the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR), a number of context-specific core or contact groups on resettlement remained active throughout 2017-18; the Syria Core

Group and the Core Group for Enhanced Resettlement and Complementary Pathways along the Central Mediterranean Route. The Syria Core Group, with 27 participating States, continues to play a critical role in mobilizing support for large-scale resettlement, testing new approaches to processing, sharing of best practices between States, and forging a link with refugee-hosting States neighbouring the Syrian Arab Republic. Under the chairmanship of the UK in 2017, the Syria Core Group focused on various themes including engaging the refugee voice throughout resettlement processes. A new Core Group for Enhanced Resettlement and Complementary Pathways along the Central Mediterranean Route was established in August 2017 to assume leadership in mobilizing support for efforts to increase resettlement for the most vulnerable refugees in 15 countries of asylum along the Central Mediterranean Route as well as proactively pursuing opportunities for safe and regulated admission through complementary pathways. The Core Group, which is co-chaired by France and UNHCR, has played a key role in increasing resettlement quotas for the 15 countries of asylum.

As in previous years, UNHCR continued to work closely with NGO partners to enhance the timely and effective deployment of affiliate workforce to field offices under the Global Resettlement Deployment Scheme, which remains of critical importance to the resettlement effort. In 2017, UNHCR's four Resettlement Deployment Partners (the International Catholic Migration Commission, the Danish Refugee Council, RefugePoint and the International Refugee Assistance Project) provided more than 1,600 deployment months (or around 133 deployees) to 46 different country operations, supporting UNHCR's resettlement activities.

Since its launch in December 2016, UNHCR continued to play an active role in the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (GRSI) – a partnership between the Government of Canada, the Open Society Foundation, UNHCR, University of Ottawa and the Radcliffe Foundation – which aims to help countries set up community-based refugee sponsorship programs. In 2017, the partnership has been active in supporting sponsorship initiatives in a number of countries in Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region, contributing to the expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities as well as creating a more welcoming environment for refugees.

### **Emergency Resettlement and Use of Emergency Transit Facilities**

Wherever possible, cases involving refugees with emergency or urgent resettlement needs should be processed expeditiously, and resettled directly to their destination country. In 2017, 5,634 individuals were submitted for resettlement under urgent priority, representing over 7 per cent of the overall submission

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<sup>4</sup> The Grand Bargain is an agreement established during the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit between more than 30 of the biggest donors and aid providers, which aims to make humanitarian financing and response more efficient and effective.

number of 75,188, a decrease from the 2016 figure (7,657). Some 869 individuals, or just over 1 per cent of all submissions, were submitted under the emergency priority, an increase of 66 per cent compared to 2016.

In 2017, Emergency Transit Facilities (ETFs) continued to be utilized as a protection tool for refugees who were in need of resettlement on an urgent basis, as well as an alternative site for the case processing of refugee populations not accessible to resettlement states. During last year, 230 refugees departed for resettlement from the ETFs in the Philippines, Romania and Slovakia.

At the end of 2017 the Government of Niger agreed to the establishment of an Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) on its territory. The ETM is a special and atypical evacuation programme aimed at responding to the life-threatening and compelling protection needs of refugees and asylum-seekers stranded in Libya and facilitating their access to solutions. Between November 2017 and May 2018 a total of 1,287 individuals have been evacuated from the detention centres in Libya to Niger.

### Resettlement Data Portal

In early 2017, UNHCR launched a comprehensive web-based Resettlement Data Portal (<http://rsq.unhcr.org>) providing up-to-date resettlement data and real-time visibility on UNHCR's resettlement activities. Since then the Portal has become a flagship UNHCR data repository that is accessed by thousands of visitors every month. UNHCR has further expanded the Portal in 2018 to enhance the continued development of an evidence base for UNHCR's global resettlement programme by including, for the first time ever, global sex-and age-disaggregated data of UNHCR's resettlement submissions.

## Strategic Direction in 2019

The current draft of the Global Compact on Refugees foresees the development of a 3-year resettlement strategy to increase the scope, size and quality of resettlement programmes. This strategy, which will be developed in cooperation with States and relevant stakeholders, will inform UNHCR's strategic direction in 2019 and beyond. The strategy will aim at building upon States' commitments in the New York Declaration with an overall vision to expand and strengthen resettlement and complementary pathways for refugees. In pursuing the vision to expand resettlement and complementary pathways, UNHCR will strategically focus on the following areas:

1. Expand resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities for refugees through multi-stakeholder partnerships

UNHCR will continue to work with and support States to either establish new or expand existing resettlement

programmes as well as complementary pathways for admission of refugees. This will be achieved through a multi-stakeholder approach, leveraging existing and new partnership models including the ATRC and the Core Groups as well as through collaborating with new partners in particular with the private sector to increase support for resettlement and complementary pathways. Expanding resettlement and complementary pathways and capacity building in new and emerging countries will remain a priority for the Resettlement Service through the ERCM as well as the GRSI.

2. Ensure an efficient, effective and protection centred resettlement response in new and long-standing refugee situations

Building on recent experiences, UNHCR will continue to seek out innovative approaches and harness new developments to increase the quality of the resettlement process worldwide. This will be achieved through timely guidance and support to resettlement operations as well as targeted resettlement training to ensure that resettlement activities are used strategically and remain within the framework of the CRRF and the future directions of the Global Compact on Refugees.

In coordination with States, other interested States, NGOs and other stakeholders, and as part of the work of the ATRC, UNHCR will continue to bolster integrity of the resettlement process through ongoing oversight and support, developing modes of secure sharing of biometric data with governments; and ongoing oversight and technical support and training of field colleagues. UNHCR will also continue to build on recent achievements in the global collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of statistical information on resettlement and complementary pathways with a view to strengthen the evidence base for both programme delivery and advocacy.

3. Support States in developing and implementing coherent, strategic and quality resettlement and complementary pathways programmes

UNHCR, in collaboration with States and other stakeholders, will work to ensure that new and existing resettlement programmes are flexible, responsive, anchored in UNHCR protection and solutions strategies and are premised on predictable engagement, prioritizing multiyear commitments. UNHCR will also work closely with States and other relevant Stakeholders to support the identification, development and expansion of complementary pathways, outlining core protection principles, and supporting the systems and mechanisms-building needed.

# Urgent and Emergency Resettlement Processing

The Processing Unit of the Resettlement Service at UNHCR Headquarters facilitates the resettlement submission of urgent and emergency cases on a dossier basis received from the Regional Office in Dakar, as well as from UNHCR offices in Eastern and South Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America. The Processing Unit also manages the allocation and distribution of emergency and urgent dossier quotas between the MENA Protection Service in Amman, Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Nairobi and Regional Office in Pretoria for direct submission to resettlement countries from their respective regions.

Throughout 2017 dossier submissions continued to be an essential component of the global resettlement programme, particularly in countries where selection missions could not take place due to security conditions or lack of access to refugees in remote locations. Dossier submissions enabled expedited resettlement processing and as such provided an important protection tool for vulnerable refugees with imminent protection needs, often involving individuals who were either in hiding due to high risk of arrest and detention or otherwise stuck in transit zones or pre-removal detention centres, pending deportation or *refoulement*, mostly due to violations of domestic immigration policy or absent asylum systems. Dossier processing also acted as a life saving measure for refugees with serious medical conditions. Medical treatment continues to be very limited and highly costly in many operations. Most refugees with life-threatening health conditions have minimal or no access to basic healthcare. They are often living in protracted poverty and insecurity, primarily in camp contexts, while at the same time trying to cope with the consequences of violence and trauma. For a significant number of these refugees and their families, expedited resettlement on a dossier basis prevented further deterioration of their medical condition and life-saving treatment in the resettlement country. Dossier processing also offered an immediate protection response to refugee women and girls subjected to or at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, including exploitation, forced marriage, domestic violence and harmful traditional practices.

## Overview of global submissions on urgent and emergency basis

During 2017, UNHCR submitted 514 urgent and emergency cases on dossier basis, benefiting a total of 1,463 refugees. Out of this total, the Processing Unit in Headquarters made 168 submissions on behalf of 373<sup>1</sup> refugees, while 346 cases including 1,090 refugees were submitted through the Regional offices: 139 cases/320 refugees were submitted by the MENA Protection Service in Amman, 139 cases/518 refugees were submitted by the RSC in Nairobi and 68 cases/252 refugees were submitted by the Regional Office in Pretoria.

Of this total number of submissions, 47 per cent were submitted under Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs, which represents an increase compared to 2016, when only 33 per cent of the dossier cases were submitted under this category. In addition, 19.5 per cent of the dossier cases were submitted under Medical Needs, and 16.5 per cent of the submissions were made under the Women and Girls at Risk category which is slightly higher than in 2016 (15 per cent).

A total of 77 per cent of these refugees were submitted under urgent priority, and 5 per cent of the referrals were made under emergency priority.

Dossier submissions for urgent and emergency processing were made from 62 countries of asylum (including 11 cases submitted from the Emergency Transit Facilities). The highest numbers of dossier submissions through the Regional Offices were made for refugees residing in Kenya, Ethiopia and Lebanon. The largest group of refugees benefiting from urgent and emergency dossier processing concerned refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13 per cent) and Syria (11 per cent).

In total, dossier submissions were made to five resettlement countries: Finland, France, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

Urgent and emergency referrals on behalf of 1,484 refugees were made to Australia (278 cases/617 individuals), Canada (308 cases/769 refugees), and New Zealand (26 cases/98 refugees). The highest numbers of these submissions were made under the primary category of Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs.

<sup>1</sup> Of which 86 cases/197 persons were new submissions.



Thousands of new Rohingya refugee arrivals cross the border near Anzuman Para village, Palong Khali, Bangladesh. As an estimated 500,000 Rohingya sought safety in Bangladesh between late-August and October 2017, UNHCR worked with the authorities to create a transit centre to prepare for a further influx, as some 11,000 people crossed the border on 9<sup>th</sup> October. They crossed by land into south-eastern Bangladesh through several points. Many came from the Buthidaung area in Myanmar's northern Rakhine state. Some said they fled torching and killings. Others said they left in fear ahead of anticipated violence. To reach Bangladesh, they walked for days, many carrying children. They waded through marshland before swimming across the Naf River that divides the two countries. UNHCR worked swiftly to accommodate as many as possible in the camps and settlements in Kutupalong and Balukhali, and provided emergency relief items. © UNHCR/Roger Arnold / October 2017

## Submissions made through the Processing Unit at HQs

The highest numbers of dossier submissions through the Processing Unit were made for refugees living in Serbia (half of which consisted of unaccompanied children), in Chad and in Russia.

Refugees originating from Afghanistan represented 32.5 per cent of the submissions, while 11 per cent originated from Sudan and 9 per cent from Syria.

Concerning the submission categories, more than 46 per cent of refugees were submitted under the Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs category.

In addition, 22 per cent of the referrals included women and girls at risk (primary resettlement category). All of them, except one, were submitted on an urgent or emergency category basis. This was the second largest

category of dossier submissions, and represented an increase compared to 2016 when 13 per cent of the referrals included women and girls at risk.

Refugees with medical needs (primary resettlement category) counted for 13 per cent of the resettlement referrals made by the Processing Unit on a dossier basis, of which 40.5 per cent were referred by the Chad Operation. The need of medical places remains high in many operations.

The combined acceptance rate of dossier submissions made in 2017 by the Processing Unit at Headquarters, MENA Protection Service in Amman, RSC in Nairobi and Regional Office in Pretoria was 65 per cent, which was slightly lower than in 2016 when the acceptance rate was 66 per cent. The Processing Unit will continue to work closely with the resettlement countries focusing on increasing the acceptance rates.

# Africa



Democratic Republic of the Congo. Finding refuge from war in South Sudan. Pupils look out of a window at Nyalanya primary school in the town of Aba near Meri refugee site in Haut-Uele province. The school teaches both South Sudanese and Congolese children. © UNHCR / Colin Delfosse / November 2017

## Central Africa and the Great Lakes

Burundi  
 Cameroon  
 Democratic Republic of the Congo  
 Republic of the Congo  
 Rwanda  
 United Republic of Tanzania

## East and Horn of Africa

Chad  
 Djibouti  
 Eritrea  
 Ethiopia  
 Kenya  
 Somalia  
 South Sudan  
 Sudan  
 Uganda

## Southern Africa

Angola  
 Botswana  
 Malawi  
 Mozambique  
 Namibia  
 South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and  
 Indian Ocean Island States  
 Zambia  
 Zimbabwe

## West Africa

Burkina Faso  
 Ghana  
 Guinea  
 Guinea-Bissau  
 Liberia  
 Niger  
 Nigeria  
 Senegal  
 Togo

Resettlement remained a crucial protection tool to meet the needs of some of the most vulnerable refugees in Africa in 2017 as well as continued to serve as a durable solution for those in overly protracted situations in the region. Nonetheless, the steady growth in resettlement submissions and departures from 2012 – 2016 saw a steep decline in 2017, in particular in the Africa region. This was due in large part to the reduction in the resettlement quota of the United States of America and its Executive Orders that resulted in a temporary suspension of processing, highlighting the impact of a region's dependence on one major resettlement state.

However, with increases in submissions expected in 2018, the resettlement outlook for the region is again more positive. Resettlement out of Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) roll-out countries and the Central Mediterranean Response are two key priority situations for UNHCR resettlement globally, and both priorities encompass a number of the 51 countries of asylum described in the following country chapters. With UNHCR advocating strongly for these two priorities, from a more diverse group of resettlement states for not only additional resettlement places but also for further opportunities with complementary pathways for refugees in the region, the vision for a more predictable and comprehensive response to large-scale refugee situations, as described in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, can become more of a reality in this region.

### Trends in 2017

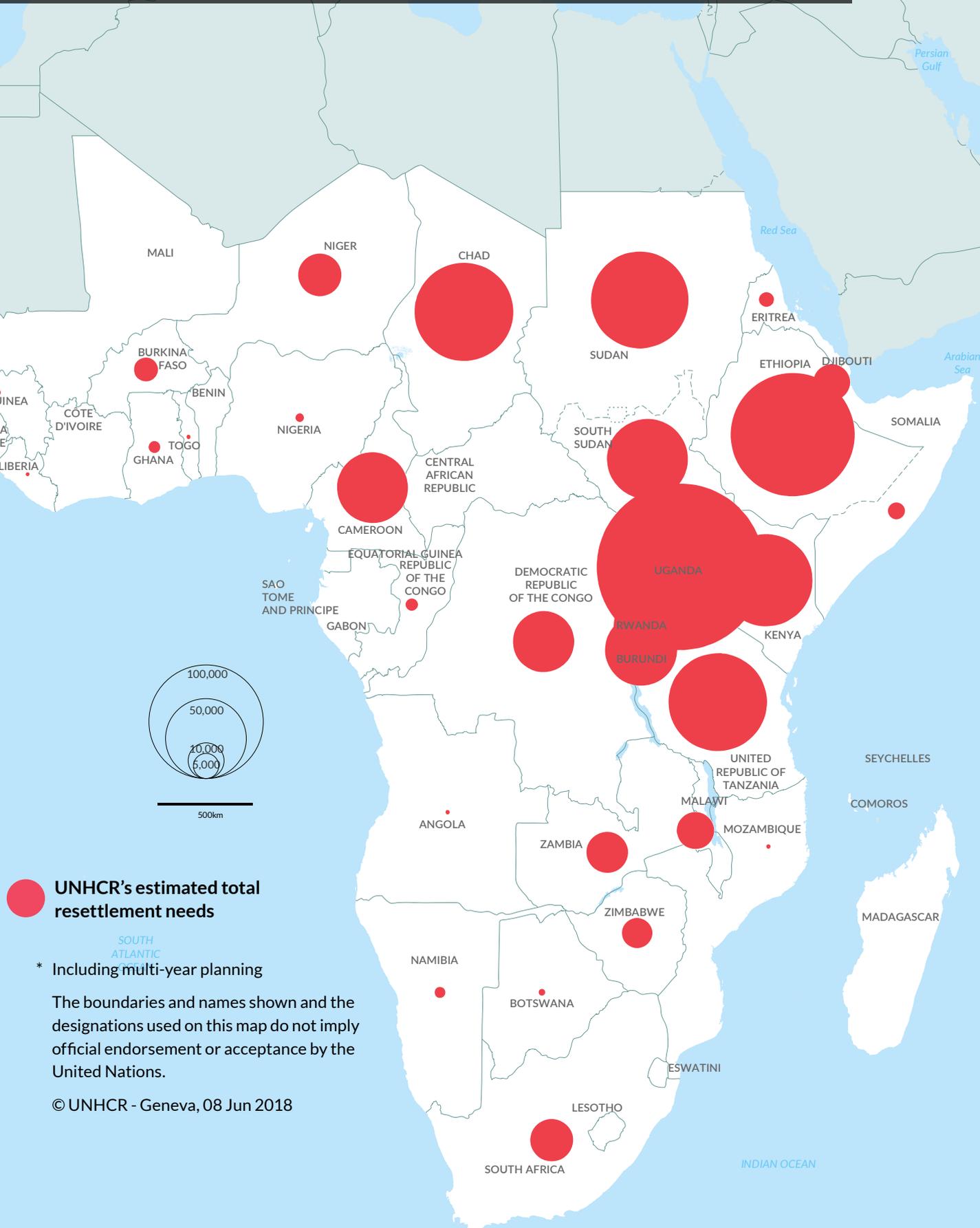
Following the trend of a continual increase in resettlement places over the previous five years, UNHCR operations in Africa had planned to submit almost 55,400 refugees for resettlement in 2017. The reality presented a different picture, and quotas allocated by Resettlement States to UNHCR operations in Africa meant that UNHCR was able to submit only around 21,500 refugees for resettlement. This was a 51 per cent decrease compared to 2016 when almost 44,000 submissions were made and consisted only of 39 per cent of what was initially planned. Departures also experienced a significant decline of 59 per cent from 2016 to 2017 (from around 38,900 in 2016 down to 15,800 in 2017).

Approximately 60 per cent of the refugees submitted for resettlement from Africa originate from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), 12 per cent from Eritrea, 10 per cent from Somalia, 6 per cent from Sudan and 3 per cent from Burundi. Almost 93,500 refugees from the DRC have been submitted for resettlement over the last six years due in large part to a regional multi-year resettlement plan of action initiated in 2012 to enhance the resettlement of Congolese refugees from Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and the Southern Africa region, as well as through the US P2 group resettlement programs.

# AFRICA

as of 08 Jun 2018

## UNHCR'S PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS FOR 2019 BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM\*



While submissions were made to 14 different resettlement countries in 2017, 62 per cent of all submissions were made to the USA, 10 per cent were made to Sweden, 9 per cent were made to Australia, 8 per cent were made to Canada and 4 per cent were made to France.

## Regional Developments and Challenges

The movement of refugees and migrants across the Sahara and the Central Mediterranean Sea towards Europe continued to take a devastating toll on human life in 2017. In line with UNHCR's July 2017 strategy "The Central Mediterranean Route: Working on Alternatives To Dangerous Journeys", a new Core Group for Enhanced Resettlement and Complementary Pathways along the Central Mediterranean Route was established in August 2017, to assume leadership in mobilizing support for efforts to increase resettlement for the most vulnerable refugees, as well as proactively pursuing opportunities for safe and regulated admission through complementary pathways. Focusing on a regional and comprehensive response, resettlement staffing capacity and procedures were enhanced in 15 operations in 2017, including nine in the East, Horn and West Africa. The growth of the mixed migration movements has become a central political, security and humanitarian concern in many countries, particularly in West and Central Africa, and UNHCR will continue to advocate for increased resettlement quotas and complementary pathways to address this situation.

With a number of CRRF roll-out countries in the Africa region (Chad, Rwanda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, and the Regional Approach for Somalia Refugees), resettlement will continue to play a critical part of a comprehensive approach to solutions and advancing pledges made by refugee-hosting states in the application of the CRRF and the vision of the New York Declaration.

In mid-2017, the target of 50,000 submissions under the multi-year sub-regional initiative for the enhanced resettlement of Congolese out of the Great Lakes and Southern Africa sub-regions was successfully achieved. The initiative continues in 2018 and into 2019.

South Sudanese refugees are the largest refugee and displaced population in Africa, with over 2,472,625 refugees and 1.76 million internally displaced as of 30 April 2018.<sup>1</sup> The projected resettlement needs for this population in 2019 stand at close to 158,500 (the third highest globally), almost double that of the projected needs in 2018 (fourth highest globally that year). The main refugee-hosting country of this population, Uganda, estimates 115,000 South Sudanese refugees will be in need of resettlement in 2019.



At Cacanda reception centre, a Congolese refugee child smiles at the camera while she waits to be relocated to the newly open Lóvua settlement in northern Angola.  
© UNHCR / Rui Padilha / September 2017

Africa continues to be characterized by multiple processing sites with considerable logistical challenges relating to travel and access. Thus, processing out of the region, particularly from refugee camps around the continent, is extremely resource and labour intensive. Many operations remain dependent on deployments through the UNHCR Resettlement Deployment Scheme to meet their annual resettlement quotas due to cuts in core staffing.

While identification has been a challenge in many operations due to inadequate registration data or access to data, reverification exercises, innovative approaches to identification (through systems such as AIM in Kenya) and the planned roll-out of *proGres* v4 to many operations in the region in 2018 will continue to strengthen this important aspect of UNHCR's work.

## Regional Coverage

The comprehensive solutions strategies of the UNHCR Country Offices in the Africa region are supported through Headquarters and through the Regional Offices in Pretoria and Dakar and the Regional Service Centre in Nairobi. The Regional Offices and Service Centre are central submission points for the country operations since they oversee and provide **oversight, guidance, coordination, monitoring and support** for resettlement and other solutions activities. They offer support missions to interview refugees for resettlement; training and capacity development of staff and partners on the role of resettlement, resettlement categories, case identification, communication and expectation management, fraud awareness and prevention; case quality control and to ensure timely submission to resettlement countries; liaison and advocacy with resettlement countries at the regional level; and review of Standard Operating

<sup>1</sup> As of 30 April 2018  
(see <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/63786>)

# Africa: 2019 Projected Resettlement Needs and Capacity

Procedure. These activities ensure the maximum utilization of resettlement spaces, the harmonization of practices in particular vis-à-vis the same refugee populations in the region, and the quality and integrity of the processes.

**The Regional Service Centre (RSC) in Nairobi** covers 13 countries in East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Kenya is a stand-alone operation.

RSC Nairobi, on behalf of the 13 countries, submitted a total of 16,152 refugees in 2017 (with over two-thirds of Congolese origin, followed by Eritreans and Somalis). The Kenya operation submitted 1,940 refugees in 2017, the majority of whom are of Somali origin, followed by Congolese and South Sudanese.

**The Regional Office (RO) in Pretoria** covers 14 countries in the Southern Africa region: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

RO Pretoria, on behalf of the 14 countries in the sub-region, submitted a total of 1,783 refugees in 2017, mainly of Congolese nationality.

**The Regional Office in Dakar** covers 14 countries in West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo; and three countries in Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic and Chad.

RO Dakar, on behalf of the 17 countries listed above, submitted a total of 1,632 refugees in 2017 (mainly Sudanese and Central Africans).

The total projected resettlement needs for the Africa region in 2019 are estimated at 629,744 persons. This is a 23 per cent increase from 2018 (510,676 persons). The highest needs in the region continue to be for refugees from the DRC, mainly out of the Great Lakes and Southern Africa. The resettlement needs for refugees from South Sudan have increased by 71 per cent since 2018 (around 92,500 persons) to more than 158,400 in 2019, making this population the second largest refugee population in need of resettlement in Africa. In Uganda alone, some 115,000 South Sudanese are projected to be in need of resettlement in 2019. Sudanese, Somali, and Central African refugees round out the top five refugee populations in need of resettlement in the Africa region.

## AFRICA: PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Central Africa & the Great Lakes	34,555	147,084	3,288	14,180	1,828	8,002
East & Horn of Africa	126,772	434,710	6,392	20,410	1,988	6,540
Southern Africa	7,513	32,978	1,216	5,550	422	1,885
West Africa	4,058	14,972	1,769	2,882	489	1,102
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>172,898</b>	<b>629,744</b>	<b>12,665</b>	<b>43,052</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>17,529</b>

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019



Somalia. Families affected by the ongoing drought. One of the young grandsons of Hinda Yassin Mire looks timidly at the camera, while hiding behind his mother's dress. © UNHCR / Mustafa Saeed / June 2017

# The Americas



Genesis A. Cerrato, 16, outside the room she is renting with her family in Tenosique, Tabasco, Mexico. Genesis, along with her whole family, fled Honduras escaping the increasing violence in her home country. Entire families from the northern triangle (Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala) are now fleeing their homes in search of international protection in neighbouring countries. The rampant violence in the region is prompting an overlooked refugee crisis. © UNHCR / Markel Redondo / December 2016

## The Americas

Caribbean States, Dominican Republic & Haiti

Cuba

Ecuador

Mexico

North of Central America (NCA):  
Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador

For the Americas, 2017 was a year of progressive achievements but also of concerning developments. The region pioneered its iteration of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Central America and Mexico, known as MIRPS in Spanish, by developing national and regional plans as well as by concrete actions to address all stages of displacement with a whole-of-society approach. The evolving situation in Venezuela also marked the year with steadily increasing numbers of Venezuelans leaving their country, a significant proportion of which have international protection needs. Meanwhile, one year after the signing of the Peace Agreement in Colombia, further internal and external displacement continued throughout the year. The Caribbean is facing complex challenges posed by mixed flows combined with increased arrivals of Venezuelans. UNHCR continues to use resettlement as a strategic protection intervention that complements the region's emphasis on efforts for local integration, reflecting its value as responsibility-sharing mechanism.

### Trends in 2017

The cases of 1,054 refugees were submitted throughout 2017 from Latin America and Caribbean. This constitutes a 25 per cent decrease compared with 1,401 submissions in 2016. The reduction can be attributed to continued efforts to strengthen local integration prospects in Ecuador as well as reduced global resettlement quotas in 2017. Approximately 61 per cent of the refugees submitted for resettlement from the Americas originated from Colombia, 26 per cent from El Salvador, 3 per cent from Honduras, 2 per cent from Guatemala and 2 per cent from Jamaica. Departures to resettlement countries from the region decreased only slightly from 843 persons in 2016 to 814 in 2017. While submissions were made to eight different resettlement countries in 2017, 51 per cent of all submissions were made to the USA, 24 per cent were made to New Zealand and 22 per cent were made to Canada.

Resettlement out of the Americas remains available for refugees presenting imminent protection needs or extreme vulnerabilities.

### Regional developments

The 2014 Brazil Declaration and ten-year Brazil Plan of Action (BPA) remains the main regional framework to strengthen protection standards and foster comprehensive solutions in the region based on solidarity and responsibility-sharing. It is considered to be a precursor of Annex I (CRRF) of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (NYD), whereby States agreed to address large-scale refugee movements and protracted refugee situations by engaging a wide array of actors in crafting and tailoring responses with a "whole-of-society" approach. Putting Annex I into effect, six countries in Central America launched the

# THE AMERICAS

as of 08 Jun 2018

# UNHCR'S PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS FOR 2019 BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM\*



 UNHCR's estimated total resettlement needs

\* Including multi-year planning

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

© UNHCR - Geneva, 08 Jun 2018



Spain. Colombia refugees helped by Spanish mentor. Jose Maria Zamarrón (R) with the Colombian refugee family he mentors, Jose Ricaute, his wife Nelly and their children Luis Fernando and Flor Maria. © UNHCR / Susan Hopper / May 2017

regional iteration of the CRRF, which incorporates concrete responsibility-sharing mechanisms to address all dimensions of displacement, including access to durable solutions in safety and dignity.

The Peace Agreement between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the subsequent demobilization of the FARC has left a power vacuum, and dissident factions are now disputing control over parts of the country, in particular border areas and the Pacific coast. These areas are marked by a proliferation of drug trafficking and illegal mining, child recruitment and gender-based violence.

In the North of Central America, increasing levels of violence and insecurity caused by gangs and drug cartels, affecting in particular children and families, led to 58 per cent more asylum requests in neighbouring countries. UNHCR continued supporting governments to ensure access to territory and asylum procedures, provision of humanitarian assistance and access to safe solutions for people with urgent protection needs, including through relocation, humanitarian evacuations and an innovative resettlement scheme (Protection Transfer Arrangement).

The deterioration of the socio-economic situation in Venezuela impacted access to basic services and the enjoyment of rights of the population, leading to the movement of an estimated 1.5 million Venezuelans to neighbouring countries over the past years. Over 500,000 Venezuelans have accessed alternative legal forms of

stay under national or regional frameworks but the vast majority remains in an irregular situation, which exposes them to risks of exploitation, trafficking, violence and sexual abuse. Host communities receiving Venezuelans are also coming under strain, as they seek to extend assistance and services to those arriving. Independently of the legal status they have obtained under national arrangements, UNHCR considers that a significant proportion of those compelled to leave Venezuela are in need of international protection.<sup>1</sup>

The situation in Venezuela has, in particular, resulted in unprecedented protection challenges for the States in the Southern Caribbean. To prevent *refoulement* and detention, UNHCR has worked with authorities and partners to strengthen reception and asylum access, as well as to support the provision of housing, healthcare and education. UNHCR responded to host Governments' increased demands for capacity-building, legal advice and emergency preparedness support. The larger Caribbean region continues facing the complexities of complex mixed flows that include asylum-seekers, refugees, victims of human trafficking and stateless persons, along with migrants displaying a variety of vulnerabilities.

<sup>1</sup> UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Guidance Note on the Outflow of Venezuelans*, March 2018, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5a9ff3cc4.html>.

# The Americas: 2019 Projected Resettlement Needs and Capacity

The projected resettlement needs for the Latin America and Caribbean region in 2019, as identified by UNHCR offices, stands at 4,074 persons. UNHCR in the Americas continues to largely use resettlement strategically as a protection tool for refugees with specific needs or at heightened risk, which complements local integration efforts for those who will remain in the countries of asylum.

## Sub-regional Overview

### CENTRAL AMERICA

The Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA) is an innovative life-saving mechanism that provides individuals exposed to extreme risks in the North of Central America (NCA) with a safe and legal access to a durable solution in a resettlement country, via a transit country. It was launched in 2016 as one element of the regional protection and solutions strategy for persons at heightened risk and is part of the MIRPS, the regional application of the CRRF in Central America and Mexico. In 2017, the PTA expanded to include three countries of origin and four resettlement countries, operating with multiple stakeholders from civil society, respective governments and IOM. The capacities were scaled up to be able to refer 1,080 individuals per year, but the needs are estimated to be higher. UNHCR urges States to actively support the PTA to allow a larger number of persons at heightened risk to access a permanent solution in safety. The PTA is a strong expression of collective commitment to address the situation in the NCA, a concrete responsibility-sharing mechanism and an example of south-south cooperation.

### THE CARIBBEAN

Resettlement out of the Caribbean is meant to complement local integration efforts of Caribbean States and overseas territories, and to preserve protection space within a

wider comprehensive solutions and responsibility-sharing approach. Given the 30 per cent increase in the refugee population in the Caribbean between 2017 and 2018 and the more significant increase in the number of asylum claims, the projected resettlement needs are proportionately higher than last year, reaching 1,190 persons. Profiles of refugees in need of resettlement out of the Caribbean include, but are not limited to, survivors of torture, physical and sexual violence and LGBTI refugees from over 30 countries of origin. Voluntary repatriation is unlikely for most refugees in the region. UNHCR identifies potential cases for resettlement shortly after completing mandate refugee status determination and an evaluation of the local integration prospects based on the individual circumstances in the country of asylum.

Refugees who are widely dispersed over a large region, sometimes on remote and low populated islands, pose a special challenge to UNHCR and to potential resettlement countries in terms of protection and durable solutions. Resettlement countries may not consider it to be cost-effective to conduct resettlement activities when numbers are small and distances great. In this context, UNHCR has repeatedly called for resettlement countries to use flexible processing modalities to the extent possible, including by considering dossier submissions under normal priority for this specific refugee population.

### ECUADOR

UNHCR Ecuador continues applying its Multiyear Protection and Solutions Strategy 2016-2018 that builds on the 2014-2016 UNHCR Comprehensive Solutions Initiative. The strategy aims at reducing dependency and promoting self-sufficiency among Colombians in Ecuador, leading the way towards UNHCR's gradual responsible disengagement. Resettlement is used as a protection tool to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable refugees that cannot be addressed in Ecuador. Women and girls at risk constituted over 25 per cent of resettlement submissions and departures in 2017. UNHCR does not promote voluntary repatriation and, considering the context in Colombia and the continuing refugee flows, refugees tend not to opt for return. Resettlement is still needed for an estimated 1,100 persons and will continue to be used primarily as a protection tool for refugees whose specific protection needs cannot be met by any other solution.

## THE AMERICAS: PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
The Americas	2,057	4,074	895	2,137	280	545
Total	2,057	4,074	895	2,137	280	545

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019



"The music that I play is what saved me." As a way of preserving his cultural heritage, Ruben plays the traditional Colombian flute in his band, New Tradition. He uses music as a way of navigating life, community and a sense of home. © UNHCR / Annie Sakkab / April 2017

# Asia and the Pacific



Malaysia. Abu Luay is a Syrian refugee and chef living in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and appeared at the FAME Festival to teach Malaysians about Syrian cuisine. Their son Tarek (in background) works with them. © UNHCR / Roger Arnold / March 2017

A person is seen from the side, focused on preparing food in a large, round metal bowl. The bowl is filled with a mixture of finely chopped green herbs and vegetables. The person's hands are visible, and they appear to be using a wooden spoon or similar utensil. The background is slightly blurred, showing what looks like a kitchen or food preparation area with other people and equipment.

## South Asia

India

Sri Lanka

## East Asia and the Pacific

China (including Hong Kong SAR)

Indonesia

Malaysia

Thailand

## South-West Asia

Islamic Republic of Iran

Resettlement out of the Asia region has seen a decline in recent years as the region moves away from large scale resettlement to prioritizing refugees with more specific needs. Resettlement is one element of comprehensive durable solutions strategies in the region, encompassing voluntary and sustainable return, building social cohesion and resilience, alternative stay arrangements and complementary pathways to solution for refugees.

### Trends in 2017

In 2017, UNHCR submitted a total of 7,983 refugees for resettlement from Asia and the Pacific. This constitutes a 61 per cent decrease compared with 20,657 submissions in 2016 and a 63 per cent decrease compared with 21,620 submissions in 2015. The continued decrease is largely due to the winding down of large scale resettlement from Thailand, Malaysia and Nepal and a shift towards comprehensive durable solution strategies.

Approximately two-thirds (67 per cent) of the refugees submitted for resettlement from Asia and the Pacific originated from Myanmar (5,346 submissions), 16 per cent from Afghanistan (1,316), 5 per cent from Pakistan (388), 2 per cent from Somalia (190) and 2 per cent from Bhutan (139).

While submissions from Asia and the Pacific region were made to 11 different resettlement countries in 2017, 69 per cent of all submissions were made to the USA (5,531), 18 per cent were made to Australia (1,438), 4 per cent each were made to Sweden (311), Canada (304) and New Zealand (286).

Departures from the region to resettlement countries decreased from 26,091 persons in 2016 to 12,052 in 2017, consistent with the decrease in resettlement opportunities globally.

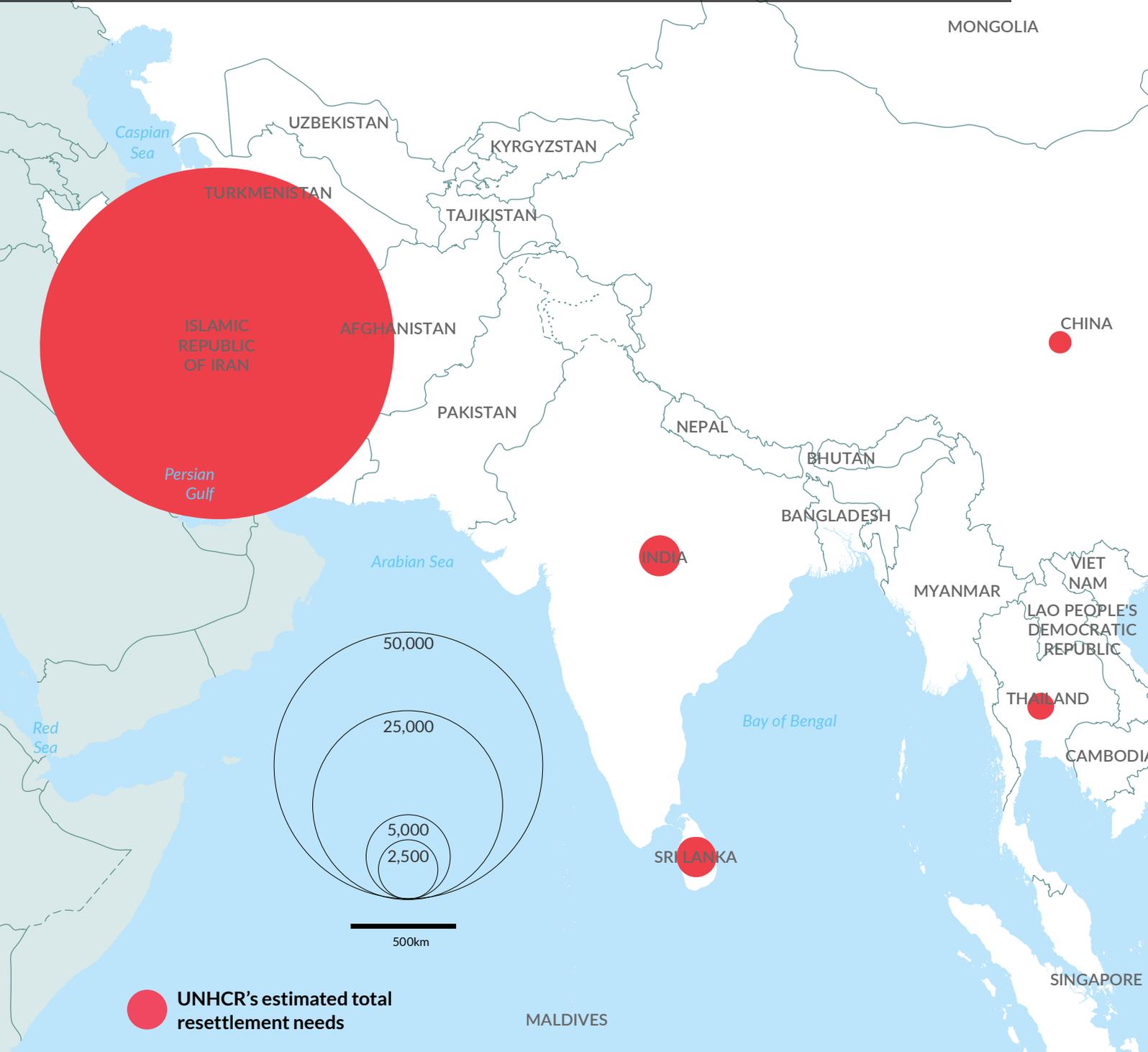
# ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

as of 08 Jun 2018

# UNHCR'S PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS FOR 2019 BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM\*

KAZAKHSTAN

MONGOLIA

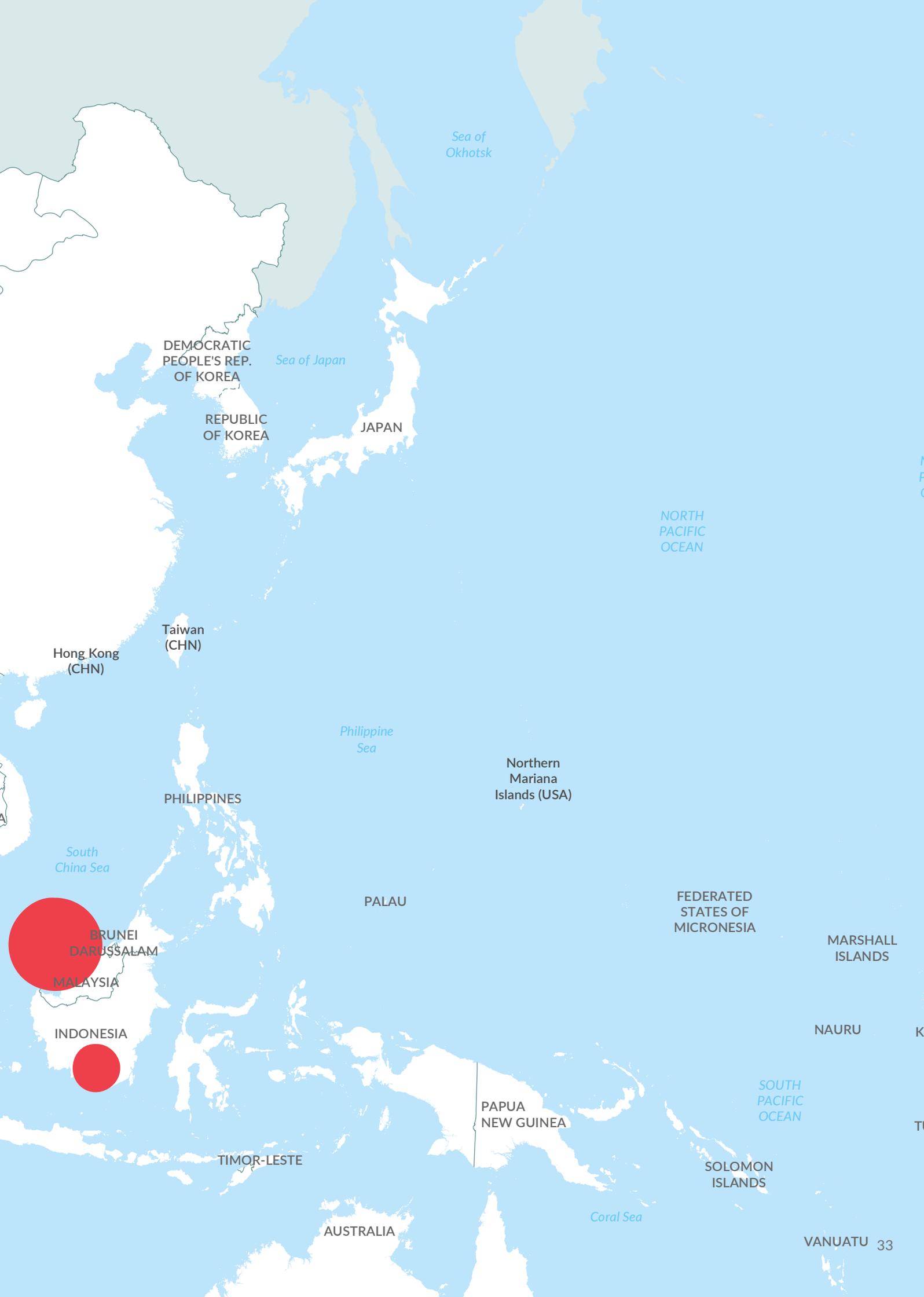


● UNHCR's estimated total resettlement needs

\* Including multi-year planning

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

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Sea of Okhotsk

DEMOCRATIC  
PEOPLE'S REP.  
OF KOREA

Sea of Japan

REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA

JAPAN

NORTH  
PACIFIC  
OCEAN

Hong Kong  
(CHN)

Taiwan  
(CHN)

Philippine  
Sea

Northern  
Mariana  
Islands (USA)

PHILIPPINES

South  
China Sea

PALAU

FEDERATED  
STATES OF  
MICRONESIA

MARSHALL  
ISLANDS

BRUNEI  
DARUSSALAM

MALAYSIA

INDONESIA

NAURU

SOUTH  
PACIFIC  
OCEAN

PAPUA  
NEW GUINEA

TIMOR-LESTE

SOLOMON  
ISLANDS

AUSTRALIA

Coral Sea

VANUATU

## Regional developments

In South-East Asia, UNHCR continues to engage extensively with the Bali Process at the regional level, building on its 2016 Ministerial Declaration on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transitional Crime. This Declaration made the strongest commitments at regional level with regard to predictable disembarkation, reception, temporary protection, local-stay arrangements and legal pathways for asylum-seekers and refugees. It also notes the importance of comprehensive, long-term solutions to address mixed migration flows and highlights responsibility sharing of countries in the region to find solutions. UNHCR has also increased its engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on addressing the root causes of displacement, particularly in the context of the Myanmar situation, which would allow for safe and sustainable returns.

Large group resettlement programmes covering refugees from Bhutan in Nepal have come to an end in 2017. Submissions of refugees from Myanmar in both Thailand and Malaysia are decreasing significantly with the remaining residual group referrals or related referrals being processed. These operations have moved into processing individual cases of diverse groups, including individuals from outside of the region (i.e. Somalis, Syrians, Palestinians, Iraqis, etc.) with special protection needs, vulnerability criteria or family links, which is in line with the solution strategy for refugees in the region.

In the spirit of the Bali process, the New York Declaration and the Global Compact on Refugees, UNHCR has been offering to support governments in the region in joint approaches to registration, determination of international protection needs and finding solutions including voluntary return, alternative stay arrangements, among others disembarkation, temporary protection and residence or migration through economic or free movement integration arrangements.

In accordance with the regional solutions strategy, UNHCR will continue to work with all actors towards finding creative ways to attend to people in need of international protection within the region whereby resettlement is used as a protection tool to address the needs of individual refugees with heightened protection risks.

The exodus of refugees from Myanmar in August 2017 has been the largest and most quickly accelerating crisis the region has experienced in recent decades, with a dramatic outflow of nearly 700,000 stateless refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh. While providing assistance and protection to refugees in Bangladesh in response to the emergency, UNHCR is in parallel seeking solutions for the situation. In this regard, UNHCR has signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with both the Governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar. On 13 April 2018, the Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR signed an MoU relating to voluntary returns of Rohingya refugees once conditions in Myanmar are deemed conducive, and on 31 May 2018, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and UNDP, the UN Development Programme, agreed on an MoU aimed at creating the conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to their places of origin or of their choosing. The signing of the MoU are an initial but integral part of a comprehensive approach by UNHCR and UNDP to find solutions for Rohingya refugees and supporting transition towards a peaceful, fair and prosperous future for all.

Afghan refugees constitute the second largest refugee population in the world and represent one of the most protracted situations. The framework of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) developed by the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan with the support of UNHCR, will allow to continue to work together to ensure the voluntary and sustainable return of Afghan refugees in safety and dignity and to undertake joint resource mobilization efforts, whilst supporting the refugee-hosting communities.

The SSAR addresses the protracted situation of Afghan refugees by providing assistance to voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries. In parallel, resettlement remains an important protection tool for particularly vulnerable Afghan refugees and part of the SSAR.

# Asia: 2019 Projected Resettlement Needs and Capacity

The total projected resettlement needs for the Asia region in 2019, identified by UNHCR offices, is 102,146 persons. This marks a marginal 1 per cent increase from the projected needs for 2018, which were 100,988. The number of persons projected for submission in 2019 is 4,820, a 40 per cent decline from the 7,983 persons submitted in 2017.

## Sub-regional Overviews

### SOUTH-EAST ASIA, EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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

Half of the countries/territories in this sub-region have not acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol (Brunei-Darussalam, Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, most of the Pacific Island States, Singapore, and Thailand).

Resettlement will assist in addressing the needs of refugees with acute vulnerabilities and heightened protection needs, including those in detention where no other solution is possible, survivors of violence and torture, medical cases, and women and children at risk.

In 2017, Malaysia was the fifth top global submission country, with 3,285 refugees submitted, and 2,631 departed for resettlement. Consequently, refugees from Myanmar represented the nationality with the third largest resettlement submission rate globally, representing 7 per cent of all refugees submitted by UNHCR. Thailand was the tenth largest submission country globally, submitting 2,684 individuals in 2017 compared to 4,849 in 2016. Processing of refugees from Myanmar out of Southeast Asia has significantly reduced

as the region moves away from resettlement processing and focusses more on a wider durable solutions strategy.

In Bangladesh, resettlement could be viable from the country once the emergency situation stabilizes, particularly for highly vulnerable categories of refugees, such as SGBV survivors, and women and children at risk. However, since 2010 the Government of Bangladesh has not supported resettlement out of the country. Resettlement, if it is to take place, would need to be supported by the Government of Bangladesh and be part of a comprehensive solutions strategy in which root causes of flight are addressed in Myanmar.

In order to support the solutions strategy, the Regional Office for South-East Asia provides oversight, coordination, and support for resettlement activities in Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. It does so in accordance with the Regional Solutions Strategy.

In 2019, activities by the Regional Office for South-East Asia to promote resettlement will include: providing operational support to country operations on resettlement, ensuring coordination and harmonization of resettlement approaches across the region, utilizing resettlement in a strategic way that complements other solutions and pathways as stipulated in the regional solutions strategy, and resettlement processing for a small number of cases in countries within the region with no or limited UNHCR presence (i.e. Brunei-Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Singapore, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam), should the need arise.

In the first quarter of 2018, the Regional Office for South-East Asia has one core staff, the Senior Regional Durable Solutions Officer, covering resettlement and other durable solutions

### SOUTH ASIA

The South Asia sub-region includes India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. None of these countries have acceded to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, nor have they developed national legal frameworks and procedures relating to refugee protection. Local integration remains a limited option for refugees residing in this region, with the exception of India where the Government permits the naturalization of Afghan refugees of Sikh or Hindu origin, who arrived in the country after 2007. In line with the regional solutions strategy for refugees, individual cases with special protection needs will continue to be considered for resettlement.

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA

The South-West Asia sub-region comprises of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. The protracted Afghan refugee situations in the two main host countries (with over 2.5 million registered refugees in Iran and Pakistan) continue to require long-term solutions, with a focus on the creation of conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan and support for refugee-hosting communities, including through the SSAR. Whilst UNHCR will continue its support for voluntary and sustainable repatriation, due to the ongoing violence in Afghanistan (and Iraq) and limited absorption capacity UNHCR will enhance its efforts on dignified and safe stays in the host countries, building resilience and lasting solutions (including alternative stay arrangements) and safeguarding the protection space in the host countries.

Iran hosts the world's largest urban population (951,142 Afghan refugees and 28,268 Iraqi refugees), with 97 per cent living in urban or semi-urban areas, and the remainder living in settlements. UNHCR continues its efforts to promote an increase of resettlement quota and complementary pathways to third country solutions, i.e. through family reunification from Iran.

## CENTRAL ASIA

In order to support the solutions strategy, the Regional Office for Central Asia (Almaty) provides oversight, coordination, and support for resettlement activities in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

In 2019, activities by RO Almaty to promote resettlement within the region will focus on refugees with acute protection problems (i.e. imminent risk of *refoulement* or situations that are considered life-threatening and cannot be addressed by the local authorities). Resettlement will be used as a protection tool on a case by case basis and the planning figures are accordingly small.

In the first quarter of 2018, the RO Almaty has 4 core staff and no affiliate workforce, including one Senior Regional Protection Officer, one Regional Protection Officer, one Regional Protection Officer (Statelessness) and one Protection Associate. The Office will not need additional staffing to meet the objectives for 2019.

### ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
East Asia & the Pacific	6,196	12,806	1,405	2,920	1,054	2,120
South Asia	975	2,340	350	900	185	470
South-West Asia	17,400	87,000	200	1,000	180	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,571</b>	<b>102,146</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>3,490</b>

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019



Sri Lanka. Performances by the Stages Theatre Group and refugees. "Asylum" an ensemble of monologues and dances performed by the Stages Theatre Group and refugees to mark 2017 World Refugee Day in Sri Lanka. © UNHCR / Carolyn Mathangaweera / June 2017

# Europe



Turkey, 2017 World Refugee Day. More than 1,000 people including refugee children and women attended UNHCR Istanbul's 2017 World Refugee day festivities and had a great time. During the festival; workshops were held, refugees staged theatrical and music performances and children did face painting and drawings. © UNHCR / Emrah Gurel / June 2017

A young girl with a joyful expression is playing a tambourine. She is wearing a grey t-shirt with a blue and green pattern. The background is a soft-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The image is partially obscured by a dark overlay on the right side where the text is located.

Eastern Europe

Russian Federation

Ukraine

Turkey

Resettlement needs in Europe remain considerably high, largely on account of the scale of the refugee population in Turkey, which is the world's largest refugee hosting country with almost 3.5 million refugees at the start of 2018. Despite the significant expansion of resettlement from Turkey since 2016, as the Syrian crisis becomes protracted, and due to the sheer size of the refugee population, infrastructure and resources in Turkey continue to feel the strain, and refugees are increasingly engaging in harmful coping mechanisms. It is projected that 420,000 refugees will need resettlement from Turkey in 2019, the majority of whom are Syrian nationals, making Turkey the operation with the greatest needs globally. In Turkey, resettlement will continue to be used strategically and as a demonstration of international solidarity and responsibility sharing. Resettlement also continues to represent an important component of UNHCR's protection strategy in other European countries, including the Russian Federation and Ukraine, where it is primarily used as a tool of protection for refugees who are facing heightened protection risks.

### Trends in 2017

In 2017, UNHCR made a total submission of 17,413 refugees for resettlement from Europe. This constitutes a 41 per cent decrease compared with 29,447 submissions in 2016 and an 8 per cent decrease compared with 18,833 submissions in 2015. The lower number of submissions was directly linked to the decrease in available resettlement quotas.

Submissions from the Turkey operation accounted for almost 99 per cent of all submissions out of Europe, with 17,166 submissions (down from 28,926 in 2016). For 2017, this was the highest number of submissions by any UNHCR country operation globally.

Approximately 79 per cent of the refugees submitted for resettlement from Europe originate from Syria, 10 per cent from Iraq, 5 per cent from Afghanistan and 4 per cent from Iran.

Departures to resettlement countries from the region saw a decrease in 2017, from 16,192 persons in 2016 to 15,200 in 2017.

While submissions were made to 25 different resettlement countries in 2017, 20 per cent of all submissions were made to Germany, 17 per cent were made to the USA, 16 per cent were made to the Netherlands, 14 per cent were made to France and 5 per cent were made to Norway.





## Regional developments

The number of refugees and migrants arriving to Europe by sea was greatly reduced in 2017 from 2016, with approximately 172,301 sea arrivals through the Mediterranean in 2017, compared to 362,753 arrivals via the same route in 2016. However, countries at the external borders of the European Union continued to receive relatively high numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees throughout 2017, impacting states' abilities to receive and assist persons of concern to UNHCR in line with international and national standards.

Arrivals to Turkey from Syria and a number of other countries remained high, and as a result, Turkey remained the world's largest refugee hosting country, with significant resettlement needs. At the beginning of 2018, the total refugee population in Turkey was estimated to be nearly 3.5 million individuals, including refugees from Syria, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan, with the Syrian refugee population believed to be just under 3.5 million, and 290,000 non-Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries. Despite these trends, Turkey has seen a decrease in the number of resettlement places available for Syrian refugees in 2017. However, a number of States remain proactively engaged in resettlement of Syrian refugees, which is complimented by a smaller number of other durable solution pathways available in Turkey, including family reunification, private sponsorship, and humanitarian visas. Resettlement from Turkey not only provides refugees with a durable solution but also represents an opportunity for the international community to ease pressure on host communities, support the largest refugee-hosting country and demonstrate the positive impacts of responsibility-sharing. A large scale and expedited resettlement of Syrians from Turkey is essential to developing comprehensive refugee responses as envisaged in the New York Declaration. The success of the international community in responding to the needs in Turkey comprehensively and through a variety of pathway opportunities will demonstrate how the objectives of the comprehensive refugee response can be directly implemented and achieve positive results.

In Eastern Europe, throughout the region, access to asylum continues to be a challenge while national asylum systems often lack the capacity to provide international protection to those who need it. For the most part in the region, the protection environment remains relatively volatile with widespread xenophobia and homophobia. Consequently, certain groups of people such as ethnic and religious minorities as well as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) persons face increased risks of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR continues to work with the State authorities in the region to help ensure access to fair and efficient RSD procedures and decision-making



More than 100 refugee, internally displaced children and children with disabilities worked jointly for four days to create the mural in Kyiv together with a famous Japanese artist Miyazaki Kensuke, who came to Ukraine in the frame of his global project "Over the Wall". Together with his team, he creates murals to give hope for peace to people, who have suffered from wars, natural disasters, poverty or hunger. © Changhun Lee / July 2017

that meets international standards. Furthermore, local integration of refugees remains a high priority for all UNHCR operations, in spite of the significant challenges faced by many persons of concern. In these European States, UNHCR will use resettlement primarily as a tool for protection for those refugees at heightened risk or with serious vulnerabilities, in particular those at risk of *refoulement*, in need of medical care that is not available or affordable in the asylum country, and/or at risk of SGBV. Resettlement will also be used strategically to advocate for a more rights-based approach to asylum and greater protection, as well as improved living standards for all refugees.

In South Eastern Europe, relatively high numbers of asylum-seekers and migrants continue to move irregularly through the region. Persons potentially in need of international protection rarely apply for asylum, and if they do, often abscond from the procedure and attempt to move onward. However, with increasingly restrictive border management in place at the external borders of the EU (Bulgaria, Hungary, Croatia, etc.), onward movement through EU member states has become more difficult. As a result, the number of persons applying for international protection in the region, particularly in Serbia, is expected to increase, and as a result, there will likely be a number of individuals identified with specific needs, including women and adolescents at risk, who may need resettlement as a vital tool for protection.

# Europe: 2019 Projected Resettlement Needs and Capacity



The resettlement needs in Europe remain high in 2019, with 420,750 persons projected to be in need of resettlement. The projection for 2019 is significantly greater than the needs projected for 2018, which was 302,000. The lack of alternative durable solutions for Syrians is the principal reason for substantial resettlement needs, with Syrians in Turkey making up 95 per cent of those projected to be in need of resettlement from Europe. In Eastern European countries, while the situation has not markedly changed, UNHCR is refocussing its efforts to find solutions for persons of concern, leading to a decrease in projected resettlement needs for 2019.

Hevin, a 30-year-old mother of three from Aleppo, looks out of a window inside her home in Istanbul. "Life in Turkey is beautiful, but Istanbul is very expensive," she said. "In the beginning we barely had enough to cover our basic costs, but since we began receiving cash assistance of 600 Turkish Lira (US\$159) a month, now I can afford a few extras for my kids." © UNHCR / Claire Thomas / February 2018

## Sub-regional overviews

### TURKEY OPERATION

The estimated total resettlement needs in Turkey are 420,000 persons, the large majority (400,000) of whom are Syrian refugees. The number of Syrians projected to need resettlement in 2019 has increased by over 45 per cent compared with the figure of 275,000 Syrians in need of resettlement in 2018. The increase is proportionate to the size of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey, which has risen considerably to almost 3.5 million persons.

Estimated resettlement needs of non-Syrian refugees in Turkey are around 20,000 persons, including refugees from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and other nationalities.

### EASTERN EUROPE

The estimated resettlement needs in Eastern Europe (particularly in the Russian Federation and Ukraine) in 2019 are estimated to be 750 people. These refugees originate primarily from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia) as well as a small number from sub-Saharan countries.

## EUROPE: PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Eastern Europe	430	750	105	190	105	190
South-Eastern Europe	109,085	420,000	6,020	20,000	2,409	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,515</b>	<b>420,750</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>8,190</b>

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019

# Middle East and North Africa



A Sudanese woman takes part in the International Migrants Day celebration organised by UNHCR partner agency the International Organization for Migration in the Maadi district of Cairo, Egypt.  
© UNHCR / Scott Nelson / December 2017

## Middle East & the Gulf

Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia

Iraq

Israel

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Syrian Arab Republic

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

## North Africa

Egypt

Libya

Mauritania

Morocco

With almost 271,300 refugees expected to be in need of resettlement in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in 2019, resettlement will continue to be an integral component of UNHCR's Protection and Solutions Strategy in the region. As the conflict continues in Syria, UNHCR projects that Syrian refugees will again have the highest resettlement needs globally in 2019, with approximately 200,800 individuals in need. Despite the growing needs and vulnerabilities of the Syrian refugee population, 2017 brought with it a drastic reduction in resettlement places made available to Syrian refugees, a trend which unfortunately continues into 2018.

With resettlement providing a critical protection solution for the Syrian refugee population as well as other at-risk populations from other nationalities, such as refugees at risk of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), arrest and detention and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) refugees, the need for increased resettlement quotas is critical. A key priority in the region will also continue to be expanding opportunities for resettlement and other complementary pathways for refugees who are living in countries affected by conflict.

In an effort to reduce the number of individuals taking dangerous sea journeys across the Central Mediterranean, the sustained efforts of UNHCR's Central Mediterranean Response and advocacy via the Core Group for Enhanced Resettlement and Complementary Pathways along the Central Mediterranean Route, which started in mid-2017, will be crucial to ensuring refugees will be afforded the protection and solutions that they need.

### Trends in 2017

In 2017, UNHCR made a total submission of 27,231 refugees for resettlement from the MENA region. This constitutes a 60 per cent decrease compared with 67,723 submissions in 2016 and a 49 per cent decrease compared with 53,331 submissions in 2015. The majority of submissions were made by the Lebanon operation, with 13,830 submissions, 96 per cent of which were Syrian refugees.

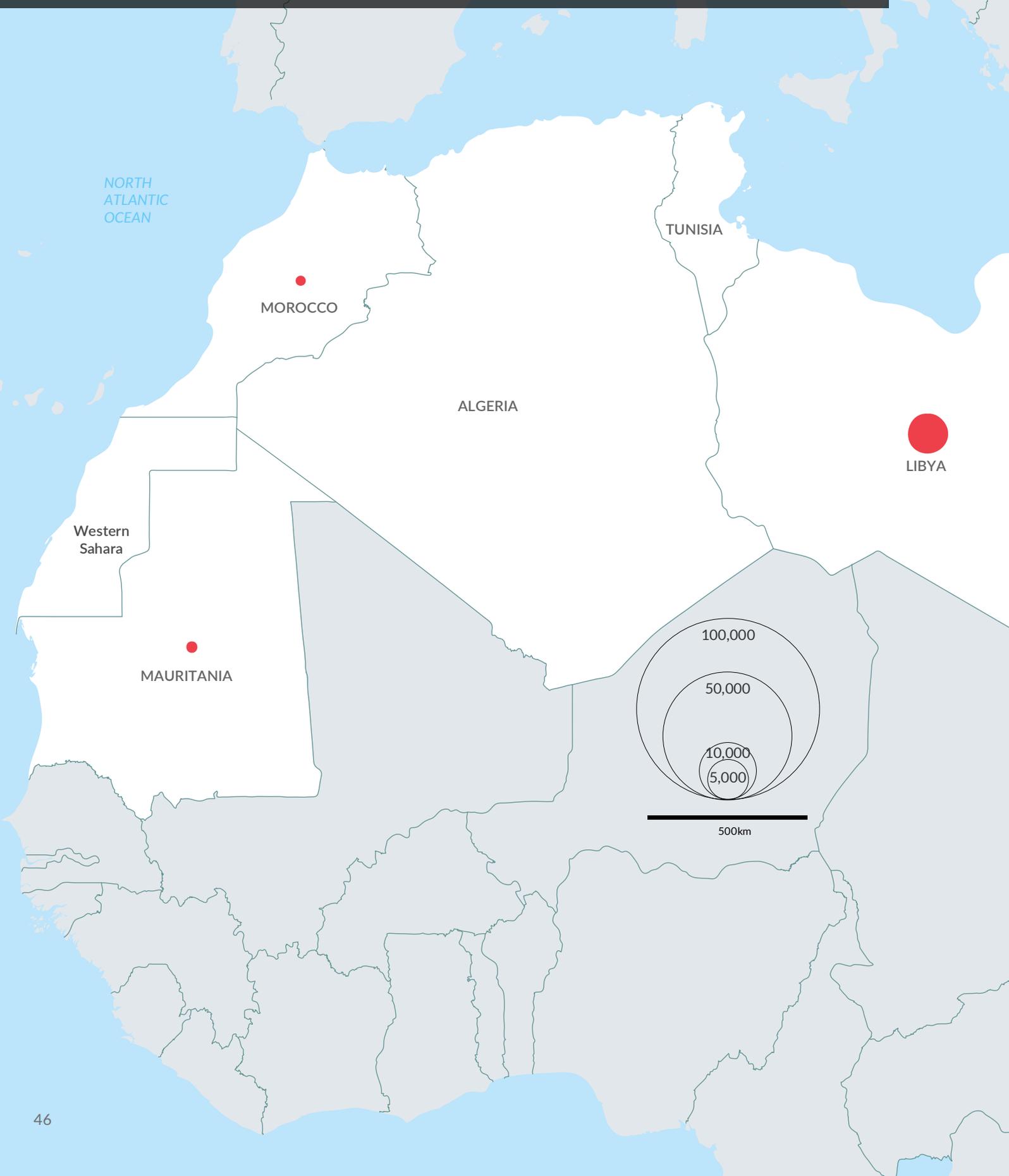
Departures to resettlement countries from the region decreased from 44,240 persons in 2016 to 21,213 in 2017. The decreases in submissions and departures are in large part related to the reductions in the resettlement programs for Syrians for the USA and Canada as compared to previous years.

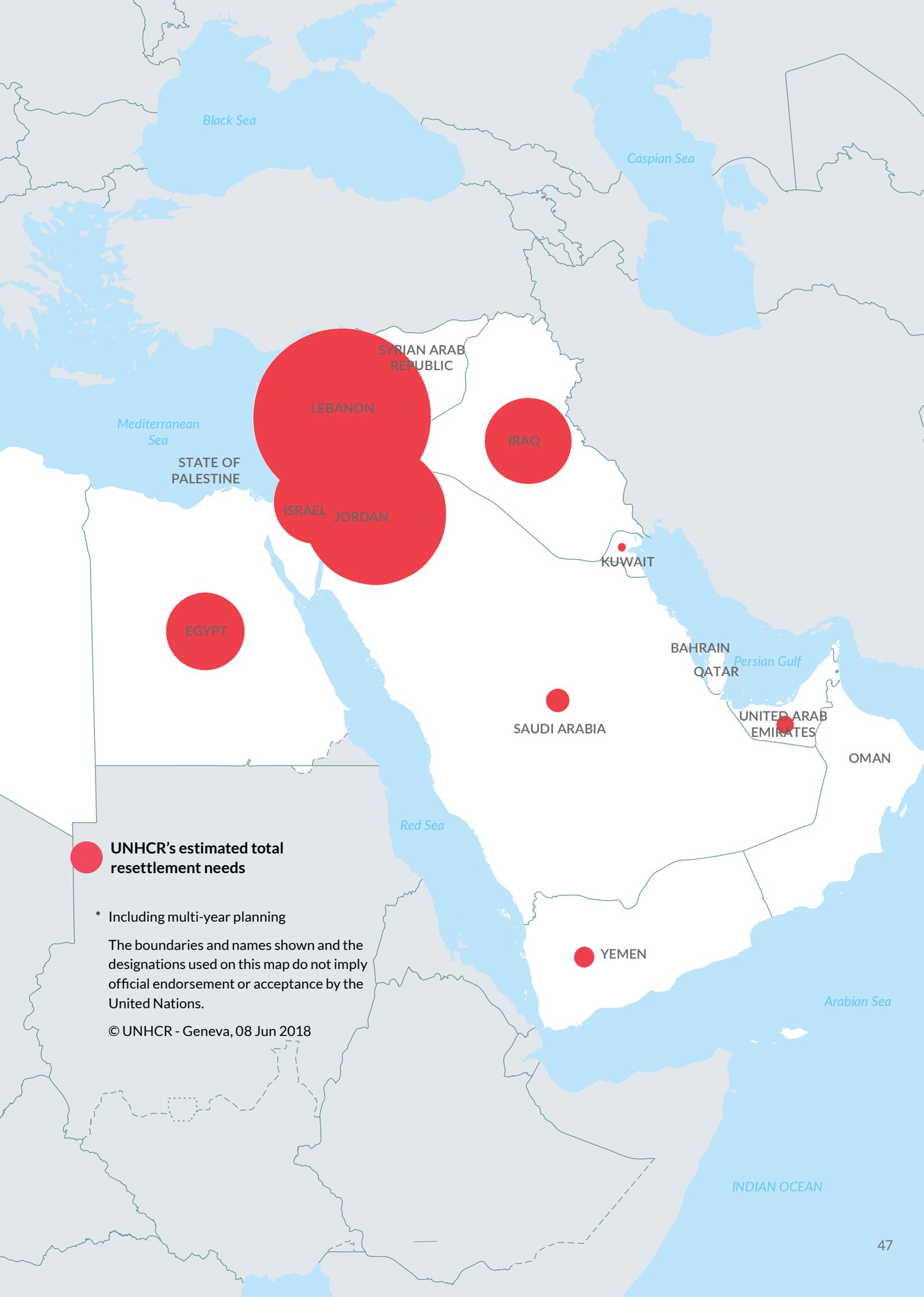
Approximately 86 per cent of the refugees submitted for resettlement from the MENA region originate from the Syrian Arab Republic (23,398 persons), 5 per cent from Iraq, 4 per cent from Sudan, 2 per cent from Eritrea, and 1 per cent from Ethiopia.

# MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

as of 08 Jun 2018

## UNHCR'S PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS FOR 2019 BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM\*





**● UNHCR's estimated total resettlement needs**

\* Including multi-year planning

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

© UNHCR - Geneva, 08 Jun 2018



Lebanon. 2018 New Year's wishes. "I wish 2018 will bring peace and prosperity to our country and the world; I wish all wars would end and all human beings would live in peace and dignity." Ibrahim from Homs. © UNHCR / Khaled Kabbara / December 2017

While submissions were made to 23 different resettlement countries in 2017, 29 per cent of all submissions were made to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 16 per cent were made to the United States of America, 11 per cent were made to Sweden, 8 per cent were made to Norway and 7 per cent were made to France.

## Regional developments

The operational context within the MENA region is volatile and is likely to remain so in 2019. The region's protection environment continues to be influenced by Level 3 emergencies in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Yemen as well as large-scale and protracted displacement in other countries.

The region is experiencing increasingly protracted crises, as Syrians remain the largest population estimated to be in the need of resettlement in 2019, with complex political outlooks, rapidly shifting strategic geo-political alliances, growing social and economic tensions, and escalating vulnerabilities as a result. Prospects for political solutions remain low and vulnerabilities of refugees are expected to increase further.

At the same time, there have been positive developments in many MENA countries. In Mauritania, UNHCR continues to provide support to the Government to draft the national asylum law and establish national Refugee Status Determination procedures. Following the London Conference in February 2016, the requirements for Syrian refugees to obtain work permits have been relaxed in Jordan, resulting in greater access to the job market. Change in regulations in Lebanon resulted in more refugees being able to obtain residency permits. The United Arab Emirates announced that it will offer status to Syrian refugees either by regularizing the status of Syrians staying within the country or through the admission of Syrians from asylum countries in the region.

Despite these positive developments, the general outlook for refugees in MENA is of increasing vulnerability, strained relationships with host communities, and limited humanitarian services due to funding shortfalls. Persons of concern to UNHCR continue to try to seek protection outside of the region, including through undertaking perilous sea journeys across the Eastern and Central Mediterranean. The humanitarian tragedy along this route is exceptional and requires a response above and beyond the limited existing opportunities for resettlement and other complementary pathways for admission. As such, there is an urgent need to address

the root causes that drive this movement, as well as to expand credible, safe and orderly pathways for people in need of international protection to reach Europe through inter alia, resettlement and family reunification. As such, resettlement and access to other pathways for admission remain a critical component of UNHCR Protection and Solutions Strategies, which will require an expansion in the number and range of opportunities available for refugees in the region (in particular Syrians), refugees in conflict zones and other vulnerable groups.

## Syrian refugees

The Syrian refugee population continues to put a considerable strain on host governments and communities in the MENA region. The scale and needs of Syrian refugee population remain immense and despite the considerable support provided by host countries, there have been increases in incidents of xenophobia demonstrating the need to ensure that asylum space is maintained. As the Syrian conflict becomes more protracted, a larger number of refugees are becoming dependent upon humanitarian assistance. Refugees are, therefore, increasingly adopting emergency negative coping strategies. These include child marriage, child labour, accepting high risk jobs, begging, and selling belongings. Large families are particularly affected and experience a higher rate of severe vulnerabilities. Children out of school remain vulnerable to protection risks including isolation, discrimination and exploitation. These examples demonstrate the increasingly difficult protection environment, which is resulting in the escalating need to find solutions for refugees.

As a result of sustained advocacy by all parties, including States, NGOs and UN agencies, resettlement places for Syrian refugees increased every year from 2013 to 2016. The large scale resettlement of Syrians has played a role in enabling other solutions, and represents a solid demonstration of international solidarity and responsibility sharing with host countries. On 30 March 2016, the UN Secretary General and the High Commissioner for Refugees convened the High-Level Meeting on Global Responsibility Sharing through Pathways for Admission of Syrian Refugees in Geneva. UNHCR called for the resettlement and complementary pathways for at least 10 per cent of the Syrian refugee population (480,000 refugees) from neighbouring host countries between 2016 and 2018.

Since 2013, over 30 traditional and emerging resettlement countries have pledged more than 300,000 places for resettlement and complementary pathways for Syrians. Up to 2016, resettlement quotas steadily increased, allowing UNHCR MENA and Turkey to submit 193,312 vulnerable Syrian refugees for resettlement by the end of 2017. However, both pledges and actual submissions fall well-short of the target of 480,000 total admissions by 2018.

As the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework goes into the implementation phase and in the lead up to the adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018, it will be critical that states continue to actively engage and step up their efforts to meet the resettlement needs of Syrians as identified by UNHCR and achieve this milestone.

Much progress has been made during recent years with regard to the use of biometrics and in most of the major Syrian refugee hosting countries, Syrian refugees above the age of seven have been iris-scanned (with the exception of those refugees whose irises could not be captured due to disability or medical reasons). Some resettlement countries have benefitted from the enhanced use of biometrics to verify the identity of refugees as part of visa issuing processes shortly before departure which has helped to prevent fraud and enhance the overall integrity of the process.

## Refugees of other nationalities

The MENA region continues to host significant numbers of Iraqi, Somali, Sudanese, Eritrean and Palestinian refugees. Refugees from sub-Saharan African countries in the MENA region often endure prolonged asylum and are affected by limited assistance and support mechanisms in their countries of asylum. Several refugee groups in the MENA region continue to be at risk of Sexual and Gender-based Violence and arrest and detention. Protection risks are particularly heightened for Lesbian, Gay Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) refugees as well as refugees who are victims of trafficking. Resettlement remains the main protection tool and the only durable solution for many refugees in the region when conditions in their countries of origin are not conducive to return in safety and dignity. Despite the needs, resettlement places are particularly limited for these caseloads. Resettlement places have been significantly reduced for non-Syrian refugees in the region given that USA was the main partner in receiving these cases. An increased and diversified resettlement quota from States is needed in order to address the needs of the most vulnerable refugees from all refugee populations in the region.

## Refugees in conflict zones

As various parts of the MENA region continue to be affected by conflict, UNHCR will continue to advocate and facilitate resettlement from countries in conflict, such as Yemen, Libya, Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. In these countries, refugees are often trapped in the midst of fighting and resettlement serves as a critical protection tool and a life-saving intervention. UNHCR will continue to facilitate the use of videoconference technology to ensure access to refugees whom resettlement countries cannot access in person.

# MENA: 2019 Projected Resettlement Needs and Capacity

The total projected resettlement needs for the MENA region in 2019 as identified by UNHCR offices are 271,297 persons. This is a slight decrease from 2018 (279,855 persons). The majority of the needs continue to be for Syrian refugees, at around 200,800 individuals (or 74 per cent of the needs in the region). It should also be noted that the projected resettlement needs and targets for the MENA region do not include the figures for Turkey, where 420,000 refugees are projected to be in need of resettlement, out of which 400,000 are Syrian refugees. Thus, it is estimated that 1 in 10 Syrian refugees will be in need of resettlement in 2019.

## Sub-regional overviews

### THE MIDDLE-EAST AND THE GULF

The total projected resettlement needs for 2019 for the Middle East and the Gulf are 243,775 persons. Since 2013, UNHCR has put in place a rigorous identification mechanism allowing UNHCR to identify those Syrian refugees who are most in need of resettlement. Refugees with compelling specific protection needs from Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, and Eritrea as well as Palestinian refugees continue to be in need of resettlement, and will be referred along with Syrian refugees from all the countries in the Middle East and the Gulf.

### NORTH AFRICA

The total projected resettlement needs in North Africa are 27,542 persons. North Africa is characterized by mixed-migration movements from sub-Saharan Africa, but the region also hosts various refugee groups including Syrians. As in previous years, resettlement will continue to be strategically applied to those refugees with compelling protection needs, who require urgent or emergency resettlement. In Libya, where deterioration in the security situation has led to heightened protection risks for UNHCR's persons of concern, UNHCR will continue to step up its efforts to identify those refugees who are in need of resettlement. This will include processing cases in Libya as well as assisting with the identification and transfer of vulnerable cases via the Emergency Transfer Mechanism (ETM) in Niger for further processing towards resettlement.

## MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: PROJECTED RESETTLEMENT NEEDS AND UNHCR CAPACITY FOR 2019

A. Region of Asylum	B. Total projected resettlement needs*		C. UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)**		D. UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Middle East	77,497	243,755	7,526	25,470	4,447	14,480
North Africa	11,391	27,542	2,848	6,819	1,669	3,859
Grand Total	88,888	271,297	10,374	32,289	6,116	18,339

\* including multi-year planning

\*\* based upon UNHCR total capacity (core staff + affiliate workforce) in 2019



Lebanon. Future pilot. Meet Bisan, five years old from Homs in Syria. In her words “I go to school every day, to become a pilot one day.” Like some other children her age, she was born away from home. © UNHCR / Khaled Kabbara / January 2018

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## Standardized Methodology

### Identifying and estimating the number of refugees in need of resettlement and UNHCR capacity

The figures in this document indicating the projected resettlement needs for 2019 have been drawn from the Operations Plans for 2019 and the Summary Protection Assessments prepared by UNHCR country Offices.

Pursuant to UNHCR's priority to use resettlement as a protection tool and as part of a comprehensive durable solutions strategy, UNHCR country Offices undertake a yearly exercise of proactive planning for resettlement as an integral part of the planning process. They forecast refugee resettlement needs and UNHCR's capacity to address them in the next calendar year. Each Office is required to report resettlement needs based on the actual resettlement needs and, where applicable, involving the strategic use of resettlement.

In addition to the Operations Plans for 2019, UNHCR country Offices' Summary Protection Assessments, which outline the core protection problems currently affecting UNHCR's populations of concern, provide important information to assist with forward planning, especially with regard to the challenges and opportunities to promote resettlement, scope for working with partners, staffing and resources, and making effective use of resettlement tools such as the Baseline Standard Operating Procedures, *proGres*, participatory assessments, and other ways to identify refugees at heightened risk.

In the planning for 2019, UNHCR continued to apply standard methodologies to determine the number of refugees in need of resettlement, further ensuring systematic needs-based resettlement projections. A standard approach was used by country Offices to determine the role and scope for resettlement within its overall protection and solutions strategy. This determination is normally based on considerations related to the protection environment/framework in the country and the effective availability of other durable solutions. In this context, resettlement is both a protection tool as well as a durable solution that can be used strategically to help resolve specific refugee situations even if such interventions are not seen to be urgent or life-saving.

The methodologies used are underpinned by a few basic principles. First, the estimation of the number of refugees in need of resettlement depends on the quality of registration data. The estimated needs for resettlement are primarily based on the data available in *proGres*<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, government registration records – where available – or World Food Programme (WFP) food distribution databases are used to inform decisions about the needs. Second, in addition to making effective use of *proGres* and other data sources, the projection of resettlement needs is derived from information gathered during participatory assessments with refugees and other interactions with persons of concern, such as needs assessment surveys, e.g. using the Heightened Risk Identification Tool (HRIT).<sup>2</sup>

**Methodology A:** Uses the Specific Needs Codes (SNC) in *proGres* to estimate the number of people in need of resettlement.

This methodology requires Offices to create a report from *proGres* showing the number of persons who have specific needs that correspond to a likelihood of resettlement eligibility. The guidelines further provide breakdown of SNC into high/medium or variable/low resettlement likelihood.

**Methodology B:** Uses community-based approaches, participatory assessments, and the HRIT to inform resettlement needs of people of concern to UNHCR as well as to key partners. The HRIT links participatory assessments and individual assessment methodologies to identify refugees at risk.

**Methodology C:** Uses “best estimates” based upon limited available data. This methodology requires country Offices to provide a “best estimate” of the projected resettlement needs by using relevant internal and external data.

<sup>1</sup> *proGres* is UNHCR's refugee registration platform.

<sup>2</sup> The HRIT was developed to enhance UNHCR's effectiveness in identifying refugees at risk by linking community-based / participatory assessments and individual assessment methodologies. It has been designed for use by UNHCR staff involved in community services and protection activities (including resettlement) and partner agencies, and the second version was released in 2010. See: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, The Heightened Risk Identification Tool (User Guide), June 2010, Second Edition, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/46f7c0cd2.html>

The most thorough and reliable approach combines all of the above methodologies with an emphasis on methodologies A and B. Methodology C alone is normally only used when Offices do not have access to *proGres* data and are unable to conduct participatory assessments or a representative sample survey of the refugee population. For the 2019 planning cycle, the vast majority of country Offices combined various methodologies to ensure a comprehensive and multi-year approach to this exercise.

In the planning for 2019, UNHCR continued to apply a standardized methodology to estimate the capacity of country Offices to process cases for resettlement according to identified resettlement needs.

For the purpose of providing a level of consistency in determining the capacity of Offices to assess and submit refugees for resettlement according to identified needs, Offices made a calculation based on: (i) the quality of registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD); (ii) factors such as access to the population of concern; and (iii) the number of resettlement caseworkers.

**STEP 1:** UNHCR Offices estimate the number of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) a caseworker can complete in a given week according to the quality of registration and RSD. A standard benchmark matrix was developed to provide the estimated range of individual RRFs to be completed by a caseworker in a given week.

**STEP 2:** Once the estimated range of individual RRFs to be completed by a caseworker is determined, UNHCR Offices identify the realistic number of RRFs a caseworker can complete in a given week based on additional factors affecting RRF production, such as access to the refugee population, quality of needs assessment/identification, and caseworkers' extended duties beyond RRF production.

**STEP 3:** Following Step 1 and Step 2 above, UNHCR offices are able to estimate the capacity of the Office to submit individual RRFs in a calendar year by multiplying the number of RRFs estimated in Step 2 by the number of dedicated resettlement caseworkers in an Office, then multiplying by the number of weeks the staff is on duty. The resulting figure provides a rudimentary estimate of the number of RRFs or cases an Office has the capacity to submit in a year. This figure is multiplied by the average number of persons in each RRF/case (or the average family size of the refugee population) to give an indication of the number of persons represented.

Given the wide range of variables which could affect the estimated number of cases an Office might expect to submit for resettlement using the group resettlement methodology, abridged RRFs, and/or Humanitarian Admission Forms, Offices are advised to estimate the benchmarks most appropriate for their population of concern.

Instead of providing both global resettlement needs and resettlement needs in a given programme year, the 2019 projections focus on realistic 2019 targets. The 2019 targets are equivalent to UNHCR's total capacity inclusive of affiliate workforce. The 2019 projections therefore highlight the gap between UNHCR's yearly target and its core staff capacity.

UNHCR core staff capacity in this context refers to the core staff capacity planned for 2019. Core staff refers to staff dedicated to resettlement activities, not counting deployees, consultants, or other temporary staff. In operations where there are no staff members dedicated to resettlement activities, protection staff who spend 25 per cent or more of their work time dedicated to resettlement are counted within "core staff capacity". JPO staff (resettlement) who will continue to be posted during 2019 are counted as core staff.

UNHCR total capacity in this context refers to UNHCR total capacity to process and submit for resettlement, including both UNHCR core staff capacity and affiliated workforce, such as deployees, consultants, or other temporary staff.

# Annex 2

## UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019

UNHCR projected global resettlement needs and capacity for 2019 with the region of refugees' countries of asylum

Region of Asylum	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa	172,898	629,744	12,665	43,052	4,727	17,529
Asia & the Pacific	24,571	102,146	1,955	4,820	1,419	3,490
Europe	109,515	420,750	6,125	20,190	2,514	8,190
MENA	88,888	271,297	10,374	32,289	6,116	18,339
The Americas	2,057	4,074	895	2,137	280	545
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

UNHCR projected global resettlement needs and capacity for 2019 with the region of refugees' countries of origin

Region of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa	195,668	664,037	14,686	46,625	5,862	19,663
Asia & the Pacific	25,716	102,472	2,292	5,564	1,500	3,705
Europe	480	2,000	7	30	7	30
MENA	170,849	648,850	13,284	46,220	7,003	23,255
The Americas	925	2,525	665	1,855	190	425
Various	4,291	8,127	1,080	2,194	494	1,015
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

## UNHCR projected global resettlement needs 2019 by country of asylum

Sub-Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>Africa</b>							
Central Africa & the Great Lakes	Burundi	7,680	28,418	1,060	3,500	552	1,822
	Cameroon	6,854	27,419	149	600	100	400
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	5,150	20,600	13	50	13	50
	Republic of the Congo	280	840	110	330	10	30
	Rwanda	4,061	17,157	756	3,700	553	2,700
	United Republic of Tanzania	10,530	52,650	1,200	6,000	600	3,000
East & Horn of Africa	Chad	14,429	53,412	567	1,950	104	360
	Djibouti	2,155	7,300	147	500	147	500
	Eritrea	285	1,194	15	50	15	50
	Ethiopia	20,450	84,000	1,011	4,000	380	1,520
	Kenya	14,390	47,000	1,870	5,500	370	1,105
	Somalia	310	1,550	50	250	50	250
	South Sudan	8,918	35,671	17	60	17	60
	Sudan	14,845	51,583	715	2,100	230	695
	Uganda	50,990	153,000	2,000	6,000	675	2,000
Southern Africa	Angola	25	100	20	80	5	20
	Botswana	60	250	40	150	-	-
	Malawi	2,165	7,550	265	1,200	5	5
	Mozambique	16	100	16	100	-	-
	Namibia	130	650	42	200	-	-
	South Africa	2,000	10,000	430	2,000	230	1,000
	Zambia	1,866	9,328	240	1,200	132	660
	Zimbabwe	1,251	5,000	163	650	50	200
West Africa	Burkina Faso	470	3,140	45	200	10	45
	Ghana	207	750	12	50	12	50
	Guinea	120	300	12	30	-	-
	Guinea-Bissau	10	17	2	2	-	-
	Liberia	33	75	7	15	7	15
	Niger*	3,022	10,105	1,580	2,253	454	970
	Nigeria	101	390	71	270	6	22
	Senegal	45	95	36	56	-	-
Togo	50	100	4	6	-	-	
<b>Africa Sub-Total</b>		<b>172,898</b>	<b>629,744</b>	<b>12,665</b>	<b>43,052</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>17,529</b>
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>							
East Asia & the Pacific	China & China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	206	356	70	120	70	120
	Indonesia	1,250	2,500	400	800	185	370
	Malaysia	4,555	9,450	765	1,550	765	1,550
	Thailand	185	500	170	450	34	80
South Asia	India	400	1,200	200	600	100	300
	Sri Lanka	575	1,140	150	300	85	170
South-West Asia	Islamic Rep. of Iran	17,400	87,000	200	1,000	180	900
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific Sub-Total</b>		<b>24,571</b>	<b>102,146</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>3,490</b>

Sub-Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>Europe</b>							
Eastern Europe	Russian Federation	230	500	85	150	85	150
	Ukraine	200	250	20	40	20	40
South-Eastern Europe	Turkey	109,085	420,000	6,020	20,000	2,409	8,000
<b>Europe Sub-Total</b>		<b>109,515</b>	<b>420,750</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>8,190</b>
<b>MENA</b>							
Middle East	Iraq	6,350	26,900	375	1,600	375	1,600
	Israel	17,150	25,000	295	390	-	-
	Jordan	22,173	72,080	3,255	10,000	3,255	10,000
	Kuwait	125	250	75	150	100	200
	Lebanon	30,000	113,000	3,130	12,000	405	1,600
	Saudi Arabia/Bahrain/Qatar/Oman	416	2,000	35	150	35	150
	Syrian Arab Rep.	633	1,900	166	500	166	500
	United Arab Emirates	350	1,125	147	450	63	200
	Yemen	300	1,500	48	230	48	230
North Africa	Egypt	8,830	21,915	1,830	4,500	1,180	2,920
	Libya**	2,180	4,921	845	2,000	385	773
	Mauritania	167	390	75	170	6	17
	Morocco	214	316	98	149	98	149
<b>MENA Sub-Total</b>		<b>88,888</b>	<b>271,297</b>	<b>10,374</b>	<b>32,289</b>	<b>6,116</b>	<b>18,339</b>
<b>The Americas</b>							
The Americas	Caribbean	950	1,190	150	180	30	40
	Cuba	122	159	80	102	60	80
	Ecuador	360	1,100	230	700	115	350
	El Salvador***	167	500	120	360	-	-
	Guatemala***	166	500	120	360	-	-
	Honduras***	167	500	120	360	-	-
	Mexico	125	125	75	75	75	75
<b>The Americas Sub-Total</b>		<b>2,057</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

\* Total projected resettlement needs do not include evacuees from Libya whereas submissions planned and core staff capacity do include processing of cases/individuals evacuated from Libya.

\*\* Total projected resettlement needs include those to be evacuated to Niger for further processing and therefore these cases/individuals are not included in submissions planned or core staff capacity.

\*\*\* These figures include cases of internally displaced persons from the North of Central America (NCA) namely El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The cases are referred as part of the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA).

## UNHCR projected global resettlement needs 2019 by country of origin

Sub-Region of Origin	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>Africa</b>							
Central Africa & the Great Lakes	Burundi	3,456	13,548	434	1,784	112	435
	Central African Rep.	16,594	61,722	531	1,679	161	539
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	41,669	163,448	5,683	22,311	2,643	10,759
	Rwanda	840	2,490	143	448	26	75
East & Horn of Africa	Eritrea	34,333	83,520	2,740	5,425	831	1,873
	Ethiopia	6,531	19,195	715	1,892	337	980
	Somalia	14,767	65,665	1,233	3,895	519	1,646
	South Sudan	49,120	158,474	1,330	4,466	301	1,018
	Sudan	23,330	77,623	1,386	3,286	636	1,430
	Uganda	296	790	68	102	9	20
West Africa	Cameroon	125	350	70	220	22	28
	Côte d'Ivoire	157	453	28	66	22	53
	Gambia	20	20	15	15	-	-
	Liberia	62	202	6	20	2	10
	Mali	1,230	6,080	101	454	84	335
	Nigeria	3,018	10,322	152	510	135	440
	Senegal	110	110	50	50	22	22
	Sierra Leone	10	25	1	2	-	-
<b>Africa Sub-Total</b>		<b>195,668</b>	<b>664,037</b>	<b>14,686</b>	<b>46,625</b>	<b>5,862</b>	<b>19,663</b>
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>							
East Asia & the Pacific	China	25	125	-	-	-	-
	Myanmar	4,505	9,365	810	1,742	707	1,454
South Asia	Maldives	5	10	1	2	-	-
	Sri Lanka	105	195	30	50	15	25
South-West Asia	Afghanistan	18,621	86,900	1,069	2,942	587	1,811
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,905	4,732	237	528	101	225
	Pakistan	550	1,145	145	300	90	190
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific Sub-Total</b>		<b>25,716</b>	<b>102,472</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>3,705</b>
<b>Europe</b>							
South-Eastern Europe	Turkey	480	2,000	7	30	7	30
<b>Europe Sub-Total</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>

Sub-Region of Origin	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>MENA</b>							
Middle East	Egypt	15	75	-	-	-	-
	Iraq	17,140	43,028	2,600	5,790	1,580	3,444
	Palestinian*	265	932	84	276	66	237
	Syrian Arab Rep.	152,169	601,152	10,498	39,906	5,256	19,324
	Yemen	1,260	3,663	102	248	101	250
<b>MENA Sub-Total</b>		<b>170,849</b>	<b>648,850</b>	<b>13,284</b>	<b>46,220</b>	<b>7,003</b>	<b>23,255</b>
<b>The Americas</b>							
The Americas	Colombia	300	900	230	700	115	350
	El Salvador**	217	550	152	392	32	32
	Guatemala**	191	525	130	370	10	10
	Honduras**	217	550	153	393	33	33
<b>The Americas Sub-Total</b>		<b>925</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>425</b>
<b>Various Total</b>		<b>4,291</b>	<b>8,127</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,015</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

\* Refers to Palestinian refugees under the UNHCR mandate only.

\*\* These figures include cases of internally displaced persons from the North of Central America (NCA) namely El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The cases are referred as part of the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA).

## Top 10s by Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Top ten total projected resettlement needs by country of origin						
Syrian Arab Republic	152,169	601,152	10,498	39,906	5,256	19,324
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	41,669	163,448	5,683	22,311	2,643	10,759
South Sudan	49,120	158,474	1,330	4,466	301	1,018
Afghanistan	18,621	86,900	1,069	2,942	587	1,811
Eritrea	34,333	83,520	2,740	5,425	831	1,873
Sudan	23,330	77,623	1,386	3,286	636	1,430
Somalia	14,767	65,665	1,233	3,895	519	1,646
Central African Rep.	16,594	61,722	531	1,679	161	539
Iraq	17,140	43,028	2,600	5,790	1,580	3,444
Ethiopia	6,531	19,195	715	1,892	337	980
All Others	23,655	67,284	4,229	10,896	2,205	5,269
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

Top ten UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target) by country of origin						
Syrian Arab Republic	152,169	601,152	10,498	39,906	5,256	19,324
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	41,669	163,448	5,683	22,311	2,643	10,759
Iraq	17,140	43,028	2,600	5,790	1,580	3,444
Eritrea	34,333	83,520	2,740	5,425	831	1,873
South Sudan	49,120	158,474	1,330	4,466	301	1,018
Somalia	14,767	65,665	1,233	3,895	519	1,646
Sudan	23,330	77,623	1,386	3,286	636	1,430
Afghanistan	18,621	86,900	1,069	2,942	587	1,811
Ethiopia	6,531	19,195	715	1,892	337	980
Burundi	3,456	13,548	434	1,784	112	435
All Others	36,793	115,458	4,326	10,791	2,254	5,373
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

Top ten core staff capacity in 2019 by country of origin						
Syrian Arab Republic	152,169	601,152	10,498	39,906	5,256	19,324
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	41,669	163,448	5,683	22,311	2,643	10,759
Iraq	17,140	43,028	2,600	5,790	1,580	3,444
Eritrea	34,333	83,520	2,740	5,425	831	1,873
Afghanistan	18,621	86,900	1,069	2,942	587	1,811
Somalia	14,767	65,665	1,233	3,895	519	1,646
Myanmar	4,505	9,365	810	1,742	707	1,454
Sudan	23,330	77,623	1,386	3,286	636	1,430
South Sudan	49,120	158,474	1,330	4,466	301	1,018
Ethiopia	6,531	19,195	715	1,892	337	980
All Others	35,744	119,641	3,950	10,833	1,659	4,354
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

## Top 10s by Country of Asylum

Country of Asylum	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Top ten total projected resettlement needs by country of asylum						
Turkey	109,085	420,000	6,020	20,000	2,409	8,000
Uganda	50,990	153,000	2,000	6,000	675	2,000
Lebanon	30,000	113,000	3,130	12,000	405	1,600
Islamic Rep. of Iran	17,400	87,000	200	1,000	180	900
Ethiopia	20,450	84,000	1,011	4,000	380	1,520
Jordan	22,173	72,080	3,255	10,000	3,255	10,000
Chad	14,429	53,412	567	1,950	104	360
United Rep. of Tanzania	10,530	52,650	1,200	6,000	600	3,000
Sudan	14,845	51,583	715	2,100	230	695
Kenya	14,390	47,000	1,870	5,500	370	1,105
All Others	93,637	294,286	12,046	33,938	6,448	18,913
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

Top ten UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target) by country of asylum						
Turkey	109,085	420,000	6,020	20,000	2,409	8,000
Lebanon	30,000	113,000	3,130	12,000	405	1,600
Jordan	22,173	72,080	3,255	10,000	3,255	10,000
Uganda	50,990	153,000	2,000	6,000	675	2,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	10,530	52,650	1,200	6,000	600	3,000
Kenya	14,390	47,000	1,870	5,500	370	1,105
Egypt	8,830	21,915	1,830	4,500	1,180	2,920
Ethiopia	20,450	84,000	1,011	4,000	380	1,520
Rwanda	4,061	17,157	756	3,700	553	2,700
Burundi	7,680	28,418	1,060	3,500	552	1,822
All Others	119,740	418,791	9,882	27,288	4,677	13,426
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

Top ten core staff capacity in 2019 by country of asylum						
Jordan	22,173	72,080	3,255	10,000	3,255	10,000
Turkey	109,085	420,000	6,020	20,000	2,409	8,000
United Rep. of Tanzania	10,530	52,650	1,200	6,000	600	3,000
Egypt	8,830	21,915	1,830	4,500	1,180	2,920
Rwanda	4,061	17,157	756	3,700	553	2,700
Uganda	50,990	153,000	2,000	6,000	675	2,000
Burundi	7,680	28,418	1,060	3,500	552	1,822
Iraq	6,350	26,900	375	1,600	375	1,600
Lebanon	30,000	113,000	3,130	12,000	405	1,600
Malaysia	4,555	9,450	765	1,550	765	1,550
All Others	143,675	513,441	11,623	33,638	4,287	12,901
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

## Combined Statistics

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa							
Angola	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20	80	20	80	5	20
	Various	5	20	-	-	-	-
Botswana	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	35	150	25	100	-	-
	Somalia	15	60	7	30	-	-
	Various	10	40	8	20	-	-
Burkina Faso	Mali	440	3,080	22	154	5	35
	Various	30	60	23	46	5	10
Burundi	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7,680	28,418	1,060	3,500	552	1,822
Cameroon	Central African Rep.	6,169	24,677	112	450	75	300
	Nigeria	663	2,652	15	60	10	40
	Various	22	90	22	90	15	60
Chad	Central African Rep.	7,503	25,700	315	940	60	178
	Nigeria	167	670	12	50	-	-
	Sudan	6,759	27,042	240	960	44	182
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Burundi	750	3,000	3	10	3	10
	Central African Rep.	2,500	10,000	4	16	4	16
	South Sudan	1,750	7,000	3	12	3	12
	Various	150	600	3	12	3	12
Djibouti	Eritrea	75	225	23	80	23	80
	Ethiopia	48	162	30	100	30	100
	Somalia	1,510	5,137	75	255	75	255
	Yemen	518	1,761	15	50	15	50
	Various	4	15	4	15	4	15
Eritrea	Ethiopia	6	9	6	9	6	9
	Somalia	270	1,144	-	-	-	-
	South Sudan	3	19	3	19	3	19
	Sudan	6	22	6	22	6	22
Ethiopia	Eritrea	6,800	17,000	440	1,100	167	418
	Somalia	5,750	33,000	315	1,800	119	684
	South Sudan	5,500	25,000	220	1,000	84	380
	Sudan	2,100	8,500	18	70	4	27
	Various	300	500	18	30	6	11
Ghana	Central African Rep.	10	50	1	5	1	5
	Côte d'Ivoire	50	215	5	20	5	20
	Eritrea	10	80	1	2	1	2
	Liberia	22	102	2	10	2	10
	Sudan	70	100	1	5	1	5
	Syrian Arab Rep.	30	98	1	4	1	4
	Various	15	105	1	4	1	4
Guinea	Côte d'Ivoire	40	100	4	10	-	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20	25	1	3	-	-
	Liberia	40	100	4	10	-	-
	Rwanda	5	25	1	2	-	-
	Sierra Leone	10	25	1	2	-	-
	Somalia	5	25	1	3	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	Various	10	17	2	2	-	-

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Kenya	Burundi	777	2,590	115	398	24	80
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2,500	7,590	552	1,605	111	321
	Eritrea	100	250	30	75	5	15
	Ethiopia	1,886	4,460	267	575	54	116
	Rwanda	240	500	49	106	10	21
	Somalia	5,147	19,330	177	613	35	125
	South Sudan	3,037	10,450	554	1,885	111	377
	Sudan	175	540	8	28	2	6
	Uganda	296	790	68	102	9	20
Various	232	500	50	113	9	24	
Liberia	Côte d'Ivoire	24	60	4	10	4	10
	Various	9	15	3	5	3	5
Malawi	Burundi	430	1,650	55	240	-	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,475	5,310	180	820	5	5
	Rwanda	250	500	15	70	-	-
	Various	10	90	15	70	-	-
Mozambique	Burundi	6	36	6	36	-	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10	64	10	64	-	-
Namibia	Burundi	20	100	7	35	-	-
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	100	500	30	140	-	-
	Rwanda	10	50	5	25	-	-
Niger*	Eritrea	-	-	977	1,085	150	160
	Ethiopia	-	-	50	55	20	22
	Mali	790	3,000	79	300	79	300
	Nigeria	2,188	7,000	125	400	125	400
	Somalia	-	-	329	365	80	88
	Various	44	105	20	48	-	-
Nigeria	Cameroon	75	300	50	200	2	8
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	11	45	9	35	2	8
	Various	15	45	12	35	2	6
Republic of the Congo	Central African Rep.	200	600	60	180	2	6
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	30	90	10	30	5	15
	Rwanda	50	150	40	120	3	9
Rwanda	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4,061	17,157	756	3,700	553	2,700
Senegal	Central African Rep.	15	45	10	30	-	-
	Gambia	20	20	15	15	-	-
	Various	10	30	11	11	-	-
Somalia	Ethiopia	220	1,100	30	150	30	150
	Yemen	60	300	15	70	15	75
	Various	30	150	5	30	5	25
South Africa	Burundi	124	620	33	165	12	60
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,100	5,500	200	1,000	100	500
	Eritrea	84	420	22	110	8	40
	Ethiopia	120	600	100	500	50	250
	Rwanda	57	285	15	75	5	25
	Somalia	500	2,500	50	100	50	100
Various	15	75	10	50	5	25	

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
South Sudan	Central African Rep.	127	508	1	1	1	1
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	925	3,700	2	6	2	6
	Ethiopia	229	917	1	2	1	2
	Sudan	7,637	30,546	13	51	13	51
Sudan	Eritrea	11,921	42,017	680	2,040	220	680
	Ethiopia	2,897	9,457	35	60	10	15
	Somalia	27	109	-	-	-	-
Togo	Central African Rep.	15	30	1	2	-	-
	Côte d'Ivoire	20	40	2	3	-	-
	Various	15	30	1	1	-	-
Uganda	Burundi	500	1,500	80	250	35	100
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	11,330	34,000	1,370	4,100	565	1,700
	Eritrea	165	500	15	50	10	20
	Ethiopia	100	300	10	30	5	10
	Rwanda	50	150	10	20	5	10
	Somalia	500	1,500	50	150	15	50
	South Sudan	38,330	115,000	450	1,350	35	100
	Various	15	50	15	50	5	10
United Rep. of Tanzania	Burundi	370	1,850	60	300	20	100
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10,160	50,800	1,140	5,700	580	2,900
Zambia	Burundi	287	1,433	50	250	11	55
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,222	6,111	180	900	120	600
	Rwanda	120	599	-	-	-	-
	Somalia	220	1,099	10	50	1	5
	Various	17	86	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	Burundi	192	769	25	100	7	30
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	962	3,846	125	500	38	154
	Rwanda	58	231	8	30	3	10
	Various	39	154	5	20	2	6
<b>Africa Total</b>		<b>172,898</b>	<b>629,744</b>	<b>12,665</b>	<b>43,052</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>17,529</b>

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Asia & the Pacific							
China & China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	Various	206	356	70	120	70	120
India	Afghanistan	160	480	85	255	40	120
	Iraq	50	150	20	60	15	45
	Somalia	100	300	50	150	15	45
	Sudan	20	60	10	30	15	45
	Various	70	210	35	105	15	45
Indonesia	Afghanistan	700	1,400	135	270	65	130
	Iraq	75	150	25	50	10	20
	Myanmar	100	200	25	50	10	20
	Pakistan	50	100	25	50	10	20
	Palestinian**	50	100	35	70	20	40
	Somalia	125	250	40	80	20	40
	Sri Lanka	50	100	20	35	5	10
	Sudan	25	50	10	25	5	10
	Various	75	150	85	170	40	80
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Afghanistan	16,400	82,000	200	1,000	180	900
	Iraq	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	Afghanistan	25	45	5	10	5	10
	Iraq	10	25	5	5	5	5
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	10	20	5	5	5	5
	Myanmar	4,280	8,815	695	1,430	695	1,430
	Pakistan	60	180	10	30	10	30
	Palestinian**	10	30	5	5	5	5
	Somalia	85	175	15	30	15	30
	Sri Lanka	45	85	10	15	10	15
	Syrian Arab Rep.	15	40	5	10	5	10
	Yemen	5	10	5	5	5	5
	Various	10	25	5	5	5	5
Sri Lanka	Afghanistan	75	150	25	50	10	20
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	5	12	2	3	-	-
	Maldives	5	10	1	2	-	-
	Myanmar	25	50	5	12	2	4
	Pakistan	440	865	110	220	70	140
	Palestinian**	5	15	2	3	1	2
	Syrian Arab Rep.	10	20	3	5	1	2
	Yemen	10	18	2	5	1	2
Thailand	Myanmar	100	300	85	250	-	-
	Various	85	200	85	200	34	80
Asia & the Pacific Total		24,571	102,146	1,955	4,820	1,419	3,490

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>Europe</b>							
Russian Federation	Afghanistan	50	150	30	60	30	60
	Syrian Arab Rep.	100	200	20	40	20	40
	Various	80	150	35	50	35	50
Turkey	Afghanistan	1,135	2,500	545	1,200	218	480
	Iraq	6,135	13,500	1,365	3,000	545	1,200
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	1,590	3,500	225	500	91	200
	Syrian Arab Rep.	100,000	400,000	3,750	15,000	1,500	6,000
	Various	225	500	135	300	55	120
Ukraine	Various	200	250	20	40	20	40
<b>Europe Total</b>		<b>109,515</b>	<b>420,750</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>8,190</b>

<b>MENA</b>							
Egypt	Eritrea	635	1,270	150	300	95	195
	Ethiopia	720	1,445	150	300	95	195
	Iraq	330	665	60	125	40	80
	Somalia	330	665	60	125	40	80
	South Sudan	500	1,005	100	200	65	130
	Sudan	1,785	3,575	450	900	290	585
	Syrian Arab Rep.	4,220	12,670	835	2,500	540	1,625
	Various	310	620	25	50	15	30
Iraq	Islamic Rep. of Iran	300	1,200	5	20	5	20
	Palestinian**	150	600	40	190	40	190
	Sudan	20	100	3	10	3	10
	Syrian Arab Rep.	5,400	23,000	320	1,350	320	1,350
	Turkey	480	2,000	7	30	7	30
Israel	Eritrea	14,000	20,500	250	320	-	-
	Sudan	2,800	4,000	30	50	-	-
	Various	350	500	15	20	-	-
Jordan	Iraq	2,768	6,090	750	1,500	750	1,500
	Somalia	66	80	9	11	9	11
	Sudan	217	326	67	125	67	125
	Syrian Arab Rep.	18,538	64,883	2,355	8,250	2,355	8,250
	Yemen	461	554	58	87	58	87
	Various	123	147	16	27	16	27
Kuwait	Iraq	50	100	25	50	25	50
	Somalia	25	50	25	50	25	50
	Syrian Arab Rep.	50	100	25	50	25	50
Lebanon	Iraq	6,000	15,000	160	400	20	50
	Sudan	700	700	50	50	10	10
	Syrian Arab Rep.	23,000	97,000	2,870	11,500	365	1,530
	Various	300	300	50	50	10	10
Libya***	Eritrea	405	608	142	213	142	213
	Ethiopia	195	195	16	21	16	21
	Iraq	61	246	6	20	-	-
	Palestinian**	40	137	2	8	-	-
	Somalia	62	91	5	8	5	8
	Sudan	1,006	2,012	480	960	176	352
	Syrian Arab Rep.	401	1,607	192	767	44	176
	Various	10	25	2	3	2	3

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Mauritania	Central African Rep.	28	70	10	25	1	3
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	16	40	8	20	-	-
	Senegal	60	60	30	30	2	2
	Syrian Arab Rep.	43	170	17	70	3	12
	Various	20	50	10	25	-	-
Morocco	Cameroon	50	50	20	20	20	20
	Central African Rep.	27	42	17	30	17	30
	Côte d'Ivoire	23	38	13	23	13	23
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	12	22	5	8	5	8
	Senegal	50	50	20	20	20	20
	Syrian Arab Rep.	17	50	5	20	5	20
	Yemen	6	20	2	6	2	6
	Various	29	44	16	22	16	22
Saudi Arabia/ Bahrain/Qatar/ Oman	China	25	125	-	-	-	-
	Egypt	15	75	-	-	-	-
	Eritrea	20	60	-	-	-	-
	Iraq	20	100	-	-	-	-
	Sri Lanka	10	10	-	-	-	-
	Sudan	10	50	-	-	-	-
	Syrian Arab Rep.	100	500	20	100	20	100
	Yemen	200	1,000	5	25	5	25
	Various	16	80	10	25	10	25
Syrian Arab Rep.	Afghanistan	44	133	23	70	23	70
	Iraq	526	1,577	127	380	127	380
	Various	63	190	16	50	16	50
United Arab Emirates	Iraq	100	350	57	200	18	64
	Syrian Arab Rep.	200	700	57	200	34	120
	Various	50	75	33	50	11	16
Yemen	Eritrea	118	590	10	50	10	50
	Ethiopia	110	550	20	90	20	90
	Iraq	15	75	-	-	-	-
	Palestinian**	10	50	-	-	-	-
	Somalia	30	150	15	75	15	75
	Syrian Arab Rep.	15	75	3	15	3	15
	Various	2	10	-	-	-	-
MENA Total		88,888	271,297	10,374	32,289	6,116	18,339

Country of Asylum	Country of Origin	Total projected resettlement needs (including multi-year planning)		UNHCR submissions planned for 2019 (target)		UNHCR core staff capacity in 2019	
		cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
<b>The Americas</b>							
Caribbean	Various	950	1,190	150	180	30	40
Cuba	Afghanistan	32	42	21	27	16	21
	Syrian Arab Rep.	30	39	20	25	15	20
	Various	60	78	39	50	29	39
El Salvador****	El Salvador	167	500	120	360	-	-
Guatemala****	Guatemala	166	500	120	360	-	-
Honduras****	Honduras	167	500	120	360	-	-
Ecuador	Colombia	300	900	230	700	115	350
	Various	60	200	-	-	-	-
Mexico	El Salvador	50	50	32	32	32	32
	Guatemala	25	25	10	10	10	10
	Honduras	50	50	33	33	33	33
<b>The Americas Total</b>		<b>2,057</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>545</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>397,929</b>	<b>1,428,011</b>	<b>32,014</b>	<b>102,488</b>	<b>15,056</b>	<b>48,093</b>

\* Total projected resettlement needs do not include evacuees from Libya whereas submissions planned and core staff capacity do include processing of cases/individuals evacuated from Libya.

\*\* Refers to Palestinian refugees under the UNHCR mandate only.

\*\*\* Total projected resettlement needs include those to be evacuated to Niger for further processing and therefore these cases/individuals are not included in submissions planned or core staff capacity.

\*\*\*\* These figures include cases of internally displaced persons from the North of Central America (NCA) namely El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The cases are referred as part of the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA).

## UNHCR Global Resettlement Statistical Report 2017

### Introduction

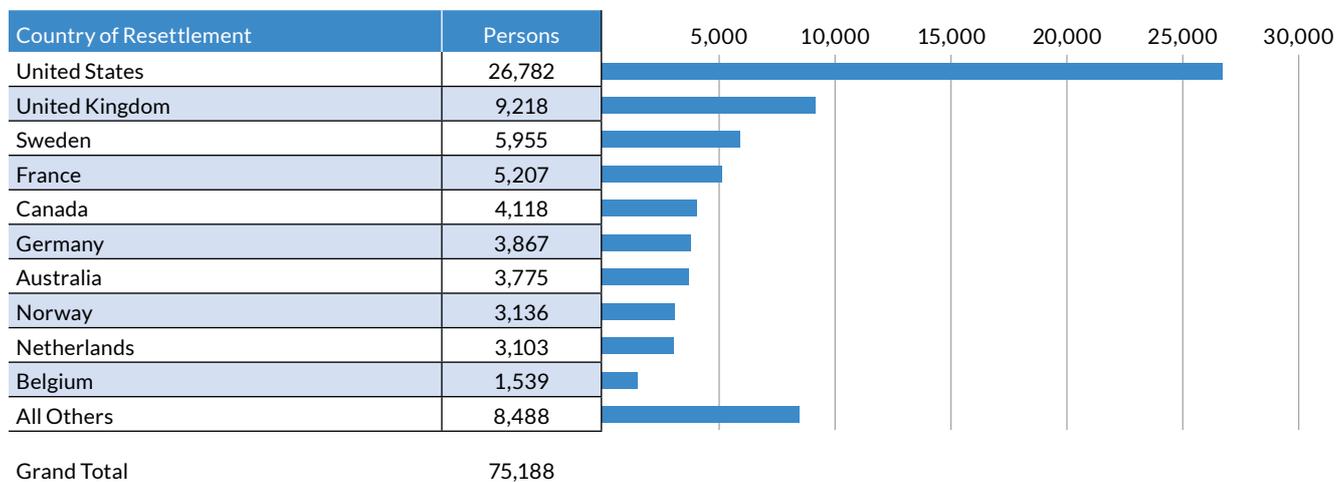
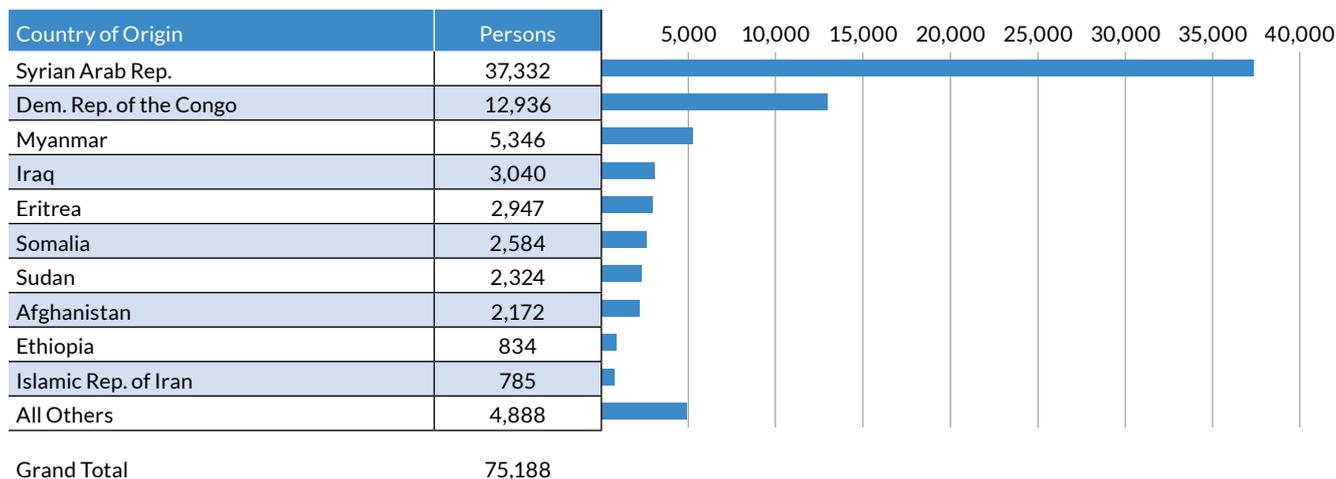
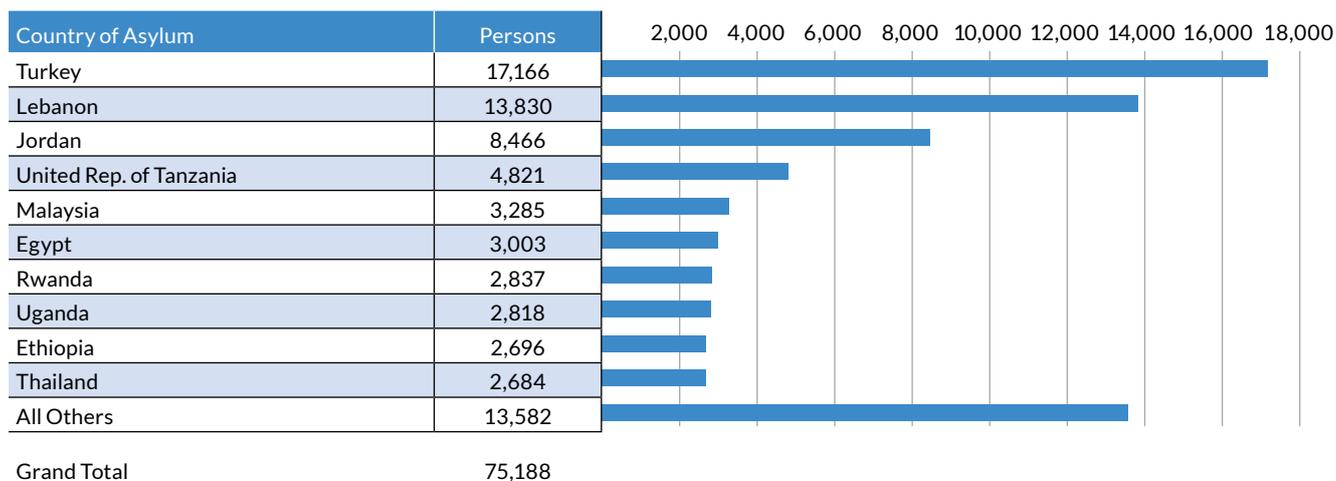
This report summarizes the resettlement activities of UNHCR Offices worldwide in 2017. The information for this report is drawn from the UNHCR Resettlement Statistical Reports (RSR), which are submitted by UNHCR country Offices on a monthly basis. Please consult the Resettlement Data Portal ([rsq.unhcr.org](http://rsq.unhcr.org)) for detailed resettlement statistics.

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

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

# Submissions

## Top Ten: UNHCR Resettlement Submissions in 2017



## UNHCR Resettlement Submissions in 2017

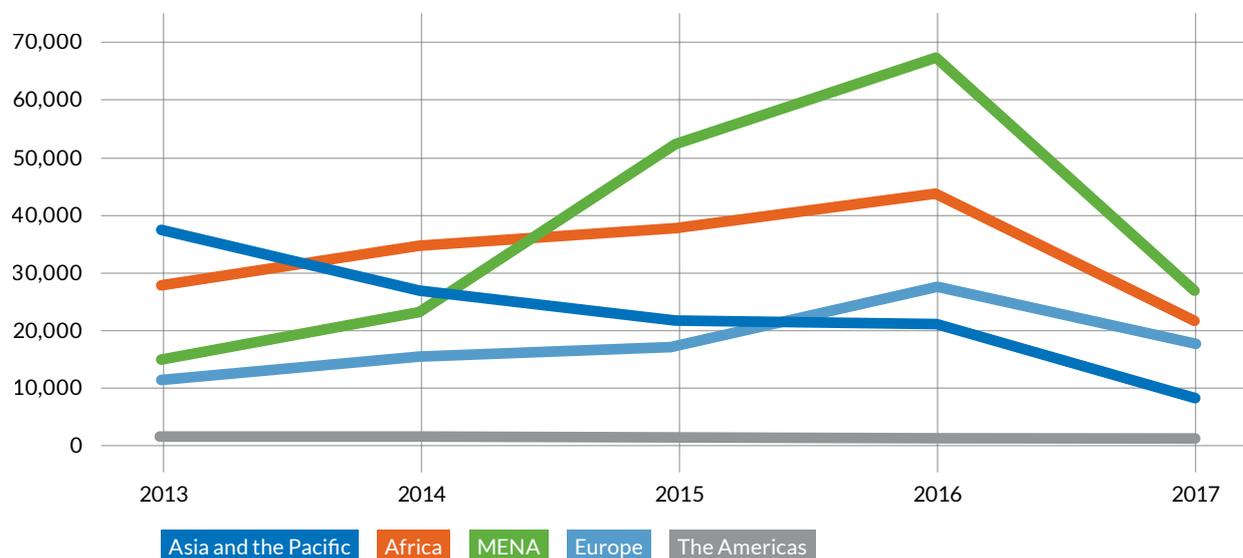
Submissions by Region of Asylum	Cases	Persons	% Total (persons)
Africa	6,111	21,507	28.6%
Asia and the Pacific	3,178	7,983	10.6%
Europe	4,416	17,413	23.2%
MENA	6,378	27,231	36.2%
The Americas	365	1,054	1.4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,448</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Submissions by Region of Origin	Cases	Persons	% Total (persons)
Africa	7,217	24,077	32.0%
Asia and the Pacific	3,675	9,049	12.0%
Europe	12	35	<1%
MENA	9,163	40,879	54.4%
The Americas	351	1,022	1.4%
Stateless/Various	30	126	<1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,448</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## UNHCR Submissions by Region of Asylum, 2013–2017 (persons)

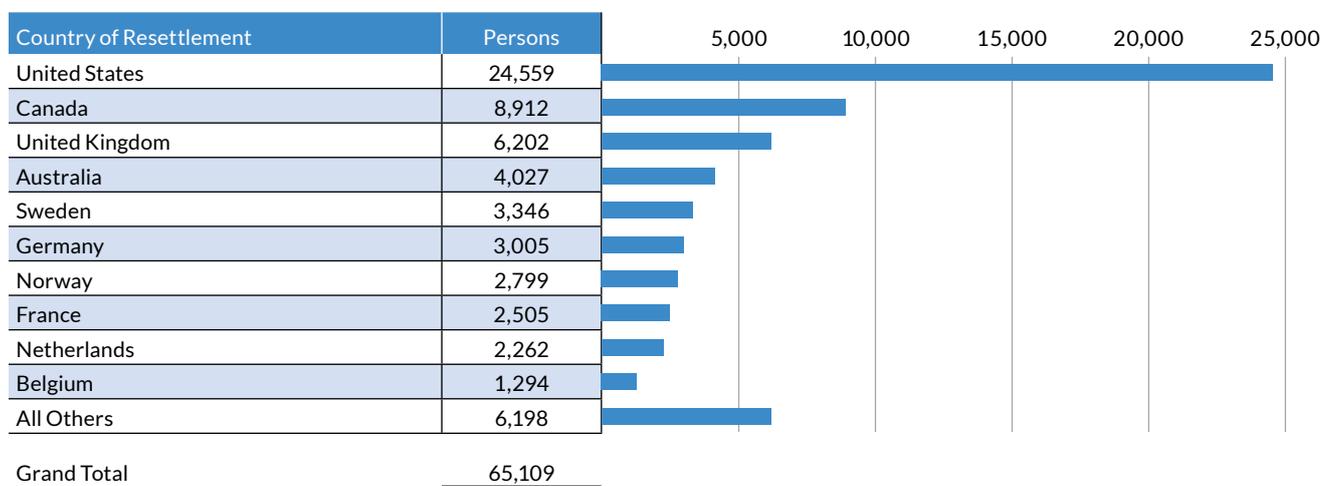
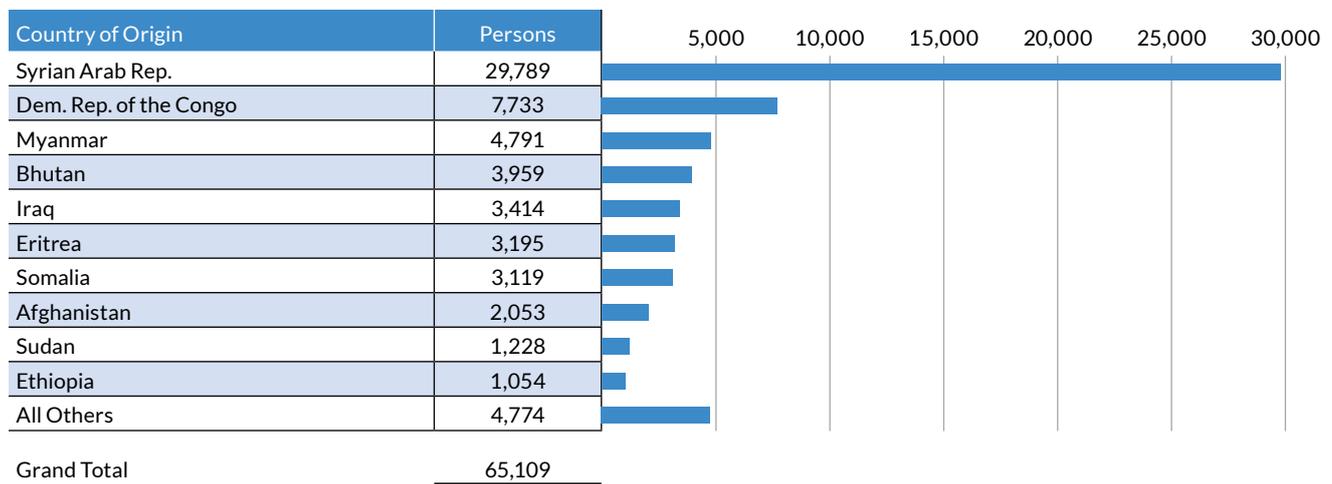
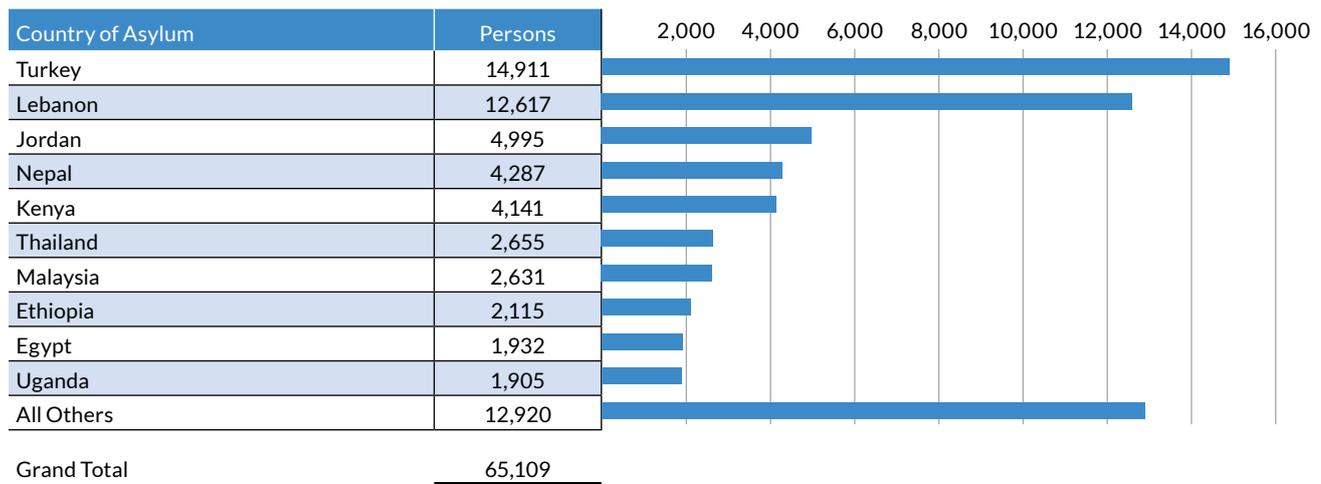
Region of Asylum	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa	28,141	35,079	38,870	43,978	21,507
Asia and the Pacific	37,559	27,450	21,620	20,657	7,983
Europe	11,096	16,392	18,833	29,447	17,413
MENA	14,247	23,169	53,331	67,723	27,231
The Americas	1,872	1,800	1,390	1,401	1,054
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>92,915</b>	<b>103,890</b>	<b>134,044</b>	<b>163,206</b>	<b>75,188</b>

### UNHCR Submissions by Region of Asylum, 2013–2017 (persons)



# Departures

## Top Ten: UNHCR Resettlement Departures in 2017\*



## UNHCR Resettlement Departures in 2017

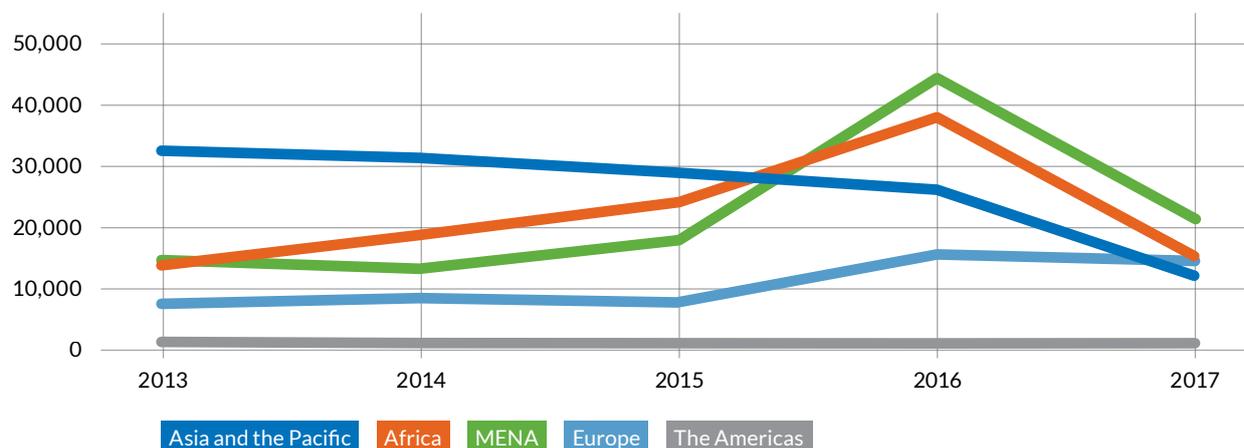
Departures by Region of Asylum	Persons	% Total (persons)
Africa	15,830	24.3%
Asia and the Pacific	12,052	18.5%
Europe	15,200	23.3%
MENA	21,213	32.6%
The Americas	814	1.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,109</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Departures by Region of Origin	Persons	% Total (persons)
Africa	17,963	27.6%
Asia and the Pacific	12,627	19.4%
Europe	34	<1%
MENA	33,631	51.7%
The Americas	798	1.2%
Stateless/Various	56	<1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65,109</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## UNHCR Departures by Region of Asylum, 2013-2017 (persons)

Region of Asylum	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa	14,699	19,250	24,016	38,925	15,830
Asia and the Pacific	32,731	30,827	29,677	26,091	12,052
Europe	7,939	9,653	8,334	16,192	15,200
MENA	14,855	12,851	18,972	44,240	21,213
The Americas	1,225	1,027	892	843	814
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,449</b>	<b>73,608</b>	<b>81,891</b>	<b>126,291</b>	<b>65,109</b>

## UNHCR Departures by Region of Asylum, 2013-2017 (persons)



\* Departure figures reported by UNHCR may not match resettlement statistics published by States as Government figures may include submissions received outside of UNHCR resettlement processes.

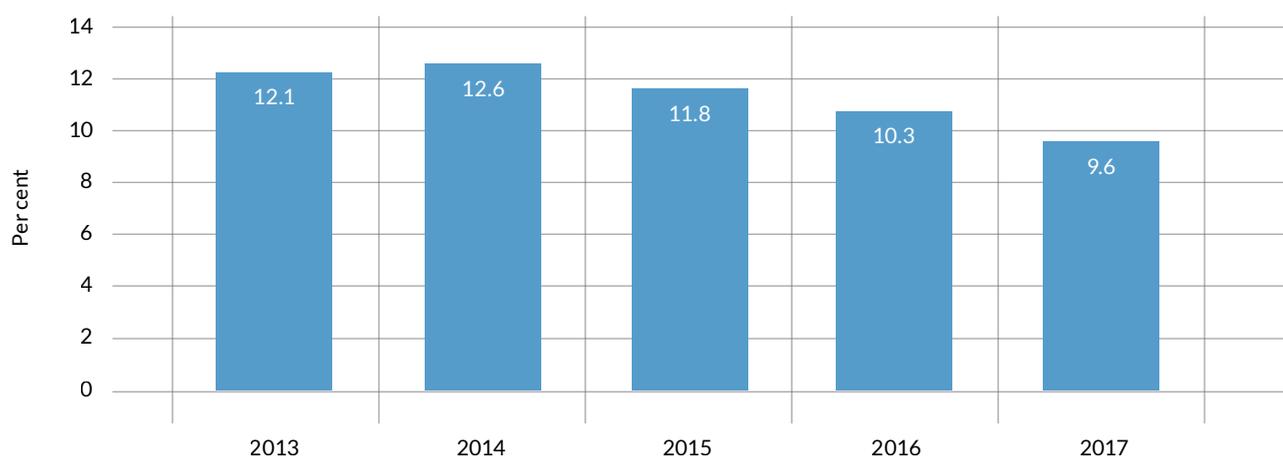
## Resettlement Categories

### UNHCR Resettlement by Submission Category in 2017

Category	Cases Submitted	Persons Submitted	% Cases Submitted
Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs (LPN)	7,997	27,122	39.1%
Survivors of Violence and/or Torture (SVT)	5,020	20,632	24.6%
Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (LAS)	3,082	11,088	15.1%
Women and Girls-At-Risk (AWR)	1,962	5,513	9.6%
Medical Needs (MED)	629	2,624	3.1%
Children and Adolescents-At-Risk (CHL)	1,468	7,434	7.2%
Family Reunification (FAM)	187	459	<1%
Others/Unspecified	103	316	<1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,448</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### UNHCR Resettlement under the Women and Girls at Risk Category\*

#### Women and Girls at Risk Cases as a Percentage of Total Resettlement Submissions by UNHCR, 2013-2017 (cases)



#### Top Ten Countries of Asylum: Submissions Under the Women and Girls at Risk Category (AWR), 2017

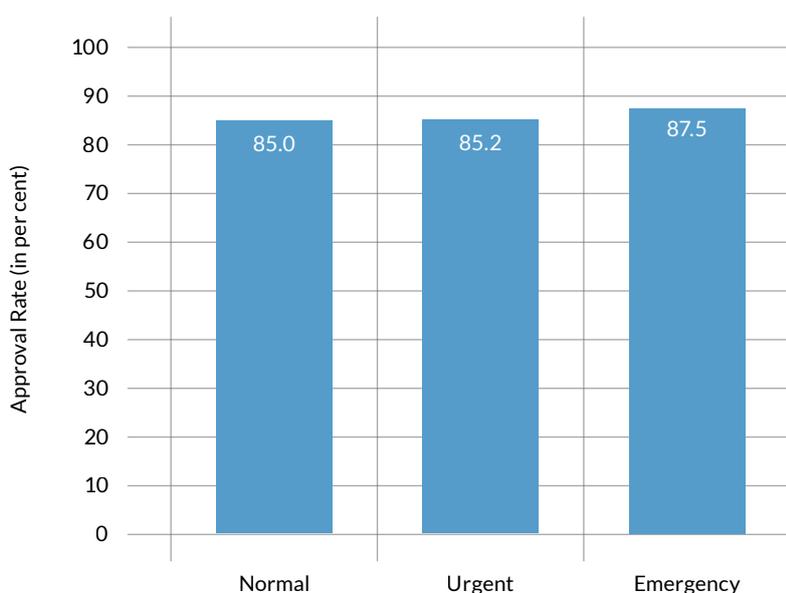
Country of Asylum	Cases Submitted	Rate of AWR Submissions (% per Asylum Country)	Persons Submitted
Turkey	213	5%	522
Egypt	163	17%	375
Lebanon	151	5%	490
Kenya	150	22%	399
Uganda	146	18%	449
Ethiopia	134	18%	493
Burundi	117	35%	364
Islamic Rep. of Iran	111	72%	402
Chad	95	28%	316
Sudan	93	20%	278

\* Cases submitted under the Women and Girls at Risk as the primary submission category.

## UNHCR Resettlement Under the Medical Needs Category in 2017

Top Ten Submissions by Country of Asylum	Cases	Top Ten Submissions by Country of Origin	Cases
Turkey	172	Syrian Arab Rep.	244
Lebanon	134	Iraq	72
Thailand	39	Myanmar	64
Egypt	34	Afghanistan	60
Malaysia	31	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	55
Indonesia	30	Somalia	29
Kenya	26	Sudan	24
Jordan	23	Burundi	19
Rwanda	18	Islamic Rep. of Iran	13
Uganda	18	Central African Rep.	12
All Others	104	All Others	37
Grand Total	<b>629</b>	Grand Total	<b>629</b>

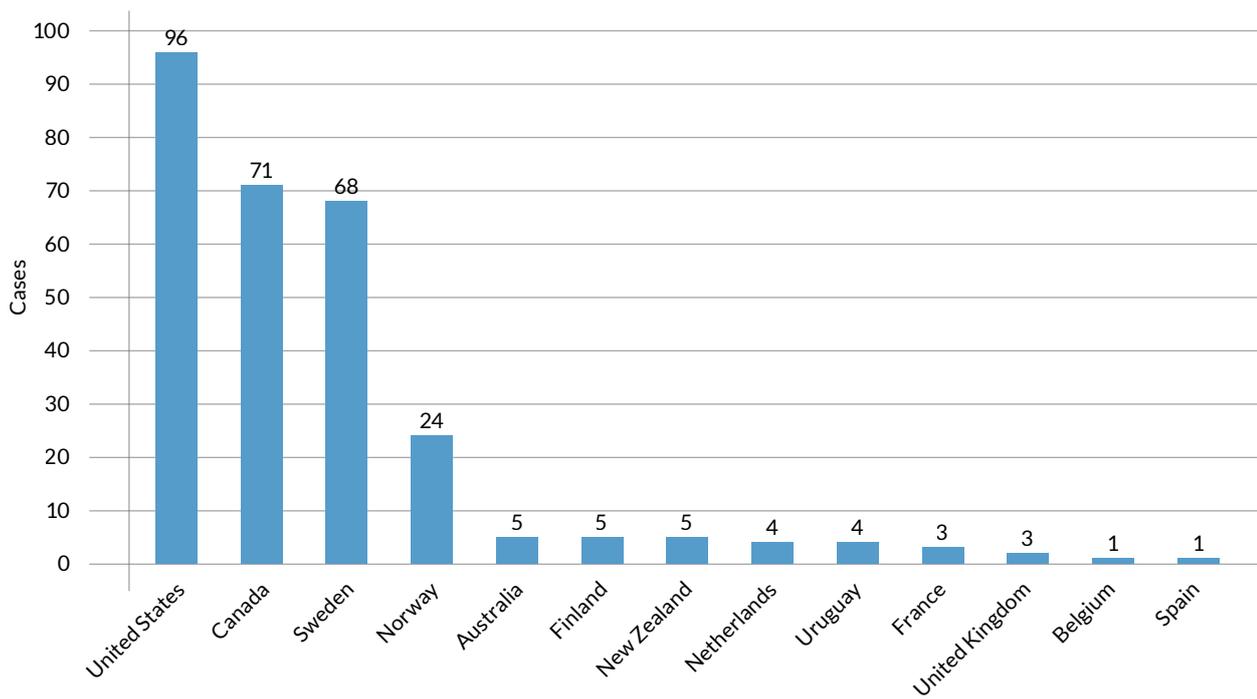
### Resettlement Country Acceptance Rates Under the Medical Needs Category by Priority in 2017 (in %)



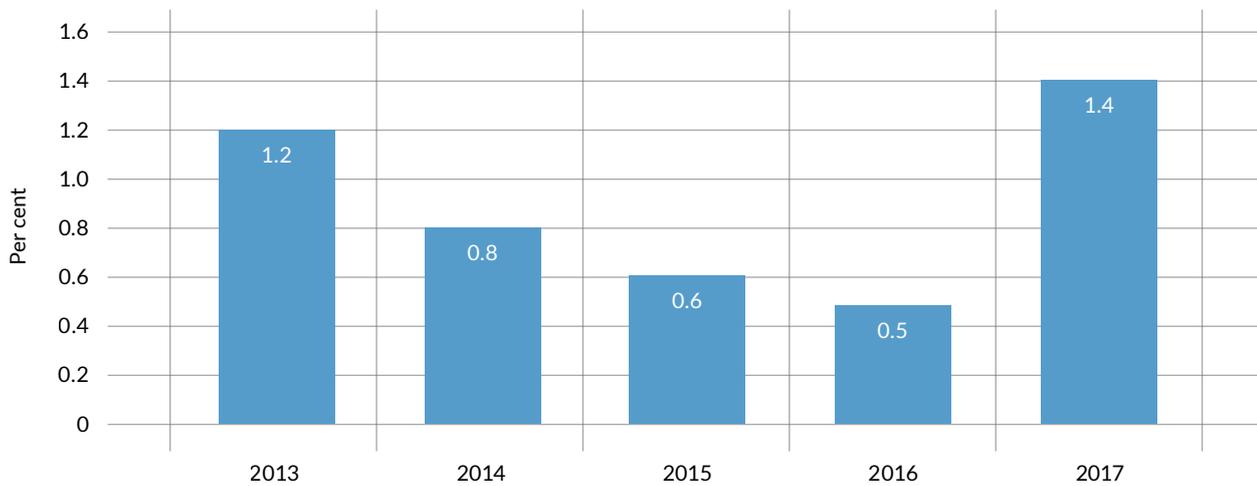
## UNHCR Resettlement by Priority in 2017

UNHCR Submission Priority	Submissions		
	Cases	% Cases	Persons
Normal	18,359	89.8%	69,554
Urgent	1,799	8.8%	4,765
Emergency	290	1.4%	869
Grand Total	<b>20,448</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>75,188</b>

**UNHCR Emergency Submissions by Country of Resettlement, 2017 (cases)**



**Emergency Cases as a Percentage of Total Resettlement Submissions by UNHCR (2013-2017, cases)**



# Acceptance Rates and Other Indicators

## Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Resettlement Countries in 2017

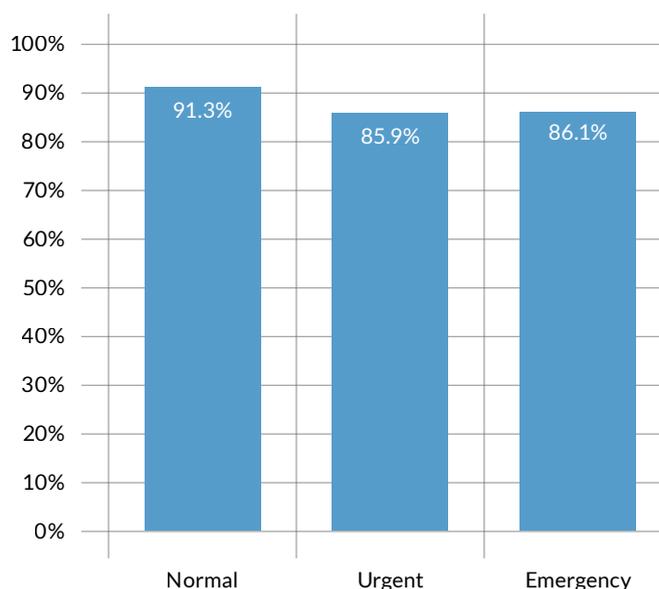
**Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Country of Origin in 2017**

Country of Origin	Cases Submitted	% Cases Accepted
Syrian Arab Rep.	8,114	91.7
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3,468	93.1
Myanmar	2,163	96.0
Eritrea	1,114	95.3
Iraq	873	81.7
Somalia	847	89.8
Afghanistan	770	86.4
Sudan	704	89.2
Islamic Rep. of Iran	480	88.2
Ethiopia	306	89.7
All Others	1,609	89.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,448</b>	<b>90.8</b>

**Acceptance Rates of UNHCR Submissions by Category in 2017**

Submission Category	Acceptance Rate
Legal and/or Physical Protection Needs (LPN)	90.2%
Survivors of Violence and/or Torture (SVT)	92.5%
Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (LAS)	89.6%
Women and Girls-At-Risk (AWR)	90.7%
Medical Needs (MED)	85.3%
Children and Adolescents-At-Risk (CHL)	94.0%
Family Reunification (FAM)	95.8%
Others/Unspecified	89.6%

**Acceptance Rates of Resettlement Countries by UNHCR Resettlement Priority in 2017**



## Resettlement Departures, 2013-2017\*

Country of Resettlement	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Albania	197	278	483	-	-
Argentina	7	21	-	-	-
Australia	11,117	6,162	5,211	7,502	4,027
Austria	4	269	642	81	380
Belarus	-	-	14	-	-
Belgium	100	32	276	456	1,294
Brazil	56	44	6	31	2
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	5,113	7,233	10,236	21,865	8,912
Chile	3	-	-	-	66
Croatia	-	-	-	-	40
Czechia	1	4	-	22	-
Denmark	471	332	486	317	5
Estonia	-	-	-	11	19
Finland	665	1,011	964	928	1,094
France	100	378	700	1,328	2,505
Germany	1,092	3,467	2,097	1,229	3,005
Hungary	-	4	2	4	-
Iceland	-	4	13	56	47
Ireland	62	98	178	359	273
Italy	-	-	96	528	986
Japan	18	23	19	18	29
Latvia	-	-	-	6	40
Liechtenstein	-	5	17	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	25	59
Luxembourg	-	28	49	52	182
Malta	-	-	-	-	17
Mexico	-	1	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	6	23
Netherlands	362	743	428	689	2,262
New Zealand	682	639	756	895	986
Norway	938	1,188	2,220	3,149	2,799
Portugal	6	14	39	12	167
Rep. of Korea	31	14	42	64	44
Romania	-	44	2	-	43
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	4
Spain	-	30	92	288	1,066
Sweden	1,832	1,812	1,808	1,868	3,346
Switzerland	78	139	664	667	610
United Kingdom	750	628	1,768	5,074	6,202
United States	47,750	48,911	52,583	78,761	24,559
Uruguay	14	52	-	-	16
Grand Total	71,449	73,608	81,891	126,291	65,109

\* All figures in 2017 are provisional and subject to change. This table includes countries with special resettlement programmes/ ad-hoc resettlement intake. Resettlement country figures (submissions and departures) may not match UNHCR reported figures as resettlement country figures may include submissions received outside of UNHCR auspices. UNHCR figures may also include cases in which UNHCR assisted, i.e. obtained exit permits for humanitarian admissions or family reunion but did not primarily submit.

## Per Capita Resettlement by Country of Resettlement in 2017

Country of Resettlement	Resettled refugees in 2017*	National Population**	Population per Refugees Resettled	Number of resettled refugees per 1,000 inhabitants
Australia	4,027	24,450,561	6,072	0.16
Austria	380	8,735,453	22,988	0.04
Belgium	1,294	11,429,336	8,833	0.11
Brazil	2	209,288,278	104,644,139	0.00
Canada	8,912	36,624,199	4,110	0.24
Chile	66	18,054,726	273,556	0.00
Croatia	40	4,189,353	104,734	0.01
Denmark	5	5,733,551	1,146,710	0.00
Estonia	19	1,309,632	68,928	0.01
Finland	1,094	5,523,231	5,049	0.20
France	2,505	64,979,548	25,940	0.04
Germany	3,005	82,114,224	27,326	0.04
Iceland	47	335,025	7,128	0.14
Ireland	273	4,761,657	17,442	0.06
Italy	986	59,359,900	60,203	0.02
Japan	29	127,484,450	4,396,016	0.00
Latvia	40	1,949,670	48,742	0.02
Lithuania	59	2,890,297	48,988	0.02
Luxembourg	182	583,455	3,206	0.31
Malta	17	430,835	25,343	0.04
Monaco	23	38,695	1,682	0.59
Netherlands	2,262	17,035,938	7,531	0.13
New Zealand	986	4,705,818	4,773	0.21
Norway	2,799	5,305,383	1,895	0.53
Portugal	167	10,329,506	61,853	0.02
Rep. of Korea	44	50,982,212	1,158,687	0.00
Romania	43	19,679,306	457,658	0.00
Slovakia	4	5,447,662	1,361,916	0.00
Spain	1,066	46,354,321	43,484	0.02
Sweden	3,346	9,910,701	2,962	0.34
Switzerland	610	8,476,005	13,895	0.07
United Kingdom	6,202	66,181,585	10,671	0.09
United States	24,559	324,459,463	13,211	0.08
Uruguay	16	3,456,750	216,047	0.00

\* Departure figures reported by UNHCR may not match resettlement statistics published by States as Government figures may include submissions received outside of UNHCR resettlement processes.

\*\* Source: United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, New York, 2017. For the purpose of this analysis, the 2017 population projections (medium fertility variant) have been used. (See: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>).

## Planned Targets vs. Actual Submissions, 2015-2017\*

Country of Asylum	2015			2016			2017		
	2015 Targets	2015 Sub	% Target	2016 Targets	2016 Sub	% Target	2017 Targets	2017 Sub	% Target
Africa									
Angola	300	-	0%	350	20	6%	200	14	7%
Benin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	315	23	7%	50	64	128%	350	47	13%
Burkina Faso	-	8	-	150	38	25%	450	-	0%
Burundi	4,400	3,346	76%	3,500	2,159	62%	2,500	1,104	44%
Cameroon	1,000	413	41%	1,000	260	26%	1,500	130	9%
Chad	4,722	1,313	28%	5,098	3,226	63%	5,947	1,131	19%
Congo, Republic of	240	233	97%	240	306	128%	330	34	10%
Côte d'Ivoire	250	150	60%	300	67	22%	300	3	1%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	600	179	30%	200	392	196%	300	19	6%
Djibouti	1,305	130	10%	750	246	33%	750	145	19%
Eritrea	50	175	350%	50	102	204%	50	-	0%
Ethiopia	5,965	5,999	101%	6,465	7,037	109%	7,500	2,696	36%
Gabon	50	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia	50	1	2%	50	28	56%	50	-	0%
Ghana	200	93	47%	270	92	34%	200	58	29%
Guinea	200	145	73%	160	185	116%	300	-	0%
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	20	11	55%	21	-	0%
Kenya	6,550	7,586	116%	7,000	7,163	102%	8,500	1,940	23%
Lesotho	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	225	42	19%	174	46	26%	160	-	0%
Madagascar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,200	736	61%	900	1,207	134%	1,300	626	48%
Mali	10	11	110%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	450	56	12%	300	162	54%	200	-	0%
Namibia	400	299	75%	120	193	161%	100	20	20%
Niger	100	-	0%	300	38	13%	305	299	98%
Nigeria	40	9	23%	45	11	24%	40	1	3%
Rwanda	2,400	2,609	109%	3,500	4,121	118%	4,000	2,837	71%
Senegal	-	17	-	67	25	37%	64	8	13%
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Somalia	200	65	33%	200	66	33%	440	176	40%
South Africa	1,300	1,424	110%	1,100	1,176	107%	1,400	164	12%
South Sudan	-	16	-	-	17	-	100	40	40%
Sudan	1,785	1,002	56%	2,265	819	36%	2,310	1,462	63%
Swaziland	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Togo	240	72	30%	155	185	119%	250	2	1%
Uganda	4,270	4,612	108%	4,270	5,524	129%	4,770	2,818	59%
United Rep. of Tanzania	5,020	6,852	136%	6,020	7,531	125%	8,500	4,821	57%
Zambia	1,000	923	92%	1,000	995	100%	1,300	605	47%
Zimbabwe	450	321	71%	450	465	103%	900	295	33%
<b>Africa Sub-Total</b>	<b>45,287</b>	<b>38,870</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>46,519</b>	<b>43,978</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>55,387</b>	<b>21,507</b>	<b>39%</b>

Country of Asylum	2015			2016			2017		
	2015 Targets	2015 Sub	% Target	2016 Targets	2016 Sub	% Target	2017 Targets	2017 Sub	% Target
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>									
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Bangladesh	50	-	0%	50	-	0%	50	-	0%
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	7	-
China & China, Hong Kong SAR	135	123	91%	88	77	88%	140	14	10%
India	300	304	101%	300	303	101%	300	172	57%
Indonesia	1,400	1,500	107%	1,200	1,238	103%	1,200	781	65%
Islamic Rep. of Iran	2,500	741	30%	1,000	957	96%	1,000	628	63%
Kazakhstan	100	2	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	100	1	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	10,000	7,147	71%	6,500	5,949	92%	3,000	3,285	110%
Mongolia	-	8	-	-	10	-	-	2	-
Nepal	2,580	4,869	189%	1,040	5,850	563%	510	186	36%
Pacific Islands Region	37	15	41%	-	5	-	-	8	-
Pakistan	2,200	2,364	107%	1,500	797	53%	700	42	6%
Singapore	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	280	505	180%	500	405	81%	400	160	40%
Tajikistan	200	63	32%	-	204	-	-	3	-
Thailand	4,000	3,974	99%	3,700	4,849	131%	1,900	2,684	141%
Uzbekistan	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific Sub-Total</b>	<b>23,882</b>	<b>21,620</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>15,878</b>	<b>20,657</b>	<b>130%</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>7,983</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Europe</b>									
Armenia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
Azerbaijan	25	-	0%	-	5	-	-	3	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Malta	475	392	83%	450	346	77%	350	38	11%
Russian Federation	425	111	26%	370	122	33%	400	111	28%
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-
Turkey	25,000	18,260	73%	20,000	28,926	145%	52,000	17,166	33%
Ukraine	100	68	68%	100	32	32%	200	43	22%
<b>Europe Sub-Total</b>	<b>26,025</b>	<b>18,833</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>20,920</b>	<b>29,447</b>	<b>141%</b>	<b>52,950</b>	<b>17,413</b>	<b>33%</b>

Country of Asylum	2015			2016			2017		
	2015 Targets	2015 Sub	% Target	2016 Targets	2016 Sub	% Target	2017 Targets	2017 Sub	% Target
<b>MENA</b>									
Algeria	-	20	-	-	23	-	-	62	-
Egypt	4,000	6,292	157%	4,500	7,006	156%	7,500	3,003	40%
Iraq	1,410	1,122	80%	1,800	2,055	114%	3,390	952	28%
Israel	200	168	84%	200	258	129%	200	237	119%
Jordan	7,700	24,374	317%	8,200	32,405	395%	19,100	8,466	44%
Kuwait	250	255	102%	250	253	101%	250	14	6%
Lebanon	13,800	19,516	141%	9,300	24,426	263%	18,000	13,830	77%
Libya	50	13	26%	150	5	3%	200	259	130%
Mauritania	-	62	-	100	153	153%	200	-	0%
Morocco	-	100	-	110	75	68%	110	54	49%
Saudi Arabia	125	113	90%	155	156	101%	150	11	7%
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Rep.	1,920	922	48%	1,700	454	27%	600	227	38%
Tunisia	-	3	-	-	33	-	-	13	-
United Arab Emirates	315	298	95%	200	325	163%	500	48	10%
Yemen	300	73	24%	200	66	33%	300	55	18%
<b>MENA Sub-Total</b>	<b>30,070</b>	<b>53,331</b>	<b>177%</b>	<b>26,865</b>	<b>67,723</b>	<b>252%</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>27,231</b>	<b>54%</b>
<b>The Americas</b>									
Argentina	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean	80	50	63%	80	41	51%	75	64	85%
Costa Rica	18	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	7	-	120	42	35%	277	-	0%
Ecuador	1,300	1,319	101%	1,000	1,214	121%	1,300	655	50%
El Salvador**	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	269	-
Guatemala**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
Honduras**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18	24%
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	0%
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	15	13	87%	15	-	0%	15	-	0%
<b>The Americas Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>115%</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>126,677</b>	<b>134,044</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>111,397</b>	<b>163,206</b>	<b>147%</b>	<b>169,789</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>44%</b>

\* Planned submissions are based on quotas that were expected to be made available by States, while actual submissions are based on the actual quotas that were effectively made available.

\*\* These figures include cases of internally displaced persons from the North of Central America (NCA) namely El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The cases are referred as part of the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA).

This table includes revised figures for 2016.

The previous table represents an overview of published targets as compared to actual submissions over the last three years. In 2015 and 2016 UNHCR surpassed its overall planned global submission targets, with submissions in 2016 reaching a record high of 163,206 submissions against a planned target of 111,397. However, in 2017 UNHCR only submitted 44 per cent of its planned target of 169,789, due in large part to a reduced number in resettlement places available worldwide. Only a few operations were able to reach their targets and/or over-submit in 2017. Additional challenges that resulted in not meeting targets in the last few years include the following:

**Identification:** Identifying refugees for resettlement has been one of the main challenges for some operations due to inadequate registration data. This may be further aggravated for operations where UNHCR does not have access to Government-owned data. In other regions improved identification of cases (particularly in the MENA region) resulted from enhanced registration and/or verification exercises, innovative approaches to case management, the use of online tools to record vulnerability assessments from a variety of sources / partners as well as the use of biometrics as a means of identity verification, which eventually assisted operations in surpassing targets.

**Security and Access:** The prevailing situation of insecurity and conflict in some first countries of asylum has prevented some resettlement countries from conducting selection missions.

**Staffing and Resources:** Challenges have included high staff turn-over, time-limited deployments, insufficient child protection staff to carry out best interest assessments / determinations, re-deployment of protection / resettlement staff to emergency situations, slow processing of entry visa and travel permits for international staff and employees by countries of first asylum and poor infrastructure / office facilities in deep field offices.

**Quota allocations:** Resettlement in 2015 and 2016 witnessed expressions of solidarity through large scale resettlement initiatives, which benefited some operations / regions more than others. As a result, some operations had the possibility to submit significantly above their initially planned targets, while others were confronted with less available places than anticipated. In those regions insufficient quota allocations resulted in reduced staffing and resources which further affected the operations' capacity to meet their targets. In 2017, submissions targets were set based on the expectation that the five-year trend of increasing quotas across the globe would continue. However, in reality, 2017 brought with it significant reductions in global quotas, due to changing political environments at the national level.

**Ensuring Integrity:** Some operations experienced delays in processing caused by lack of access to required documents as well as verification of identity and complex family compositions.

**Operational Scale:** Many resettlement states have traditionally preferred to process resettlement out of large scale operations rather than small operations.

**Enhanced Regional/Sub-regional Initiatives:** Sub-regional resettlement enhancement initiatives have sometimes simplified identification mechanisms for specific refugee populations, which in turn increased submissions. For example, the multi-year sub-regional initiative for the enhanced resettlement of Congolese (DRC) from the Great Lakes and Southern Africa region increased the number of Congolese submitted for resettlement.

**Group Resettlement:** This modality has facilitated large scale (P2) group resettlement programmes, which have allowed some regions to meet high targets in a shorter period of time.

## Demographic Composition of Refugees Submitted for Resettlement in 2017 (persons)

Country of Asylum	Submissions 2017	Demographic indicators			
		<18 years	18-59 years	60+> years	% Women and girls
<b>Africa</b>					
Angola	14	29%	71%	0%	64%
Botswana	47	55%	45%	0%	47%
Burundi	1,104	52%	46%	2%	53%
Cameroon	130	57%	43%	0%	59%
Chad	1,131	54%	44%	2%	51%
Congo, Republic of	34	68%	29%	3%	38%
Côte d'Ivoire	3	33%	67%	0%	67%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	19	42%	58%	0%	74%
Djibouti	145	43%	54%	2%	42%
Ethiopia	2,696	58%	40%	2%	51%
Ghana	58	55%	45%	0%	55%
Kenya	1,940	50%	48%	1%	52%
Malawi	626	60%	38%	1%	53%
Namibia	20	60%	40%	0%	45%
Niger	299	60%	38%	2%	55%
Nigeria	1	0%	100%	0%	0%
Rwanda	2,837	44%	51%	5%	51%
Senegal	8	0%	100%	0%	13%
Somalia	176	59%	40%	1%	53%
South Africa*	164	40%	60%	0%	42%
South Sudan	40	63%	35%	3%	50%
Sudan	1,462	44%	52%	4%	50%
Swaziland	12	58%	42%	0%	42%
Togo	2	0%	100%	0%	50%
Uganda	2,818	52%	45%	3%	52%
United Rep. of Tanzania	4,821	56%	42%	3%	52%
Zambia	605	49%	49%	2%	49%
Zimbabwe	295	56%	44%	0%	50%
<b>Africa Sub-Total</b>	<b>21,507</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific</b>					
Afghanistan	11	55%	45%	0%	55%
Cambodia	7	43%	57%	0%	29%
China & China, Hong Kong SAR	14	36%	64%	0%	100%
India	172	38%	58%	4%	51%
Indonesia	781	37%	61%	2%	38%
Islamic Rep. of Iran	628	49%	48%	3%	64%
Malaysia	3,285	44%	55%	1%	49%
Mongolia	2	0%	100%	0%	100%
Nepal	186	40%	57%	3%	46%
Pacific Islands Region	8	13%	88%	0%	13%
Pakistan	42	67%	29%	5%	52%
Sri Lanka	160	36%	59%	5%	45%
Tajikistan	3	33%	67%	0%	100%
Thailand	2,684	43%	55%	2%	46%
<b>Asia &amp; the Pacific Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,983</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>48%</b>

Country of Asylum	Submissions 2017	Demographic indicators			
		<18 years	18-59 years	60+> years	% Women and girls
<b>Europe</b>					
Armenia	14	29%	71%	0%	71%
Azerbaijan	3	33%	67%	0%	33%
Georgia	1	0%	100%	0%	100%
Malta	38	26%	74%	0%	34%
Russian Federation	111	12%	65%	23%	22%
Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	37	62%	38%	0%	38%
Turkey	17,166	50%	47%	3%	48%
Ukraine	43	35%	63%	2%	26%
<b>Europe Sub-Total</b>	<b>17,413</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>MENA</b>					
Algeria	62	32%	68%	0%	27%
Egypt	3,003	48%	49%	3%	50%
Iraq	952	48%	49%	3%	49%
Israel	237	43%	56%	1%	39%
Jordan	8,466	53%	44%	2%	48%
Kuwait	14	36%	64%	0%	36%
Lebanon	13,830	57%	42%	1%	47%
Libya	259	43%	54%	3%	59%
Morocco	54	48%	52%	0%	46%
Saudi Arabia	11	56%	44%	0%	44%
Syrian Arab Rep.	227	37%	56%	6%	58%
Tunisia	13	38%	54%	8%	69%
United Arab Emirates	48	44%	56%	0%	46%
Yemen	55	62%	38%	0%	47%
<b>MENA Sub-Total</b>	<b>27,231</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>48%</b>
<b>The Americas</b>					
Caribbean	64	9%	91%	0%	34%
Ecuador	655	45%	54%	1%	52%
El Salvador**	269	37%	59%	4%	53%
Guatemala**	19	63%	37%	0%	68%
Honduras**	27	33%	67%	0%	52%
Mexico	18	33%	67%	0%	28%
Suriname	2	0%	100%	0%	0%
<b>The Americas Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,188</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>49%</b>

\* Demographic data in South Africa is available for 148 of the 164 submissions.

\*\* These figures include cases of internally displaced persons from the North of Central America (NCA) namely El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. The cases are referred as part of the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA).

## UNHCR Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) & Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) 2017 Arrivals & Departures

Country of Asylum*	Country of Origin	Resettlement Country	Number of Cases	Number of Individuals	In centre as of year end 2017	Departed for Resettlement	Voluntary Repatriation
<b>Humenne, Slovakia</b>							
Eritrea	Somalia	New Zealand	1	1	1	0	0
Eritrea	Somalia	Sweden	1	6	0	6	0
Eritrea	Somalia	United States	1	7	0	7	0
Lebanon	South Sudan	Initially United States/Pending	1	4	4	0	0
Ukraine	Somalia	Sweden	1	4	3	1	0
Yemen	Somalia	Sweden	1	6	0	6	0
Yemen	Somalia	United States	1	21	0	21	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Manila, Philippines**</b>							
Cambodia	Viet Nam	Canada	16	20	7	13	0
Palau	Syrian Arab Rep.	Sweden	1	4	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Timisoara, Romania***</b>							
Islamic Rep. of Iran	Afghanistan	United States	18	74	5	63	6
Iraq	Syrian Arab Rep.	Netherlands	1	1	0	1	0
Iraq	Syrian Arab Rep.	Belgium	4	15	0	15	0
Somalia	Ethiopia	France	5	20	0	20	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	Afghanistan	United Kingdom	5	19	12	7	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	Iraq	Georgia	1	2	2	0	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	Iraq	Germany	1	1	0	1	0
Syrian Arab Rep.	Iraq	United Kingdom	13	57	4	48	5
Syrian Arab Rep.	Somalia	United Kingdom	8	25	4	21	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>56</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>11</b>

\* Country of asylum prior to entering the ETC

\*\* Number of individuals who arrived at the ETM Manila in 2017 is 11

\*\*\* Number of cases/ individuals who arrived at the ETC Timisoara in 2017 is 34/131









Syrian refugee kid hides behind a tent in Kawergosk Camp for refugees.  
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