

Identification
Prioritization
Submission
of
Refugees for Resettlement
by UNHCR

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15 November 2012

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 - who to prioritize for submission
 - to which resettlement country
 - individual vs. group submission
 - emergency submissions

Identification based on the RST categories (% of departures in 2011)

1. Legal and/ or Physical Protection Needs (46%)
2. Survivors of Violence and/ or Torture (18%)
3. Women and Girls at Risk (10%)
4. Medical Needs (2%)
5. Family Reunification (1%)
6. Children and Adolescents at Risk (1%)
7. Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (21%)

[See Chapter 6 of the RST Handbook and EXCOM 105 / 2006 on WAR]

Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions (21%)

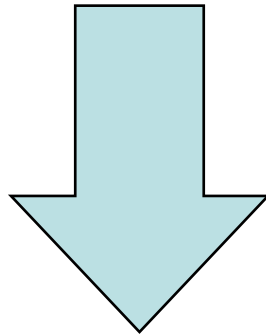
- Submission category relevant only when other solutions are not feasible in the foreseeable future.
- Relevant when resettlement can be used strategically, and/or when it can open possibilities for comprehensive solution strategies.
- Relevant for individuals, but most frequently applied in group processing context, particularly in protracted refugee situations.

Identification challenges

- To identify 81.000 refugees among 10 Million refugees (0.8%)
- No current convention claims, in particular in protracted situations
- Prima facie recognitions (in Africa under the OAU Convention and in Latin America under the Cartagena Declaration)
- Poor registration data and registration is resource intensive and data needs to be maintained
- Limited protection/ community services/ BID staff
- Emergencies (Kenya, South Sudan, Mali, Uganda, Rwanda, Syria etc.)

Means of Identification

1. ProGres Registration/ Data Profiling
2. Participatory Assessments in an AGDM sensitive manner
3. Heightened Risk Identification Tool (HRIT)



CSV

UNHCR Projected Global RST Needs 2013

Total resettlement needs identified/ multi-year:
859,300

2013 Target: 181,000

2013 Capacity*: 108,829

RST Places: 81,000 [0,7% of total refpop]

Submissions in 2011: 92,000

Departures in 2011: 62,000

Core staff + Affiliated Workforce (deployees from ICMC, RefugePoint , IRC)*

2011 submissions

Breakdown of the 92,000 submissions in 2011:

- **Myanmarese** (21,000), **Iraqis** (20,000), **Somalis** (16,000) equals 62%
- Largest number of submissions from our offices in Malaysia, Nepal, Kenya.
- 10,600 persons submitted as emergency, equals 11,5% (half of them had fled from Lybia to TUN and EGY)

Largest refugee populations by nationality in need of RST in 2013

Top 5  **SOM, IRQ, MYA, AFG, COD**

and then SUD, ERI, ETH...

Priority situations

for the strategic use of resettlement (since 2009)

1. Kenya (Somali refugees)
2. Iran (Afghan refugees)
- 3. Turkey (non-European refugees)**
4. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon (mainly Iraqis)
5. Ecuador (Columbian refugees)
6. Pakistan (Afghan refugees)

Resolved:

Nepal (Buthanese), Uzbekistan, Pacific Islands

“Strategic use of RST”

- Comprehensive and strategic approach to durable solutions within an overall protection framework.
- Integrated approach in applying resettlement to Durable Solutions and Protection Strategies.
- RST can be used strategically to leverage wider protection and solutions benefits.
- Requires close collaboration among the various RST countries, improved coordination, including with countries of asylum.

Priority situations

in emergencies

1. Libya crisis/ North Africa/ Global RST Solidarity Initiative (6300 refugees submitted from Shousha and Salloum, 1900 pending with RST countries)
2. **Syria crisis/ Flash appeal (mixed population) – so far single cases only**

Challenge: Security/ Access

Dossier submissions/videoconferencing/ ETF

Priority situations

for protracted refugee groups (pilot since 2008)

1. Iran & Pakistan (Afghan refugees)
2. Bangladesh (Rohingya refugees)
3. Serbia (Bosnian & Croatian refugees)
4. Tanzania (Burundian refugees)
5. East Sudan (Eritrean refugees/ in the context of the TSI)
6. Great Lakes region (DRC refugees) – not yet officially

Prioritization for submission

(Which case to choose among the many?)

1. Situations where all recognized mandate refugees are being submitted (Shousha camp/ Tunisia)
2. Situations where recognized refugees must meet at least 2 resettlement categories (Turkey) or 3 (Morocco)
3. Group submissions/P2 (Myanmar ethnic minorities in Malaysia & Thailand, Buthanese refugees in Nepal, Mudende survivors in Rwanda)
4. The “*most vulnerable*”

Finding the “most vulnerable refugee”

- Prioritizing in protracted situations: by arrival date (i.e. Somalis in Dadaab, Congolese in Great Lakes region)
- Specific minorities (i.e. Sudan concept paper for Eritreans)
- Specific events suffered in a specific location (i.e. Mudende survivors)
- Specific RST categories (careful !!!)

Submission to RST countries

- Problem: Matching the refugee populations which UNHCR has identified and prioritized for resettlement with different RST countries' "criteria".
- Nevertheless, average acceptance rate by RST countries of UNHCR submissions in 2011 stood at 93%.

Conclusion

1. UNHCR identifies, prioritizes and submits refugees to RST countries according to agreed upon categories and priorities.
2. RST countries
 - ensure **timely processing** of these already identified refugees;
 - ensure **timely acceptances and departures**; (normal submissions 52 weeks, urgent 6 weeks, emergency submissions 1 week).
 - **Reception and integration processes follow acceptances and should not play a role in the acceptance process.**

- UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2013
- UNHCR Resettlement Handbook, 2013



Thank you for your attention