



REFUGEPOINT

**PRESERVING
the HUMANITARIAN
NATURE of
RESETTLEMENT**



**An Analysis of
2018-2020
Resettlement Data**



Preserving the Humanitarian Nature of Resettlement:

An Analysis of 2018-2020 Resettlement Data

RefugePoint Report, June 2021

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About RefugePoint

RefugePoint is a non-governmental organization founded in 2005 and headquartered in the United States, with offices in Nairobi, Kenya and Geneva, Switzerland, and with staff in approximately 25 other countries, primarily in Africa and the Middle East. Our mission is to advance lasting solutions for at-risk refugees and to support the humanitarian community to do the same.

We pursue this mission through two program pillars: 1) protection and self-reliance for refugees in countries of asylum, and 2) resettlement and other pathways for refugees to access third country solutions. In both pillars, we provide: direct services to refugee clients; training and capacity-sharing with partner agencies; and advocacy for changes in policy and practice at the global level.

In partnership with UNHCR, RefugePoint makes direct referrals to resettlement destination countries and deploys caseworkers to support UNHCR resettlement and complementary pathways programs globally. We are among the lead NGOs piloting refugee family reunification and economic mobility, as well as smaller projects related to education and other complementary pathways.

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Cover Photo

Photo by Amy Toensing, for RefugePoint use only. 2013, Nairobi, Kenya. A 9 year old Congolese boy awaits resettlement.

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Glossary of Acronyms

ATCR	Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement
BIP	Best Interests Procedures
COA	Country of Asylum
COO	Country of Origin
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
PGRN	Projected Global Resettlement Needs
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
U.S.	United States
USRAP	United States Refugee Admissions Program





Executive Summary



The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2016 stated, “It is our aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met.”¹ This report will examine to what degree the global resettlement system meets this aim and to what extent it does so in an equitable manner. The report concludes with a set of recommendations for better ensuring that refugees who need it have equitable access to resettlement.

Each year UNHCR undertakes an extensive process of estimating resettlement needs in each Country of Asylum and documenting these needs in the annual Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN) report. Our report attempts to piece together from various data sources a complementary picture of resettlement outcomes. It looks at the results from the past three years (2018-2020) as compared to the projected needs and as compared to the total refugee populations in each Country of Asylum. In doing so, it aims to answer two questions: **1) to what degree do refugees everywhere have access to resettlement;** and **2) to what degree do refugees in need of resettlement have access to it?** The first analysis examines issues of equitable access and how evenly resettlement opportunities are distributed geographically. The second analysis examines how well the system is meeting the needs as identified by UNHCR.

The report acknowledges that, due to the dramatic reduction of the United States’ resettlement program (traditionally the world’s largest), compounded by

the effects of the COVID pandemic, the entire time frame studied was marred by an unprecedented contraction in resettlement quotas, making it impossible to sustain the historically high number of submissions from the preceding years. While 2016 was the best year in history for resettlement, it was followed by an abrupt decline over the succeeding years. The data from 2018-2020 reflected that, on average, only one-third of 1% (.33%) of refugees globally were submitted for resettlement annually, and submissions reached only 5% of the global need annually. Departures lagged still further behind (see “Note on Departures”).

Nevertheless, despite the enormous challenges of the past three years, there have been bright spots. Indeed, much progress has been made in recent years to expand resettlement infrastructure and quotas to include more locations and populations that had not previously benefitted. In 2019, UNHCR submitted refugees for resettlement from 81 countries globally. In 2020, during the COVID pandemic, that number fell only slightly, to 75 countries. This shows that despite a

¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/57e39d987>, see paragraph 78.



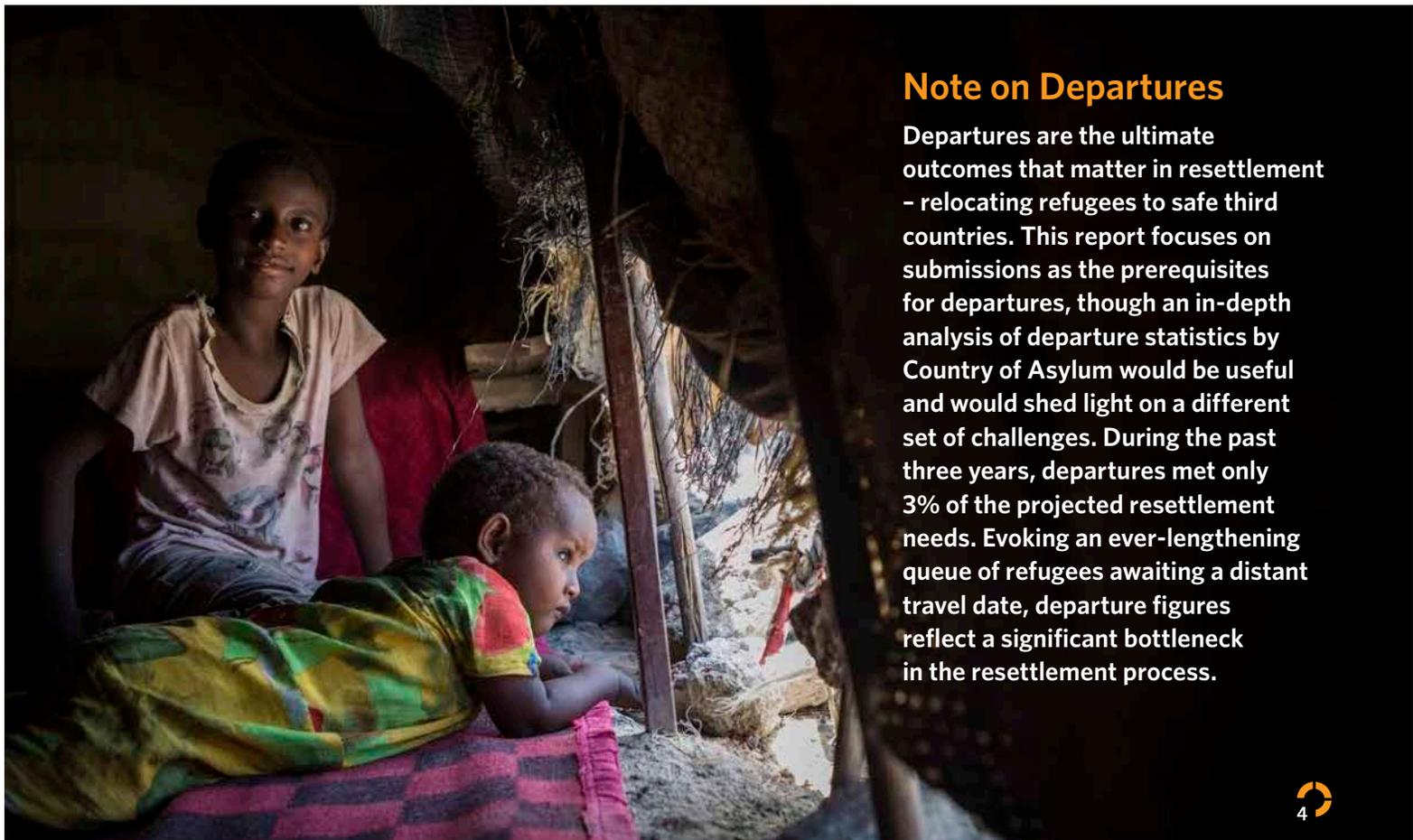
global contraction in resettlement submissions, access to resettlement remains possible in approximately half of all Countries of Asylum.

Beyond the global totals, a look at disparities among regions – and among Countries of Asylum within and between regions – shows that these resettlement opportunities were unevenly distributed across geographies and populations. The picture that emerges is one of uneven access, with resettlement opportunities concentrated in approximately one third of the Countries of Asylum, while refugees in other Countries of Asylum have substantially less access to resettlement. These disparities must obviously be contextualized in view of political, security, financial, public health and other considerations that impact access to populations of concern. It is nevertheless important that we, as a resettlement community, do all that we can to assess and redress them.

Rather than overemphasizing results from an anomalous and challenging time period, the larger goal of the report is to offer a methodology

for analyzing resettlement outcomes that might support robust multi-year planning by all resettlement stakeholders in the future. The intention is not to criticize but to help ensure that scarce resources are allocated where they are most needed and maximize the effectiveness of resettlement in reaching populations in need.

The report concludes with recommendations for resettlement stakeholders to: integrate this type of analysis into joint planning activities in the future; increase quotas and the proportion that are unallocated; diversify receiving countries' resettlement programs with more populations from more locations; prioritize protection-based criteria (including for medical and other special needs cases) and minimize restrictive selection criteria; capitalize on innovative remote interviewing modalities; move towards multi-year planning, funding and quota allocations; leverage the private sector and philanthropy to fill gaps; and redouble collective commitment to meeting the resettlement needs as identified by UNHCR.



Note on Departures

Departures are the ultimate outcomes that matter in resettlement – relocating refugees to safe third countries. This report focuses on submissions as the prerequisites for departures, though an in-depth analysis of departure statistics by Country of Asylum would be useful and would shed light on a different set of challenges. During the past three years, departures met only 3% of the projected resettlement needs. Evoking an ever-lengthening queue of refugees awaiting a distant travel date, departure figures reflect a significant bottleneck in the resettlement process.



1. Introduction



Resettlement is an important protection tool and durable solution

that has directly saved millions of lives, has enriched receiving countries, has helped maintain asylum space and open borders for newly-fleeing refugees, and has indirectly leveraged improved conditions (and sometimes durable solutions) for countless more refugees. Over the decades, resettlement has become an increasingly professionalized and expansive endeavor, with established quotas in more receiving countries,² codified operational guidance,³ transparent eligibility criteria,⁴ standardized staff training curricula,⁵ and clear methodologies for estimating needs in every Country of Asylum.⁶ However, for many reasons, these significant improvements have not translated into a global resettlement system that consistently and equitably meets the needs identified by UNHCR country offices and published in the annual Projected Global Resettlement Needs (PGRN) reports.

This report focuses on **“equitable access”** to “needs-based resettlement.” We define “equitable access” as refugees having an equal chance of being referred for resettlement regardless of which Country of Asylum they reside in. By **“needs-based resettlement,”** distinct from rights-based family reunification and complementary pathways, we mean resettlement submissions made by UNHCR or a qualified NGO based primarily on UNHCR’s resettlement criteria. This is not to say that refugees identified through other programs may not have a similar need of protection or a durable solution.

We present two approaches to analyzing resettlement data, based on these two concepts (see Figure 1). The first, **Analysis 1**, compares the number of resettlement submissions against the total refugee population by Country of Asylum for the period 2018-2020. This analysis helps answer the question, **“To what degree do refugees everywhere have access to resettlement?”** This gets at how evenly resettlement opportunities are distributed geographically, or in other words “equitable access.”⁷

² See UNHCR Frequently Asked Questions about Resettlement: <https://www.unhcr.org/524c31666.pdf>

³ See the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: <https://www.unhcr.org/46f7c0ee2.pdf>

⁴ See Chapter 6 of the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: <https://www.unhcr.org/3d464e842.html>

⁵ See UNHCR’s Learn and Connect portal: <https://unhcr.csod.com/client/unhcr/default.aspx>

⁶ See Annex 1 “Standardized Methodology” of the PGRN: <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5ef34bf7/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2021-pdf.html>

⁷ A more detailed look at equity, which is outside the scope of this report, would consider the degree of access enjoyed by various refugee populations, nationalities, and profiles from various locations within each Country of Asylum. It would also consider actual departures from each Country of Asylum to assess the degree to which resettlement outcomes are equitably available to different refugee populations.

The second approach, **Analysis 2**, compares the number of resettlement submissions against the projected number of refugees in need of resettlement for the same time period by Country of Asylum. This analysis helps answer the question, **"To what degree do refugees in need of resettlement have access to it?"** which gets at how well the system is meeting the needs as identified by UNHCR.

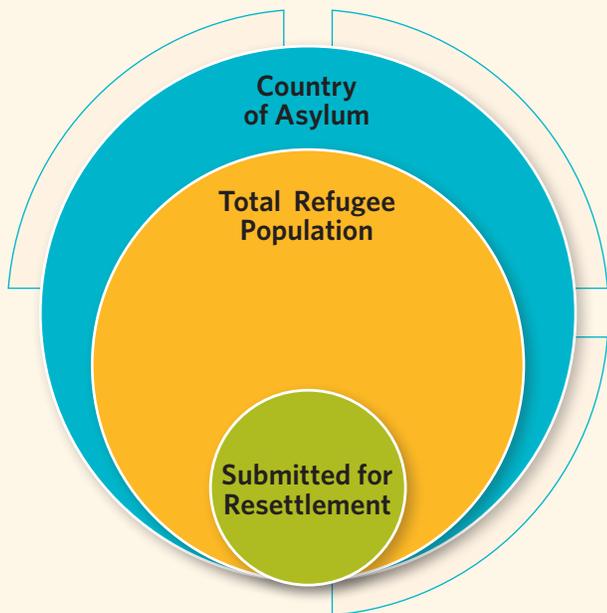
As could be expected, these analyses reveal that significant disparities exist between submissions levels from various Countries of Asylum, and we must acknowledge that there are likely legitimate reasons for many of them. These may include:

geographic accessibility; political and security dynamics; varying conditions for refugees in different Countries of Asylum; lack of permission from the host country to conduct resettlement; availability of other durable solutions; quality of registration data and complexity of refugee status determinations; the availability of quotas from States and the selection criteria States attach to these quotas; limited funding, staffing, and logistical capacity for submissions and related casework; public health or pandemic-related restrictions, etc. Despite the numerous reasons that submissions might be low from some countries, it is informative to examine these trends and understand the causes.

Figure 1. Two approaches to analyzing resettlement data

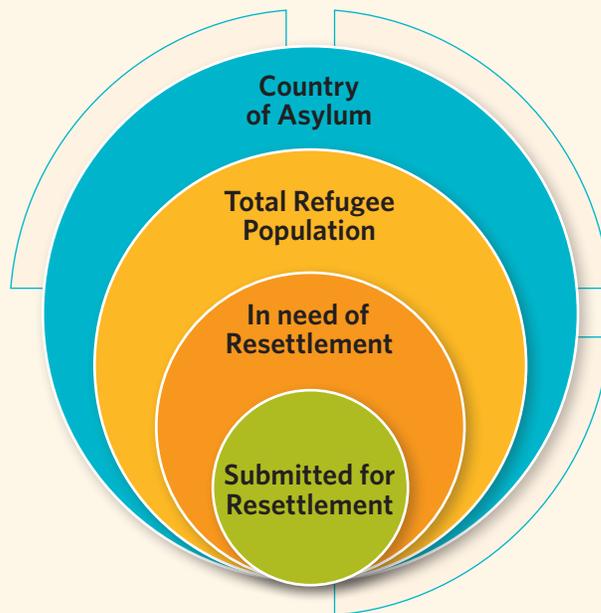
Analysis 1: Equitable Access

% of total refugee population in each country of asylum that is submitted for resettlement each year



Analysis 2: Needs-based Resettlement

% of refugees in need of resettlement* in each country of asylum that is submitted for resettlement each year



*as per UNHCR's Projected Global Resettlement Needs report

It is our view that regularly engaging in the analyses we have developed here could help the global resettlement system better meet the annual refugee resettlement needs identified by UNHCR. It might be used to inform program and advocacy priorities each year as it reveals locations where supplemental resources and additional quotas are essential to meet projected needs. It may also highlight locations where diplomatic interventions might be needed to overcome impediments to resettlement, and could help substantiate appeals for government and philanthropic funding.

The report concludes with a set of recommendations for better ensuring that refugees everywhere have equitable access to resettlement, particularly those who need it most.

1.1 Growing Volume and Equitable Access

For the past few decades, a primary emphasis in the global resettlement system has been on increasing the volume of resettlement submissions to meet the available quotas. This was particularly true prior to 2007. In that year, UNHCR's resettlement submissions nearly doubled those of 2006 and, for the first time, met and exceeded the quotas made available by States. At that point, the emphasis shifted to increasing quotas and encouraging more States to join the resettlement effort. As part of that goal, States' concerns about the integration potential of various refugee populations drew greater attention as they presented potential limiting factors to the expansion of quotas. This shift was evident in the evolving agendas of the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR),⁸ which gradually focused less on resettlement needs and processing capacity, and more on addressing receiving countries' integration concerns.



While increasing the overall volume of resettlement places and submissions is critical for responding to resettlement needs, what is missed in these efforts is a consideration of how well projected resettlement needs are met and how equitably resettlement opportunities are distributed across geographies and populations. As the ATCR agendas have evolved over the years, so too has UNHCR's reporting. Until 2014, the PGRN reported actual submissions against prior year needs for each Country of Asylum (typically with three to five years of historical data to identify trends), enabling stakeholders to identify gaps and jointly strategize to resolve them. This shifted in favor of reporting prior-year submissions only at the global and regional levels, and for "Top 10" countries – the top ten countries of asylum, origin, and resettlement. While these highlights often reflected positive trends in overall numbers, it became difficult to see where gaps existed within regions and to track progress in meeting the prior year's projected needs, country by country.

A focus on global submissions totals and top ten sites has the potential not only to obscure important country-level data that might signal where attention is needed, but could have other unintended, real-world consequences. If success is measured by these top-level data alone, the resettlement system may become less equitable over time, as resources are shifted in favor of

⁸ The ATCR is an annual multilateral forum for UNHCR, States, private sector, academia, NGOs and refugees to discuss and advance resettlement issues of common interest.

locations with high-volume referral potential or with populations that fit States' increasingly limited selection criteria. This can disadvantage refugees in more remote, lower-volume locations or those who fall outside of States' criteria, making it even more difficult for them to access resettlement. The temptation to focus on high-volume sites is particularly prevalent when quotas experience sudden increases or when they must be filled quickly as the year-end approaches. It also reflects resource-planning trade-offs as per capita costs are lower in high-volume sites than low-volume sites.

In this way, a focus on *volume* can come at the expense of equitable access to resettlement. While it might be assumed that a focus on *equity* detracts from progress on *volume* (as it could shift resources to lower-volume locations), ultimately, ensuring broader resettlement access points should lead to greater volume over time. A broad base of resettlement diversifies the risk that any particular processing site will experience impediments to submissions in a given year. Conversely, over-reliance on few high-volume processing sites greatly increases that risk. Indeed, in a lengthier analysis of historical resettlement data from Africa (not included in this report), we observed that trendlines on both the volume and equity of resettlement from Africa improved in concert from the period 2003 to 2016, before contracting again due to reduced quotas. We have also observed that when resettlement infrastructure is built in low-volume locations, it provides a foundation on which to quickly grow the program if needs grow.

With this analysis, we are not suggesting that for the sake of equity the resettlement community should do less with more (fewer submissions at a higher cost). However, neither would we suggest that for the sake of efficiency we should only resettle refugees from one easily accessible location and nowhere else. The balance lies somewhere in between. It is also hoped that with quotas set to increase again in the coming years, the trade-offs

between high and low volume may seem less of a zero-sum game and rather an integral part of a strategic growth plan to invest in both. The two data analyses presented below support the notion that attention can and must remain on volume and equity simultaneously, both to meet the needs of refugees and to sustain the health of the resettlement system.



1.2 The Role of Quotas and Criteria

While this report focuses on resettlement submissions *to* States, there can be no submissions without quotas *from* States, and therefore quotas are the most significant driver and limiting factor of submissions.

This is true both quantitatively and qualitatively. In terms of quantity, quotas offered by States only meet a fraction of the resettlement needs of refugees. Qualitatively, the geographic restrictions and selection criteria that States often add to their numerical quotas make it virtually impossible for

many thousands of refugees in need of resettlement to access it. These restrictions include: requirements related to age, sex, family size, health, and other personal traits; language ability, education level, work history, and other skills and qualifications; preemptive elimination of anyone unlikely to pass security screening systems; and more. In addition, concerns related to cost, expediency, access and security may cause States to request submissions from a limited number of processing locations, further marginalizing refugees living in many hundreds of other locations around the world.

Both the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways emphasize the need for resettlement to remain “protection-focused” and responsive to the needs of refugees – that is, to uphold the humanitarian nature of resettlement. Paragraph 92 of the GCR calls for “allocating places for the resettlement of refugees according to UNHCR’s resettlement criteria from priority situations identified by UNHCR in its annual projected global resettlement needs,

including protracted situations; and/or e.g. dedicating at least 10 per cent of resettlement submissions as unallocated places for emergency or urgent cases identified by UNHCR.”

These unallocated quotas are essential not only for emergency and urgent cases, but also because they are often the only way for refugees outside of a limited number of processing locations to access resettlement. While many States have at least partially embraced this advocacy from UNHCR, the degree to which resettlement is able to meet the needs of refugees depends in large part on growing the number of these unallocated quotas.

For all of these reasons, State resettlement quotas would merit equal attention in assessing the degree to which the global resettlement system responds to refugees’ needs. However, further compounding problems associated with these quotas, they are generally not publicly available. A more thorough assessment would study the critical issues of quotas from each Country of Asylum to each receiving country, making gaps in the system more visible.



2. Methodology



In order to examine the two main questions of our report, the following public datasets were accessed, combined and analyzed:

- A.** UNHCR’s “Resettlement Data Finder”,⁹ to identify the number of refugees submitted for resettlement by year and Country of Asylum.
- B.** UNHCR’s “Refugee Data Finder”,¹⁰ to identify the number of refugees by year and by Country of Asylum.
- C.** UNHCR’s Projected Global Resettlement Needs,¹¹ Annex 2 to identify the number of refugees in need of resettlement each year and by Country of Asylum.

Some manipulation of the data was necessary in order to enable accurate analysis and presentation. This included ensuring consistent country naming and grouping by regions. Resettlement receiving countries were excluded from the dataset since refugees are rarely resettled out of them. Receiving countries are assumed to have systems to absorb asylum seekers and so resettlement needs should be negligible. Removing these brought the denominator — the adjusted global refugee total — down to 17.3 million from 20.5.

In addition, Countries of Asylum for which no refugee population or resettlement needs were reported were assigned a zero for the relevant years. In our tables it thus appears that 100% of the refugee population has been submitted and 100% of resettlement needs have been met in these countries. This is not a perfect solution, of course, as it does not account for locations where there is no UNHCR presence, where

resettlement might be needed but not permitted by the host country, or where any number of other issues may make the context more nuanced.

There were some limitations to this exercise, which affect the robustness of the findings. This report is limited to 2018–2020, although data exists to carry out further historical analysis. However – though it would be useful to take a longer retrospective view than just the past few years, to see which countries consistently rank low and high – older source statistics are not tabulated in exactly the same format as today, and are not always publicly available. In addition, we acknowledge that the focus on recent years means the time range of this report overlaps almost exactly with historically low and more selective resettlement quotas (especially from the U.S.) as well as the COVID pandemic, both of which have significantly impacted the absolute size of the figures presented here. However, since our analyses are largely based on percentages and not absolute numbers, they remain meaningful.

⁹ <https://www.unhcr.org/resettlement-data.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

¹¹ <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d1384047/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2020.html>

In our Analysis 1, submission numbers from one year were compared to the refugee population numbers from the previous year, in part due to timing of the release of statistics. In addition, refugee population figures are usually as of December 31, so are generally representative of the subsequent year, and resettlement needs projections are often made upon the previous year's population figures.

A further limitation on our Analysis 2 is that UNHCR's method of estimating the number of refugees in need of resettlement is an understandably imprecise process. As described in each year's PGRN,¹² when assessing resettlement needs, UNHCR operations may choose between three different methodologies or a hybrid of them, and projections are dependent upon the quality of the available registration data, the availability of other durable solutions, some degree of subjective judgment and other factors. Nevertheless, UNHCR is the only organization in the world in a position to estimate country-by-country resettlement needs, and their process should be taken at face value as the most accurate possible projections.

There were two significant challenges associated with producing this report, which relate to data transparency and consistency issues noted by the Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics (EGRIS).¹³ The first is that, as noted above, three separate datasets needed to be accessed in order to create a composite view of refugee populations, needs, and submissions, and the datasets were not only in different locations but also used different naming conventions – for example, different Country of Asylum names referring to the same country (e.g. United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania). Moving forward, it would be helpful to use consistent country naming and

to ensure data related to refugee population sizes, resettlement needs, and resettlement submissions is easily available in one location.

The second challenge relates to data that could be made available in the public domain. As one example, Country of Origin information is only available for the top ten nationalities each year. While we acknowledge the concern that publishing complete resettlement Country of Origin information could lead to privacy, confidentiality, and even security concerns for some refugees, we believe it is possible to go beyond just the top ten countries. Without comprehensive data encompassing all Countries of Origin, it is impossible to look at equity issues related to nationality.



¹² See the “Standardized Methodology” section of the PGRN (Annex 1): <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5ef34bfb7/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2021-pdf.html>

¹³ See the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics here: <https://www.jips.org/tools-and-guidance/idp-refugee-statistics/>

3. Analysis 1: Equitable Access



Our first analysis compares the number of resettlement submissions to the total registered refugee population in each Country of Asylum at the end of the prior year, as reported by UNHCR. For instance, 2020 submissions are compared against 2019 year-end population data for the reasons cited in the Methodology section. For source data, please refer to Annex 1.

This “simple math” analysis is an equalizer in both helpful and unhelpful ways. It removes the element of needs assessment and assumes that within nearly every refugee population there likely exists some percentage of refugees needing resettlement. While Analysis 2 will compare submissions to projected needs, the temporary removal of the needs assessment for Analysis 1 allows us to see more clearly how evenly or unevenly resettlement opportunities are distributed across geographies.

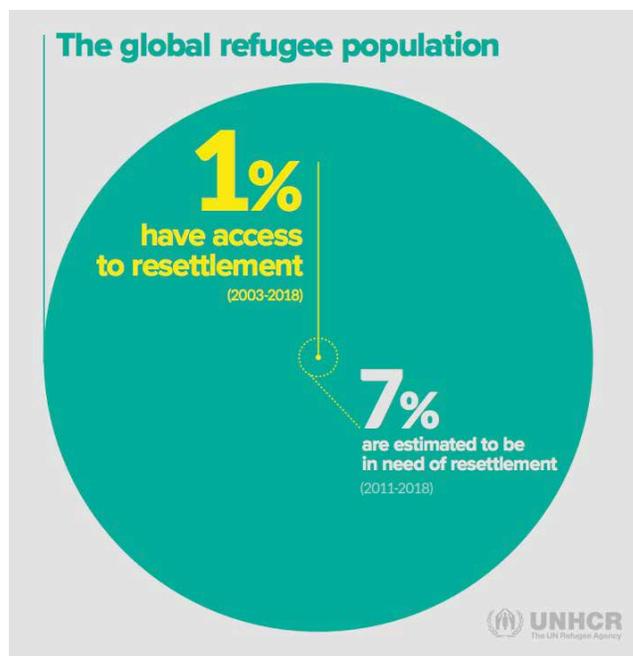
We recognize that resettlement *needs* do not present evenly across geographies. We also know that needs projections are not set in stone at the time of publication of the PGRN; they continually fluctuate throughout the year in response to emerging developments. The fluid nature of matching projected needs to available quotas adds to the rationale for using multiple analytical approaches, including perhaps this simple mathematical approach we have taken in Analysis 1.

This approach might also be an equalizer in less helpful ways. Not only are resettlement needs not evenly distributed geographically, but, as noted above, there are any number of legitimate reasons for which submissions might not be made from a given country in a given year.

3.1 Benchmarking at 1%

Despite the known limitations of the analysis cited above, we found it informative to do this simple comparison of submissions to population. In doing so, we have assumed for the moment that within every refugee population there exists some percentage of refugees in need of resettlement. For comparison across geographies, we have chosen 1% of the refugee population as the benchmark for each geographic level: global, regional, subregional, and Country of Asylum.

Figure 2. Resettlement need and access estimates



Analysis 1: Equitable Access Data Tables (cont'd)

Resettlement stakeholders have long cited the rough average of 1% of the global refugee population accessing resettlement each year. This figure is often used as both a call to action and a sobering acknowledgement of the inadequacy of global resettlement capacity. Most recently, UNHCR shared the graphic in **Figure 2** citing 1% in “The History of Resettlement” report tabled at the 2019 ATCR, while simultaneously observing that the estimated need is 7%.

Despite the prevalent use of the 1% figure, in reality, the average has been less than that in 12 of the past 18 years – often far less, as shown in **Figure 3**.¹⁴ The average for that time period was .68%.

For purposes of Analysis 1, however, we have adopted the rounded-up number of 1% as a benchmark. We considered to what degree each region – and each Country of Asylum within each region – tracked against the global 1% average for the past three years.

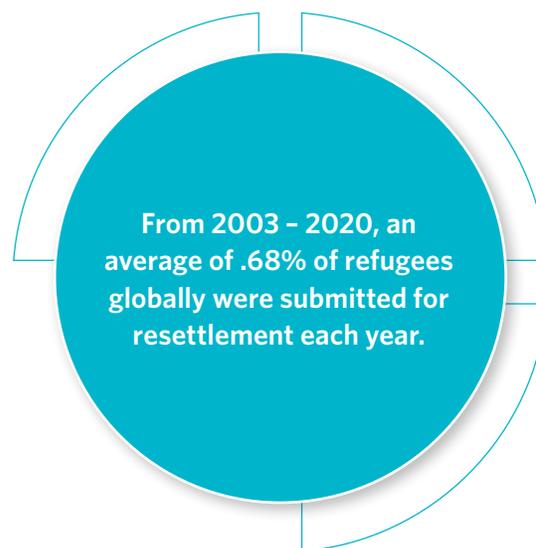


Figure 3. Percentage of global refugee population submitted for resettlement, 2003 - 2020



¹⁴ The earliest data available through UNHCR’s Resettlement Data Portal is from 2003; the 18 years referenced are 2003 – 2020. The 5 years in which 1% was met or exceeded were: 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2016.

3.2 Percent of Population Submitted for Resettlement

During the period 2018-2020, 0.33% (or one-third of 1%) of refugees worldwide were submitted for resettlement (see Figure 4). Of the adjusted global total (removing resettlement countries), 0.39%

were submitted. The annual percentage declined sharply during the time period, from .47% in 2018 and 2019, to a historic low of .23% in 2020. This decline is unsurprising as the combined effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the historically low U.S. quota contributed heavily to the contraction of the global resettlement system.

Figure 4. Percentage of refugee population submitted for resettlement, by region, averaged 2018 - 2020

		Average 2018-2020		
Region	Sub-Region	Refugees	Submissions	%
Africa Total		6,313,686	27,068	0.43%
	Central Africa & The Great Lakes	1,451,369	9,882	0.68%
	East and Horn of Africa	4,340,737	12,608	0.29%
	Southern Africa	201,182	2,807	1.40%
	West Africa	320,398	1,771	0.55%
Asia & The Pacific		4,134,829	4,723	0.11%
Europe		3,954,301	13,272	0.34%
MENA		2,680,097	20,658	0.77%
The Americas		219,817	1,792	0.82%
Adjusted Global Total		17,302,729	67,513	0.39%
Global Total		20,474,845	67,513	0.33%





Differences among the 5 major global regions were stark. No regions reached 1%, but at the high end are The Americas at .82% and MENA at .77%. At the low end is Asia & The Pacific at .11%. And in the middle are Africa at .43% and Europe at .34%. Notably, only Asia & The Pacific and the subregion of East & Horn of Africa fell below the global average of .33% for the period, despite relatively high numbers of submissions.

From these percentages we can see, for example, that a refugee in MENA is nearly twice as likely (1.8x) to be submitted for resettlement than

a refugee in Africa. At the most extreme end, comparing the highest and lowest regions, a refugee in The Americas is 7 times more likely to be submitted for resettlement than a refugee in Asia & The Pacific. Not surprisingly, the areas with the lowest refugee populations tend to fare best in terms of percentages, which is the case for The Americas and the Southern Africa subregion. Comparisons among countries within regions may also be made by referring to the tables in Annex 1.

Figure 5. Number and percentage of countries reaching 1%, by region, 2018-2020

Region	Sub-Region	Average 2018-2020		
		# of COAs*	# of COAs reaching 1%	% of COAs reaching 1%
Africa		43	12	28%
	Central Africa & The Great Lakes	8	3	38%
	East and Horn of Africa	10	2	20%
	Southern Africa	11	7	45%
	West Africa	14	0	0%
Asia & The Pacific		26	7	27%
Europe		24	0	0%
MENA		18	10	56%
The Americas		31	16	52%
Global Total		142	45	32%

*COA = Country of Asylum



Percentage of Countries Reaching 1%

Another view of the data considers from how many Countries of Asylum resettlement submissions reached or exceeded 1% of the refugee population. For the three years studied, of the 142 countries that hosted refugees, 45 (or 32%) met the 1% benchmark (see Figure 5).

The MENA region had the highest percentage of countries reaching the benchmark (56%), followed closely by The Americas (52%). In the middle were Asia & The Pacific (27%) and Africa (28%). At the low end was Europe with 0 countries reaching 1%.¹⁵

For a more nuanced picture, we also looked at the distribution of countries and regions across the sub-thresholds of 0-.49% and .5-.99% (see Figure 6). Of the 142 Countries of Asylum, only 10 (7%) fell in the middle band of .5-.99%, while 87 (61%) fell in the lowest band of 0-.49%. This reveals that of the 97 countries that did not reach 1%, the majority were not close to reaching it. The picture that emerges is highly uneven, with most resettlement opportunities concentrated in approximately one third of Countries of Asylum, while refugees in other Countries of Asylum have much less access to resettlement.

Figure 6. Number and percentage of countries reaching sub-thresholds

Sub-thresholds	Average 2018 - 2020	
	# of COAs*	% of COAs
0 - .49%	87	61%
.5 - .99%	10	7%
1% or higher	45	32%
Global Total	142	100%

*COA = Country of Asylum

There is more to learn when further analyzing data within regions to examine how equitably resettlement access points are distributed throughout countries in the region. Observing the variances in the data is the starting point for digging more deeply into the causes of them. A discussion surrounding the meaning and utility of these observations would necessarily bring in considerations of policy, politics, funding, and operational limitations. This study of data variances is intended to help occasion and support those conversations.

¹⁵ Nearly all resettlement from Europe happens from Turkey, which, with a population of 3.6 million, is the largest refugee-hosting country in the world.

4. Analysis 2: Needs-based Resettlement



In our first analysis, we attempted to answer the question: to what degree do refugees everywhere have access to resettlement? We did this by comparing the number of refugee submissions to the overall refugee population in each Country of Asylum. Going one step further, we will now seek to respond to the question: to what degree do refugees in need of resettlement have access to it? We will do so by comparing the number of resettlement submissions to UNHCR’s projected multi-year resettlement needs in each Country of Asylum. For source data, please refer to Annex 2.

At the broadest level, there is remarkable consistency between regions and across the three years of our analysis. In an average year during the time period, actual resettlement submissions met 5.01% of the projected multi-year resettlement

needs (see Figure 7). While not the main focus of this report, it is worth noting that, at this rate, it would take 20 years to meet the current projected global resettlement needs, not including new needs identified during that time.

Figure 7. Percentage of resettlement needs met by submissions, by region, 2018-2020

		2018	2019	2020	Average
Region	Sub-region	% needs met	% needs met	% needs met	% needs met
Africa		7.24%	5.16%	1.86%	4.58%
	Central Africa & The Great Lakes	7.69%	9.38%	2.44%	6.30%
	East and Horn of Africa	6.22%	3.97%	1.37%	3.58%
	Southern Africa	8.49%	11.64%	3.10%	6.94%
	West Africa	17.07%	13.72%	6.81%	12.76%
Asia & The Pacific		5.10%	5.58%	2.70%	4.48%
Europe		5.57%	4.31%	1.45%	3.59%
MENA		7.66%	8.84%	6.59%	7.73%
The Americas		84.96%	50.68%	37.82%	50.04%
Global Total		6.84%	5.68%	2.74%	5.01%



Notably, four of five global regions clustered around this average of 5.01%: Europe (3.59%), Africa (4.58%), Asia & The Pacific (4.48%), and MENA (7.73%). The one outlier was The Americas, where, on average, resettlement submissions met 50.04% of projected multi-year needs during this period. This means that, during the past three years, a refugee in need of resettlement in The Americas was almost exactly 10 times more likely to have that need met than a refugee in need of resettlement in other parts of the world.

The trend continues when looking more closely at subregions within Africa, where East & Horn of Africa (3.58%), Central Africa & The Great Lakes (6.30%), and Southern Africa (6.94%) all track close to the global average. The one moderate outlier within the region is West Africa (12.76%). A refugee in need of resettlement there was approximately two to three times more likely to have that need met than a refugee living elsewhere in Africa.

Looking across time rather than geography, it is clear, as expected, that the global decrease in resettlement quotas from States during the past three years has

led to a corollary decrease in the percentage of resettlement needs being met by new submissions each year, exacerbated significantly by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In 2018, new resettlement submissions met 6.84% of the projected multi-year needs; in 2019, that figure dropped to 5.68%; and in 2020, to 2.74%. This represents a 60% decrease across the three-year period. Once again, most regions suffered relatively equally from this decline. The sole exception was the MENA region, where submissions were equal to 7.66% of projected needs in 2018 and 6.59% in 2020, a decline of “only” 14%.

More significant disparities start to materialize when looking at individual countries. Considering only those countries with an average of at least 1,000 refugees in need of resettlement across the three years of our analysis, the range is significant (see Figure 8). On the high end, resettlement submissions met 39.11% of projected multi-year needs in Ecuador (average of 1,591 refugees in need of resettlement each year); 33.51% in Indonesia (average of 2,433 refugees in need of resettlement each year); and 24.28% in Malaysia (average of 8,235 refugees in need of resettlement each year). At the other end of the list, submissions met .41% of projected multiyear needs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (average of 7,327 refugees in need of resettlement each year); .13% in Iran (average of 87,000 refugees in need of resettlement each year); and just .03% in South Sudan (average of 28,605 refugees in need of resettlement each year). Thus, it can be said that, during the past three years, a refugee in need of resettlement in Ecuador was more than 1,000 times more likely to have that need met than a refugee in need of resettlement in South Sudan. As noted above, any number of factors can explain these disparities, though it is worthwhile to note and examine them.

**Figure 8. Percentage of resettlement needs met by submissions, only countries with average resettlement needs greater than 1,000, averaged 2018 - 2020**

Country of Asylum	Average 2018 - 2020		
	Needs	Submissions	%
Ecuador	1,591	622	39.11%
Indonesia	2,433	815	33.51%
Malaysia	8,235	2,000	24.28%
Libya	3,788	889	23.46%
Egypt	18,442	3,468	18.80%
Niger	10,328	1,682	16.29%
Rwanda	19,002	2,990	15.73%
United Arab Emirates	1,092	110	10.08%
Syrian Arab Rep.	1,767	169	9.58%
Yemen	1,273	115	9.01%
Burundi	27,279	2,361	8.66%
Kenya	41,002	3,539	8.63%
Zimbabwe	5,000	422	8.44%
Malawi	9,756	823	8.44%
Somalia	1,547	124	8.02%
Lebanon	114,800	9,140	7.96%
Zambia	8,106	645	7.96%
Jordan	72,095	5,207	7.22%
Tanzania	55,495	3,852	6.94%
Saudi Arabia/Bahrain/Qatar/Oman	1,000	63	6.30%
Uganda	219,167	8,142	3.71%
Turkey	380,000	13,230	3.48%
Ethiopia	84,983	2,768	3.26%
Iraq	26,574	860	3.23%
Chad	51,913	1,570	3.02%
Djibouti	7,855	176	2.24%
Sudan	36,848	566	1.54%
Cameroon	45,519	528	1.16%
South Africa	9,667	101	1.05%
Israel	25,017	211	0.84%
Burkina Faso	2,732	23	0.84%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7,327	30	0.41%
Islamic Rep. of Iran	87,000	114	0.13%
South Sudan	28,605	8	0.03%

◀ Analysis 2: Needs-based Resettlement (cont'd)

As can be seen in these few examples, countries with higher projected multi-year resettlement needs tend to have a harder time meeting such vast needs. There are, however, counterexamples to demonstrate that it is possible to meet a higher proportion of needs even in countries with high projected multi-year needs. Of ten countries in the MENA region with an average of at least 1,000 refugees in need of resettlement during the past three years, in eight of them (80%) resettlement submissions met more than 5.01% of projected needs, exceeding the global average. Only 9 of 19 (47%) such countries in Africa exceeded the global average.

Lastly, though there may be good reasons for focusing in particular on only those countries with at least 1,000 refugees in need of resettlement, as was done in the text above, a major thesis of this report is that resettlement opportunities should be allocated more equitably, including to refugees living in countries where there is not a significant number of refugees in need of resettlement.





5. A Note on Complementary Pathways

While the focus of this report is on needs-based resettlement, any contemporary discussion of resettlement should consider implications related to complementary pathways.

For the purposes of this report, we are most interested in ensuring that complementary pathways are truly additional to resettlement. This concept of additionality could perhaps best be tested by asking of a given pathway: In the absence of any other measure, would growing this pathway lead to a reduction in traditional resettlement?

For example, within the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP), the “ceiling” set each year in the Presidential Determination on Refugee Admissions delimits the maximum number of refugees to be admitted for resettlement during the upcoming fiscal year. There are several categories of refugees whose entrance to the U.S. count against the ceiling, among which are two different eligibility categories for refugee family reunification.

If other States were to develop identical programs, we as a resettlement community would likely describe them not as resettlement programs but as refugee family reunification programs. It is outside the scope of this report to attempt to settle these definitional questions. However, regardless of the terminology, it is important that we understand and grapple with the degree to which various complementary pathways actually complement resettlement and the degree to which many of them compete with it instead.

To answer the question posed above, if the USRAP were to grow the family reunification components included within the annual Presidential Determination – as it recently did by expanding the number of nationalities eligible to file Affidavits of Relationship from just 18 to all nationalities globally – without proportionally expanding the overall number of annual refugee admissions, the net effect would be a decrease in the number of needs-based resettlement cases admitted to the U.S. For this reason, UNHCR encourages States to develop family reunion programs and complementary pathways outside of their resettlement quotas.¹⁶



¹⁶ See section 6.6.4 of UNHCR's Resettlement Handbook: <https://www.unhcr.org/46f7c0ee2.pdf>

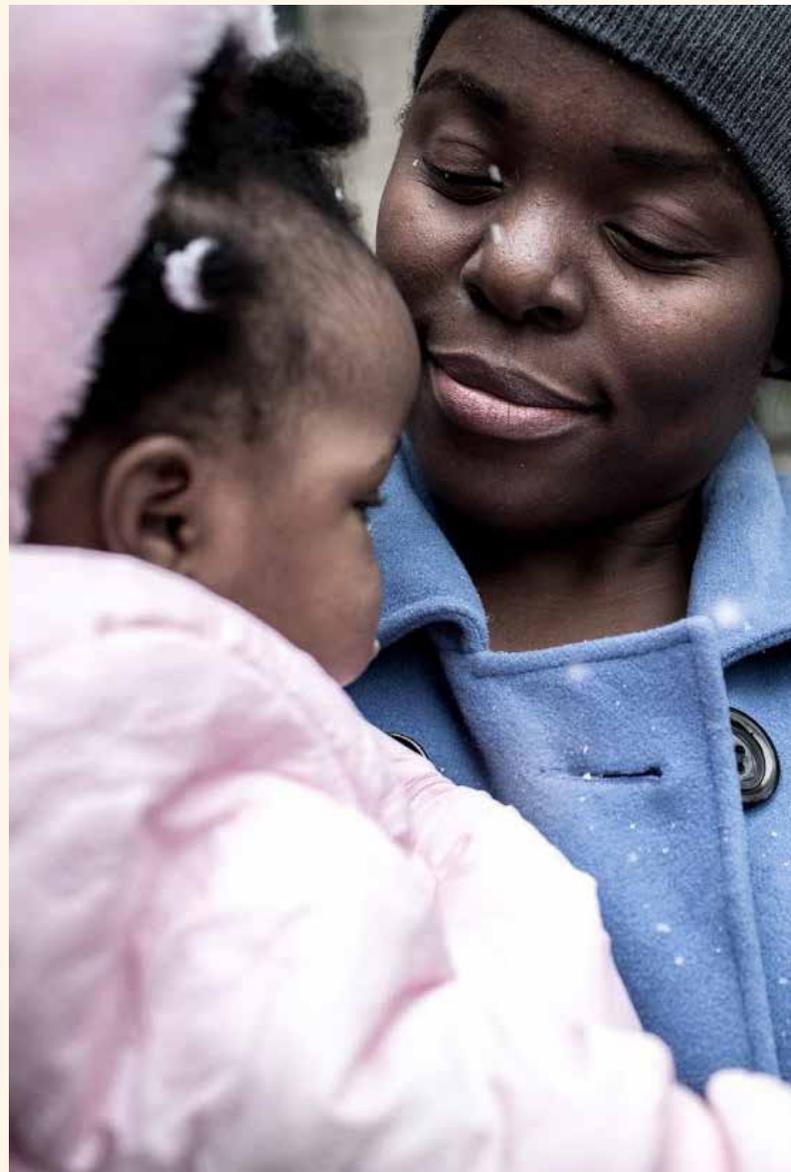


6. Resettling Minors Requiring “Best Interests Procedures”

One of the operational challenges in meeting the projected resettlement needs is the fact that many minors require additional steps for which there often is not sufficient capacity. These are “best interests procedures” (BIPs), which establish whether resettlement is in the child’s best interests and are necessary for unaccompanied minors and those traveling with adults other than their parents.

BIPs are time-consuming, necessitate specialized training, and, in the case of a Best Interests Determination, require approval by an interagency panel of child protection specialists.

There has been great progress in recent years in increasing child protection staffing to carry out this function, however capacity gaps still abound. In considering the reasons that resettlement needs may not have been met in a particular location, attention should be paid to whether BIPs are part of the bottleneck. More investments must be made in BIP training, child protection staffing, and legal aid for establishing custody rights. Otherwise, cases of vulnerable minors may be left till last or left to ‘age out,’ while less resource-intensive cases are prioritized. Similar challenges face other “complex” cases with intersecting vulnerabilities (such as medical cases), requiring the involvement of specialized staff and external providers, not to mention States willing to accept these cases.



7. Conclusion and Recommendations



Much progress has been made in recent years to expand resettlement infrastructure and quotas to include more locations and populations that had not previously benefitted. And there is still further progress to be made. As global quotas begin to increase again, the resettlement community should seize the opportunity to ameliorate some of the longstanding inequities in the system.

As our data analysis showed, the global resettlement total rarely reaches 1% of the world's refugee population, and comparisons between regions (and among countries within regions) reveal significant disparities. Over the past three years, only one-third of 1% of refugees have been submitted for resettlement annually. Compared to projected needs, submissions have reached only 5% of the global need, and unevenly so across geographies and populations. As an example, a refugee in need of resettlement in Ecuador is 1,000 times more likely to be referred for resettlement than a refugee with similar need in South Sudan. Submissions may be limited by a range of factors, of course, including inaccessibility, referral capacity, quota allocations, political and security concerns, financial limitations, etc. Nevertheless, it is important that we attempt to identify disparities and address the causes of them.

This report presents two approaches to analyzing resettlement data. While there are no doubt other approaches, it is fundamentally important to make an effort to track and assess whether resettlement opportunities are equitably available to the refugees who need them. Our analyses are a simple and straightforward way of answering these questions, and we believe they are a critical and helpful contribution to support resettlement stakeholders in planning and decision-making.

With that in mind, we respectfully encourage UNHCR, States, NGOs, and the larger resettlement community to integrate a comparison of populations, needs, and submissions into regular resettlement planning, programming, and reporting, for the purpose of ensuring that refugees who have been identified as needing resettlement have access to it. Specific recommendations follow.

1. UNHCR should:

- a. **Compile and share** all data referenced above for each Country of Asylum annually in a manner allowing for easy comparison and analysis. Global and regional aggregates may show positive overall trends, but tend to obscure locations that might need the attention of the broader stakeholder community.
- b. **Establish** a baseline level of resettlement expected from each Country of Asylum. For example, every country office might be expected by default to make resettlement submissions equal to at least .25% of the refugee population. Exceptions could be made for any number of reasons, but ideally they would be rare, and the rationale for them should be shared with resettlement stakeholders.



- c. **Provide** variance analyses for countries that fall below a designated threshold, briefly explaining the reasons. For example, the threshold could be submissions below 5% of projected needs.
- d. **Continue** working towards a resettlement staffing structure that ensures there is baseline capacity to submit refugees in need of resettlement from more refugee-hosting locations. This includes through use of the deployment schemes, through “surge staff” on temporary assignment from UNHCR Regional Bureaux, and through enhancing partnerships with local NGOs who may be in a position to support the identification and referral of refugees in need of resettlement.

2. States should:

- a. **Provide** sufficient funding to UNHCR to enable it to carry out the resettlement activities described above.
- b. **Increase** the diversity of their resettlement programs, accepting cases from more refugee populations and more locations.
- c. **Prioritize** UNHCR’s protection-based criteria and minimize or eliminate restrictive selection criteria that run counter to the purpose of needs-based resettlement. These include criteria related to health status, nationality, religion, family size, skills and qualifications, etc. Too often these days, it is asked whether resettlement meets the needs of *States* rather than *refugees*, a disheartening inversion of the purpose of resettlement.
- d. **Share** their detailed quota allocations with all resettlement stakeholders. This would allow for a transparent mapping of resettlement needs to opportunities, leading to a clearer picture of the gaps.

- e. To the largest extent possible, **increase** the number and proportion of unallocated quotas within their annual resettlement quotas. This is often the only way UNHCR may prioritize the needs of refugees ahead of other factors when making submissions.
- f. **Increase** quotas for urgent and emergency cases and institute processing modalities to handle them expeditiously.
- g. To reach more locations, **capitalize** on innovative remote modalities for interviewing and selection, as has been shown to work successfully during the pandemic.

3. Both **States and UNHCR** should **Shift** to multi-year planning, funding, and quotas, as the only way to reach the vast, multi-year resettlement needs as projected by UNHCR. The ATCR could be refocused as a forum for ensuring this multiyear planning is aligned with the goal of meeting the identified resettlement needs.

4. NGOs should:

- a. **Leverage** the private sector and philanthropy to help fill identified gaps and test innovations that might be expanded.
- b. In collaboration with UNHCR, States and other NGOs, **engage** in identifying individuals and groups in need of resettlement, particularly in locations where UNHCR resettlement capacity is low, while ensuring that appropriate anti-fraud measures are in place.
- c. **Advocate** with their respective State governments to align their resettlement quota allocations and program planning to prioritize equitable access to needs-based resettlement.

5. As **Complementary Pathways** programs continue to gain momentum, more must be done to understand the degree to which they truly complement resettlement as a tool of protection and durable solution. In particular, the principle that complementary pathways should be in addition to resettlement (rather than taking away from it) should be applied more rigorously and systematically.
6. All resettlement stakeholders should **redouble their commitment** to maintain the protection focus of resettlement and to meet the needs identified by UNHCR.

Growth in resettlement will come not just through volume in individual locations but through the expanded breadth of reach of resettlement opportunities. Keeping an eye on equity issues as the numbers grow will only strengthen and support the health of the global resettlement system. Technological innovations and engaging all stakeholder groups as partners in planning with shared, transparent data analyses will further strengthen collaboration and forward momentum. Together we must ensure that scarce resources are allocated where they are most needed and hasten the process of meeting the resettlement needs of refugees.





Annex 1: Equitable Access Data Tables

Table 1.1 Resettlement Submissions / Refugee Population - Regional Totals

Region	Sub-Region	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%									
Africa Total		6,268,052	36,408	0.58%	6,335,282	32,387	0.51%	6,337,723	12,408	0.20%	6,313,686	27,068	0.43%
	Central Africa & The Great Lakes	1,475,730	13,360	0.91%	1,449,403	12,295	0.85%	1,428,974	3,992	0.28%	1,451,369	9,882	0.68%
	East and Horn of Africa	4,307,787	16,989	0.39%	4,348,735	14,718	0.34%	4,365,688	6,116	0.14%	4,340,737	12,608	0.29%
	Southern Africa	197,680	3,582	1.81%	210,913	3,477	1.65%	194,953	1,361	0.70%	201,182	2,807	1.40%
	West Africa	286,855	2,477	0.86%	326,231	1,897	0.58%	348,108	939	0.27%	320,398	1,771	0.55%
Asia & The Pacific		4,155,226	5,796	0.14%	4,151,221	5,719	0.14%	4,098,040	2,654	0.06%	4,134,829	4,723	0.11%
Europe		3,867,411	16,135	0.42%	4,055,137	17,572	0.43%	3,940,354	6,109	0.16%	3,954,301	13,272	0.34%
MENA		2,705,056	21,542	0.80%	2,692,617	23,964	0.89%	2,642,617	16,469	0.62%	2,680,097	20,658	0.77%
The Americas		238,167	1,456	0.61%	200,566	2,025	1.01%	220,719	1,894	0.86%	219,817	1,792	0.82%
Adjusted Global Totals		17,233,912	81,337	0.47%	17,434,823	81,667	0.47%	17,239,453	39,534	0.23%	17,302,729	67,513	0.39%
Global Totals		20,359,556	81,337	0.40%	20,414,675	81,667	0.40%	20,650,304	39,534	0.19%	20,474,845	67,513	0.33%

Note: The adjusted global total excludes resettlement receiving countries. See Methodology section for explanation.



Table 1.2 Resettlement Submissions / Refugee Population - by Country of Asylum

Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%
Africa													
Central Africa & The Great Lakes	Burundi	62,353	2,434	3.90%	71,501	3,742	5.23%	78,465	907	1.16%	70,773	2,361	3.34%
	Cameroon	337,382	638	0.19%	380,327	618	0.16%	406,259	334	0.08%	374,656	530	0.14%
	Central African Rep.	10,033	0	0.00%	6,652	0	0.00%	7,170	0	0.00%	7,952	0	0.00%
	Congo	48,509	29	0.06%	37,491	274	0.73%	25,668	0	0.00%	37,223	101	0.27%
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	537,089	54	0.01%	529,065	90	0.02%	523,733	10	0.00%	529,962	51	0.01%
	Gabon	845	0	0.00%	686	0	0.00%	454	0	0.00%	662	0	0.00%
	Rwanda	170,991	3,712	2.17%	145,359	3,469	2.39%	145,054	1,789	1.23%	153,801	2,990	1.94%
	United Rep. of Tanzania	308,528	6,493	2.10%	278,322	4,102	1.47%	242,171	952	0.39%	276,340	3,849	1.39%
Central Africa & The Great Lakes Totals		1,475,730	13,360	0.91%	1,449,403	12,295	0.85%	1,428,974	3,992	0.28%	1,451,369	9,882	0.68%
East and Horn of Africa	Chad	411,475	2,508	0.61%	451,203	1,618	0.36%	442,670	585	0.13%	435,116	1,570	0.36%
	Djibouti	17,553	282	1.61%	18,293	462	2.53%	19,639	11	0.06%	18,495	252	1.36%
	Eritrea	2,392	0	0.00%	2,252	1	0.04%	199	0	0.00%	1,614	0	0.02%
	Ethiopia	889,412	2,924	0.33%	903,226	3,755	0.42%	733,123	1,626	0.22%	841,920	2,768	0.33%
	Kenya	431,895	4,611	1.07%	421,243	4,187	0.99%	438,899	1,820	0.41%	430,679	3,539	0.82%
	Mauritius	5	1	20.00%	16	20	125.00%	20	0	0.00%	14	7	51.22%
	Somalia	14,565	161	1.11%	16,738	163	0.97%	17,882	48	0.27%	16,395	124	0.76%
	South Sudan	283,405	16	0.01%	291,838	0	0.00%	298,309	8	0.00%	291,184	8	0.00%
	Sudan	906,590	1,008	0.11%	1,078,280	69	0.01%	1,055,489	622	0.06%	1,013,453	566	0.06%
Uganda	1,350,495	5,478	0.41%	1,165,646	4,443	0.38%	1,359,458	1,396	0.10%	1,291,866	3,772	0.29%	
East and Horn of Africa Totals		4,307,787	16,989	0.39%	4,348,735	14,718	0.34%	4,365,688	6,116	0.14%	4,340,737	12,608	0.29%



Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%									
Southern Africa	Angola	41,119	31	0.08%	39,856	77	0.19%	25,793	0	0.00%	35,589	36	0.10%
	Botswana	2,116	132	6.24%	2,044	62	3.03%	1,113	32	2.88%	1,758	75	4.29%
	Eswatini	790	0	0.00%	874	0	0.00%	940	26	2.77%	868	9	1.00%
	Lesotho	55	0	0.00%	56	0	0.00%	143	0	0.00%	85	0	0.00%
	Madagascar	39	5	12.82%	39	83	212.82%	113	19	16.81%	64	36	56.02%
	Malawi	8,977	1,060	11.81%	13,783	915	6.64%	14,087	494	3.51%	12,282	823	6.70%
	Mozambique	4,876	110	2.26%	4,910	122	2.48%	4,713	16	0.34%	4,833	83	1.71%
	Namibia	2,182	154	7.06%	2,394	165	6.89%	3,182	108	3.39%	2,586	142	5.50%
	South Africa	88,694	717	0.81%	89,285	587	0.66%	78,395	304	0.39%	85,458	536	0.63%
	Zambia	41,266	708	1.72%	49,877	872	1.75%	57,518	355	0.62%	49,554	645	1.30%
Zimbabwe	7,566	665	8.79%	7,795	594	7.62%	8,956	7	0.08%	8,106	422	5.21%	
Southern Africa Totals		197,680	3,582	1.81%	210,913	3,477	1.65%	194,953	1,361	0.70%	201,182	2,807	1.40%
West Africa	Benin	1,056	0	0.00%	1,167	0	0.00%	1,238	0	0.00%	1,154	0	0.00%
	Burkina Faso	24,152	55	0.23%	25,120	14	0.06%	25,869	0	0.00%	25,047	23	0.09%
	Cote d'Ivoire	1,559	0	0.00%	1,808	0	0.00%	2,020	3	0.15%	1,796	1	0.06%
	Gambia	8,039	9	0.11%	4,027	0	0.00%	4,302	0	0.00%	5,456	3	0.05%
	Ghana	12,153	25	0.21%	11,896	10	0.08%	11,946	4	0.03%	11,998	13	0.11%
	Guinea	5,156	0	0.00%	4,294	30	0.70%	4,964	0	0.00%	4,805	10	0.21%
	Guinea-Bissau	11,207	0	0.00%	4,853	0	0.00%	1,846	0	0.00%	5,969	0	0.00%
	Liberia	11,109	0	0.00%	9,103	0	0.00%	8,225	0	0.00%	9,479	0	0.00%
	Mali	17,036	0	0.00%	26,538	1	0.00%	26,672	0	0.00%	23,415	0	0.00%
	Niger	165,729	2,351	1.42%	175,413	1,789	1.02%	179,997	907	0.50%	173,713	1,682	0.97%
	Nigeria	1,910	4	0.21%	34,727	0	0.00%	54,157	5	0.01%	30,265	3	0.01%
	Senegal	14,646	18	0.12%	14,359	53	0.37%	14,467	20	0.14%	14,491	30	0.21%
	Sierra Leone	678	0	0.00%	591	0	0.00%	441	0	0.00%	570	0	0.00%
Togo	12,425	15	0.12%	12,335	0	0.00%	11,964	0	0.00%	12,241	5	0.04%	
West Africa Totals		286,855	2,477	0.86%	326,231	1,897	0.58%	348,108	939	0.27%	320,398	1,771	0.55%
Africa Totals		6,268,052	36,408	0.58%	6,335,282	32,387	0.51%	6,337,723	12,408	0.20%	6,313,686	27,068	0.43%



Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%									
Asia & The Pacific													
	Afghanistan	75,927	11	0.01%	72,228	0	0.00%	72,227	58	0.08%	73,461	23	0.03%
	Bangladesh	932,209	0	0.00%	906,640	0	0.00%	854,779	14	0.00%	897,876	5	0.00%
	Cambodia	61	0	0.00%	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	20	0	0.00%
	China	321,714	72	0.02%	321,758	63	0.02%	303,379	7	0.00%	315,617	47	0.01%
	China, Hong Kong SAR	85	3	3.53%	128	32	25.00%	128	11	8.59%	114	15	13.49%
	Fiji	7	0	0.00%	0	0	100%	12	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
	India	197,142	325	0.16%	195,887	452	0.23%	195,103	168	0.09%	196,044	315	0.16%
	Indonesia	9,782	1,070	10.94%	10,786	760	7.05%	10,287	616	5.99%	10,285	815	7.93%
	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	979,435	649	0.07%	979,435	227	0.02%	979,435	110	0.01%	979,435	329	0.03%
	Kazakhstan	602	0	0.00%	568	0	0.00%	518	0	0.00%	563	0	0.00%
	Kyrgyzstan	334	0	0.00%	329	0	0.00%	347	0	0.00%	337	0	0.00%
	Malaysia	103,837	2,327	2.24%	121,305	2,529	2.08%	129,107	1,143	0.89%	118,083	2,000	1.69%
	Mongolia	5	0	0.00%	5	27	540.00%	0	0	100%	3	9	270.00%
	Nauru	964	0	0.00%	964	0	0.00%	755	2	0.26%	894	1	0.07%
	Nepal	21,467	3	0.01%	20,804	23	0.11%	19,570	7	0.04%	20,614	11	0.05%
	Pakistan	1,393,132	6	0.00%	1,404,008	15	0.00%	1,419,596	15	0.00%	1,405,579	12	0.00%
	Palau	0	4	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	1	100%
	Papua New Guinea	10,018	5	0.05%	10,022	0	0.00%	9,698	12	0.12%	9,913	6	0.06%
	Philippines	512	0	0.00%	631	0	0.00%	680	0	0.00%	608	0	0.00%
	Samoa	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	0	0	100%	3	0	0.00%
	Singapore	0	0	100%	0	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	100%
	Sri Lanka	820	275	33.54%	796	810	101.76%	1,041	134	12.87%	886	406	45.88%
	Tajikistan	2,521	0	0.00%	2,654	0	0.00%	3,788	0	0.00%	2,988	0	0.00%
	Thailand	104,605	1,046	1.00%	102,234	780	0.76%	97,556	357	0.37%	101,465	728	0.72%
	Turkmenistan	22	0	0.00%	21	0	0.00%	21	0	0.00%	21	0	0.00%
	Uzbekistan	20	0	0.00%	13	0	0.00%	13	0	0.00%	15	0	0.00%
Asia & The Pacific Totals		4,155,226	5,796	0.14%	4,151,221	5,719	0.14%	4,098,040	2,654	0.06%	4,134,829	4,723	0.11%



Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%	Refugees	Submissions	%
Europe													
	Albania	124	0	0	132	0	0	120	0	0	125	0	0
	Armenia	17,968	4	0.02%	17,966	1	0.01%	17,980	0	0.00%	17,971	2	0.01%
	Austria	115,252	0	0.00%	128,779	0	0.00%	135,951	0	0.00%	126,661	0	0.00%
	Azerbaijan	1,120	1	0.09%	1,130	5	0.44%	1,109	0	0.00%	1,120	2	0.18%
	Belarus	2,155	0	0.00%	2,225	0	0.00%	2,725	0	0.00%	2,368	0	0.00%
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,224	0	0.00%	5,227	0	0.00%	5,241	0	0.00%	5,231	0	0.00%
	Cyprus	9,790	0	0.00%	11,002	0	0.00%	12,311	0	0.00%	11,034	0	0.00%
	Czechia	3,640	0	0.00%	2,186	0	0.00%	2,054	0	0.00%	2,627	0	0.00%
	Georgia	2,089	0	0.00%	1,987	0	0.00%	1,355	0	0.00%	1,810	0	0.00%
	Greece	38,988	0	0.00%	61,446	0	0.00%	80,454	0	0.00%	60,296	0	0.00%
	Hungary	5,671	0	0.00%	6,019	0	0.00%	5,750	0	0.00%	5,813	0	0.00%
	Latvia	653	0	0.00%	664	0	0.00%	665	0	0.00%	661	0	0.00%
	Liechtenstein	164	0	0.00%	166	0	0.00%	125	0	0.00%	152	0	0.00%
	Malta	7,994	2	0.03%	8,579	3	0.03%	8,908	0	0.00%	8,494	2	0.02%
	Monaco	25	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%	22	0	0.00%	24	0	0.00%
	Montenegro	794	0	0.00%	727	0	0.00%	653	0	0.00%	725	0	0.00%
	North Macedonia	414	0	0.00%	413	0	0.00%	354	0	0.00%	394	0	0.00%
	Poland	12,225	0	0.00%	12,495	0	0.00%	12,658	0	0.00%	12,459	0	0.00%
	Rep. of Moldova	391	0	0.00%	409	0	0.00%	417	0	0.00%	406	0	0.00%
	Russian Federation	126,021	54	0.04%	77,382	8	0.01%	42,413	2	0.00%	81,939	21	0.03%
	Serbia and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)	32,206	25	0.08%	30,946	2	0.01%	26,427	0	0.00%	29,860	9	0.03%
	Slovakia	912	0	0.00%	938	0	0.00%	965	0	0.00%	938	0	0.00%
	Turkey	3,480,350	16,042	0.46%	3,681,688	17,552	0.48%	3,579,531	6,097	0.17%	3,580,523	13,230	0.37%
	Ukraine	3,241	7	0.22%	2,606	1	0.04%	2,166	10	0.46%	2,671	6	0.22%
Europe Totals		3,867,411	16,135	0.42%	4,055,137	17,572	0.43%	3,940,354	6,109	0.16%	3,954,301	13,272	0.34%



Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%									
MENA													
	Algeria	94,248	109	0.12%	94,341	99	0.10%	98,599	80	0.08%	95,729	96	0.10%
	Bahrain	255	15	5.88%	262	1	0.38%	251	1	0.40%	256	6	2.21%
	Egypt	232,647	3,308	1.42%	246,746	4,617	1.87%	258,391	2,478	0.96%	245,928	3,468	1.41%
	Iraq	277,668	1,003	0.36%	283,018	789	0.28%	273,986	787	0.29%	278,224	860	0.31%
	Israel	25,657	253	0.99%	18,554	299	1.61%	16,107	82	0.51%	20,106	211	1.05%
	Jordan	691,015	6,387	0.92%	715,298	5,576	0.78%	693,668	3,657	0.53%	699,994	5,207	0.74%
	Kuwait	613	40	6.53%	671	53	7.90%	686	32	4.66%	657	42	6.35%
	Lebanon	998,876	8,393	0.84%	949,653	10,856	1.14%	916,141	8,172	0.89%	954,890	9,140	0.96%
	Libya	9,352	918	9.82%	8,792	962	10.94%	4,730	786	16.62%	7,625	889	11.66%
	Mauritania	77,425	83	0.11%	83,184	61	0.07%	84,901	20	0.02%	81,837	55	0.07%
	Morocco	4,703	191	4.06%	5,932	133	2.24%	6,642	118	1.78%	5,759	147	2.56%
	Oman	308	0	0.00%	310	0	0.00%	308	4	1.30%	309	1	0.43%
	Qatar	188	2	1.06%	189	14	7.41%	202	4	1.98%	193	7	3.45%
	Saudi Arabia	153	94	61.44%	263	129	49.05%	315	36	11.43%	244	86	35.43%
	Syrian Arab Rep.	19,425	376	1.94%	18,817	123	0.65%	16,213	9	0.06%	18,152	169	0.93%
	Tunisia	726	14	1.93%	1,061	27	2.54%	1,732	110	6.35%	1,173	50	4.29%
	United Arab Emirates	884	195	22.06%	1,167	83	7.11%	1,242	52	4.19%	1,098	110	10.02%
	Yemen	270,913	161	0.06%	264,359	142	0.05%	268,503	41	0.02%	267,925	115	0.04%
MENA Totals		2,705,056	21,542	0.80%	2,692,617	23,964	0.89%	2,642,617	16,469	0.62%	2,680,097	20,658	0.77%

The Americas

	Antigua and Barbuda	0	1	100%	0	1	100%	0	0	100%	0	1	100%
	Bahamas	8	0	0.00%	14	3	21.43%	10	0	0.00%	11	1	9.38%
	Belize	0	0	100%	29	0	0.00%	29	0	0.00%	19	0	0.00%
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	802	0	0.00%	802	0	0.00%	863	0	0.00%	822	0	0.00%
	British Virgin Islands	0	3	100%	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	0	1	100%
	Cayman Islands	29	0	0.00%	34	0	0.00%	34	1	2.94%	32	0	1.03%
	Chile	1,861	0	0.00%	2,026	0	0.00%	2,046	0	0.00%	1,978	0	0.00%
	Colombia	260	0	0.00%	294	0	0.00%	634	0	0.00%	396	0	0.00%



Region of Asylum	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Refugees	Submissions	%									
cont'd The Americas	Costa Rica	4,479	0	0.00%	4,531	0	0.00%	6,204	7	0.11%	5,071	2	0.05%
	Cuba	343	33	9.62%	287	40	13.94%	233	23	9.87%	288	32	11.12%
	Curacao	74	2	2.70%	99	31	31.31%	42	36	85.71%	72	23	32.09%
	Dominican Rep.	594	1	0.17%	164	9	5.49%	164	68	41.46%	307	26	8.46%
	Ecuador	92,405	700	0.76%	101,550	704	0.69%	104,560	463	0.44%	99,505	622	0.63%
	El Salvador	40	275	687.50%	44	363	825.00%	48	280	583.33%	44	306	695.45%
	Grenada	0	0	100%	0	2	100%	0	2	100%	0	1	100%
	Guatemala	360	167	46.39%	380	305	80.26%	408	617	151.23%	383	363	94.86%
	Guyana	17	0	0.00%	25	3	12.00%	14	8	57.14%	19	4	19.64%
	Haiti	5	8	160.00%	5	0	0.00%	0	0	100%	3	3	80.00%
	Honduras	27	138	511.11%	28	300	1071.43%	75	231	308.00%	43	223	514.62%
	Jamaica	13	0	0.00%	13	0	0.00%	0	0	100%	9	0	0.00%
	Mexico	8,993	76	0.85%	16,530	116	0.70%	28,517	59	0.21%	18,013	84	0.46%
	Nicaragua	322	0	0.00%	321	0	0.00%	322	0	0.00%	322	0	0.00%
	Panama	2,417	0	0.00%	2,501	0	0.00%	2,536	0	0.00%	2,485	0	0.00%
	Paraguay	200	0	0.00%	260	0	0.00%	1,014	0	0.00%	491	0	0.00%
	Peru	1,788	0	0.00%	2,506	0	0.00%	2,850	0	0.00%	2,381	0	0.00%
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	4	100%	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	3	1	40.00%
	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
	Suriname	34	3	8.82%	41	2	4.88%	44	0	0.00%	40	2	4.20%
Trinidad and Tobago	282	45	15.96%	784	146	18.62%	2,308	99	4.29%	1,125	97	8.60%	
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	122,804	0	0.00%	67,283	0	0.00%	67,749	0	0.00%	85,945	0	0.00%	
The Americas Totals		238,167	1,456	0.61%	200,566	2,025	1.01%	220,719	1,894	0.86%	219,817	1,792	0.82%
Adjusted Global Totals		17,233,912	81,337	0.47%	17,434,823	81,667	0.47%	17,239,453	39,534	0.23%	17,302,729	67,513	0.39%
Global Totals		20,359,556	81,337	0.40%	20,414,675	81,667	0.40%	20,650,304	39,534	0.19%	20,474,845	67,513	0.33%

Note: Due to rounding and averaging, some figures appear incorrect but are not. E.g., the 3-year average for Eritrea shows that 0 submissions were made yet .02% of refugees were submitted. In fact, an average of .33 submissions per year were made, which, due to rounding, appears as 0. For Eswatini, the 3-year figures show an average of 9 submissions. In reality, the average is 8.67 submissions per year, which is .998% of the average refugee population. Due to rounding, it appears as though Eswatini met the 1% benchmark though it did not. It therefore is not counted among the countries reaching 1%. There are other examples as well.



Table 1.3 Percent of Countries Reaching 1% Submissions - by Region

Region	Percentage Bands	2018		2019		2020		Average	
		# of COAs	% of COAs						
Africa									
Central Africa & The Great Lakes	0 - 49%	5	63%	4	50%	6	75%	5	63%
	.5 - .99%	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%
	1% or higher	3	38%	3	38%	2	25%	3	38%
	Total	8	100%	8	100%	8	100%	8	100%
East and Horn of Africa	0 - 49%	5	50%	6	60%	10	100%	6	60%
	.5 - .99%	1	10%	2	20%	0	0%	2	20%
	1% or higher	4	40%	2	20%	0	0%	2	20%
	Total	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%	10	100%
Southern Africa	0 - 49%	3	27%	3	27%	5	45%	2	18%
	.5 - .99%	1	9%	1	9%	1	9%	2	18%
	1% or higher	7	64%	7	64%	5	45%	7	64%
	Total	11	100%	11	100%	11	100%	11	100%
West Africa	0 - 49%	13	93%	12	86%	13	93%	13	93%
	.5 - .99%	0	0%	1	7%	1	7%	1	7%
	1% or higher	1	7%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	14	100%	14	100%	14	100%	14	100%
Asia & The Pacific	0 - 49%	19	73%	16	62%	17	65%	18	69%
	.5 - .99%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%	1	4%
	1% or higher	6	23%	9	35%	8	31%	7	27%
	Total	26	100%	26	100%	26	100%	26	100%
Europe	0 - 49%	24	100%	24	100%	24	100%	24	100%
	.5 - .99%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	1% or higher	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	24	100%	24	100%	24	100%	24	100%
MENA	0 - 49%	5	28%	6	33%	6	33%	5	28%
	.5 - .99%	3	17%	2	11%	4	22%	3	17%
	1% or higher	10	56%	10	56%	8	44%	10	56%
	Total	18	100%	18	100%	18	100%	18	100%
The Americas	0 - 49%	16	52%	16	52%	17	55%	14	45%
	.5 - .99%	2	6%	2	6%	0	0%	1	3%
	1% or higher	13	42%	13	42%	14	45%	16	52%
	Total	31	100%	31	100%	31	100%	31	100%
Global Totals	0 - 49%	90	63%	87	61%	98	69%	87	61%
	.5 - .99%	8	6%	10	7%	7	5%	10	7%
	1% or higher	44	31%	45	32%	37	26%	45	32%
	Total	142	100%	142	100%	142	100%	142	100%



Annex 2: Needs-based Resettlement Data Tables

Table 2.1 Resettlement Submissions / Resettlement Needs - Regional Totals

Region	Sub-Region	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Needs	Submissions	%									
Africa Totals		491,687	35,577	7.24%	869,009	44,854	5.16%	667,352	12,415	1.86%	676,016	30,949	4.58%
	Central Africa & The Great Lakes Totals	173,078	13,317	7.69%	127,837	11,987	9.38%	163,849	3,999	2.44%	154,921	9,768	6.30%
	East and Horn of Africa Totals	269,439	16,760	6.22%	700,516	27,806	3.97%	445,803	6,116	1.37%	471,919	16,894	3.58%
	Southern Africa Totals	33,734	2,865	8.49%	24,844	2,891	11.64%	43,921	1,361	3.10%	34,166	2,372	6.94%
	West Africa Totals	15,436	2,635	17.07%	15,812	2,170	13.72%	13,779	939	6.81%	15,009	1,915	12.76%
Asia & The Pacific Totals		100,988	5,147	5.10%	102,146	5,696	5.58%	98,281	2,654	2.70%	100,472	4,499	4.48%
Europe Totals		302,000	16,820	5.57%	420,750	18,148	4.31%	420,000	6,109	1.45%	380,917	13,692	3.59%
MENA Totals		279,655	21,431	7.66%	271,089	23,965	8.84%	249,785	16,469	6.59%	266,843	20,622	7.73%
The Americas Totals		1,675	1,423	84.96%	3,915	1,984	50.68%	4,990	1,887	37.82%	3,527	1,765	50.04%
Global Totals		1,176,005	80,398	6.84%	1,666,909	94,647	5.68%	1,440,408	39,534	2.74%	1,427,774	71,526	5.01%



Table 2.2 Resettlement Submissions / Resettlement Needs - by Country of Asylum

Region	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%
Africa													
Central Africa & The Great Lakes	Burundi	28,418	2,434	8.56%	28,418	3,742	13.17%	25,000	907	3.63%	27,279	2,361	8.66%
	Cameroon	78,255	633	0.81%	27,419	618	2.25%	30,882	334	1.08%	45,519	528	1.16%
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	155	33	21.29%	159	40	25.16%	21,667	17	0.08%	7,327	30	0.41%
	Republic of the Congo	0	5	100.00%	0	15	100.00%	900	0	0.00%	300	7	2.22%
	Rwanda	23,750	3,712	15.63%	17,157	3,469	20.22%	16,100	1,789	11.11%	19,002	2,990	15.73%
	Tanzania	42,500	6,500	15.29%	54,684	4,103	7.50%	69,300	952	1.37%	55,495	3,852	6.94%
Central Africa & The Great Lakes Totals		173,078	13,317	7.69%	127,837	11,987	9.38%	163,849	3,999	2.44%	154,921	9,768	6.30%
East and Horn of Africa	Chad	57,227	2,508	4.38%	53,412	1,618	3.03%	45,100	585	1.30%	51,913	1,570	3.02%
	Djibouti	8,966	54	0.60%	7,300	462	6.33%	7,300	11	0.15%	7,855	176	2.24%
	Ethiopia	65,750	2,924	4.45%	84,000	3,755	4.47%	105,200	1,626	1.55%	84,983	2,768	3.26%
	Kenya	31,213	4,611	14.77%	47,000	4,187	8.91%	44,792	1,820	4.06%	41,002	3,539	8.63%
	Somalia	1,191	161	13.52%	1,550	163	10.52%	1,900	48	2.53%	1,547	124	8.02%
	South Sudan	13,632	16	0.12%	35,671	0	0.00%	36,511	8	0.02%	28,605	8	0.03%
	Sudan	3,960	1,008	25.45%	51,583	69	0.13%	55,000	622	1.13%	36,848	566	1.54%
	Uganda	87,500	5,478	6.26%	420,000	17,552	4.18%	150,000	1,396	0.93%	219,167	8,142	3.71%
East and Horn of Africa Totals		269,439	16,760	6.22%	700,516	27,806	3.97%	445,803	6,116	1.37%	471,919	16,894	3.58%
Southern Africa	Angola	660	31	4.70%	100	77	77.00%	100	0	0.00%	287	36	12.56%
	Botswana	455	132	29.01%	250	62	24.80%	250	32	12.80%	318	75	23.66%
	Eswatini	0	0	0.00%	1,194	1	0.08%	0	26	100.00%	398	9	2.26%
	Madagascar	0	5	100.00%	0	83	100.00%	0	19	100.00%	0	36	100.00%
	Malawi	7,218	1,060	14.69%	7,550	915	12.12%	14,500	494	3.41%	9,756	823	8.44%
	Mozambique	200	110	55.00%	100	122	122.00%	100	16	16.00%	133	83	62.00%
	Namibia	205	154	75.12%	650	165	25.38%	650	108	16.62%	502	142	28.37%
	South Africa	10,000	0	0.00%	10,000	0	0.00%	9,000	304	3.38%	9,667	101	1.05%
	Zambia	10,496	708	6.75%	0	872	100.00%	13,821	355	2.57%	8,106	645	7.96%
	Zimbabwe	4,500	665	14.78%	5,000	594	11.88%	5,500	7	0.13%	5,000	422	8.44%
Southern Africa Totals		33,734	2,865	8.49%	24,844	2,891	11.64%	43,921	1,361	3.10%	34,166	2,372	6.94%



Region	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%	Needs	Submissions	%
West Africa	Burkina Faso	3,476	55	1.58%	3,140	14	0.45%	1,580	0	0.00%	2,732	23	0.84%
	Cote d'Ivoire	60	0	0.00%	840	274	32.62%	0	3	100.00%	300	92	30.78%
	Ghana	1,190	25	2.10%	750	10	1.33%	800	4	0.50%	913	13	1.42%
	Guinea	0	167	100.00%	300	30	10.00%	300	0	0.00%	200	66	32.83%
	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0.00%	17	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%	9	0	0.00%
	Liberia	210	0	0.00%	75	0	0.00%	75	0	0.00%	120	0	0.00%
	Niger	10,105	2,351	23.27%	10,105	1,789	17.70%	10,775	907	8.42%	10,328	1,682	16.29%
	Nigeria	135	4	2.96%	390	0	0.00%	70	5	7.14%	198	3	1.51%
	Senegal	60	18	30.00%	95	53	55.79%	128	20	15.63%	94	30	32.16%
	Togo	200	15	7.50%	100	0	0.00%	40	0	0.00%	113	5	4.41%
West Africa Totals		15,436	2,635	17.07%	15,812	2,170	13.72%	13,779	939	6.81%	15,009	1,915	12.76%
Africa Totals		491,687	35,577	7.24%	869,009	44,854	5.16%	667,352	12,415	1.86%	676,016	30,949	4.58%

Asia & The Pacific

	Afghanistan	0	11	100.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	58	100.00%	0	23	100.00%
	Bangladesh	610	0	0.00%	0	5	100.00%	0	14	100.00%	203	6	3.11%
	China/ Hong Kong	393	75	19.08%	356	95	26.69%	361	18	4.99%	370	63	16.94%
	India	400	325	81.25%	1,200	452	37.67%	750	168	22.40%	783	315	40.21%
	Indonesia	2,700	1,070	39.63%	2,500	760	30.40%	2,100	616	29.33%	2,433	815	33.51%
	Islamic Rep. of Iran	87,000	4	0.00%	87,000	227	0.26%	87,000	110	0.13%	87,000	114	0.13%
	Malaysia	8,185	2,327	28.43%	9,450	2,529	26.76%	7,070	1,143	16.17%	8,235	2,000	24.28%
	Nauru	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	2	100.00%	0	1	100.00%
	Nepal	0	3	100.00%	0	23	100.00%	0	7	100.00%	0	11	100.00%
	Pakistan	0	6	100.00%	0	15	100.00%	0	15	100.00%	0	12	100.00%
	Papua New Guinea	0	5	100.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	12	100.00%	0	6	100.00%
	Sri Lanka	700	275	39.29%	1,140	810	71.05%	500	134	26.80%	780	406	52.09%
	Thailand	1,000	1,046	104.60%	500	780	156.00%	500	357	71.40%	667	728	109.15%
Asia & The Pacific Totals		100,988	5,147	5.10%	102,146	5,696	5.58%	98,281	2,654	2.70%	100,472	4,499	4.48%



Region	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Needs	Submissions	%									
Europe													
	Russia	1,500	771	51.40%	500	595	119.00%	0	2	100.00%	667	456	68.40%
	Turkey	300,000	16,042	5.35%	420,000	17,552	4.18%	420,000	6,097	1.45%	380,000	13,230	3.48%
	Ukraine	500	7	1.40%	250	1	0.40%	0	10	100.00%	250	6	2.40%
Europe Totals		302,000	16,820	5.57%	420,750	18,148	4.31%	420,000	6,109	1.45%	380,917	13,692	3.59%
MENA													
	Algeria	0	109	100.00%	0	99	100.00%	640	80	12.50%	213	96	45.00%
	Egypt	15,735	3,308	21.02%	21,915	4,617	21.07%	17,675	2,478	14.02%	18,442	3,468	18.80%
	Iraq	27,893	1,003	3.60%	26,900	789	2.93%	24,930	787	3.16%	26,574	860	3.23%
	Israel	38,050	253	0.66%	25,000	299	1.20%	12,000	82	0.68%	25,017	211	0.84%
	Jordan	72,125	6,387	8.86%	72,080	5,576	7.74%	72,080	3,657	5.07%	72,095	5,207	7.22%
	Kuwait	300	40	13.33%	250	53	21.20%	50	32	64.00%	200	42	20.83%
	Lebanon	120,000	8,393	6.99%	113,000	10,856	9.61%	111,400	8,172	7.34%	114,800	9,140	7.96%
	Libya	1,442	918	63.66%	4,921	962	19.55%	5,000	786	15.72%	3,788	889	23.46%
	Mali	0	0	0.00%	0	1	100.00%	80	0	0.00%	27	0	1.25%
	Mauritania	310	83	26.77%	498	61	12.25%	400	20	5.00%	403	55	13.58%
	Morocco	130	191	146.92%	0	133	100.00%	330	118	35.76%	153	147	96.09%
	Saudi Arabia/ Bahrain/ Qatar/Oman	0	0	0.00%	2,000	144	7.20%	1,000	45	4.50%	1,000	63	6.30%
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,500	376	25.07%	1,900	123	6.47%	1,900	9	0.47%	1,767	169	9.58%
	Tunisia	0	14	100.00%	0	27	100.00%	0	110	100.00%	0	50	100.00%
	United Arab Emirates	1,350	195	14.44%	1,125	83	7.38%	800	52	6.50%	1,092	110	10.08%
	Yemen	820	161	19.63%	1,500	142	9.47%	1,500	41	2.73%	1,273	115	9.01%
MENA Totals		279,655	21,431	7.66%	271,089	23,965	8.84%	249,785	16,469	6.59%	266,843	20,622	7.73%



Region	Country of Asylum	2018			2019			2020			Average		
		Needs	Submissions	%									
The Americas													
	Caribbean	100	67	67.00%	1,190	196	16.47%	341	237	69.50%	544	167	30.66%
	Colombia	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	65	0	0.00%	22	0	0.00%
	Ecuador	1,500	700	46.67%	1,100	704	64.00%	2,174	463	21.30%	1,591	622	39.11%
	El Salvador	0	275	100.00%	500	363	72.60%	720	280	38.89%	407	306	75.25%
	Guatemala	0	167	100.00%	500	305	61.00%	720	617	85.69%	407	363	89.26%
	Honduras	0	138	100.00%	500	300	60.00%	720	231	32.08%	407	223	54.84%
	Mexico	75	76	101.33%	125	116	92.80%	250	59	23.60%	150	84	55.78%
The Americas Totals		1,675	1,423	84.96%	3,915	1,984	50.68%	4,990	1,887	37.82%	3,527	1,765	50.04%
Global Totals		1,176,005	80,398	6.84%	1,666,909	94,647	5.68%	1,440,408	39,534	2.74%	1,427,774	71,526	5.01%



REFUGEPOINT

To learn more about RefugePoint:

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