



© UNHCR / F. Courbet

Eritrean refugees arriving in Mai Ayni camp, Ethiopia.

Introduction

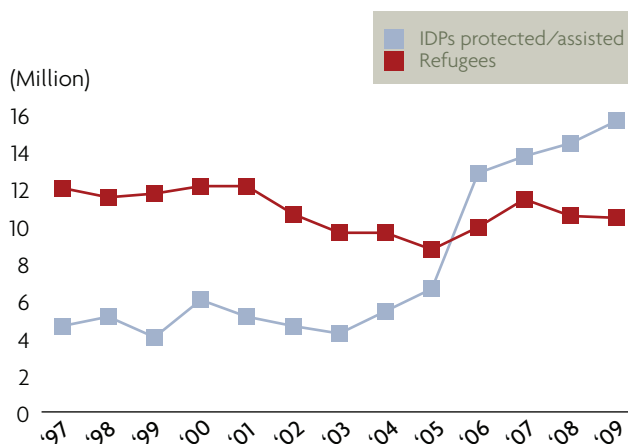
This chapter reviews trends and patterns in populations considered to be of concern to UNHCR. It includes refugees, returnees, stateless persons and certain internally displaced persons - collectively referred to as “persons of concern”. Palestinian refugees who fall under the mandate of UNRWA are not included. Likewise, this chapter only covers IDPs generated by conflict and who benefited directly or indirectly from UNHCR’s protection and/or assistance activities.

Global migration continues to pose a challenge for asylum and refugee management, in particular due to the lack of reliable and precise statistical data on mixed migration flows. As part of UNHCR’s strategy to address this phenomenon, the Office has developed a “10-Point Plan of Action” which aims at ensuring that protection space continues to be available for those persons in need. This chapter provides some information on the 10-Point Plan of Action in relation to data collection.

Overview of global trends

By the end of 2009, the total population under UNHCR’s responsibility stood at 36.5 million. This figure reflects new displacements, durable solutions found, improved availability of data, revised estimates, and legal and demographic changes. The analysis in the Yearbook is based on individual population groups.

Fig. II.1 Refugees and IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, 1997-2009 (end-year)



By the end of 2009, there were an estimated 10.4 million refugees under UNHCR’s responsibility, including some 1.6 million people in refugee-like situations.²⁷ The asylum-seeker population, that is people whose asylum applications had not yet been adjudicated by the end of the reporting period, increased to 984,000.

The number of IDPs protected and/or assisted by UNHCR was the highest on record. A total of 15.6 million IDPs, including 129,000 people in IDP-like situations, were receiving humanitarian assistance under arrangements in which UNHCR was either a lead agency or a key partner.

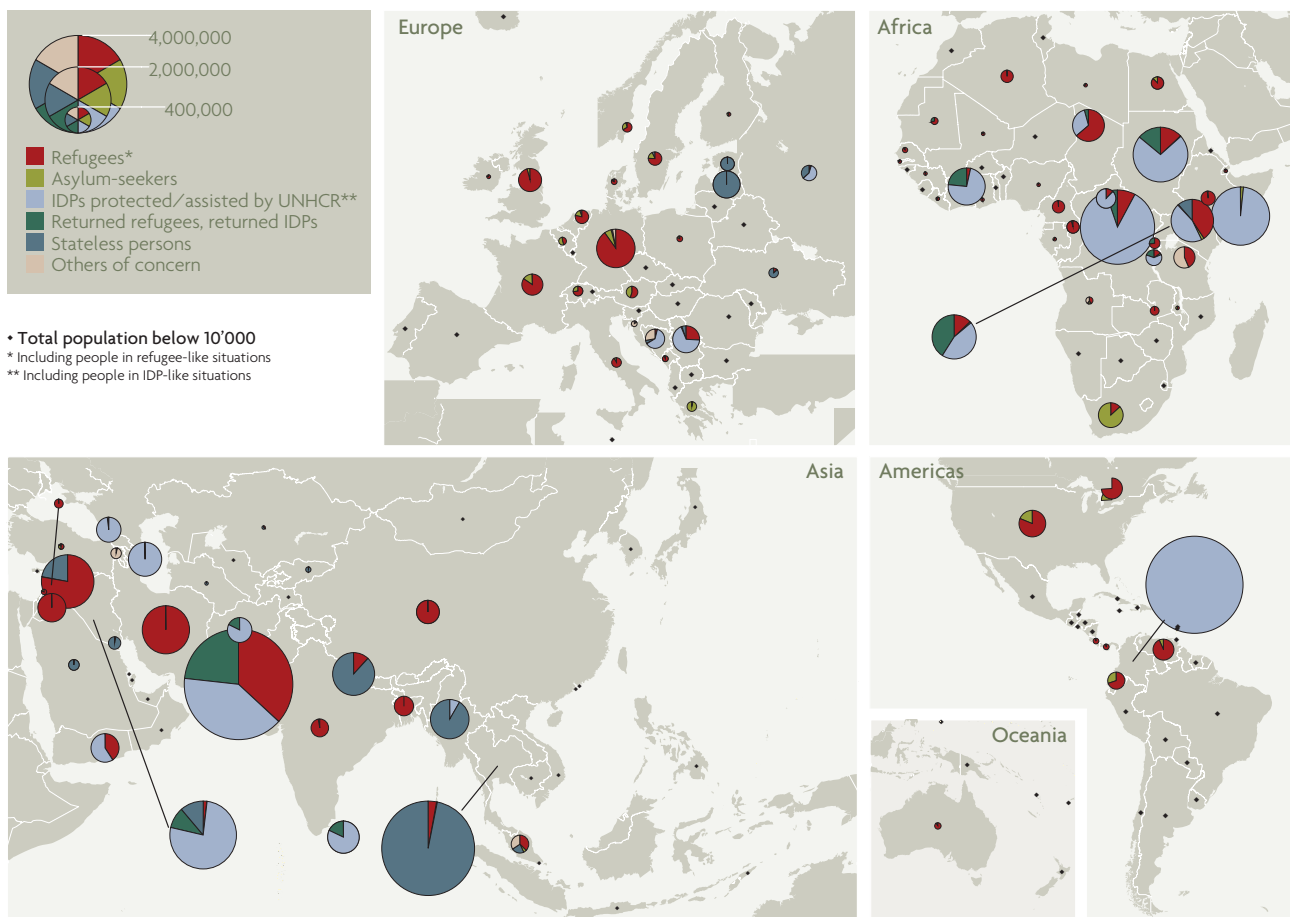
The number of returnees shows a divergent picture. While 2.2 million IDPs were able to return home during the year, the highest in at least a decade, only 251,500 refugees repatriated voluntarily, the lowest level since 1990.

During 2009, UNHCR identified some 6.6 million stateless persons in 61 countries, and estimated the total number of stateless persons worldwide as nearly double or some 12 million people.²⁸ There are an additional 411,000 individuals who do not fall into any of the above categories (known as “other groups or people of concern”) but who received protection and/or assistance from UNHCR based on humanitarian or other special ground.

²⁷ Ninety-two per cent of the 1.6 million people in a refugee-like situation are located in Bangladesh, Ecuador, Pakistan, and Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of).

²⁸ Refugees and asylum-seekers who are also stateless persons are not included in this figure. They are reflected in the figures relating to the refugee and asylum-seeker groups concerned.

Map I. Total population by category, end-2009



Refugees

By region and country of asylum

Although the number of refugees under UNHCR’s mandate increased in some regions (e.g. Asia and the Pacific) and decreased in others (e.g. the Middle East and North Africa), globally it remained stable at 10.4 million, a marginal decrease of less than one per cent compared to 2008. The minor decrease arose from two main sources. First, a number of refugees found a durable solution during the year, in particular through voluntary repatriation and local integration. Second, estimates for the Palestinian and Iraqi refugee populations in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab Republic were revised downwards (-23%). Overall, decreases in the refugee population in some countries were offset by mass outflows in others due to renewed or continuing conflict, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia.

By the end of 2009, women and girls constituted less than half (47%) of refugees globally.²⁹ Developing countries hosted 8.3 million refugees, or 80 per cent of the global refugee population. The 49 least developed countries provided asylum to 1.9 million refugees.

Table II.1 (below) shows that more than one-third (37%) of all refugees resided in countries covered by UNHCR’s Asia and Pacific region, including three quarters of them from Afghanistan. Sub-Saharan Africa was host to one-fifth of all refugees, primarily from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan. The Middle East and North Africa region hosted 19 per cent of the world’s refugees, mainly from Iraq, while Europe’s share was 16 per cent. In Europe, refugees from Iraq, Serbia, and Turkey were the largest groups. The Americas region had the smallest share of refugees (8%), with Colombians constituting the largest number.

29 See Chapter V for more details on the demographic composition of refugees.

Box 3. Most refugees remain within their region of origin

The available statistical evidence demonstrates that most refugees flee to neighbouring countries, remaining in their region of origin. The major refugee-generating regions hosted on average between 76 and 91 per cent of refugees from within the same region. UNHCR estimates that close to 8.7 million refugees (83%) out of the total of 10.4 million remain within their region of origin.

The number of refugees in the Middle East and North Africa region decreased 15 per cent from 2008. The decrease was primarily the result of revised estimates rather than population movements. In the absence of a reliable and accurate figure for Palestinian refugees in Saudi Arabia, the previously reported figure of 240,000 Palestinian refugees was removed from UNHCR statistics. Government figures for Iraqi refugees in Jordan and in the Syrian Arab Republic were revised downward by 50,000 each, based on the assumption that a number of Iraqis returned to Iraq or moved onward to other countries. The overall decrease in the number of refugees in the region was partly offset by the arrival of 32,000 Somali refugees in Yemen.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of refugees continued to decline for the ninth consecutive year. By end 2009, there were less than 2.1 million refugees compared to more than

3.4 million in 2000. The refugee population decreased by 1.5 per cent between the start and end of 2009, primarily due to the naturalization of 155,100 Burundian refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania³⁰ and successful voluntary repatriation operations to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (44,300), Southern Sudan (33,100), Burundi (32,400), and Rwanda (20,600). However, renewed armed conflict and human rights violations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia led to new refugee outflows and the movement of 277,000 people, primarily to the Republic of the Congo (94,000) and Kenya (72,500).

In the Americas the refugee population increased marginally (+1.1%), largely due to the granting of refugee status to 26,200 Colombians by Ecuador. The number of Colombians in Ecuador assessed to be in a refugee-like situation was adjusted to 71,400 (from 82,300) as a result of an enhanced registration exercise. This registration exercise follows up on a comprehensive survey carried out by the Government and UNHCR in 2007-2008, which was undertaken to determine the magnitude and the profile of the Colombian population and to assess the main protection gaps.³¹

In the Asia and Pacific region, the total number of refugees, including people in a refugee-like situation, was estimated at 3.9 million at end 2009. This is an increase of over 7 per cent from 2008, mostly due to the inclusion of an estimated 200,000 people from Myanmar in a refugee-like situation in Bangladesh.

Table II.1 Refugee population by UNHCR regions, 2009

UNHCR regions	Start-2009			End-2009			Change (total)	
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Absolute	%
- Central Africa and Great Lakes	978'200	27'800	1'006'000	945'200	24'100	969'300	-36'700	-3.6%
- East and Horn of Africa	729'800	34'000	763'800	779'200	33'900	813'100	49'300	6.5%
- Southern Africa	161'200	-	161'200	143'400	-	143'400	-17'800	-11.0%
- West Africa	175'300	-	175'300	149'000	-	149'000	-26'300	-15.0%
Total Africa*	2'044'500	61'800	2'106'300	2'016'800	58'000	2'074'800	-31'500	-1.5%
Americas	500'300	303'500	803'800	519'100	293'200	812'300	8'500	1.1%
Asia and Pacific	2'574'300	1'023'300	3'597'600	2'666'600	1'189'400	3'856'000	258'400	7.2%
Europe	1'627'500	5'700	1'633'200	1'641'900	5'600	1'647'500	14'300	0.9%
Middle East and North Africa	2'278'100	72'900	2'351'000	1'962'400	43'500	2'005'900	-345'100	-14.7%
Total	9'024'700	1'467'200	10'491'900	8'806'800	1'589'700	10'396'500	-95'400	-0.9%

* Excluding North Africa.

³⁰ At the time of writing, in 2010, further naturalizations of Burundian refugees had brought the total to more than 162,000.

³¹ See the UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2007, *Best practice in data collection: the case of Ecuador*, p.20.

Box 4. Protracted refugee situations

UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as one in which 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for five years or longer in any given asylum country. Based on this definition, it is estimated that some 5.5 million refugees were in a protracted situation by end 2009. These refugees were living in 21 host countries, accounting for a total of 25 protracted situations globally.

For more information on the different ways used to calculate protracted refugee situations, see the *2007 Statistical Yearbook*, pp. 41-44, UNHCR, Geneva.

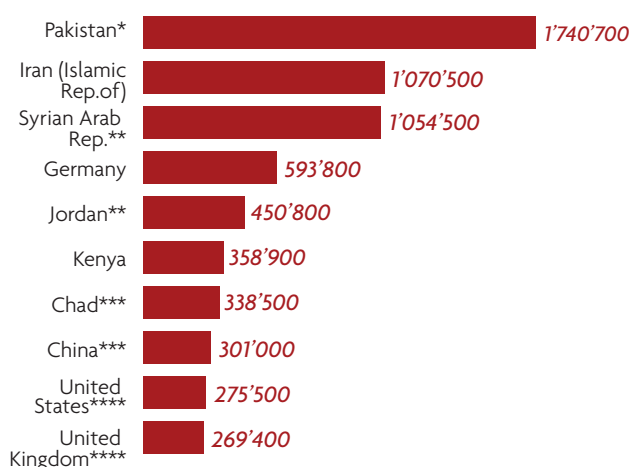
In Europe, the refugee population remained fairly stable at 1.6 million (+0.9%).

The five major refugee-hosting countries in 2009 were the same as those in 2008 (see Figure II.2). Together, these countries accounted for almost half (47%) of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate. Once again, Pakistan was the country with the largest number of refugees (1.7 million), most of whom are from Afghanistan. The total refugee population in Pakistan decreased by 40,000 people from the previous year due to voluntary repatriation, registration, and resettlement. The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted slightly over 1 million refugees, almost all Afghans. The Government

increased its refugee estimate by 90,000 people as a result of a re-registration exercise (known as "Amayesh IV") conducted in 2009 for Afghan and Iraqi refugees. The Syrian Arab Republic hosted 1.05 million Iraqi refugees according to Government estimates, making it the third largest refugee-hosting country. Germany and Jordan³² reported 594,000 and 451,000 refugees, respectively, at year end. In Germany figures remained fairly stable (slight increase of 2%), while in Jordan the estimate for the Iraqi refugee population was revised down by 50,000 to account for estimated departures from the country. Kenya was the sixth largest hosting country at year end with some 360,000 refugees living on its territory. The figure increased by 38,000 people during the year (+12%), as a result of new arrivals from Somalia. In Chad, the refugee population increased to 338,500 by the end of 2009 (+2%) due to new arrivals from the Central African Republic and Sudan.

In the United Republic of Tanzania - the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa between 1997 and 2007 - the refugee population dropped by more than 200,000 people to 118,700 (-63%) during 2009 due to the naturalization of 155,100 Burundian refugees and the voluntary repatriation of more than 30,000 refugees to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As a consequence, the United Republic of Tanzania's ranking as a host country fell from 7th place in 2008 to 21st in 2009. Overall, figures in the United Republic of Tanzania have gone down by 83 per cent since 2002, when the country was host to close to 700,000 refugees.

Fig. II.2 Major refugee hosting countries, end-2009



* Includes Afghans in a refugee-like situation.

** Government estimate.

*** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

**** UNHCR estimate based on 10 years of individual recognition of asylum-seekers. Figures exclude resettled refugees.

Capacities and contributions of host countries

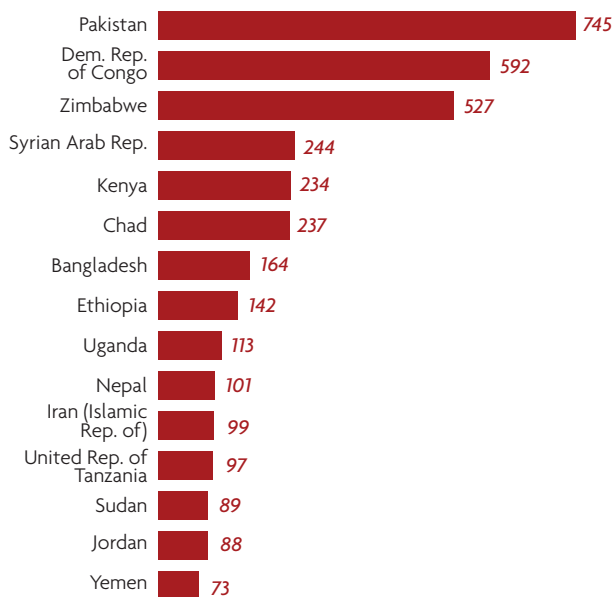
Countries with strong economies are more likely to be capable of absorbing and supporting refugees. By comparing the refugee population with the average income level of a country (measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (PPP)³³ per capita³⁴), a measure can be obtained of the relative impact of hosting refugees. If the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita is high, the relative contribution and effort made by countries compared to the national economy can be considered as high. Among the 25 countries with the highest number of refugees per 1 USD GDP per capita, all are developing countries, including 14 least developed countries.

32 Number of Iraqis in Jordan as estimated by the Government.

33 Source for Gross Domestic Product (Purchasing Power Parity): International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2009 (accessed 14 May 2010)

34 Source for national population: United Nations, Population Division, «World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision», New York, 2009.

Fig. II.3 Number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita, 2009



At the end of 2009, Pakistan was hosting the highest number of refugees compared to its national economy. As such, it hosted 745 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita. The Democratic Republic of the Congo was second with 592 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita, followed by Zimbabwe (527), the Syrian Arab Republic (244), and Kenya (237). The first developed country was Germany at 26th place with 17 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita.

The top ten countries based on GDP (PPP) per capita ranking hosted 41 per cent of all refugees worldwide at the end of 2009. In short, the responsibility of hosting almost half of the world's refugees is shouldered by ten developing countries.

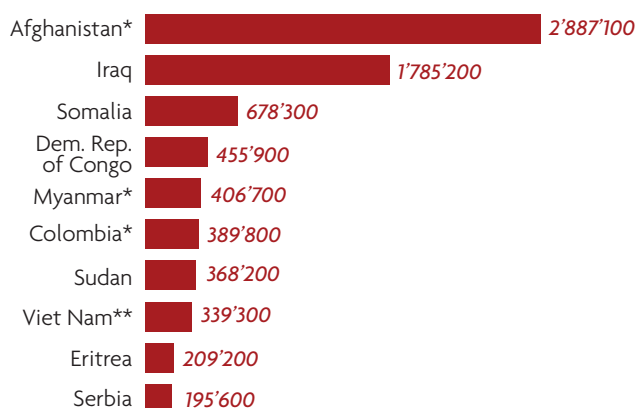
By origin

Afghanistan has been the leading country of origin of refugees for the past three decades with up to 6.4 million of its citizens having sought international protection outside its borders. As of end 2009, nearly 2.9 million Afghans were still refugees, and one out of four refugees in the world was from Afghanistan. Even though Afghan refugees could be found in 71 countries worldwide in 2009, 96 per cent of them were located in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iraqis were the second largest group, with an estimated 1.8 million having sought refuge mainly in neighbouring countries. Afghan and Iraqi refugees account for almost half (45%) of all refugees under UNHCR's responsibility worldwide.

Somalis constitute the third largest refugee group under UNHCR's responsibility with 678,000 persons at the end of 2009, an increase of 117,000 over 2008. Security and humanitarian conditions in Somalia continued to deteriorate and were particularly acute in the central and southern areas of the country. The situation was compounded by severe drought conditions, food insecurity and periodic heavy flooding in the Horn of Africa. An estimated 132,000 Somalis fled their country during 2009, primarily to Kenya (72,500), Yemen (32,000), Ethiopia (23,600), and Djibouti (3,700). In addition, 300,000 people were newly displaced within Somalia during the year.

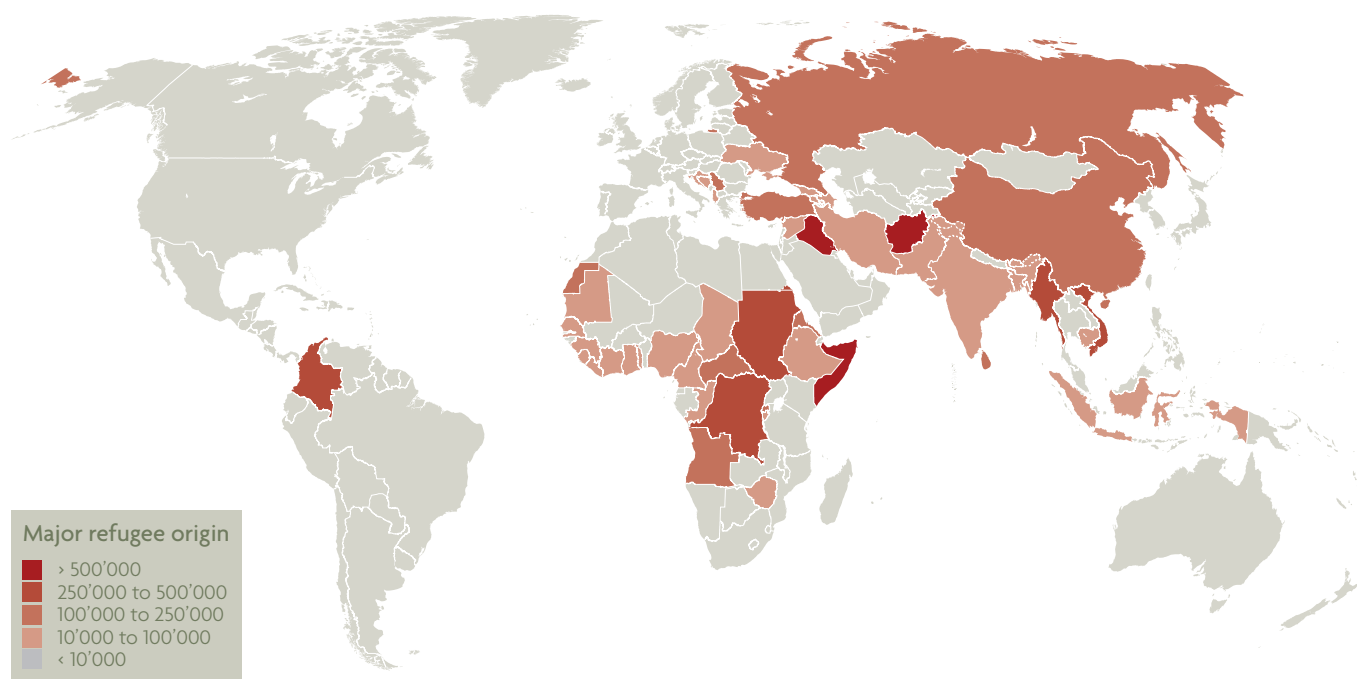
The Democratic Republic of the Congo is the fourth largest country of origin, with 456,000 refugees under UNHCR's care at the end of 2009. More than 144,000 people fled the country during 2009 alone. The majority fled clashes sparked by fishing and farming disputes in Equateur Province, in the north-west of the country, during October 2009. The Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo were the countries most affected by the crisis with a combined number of more than 113,000 new arrivals. At the same time, renewed fighting in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo led to an outflow of 31,000 people to Sudan and Uganda.

Fig. II.4 Major source countries of refugees, end-2009



* Includes people in a refugee-like situation.

** The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

Map II. Major source countries of refugees, end-2009

Other main source countries of refugees were Myanmar (407,000), Colombia (390,000),³⁵ and Sudan (368,000). The increased number from Myanmar was due to the inclusion of an estimated 200,000 unregistered people from Myanmar in Bangladesh. The estimates of Sudanese refugees decreased for the fifth consecutive year following the return of more than 33,000 people to Southern Sudan.

Asylum-seekers

The asylum-seekers included in the total population of concern to UNHCR are people whose applications for asylum or refugee status are pending a final decision. The figures in this chapter refer to claimants whose applications were pending as of the end of 2009 irrespective of when they may have been lodged, and hence include a backlog of undecided or pending cases.³⁶

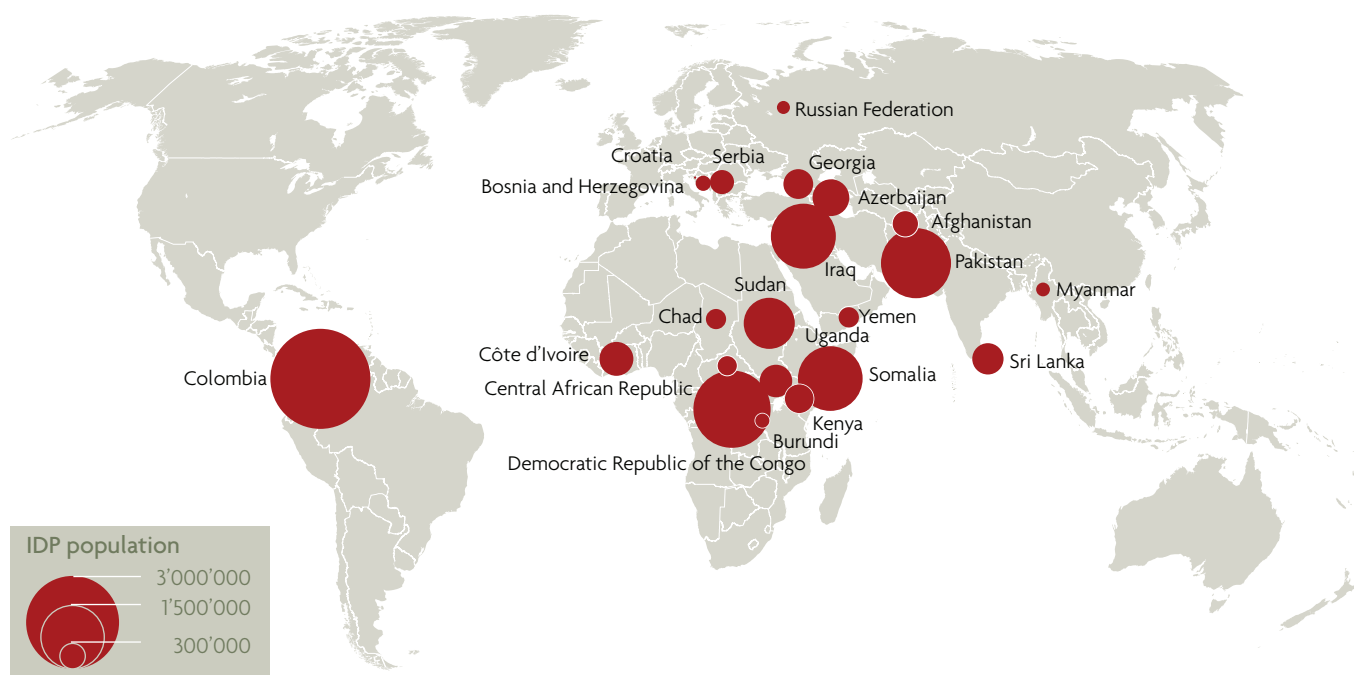
Worldwide close to one million individuals were still awaiting a decision on their asylum claim by end 2009. This includes people at any level of the asylum procedure. The figure is 19

per cent more than in 2008, primarily due to the situation in South Africa. Despite improved reporting over the past few years the global number of undecided cases presented in the Statistical Yearbook is underestimated as some countries, particularly in the industrialized world, still do not report these figures.

The largest number of undecided cases at the first instance and on appeal was reported by South Africa (309,800). This figure includes an estimated 171,700 undecided cases at the first instance and 138,100 cases which were pending decision at the end of 2008 (no update available for 2009).

³⁵ This figure includes 104'500 refugees as well 285'500 persons in a refugee-like situation in Ecuador, Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of), and other countries in the region.

³⁶ For details on the number of new asylum claims submitted as well as decisions taken, see Chapter IV.

Map III. IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, end-2009

Internally displaced persons

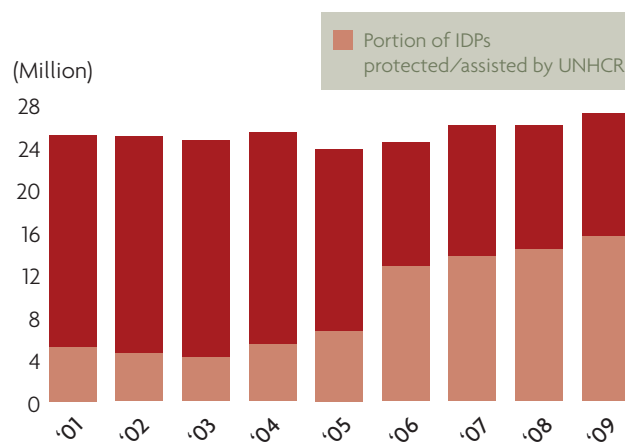
UNHCR does not have the capacity to protect and assist all conflict-generated IDPs, globally estimated at some 27.1 million at the end of 2009.³⁷ However, since the introduction of the inter-agency cluster approach in January 2006, UNHCR has become increasingly involved with IDPs as part of a broader effort of the United Nations system and of other participating organizations.

The 2009 UNHCR statistics for internally displaced persons cover populations in 22 countries where UNHCR provided protection and/or assistance to IDPs (see Annex Table 6). This number was 15.6 million persons at the end of 2009,³⁸ the highest on record. An increase of 1.2 million persons compared to 2008 (14.4 million), the 2009 figure was more than double that of 2005 (6.6 million) when the cluster approach was adopted. UNHCR offices reported over 4 million newly internally displaced people in 2009, while 2.2 million IDPs were able to return home.³⁹

³⁷ For detailed statistics on global internal displacement, see the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) website of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at www.internal-displacement.org.

³⁸ Including those in IDP-like situations, the figure includes people in Georgia (105,700) and the Russian Federation (23,100).

³⁹ In the absence of reliable estimates on newly displaced persons during 2009, this figure excludes movements in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Fig. II.5 Conflict-induced internal displacement, 2001-2009 (end-year)

In Colombia, where Government IDP registration began in 1997, there were 3.3 million registered IDPs reported at year end.⁴⁰ Conflict in the north-east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo displaced hundreds of thousands; by end 2009, the number of IDPs was estimated at 2.1 million. Up to 3 million people were newly displaced in Pakistan in mid-2009 due to conflict in the north-west of the country. Although 1.1 million of these IDPs were able to return in 2009, 1.9 million remained displaced within Pakistan by year end. The situation in central and southern Somalia further deteriorated, leading to the displacement of 300,000 people in 2009. The estimated number of IDPs in Somalia increased to 1.55 million by year end. In Sudan, the number of IDPs protected or assisted by UNHCR was approximately one million by the end of the year.⁴¹ Significant numbers of people were also internally displaced in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka,⁴² and Yemen during 2009.

In Iraq, the IDP estimate was revised down from 2.6 to 1.55 million people. This figure excludes the pre-2003 IDPs in Iraq who are now considered to be integrated. In addition, close to 168,000 Iraqi IDPs returned to their homes during 2009. Some 408,000 IDPs in Uganda were also able to return to their villages in the course of the year, reducing the IDP population remaining in camps and transit sites to 446,000. Both IDPs and IDP returnees in Uganda continue to benefit from UNHCR's protection and assistance activities under the cluster approach.

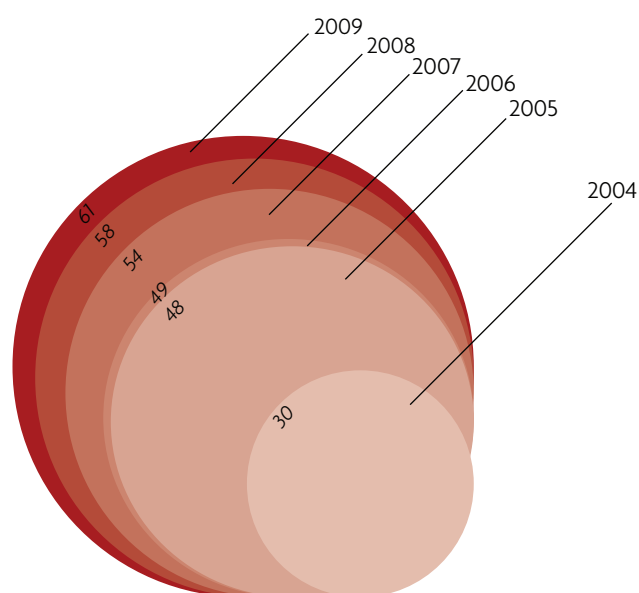
Stateless persons

Unlike refugees, stateless persons in most countries are not registered and are rarely granted legal status and documentation. Although surveys in some countries yielded more reliable data on stateless persons,⁴³ information on the global magnitude of stateless populations remained incomplete. Identifying stateless persons and the scope of the problem in any given country is a necessary precursor to addressing statelessness situations through advocacy and targeted programmes. In recognition of the problem, UNHCR's Executive Committee has encouraged the Office in gaining a better understanding of the scope of statelessness.

UNHCR is not in a position to provide comprehensive statistics on the number of stateless persons in all countries around the world. The statistics in the Yearbook only include data on countries for which reliable official statistics or estimates of stateless populations are available. Annex table 7 also includes some countries (marked with an asterisk) that have significant stateless populations but for which no reliable figures could be provided, including Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, India and Indonesia. As a result, there is a discrepancy between country-level data reported by UNHCR and the estimate of 12 million stateless persons worldwide. Increases in data coverage and quality are needed to narrow this gap.

In 2009, the identified stateless population remained stable at 6.6 million persons. Importantly, there was an expansion in coverage and knowledge of stateless persons; statistics on statelessness were available in 61 countries, three more than in 2008. This compares to 30 countries in 2004, the year UNHCR started to collect statistics on stateless populations more systematically. The increasing trends are explained by UNHCR's efforts to promote awareness of statelessness, and the enhanced use of surveys and censuses to more accurately identify stateless persons. UNHCR hopes the 2010 round of national population censuses will provide further data on stateless populations.

Fig. II.6 Number of countries reporting statistics on stateless persons



⁴⁰ It is important to note that the figure of 3.3 million is an accumulated figure dating back to 1997 and that the Government has highlighted an under-registration of 21 per cent (see report by the *National Government to the Constitutional Court, Judgment T-025/2004*). The Government also estimates that some 500,000 people have returned, but no official figures are available as of yet.

⁴¹ According to IDMC estimates, the number of IDPs in Sudan is estimated at up to 4.9 million.

⁴² In Sri Lanka, a substantial number of IDPs were able to return voluntarily to their areas of origin by year end.

⁴³ See the UNHCR Statistical Yearbook 2008, *From survey to protection: the case of stateless persons in Kyrgyzstan*, pp. 21-22.



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A returnee who was able to go home, after fleeing Burundi in 1972, and his 18-year old daughter.

Returnees (refugees and IDPs)⁴⁴

Voluntary repatriation (for refugees) and voluntary return (for IDPs) remain the durable solution sought by the largest numbers of persons displaced by conflict. An estimated 251,500 refugees and 2.2 million IDPs returned in 2009. This is the lowest number of refugee returns in 20 years, and significantly below the 604,000 refugees who returned home in 2008. It is mainly the low number of returns to Afghanistan in 2009 which account for this development. In contrast, for IDP returns, it was the highest figure in more than a decade.

Other groups or people of concern

UNHCR also extends its protection and assistance activities to individuals whom it considers “of concern”, but who do not fall into any of the above categories. These activities are based on humanitarian or other special grounds. They may include asylum-seekers who have been rejected by States but who UNHCR deems to be in need of humanitarian assistance or otherwise of concern to the organization. The number of people in this category more than doubled from 167,000 at the start of 2009 to 412,000 by year end. The increase is due to the inclusion of 155,100 former refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, who were naturalized in 2009. UNHCR remains engaged with them through local integration programmes.

⁴⁴ See Chapter III for more details on durable solutions.

Box 5. The 10-Point Plan of Action

The scope and complexity of population movements multiplied the points of intersection between refugee protection and international migration. Contemporary irregular migratory movements include people with different backgrounds and needs. Some movements include a substantive refugee component, others do not. Irrespective of their status, people traveling in an irregular manner are vulnerable and many have real protection needs.

In 2006, UNHCR launched a *10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration* to assist governments and other stakeholders in developing protection-sensitive migration policies and solutions for the different categories of people in mixed movements. The 10-Point Plan sets out key areas where specific action is needed from a refugee protection perspective and focuses on activities in countries of transit and destination. The second Action Point of the Plan is on data collection and analysis. Accurate and reliable data are vital for a proper understanding of mixed movements. Data is necessary for all components of the movements, including refugee-protection related elements. This will help policy-makers develop effective strategies.

Both quantitative and qualitative data on mixed migration are necessary. Quantitative data are useful to provide an overview of migratory routes which can be used to establish protection frameworks at appropriate locations. Qualitative data enhances the understanding of the needs of the people involved in the movements, which can be used to develop appropriate responses.

Data collection on mixed movements is particularly challenging. Movements are often clandestine. Few governments collect migration data systematically. Irregular migration is obviously difficult to quantify. Different stakeholders and entities gather data independently with divergent objectives.

Data is collected according to often incompatible definitions, criteria and parameters, making it difficult to aggregate and share data. These challenges can be overcome by establishing joint understandings on data collection and analysis between different actors.

A series of regional conferences helped provide a better understanding of migration dynamics and the particular protection challenges faced by affected regions. UNHCR's publication "*The 10-Point Plan in Action*" provides a selection of interesting examples of data collection at national, regional and international levels.

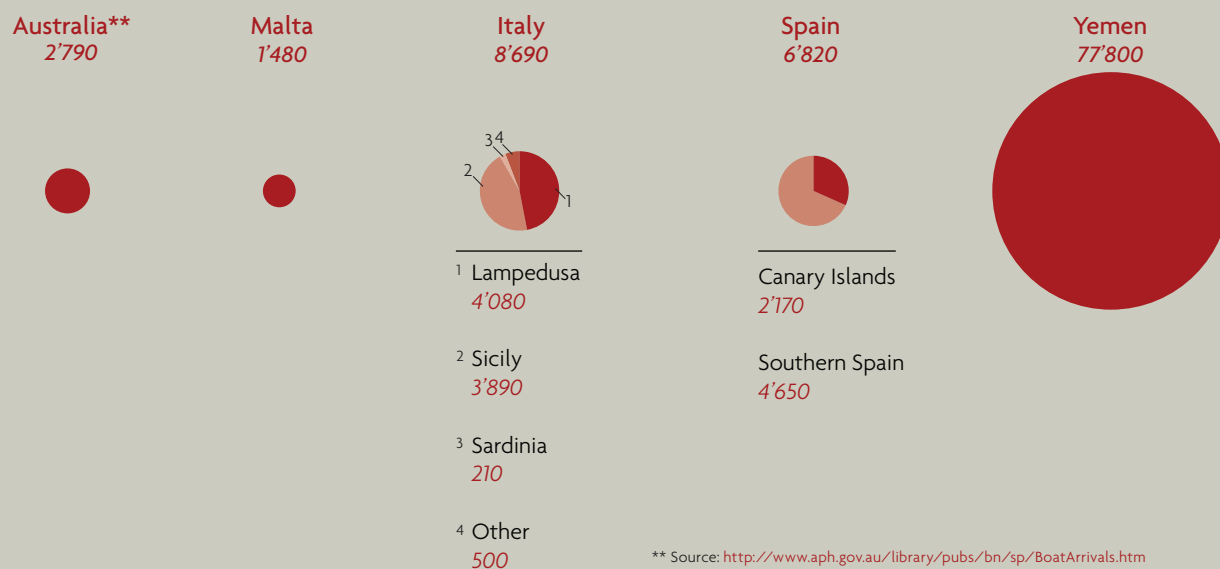
The Mixed Migration Task Force* in Yemen launched a website in early 2010. The site provides up-to-date information on migratory movements in the region, including news updates, feature stories on important migratory trends, and statistical information about new arrivals.

UNHCR can help governments and other partners with data gathering and analysis as follows:

- Provide technical advice for data collection and analysis in the context of mixed movements;
- Facilitate data collection exercises and research projects on mixed movements;
- Train partners on data collection, analyses, dissemination and data sharing parameters;
- Lobby for inclusion of refugees and other concerned persons in data collection and analyses;
- Provide guidance on the use of data for the purpose of informing policy-makers and appropriate responses to address mixed movements;
- Contribute information obtained from UNHCR processes and procedures.

* The Mixed Migration Task Force coordinates activities related to mixed migration in Yemen. It includes representatives from the Government, international agencies and national NGOs.

Irregular arrivals by sea, 2009 (selected countries)



** Source: <http://www.aph.gov.au/library/pubs/bn/sp/BoatArrivals.htm>