

CHAPTER II

DURABLE SOLUTIONS AND NEW DISPLACEMENT

INTRODUCTION

Each year, thousands of refugees find a durable solution by repatriating to their home country, by integrating locally into the host society or by obtaining permanent settlement in a third country. In addition to providing protection, seeking and finding solutions for refugees, together with the governments concerned, is a core activity of UNHCR.

The first part of this chapter tracks progress towards achieving durable solutions for refugees during 2003. Voluntary repatriation movements, numerically the most important durable solution, are generally based on information from both the country of first asylum as well as the country of return.

Resettlement of refugees is a significant contribution towards international responsibility and burden sharing. This chapter considers refugee resettlement both from the perspective of UNHCR in the country of first asylum country as well as from the perspective of the resettlement country.

Local integration, the third durable solution, may take many shapes, ranging from access to land, employment, health and education to freedom of movement. This chapter is limited to the legal integration of refugees through naturalization, whereby the full range of protection is extended to refugees by the host

country.

Progress towards achieving durable solutions is partly offset by new outflows of refugees. Each year, thousands of refugees flee their home country and are recognized either on an individual basis or through group determination. The main focus of this chapter is on mass or *prima facie* refugee outflows, while asylum applications and refugee status determination are reviewed in detail in Chapter III.

Most changes in the size of refugee populations are explained by new arrivals and voluntary repatriation. In addition, the number of refugees is determined by births and deaths as well as legal and administrative changes. The third part of this chapter addresses major changes to the refugee population in 2003 which are not explained by durable solutions or new arrivals.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

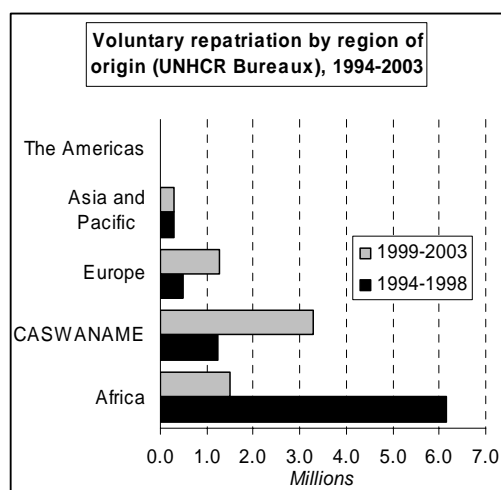
Voluntary repatriation is generally considered the preferred durable solution. In 2003, 1.1 million refugees returned to their home country, a 55 per cent drop compared to 2002, when voluntary repatriation was at the highest level since 1995 (2.4 million). During the 10-year period 1994-2003, an estimated 14.6 million refugees found a durable solution by repatriating to their home country (see *Table B.6*).

Voluntary repatriation departures are often underreported, because many refugees return on their own initiative, without informing the authorities of the host country or requesting UNHCR for assistance. In contrast, the number of returnees in the country of origin may be overestimated, because nationals may register for returnee assistance. To present an accurate picture, the

voluntary repatriation estimates provided in the 2003 Yearbook are based on sources from both the country of asylum and the country of origin.

During 2003, nine asylum countries reported voluntary repatriation departures exceeding 10,000 refugees, including Pakistan (376,000), the Islamic Republic of Iran (320,000), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (104,000), the United Republic of Tanzania (85,000) and Zambia (44,000). In total, voluntary repatriation departures involving 50 or more refugees were reported by 65 asylum countries (see *Table II.1*).

Eleven countries of origin reported the return of more than 10,000 refugees in 2003, including Afghanistan (646,000), Angola (133,000), Burundi (82,000), Iraq (55,000), Sierra Leone (33,000), Rwanda (23,000) and Liberia (21,000). Afghans constituted 59 per cent of all refugees who repatriated during 2003. In total, 25 countries of origin reported the return of 50 or more refugees (see *Table II.2*).



RESETTLEMENT

Resettlement is a tool of protection for refugees whose life and liberty are at risk in their country of asylum. It constitutes a durable solution for refugees who can neither repatriate nor integrate in their country of first

asylum as well as an international mechanism for responsibility and burden sharing.

Resettlement concerns the organized transfer of refugees from countries of temporary asylum to third countries for the purpose of permanent settlement. The role of UNHCR in resettlement ranges from identifying resettlement needs to screening and selecting potential resettlement cases and arranging transportation in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Resettlement is a durable solution for only a limited number of the world's refugees. During 1994-2003, 267,000 refugees were resettled from first asylum countries under UNHCR auspices, compared to 14.6 million refugees who were able to repatriate. Thus, for every refugee who has been resettled since 1994, 55 have been repatriated.

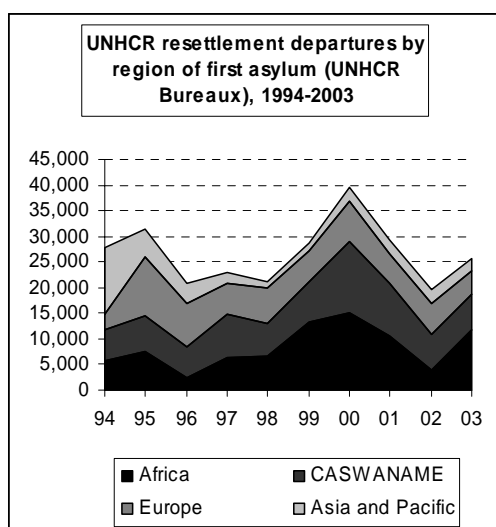
In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, resettlement is part of the national immigration programme. In these countries, resettlement candidates are either refugees selected by UNHCR as part of an agreed quota or persons selected by the immigration authorities on the basis of national criteria. Sometimes, these countries admit resettlement cases which do not qualify for Convention refugee status. UNHCR has agreed resettlement quotas with other, mostly European, countries. In recent years, some countries in South America have created resettlement programmes in cooperation with UNHCR.

The 2003 Yearbook uses two sources for resettlement statistics. First, UNHCR records from first asylum countries indicate the number of refugees who have been resettled under UNHCR auspices. Second, official statistics from immigration countries are used to analyse the total inflow of resettled refugees, whether or

not facilitated by UNHCR.

(a) UNHCR departures

Most UNHCR offices are engaged in resettlement. In 2003, 75 UNHCR country offices reported at least one resettlement departure under UNHCR auspices. In total, UNHCR resettled 25,900 refugees in 2003, 32 per cent more than in 2002 (19,600) and close to the average annual resettlement level during the period 1994-2003 (26,700) (see *Table B.9*).



The bulk of the resettlement cases are processed by only a few UNHCR offices. In 2003, five offices resettled more than 1,000 refugees, namely Kenya (7,300), Egypt (3,510), Turkey (2,940), Côte d'Ivoire (1,650) and Pakistan (1,290). These five offices resettled 64 per cent of all refugees resettled during 2003. Thirty-five UNHCR offices resettled 50 or more refugees in 2003.

Over the past 10 years, an increasing number of UNHCR offices have become engaged in resettlement activities. The number of offices resettling more than 100 refugees increased from 15 in 1994-1996 to some 20 in 1997-1999 and further to some 30 since 2000 (see *Table B.10*).

Resettlement levels fluctuate substantially from one year to the next.

In 2003, 28 offices resettled more than 100 cases. In 17 of these offices, the annual number of departing refugees changed by more than 50 per cent.

While many UNHCR offices are engaged in resettlement activities, the number of nationalities being resettled is much more limited. In 2003, there were 20 refugee nationalities involving more than 100 departures. However, the number of major refugee nationalities being resettled appears to be on the rise. During 1994-1996, there were less than 15 refugee nationalities accounting for at least 100 resettlement departures.

In 2003, refugees from Sudan constituted the largest group resettled under UNHCR auspices (5,160), followed by refugees from Afghanistan (3,560), Somalia (3,310), Ethiopia (3,030), the Islamic Republic of Iran (2,670) and Liberia (2,140). The five main refugee nationalities accounted for 69 per cent of all resettlement departures during 2003 (see *Table II.2*).

In 2003, a significant increase was recorded in refugees resettled from Sudan (90%), Somalia (170%), Ethiopia (520%), Liberia (1,040%), Myanmar (180%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (110%), Colombia (3,410%) and Indonesia (360%).

The need for resettlement is closely associated with conditions in the country of origin. While, only a few years ago, resettlement from the former Yugoslavia was significant, these numbers have plummeted recently. In 2003, significantly fewer refugees were resettled from Bosnia and Herzegovina (-91%), Serbia and Montenegro (-56%) and Croatia (-48%). Similarly, the number of Vietnamese refugees resettled by UNHCR in 2003 dropped by 79% (see *Table B.12*).

(b) Government arrivals

In 2003, 11 countries reported the resettlement of 56,000 refugees, an increase of 10 per cent compared to 2002 (51,000).

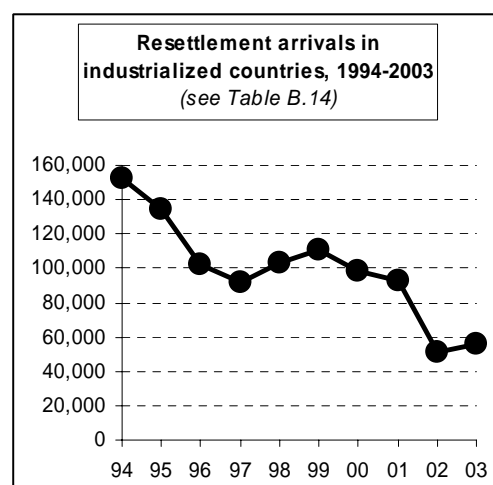
The United States resettled 28,000 refugees, including family members, during its 2003 Fiscal Year (FY), an increase of eight per cent compared to FY 2002 (27,000). In Australia, resettlement arrivals increased by 29 per cent to 12,000. Canada increased its annual resettlement intake with three per cent to reach 11,000 in 2003.

Albeit at a much lower level, annual resettlement arrivals in 2003 also increased in Ireland (135%), Norway (34%), the Netherlands (12%) and Denmark (4%), but fell in Finland (-2%) and New Zealand (-3%). Iceland and Ireland resettled fewer than 60 refugees in 2003 each (see *Table B.14*).

The industrialized countries resettled 100 or more refugees from 32 different nationalities during 2003. The main countries of origin whose citizens benefited from resettlement in 2003 included Sudan (8,400), Afghanistan (6,000), Ukraine (5,100), the Islamic Republic of Iran (4,000), Liberia (3,700), Iraq (3,300) and Ethiopia (3,200). As noted earlier, immigration countries may resettle refugees bilaterally without UNHCR involvement and sometimes admit cases which do not qualify for Convention refugee status.

Resettled refugees normally have access to long-term residence status, a range of social, economic and legal rights and, eventually, to naturalization. Resettled refugees thus require little, if any, international protection. From a national statistical perspective, however, the arrival of resettled refugees constitutes an increase in the refugee population. Once refugees have obtained the

citizenship of the host country, they are no longer counted as refugees in UNHCR's statistics, however.



LOCAL INTEGRATION

Local integration is a multi-faceted process by which refugees progressively become part of the host society. Through legal integration, refugees are provided with a range of rights and entitlements by the host country, which are broadly commensurate with those enjoyed by citizens. Naturalization allows refugees to enjoy the full legal protection of the host country.

Economic integration concerns access to the social and economic rights provided for by the 1951 Convention. This includes the right to pursue sustainable livelihoods and to engage in income-generating activities, such as farming, trading and paid labour. Self-sufficiency and economic integration may be enhanced by including refugees in national development plans and income generating projects.

Social and cultural integration allows refugees to live amongst or alongside the host population without discrimination or exploitation and to contribute actively to the social life of the country of asylum.

While economic and social integration

is difficult to measure, some countries provide data on the number of refugees being naturalized. During 2003, UNHCR was informed about the naturalization of some 47,000 refugees in 16 asylum countries. The largest number of refugees was granted citizenship in Indonesia (28,100), Armenia (8,300) and the Russian Federation (6,300) (see *Table B.16*).

These data provide only anecdotal evidence of the number of refugees being granted the citizenship of the host countries each year. In industrialized countries, local integration is the predominant durable solution for refugees. Each year, thousands of refugees are being naturalized. Unfortunately, few countries distinguish refugees separately in their naturalization data.

Because of the importance of naturalization for local integration and the paucity of data in industrialized countries, UNHCR estimates the refugee naturalization rate for most countries. In the traditional immigration countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States), it is assumed that refugees have naturalized after five years, whereas in Europe, refugees are considered to be fully integrated after 10 years (see *Table I.1*).

NEW ARRIVALS

Refugees flee their country because they have a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of their race, religion or nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Individual asylum applications are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Situations of mass influx are often triggered by conflict in the country of origin. Asylum countries may accord protection on a *prima facie* or group basis in mass inflow situations, when

individual refugee status determination is not feasible or practical. Responding to scenarios of mass influx, a number of industrialized countries have designed temporary protection schemes.

MASS REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

During 2003, some 290,000 refugees became displaced as part of a mass outflow, virtually the same number as in 2002 (293,000). The level of new displacement in 2003 was the lowest since, at least, 1994 (see *Table B.1*).

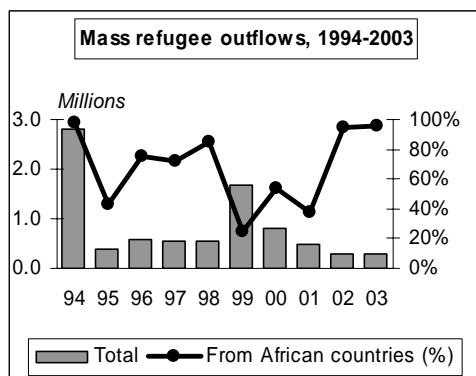
During 2002 and 2003, virtually all mass refugee displacement occurred in Africa. In both years, Africa recorded almost 280,000 *prima facie* refugee arrivals annually.

During 2002-2003, Asia recorded only 27,000 new *prima facie* refugee arrivals, while Europe reported no mass refugee movements at all. In 2003, mass outflows involving more than 1,000 refugees were reported by only eight countries of origin, down from up to 20 in the 1990s.

Sudan was the main source of new refugee displacement in 2003 with 112,000 refugees fleeing the country. Other countries producing new refugee outflows in 2003 included Liberia (87,000), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (30,000), Côte d'Ivoire (22,000), Somalia (15,000) and the Central African Republic (13,000) (see *Table B.3*).

The reduction in refugee outflows is reflected in fewer asylum countries reporting new arrivals. The number of asylum countries reporting a mass influx of more than 1,000 refugees in 2003 (15) was significantly lower than during the 1990s (20-25). In 2003, the largest new arrivals of refugees were reported by Chad (111,000), Côte d'Ivoire (41,000) and Guinea (37,000) (see *Table B.2*).

In sum, recent years have witnessed the emergence of only few new refugee situations. As noted earlier, low levels of new international displacement in combination with sustained durable solutions are the main reason for the recent decline in the global refugee population.



INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION

In 2003, 193,000 asylum-seekers were granted Convention refugee status or were allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons, 15 per cent fewer than in 2002, when 221,000 asylum-seekers were accepted. Countries recognizing the largest number of asylum-seekers on an individual basis in 2003 were the United Kingdom (34,400), the United States (28,700), Canada (17,700), France (13,200) and Switzerland (11,800) (see *Table II.1*). Trends in asylum and refugee status determination are discussed in more detail in Chapter III.

OTHER POPULATION CHANGES

It was noted that the size of the refugee population is influenced by a complex set of demographic, legal and administrative factors. In the above, the main numerical changes, new arrivals and durable solutions have been discussed. The remainder of this chapter is devoted to an analysis of other, specific factors affecting the size of the refugee population in some countries.

The size of the refugee population is determined by a host of factors. In one country, and during the same time frame, different refugee groups may be arriving and repatriating *en masse*, asylum-seekers are granted refugee status on an individual basis, while the size of camp populations continues to change as a result of registration, birth and deaths.

One important reason for a sudden change in the refugee population is registration. The presence of refugees is verified periodically to ensure that the administrative records are in line with the actual situation on the ground. As a result of registration, camp statistics often drop by 20 per cent or more.

A particular difficulty in accounting for all changes in the refugee population is voluntary repatriation. UNHCR's statistics provide one figure for each voluntary repatriation movement, based on information from both sides of the border (see for instance *Table II.1*). However, if there are many refugees returning spontaneously who were not registered in the asylum countries, discrepancies occur in the number of departures and arrivals, affecting in particular the credibility of the data reported by asylum countries.

Differences in statistics between the country of arrival and departure are by no means limited to refugees only. In the industrialized countries, where borders are less porous than in developing countries, immigration and emigration statistics tend to differ significantly for the same migration flow.

The countries discussed below are those where the annual change in the refugee population during 2003 was not sufficiently explained by the increases or decreases listed in *Table II.1*. Countries are discussed when the unexplained difference between the population at the beginning and at the end of 2003 was 5,000 or more.

Armenia. The decrease of 8,300 refugees is due to naturalization.

Australia. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in Australia based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1999-2003. The end-2003 figure (56,300) is based on 43,500 refugees who have been resettled and 12,800 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention since 1999.

Burundi. The difference of 10,000 persons is mainly due to the spontaneous return of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Canada. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in Canada based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1999-2003. The end-2003 figure (133,000) is based on the "landing" of 56,500 refugees who have been resettled as well as 76,500 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention since 1999.

Central African Republic. The difference of some 6,000 persons is mostly due to the spontaneous return of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Congo, Republic of. The difference of 9,900 persons is mainly due to the spontaneous return of Angolan refugees, most of whom repatriated to their country of origin.

Côte d'Ivoire. The difference of 13,000 persons is mainly due to the spontaneous return of Liberian refugees to their country of origin.

Denmark. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in Denmark based on resettlement

arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1994-2003. The end-2003 figure (69,900) is based on 9,800 refugees who have been resettled, 15,600 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention and 44,500 persons who have been granted temporary protection or allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons since 1994.

France. The refugee population for France is an official estimate provided by the *Office Française de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (OFPRA). The figure of 130,800 refugees includes an estimated 30,000 minors.

Germany. The refugee population in Germany is based on data from the Central Aliens Register, the Federal Administration Office and estimates by the Ministry of the Interior. The end-2003 figure includes refugees under the Constitution (113,100), refugees recognized in a third country (1,900), family members of refugees recognized under the Constitution (149,500, based on the average family size of 1.3), Convention refugees (74,800), quota refugees (6,500), Jewish refugees from the former Soviet Union and the Russian Federation (188,000), "homeless foreigners" (10,000), civil war refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro) (700) and so called *de facto* refugees (416,000).

Ghana. The difference of some 7,000 persons is the result of registration which led to an increase in the number of Liberian refugees and a decrease in Sierra Leonean refugees.

Guinea. The difference of some 7,000 persons is mainly due to data verification, natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and the spontaneous return of 800 refugees to Côte d'Ivoire.

Indonesia. The refugee population in Indonesia decreased by some 28,400

persons during 2003, mainly due to the naturalization of 28,100 refugees from Timor-Leste. As UNHCR was still assisting some 16,200 of them by the end of 2003, they have been included under *Other persons of concern* to UNHCR. This figure is expected to decline with the phasing out of UNHCR assistance.

Liberia. During 2003, the refugee population in Liberia decreased by some 27,000 persons. This difference is mostly the result of an adjustment in the estimated number of refugees from Sierra Leone. Moreover, following a deterioration of the situation in Liberia, the number of IDPs increased by some 292,000 during 2003.

Malaysia. The refugee population in Malaysia decreased from 50,600 to 7,400. The difference is mostly due to a change in the classification of 45,100 Filipino refugees and 5,100 refugees from Myanmar to the category of *Others of concern*. The category *Others of concern* increased from zero to 62,000 in 2003. This reclassification, combined with the arrival of Indonesian refugees and the granting of temporary protection to refugees from Myanmar explains the difference between the begin- and end-year population figures.

Mexico. The refugee population in Mexico decreased by 6,900 persons during 2003, primarily due to de-registration of 5,800 refugees from Guatemala following spontaneous repatriation departures as well as to deaths. In addition, some 1,100 refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador were granted Mexican citizenship.

Namibia. The difference of 5,800 persons is mostly due to the spontaneous departure of Angolan refugees, most of whom repatriated to their country of origin.

Nepal. The difference of 8,600 persons is due to a reclassification of

10,000 Bhutanese from refugees to *Others of concern* as well as to natural increase.

Netherlands. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in the Netherlands based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1994-2003. The end-2003 figure (140,900) is based on 2,900 refugees who have been resettled, 38,600 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention and 99,400 persons who have been granted temporary protection or allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons since 1994.

Norway. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in Norway based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1994-2003. The end-2003 figure (46,100) is based on 12,600 refugees who have been resettled, 1,700 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention and 31,800 persons who have been granted temporary protection or allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons since 1994.

Pakistan. The voluntary repatriation of 375,000 Afghan refugees during 2003 included some 275,000 Afghans from urban areas, many of whom are not considered refugees by UNHCR. Therefore, the decrease in the Afghan refugee population in 2003 was limited to 100,000 only.

Serbia and Montenegro. The refugee population decreased from 354,400 to 291,400 persons during 2003. This was mostly due to the voluntary repatriation of some 15,000 refugees to Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and FYR Macedonia as well as de-registration of 47,700 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

Sierra Leone. The difference of some

13,000 persons is mainly due to a revision of the number of Liberian refugees following a registration in May 2003.

Sudan. The refugee population in Sudan included a large, estimated number of Eritrean refugees. During 2003, this figure decreased by some 182,000 following the application of the cessation clause for Eritrean refugees (-33,200) and verification of registration records (-148,600).

Sweden. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in Sweden based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1994-2003. The end-2003 figure (112,200) is based on 18,500 refugees who have been resettled, 6,000 asylum-seekers who have been recognized under the 1951 Convention and 87,500 persons who have been granted temporary protection or allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons since 1994.

Tanzania, United Republic of. During 2003, the country recorded a decrease of almost 32,000 persons in the refugee population. This difference is mostly due to the spontaneous departure of refugees from Burundi.

Thailand. The refugee population in Thailand increased by some 6,100 persons during 2003, primarily due to new arrivals in the camps of some 7,000 refugees from Myanmar admitted by the Provincial Admission Board as well as due to natural increase. Simultaneously, some 900 persons were de-registered due to death and spontaneous departures.

United States. In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in the USA based on resettlement arrivals of refugees and recognition of asylum-seekers during the period 1999-2003. The end-2003 figure

(453,000) includes 281,400 resettled refugees and 169,100 asylum-seekers recognized under the 1951 Convention.

Yemen. The total refugee population in Yemen decreased by 20,900 during 2003. This difference is due to a registration resulting in a decrease of 33,700 Somali refugees and the new arrival of some 12,300 *prima facie* refugees from Somalia.

Zambia. The refugee population in Zambia decreased by some 16,000 persons during 2003 which is mainly the result of spontaneous departures of Angolan refugees.

II.1 Refugee populations, new arrivals and durable solutions by country of asylum, 2003

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Country or territory of asylum (residence)***	Population at the beginning of the year		Increases during the year			Decreases during the year				Population at the end of the year**	
	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Spontaneous arrivals		Resettlement arrivals	Repatriation/return*		Resettlement		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted
			Prima facie	Indiv. recogn.****		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted		
Afghanistan	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	22	-
Albania	17	17	-	9	-	3	2	-	-	26	25
Algeria	169,233	155,449	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	169,033	155,451
Angola	12,272	12,130	-	16	-	2	2	62	58	13,382	13,363
Argentina	2,439	691	-	90	-	11	7	-	-	2,642	985
Armenia	247,550	40,012	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	239,289	50,039
Australia	59,436	-	-	615	11,855	111	-	-	-	56,258	-
Austria	14,130	-	-	2,084	-	778	-	-	-	16,109	-
Azerbaijan	458	458	-	115	-	25	25	203	203	326	326
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	22,025	21,942	-	28	-	3,240	3,240	-	-	19,792	19,708
Belarus	618	200	-	63	-	6	6	7	7	638	213
Belgium	12,578	-	-	1,383	-	245	125	-	-	12,595	-
Belize	1,049	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	-
Benin	5,021	-	-	197	-	226	222	45	33	5,034	-
Bolivia	350	47	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	527	311
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28,022	1,149	-	20	-	2,721	2,721	63	63	22,517	677
Botswana	2,805	2,759	-	-	-	4	4	14	14	2,838	2,792
Brazil	3,175	2,174	-	75	-	14	14	-	-	3,193	2,118
Bulgaria	3,658	-	-	430	-	10	8	-	-	4,068	-
Burkina Faso	457	106	-	30	-	15	5	4	-	466	-
Burundi	40,533	14,441	11,100	17	-	606	606	14	14	40,971	13,231
Cambodia	200	198	-	38	-	32	32	165	165	76	74
Cameroon	58,288	-	-	492	-	158	158	31	26	58,583	-
Canada	129,950	-	-	17,682	10,731	122	1	-	-	133,094	-
Central African Rep.	50,725	39,314	-	461	24	442	442	15	15	44,753	39,314
Chad	34,584	14,044	110,973	59	-	94	94	-	-	146,400	90,128
Chile	413	309	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	466	320
China	297,277	10,363	-	15	-	-	-	6	6	299,354	10,879
Colombia	205	53	-	11	-	120	84	-	-	186	45
Congo	109,201	81,801	-	12	-	7,931	4,581	11	11	91,362	81,946
Costa Rica	12,433	-	-	1,838	-	-	-	162	162	13,508	-
Côte d'Ivoire	44,749	44,749	40,805	112	-	21,054	2,408	1,646	1,646	75,971	75,971
Croatia	8,392	8,392	-	2	-	2,494	645	114	99	4,387	4,387
Cuba	1,005	886	-	11	-	-	-	22	22	836	745
Cyprus	173	173	-	165	-	-	-	4	4	349	349
Czech Rep.	1,297	1,297	-	208	-	8	1	-	-	1,516	1,516
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	332,978	161,370	1,428	43	-	104,157	61,444	46	46	234,033	56,105
Denmark	73,597	-	-	1,323	509	484	29	-	-	69,858	-
Djibouti	21,702	21,316	-	1,664	-	247	247	2	2	27,034	26,658
Ecuador	3,240	3,240	-	3,299	-	4	4	154	154	6,381	6,378
Egypt	80,494	10,494	-	10,726	-	72	67	3,614	3,510	88,749	18,749
El Salvador	74	18	-	3	-	-	-	2	2	246	23
Eritrea	3,619	3,619	271	6	-	-	-	7	7	3,889	3,889
Estonia	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Ethiopia	132,940	132,940	2,589	1,604	-	9,245	9,245	622	622	130,274	130,274
Finland	12,490	-	-	494	562	159	1	-	-	10,843	-
France	132,182	-	-	13,167	-	114	-	-	-	130,838	-
FYR Macedonia	2,816	2,796	-	-	-	196	194	127	127	193	193
Gabon	13,473	13,473	-	1,643	-	1,059	1,059	68	68	14,005	14,005
Gambia	12,120	1,443	71	2	-	144	144	-	-	7,465	1,661
Georgia	4,192	4,174	386	5	-	-	-	25	25	3,864	3,847
Germany	980,000	-	-	4,703	-	5,466	1,567	4	-	960,395	-
Ghana	33,515	28,953	4,430	4	-	78	78	1,088	172	43,947	43,947
Greece	2,787	232	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	2,771	120
Guatemala	733	374	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	715	7
Guinea	182,163	98,356	37,082	2,525	-	29,717	27,793	534	534	184,341	111,491
Guinea-Bissau	7,639	7,639	-	21	-	109	77	-	-	7,551	7,529
Honduras	29	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	23	2
Hong Kong SAR, China	1,491	95	-	108	-	1	-	134	129	1,902	91

II.1 Refugee populations, new arrivals and durable solutions by country of asylum, 2003 (cont.)

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Country or territory of asylum (residence)***	Population at the beginning of the year		Increases during the year			Decreases during the year				Population at the end of the year**	
	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Spontaneous arrivals		Resettlement arrivals	Repatriation/return*		Resettlement		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted
			Prima facie	Indiv. recogn.****		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted		
Hungary	6,088	-	-	950	-	59	28	2	2	7,023	-
Iceland	207	-	-	7	24	-	-	-	-	239	-
India	168,855	12,746	-	220	-	4,721	1,287	746	746	164,757	11,493
Indonesia	28,596	499	-	51	-	-	-	314	314	233	233
Iraq	134,190	34,075	-	-	-	3,835	3,835	-	-	134,190	-
Ireland	5,380	-	-	1,285	54	15	-	-	-	5,971	-
Islamic Rep. of Iran ¹	1,306,599	1,306,599	-	-	-	319,915	142,804	910	910	984,896	984,896
Israel	4,179	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4,179	-
Italy	10,060	-	-	2,907	-	49	7	-	-	12,841	-
Japan	2,657	328	-	26	-	3	3	1	-	2,266	332
Jordan	1,199	1,199	-	368	-	15	15	361	361	1,196	1,196
Kazakhstan	20,610	12,811	-	24	-	71	71	42	42	15,831	12,558
Kenya	233,671	233,671	6,791	1,112	-	831	807	8,182	7,301	237,512	237,512
Kuwait	1,521	800	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1,518	798
Kyrgyzstan	7,708	7,358	-	28	-	98	98	211	211	5,591	5,285
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Lebanon	2,820	2,450	-	7	-	31	31	480	480	2,522	1,887
Liberia	64,956	45,669	15,842	-	-	19,510	4,510	22	22	33,997	14,329
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11,666	1,679	-	230	-	201	201	-	-	11,897	1,072
Liechtenstein	128	-	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	149	-
Lithuania	368	368	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	403	403
Luxembourg	1,201	-	-	211	-	6	-	-	-	1,201	-
Malawi	2,166	2,166	-	1,401	-	14	14	53	53	3,202	3,202
Malaysia	50,612	160	-	7,525	-	5	-	496	496	7,424	85
Mali	9,095	9,095	-	487	-	162	62	7	7	10,009	10,009
Malta	307	-	-	317	-	-	-	-	-	895	-
Mauritania	405	405	-	87	-	8	8	-	-	475	475
Mexico	12,962	10,003	-	40	6	65	1	1	-	6,075	9,864
Morocco	2,127	354	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2,121	-
Mozambique	207	207	-	114	-	4	-	7	1	311	311
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	21,684	15,684	550	1,230	-	9,506	4,223	2	2	19,800	13,800
Nepal	132,287	102,284	-	23	-	-	-	3	3	123,667	104,368
Netherlands	148,362	-	-	7,820	173	438	222	-	-	140,886	-
New Zealand	5,757	-	-	237	653	-	-	-	-	5,807	-
Nicaragua	325	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	300	40
Niger	296	103	-	34	-	8	4	-	-	328	-
Nigeria	7,355	4,355	-	1,983	-	92	92	78	78	9,171	6,171
Norway	50,432	-	-	3,525	1,633	854	113	-	-	46,109	-
Pakistan ¹	1,227,433	1,227,433	-	394	-	375,547	343,095	1,294	1,294	1,124,298	1,124,298
Panama	1,574	1,573	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	1,445	1,135
Papua New Guinea	4,941	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,491	2,491
Paraguay	21	21	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Peru	689	66	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	718	71
Philippines	114	1	-	9	-	6	6	-	-	108	1
Poland	1,591	-	-	221	-	-	-	-	-	1,836	-
Portugal	462	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	418	-
Qatar	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Rep. of Korea	17	8	-	13	-	3	-	-	-	25	19
Rep. of Moldova	173	173	2	3	-	42	36	8	8	102	102
Romania	1,857	375	-	164	-	-	-	6	6	2,011	258
Russian Federation	14,969	3,612	-	58	-	279	279	461	461	9,899	9,899
Rwanda	30,861	30,861	5,625	255	-	106	1	133	133	36,608	36,608
Saudi Arabia	245,244	5,244	-	20	-	4,527	4,527	31	31	240,835	835
Senegal	20,711	20,711	-	28	-	14	12	-	-	20,726	20,726
Serbia and Montenegro	354,402	354,402	79	15	-	14,930	2,743	485	485	291,403	291,403
Sierra Leone	63,494	63,493	10,816	-	-	-	-	17	17	61,194	61,194
Singapore	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	1
Slovakia	449	444	-	11	-	4	-	-	-	414	414

II.1 Refugee populations, new arrivals and durable solutions by country of asylum, 2003 (cont.)

See footnotes at the end of the table.

Country or territory of asylum (residence)***	Population at the beginning of the year		Increases during the year			Decreases during the year				Population at the end of the year**	
	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Spontaneous arrivals		Resettlement arrivals	Repatriation/return*		Resettlement		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted
			Prima facie	Indiv. recogn.****		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted		
Slovenia	390	390	-	37	-	838	116	-	-	2,069	2,066
Somalia	198	198	-	188	-	1	-	22	22	368	368
South Africa	23,344	7,637	-	3,280	-	61	51	17	17	26,558	5,963
Spain	6,780	-	-	405	-	14	-	-	-	5,898	-
Sri Lanka	28	28	-	17	-	3	3	15	15	30	30
Sudan	328,176	95,654	-	1,932	-	9,747	9,718	324	39	138,163	73,717
Swaziland	693	673	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	686	615
Sweden	142,193	-	-	5,514	942	2,057	-	-	-	112,167	-
Switzerland	54,113	-	-	11,802	-	1,498	-	-	-	50,144	-
Syrian Arab Rep.	2,918	-	-	1,102	-	63	10	314	-	3,681	-
Tajikistan	3,433	3,203	-	111	-	144	144	89	89	3,306	2,904
Thailand	112,614	112,143	37	719	-	-	-	452	452	119,053	118,658
Timor-Leste	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Togo	12,294	737	-	115	-	10	10	9	-	12,395	737
Tunisia	102	61	-	10	-	-	-	4	4	99	58
Turkey	3,301	2,643	-	2,343	-	200	11	2,935	2,935	2,490	1,935
Turkmenistan	13,693	13,693	-	17	-	163	163	19	19	13,511	13,511
Uganda	217,302	196,990	7,418	2,028	-	179	137	273	-	230,903	210,763
Ukraine	2,966	207	-	56	-	26	26	5	5	2,877	263
United Arab Emirates	163	148	-	18	-	-	-	5	5	160	136
United Kingdom	260,687	-	-	34,445	-	1,234	191	-	-	276,522	-
United Rep. of Tanzania	689,373	519,373	13,403	149	-	84,760	42,007	495	495	649,770	479,770
United States	485,171	-	-	28,679	28,422	389	-	-	-	452,548	-
Uruguay	99	48	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	91	60
Uzbekistan	44,936	2,629	-	156	-	117	117	124	124	44,682	2,512
Venezuela	58	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	5
Viet Nam	15,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,360	-
Yemen	82,803	82,803	12,295	144	-	14	14	53	45	61,881	61,881
Zambia	246,765	142,991	7,793	99	-	43,761	31,114	157	157	226,697	134,370
Zimbabwe	9,432	9,432	-	3,335	-	-	-	39	39	12,721	12,721
Various/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1,618	68	-	-	-	-
Total	10,595,093	5,649,633	289,787	197,960	55,588	1,094,698	710,511	28,739	25,881	9,680,263	5,082,776

Note

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero or not available.

¹ UNHCR estimate, to be reviewed in 2004.

* Figures are based on departure and arrival records.

** Population at the end of the year does not necessarily equal the population at the beginning of the year plus the increases minus the decreases.

*** For method of estimation for the refugee population in selected industrialized countries, see Table I.1 or Chapter VI.

**** Generally, this equals the number of persons recognized as refugees and those allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons. See also Table III.1.

II.2 Refugee populations, new arrivals and durable solutions by origin, 2003

The origin is listed if the total refugee population at the end of the year was 10,000 or more. See footnotes at the end of the table.

Origin	Population at the beginning of the year		Increases during the year			Decreases during the year				Population at the end of the year**	
	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Spontaneous arrivals		Resettlement arrivals	Repatriation/return*		Resettlement		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted
			Prima facie	Indiv. recogn.****		Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted	Total	of which: UNHCR-assisted		
Afghanistan ¹	2,510,259	2,354,987	-	7,383	6,023	645,864	486,293	3,570	3,562	2,136,043	1,979,673
Sudan	508,153	417,069	112,214	10,632	8,438	123	12	5,780	5,157	606,242	454,660
Burundi	574,557	378,188	8,082	3,112	433	82,409	37,291	308	288	531,637	333,194
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	423,246	342,817	30,047	11,123	920	3,169	3,119	735	649	453,465	373,704
Occupied Palestinian Territory	428,761	2,180	-	518	17	-	-	25	25	427,862	1,713
Somalia	432,264	307,087	14,835	12,907	2,458	10,261	10,256	3,779	3,314	402,336	281,412
Iraq	422,113	211,532	-	12,276	3,254	55,197	5,097	1,438	1,268	368,581	154,640
Viet Nam	373,724	10,666	-	418	1,611	-	-	171	166	363,179	11,060
Liberia	275,589	192,198	86,805	3,579	3,716	21,000	2,354	3,032	2,138	353,345	272,348
Angola	435,428	220,482	1,483	3,239	34	132,977	76,198	7	6	329,582	131,768
Bosnia and Herzegovina	406,326	129,753	-	2,306	587	14,012	1,845	163	148	300,006	105,973
Serbia and Montenegro	323,336	4,867	-	7,167	887	9,439	2,561	196	193	296,632	1,583
Azerbaijan	260,217	40,495	-	920	420	-	-	16	16	253,255	50,448
Croatia	274,798	228,664	-	98	296	9,866	3,893	420	420	230,189	189,752
Turkey	193,733	13,840	-	6,709	36	35	35	5	3	185,687	104
Western Sahara	165,884	156,231	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	165,729	156,103
Myanmar	148,497	134,959	-	5,595	757	3,231	3,231	679	679	151,384	139,246
Islamic Rep. of Iran	137,950	22,704	-	6,546	4,040	3,850	3,800	2,685	2,673	132,543	1,934
China	132,110	206	-	7,690	139	-	-	72	72	132,406	179
Eritrea	318,166	100,731	1	4,223	479	10,148	9,417	358	194	124,121	80,374
Sri Lanka	132,998	183	-	5,737	115	5,023	1,096	59	59	122,010	118
Bhutan	112,523	102,263	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	103,978	103,650
Russian Federation	91,677	16,909	388	5,680	1,615	42	36	88	88	96,417	16,611
Ukraine	85,270	31	-	706	5,072	-	-	-	-	94,148	43
Rwanda	75,235	35,501	358	3,900	292	23,290	23,269	187	131	75,263	35,387
Sierra Leone	141,539	74,524	36	2,768	1,897	33,255	32,796	326	308	70,581	35,664
Ethiopia	61,187	15,281	-	3,968	3,237	30	25	3,284	3,031	62,677	16,150
Tajikistan	63,264	19,528	-	35	14	265	265	-	-	58,936	17,496
Chad	47,348	1,489	-	774	12	598	598	18	18	52,275	1,748
Colombia	30,615	4,358	-	11,414	2,117	99	94	316	316	37,995	7,313
Central African Rep.	25,383	5,168	12,985	297	-	4,857	4,108	1	1	35,400	34,158
Uganda	40,410	8,754	-	733	14	4,412	323	24	24	35,247	4,737
Côte d'Ivoire	23,741	21,972	22,214	1,608	4	16,600	-	1	1	33,637	9,034
Cambodia	33,474	158	-	104	55	-	-	52	52	31,407	153
Mauritania	30,139	25,951	-	1,418	-	-	-	-	-	30,525	25,968
Congo	28,137	14,956	7	2,838	274	1,780	1,770	109	109	28,961	14,363
Lebanon	26,292	14	-	428	40	-	-	-	-	24,932	12
Nigeria	24,565	198	2	906	64	7	7	19	18	24,430	787
Pakistan	23,168	142	4	3,242	267	2	-	87	83	24,389	176
Syrian Arab Rep.	18,899	204	-	742	23	-	-	10	10	20,276	130
Tibetans	20,482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,039	704
Indonesia	9,920	487	3	3,840	857	-	-	185	185	16,240	2,519
Cuba	18,034	266	-	414	309	-	-	1	1	16,093	281
Ghana	15,701	157	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	15,879	166
Poland	16,712	4	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	15,211	2
Stateless	13,242	209	1	972	138	-	-	1	1	13,852	202
India	14,350	14	4	1,584	37	-	-	3	3	13,706	19
Armenia	13,246	187	-	1,514	63	-	-	-	-	13,159	223
Georgia	16,975	47	-	774	53	117	117	-	-	12,497	6,602
Algeria	12,094	178	-	958	32	14	14	28	20	11,667	140
Rep. of Moldova	10,129	72	-	275	621	-	-	5	5	11,146	63
Togo	10,455	507	-	816	60	9	9	52	29	10,614	674
Albania	10,761	44	-	1,959	5	-	-	-	-	10,386	38
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	11,249	67	5	41	13	-	-	13	13	10,363	94

Notes

A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero or not available.

¹ Refugee population estimated by UNHCR.

* Figures are based on departure and arrival records.

** Population at the end of the year does not necessarily equal the population at the beginning of the year plus the increases minus the decreases.

**** Generally, this equals the number of persons recognized as refugees and those allowed to remain for humanitarian reasons. See also Table III.1.