

A woman in a dark blue hijab is pointing her right hand towards a crowd of people in the background. The crowd consists of many individuals, some wearing winter clothing like jackets and scarves. The scene appears to be outdoors, possibly at a port or a transit point.

International Maritime Conference-Galle Dialogue 2017

**Global Refugee Situation-Measures to Increase Protection
and Solutions Including in Maritime Context**

Trends at a Glance – 2016 in Review

By the end of 2016, **65.6 million individuals** were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations

That was an increase of 300,000 people over the previous year, and the world's forcibly displaced population remained at a record high



Trends in 2016

- Some **10.3 million** people were newly displaced by conflict or persecution; this include **6.9 million IDPs** and **3.4 million new refugees and asylum seekers**
- Developing countries hosted **84 percent** of the world's refugees under UNHCR mandate, some **14.5 million** people. A growing proportion, some **28 percent** or **4.9 million refugees**, were hosted by least developed countries
- More than **half of all refugees** worldwide come from just three countries: Syrian Arab Republic (5.5 million), Afghanistan (2.5 million) and South Sudan (1.4 million)
- There were some **2.0 million asylum claims** worldwide with Germany (722,400), USA (262,000), Italy (123,000) and Turkey (78,600) as top recipients
- Some **189,300 refugees** were admitted for **resettlement**; USA received the highest number (96,900)
- **Children** bellow 18 years of age constituted about **half of the refugee population** in 2016, similar to trends in recent years

New York Declaration

The background of the slide is a photograph of the United Nations General Assembly hall. The room is large and circular, with a high ceiling and a prominent UN emblem on the wall behind the speaker's podium. The lighting is warm, and the architecture features wood paneling and large windows.

On September 19, 2016 the United Nations General Assembly (GA) adopted a set of commitments to enhance the protection of refugees and migrants. These commitments are known as the ***New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants***. The GA agreed to these commitments on August 2, 2016. The following sets out the main elements of the New York Declaration and why they are important for UNHCR and those we seek to protect

In NY Declaration - Member States

1. Declared **profound solidarity** with those who are forced to flee

2. Reaffirmed their obligations to **fully respect the human rights** of refugees and migrants

3. Pledged **robust support** to those **countries affected** by large movements of refugees and migrants

4. Committed to working towards the adoption of a **global compact on refugees** and a **global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration**

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

to be applied to large-scale movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations

The four key objectives are

- Ease pressures on host countries
- Enhance refugee self-reliance
- Expand third-country solutions; and
- Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity

UNHCR is working with governments and other stakeholders to apply the CRRF in a number of countries – including Djibouti, Ethiopia, Honduras, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania – and through a regional approach to the Somalia situation.

Global Compact on Refugees

The New York Declaration calls upon the UNHCR to propose a 'global compact on refugees' in his annual report to the United Nations General Assembly in 2018

Global compact on refugees will have two parts

1. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, as already agreed to by Member States in the New York Declaration and supplemented by a preamble and concluding paragraphs
2. A programme of action that will draw upon good practices from around the world, and set out specific measures to be taken by UN Member States and others to operationalize the principles of the New York Declaration

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

The New York Declaration calls upon **UNHCR** to “develop and initiate” the application of the CRRF in specific contexts over the next two years.

Countries that have initiated comprehensive responses, as per the New York Declaration (as of June 2017):

- Costa Rica
- Djibouti
- Ecuador
- Ethiopia
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Uganda
- United Republic of Tanzania
- Regional approach to Somalia situation (IGAD)
- Brazil & Ecuador (case study countries)



EXAMPLE: CRRF IN UGANDA

Uganda, hosting **1 million refugees**, has **some of the most progressive refugee policies in the world**

The **Government of Uganda leads** through the **CRRF Secretariat**, located in the PM's Office and involves line ministries and district authorities

Partnerships: UNHCR works with the Government, the UN Country Team, civil society, the World Bank and development partners to support the government in the application of the CRRF

The CRRF addresses **five issues:** admission and rights, emergency and ongoing needs, resilience and self-reliance, expanding solutions, and voluntary repatriation

The CRRF builds on **existing mechanisms**, ex. the **refugee and host population empowerment framework (ReHoPE)** and the Settlement Transformation Agenda

Current emergency with new arrivals from South Sudan: appeals are underfunded, yet adequate financial support is critical to enable Uganda to uphold its progressive refugee policy



“The New York Declaration marks a political commitment of unprecedented force and resonance. It fills what has been a perennial gap in the international protection system – that of truly sharing responsibility for refugees.”

Filippo Grandi
UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Mediterranean



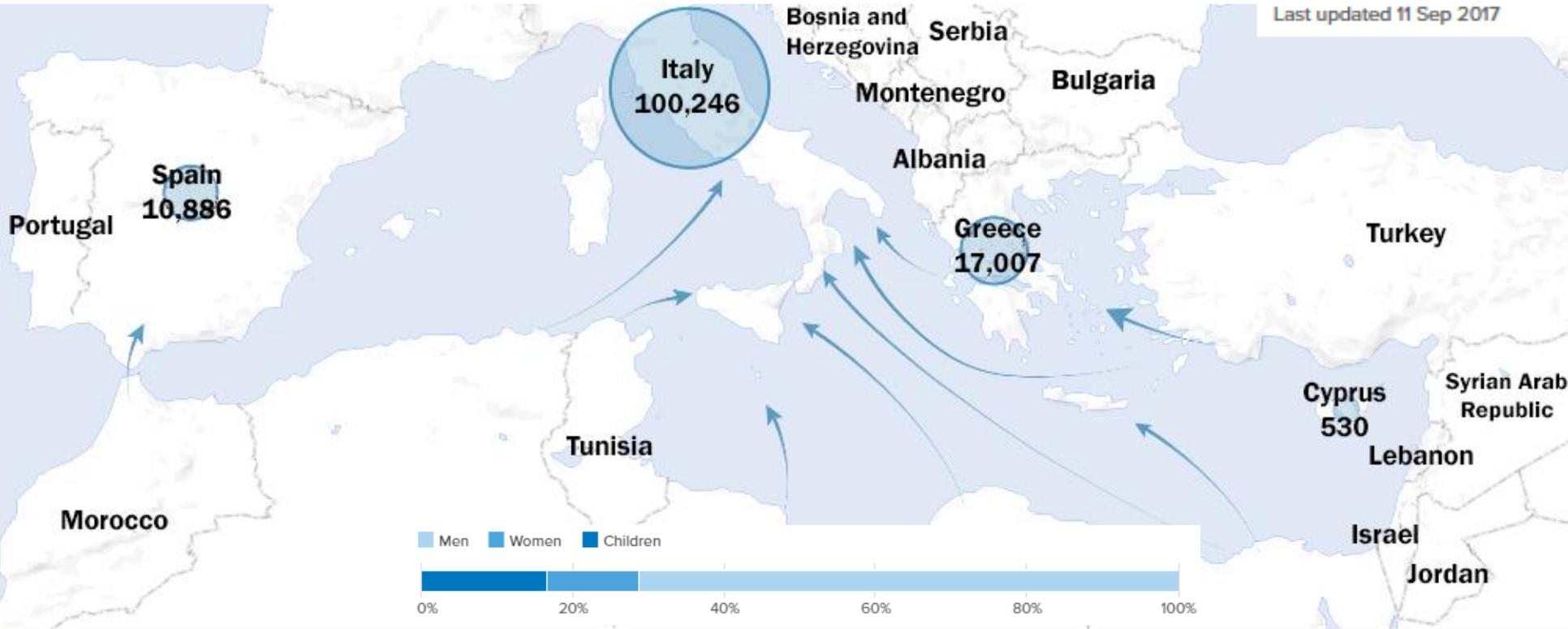
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Refugees and migrants from a triple-decker wooden boat await rescue after the vessel carrying over 700 people tipped throwing hundreds into the water. Over 600 people, almost all from Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan, and including 150 unaccompanied children and 10 pregnant women, were rescued by MOAS in the incident, which took place around 30 miles off the Libyan coast on 24 May 2017. Rescuers had to break open the hold to free persons locked below deck. At least 33 people, including children, died in the incident. For more, see [here](#).

Mediterranean

128,669

Last updated 11 Sep 2017



Dead and missing in 2017 (estimate)

2,428

Previous years

Sea arrivals
Dead and missing

2016

362,753
5,096

2015

1,015,078
3,771

2014

216,054
3,538

ARRIVALS BY SEA SPAIN

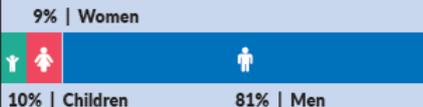
TOTAL ARRIVALS

JAN - JUN 2017 **6,524**

JAN - JUN 2016 **2,476**

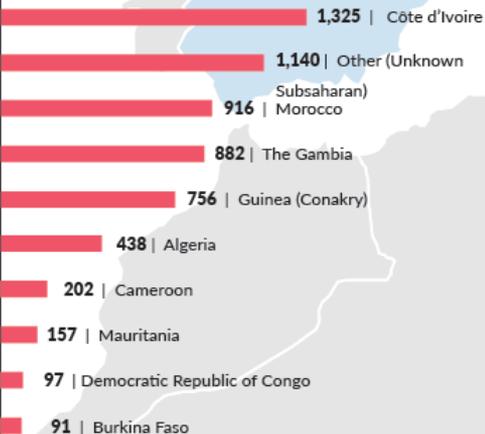
JAN - JUN 2015 **1,607**

DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN



UASC : Data is not available

ARRIVALS' MOST COMMON COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



ARRIVALS BY SEA ITALY

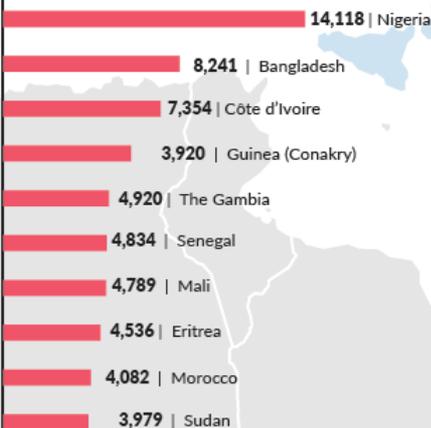
JAN - JUN 2017 **83,752**

JAN - JUN 2016 **70,222**

JAN - JUN 2015 **70,354**



UASC : 11,406 children (93% of total children)



ARRIVALS BY SEA GREECE

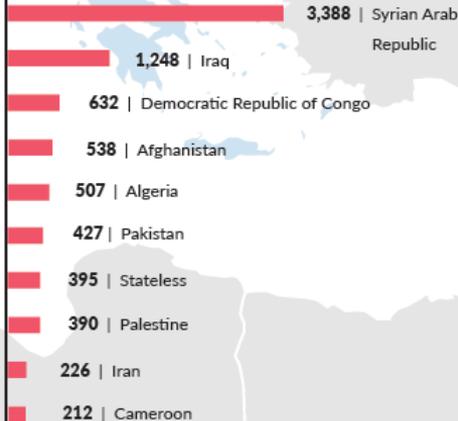
JAN - JUN 2017 **9,286**

JAN - JUN 2016 **158,377**

JAN - JUN 2015 **75,203**



UASC : 2,300 children currently present in Greece as of 5 July 2017



Disrupted Maritime Movements

- The maritime movements seen in 2015 have not resumed
- Key factors include: states' crackdown on smuggling/trafficking networks; prohibitive costs; risks associated with these movements

Ongoing Displacement

- Ongoing movement in region, principally Rohingya moving from Myanmar to a number of host countries in the region (Bangladesh, India, Malaysia)
- Currently, there are significant asylum seeker/refugee populations in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and India

Bali Process and Related Developments

- 2016 Bali Process Declaration
- Bali Process Task Force on Planning and Preparedness
- UNHCR, IOM and UNODC Immediate Responses plan
- **Priorities**
 - Identification of those with protection needs
 - Predictable and safe disembarkation options
 - Accurate data on the whereabouts of migrants and vessels stranded at sea
 - Capacity building in search and rescue operations

Sri Lanka and UNHCR

- UNHCR invited by the Government in 1987 to help refugee return from India. Since then UNHCR has supported approximately **93,987** individuals to return to their places of origin in Sri Lanka
- Nearly **137,000** Sri Lankans are abroad as refugees and asylum seekers, facilitation of the voluntary repatriation is an ongoing process
- Sri Lanka hosts **1,248 asylum seekers and refugees** from various countries
- The government ensures necessary asylum-space along with access to basic health care and TB and malaria screening
- Solutions, especially for refugees, are a challenge



Thank you

**Igor Ivancic, Senior Protection Officer
UNHCR Sri Lanka**