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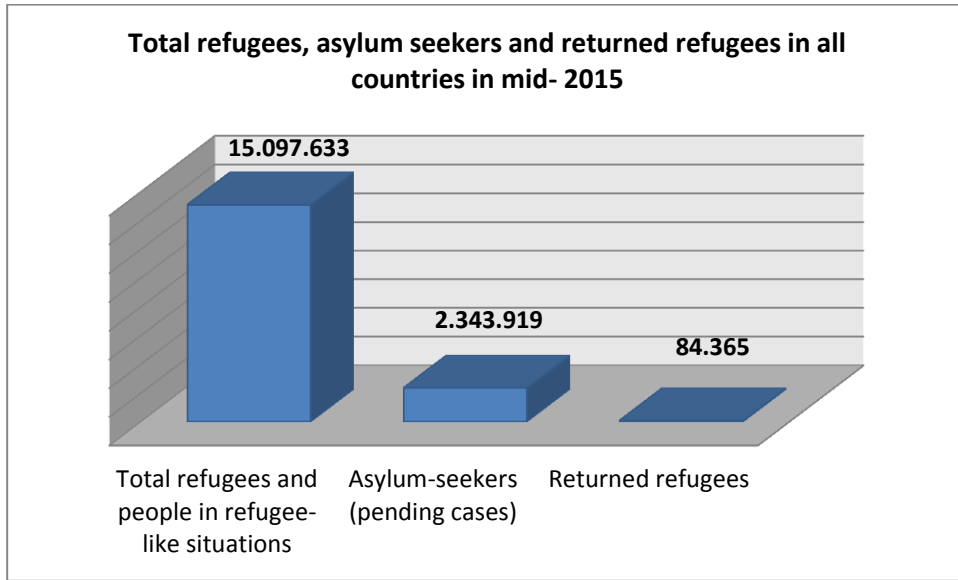
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Global trends

Table 1: Definitions of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returned refugees, returned IDPs and stateless persons

Refugees	include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying temporary protection. Since 2007, the refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation.
Asylum-seekers	are individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined, irrespective of when they may have been lodged
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.
Returned refugees	are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin spontaneously or in an organised fashion but are yet to be fully integrated. Such a return would normally only take place in conditions of safety and dignity.
Returned IDPs	refer to those IDPs who were beneficiaries of UNHCR's protection and assistance activities and who returned to their areas of origin or habitual residence during the year.
Stateless persons	are defined under international law as persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. In other words, they do not possess the nationality of any State

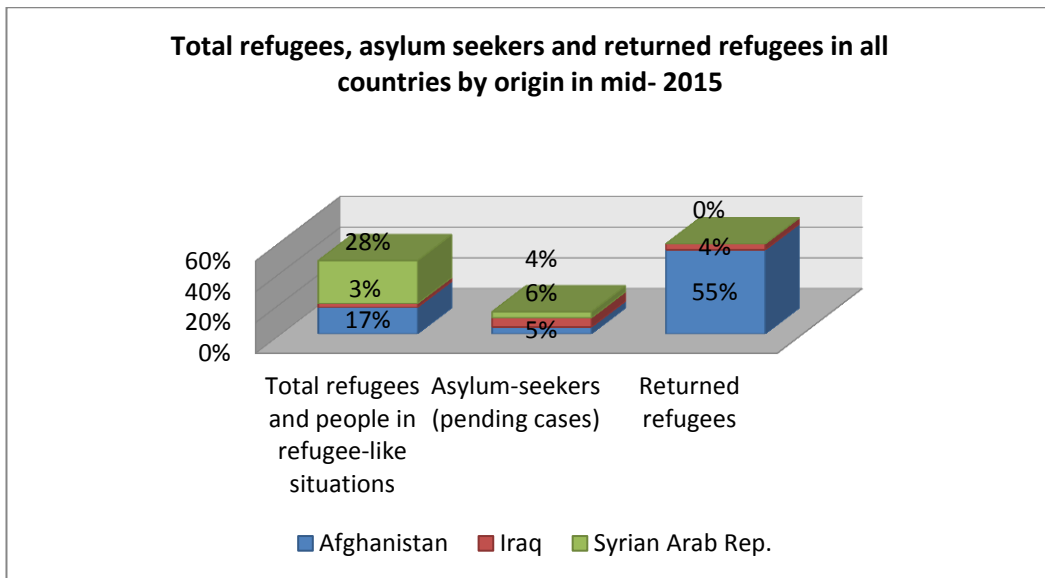
Figure 1: Total refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees from all countries in mid-2015



Summary According to the graph, in mid-2015 there was a total of 15,097,633 people considered as refugees in all countries. Additionally, 2,343,919 people were asylum seekers since their case was pending resolution. During this period of time, only 84,365 could be considered as returned refugees.

Source UNHCR (2016)
 Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880

Figure 2: Total refugees, asylum seekers and returned refugees in all countries by origin in mid- 2015

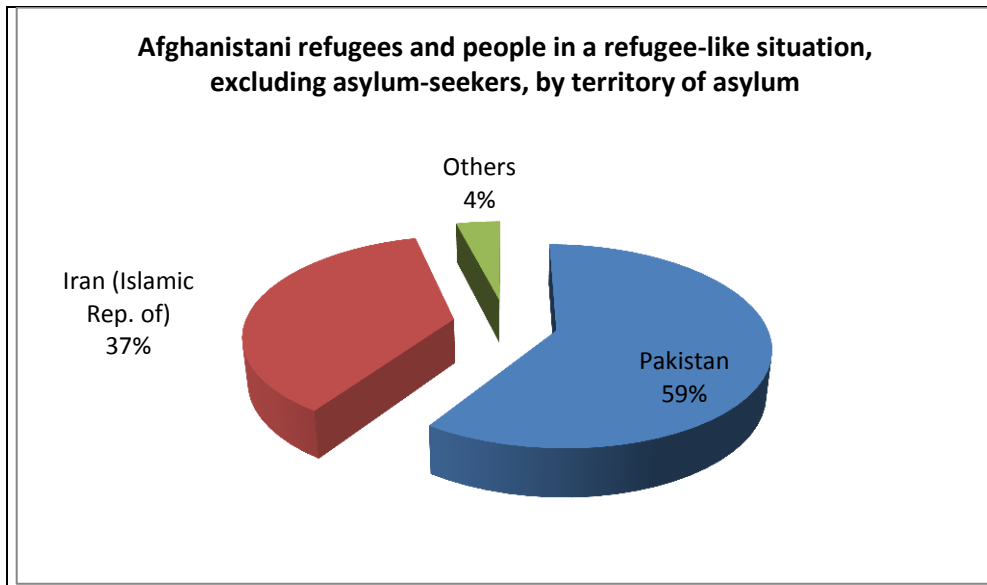


Summary From the total refugees' category in mid-2015 shown in the above graph, approximately 50% was made up of three nationalities: Syria (28%), Afghanistan (17%) and Iraq (3%). As for the total of asylum seekers whose cases are pending, (2,343,919) only 14% came from the aforementioned nationalities: 6% correspond to people from Iraq, 5% to people from Afghanistan and 4% to people from Syria. Regarding refugees who have returned to their country of origin, it is remarkable that 55% of them were refugees from Afghanistan whereas only 4% were Iraqi refugees. With respect to Syrian refugees, none of them returned to their country in mid-2015. Therefore, more than half of the total returned refugees in mid-2015 were from Afghanistan.

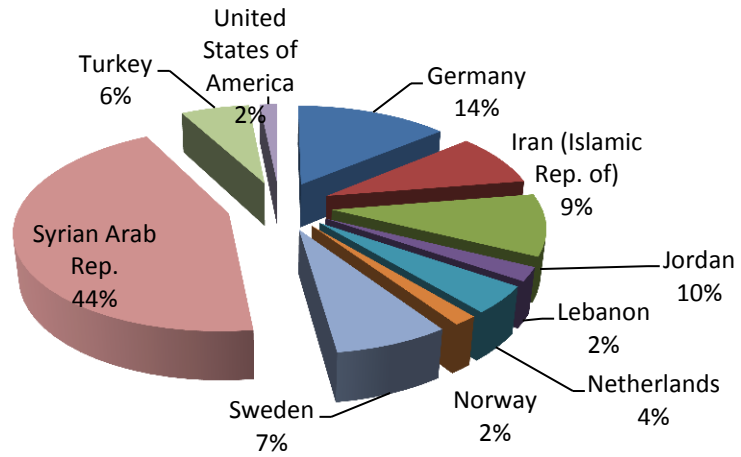
Source UNHCR (2016)

Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880

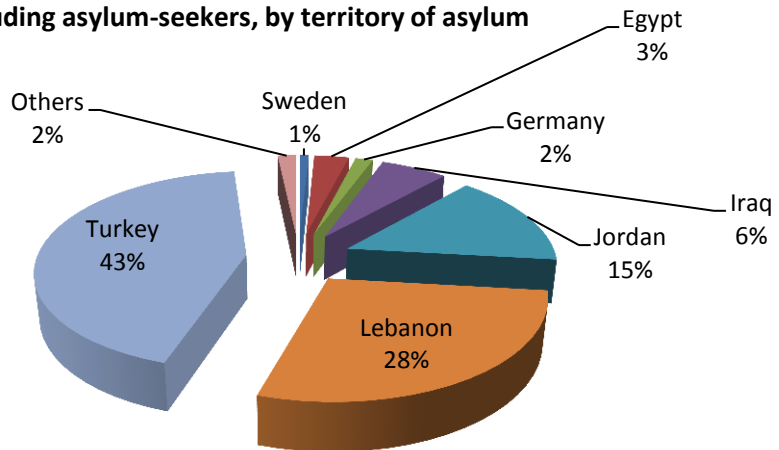
Figure 3: Refugees and people in a refugee-like situation, excluding asylum-seekers, and changes by origin and country/territory of asylum, first half 2015



Iraqi refugees and people in a refugee-like situation, excluding asylum-seekers by territory of asylum



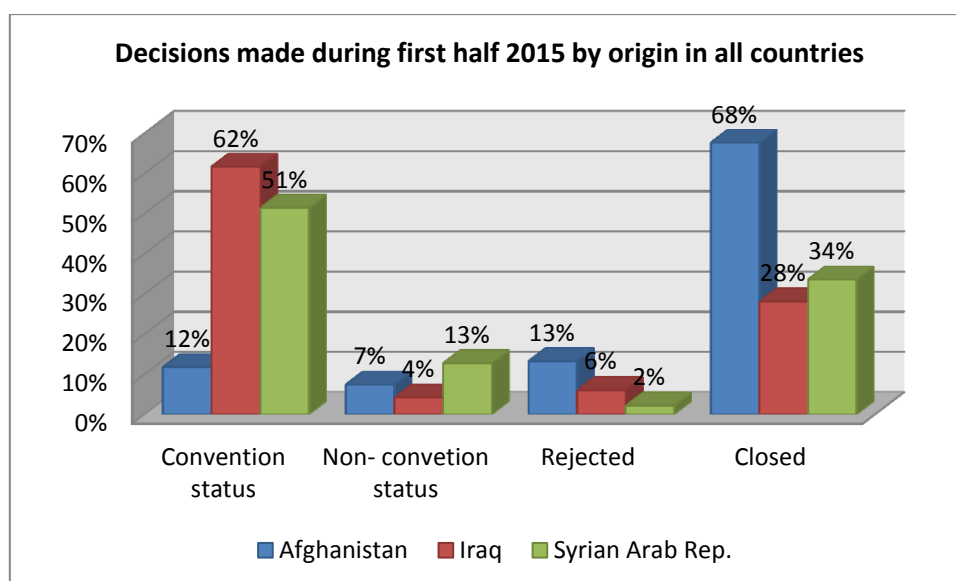
Syrian refugees and people in a refugee-like situation, excluding asylum-seekers, by territory of asylum



Summary In the first half of 2015, the majority of Afghanistan refugees found asylum in Pakistan (59%) and Iran (37%). However, Iraqi refugees found asylum in a wide range of countries. Nearly half of the total found asylum in Syria (44%) followed by Germany (14%), Jordan (10%), Iran (9%), Sweden (7%) and Turkey (6%). With a lower percentage, countries such as the Netherlands (4%), Lebanon (2%), Norway (2%) and the United States of America also provided asylum to refugees from Iraq. Therefore, in Europe, four countries – Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway - were providers of asylum for Iraqi refugees in the first half 2015. As for refugees from Syria, Turkey was the main country that provided asylum to them (43%), together with Lebanon (28%). Apart from the aforementioned countries, people from Syria also found asylum in Jordan (15%), Iraq (6%), Egypt (3%), Germany (2%) and Sweden (2%). In this case, Germany and Sweden are the main European providers of asylum to people from Syria in the first half of 2015. However, as a general trend, people from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria found asylum in non-European countries. In the case of people from Afghanistan, Pakistan was the main provider whereas in the case of people from Iraq it was Syria, and Turkey in the case of people from Syria.

Source UNHCR (2016)
Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880

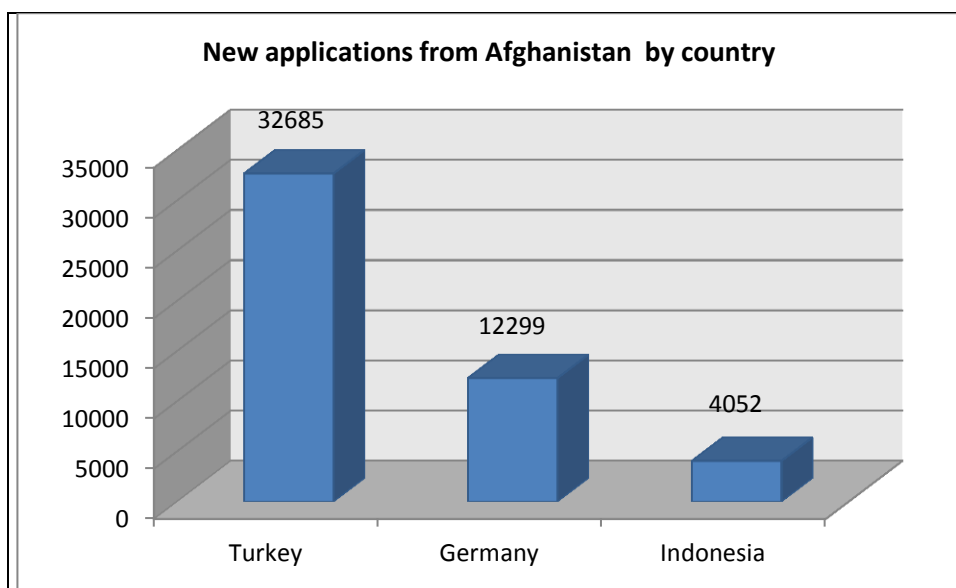
Figure 4: Decisions made during first half of 2015 by origin in all countries



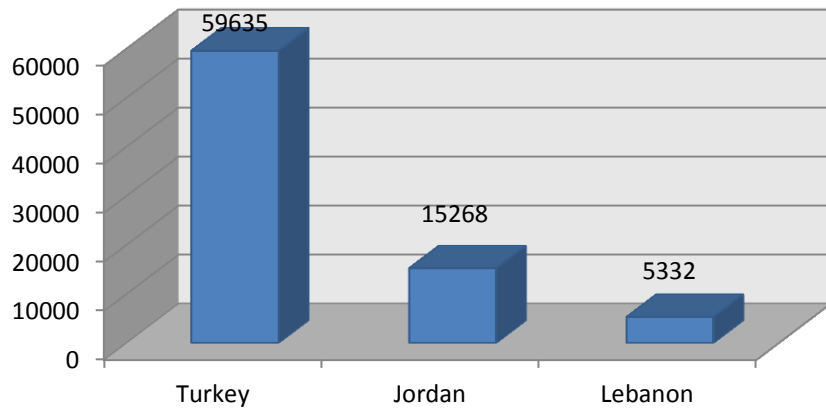
Summary During the first half of 2015, only 12% of asylum claims from Afghanistan were recognized under the status of refugee according to the Convention and, additionally, 7% of them did not get the convention status. Most of the asylum claims from Afghanistan were closed (68%), although the reasons for this are not known, and 13% were rejected. However, 62% of asylum claims from Iraq obtained Convention status and 4% obtained protection, but without having Convention Status. In the case of Iraqi claims, only 6% were rejected and 28% were closed. As for claims from Syria, half of them (51%) acquired the Convention Status and 13% acquired protection without having Convention Status. In the case of Syrian people, only 2% of the claims were rejected, although 34% of them were closed. Therefore, among the three groups, claims from Iraq acquired the highest percentage of Convention Status together with Syrian claims. However, more than a half of claims from Afghanistan were closed, and the highest percentage of claims rejected among the three groups also belonged to claims from Afghanistan.

Source UNHCR (2016)
Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880

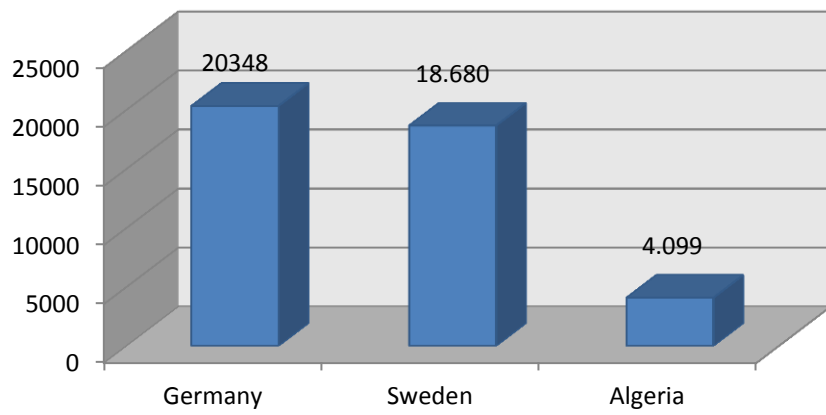
Figure 5: Top countries with new asylum applications pending on 1st January 2015



New applications from Iraq by country



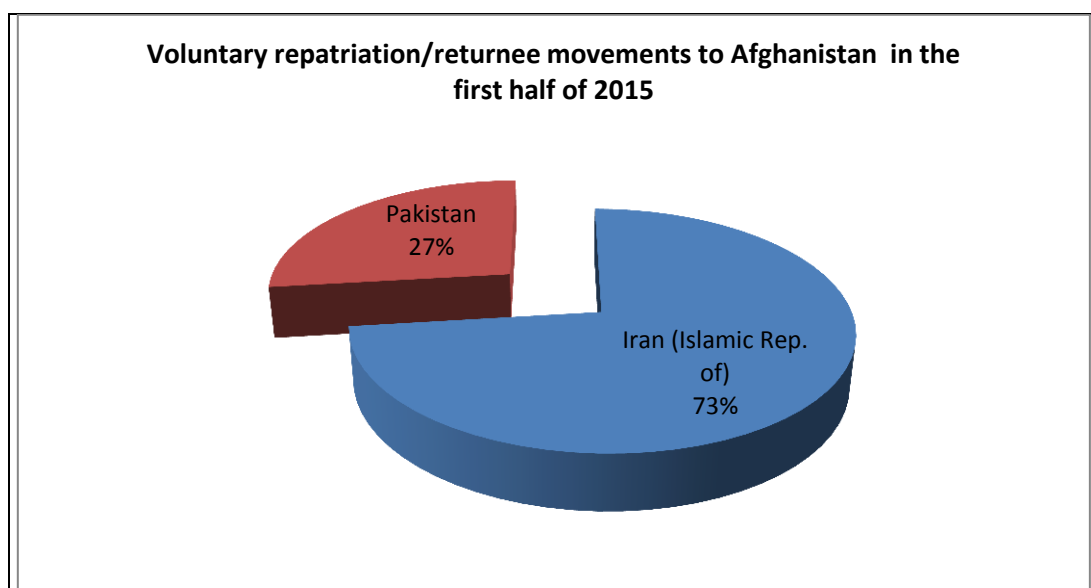
New applications from Syria by country

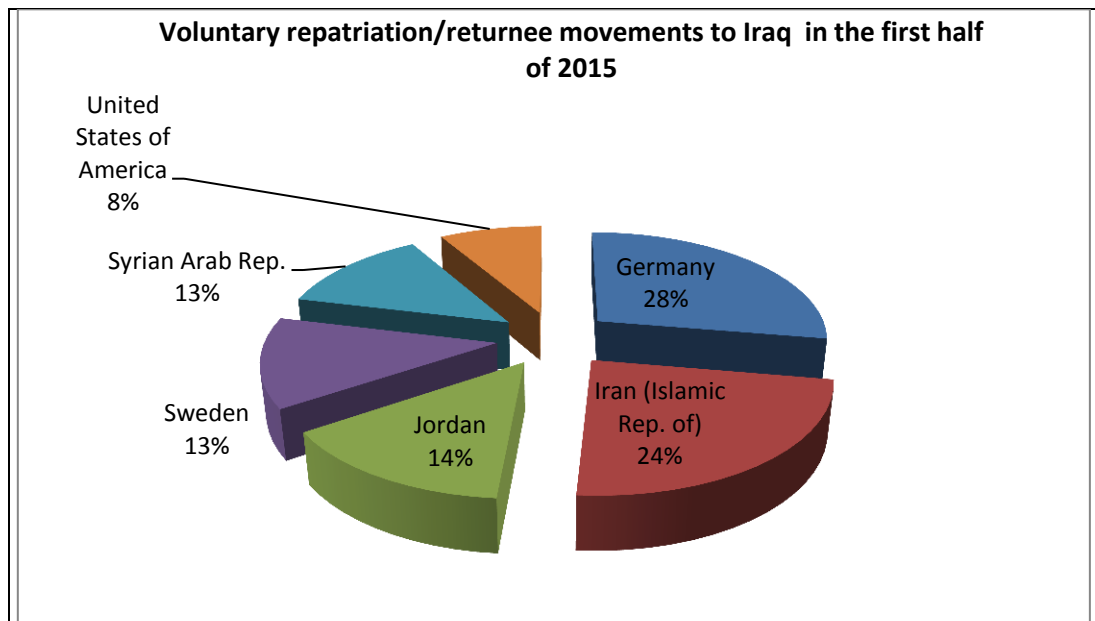


Summary On 1st January 2015, the countries that received the most new asylum applications from people from Afghanistan were Turkey with 32,685 applications followed by Germany (12,299) in second place. However, the number of applications in Germany was far less than in Turkey, which had almost three times as many applications as in Germany. Finally, Indonesia was the third country receiving applications from people from Afghanistan. Similarly, Turkey was the country with most new applications on 1st January 2015 from people from Iraq. Specifically, Turkey received 59,635 new applications from Iraqi people. Jordan (15,268) was the country with the second most new applications of Iraqi people, and Lebanon (5332) was third. However, as in the case of applications from Afghanistan, Turkey had almost four times more applications than Jordan. However, in the case of Syria Germany (20,348) was the country receiving the most applications along with Sweden (18,680). In contrast to the cases of people from Afghanistan and Iraq, there was only a slightly difference in new applications of people from Syria between Germany and Sweden. The third country for applications from Syria was Algeria (4,099) but this number was quite low compared to Germany and Sweden.

Source UNHCR (2016)
Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880

Figure 6: Major voluntary repatriation/returnee movements in the first half of 2015





Summary During the first half of 2015, 61,110 people returned to Afghanistan. Specifically, 44,690 people returned to Afghanistan from Iran, representing 73% of the total returned people from this country and 16,420 (27%) returned from Pakistan. As for returned people from Iraq, 9,330 Iraqi people returned to Iraq during the first half of 2015. Of these people, 28% returned from Germany (2,580), 24% from Iran (2,200), 14% from Jordan (1,340), 13% from Sweden (1,230), 13% from Syria (1,190) and 8% from the United States of America (790). However, there were no returned people to Syria from any country.

Source UNHCR (2016)

Link http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/overview#_ga=1.150443318.1854742898.1478102880