

UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

2003 Annual Report for the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement 15-16 June 2004

*"The UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme is a practical application to coordinate the co-operation between UNHCR, governments of resettlement countries, and NGOs whereby qualified personnel from NGOs are identified to reinforce and enhance the capacity of UNHCR's operations in the field and resettlement activities."*¹

Background

The UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme provides operational support to UNHCR in fulfilling its mandate as it relates to the resettlement of refugees as a tool of protection and as a durable solution. Since 1998, ICMC has partnered with UNHCR in the implementation of the deployment project. The project has expanded and has deployed over 150 persons to UNHCR field offices to assist in the identification of refugees in need of resettlement, interview refugees and assess their resettlement eligibility, complete RRFs, provide quality control, provide expertise and field coordination of Best Interest Determination (BID) assessments, as well as undertake special initiatives in evaluating and enhancing integration opportunities for resettled refugees in emerging resettlement countries. An ICMC Project Coordinator oversees the deployment project to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

Ensuring that scarce resources are used most effectively to enable UNHCR to protect refugees through the use of resettlement, the Deployment Scheme reinforces resettlement activities by:

1. Ensuring that roster-members and deployees sent to the field have the skills, qualifications, and commitment required to become fully engaged in enhancing the resettlement referral capacity within a reasonably short period of time;
2. Supporting deployees in field offices so that they are able to fulfill their Terms of Reference;
3. Planning annually and monitoring biannually the quantitative and qualitative results of deployees to assess the overall effectiveness of the project.

Achievements

- In 2003, ICMC maintained a roster of **114 persons from 19 countries** (See Annex 1).
- In 2003, ICMC deployed **43 persons to 29 Branch Offices, HUBs and Field Offices in 24 countries on four continents.**
- The deployees submitted **3310 cases including 8621 persons to 12 resettlement** countries during 2003.
- An ICMC deployee and an UNHCR internationally hired consultant conducted an **assessment of the resettlement program in Benin and Burkina Faso.** The report will be distributed during this year's ATC.
- In 2003, 9 deployees were deployed to Ethiopia to perform **Best Interest Determination (BID) assessments on 852 Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children. Approximately 254 children were assessed to be in need of resettlement** and referred to the Protection Unit for further follow-up. The BID Team developed BID Guidelines which may be used as a resource tool for other BID projects.
- In 2003, **7 deployees occupied Level Two positions.** Of the seven, four were in the two Regional Resettlement Offices in Africa, one in Tehran, one in Bangkok and one in Porto Algre,

¹ Framework Agreement between UNHCR and ICMC regarding the UNHCR/ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme, extended and signed 19 December 2003

Brazil. In addition to their normal caseworker functions, they controlled the quality of the RRFs being submitted by field based deployees and UNHCR resettlement staff as well provided guidance to national staff, and provided logistical coordination support to resettlement country adjudication missions. The deployee in Porto Alegre, Brazil was an Integration Specialist who worked with UNHCR and the government of Brazil to further strengthen the nascent integration program established for refugees resettled to Brazil.

- Commitment by ICMC and UNHCR to provide a **Pre-Departure Orientation** in Geneva to all new deployees. The Orientation is designed to impart practical information to new deployees about ICMC, its mandate and programs. New deployees are briefed by HCR Resettlement Officers on country situation, refugee caseload, protection issues, resettlement potential and receive training on the completion of the RRF and resettlement case studies. The Orientation allows both ICMC and UNHCR to reemphasize the importance of quantitative and qualitative results expected of each deployee. ICMC has developed an **ICMC Orientation Packet** for each deployee that forms the basis of a standardized ICMC pre-departure orientation.
- Update of the orientation **CD ROM** produced in conjunction with the Resettlement Section, UNHCR Geneva with country updates provided by UNHCR Branch Offices in Washington, Ottawa and Canberra. New information on this comprehensive CD includes BID Guidelines, the UNHCR Methodology on Group Resettlement Initiative, relevant Convention Plus documents, relevant ICMC deployment scheme related documents, annexed readings from UNHCR's Resettlement Learning Program (RLP) as well as all updates to all existing documents on the original version. The CD ROM will be distributed to all new deployees. (Annex 2)
- Finalization of the **Administrative Guidelines** so that deployees and Branch Offices are aware of their responsibilities and obligations with respect to each other and the Deployment Scheme. The Guidelines provide information, procedures, and tools for all aspects of the Deployment Scheme to ensure consistency and efficiency of practice.
- **Increased the number of qualified persons on the Deployment Roster** from 95 to 114 by allocating more time to prescreen applicants, conduct interviews and perform reference and background checks. It is envisioned that with more qualified roster members, ICMC can more easily identify suitable candidates for deployment.
- All outgoing deployees are scheduled for a **Debriefing** in Geneva with ICMC and the Resettlement Section. The debriefing is an interview and discussion with the deployee in order to gain a thorough understanding of the deployment. It is one of the tools that UNHCR and ICMC use to evaluate the success of the deployment, in particular, and the deployment project, in general, and to gather information for planning future strategies for successful deployments. The debriefing expands upon the final Performance Appraisal Report, encouraging reflection and dialogue about the deployment and allowing the deployee to relate insights and share any 'lessons learned'.

Goals for 2004

In order to continue to strengthen the capacity of the Deployment Scheme, UNHCR and ICMC have identified the following goals for the coming year:

- **Create a sub roster of individuals with experience consistent with Group Identification and Verification experience.** Using the UNHCR Methodology for Group Resettlement documents, ICMC will identify those applicants who have professional experience consistent with that which is needed to assist UNHCR to resettle of groups. These persons will be required to be deployed upon short notice and for shorter deployments.
- **Develop a training program**, in conjunction with the ICMC and UNHCR Training Units, that will ensure that all deployed persons have the knowledge and skills required to contribute to the field office work. It is envisioned that such a training workshop will take place in Europe in the third quarter of 2004.
- **Assist UNHCR to develop a standardized pre-departure Orientation** for all new deployees so that they have the specific tools and knowledge to add significant value to Branch Office Resettlement Operations and increase the resettlement capacity of those offices.

- **Develop a greater link between Protection Officers and ICMC deployees** in the field to ensure that referrals remain consistent, of a high quality and accessible to deployees. In this regard, it is also intended to strengthen the capacity of deployees themselves to identify those refugees who are in need of resettlement because of legal/protection needs.
- By increasing resettlement referral capacity and supporting Branch Offices' needs for additional human resource support in this regard, the Resettlement Deployment Scheme can be viewed an integral part of UNHCR's strategy to make "more efficient the use of resettlement both as a protection tool and as a durable solution"².

As States draft Multilateral Frameworks of Understanding on Resettlement and illustrate concrete ways in which comprehensive approaches can be found to promote durable solutions for large number of refugees, the Deployment Scheme can deploy qualified resettlement specialists quickly to those countries where such operations are being implemented. The Deployment Scheme, by its very nature and framework, is mobile, provides direct resettlement expertise, and bridges operational gaps in UNHCR's current resettlement capacity. ICMC deployees possess proven expertise in refugee identification, refugee claim verification and case processing. Furthermore, deployees do not provide referrals to any one specific resettlement country but to all resettlement countries. Utilizing trained staff and building on current expertise would maximize cost effectiveness and personnel resources while maximizing outcomes at the same time. Working under the auspices of UNHCR, and managed by ICMC, deployees can be quickly identified and deployed to areas where comprehensive resettlement operations are being initiated and implemented.

Benefits of the Deployment Scheme

In addition to increasing the quantity and quality of resettlement referrals prepared and submitted, the Deployment Scheme has benefited UNHCR, resettlement governments and NGOs in a number of significant ways. As in previous years the Deployment Scheme continues to:

➤ Increase the quality of resettlement submissions

Several deployees noted in their reports that resettlement missions accepted more cases than the original quota or target and made decisions to increase their future quota or target based on the quality of the resettlement referrals they received. Although delays between submission and adjudication and a multiplicity of individuals involved on given cases make it difficult to collect specific data, the generally improved quality of submissions likely leads to a higher acceptance rate on the part of resettlement country missions than otherwise would be obtained.

➤ Increased pool of people with resettlement field experience

The contribution of the human resource development that the Deployment Scheme provides should not be underestimated. Former deployees bring this valuable field experience with them to their next place of employment, be that an NGO, a government office, or back into the UNHCR system. Three deployees from 2002 have recently been hired by UNHCR, thus enriching its internal resettlement capacity. They join 18 other deployees from previous years who continue to work with UNHCR.

➤ Consolidate tripartite partnerships

The Deployment Scheme offers a vehicle where UNHCR, resettlement countries, and NGO partners are involved together in the identification and processing of refugees for resettlement. This is one of the primary concrete mechanisms through which partners operationalize the Agenda for Protection. Through this is achieved a greater understanding of the continuum of resettlement from the perspective of the other partners.

² Goal 6 in the Agenda for Protection

Challenges

Deployees in 2003 gained indispensable insight into UNHCR's resettlement process. Their observations, collected in compulsory final reports and in exit evaluations, become a valuable source of information for ICMC and the Resettlement Section. As ICMC staff coming from experiences other than that of UNHCR

Many of the issues raised in 2002 continued to be raised in 2003 final reports, ICMC exit evaluations and debriefings conducted with deployees. Below is a sampling of the broad issues which if addressed would increase further the effectiveness of the resettlement deployment program.

Resettlement Case Identification and Referral

-Deployees consistently note the importance of a sustainable identification system and how if one were in place it would improve the effectiveness of their deployments and increase the number of resettlement submissions that were prepared.

-Deployees identified the need for a more streamlined role for UNHCR Field Assistants, Community Service and Program staff and NGOs to play in the identification process.

-In previous years, deployees noted that resettlement referrals may be identified within the context of a Durable Solutions exercise

Case-tracking Database

-Is there a case-tracking system in place, including paper files in a locked file cabinet, and an electronic database?

Quality vs. Quantity of RRFs

- What level of detail is necessary in RRF submissions to avoid fraud, to present a credible submission to resettlement country missions but not to put refugees at risk due to long delays in reviewing cases?

Harmonization of Resettlement Systems

Is it possible to better harmonize and streamline resettlement procedures (e.g.: documentation procedures) between UNHCR and resettlement countries?

Collating and distributing tools and resources developed

-Are resources and tools developed by deployees to aid in the implementation of resettlement procedures collected and made available to new deployees?

Fraud Prevention

-What measures can be put into place to control family composition fraud among refugees?
-How does one identify locals from the asylum country attempting to register as refugees?

Conclusion

The Resettlement Deployment Scheme met its objectives in 2003 to increase the resettlement referral capacity of UNHCR and bridge operational human resource gaps in Branch Offices around the world. The Scheme has provided a broader contribution to the resettlement process than was initially envisaged. As well as an increase in the quantity and quality of resettlement submissions, and the strengthening of partnerships, resettlement systems and tools have been developed, more training resources have been developed and made available, and there is a team of qualified, committed and experienced resettlement experts available.

There is every indication that the need for the Deployment Scheme will not only continue but will increase. With the support of donor countries, UNHCR has increased the number of regular resettlement field positions. There are more resettlement staff and experts in the field than ever before...

There are issues which continue to need to be addressed in order to further increase the effectiveness of the resettlement deployment scheme, which will inherently improve the entire resettlement process.

The UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme has provided invaluable resources to UNHCR field offices, as they struggle with the challenges of identifying refugees eligible for resettlement, implementing checks and balances to ensure the integrity of the resettlement process, decrease the processing time of resettlement submissions. With the on-going support of donor countries, the partnership with NGO's, and the continued hard work and commitment of individual deployees, the Scheme will continue to develop and strengthen this capacity to offer protection to refugees throughout the world in need of resettlement as a durable solution.

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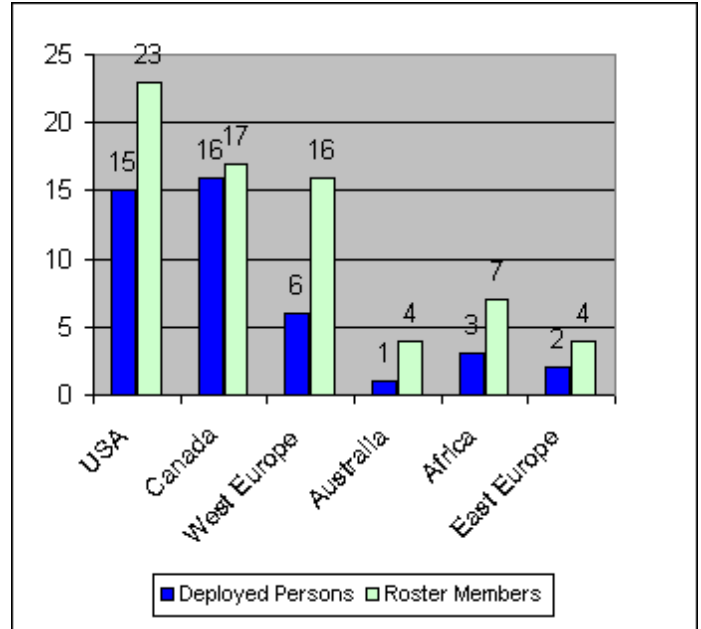
Laurel Borisenko
Former Program Manager (ended assignment June 2003)
UNHCR/ICMC Resettlement Deployment Program

09 June 2004

UNCHR - ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

2003 Roster Members by Nationality

	Deployed Persons	Roster Members
USA	15	23
Canada	16	17
West Europe	6	16
Australia	1	4
Africa	3	7
East Europe	2	4
Total	43	71

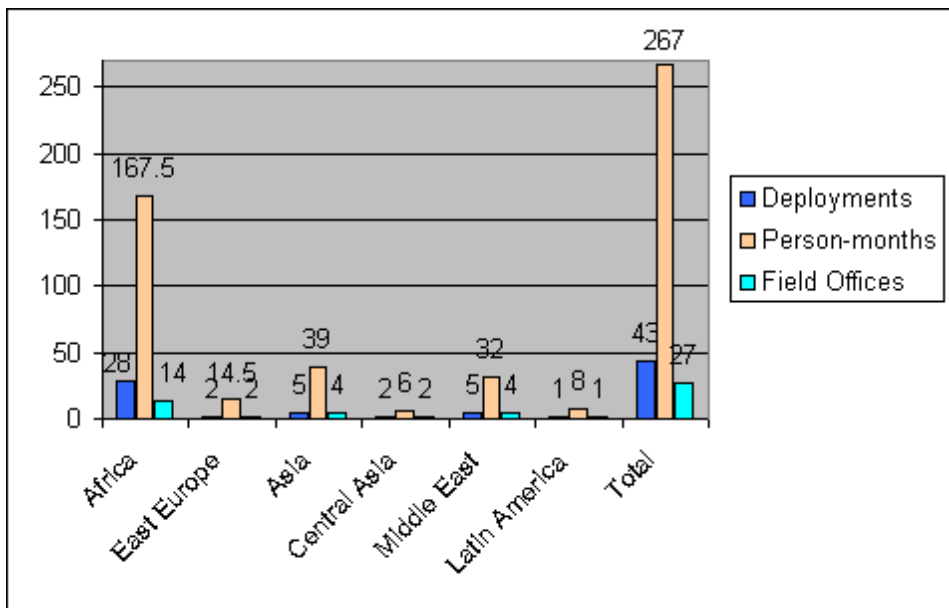


As of December 31, 2003

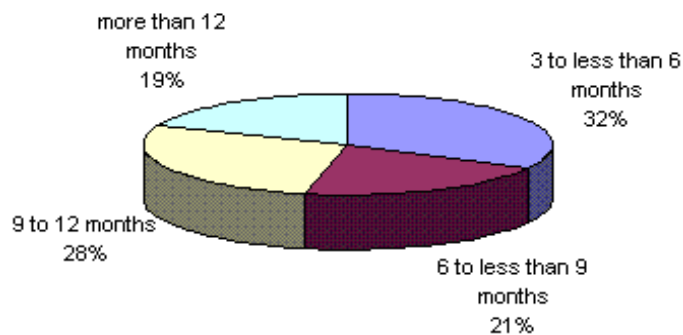
- * 43 roster members were deployed to the field
 - * 49 roster member were available
 - * 22 roster members were not available
- To a total of **114 roster members**

Deployment by Region

	Africa	East Europe	Asia	Central Asia	Middle East	Latin America	Total
Deployments	28	2	5	2	5	1	43
Person-months	167.5	14.5	39	6	32	8	267
Field Offices	16	2	4	2	4	1	29



Deployments by Duration



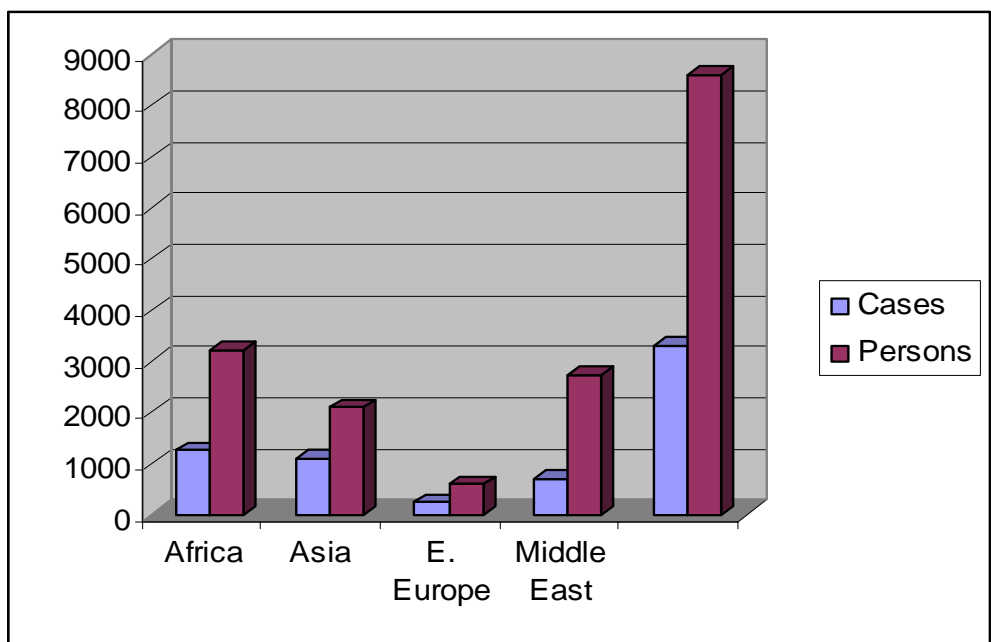
UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions Totals* – 2003

By Region

Region	To Be Submitted		Submitted		Totals		No. of Months of Deployment	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	person-months	person-years
Africa	77	190	1174	3033	1251	3223	167.5	13.95
Asia	15	26	1087	2061	1103	2087	39	3.25
E. Europe	144	381	95	204	239	585	14.5	1.21
Middle East	120	394	597	2332	717	2726	38	3.2
Total	356	991	2953	7630	3310	8621	259	21.61

- **43** deployees reported on **259** person-months (**21.61** person-years) of casework
- **3310** cases including **8621** persons were prepared/submitted

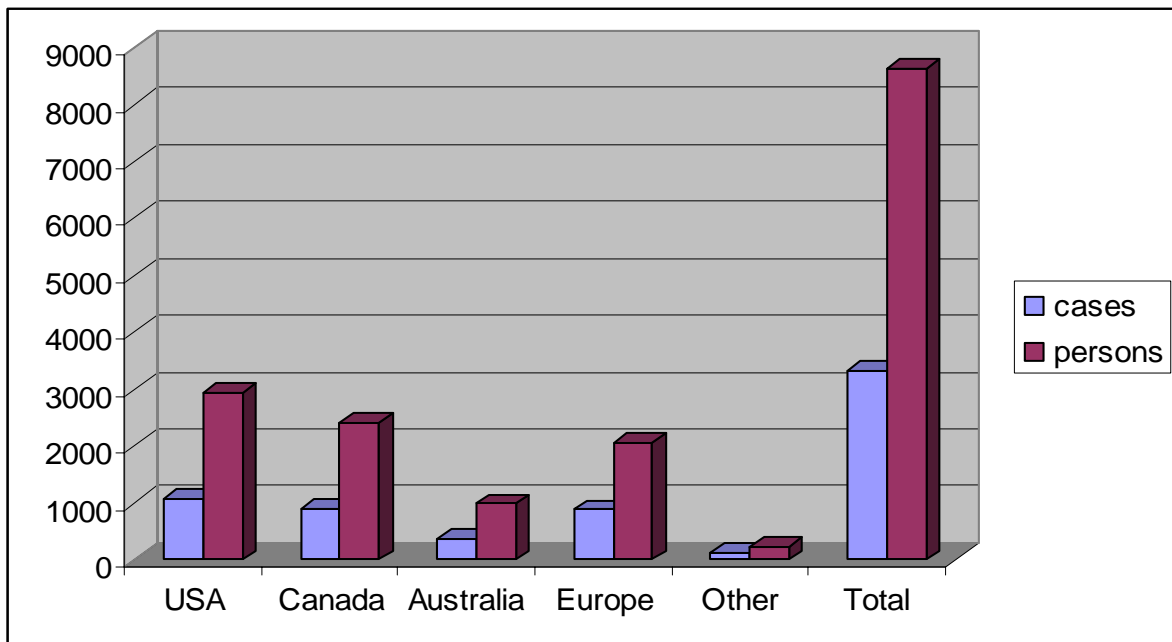


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions Totals* – 2003

By Country of Resettlement

Country of Resettlement	To Be Submitted		Submitted		Totals	
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
USA	216	563	846	2382	1062	2945
Canada	78	250	817	2172	895	2422
Australia	6	20	350	964	356	984
Europe	50	134	829	1925	879	2059
Other	6	24	112		118	225
Total	356	991	2953	7630	3309	8621



* Number of persons includes some estimates as a few reports provided only the number of cases

UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

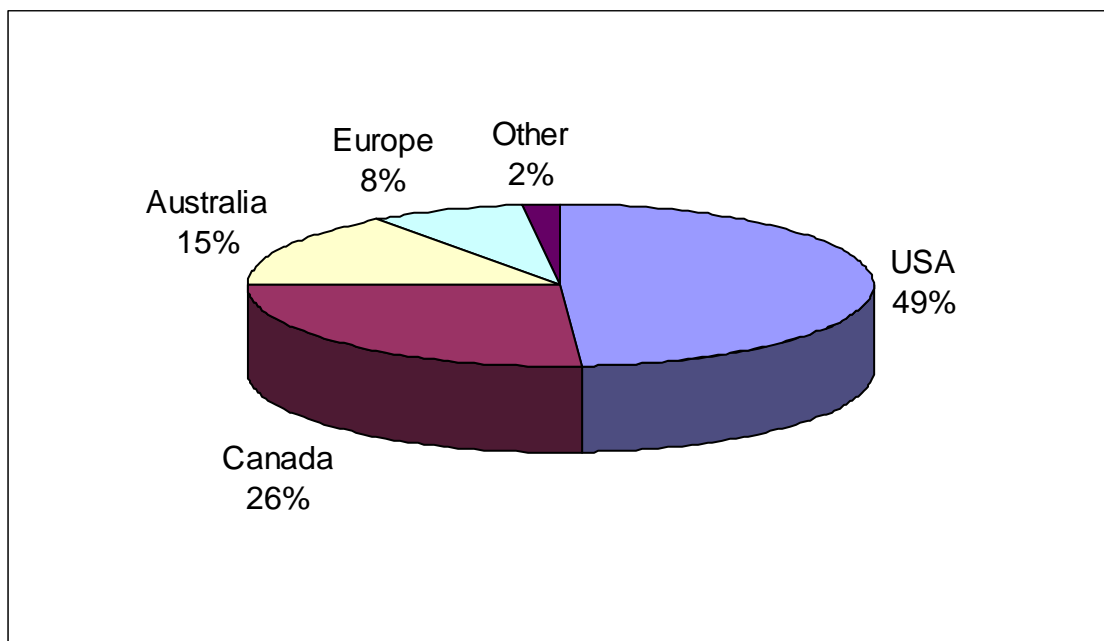
Resettlement Submissions by Region – 2003

*pies indicate %cases, Other- referral country undetermined or not specified on list

Africa

Country of Resettlement	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	Cases*	persons
USA	77	190	401	1304	10	40	125	401	613	1935
Canada			275	350	2	7	47	165	324	522
Australia			155	187	1	6	26	146	182	339
Europe			94	300	1	9	10	67	105	376
Other*			25	53			2	12	27	65
Total #	77	190	950	2194	14	62	210	777	1251	3223

USA	49%
Canada	26%
Australia	15%
Europe	8%
Other	2%

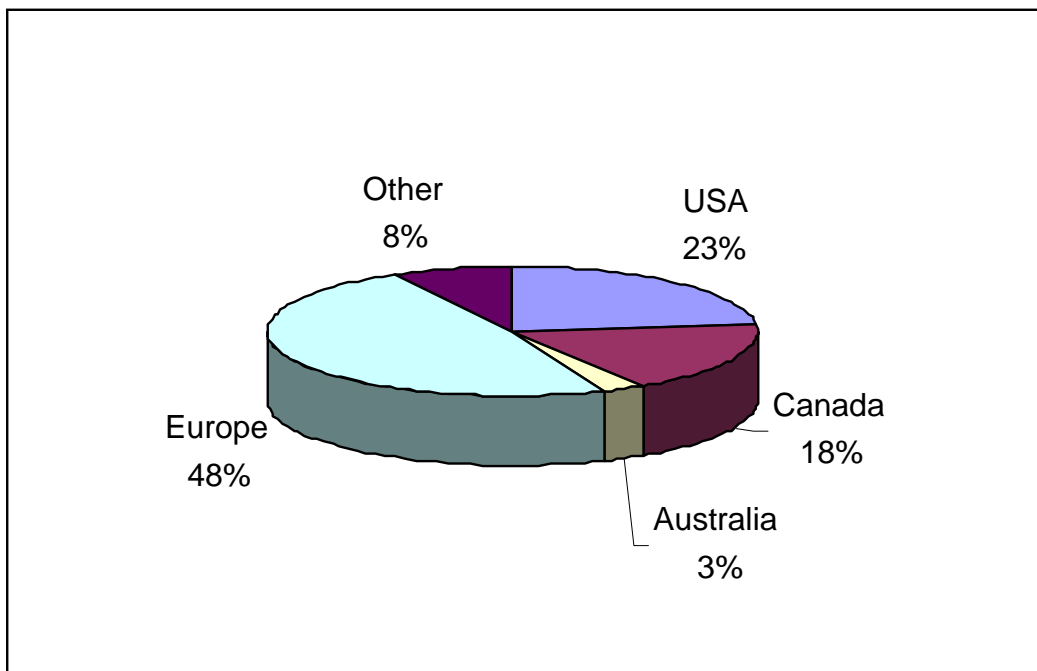


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by Region – 2003

Asia

Country of Resettlement	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
USA	8	15	66	114	18	32	160	327	252	518
Canada	4	7	23	95	16	39	162	296	205	437
Australia	0	0	15	52	3	3	11	36	29	91
Europe	0	0	14	47	67	112	450	778	531	907
Other	3	4	6	8	15	25	62	97	86	134
Total #	15	26	124	316	118	211	845	1534	1 103	2 087

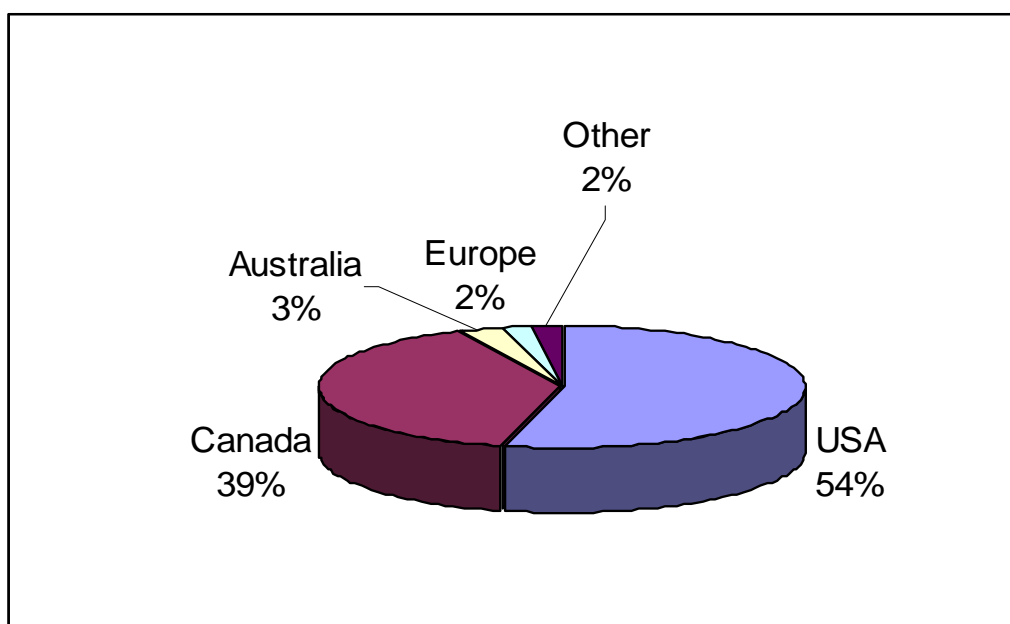


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by Region – 2003

E. Europe

Country of Resettlement	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
USA	90	230	34	73	1	1	5	5	130	309
Canada	51	131	20	42	1	5	20	43	92	221
Australia			7	20					7	20
Europe			3	5			2	4	5	9
Other	3	20	2	6					5	26
Total #	144	381	66	146	2	6	27	52	239	585

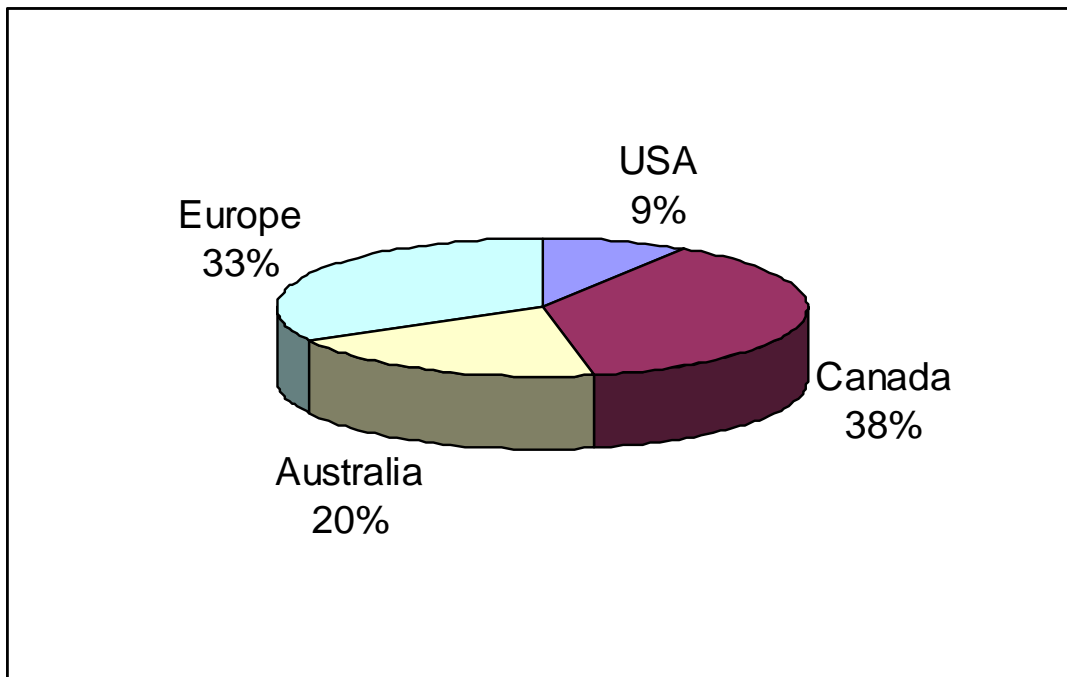


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by Region – 2003

Middle East

Country of Resettlement	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
USA	41	128	16	34			10	21	67	183
Canada	23	112	2	3	57	267	192	860	274	1 242
Australia	6	20	42	151	12	39	78	324	138	534
Europe	50	134	43	92	43	118	102	423	238	767
Other										
Total #	120	394	103	280	112	424	382	1628	717	2726



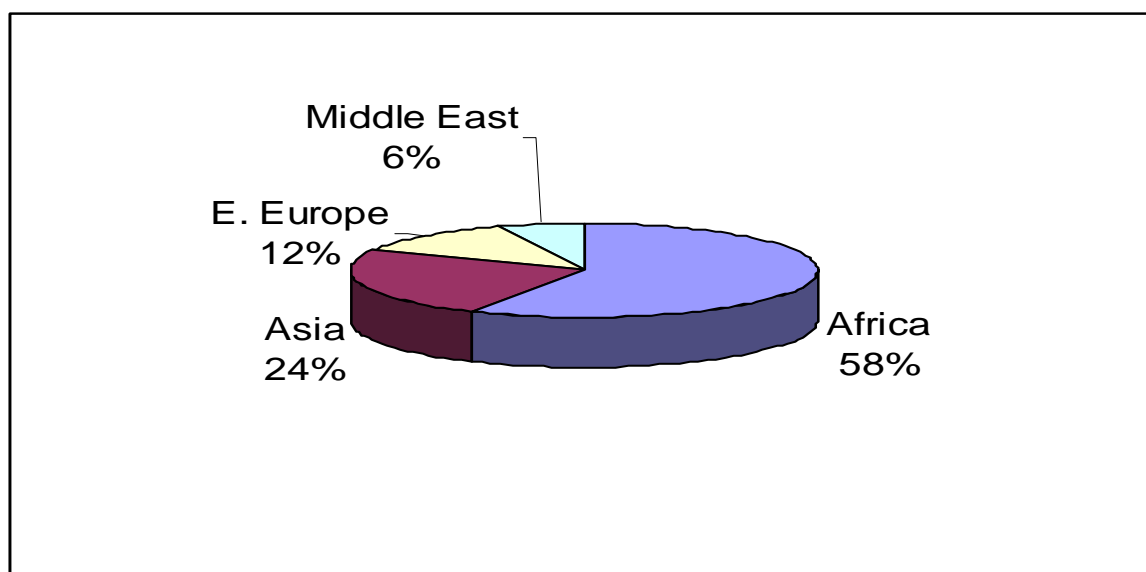
UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by **Country of Resettlement** 2003

*pies indicate % persons

USA

Region	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons*
Africa	77	190	401	1304	10	40	125	401	613	1935
Asia	8	15	66	144	18	32	160	327	252	518
E Europe	90	230	34	73	1	1	5	5	130	309
Middle East	41	128	16	34			10	21	67	183
Total #	216	563	517	1555	29	73	300	754	1062	2945

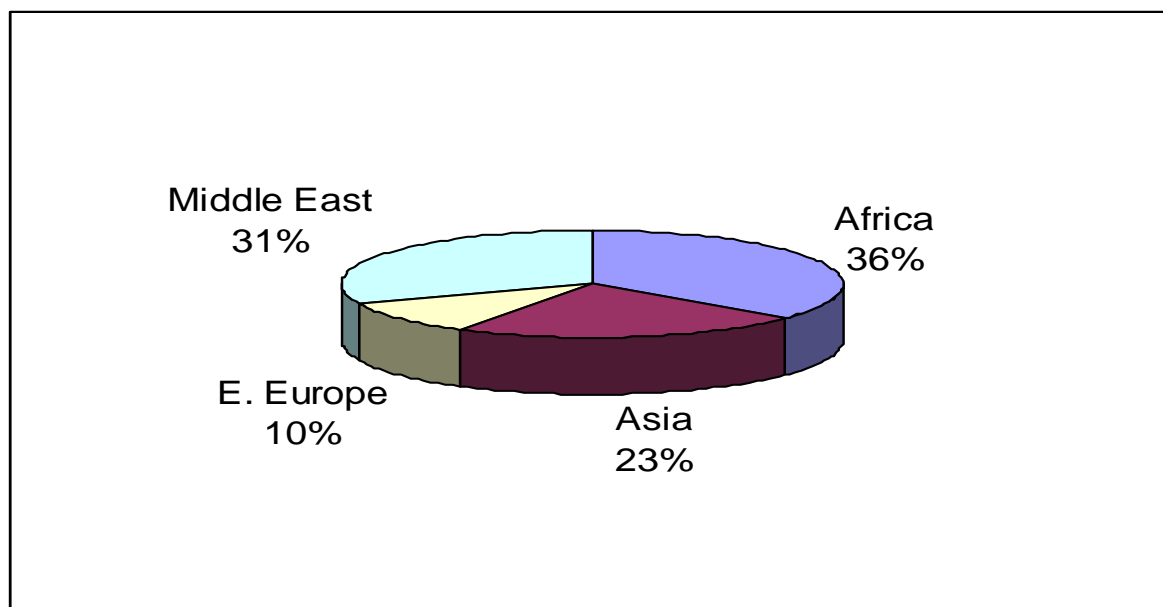


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by **Country of Resettlement** 2003

Canada

Region	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa			275	350	2	7	47	165	324	522
Asia	4	7	23	95	16	39	162	296	205	437
E Europe	51	131	20	42	1	5	20	43	92	221
Middle East	23	112	2	3	57	267	192	860	274	1 242
Total #	78	250	320	490	76	318	421	1364	895	2422

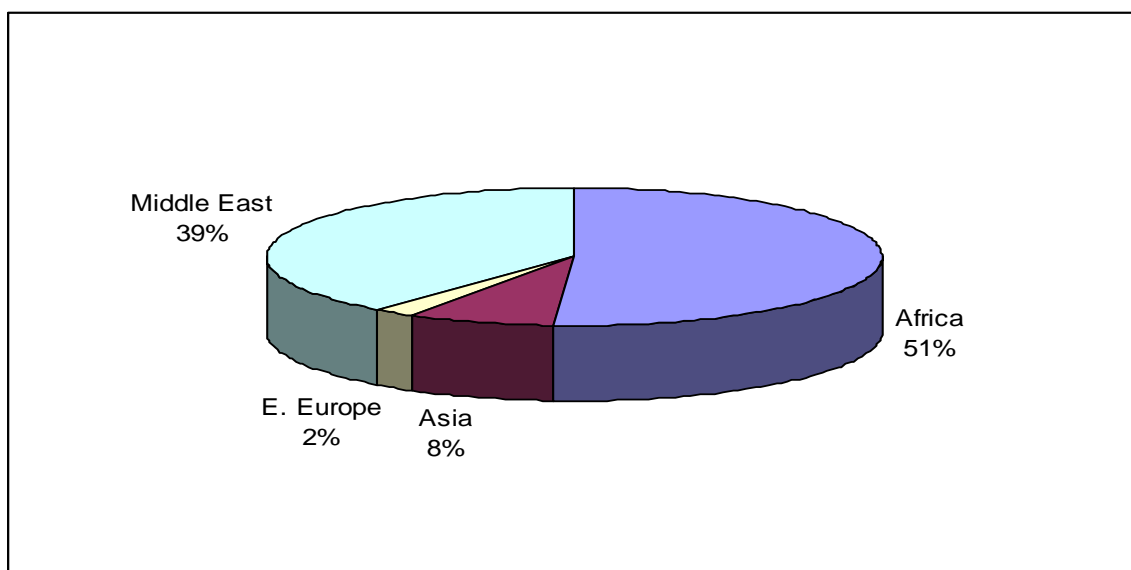


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by **Country of Resettlement** 2003

Australia

Region	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa			155	187	1	6	26	146	182	339
Asia			15	52	3	3	11	36	29	91
E Europe			7	20					7	20
Middle East	6	20	42	151	12	39	78	324	138	534
Total #	6	20	219	410	16	48	115	506	356	984

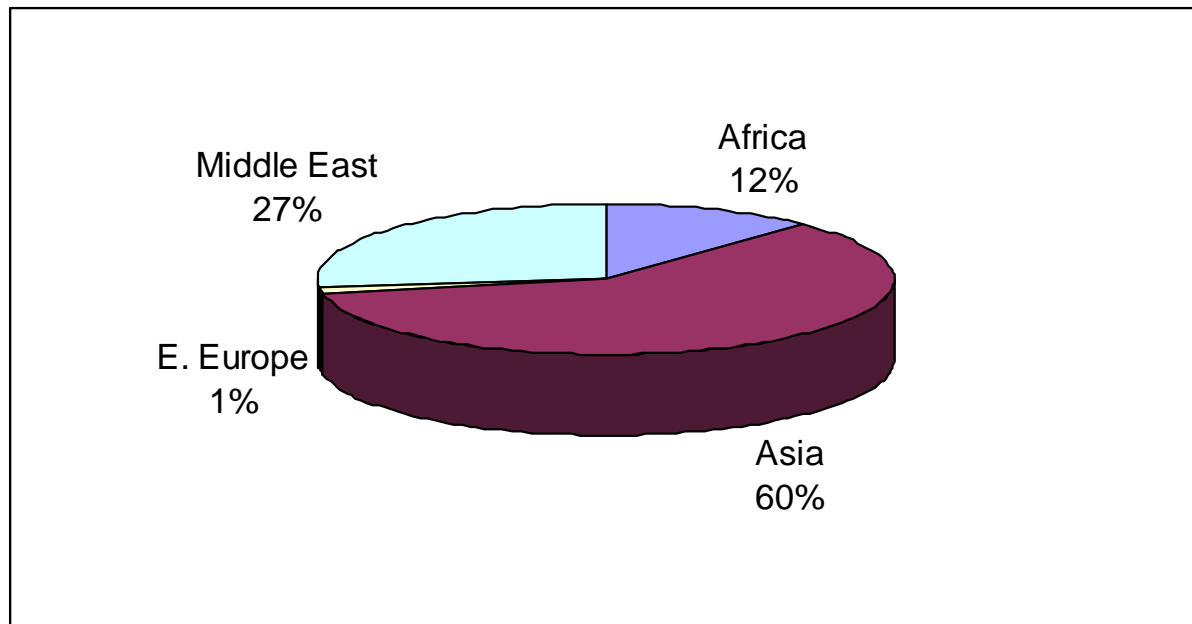


UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by **Country of Resettlement** 2003

Europe

Region	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa			94	300	1	9	10	67	105	376
Asia			14	17	67	112	450	778	531	907
E Europe			3	5			2	4	5	9
Middle East	50	134	43	92	43	118	102	423	238	767
Total #	50	134	154	414	111	239	564	1272	879	2059



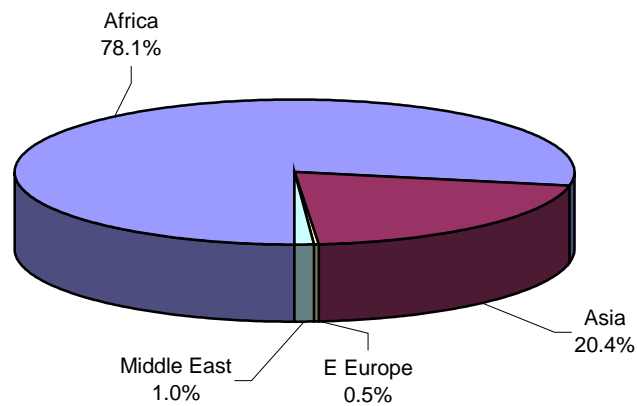
UNHCR-ICMC Resettlement Deployment Scheme

Resettlement Submissions by **Country of Resettlement** 2003

Other*

(*referral country undetermined or not specified on list)

Region	To be Submitted		Submitted						Totals	
			pending		rejected		accepted			
	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons	cases	persons
Africa			25	53			2	12	27	65
Asia	3	4	6	8	15	25	62	97	86	134
E Europe	3	20	2	6					5	26
Middle East										
Total #	6	24	33	67	15	25	64	109	118	225



Annex One

Field office locations of deployments- 2003

Africa

1. Benin/Burkina Faso
2. Kinshasa, D.R.Congo
3. Gambella, Ethiopia
4. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
5. Accra, Ghana
6. Conakry, Guinea
7. Kissidougou, Guinea
8. Nzerekore, Guinea
9. Nairobi BO, Kenya
10. Nairobi RSTT, Kenya
11. Freetown, Sierra Leone
12. Ngara, Tanzania
13. Kigoma, Tanzania
14. Kibondo, Tanzania
15. Kampala, Uganda
16. Lusaka, Zambia

E. Europe/Central Asia

1. Baku, Azerbaijan
2. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
3. Dushanbe, Tajikistan
4. Moscow, Russia

Middle East

1. Cairo, Egypt
2. Tehran, Iran
3. Beirut, Lebanon
4. Peshawar, Pakistan

Asia

1. Hong Kong, P.R. China
2. Jakarta, Indonesia
3. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
4. Bangkok, Thailand

Latin America

1. Brazil

Annex Two

ICMC/UNHCR Resettlement Deployment Program

Resource Material

Revised, March 2004

Table of Contents

1. ICMC Deployment Material

- a. Resettlement Deployment Program Orientation Handout
- b. Deployee Regulations
- c. Code of Conduct
- d. Annual Report 2002

2. UNHCR General Information

- a. Resettlement Section, Distribution of Responsibilities (March 2004)
- b. UNHCR Manual Chapter 2, "Department of International Protection (DIP)", Section 1.6. "Resettlement Section" (January 2004)
- c. Refugee and Resettlement Statistics – 2003
 - i. 2003 Quarterly Refugee Trends: Populations and Durable Solution
 - ii. Quarterly Resettlement Trends January-September 2003 (13 February 2004)

3. Documentation Related to the Deployee Role and Responsibilities

- a. UNHCR Code of Conduct
- b. Notes on the UNHCR Code of Conduct
- c. The Role of the Inspector General's Office (UNHCR)
- d. Undertaking
- e. Sample Terms of Reference
- f. Reporting Summary Template
- g. Management of Protection Activities – Responsibilities of UNHCR Staff, IOM/FOM No. 25/24 -2002 (March 2002)

4. Handbooks and Guides

- a. Resettlement Handbook (including Tool Kit and Country Chapters)
- b. Agenda for Protection
- c. Integration Handbook (Refugee Resettlement: An International Handbook to Guide Reception and Integration, UNHCR, 2002)
- d. Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law (Handbook for Parliamentarians, UNHCR & IPU, 2001)
- e. Handbook on Procedures & Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, UNHCR, 1992
- f. Protecting Refugees: A Field Guide for NGOs, produced jointly by UNHCR and NGO partners, December 2001 reprint

5. UNHCR Resettlement Information

- a. Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2004
- b. UNHCR Step by Step User Guide for completing RRFs, Resettlement Section (December 2001)
- c. Tour de Table on Refugee Resettlement Programs 2003/2004 (Information as of October 2003)
- d. Refugee Resettlement Form Template 9907RRFa
- e. Refugee Resettlement Form Template 9907RRFb

6. General Guidance on Protection and Resettlement (Selected Issues)

- a. Conclusions on the International Protection of Refugees adopted by the Executive Committee of the UNHCR Programme

- b. Nordic Regional Resettlement Meeting on Resettlement as Multi-Faceted Protection Tool and its relation to Migration (Global Consultation on International Protection, November 2001)
- c. New Directions for Resettlement Policy & Practice (Executive Committee Note, June 2001)
- d. Strengthening and Expanding Resettlement Today: Dilemmas, Challenges and Opportunities (Global Consultations on International Protection, April 2002)
- e. Strategic Use of Resettlement, A Discussion Paper presented by the Working Group on Resettlement to the ATC on Resettlement, (18-19 June 2003)
- f. Note on International Protection A/AC.96/951 13 September 2001, 52nd Session, Chapter IX, "The Convention and Solutions", para. 96-106
- g. Guidelines on the Assessment and Documentation of Non-Nuclear Family Composition in Resettlement Submissions (UNHCR, DIP Memorandum, October 2001)
- h. Protection of Refugees in Mass Influx Situations (Global Consultations on International Protection, February 2001)
- i. ICRIRR Principles. International Conference on the Reception and Integration of Resettled Refugees, 25-27 April 2001 Norrköping, Sweden
- j. Guidelines on International Protection: Gender-Related Persecution Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (May 2002)
- k. Guidelines on International Protection: "Membership of a Particular Social Group" Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (May 2002)
- l. Interpreting Article 1 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (April 2001)
- m. Guidelines on International Protection: "Internal Flight Alternative" Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (May 2002)
- n. Guidelines on International Protection: Application of the Exclusion Clauses: Article 1F of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees," HCR/GIP/03/05 (4 September 2003) and its "Background Note on the Application of the Exclusion Clauses"
- o. Update to Guide to Country Research for Refugee Status Determination, by Elisa Mason, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford
- p. "Country of Origin Information: Needs and Limits", Presentation by Mr. Hugh Massey, Information and Research Officer at the Seminar on the Effective Use of COI in the EU Candidate States, February 2002

7. UNHCR Training Material

- a. Introduction to International Protection of Refugees (RLD 1)
- b. Determination of Refugee Status (RLD 2)
- c. Interpreting in a Refugee Context (RLD 3)
- d. Interviewing Applicants for Refugee Status (RLD 4)
- e. Human Rights and Refugee Protection (RLD 5)

8. Information Pertaining to Resettlement Country-Programmes

a. Australia

- 1. "Refugee and Humanitarian Issues. Australia's Response", Australian Government, DIMIA, September 2003
- 2. DIMIA/UNHCR Arrangement Concerning Emergency Resettlement Cases Referred to DIMIA by UNHCR, June 2003
- 3. Family Reunification of Refugees in Australia. Information Note for UNHCR Offices (undated)
- 4. A Comparison of Current Entitlements Available to Recognized Refugees and Australian Nationals, UNHCR Canberra, July 2002
- 5. Australia's Support for Humanitarian Entrants
- 6. DIMIA Fact Sheets:
 - i. No. 60, "Australia's Refugee and Humanitarian Program"

- ii. No. 65, "New Humanitarian Visa System"
 - iii. No. 66, "Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy"
 - iv. No. 67, "Community Support for Refugees"
 - v. No. 68, "Temporary Protection Visa Holders Applying for Further Protection"
7. Australian Resettlement Application Forms:
- i. Form 842 / Application for an Offshore Humanitarian Visa
 - ii. Form 964i / Entry to Australia
 - iii. Form 681 / Refugee and Special Humanitarian Proposal
- b. New Zealand**
- 1. UNHCR and Refugee Resettlement in New Zealand
 - 2. New Zealand Pre-Embarkation Picture Book (2002)
- c. Canada**
- 1. Canadian Resettlement Program Update: "Referral Organizations" Under the New Canadian Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, and Implications for UNHCR, UNHCR Ottawa (24 May 2002)
 - 2. Canadian Resettlement Criteria and Programs Summary, UNHCR Ottawa, 2004
 - 3. Canadian Resettlement Program Update: "Urgent Need of Protection" and "Vulnerable" Resettlement Criteria, UNHCR Ottawa (17 July 2002)
 - 4. Canadian Resettlement Statistics 2003, Canadian Government, CIC Refugees Branch:
 - i. Global Government Assisted Refugees, Targets and Landings 2003
 - ii. Global Privately Sponsored Refugees, Targets and Landings 2003
 - iii. Quebec Government Assisted Refugees, Targets And Landings 2003
 - iv. Quebec Global Privately Sponsored Refugee Landings 2003
 - 5. Canadian Resettlement Application Forms:
 - i. IMM 6000E (08-2003) / Application for Permanent Residence in Canada
 - ii. IMM 0008 (06-2002) E Schedule 1 / Background / Declaration
 - iii. IMM 0008 (06-2002) E Generic / Application for Permanent Residence in Canada
 - iv. IMM 0008 (06-2002) E Schedule 2 / Refugees Outside Canada
 - v. IMM 5476 (06-2002) Authority to Release Information to Designated Individuals
- d. United States of America**
- 1. US Resettlement Program Overview
 - 2. Proposed Refugee Admissions for FY 2004