



These South Sudanese refugees are being evacuated from a transit centre in Matar, Ethiopia after flooding made the area, including the camp where they were due to live, uninhabitable. They are among a group of tens of thousands of South Sudanese refugees who were stranded in the area for months and who were eventually relocated to the Fugnido refugee camp further away.



2 Displacement Levels and Trends

IN 2013, UNHCR witnessed the highest number of displacements on record since the comprehensive keeping of statistics on global displacement began in 1989. As a consequence, both the levels and trends of forced displacement underwent dramatic changes, primarily in the sizes, trends, and flows of displaced populations. This record number has shifted the typical balance of displacement from some countries to others and from one geographic region to another.

This chapter examines the overall magnitude of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and others of concern for 2013. It is important to note that the total number of IDPs covered in this chapter is limited to those generated exclusively by conflict and who benefited from UNHCR protection and/or assistance activities.

REFUGEES

By the end of 2013, the global number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate was estimated at 11.7 million, the highest such figure since the end of 2001, when UNHCR recorded some 12.1 million refugees. This figure constitutes a net increase of 1.2 million refugees compared to the previous year's total of 10.5 million, an 11 per cent growth.

Between 2008 and 2012, the total refugee population has remained relatively stable, ranging between 10.4 and 10.5 million annually. The significant upward shift starting in 2012 is a direct result of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic. By the end of 2013, for instance, the number of Syrian refugees residing in neighbouring countries alone was estimated at 2.2 million. At the same time, this rising trend has been exacerbated by violence in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, South Sudan, and Sudan.

REGIONS OF ASYLUM

With the exception of both Europe and the Americas, the number of refugees increased in all UNHCR regions in 2013. The overwhelming majority of the world's refugees under the organi-

zation's mandate reside in UNHCR's Asia and Pacific region, with a total of 3.5 million [see **Table 2.1**]. This region has remained at the top of this list for the past decade, and includes the two largest refugee-hosting countries, Pakistan (1.6 million) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (857,400).

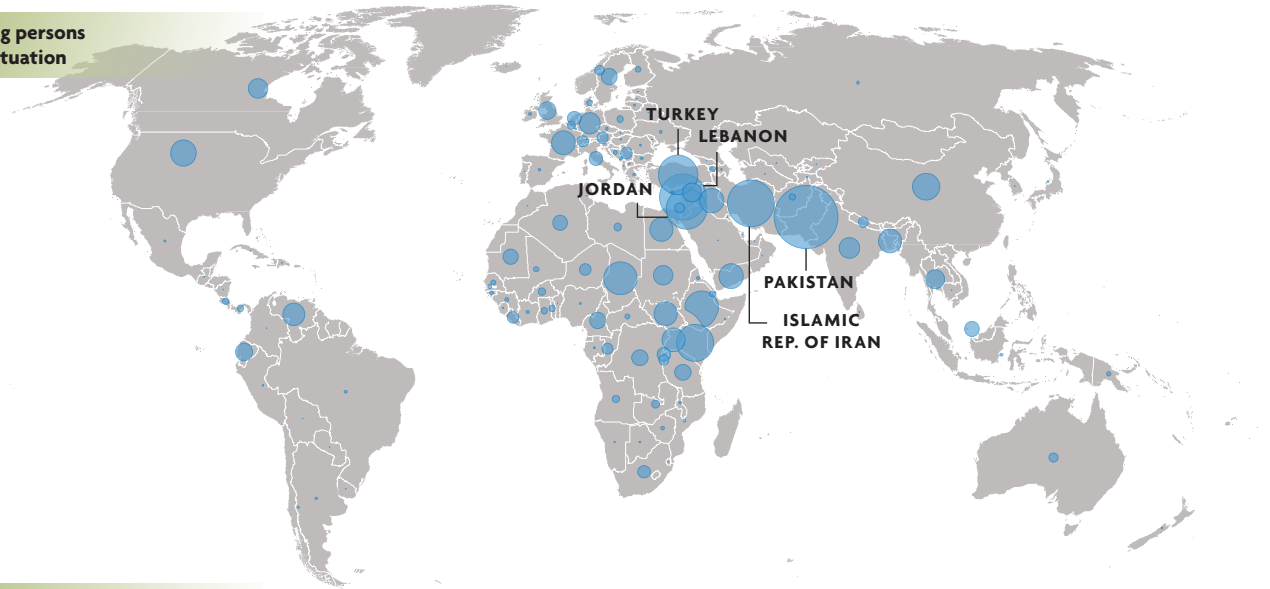
The next largest UNHCR region in terms of refugee population during 2013 is sub-Saharan Africa, with a total of 2.9 million, some 100,000 more than the previous year. Within sub-Saharan Africa, some two million refugees are found within the East and Horn of Africa region, 70 per cent of the total. Elsewhere in this region, Central Africa and the Great Lakes hosted 516,000 refugees, followed by West Africa (242,300). Southern Africa hosted the smallest share, with an estimated 135,600 refugees at the end of 2013 (5%).

The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region hosted the third largest refugee population, with a total of 2.6 million by year-end. These refugees originate primarily from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq. Most of the Syrian refugees located within the MENA region have been granted temporary protection.

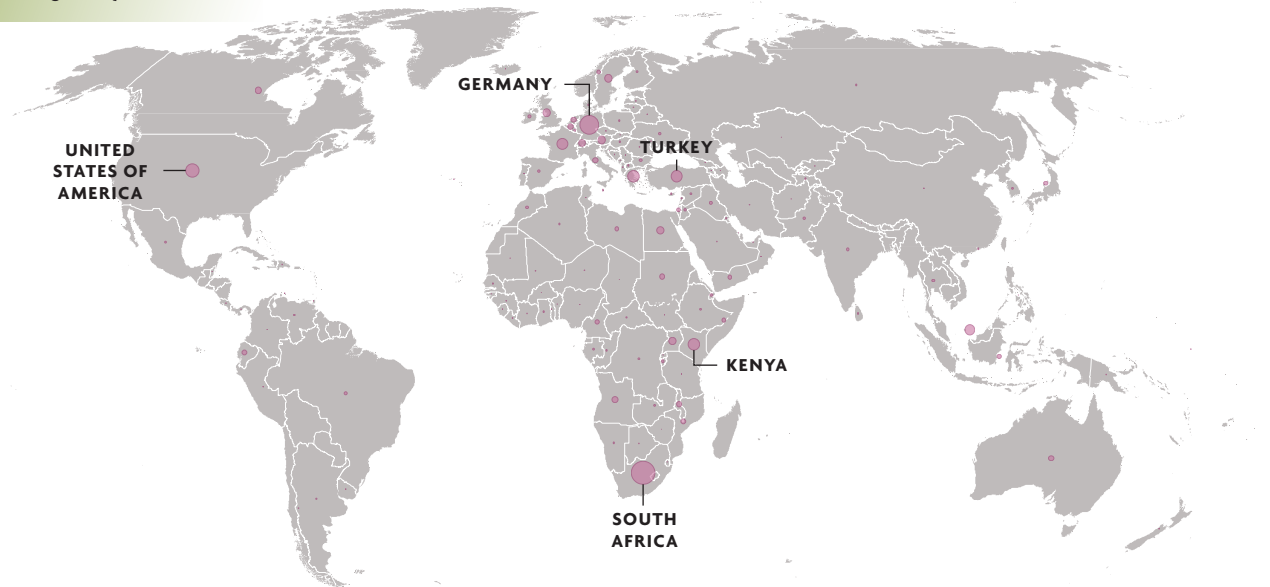
Resettled refugees in UNHCR's statistics

Over the past 10 years, more than 879,800 refugees have arrived in industrialized countries through resettlement programmes. They are not included in UNHCR's refugee statistics, because they have found a durable solution. However, they do remain of concern to UNHCR. ●

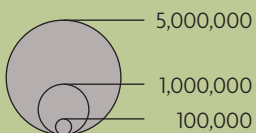
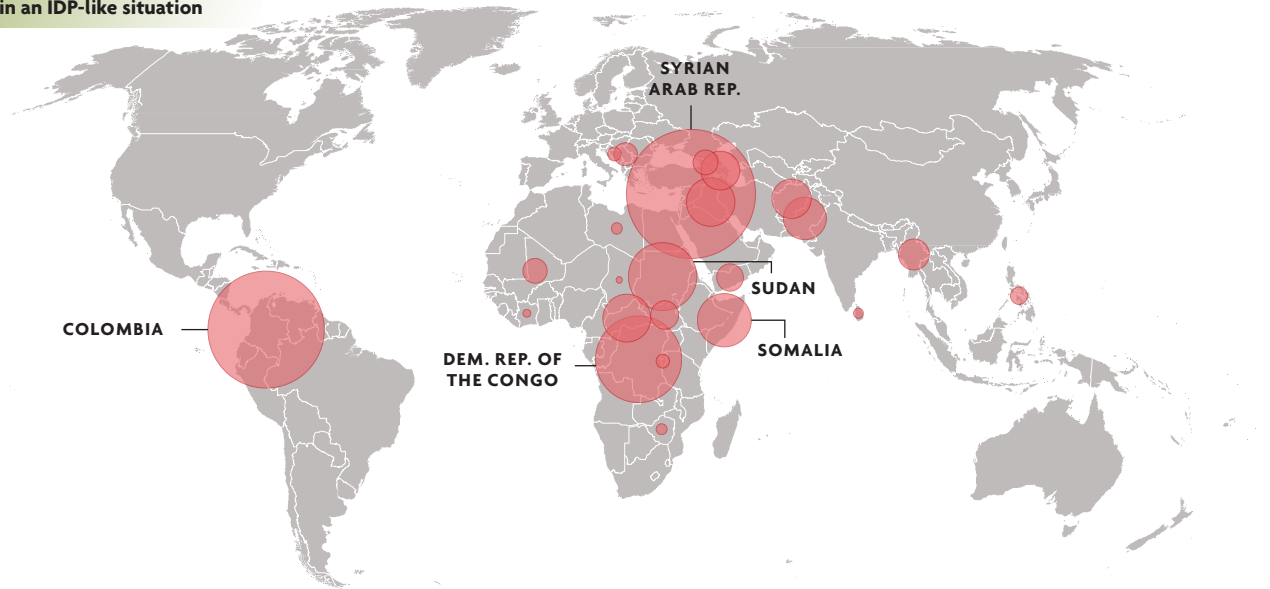
Refugees, including persons in a refugee-like situation



Asylum-seekers (pending cases)



IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR, including persons in an IDP-like situation

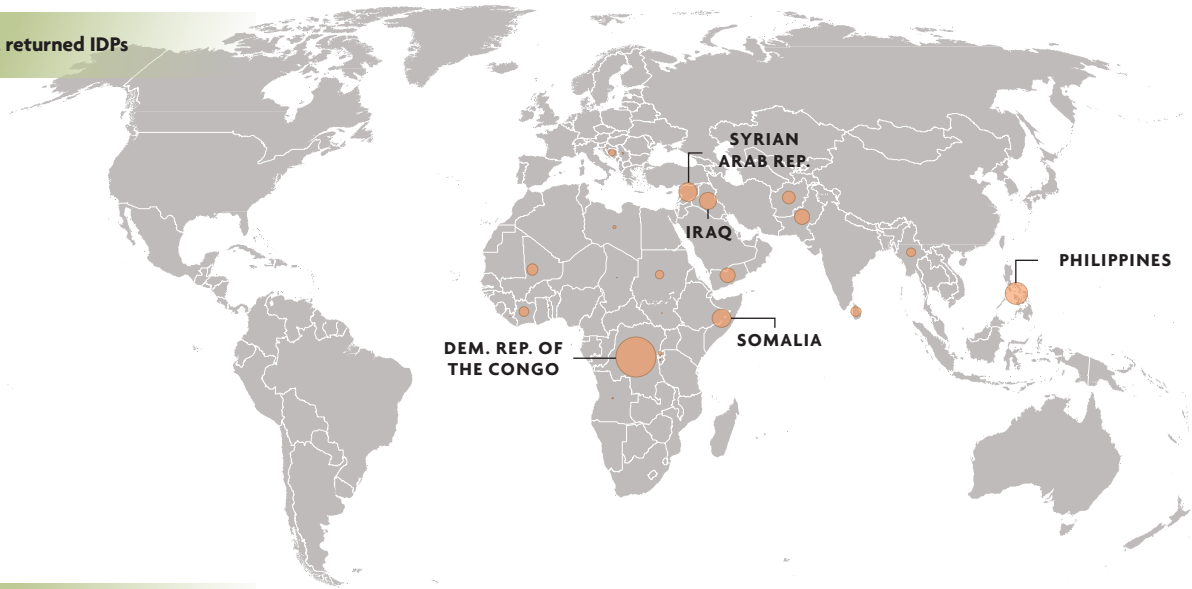


A country is listed if it features among the top-5 per population group.

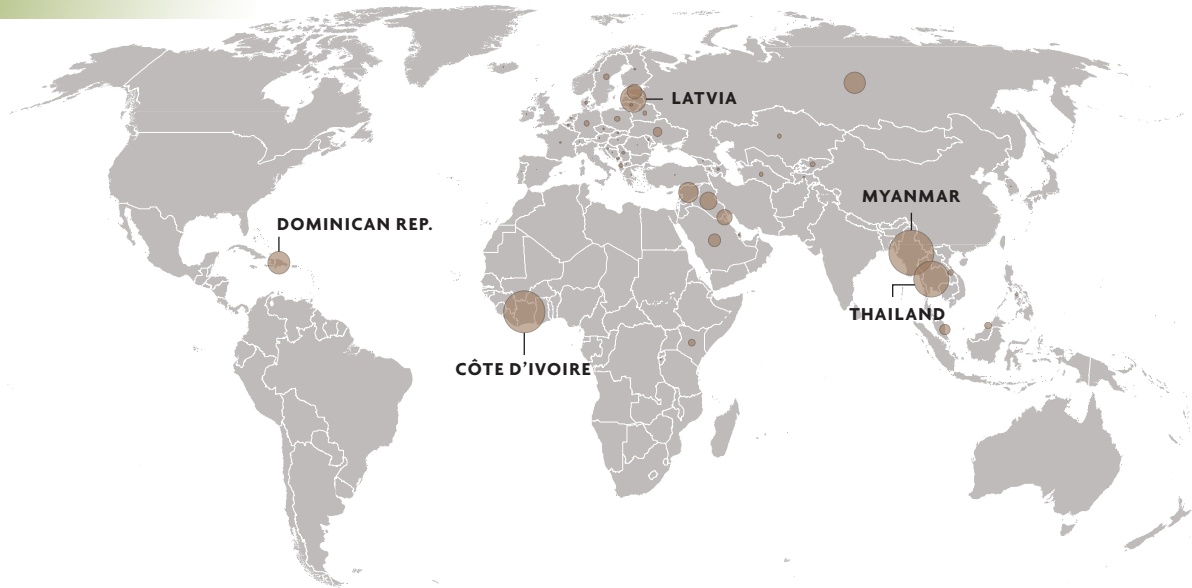
See Annex table 1 for detailed notes.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Returned refugees, returned IDPs



Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate



Others of concern to UNHCR



TABLE 2.1 Refugee population by UNHCR regions | 2013

UNHCR regions	Start-2013			End-2013			Change (total)	
	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Refugees	People in refugee-like situations	Total refugees	Absolute	%
- Central Africa and Great Lakes	479,300	-	479,300	508,600	7,400	516,000	36,700	7.7%
- East and Horn of Africa	1,866,700	26,000	1,892,700	2,003,400	35,500	2,038,900	146,200	7.7%
- Southern Africa	134,700	-	134,700	135,600	-	135,600	900	0.7%
- West Africa	267,800	-	267,800	242,300	-	242,300	-25,500	-9.5%
Total Africa*	2,748,500	26,000	2,774,500	2,889,900	42,900	2,932,800	158,300	5.7%
Americas	515,300	291,200	806,500	514,900	291,200	806,100	-400	0.0%
Asia and Pacific	3,299,300	226,200	3,525,500	3,267,500	279,500	3,547,000	21,500	0.6%
Europe	1,794,900	6,000	1,800,900	1,771,100	11,400	1,782,500	-18,400	-1.0%
Middle East and North Africa	1,522,900	74,800	1,597,700	2,556,600	74,000	2,630,600	1,032,900	64.6%
Total	9,880,900	624,200	10,505,100	11,000,000	699,000	11,699,000	1,193,900	11.4%

Note

* Excluding North Africa.

Over the course of 2013, two events had a major impact on overall refugee figures in the MENA region. Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic forced over 2.5 million persons to seek refuge in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and other countries in the region. At the same time, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic revised the estimated number of Iraqi refugees in that country from 471,400 down to 146,200, based on the assumption that people had left due to continued conflict and the deteriorating situation. UNHCR continued to provide assistance to 28,300 Iraqi refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The overall refugee population in Europe remained relatively stable, at about 1.8 million persons. However, this apparent stability was due to two major developments that offset one another in 2013. First, Turkey registered the arrival of approximately

478,000 Syrian refugees during the year, of which some 140,800 returned spontaneously to their country during the same period. An additional 37,700 Syrian asylum-seekers were granted international protection on an individual basis in European countries.

Second, overall refugee figures in Europe were reduced due to a significant drop in the refugee estimate for Germany. An alignment of the definitions used to count refugees in that country led to a decline in this estimate from 589,700 at the beginning of 2013 to 187,600 by year-end. As a result of this alignment, only those with a particular protection status¹⁹ are now included in the statistics reported by UNHCR. Persons potentially of concern to UNHCR but who cannot be identified as such based on the nature of their recorded status are no longer taken into account for statistical purposes. This figure is consistent with the one used by the Government of Germany when responding to Parliament regarding queries over the number of refugees and persons benefiting from protection status in Germany.

The Americas region hosted the smallest share of refugees, with 806,100 persons (7 per cent of the global total), of which Colombians (394,200)²⁰ continued

to constitute the largest proportion. Refugee figures remained virtually unchanged compared to the end of 2012. With 263,700 refugees, the United States of America continues to account for the highest number (33%) in this region, according to UNHCR estimates.²¹ Other major refugee-hosting countries are Ecuador and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with 123,200²² and 204,300 refugees (including persons in a refugee-like situation), respectively.

COUNTRIES OF ASYLUM

At the end of 2013, a total of 169 countries or territories reported the presence of at least one refugee, five countries more than the previous year. The total number of countries hosting refugees globally has continued to increase gradually over the past five years, indicating that today refugees can be found in almost every corner of the globe. But even though refugees reside in almost every country, their distribution is not equal across countries.

For the first time since 2006, the Syrian Arab Republic does not feature among the top 10 major refugee-hosting countries in the world. Likewise, as a consequence of the change in methodology, Germany too dropped off this list by year-end. At the same

¹⁹ Refers to residence permits based on the constitutional right to asylum, Convention refugee status, subsidiary protection according to EU provisions, national complementary protection status, as well as derived status for relatives of refugees.

²⁰ This figure includes 288,600 Colombians in Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Panama considered to be in a refugee-like situation.

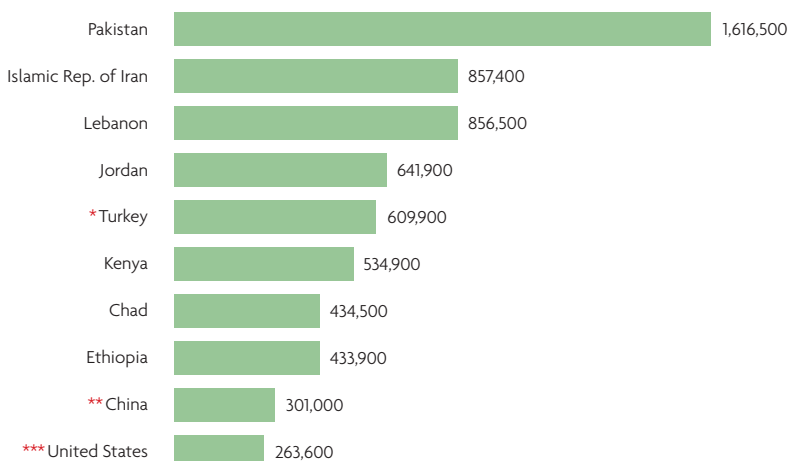
²¹ In the absence of official refugee statistics, UNHCR is required to estimate refugee populations in many of the industrialized countries. The refugee estimate for the United States of America is currently under review, which may lead to an adjustment in future reports.

²² Figure refers to September 2013.

Protracted refugee situations

UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as one in which 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for five years or longer in a given asylum country. Based on this definition, it is estimated that some 6.3 million refugees (54%) were in a protracted situation by the end of 2013. These refugees were living in 27 host countries, constituting an overall total of 33 protracted situations. ●

Fig. 2.1 Major refugee-hosting countries | end-2013



* Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey is a Government estimate.

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

*** UNHCR estimate.

time, due to the Syrian crisis Lebanon has become the third largest refugee-hosting country, the first time this country has been included in the top 10 list. The Syrian influx has exponentially increased the overall population in Lebanon, stretching the country's socio-economic absorption capacity to the limit. In Lebanon today, one in five persons is a refugee.

Figure 2.1 graphically depicts the 10 major refugee-hosting countries. Combined, these countries hosted 6.6 million refugees at year-end, 56 per cent of the global total. Thus, more than half of the world's refugees reside in just 10 asylum countries. Of these, three are in Africa, while the Asia and Pacific and MENA regions each include two others.

For 11 years in a row, Pakistan has been hosting the largest number of refugees in the world. At the end of 2013 this figure stood at 1.6 million, with the overwhelming majority from Afghanistan. Compared to the start of the year, the overall refugee population declined modestly, by around 22,000 people, principally due to the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees who had been residing in Pakistan for many years.

The Islamic Republic of Iran hosts the second largest refugee population with 857,400 refugees, also nearly all from Afghanistan. This overall figure dropped by 12,000 refugees compared to the start of the year, again mainly due to repatriating Afghan refugees. Lebanon (856,500) and Jordan (641,900)²³ ranked third and fourth on this list, respectively. During 2013, Lebanon newly registered 737,000 Syrian refugees,

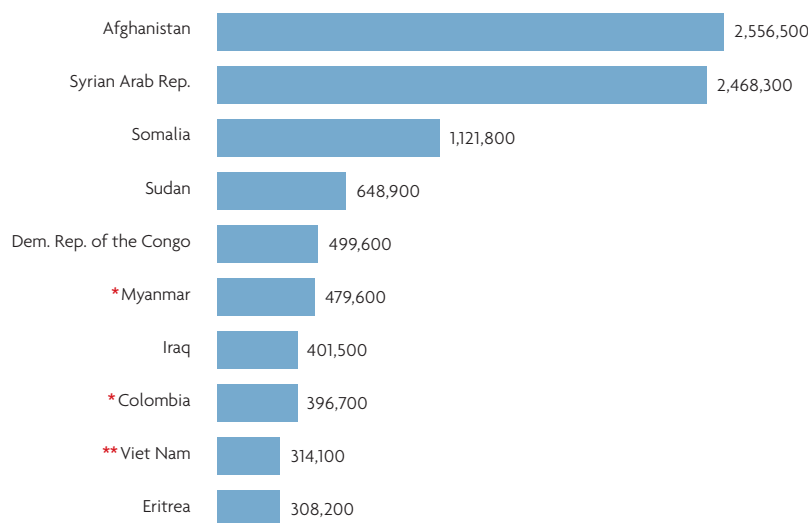
while Jordan reported the registration of 667,000 Syrian refugees.

Meanwhile, some 478,000 Syrian refugees arrived in Turkey over the course of the year and were granted temporary protection by the Government. With the return of 140,800 persons to the Syrian Arab Republic, this number stood at 585,600 at the end of 2013. Combined with other refugee populations, the total number of refugees in Turkey was 609,900, making it the fifth largest refugee-hosting country by year-end.

With a total refugee population of 534,900 at the end of 2013, Kenya continues to host more refugees than any other country in Africa. However, this figure did decrease by 30,000 persons from the previous year. Somalis constitute the largest proportion (97%) of refugees in Kenya, with 474,300 persons. Chad (434,500) and Ethiopia (433,900) were the other major countries in Africa in terms of year-end refugee populations. Kenya, Chad, and Ethiopia ranked sixth, seventh, and eighth in the world, respectively.

In Chad, the refugee population increased for the 12th consecutive year, reaching a new high of 434,500 by the end of the year. This increase was

Fig. 2.2 Major source countries of refugees | end-2013



* Includes people in a refugee-like situation.

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

²³ A significant number of registration records of Syrian refugees were inactivated either as a result of a physical move of individuals from camps to urban or rural areas, or as a result of spontaneous departures from Jordan either to the Syrian Arab Republic or onwards to a third country.

primarily due to refugee influx from neighbouring Sudan (36,300) and the Central African Republic (15,200). Ethiopia witnessed 55,000 new arrivals by year-end, mostly from Eritrea (21,400), Somalia (17,700), South Sudan (11,100), and Sudan (4,800).

Reported numbers of refugees in China (301,000) have remained largely unchanged since the early 1980s, making this the ninth largest refugee-hosting country for 2013. The United States of America ranked 10th with an estimated refugee population of 263,600 persons, according to UNHCR estimates.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

In 2013, refugees recorded under UNHCR's mandate originated from 201 countries or territories. Four of the top 10 refugee-producing countries are located in Africa: Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Eritrea. The top three source countries of refugees at the end of 2013 – Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and Somalia – together accounted for more than half (53%) of all refugees under UNHCR's responsibility [see **Figure 2.2**].

By the end of 2013, Afghanistan remained the world's leading refugee-producing country, with a total of 2.56 million. Afghanistan has maintained this top position for the past 33 years. Today, on average, one out of every five refugees in the world is from Afghanistan, with 95 per cent located in either Pakistan (1.6 million) or the Islamic Republic of Iran (814,000). Outside the immediate region, Germany hosts the largest number of Afghans, an estimated 24,200 persons at the end of 2013.

With a total refugee population of 2.47 million at year-end, the Syrian Arab Republic moved from being the world's second largest refugee-hosting country to its second largest refugee-producing country. That switch took place within a span of just five years, fuelled by armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. If current trends continue, the Syrian Arab Republic will likely overtake Afghanistan as the world's largest source country of refugees.

Syrian refugees numbered 2.47 million at the end of 2013, constituting the second largest refugee group in the

world – a jump from 36th place just two years earlier. Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic forced nearly 2.2 million persons to flee in 2013, mainly to neighbouring countries. This was the largest annual exodus by a single refugee group since the Rwandan genocide in 1994, when 2.3 million persons were forced to flee their homes. The largest burdens in hosting Syrian refugees were being shouldered by Lebanon (851,300), Turkey (585,600, a Government estimate), Jordan (585,300), Iraq (212,800), and Egypt (131,700).

Somalis were the third largest refugee group under UNHCR's responsibility with some 1.12 million persons at the end of 2013, a figure almost unchanged since the end of 2012 (1.14 million). The large-scale arrivals into Kenya and Ethiopia witnessed between 2007 and 2011, when more than half a million Somalis arrived as a result of conflict combined with drought and famine, slowed considerably in 2012 and 2013 amidst hopes for improved security conditions on the horizon. Nevertheless, some 29,000 Somalis still sought international protection during 2013, notably in Ethiopia (17,700), while an estimated 9,700 Somalis also embarked on perilous journeys across the Gulf of Aden or the Red Sea to Yemen.

The number of Sudanese refugees swelled to 648,900, some 80,000 more than at the end of 2012. Chad and South Sudan received the largest number of new arrivals from Sudan with 36,300 and 31,300, respectively. An estimated 294,000 Sudanese have fled Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in 2011, and this was the fourth largest country of origin for refugees in 2013.

Despite the fact that at least 55,000 persons originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo were forced to seek refuge in neighbouring countries in 2013, the overall number of Congolese refugees dropped over the course of the year. While there were some 509,500 Congolese refugees at the start of 2013, this number had declined to 499,600 twelve months later. The main reason for this change was the return of almost 63,000 Congolese refugees from the Republic of Congo during the reporting period. In addition,

verification of registration records in Uganda and other countries in the region led to a reduction in the size of Congolese refugee estimates, while more than 4,500 persons departed on resettlement.²⁴

Myanmar was the sixth largest source country at the end of 2013, with around 479,600 refugees. This high figure was mainly a result of the newly included 57,500 unregistered individuals from Myanmar in the refugee camps in Thailand, now reported as persons in a refugee-like situation in UNHCR's statistics. In addition, some 19,300 asylum-seekers from Myanmar were granted refugee status on an individual basis in 2013, notably in Malaysia (13,600) and India (3,700).

Iraqis dropped from the third largest refugee group at the end of 2012 to seventh largest in 2013 with 401,500 persons, mainly in the Syrian Arab Republic (146,200) and Jordan (55,500).²⁵ This is significantly less than the figure reported at the end of 2012 (745,900), as the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic revised the estimated number of Iraqi refugees in that country from 471,400 down to 146,200 as a result of departures due to the deteriorating security situation. Other important host countries of Iraqi refugees were the Islamic Republic of Iran (43,300) and Germany (40,200).

Other main source countries of refugees were Colombia, Viet Nam, and Eritrea. While the numbers of refugees from Colombia (396,700)²⁶ and Viet Nam (314,100) remained stable compared to 2012, the figure for Eritrea increased for the fifth consecutive year. In 2008, Eritrea's refugees were estimated to number 186,400. In light of continuous human rights violations in the country, this number grew by more than 121,000 persons worldwide over the past five years. The majority of Eritrean refugees reside in Sudan (109,600) and Ethiopia (84,400) as well as European countries (65,300).

²⁴ An initiative adopted at the end of 2012 foresees the resettlement of 50,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo currently in the region.

²⁵ Both figures are Government estimates.

²⁶ This figure includes refugees as well persons in a refugee-like situation in Ecuador, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Panama.

The Syrian Refugee Emergency in Turkey: Population Trends in 2013

INTRODUCTION

During 2013, the Government of Turkey continued to receive and register refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic in refugee camps located along the country's south eastern border. Registration activities also started for Syrian refugees living outside the camps. The Foreigners Police, under the Ministry of Interior, were responsible for conducting these registrations, while the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (AFAD) held overall responsibility for coordinating and managing the response to the crisis in Turkey.

UNHCR's response to the Syrian refugee emergency also remained significant in supporting the Government of Turkey in policy development, coordination, resource mobilization, and the delivery of assistance in line with the Syrian Emergency Regional Response Plan. UNHCR field teams continued to provide support to the Government in terms of technical advice on camp management, capacity-building, protection issues, and needs assessment in both camp and non-camp locations. To a significant extent, the Government continued to regularly share information with UNHCR on the situation of Syrian refugees, including registered population figures and results from a field survey on the demographic and socio-economic status of Syrian refugees in Turkey, conducted in mid-2013.

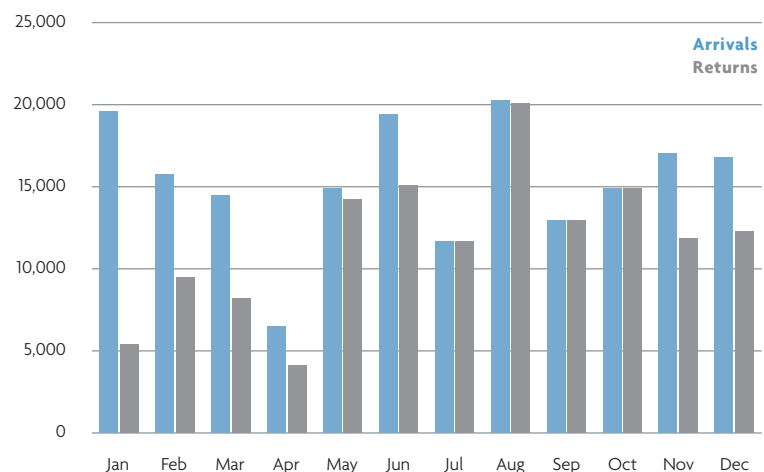
ARRIVALS AND RETURNS

Due to the close proximity of refugee camps to the Turkish border with the Syrian Arab Republic, a mixture of arrivals and voluntary returns continued to be recorded. At the beginning of the year, monthly arrivals were significantly higher than returns, but these numbers were far more balanced for the rest of the year [see **Figure 2.3**]. Between April and October, the total number of arrivals was almost the same as departures from the camps. Based on these records, the total number of Syrian refugees that received assistance in the

camps in Turkey at some point during the year stood at 433,100 by the end of December 2013. However, it was difficult for the Government to track arrivals and departures in non-camp locations, since registration and tracking systems were not yet fully developed in 2013.

Syrian returnees cited several reasons for leaving the camps, including checking on their families and properties as well as hoping to continue their normal lives. Due to the unrelenting conflict, however, return journeys to Turkey were often inevitable.

Fig. 2.3 Total monthly arrivals and voluntary returns of Syrian refugees in Turkey | 2013*

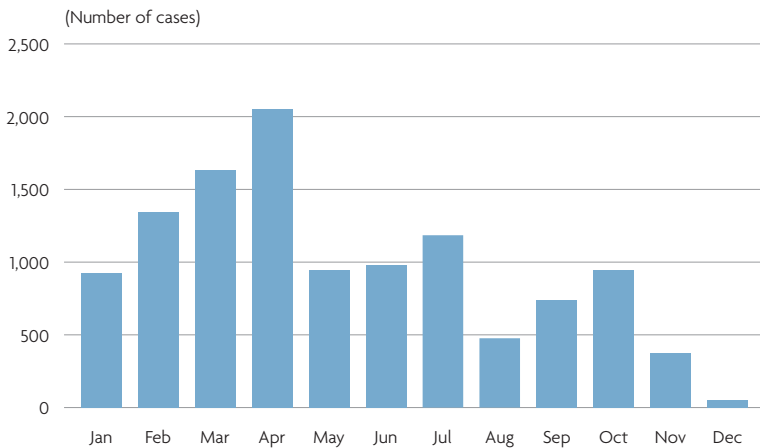


* Data as provided by AFAD in refugee camps.

Voluntary repatriation observed by UNHCR significantly increased during the first several months of 2013, to over 2,000 cases in April. However, this figure dropped drastically during the second half of the year [see **Figure 2.4**].

This drop can be explained by several causes, in addition to the evolving situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The AFAD camp management changed its return procedures, for instance, creating a requirement that an entire family (rather than just an individual) needed to travel to the country. Changes were also made to implementation policies around de-registration and handover of

Fig. 2.4 Number of interviews for voluntary repatriation observed by UNHCR | 2013



tents and donated items by those leaving, as well as loss of food rations due to de-registration. Overall, males (especially age 18–59) contributed to the majority (61%) of the returns to the Syrian Arab Republic.

REGISTERED REFUGEE POPULATION

At the beginning of 2013 there were 14 refugee camps in Turkey, hosting about 169,000 Syrian refugees. The rapid influx quickly necessitated an expansion of this infrastructure to 21 camps, however, accommodating over 210,000 Syrians by the end of December 2013. Yet even this expansion could not match the rapid increase in the number of arrivals, resulting in the growth in the number of refugees living outside the camps.

In January 2013, the Government initiated a registration exercise for non-camp refugees, and this would then be the basis for protection and assistance outside the refugee camps by the Government, UNHCR, and other actors. By mid-year, the number of registered non-camp refugees had overtaken that inside the camps [see **Figure 2.5**]. The net increase in the camp population remained relatively stable throughout the year compared to the registered non-camp population, which increased eight-fold between March and December 2013. At the end of December

2013 the total registered Syrian refugee population stood at 560,100, with 38 per cent living in the camps and 62 per cent outside the camps.

As shown in Figure 2.6, slightly more males were registered in the refugee camps, but both sexes were equally distributed across the age groups. Overall, children (0–17 years) constituted the majority. It is difficult to ascertain the gender make-up of the Syrian refugee population in non-camp locations, though it could be assumed to be in similar proportions.

Ten provinces along the Turkish-Syrian border continued to bear the burden of hosting most of the Syrian refugees. However, because of easy accessibility, location of camps, and size of urban centres, the highest numbers of registered Syrian refugees in both camp and non-camp locations were recorded in Sanliurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, and Hatay provinces. Still, it should be noted that Syrian refugees have moved across the country, though registration activities were not yet set up in many of the provinces by the end of 2013.

Turkey has continued to share the responsibility of hosting Syrian refugees with other countries in the region. The number of Syrian refugees increases by the day, especially in non-camp locations (i.e. urban areas), underscoring the urgency for additional efforts to respond to the needs of this population. However, there is also an increased need for the Government of Turkey to collect and share additional information on the situation of Syrian refugees in the country. More detailed data analysis, regularly undertaken, can facilitate rapid decision-making and response.

PROPORTION OF NATIONALS AS REFUGEES OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

This section examines the ratio of nationals who are refugees relative to the resident population of their country of

Fig. 2.5 Cumulative number of registered Syrian refugees in Turkey | 2013

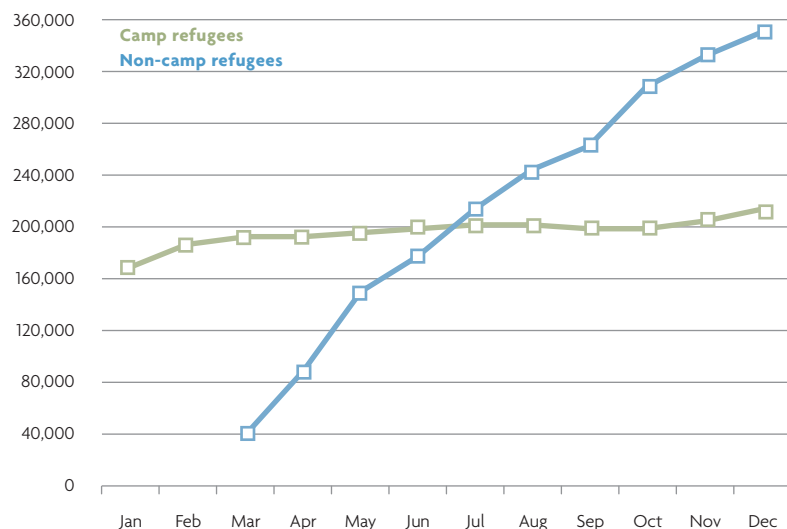
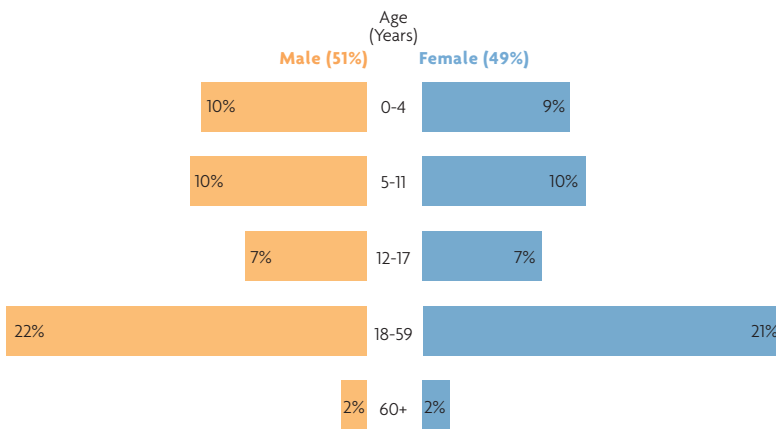


Fig. 2.6 Demographic composition of Syrian refugees in camps in Turkey | 2013



origin, an indicator that measures the magnitude of persons who have fled their country. Under this metric, the higher the proportion, the greater the number of citizens who have fled their native country. A higher proportion for a given country can potentially affect its demographic composition and, in turn, can have an impact on the country's overall human resource capacity.

For Afghanistan, the proportion of Afghans who have fled relative to the country's total population has fluctuated between 9 and 10 per cent since 2008. Since 2010 this proportion has seen a consistent, modest decline from 10.76 per cent to 9 per cent in 2013. This decline is consistent with the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, among other countries.

In 2008, Somali refugees constituted 6.47 per cent of Somalia's resident population. Since then this proportion has almost doubled to 12 per cent in 2013, largely due to high levels of refugee outflows from that country, mostly into neighbouring countries. For every 100 resident Somalis, 12 are outside Somalia's borders as refugees.

Of all the selected countries, the proportion of Syrian refugees compared to the resident population of the Syrian Arab Republic has witnessed the most significant increase, largely because of the escalating conflict in that country.

This proportion grew from 0.07 per cent in 2008 to 11.5 per cent in 2013. Thus, for every 100 resident Syrians, almost 12 of them are out of the country as refugees. Further, until late 2011, their proportion had not exceeded one per cent.

Other countries, too, continue to witness either steady or sharp increases in

the proportion of their nationals that are refugees, including Sudan, Eritrea, Mali, and the Central African Republic. Others, however, have seen the opposite trend. Burundi, for instance, has witnessed consistent decline in its refugee proportion, from 3.3 per cent in 2008 to below 0.8 per cent in 2013.

TABLE 2.2 Proportion of refugees to nationals of selected countries | 2008 - 2013 (in %)

List of origins based on country exceeding 0.8% at least once during the period.

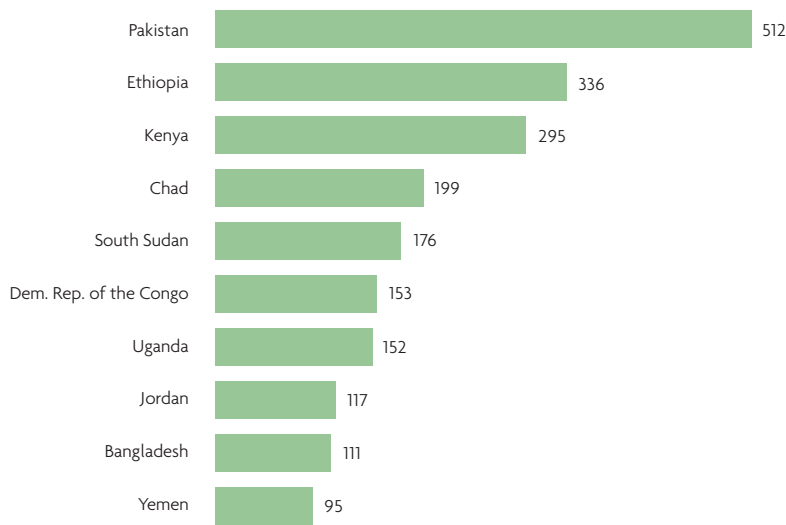
Origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Afghanistan	10.48%	10.42%	10.76%	9.38%	9.10%	9.00%
Bhutan	15.16%	12.64%	10.47%	8.09%	5.80%	4.40%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.93%	1.82%	1.64%	1.52%	1.35%	0.70%
Burundi	3.27%	1.06%	0.91%	1.10%	0.80%	0.79%
Central African Rep.	2.99%	3.74%	3.79%	3.74%	3.78%	5.81%
Colombia	0.83%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%	0.85%
Croatia	2.22%	1.76%	1.52%	1.44%	1.44%	1.15%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.63%	0.75%	0.77%	0.79%	0.82%	0.80%
Eritrea	3.46%	3.76%	3.88%	4.39%	4.97%	5.36%
Iraq	6.47%	5.92%	5.44%	4.61%	2.41%	1.30%
Mali	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	1.07%	1.09%
Myanmar	0.36%	0.79%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.92%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.69%	0.78%	0.87%	1.03%	1.20%	1.40%
Serbia (and Kosovo: S./RES/1244 (1999))	1.90%	2.02%	1.90%	1.68%	1.64%	0.50%
Somalia	6.14%	7.23%	7.99%	11.18%	11.79%	11.64%
South Sudan	0.88%	1.15%
Sudan*	1.23%	1.06%	1.09%	1.40%	1.60%	1.82%
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.07%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	3.38%	11.46%

Note

Source for national populations: United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, New York, 2013.

* Includes South Sudan before declaration of independence of the Republic of South Sudan.

Fig. 2.7 Number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita | 2013



CONTRIBUTIONS OF HOST COUNTRIES

A comparison of Gross Domestic Product (Purchasing Power Parity),²⁷ or GDP (PPP), per capita²⁸ vis-à-vis the number of refugees hosted by a country reveals interesting facts. The ratio of the size of a country's hosted refugee population to its average income level can provide a proxy measure of the burden of hosting refugees. When the number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita is high, for instance, the relative contribution and effort made by countries, in relation to their national economy, can also be considered to be high.

In 2013, the 40 countries with the highest number of refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita were all members of developing regions, and included 22 Least Developed Countries. More than 5.4 million refugees, representing 46 per cent of the world's refugees, resided in countries whose GDP (PPP) per capita was below USD 5,000.

Pakistan had the highest number of refugees in relation to its national economy, hosting 512 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita [see **Figure 2.7**]. Ethiopia was second with 336 refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita, followed by Kenya (295), Chad (199), South Sudan (176), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (153). The first developed country was Serbia (and Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)),

in 44th place, with seven refugees per 1 USD GDP (PPP) per capita.

These rankings change when the number of refugees is compared to the national population of the host country. Here the Syrian crisis displays its full effect, with Lebanon and Jordan occupying the first two places. Lebanon tops the list with 178 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants, followed by Jordan (88), Chad (34), and Mauritania (24) [see **Figure 2.8**]. In other words, in Lebanon almost one in every five inhabitants is a refugee.

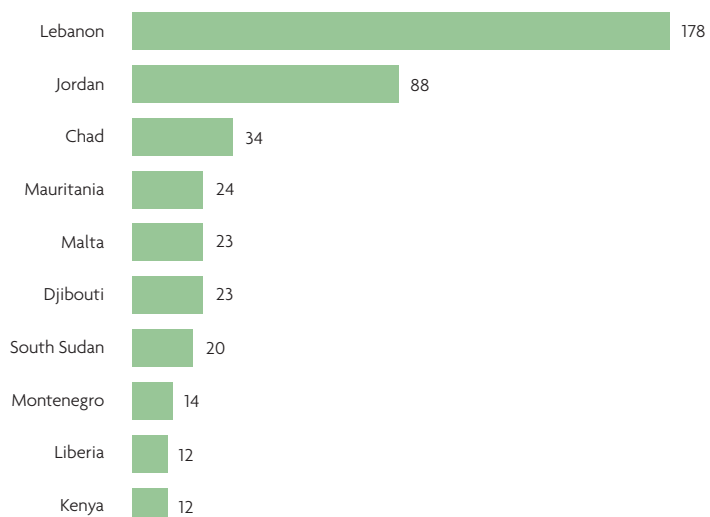
²⁷ Source for GDP (PPP): International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014 (accessed 18 April 2014).

²⁸ Source for national populations: United Nations, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, New York, 2013. For the purpose of this analysis, the medium fertility variant population of 2013 has been taken into account.

²⁹ See http://www.unrwa.org/sites/default/files/2014_01_uif_-_english.pdf.

Further, when the 447,300 Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA living in Lebanon are included,²⁹ this proportion increases to one in four. No other country has been exposed to such a high concentration of refugees over the past three decades. Indeed, the last time a country was in a similar situation was 1980, when Somalia hosted two million Ethiopian refugees, resulting in a ratio of 328 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Fig. 2.8 Number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants | 2013





Internally displaced children attend French class at a school in Masisi in North Kivu, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Several of the students in the class were victims of sexual violence and underwent psychosocial counselling. Years of armed conflict in the east of the country has resulted in large-scale internal displacement, leaving women and children vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The global number of internally displaced persons, as well as those protected or assisted by UNHCR, reached unprecedented levels in 2013. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimated the global number of persons displaced by armed conflict, war, generalized violence, or human rights violations at the end of 2013 to be

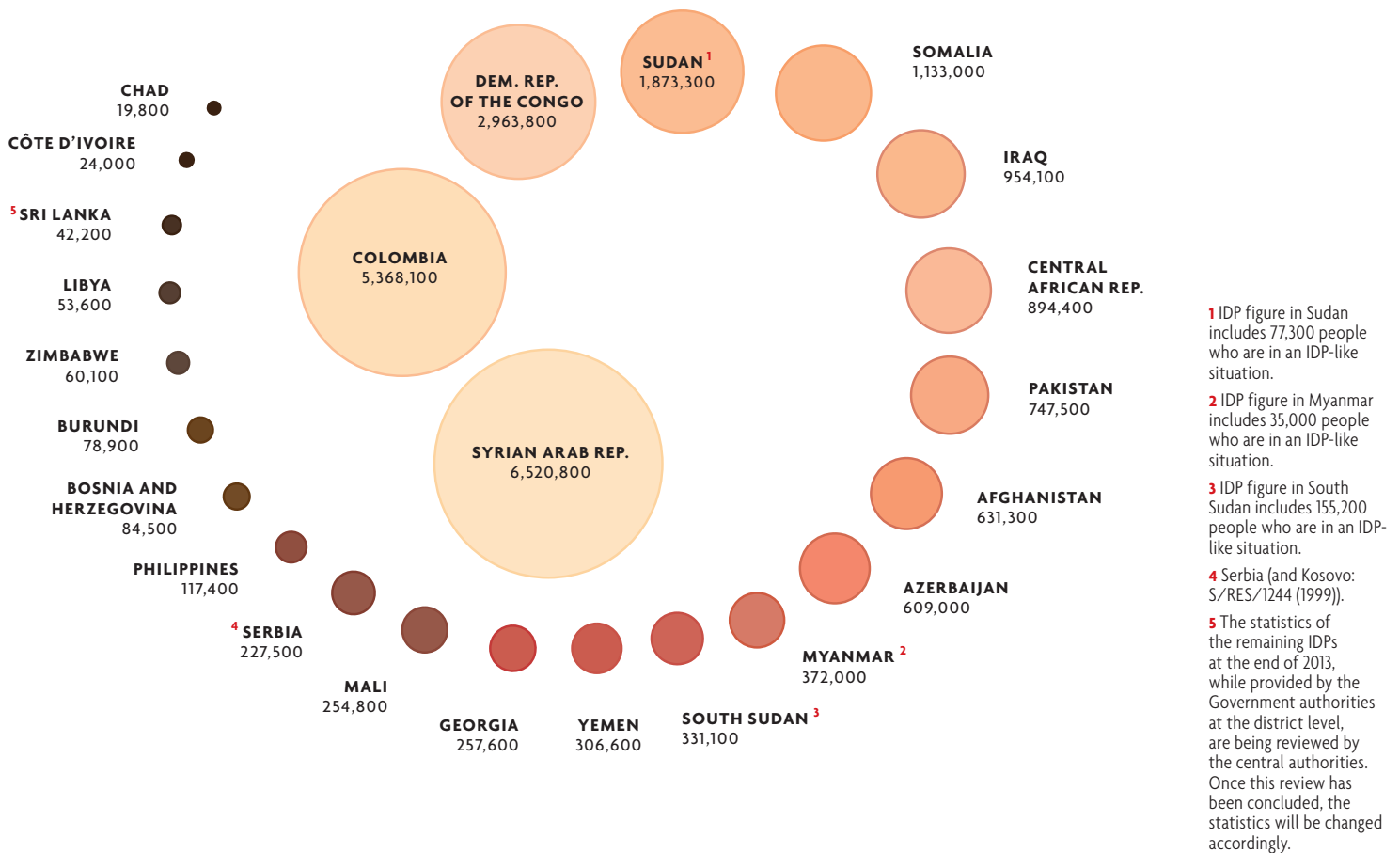
some 33.3 million, the highest number ever recorded.³⁰ The number of IDPs, including those in IDP-like situations,³¹ who benefited from UNHCR's protection and assistance activities stood at 23.9 million at the end of 2013. This too was the highest figure on record, and almost 6.3 million more than at the start of the year (17.7 million).

It is important to note that while the IDMC provides global coverage of conflict-induced displacement, UNHCR's coverage is limited to those IDPs where

³⁰ For detailed statistics on global internal displacement, see the IDMC website, at: www.internal-displacement.org. Statistics on IDPs are available since 1989.

³¹ As in Myanmar (35,000), South Sudan (155,200), and Sudan (77,300).

Fig. 2.9 IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR | end-2013



UNHCR is operationally involved. In 2013, UNHCR offices in 24 countries reported a combined total of 23.9 million IDPs protected or assisted by the organization. Of this figure, some 7.6 million persons had been newly displaced by the end of the year, mostly in the Syrian Arab Republic (4.5 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (0.9 million), and the Central African Republic (0.8 million). In 2013, UNHCR was responsible for leading, coordinating, and supporting assessment and response for 19 protection, eight shelter, and seven camp coordination and camp management clusters or other coordination mechanisms in a total of 19 operations worldwide.³²

Of the 24 countries where UNHCR was engaged in IDP operations, the Syrian Arab Republic reported the highest number of IDPs at year-end,

with 6.5 million persons. That figure is significantly higher than the previous year (2.0 million). In 2013 alone, 4.5 million individuals were newly displaced within the country.

With close to 5.4 million internally displaced persons registered by the Government by the end of 2013, Colombia too continued to face a large displacement situation. According to Government estimates, some 183,000 Colombians were newly displaced in the course of the year.

Renewed fighting in the Democratic Republic of the Congo displaced close to one million persons during 2013, bringing the total number of IDPs in the country to almost three million by the end of the year. Indeed, the repeated large-scale movements witnessed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in recent years underscores the fact that

internal displacement in that country constitutes a continuous problem. On the positive side, an estimated 595,200³³ Congolese IDPs were able to return home during 2013, some soon after their displacement.

In the Central African Republic, intensified fighting in December 2013 displaced hundreds of thousands of people. Targeted attacks against civilians, looting, and the presence of armed elements at some displacement sites severely limited humanitarian agencies' access to those in need of urgent assistance. By the end of the year, the IDP population

³² In December 2005, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee endorsed the 'cluster' approach for handling situations of internal displacement. Under this arrangement, UNHCR assumes leadership responsibility and accountability for three clusters: protection, emergency shelter, and camp coordination and camp management.

³³ This figure should be considered as indicative only, in the absence of reliable available data.



Somali refugee women wait for firewood distribution at Ifo 2 camp in Dadaab, north-eastern Kenya. The wood they will receive, which is vital for cooking and heating, will only last for about a week.

UNHCR / K. MCKINSEY

in the Central African Republic was estimated at 894,000.

The conflict in Mali, which erupted in 2012 and displaced more than 227,000 persons within the country, continued into its second year. In 2013, an additional 111,000 persons were uprooted. Nevertheless, some 42,000 Malian IDPs were able to return to their place of origin during the year, bringing the year-end IDP figure to 255,000.

Renewed conflict and security concerns also displaced 124,000 persons in Afghanistan in 2013, and by the end of the year the number of IDPs in that country was estimated at 631,000.

Significant levels of new internal displacement caused by conflict or violence were also reported in 2013 by the Philippines (328,000), Sudan (390,000), and Pakistan (128,000).

Ultimately, although millions of individuals were newly displaced during the course of 2013, others were able to return to their place of habitual residence. In collaboration with the Yemeni authorities, for instance, UNHCR assisted some 93,000 IDPs in making their ways back home. Still, the number of IDPs protected or assisted by UNHCR in Yemen remained high, at around 306,600.

In Somalia, too, more than 100,000 persons headed home. But the number of IDPs protected or assisted by UNHCR in that country again remained high, at approximately 1.1 million by the end of the year, including large numbers in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor. In Iraq, some 63,000 returned to their homes in 2013, reducing the number of IDPs protected or assisted by UNHCR in that country to 954,000. Similarly, the number of persons still displaced in Côte d'Ivoire dropped to 24,000 by year-end, as 21,000 persons returned to their place of habitual residence.

Other groups or persons of concern

UNHCR has continued to extend its protection and assistance activities to individuals whom it considers to be 'of concern' but who do not fall into any of the previous population categories. These actions have been based on humanitarian or other special grounds, and have included former refugees who were assisted to integrate locally, as well as asylum-seekers rejected by States but who UNHCR deemed to be in need of humanitarian assistance. The num-

ber of persons in this category stood at 836,100 by year-end.

Afghans made up a third of this number. These were former refugees who had returned to Afghanistan prior to 2013 but who had been unable to reintegrate due to the difficult economic situation, the lack of comprehensive reintegration measures, or poor security. Many of these individuals thus continued to benefit from UNHCR's assistance. This category also included

former Angolan refugees whose refugee status had ended as a result of cessation in 2012 but whose local integration continued to be monitored by UNHCR, notably in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (71,300)³⁴ and Zambia (23,200). ■

³⁴ Approximately two-thirds are assisted for local integration, with the remaining one third to repatriate voluntarily to Angola.