The Global Compact on Refugees

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Which Countries Host The Most Refugees Relative To Size And Wealth

UNHCR compares a country's refugee population to its overall population and to its global domestic product (GDP). The goal is to evaluate the contributions of host countries.

**Refugees per 1,000 Inhabitants**

- Lebanon: 173
- Jordan: 89
- Nauru: 50
- Turkey: 35
- Chad: 27
- South Sudan: 21
- Sweden: 19
- Djibouti: 19
- Malta: 18
- Mauritania: 16

**Refugees per $1 Million in GDP**

- South Sudan: 100
- Chad: 37
- Uganda: 20
- Lebanon: 20
- Burundi: 19
- Niger: 19
- Rwanda: 18
- Jordan: 18
- Mauritania: 15
- Cameroon: 11
Approximately 12 million people lived in protracted refugee situations around the world at the end of 2015, comprising nearly two-thirds of the global refugee population. A protracted refugee situation exists when 25,000 or more refugees originating from the same country have sought refuge in another country for at least five consecutive years.

Countries or areas hosting refugees in protracted situations (data from 2015)

- 25,000 to 100,000
- 100,001 to 250,000
- 250,001 to 1,000,000
- More than 1 million

Global Protracted Refugee Situations

Ten largest protracted refugee populations in 2015

- Burundians
- Congolese (D.R.C.)
- Iraqis
- Somalis
- Sudanese
- Syrians
- Eritreans
- Afghans
- Palestinians
- Venezuelans

Ten oldest protracted refugee populations

- 1948: Palestinians (5.2 million)
- 1950: Sudanese in Ethiopia (37,743)
- 1960: Sudanese in Ethiopia (37,743)
- 1970: Burundians in Tanzania (186,349)
- 1971: Burundians in Tanzania (186,349)
- 1975: Somalis in Kenya (84,000)
- 1978: Burundians in D.R.C. (367,463)
- 1980: Congolese in Zimbabwe (254,187)
- 1984: Chadians in Sudan (60,000)
- 1986: Afghans in Iran & Pakistan (1.5 million), Vietnam in China (300,000)
- 1998: Afghans in Iran & Pakistan (7.5 million), Iraqis in Iran (28,260)

The Syrian refugee crisis only became a protracted situation in 2016. Syrian refugees are hosted in countries throughout the world, though the greatest numbers live in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.

Afghan refugees have resided in Pakistan and Iran for almost four decades. The U.S. Government funds assistance programs for Afghan refugees and Pakistani host communities. Over five million Afghan refugees have repatriated from Pakistan and Iran, and over 410,000 Afghan refugees have been resettled from Pakistan to the United States.

Sources: UNHCR, UNHCR

December 7, 2016 - UMG6 STATE (HIIU)
Insurance Policy
Access
Access Assignment
Access
Assignment
Empowerment
Access
Assignment
Empowerment
Support
Solutions
PASSEPORT NANSEN
CERTIFICAT D'IDENTITÉ

VALABLE POUR LE RETOUR, APRES LE VISITE APPOSÉ PAR
UNE LÉGATION OU CONSULAT DE BULGARIE À L'ÉTRANGER.

Nom: Chaoukh
Prénom: Véronique
Date de naissance: 7.9.1908
Lieu de naissance: Turquie
Occupation: Intouchable

Nom de famille: Logeman
Domicile: Varna, district: Burgas
Ville ou village: Varna
Région de: Burgas

Signature du porteur: [Signature]

Le passeport est délivré à Sofia le: 10 Avril 1943

Direction de la Police
Chargé du territoire des passeports: [Signature]
Better for:
Better for:

Refugees
Better for:

Refugees
Better for:

- Refugees
- Global South
Better for:

Refugees

Global South
Better for:

- Refugees
- Global South
- Global North
Better for:

- Refugees
- Global South
- Global North
Principle No. 1: Eliminate barriers to access?

- “We wish to see administrative barriers eased, with a view to accelerating refugee admission procedures to the extent possible.” [D-70]

- “... [W]e will consider reviewing policies that criminalize cross-border movements.” [D-33]

- But it simultaneously “[r]eaffirms the importance of the... international instruments on preventing and combating... the smuggling of migrants” [D-34] and specifically commits states to “review our national legislation to ensure conformity with our obligations under international law on migrant smuggling...” [D-36]

- “We are determined to address unsafe movements of refugees and migrants, with particular reference to irregular movements of refugees and migrants.” [D-27]
Principle No. 2: Dependable assignment of refugees to protection for duration of risk?

- “When large numbers of people arrive... UNHCR, other States, and relevant stakeholders will contribute... to... assist with initial registration and identification of special needs... provide essential services... conduct post-reception planning.” [GC1-46]

- “... [W]e will consider appropriate support to strengthen, at their request, capacity-building for countries that receive large movements of refugees and migrants.” [D-26]
Principle No. 3: Rights-regarding protection for duration of risk?

“... States and other relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to promote economic opportunities for host communities and refugees... attract private sector and infrastructure investment... preferential trade arrangements... language and vocational training.” [GC1-61]
Principle No. 4: Guarantee of meaningful burden and responsibility sharing?

- “To address the needs of refugees and receiving States, we commit to a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world’s refugees, while taking account of existing contributions and the differing capacities and resources among States.” [D-68]

- “States, in cooperation with multilateral donors and private sector partners, as appropriate, would, in coordination with receiving States... mobilize adequate financial and other resources to cover the humanitarian needs identified within the comprehensive refugee response framework.” [RF-6a]

- “…[H]ost countries will be able to rely on the Global Support Platform... activated for a specific... situation, and its composition would vary depending on the context to be addressed.” [GC1-22]

- “Pledges made at global refugee summits could serve as the basis for pre-determining the concrete... support mechanisms to be provided by the platform... Where it would add value, the platform could initiate the organization of a solidarity conference.” [GC1-22,24]
Principle No. 5: Guaranteed solutions for refugees, and for host countries?

• “We intend to expand the number and range of legal pathways available for refugees to be admitted to or resettled in third countries.” [D-77]

• “States that have not yet established resettlement programmes are encouraged to do so at the earliest opportunity. Those that have already done so are encouraged to consider increasing the size of their programmes.” [RF-15]

• “Contributions will be sought from States [for]... resettlement programmes... A special effort will be made to approach countries not already participating in global resettlement efforts, both as part of global refugee summits and solidarity conferences, where relevant.” [GC1-80]
• Principle No. 1: Eliminate barriers to access?

• Principle No. 2: Dependable assignment of refugees to protection for duration of risk?

• Principle No. 3: Rights-regarding protection for duration of risk?

• Principle No. 4: Guarantee of meaningful burden and responsibility sharing?

• Principle No. 5: Guaranteed solutions for refugees, and for host countries?
Global Compact on Refugees

• add-on to address “large movements” of refugees; cannot therefore harvest savings from abolition of current wasteful system

• failed to get more than an “agreement to agree”
“We envisage a comprehensive refugee response framework for each situation involving large movements of refugees, including in protracted situations, as an integral and distinct part of an overall humanitarian response, where it exists, and which would normally contain the elements set out below.” [RF-4]
solidarity conferences
global refugee summits
host country consultative mechanisms
regional consultative mechanisms
global support platform meetings
national steering groups
global academic network
Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
Contingent
Refugee
Assistance
Project
Contingent Refugee Assistance Project
• Principle No. 1: Eliminate barriers to access

• Principle No. 2: Dependable assignment of refugees to protection for duration of risk

• Principle No. 3: Rights-regarding protection for duration of risk

• Principle No. 4: Guarantee of meaningful burden and responsibility sharing

• Principle No. 5: Guaranteed solutions for refugees, and for host countries
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