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BACKGROUND



A RECORD THAT SHOULD HAVE NEVER BEEN SET

more than 123 million forcibly displaced

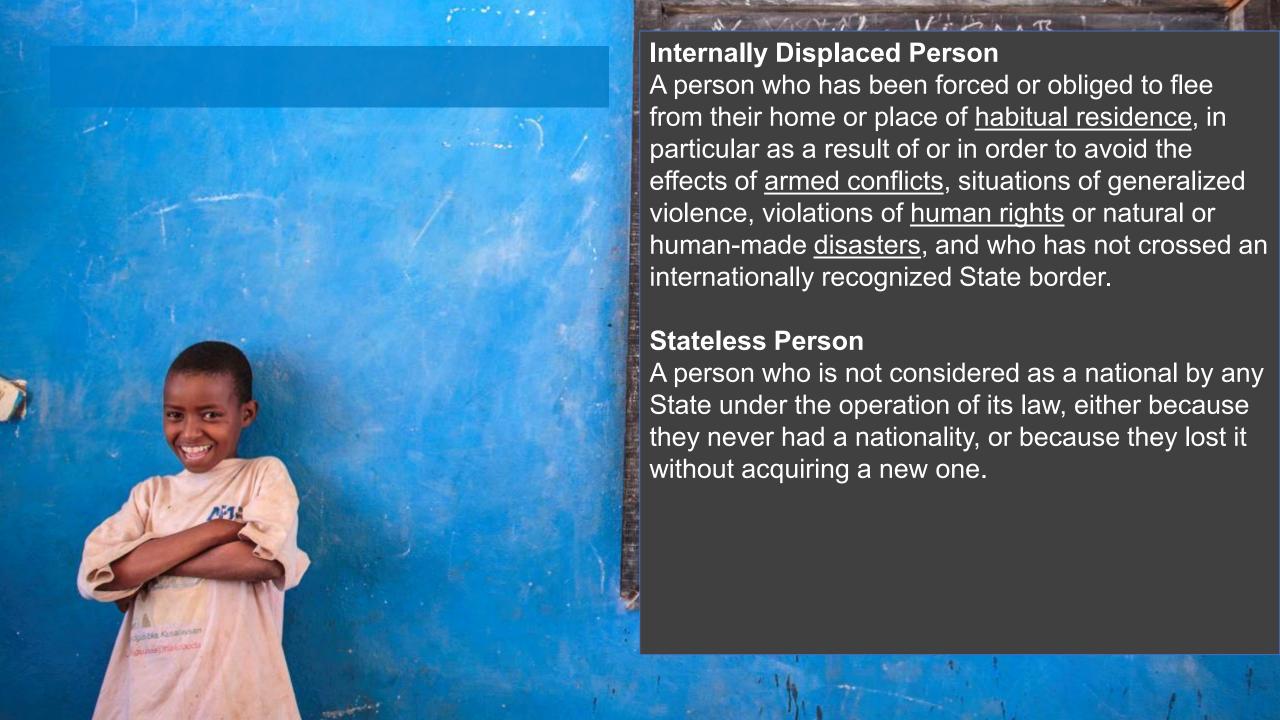
Terminology

Refugee

Any person who meets the eligibility criteria under an applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, or in national legislation.

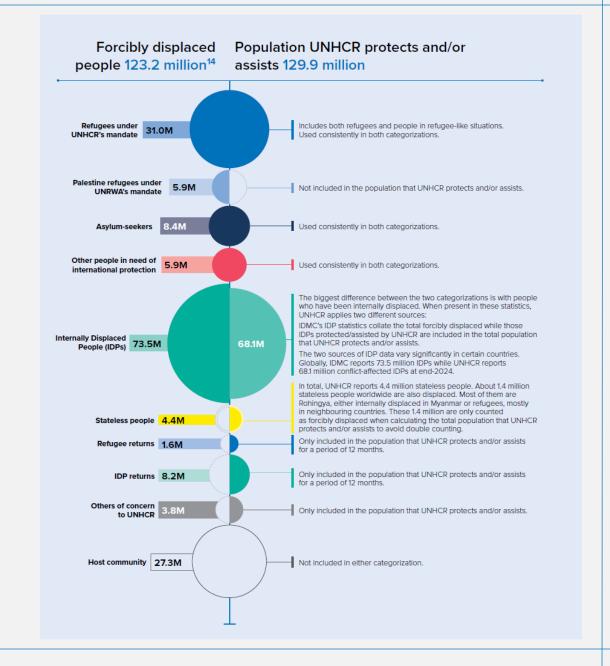
Under international law and UNHCR's mandate, refugees are persons outside their countries of origin who are in need of international protection because of feared persecution, or a serious threat to their life, physical integrity or freedom in their country of origin as a result of persecution, armed conflict, violence or serious public disorder.





An unprecedented number of displaced people globally

- Over 123 million people have been forcibly displaced and become the most vulnerable group of people on Earth.
- The UN Refugee Agency leads international action to protect people forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution.
- We have sheltered and supported families in every major displacement crisis and helped tens of millions of people rebuild their lives.



Figures at a glance

73% HOSTED IN LOW-AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Low- and middle-income countries hosted 73 per cent of the world's refugees and other people in need of international protection. The Least Developed Countries provided asylum to 23 per cent of the total.

67% HOSTED IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

67 per cent of refugees and other people in need of international protection lived in countries neighbouring their countries of origin.

1_{IN} 8 ARE DISPLACED

Relative to their national populations,⁷ Lebanon (1 in 8) hosted the largest number of refugees and other people in need of international protection, followed by the island of Aruba (1 in 9), Chad (1 in 16), Curaçao (1 in 16) and Jordan (1 in 18).⁸

Lebanon 1 in 8

Aruba 1 in 9

Chad 1 in 16

> Curaçao 1 in 16

Jordan 1 in 18

3.1 MILLION NEW CLAIMS

The United States of America⁹ was the world's largest recipient of new individual applications.

United States of America 729,100

Egypt 433,900

Germany 229,800

Canada 174,000

Spain 167,400

SOLUTIONS

9.8 MILLION
DISPLACED PEOPLE
RETURNED

9.8 million displaced people returned to their areas or countries of origin in 2024, including 8.2 million internally displaced people and 1.6 million refugees.

188,800 REFUGEES

REFUGEES RESETTLED

188,800 refugees were resettled in 2024, according to government statistics. UNHCR submitted 203,800 refugees to States for resettlement. 47,200

STATELESS PEOPLE
RECEIVED
CITIZENSHIP

47,200 stateless people had their nationality confirmed or acquired citizenship during the year.

Source: UNHCR Global Trends 2021



Our task is growing and becoming more complex. But we are determined to deliver, bolstered by a burgeoning global network of partners, and heartened by the great reserves of altruism, solidarity and generosity that persist in — and perhaps because of our troubled world.

FILIPPO GRANDI

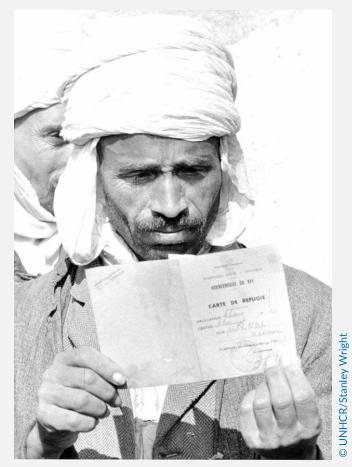
United Nations High Comissioner for Refugees



WHO WE ARE



75 years leading refugee cause



1961 Tunisia

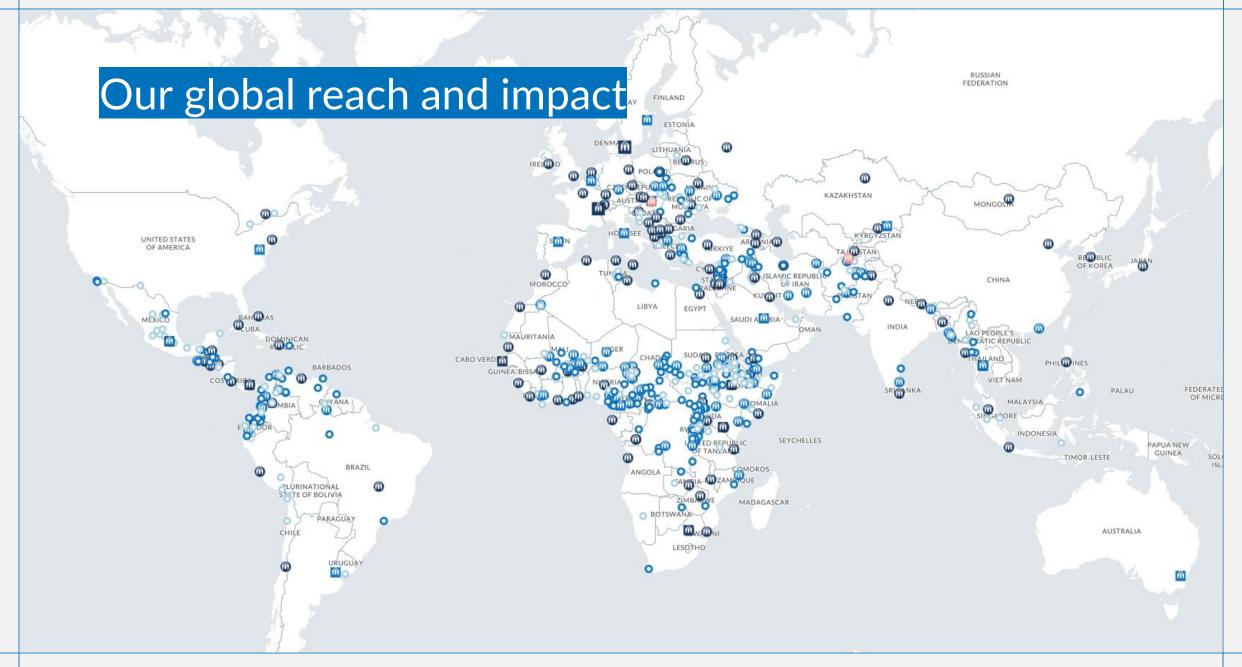


1979 Thailand



1999 Sierra Leone

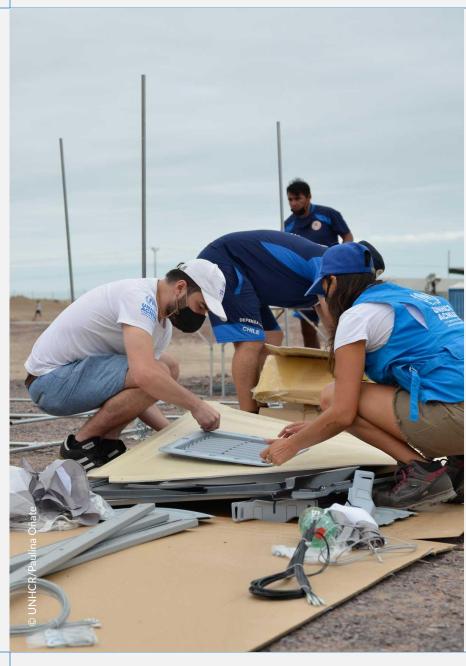
UNHCR/Clive Shirle





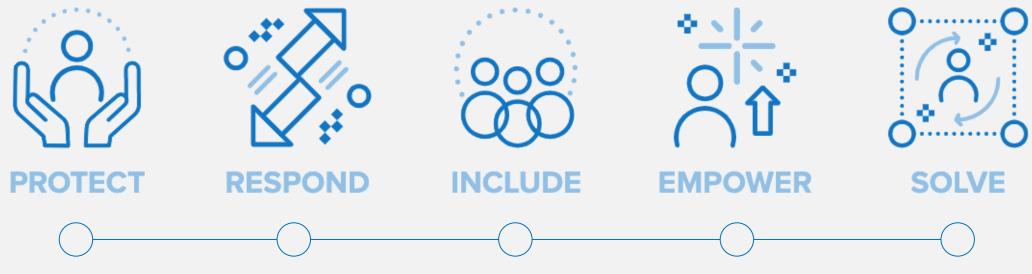
WHAT WE DO





- UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.
- Our primary purpose at UNHCR is to safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee.
- Together with partners and communities, we work to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country. We also strive to secure lasting solutions.

UNHCR's strategy



Protect, secure, and defend the rights of people of concern to UNHCR.

Respond rapidly and effectively in emergencies and beyond.

Promote inclusion and self-reliance.

Empower the people we serve to determine and build their futures.

Pursue solutions to address the consequences of displacement and problems of statelessness.

Life-saving assistance at a global scale

- Every year, we help hundreds of thousands of refugees find their way 'home' and begin rebuilding their lives.
- We deploy over 120 highly trained people within
 72 hours of a crisis anywhere in the world
- We have 7 strategic warehouses pre-positioned emergency stockpiles of aid supplies
- We have the capacity to respond to a new, largescale and multiple emergencies affecting up to 750,000 people within 72 hours.





DELIVERING RESULTS TOGETHER



Background

2015: The tipping point

- Unresolved and prolonged conflicts
- Protracted refugee situations
- Inadequate humanitarian assistance
- Onward movements and associated risks



Background

International refugee regime:

- Strong institution of asylum and refugee rights (1951 Convention)
- Need for greater burden and responsibility sharing through international cooperation





The New York Declaration

- Affirmed by the UNGA in 2016
- Strong reaffirmation of the central tenets of international refugee law
- Commitment to burden and responsibility sharing
- Set out a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in the Annex
- Called for development of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration

United Nations

A/RES/71/1

General Assembly

Distr.: General 3 October 2016

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 September 2016

[without reference to a Main Committee (N71/L.1)]

71/1. New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

Adopts the following outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants:

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants

We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, meeting at we, me treats of make and Government and frigh Representatives, meeting it United Nations Headquarters in New York on 19 September 2016 to address the question of large movements of refugees and migrants, have adopted the following political declaration.

- Since earliest times, humanity has been on the move. Some people move is search of new economic opportunities and horizons. Others move to escape armed search of new economic opportunities and nortzons. Others move to excape ament conflict, poverty, food insecurity, persecution, terrorism, or human rights violations contilet, poverty, 1000 insecurity, persecution, terrorism, or numan rights viorations and abuses. Still others do so in response to the adverse effects of climate change, and abuses. Suil others do so in response to the adverse effects of climate enames, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other disasters (some or which may be linked to entirate change). of the tental factors, Many move, indeed, for a combination of these reasons.
- We have considered today how the international community should best respond 4. We have considered lower down the international commutanty amount oest rest to the growing global phenomenon of large movements of refugees and migrants.
- We are witnessing in today's world an unprecedented level of human mobility. we are witnessing in tousy's worth an unprecedence rever of autumn insounts?
 More people than ever before live in a country other than the one in which they were people than ever octore live in a country other than the one in which they were born. Migrants are present in all countries in the world. Most of them move were norm, sugrams are present in air countries in the world. Most of them move without incident. In 2015, their number surpassed 244 million, growing at a rate window incluent. In 2015, their number surpassed 244 mitton, growing at a rate faster than the world's population. However, there are roughly 65 million forcibly taster than the world's population, rowever, there are roughly 0.5 mitton torsonly displaced persons, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum seekers and over 40 million internally displaced persons.
- In adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development one year ago, we in adopting the 2020 Agenda for Sustainable Development one year ago, we recognized clearly the positive contribution made by migrants for inclusive growth



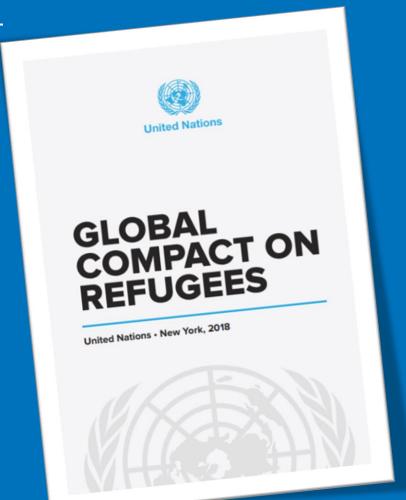


Global Compact on Refugees

 Affirmed by the UNGA in December 2018 to complement the 1951 Convention

and regional legal frameworks

- Four Objectives:
 - Ease the pressures on host countries;
 - Enhance refugee self-reliance;
 - Expand access to third-country solutions;
 - Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.
- GCR policy process and mechanisms
 - Global Refugee Forum and High-Level Officials Meeting Cycle
 - Multistakeholder Pledges
 - Support Platforms and national arrangements
 - GCR Indicator Framework and Report
 - Foundation for sustainable responses approach (GCR para. 32)



Purpose of the Global Refugee Forum (GCR, paras. 17-19)

Ease pressures, enhance self-reliance, expand third-country solutions, support conditions for return in support of **comprehensive responses**

1. Stocktaking

Progress towards the GCR objectives assessed through the GCR indicator report and reporting on pledge and initiative implementation

2. Pledging

High quality, prematched, joint pledges
and initiatives
implemented or
announced in support
of the 20 key
recommendations from
the High-Level Officials
Meeting

3. Learning

Good practices,
opportunities,
challenges, and
lessons learned
shared to inform future
action in support of the
GCR objectives

Multi-stakeholder and partnership approach and meaningful refugee participation



