

**Submission on  
Australia's  
Humanitarian  
Intake  
2018-19**

25 May 2018

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# Summary of World Vision Australia's Recommendations

## World Vision Australia recommends that the Australian Government:

1. Develop a national program of action with concrete steps towards meeting Australia's global responsibility sharing obligations for refugee and humanitarian crises, in line with Australia's commitments in the New York Declaration and Global Compacts.
2. Increase the refugee and humanitarian intake to 20,000 places for the next financial year (2018-19), and progressively lift the intake to 30,000 places the following year (2019-20) and to 44,000 places in five years' time.
3. Establish a standing Emergency Response intake mechanism to support global responsibility sharing.
4. Replace the Community Support Program with a more effective sponsorship mechanism, and ensure that the community sponsorship pathway is separate from the annual quota for refugee and humanitarian entrants.
5. Create additional pathways to protection, such as opening priority places for those with protection needs under the Skilled and Student Migration Programs.
6. Pilot a Children at Risk program, building upon Australia's expertise with unaccompanied children and refugee youth.
7. Champion the rights of children on the move, particularly in follow up to the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration.
8. Apply a holistic approach to addressing humanitarian crises, including increasing funding for humanitarian assistance, bringing the aid budget back to 0.33 percent of gross national income within six years, and committing to address the root causes of displacement at the political and diplomatic level.
9. Strengthen Australia's legitimacy in the United Nations Human Rights Council by redressing domestic human rights weaknesses.
10. Support the Asia-Pacific to become a leader in regional responsibility sharing, and assist in the establishment of regional mechanism to address forced displacement.

# **World Vision Australia's submission on the 2018-19 Humanitarian Program**

World Vision Australia welcomes the opportunity to make a submission on the 2018-19 Humanitarian Program. With global displacement at its highest levels in recorded history, now is a crucial time for all states to consider what more can be done to share responsibility for managing the world's displacement crises.

World Vision notes the Refugee Council of Australia's (RCOA) role as the national umbrella body for refugees, and appreciates RCOA's extensive submission, which has been informed by community consultations. We support many of RCOA's recommendations, particularly in regard to the importance of resettlement being needs-based, flexible and responsive, and for emphasis to be given to family unity. We further support RCOA's call for resettlement to be used strategically as part of a broader refugee protection framework and strategy.

In this submission, World Vision Australia focuses on the issues of greatest relevance to our mandate and global expertise and operations. Our ten recommendations are grouped under five broad themes for action:

- A. Develop a concrete program of action for global responsibility sharing and refugee protection
- B. Increase the number of places available to humanitarian and refugee entrants
- C. Create additional pathways to protection
- D. Be a champion of protecting children
- E. Strengthen global and regional protection

# Develop a concrete **program of action** for global responsibility sharing and refugee protection

## **Recommendation I** **Develop a national program of action with concrete steps towards meeting Australia's global responsibility sharing obligations for refugee and humanitarian crises, in line with Australia's commitments in the New York Declaration and Global Compacts.**

There are over 65.6 million refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum-seekers worldwide. Of these, an estimated 84 percent are being hosted by developing countries.<sup>1</sup> In September 2016, UN member states endorsed the New York Declaration and committed themselves to achieving “a more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees.”<sup>2</sup> Australia has been active in the Global Compacts negotiations that followed on from the Declaration, and has an opportunity now to demonstrate its international leadership by developing a concrete program of action for meeting its obligations towards global responsibility sharing.

World Vision encourages the Australian Government to take an inclusive approach to developing such a strategy, and consult with refugees and the diaspora, humanitarian experts, civil society actors, and academia, among others. Such an approach would ensure that the strategy is informed by people with lived experience of displacement, the perspectives of the organizations most involved in responding to it (both domestically and internationally), and those with relevant academic and policy expertise.

Given that the New York Declaration and Global Compacts take a holistic perspective towards responsibility-sharing, World Vision believes that the program of action should be ambitious in looking at how the Australian Government can use its refugee resettlement intake, global aid and humanitarian contributions, and political leverage as part of a complementary strategy to prevent and respond to displacement crises, and to meet its global responsibility sharing obligations. The recommendations in the following sections of this submission could form the basis of such a program of action.

# Increase the number of places available to refugee and humanitarian entrants

## **Recommendation 2** Increase the refugee and humanitarian intake to 20,000 places for the next financial year (2018-19), and progressively lift the intake to 30,000 places the following year (2019-20) and to 44,000 places in five years' time.

While Australia has historically been one of the leading resettlement countries globally, we can and should do more. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 1.2 million people are in need of resettlement, but in 2016, only 125,000 refugees were resettled globally.<sup>3</sup> The decision by the United States to more than halve its refugee intake will, unfortunately, demand that other countries step up even further just to meet the resettlement numbers of previous years.

World Vision welcomes the Australian Government's decision to increase its refugee and humanitarian intake to 18,750 in 2018-2019, and would urge the Government to go further by committing to increase to 30,000 by 2020, and to 44,000 in five years.

Within this 44,000, World Vision recommends that the Government provide:

- 22,000 places for UNHCR referrals
- 10,000 places for the Special Humanitarian Program
- 2,000 places minimum for visas 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian), 203 (Emergency Rescue), and 204 (Women-at-Risk) collectively
- 10,000 earmarked places under the family migration stream

### ***Reaching the most vulnerable***

UNHCR have a global mandate to identify and refer the world's most vulnerable refugees for resettlement. Each year, UNHCR prepares a Projected Global Resettlement Needs report,<sup>4</sup> outlining the approximate number of refugees in need of resettlement from each major refugee-hosting country. World Vision urges the Australian Government to commit to taking a minimum of 22,000 refugees referred by UNHCR, and to reserve these places strictly for the most vulnerable refugees, without regard to their race, religion, nationality, or any factor that is perceived to affect their "integration prospects." The Australian Government should commit to a discrimination-free resettlement program, and work on the basis of needs alone. Likewise, given that there are other pathways available for family reunification, World Vision encourages the Government to reserve the majority of the UNHCR-referred places for individuals and families applying for refuge on the basis of persecution rather than on family links.

### ***Special Humanitarian Program***

Recognising the overwhelming resettlement needs of vulnerable individuals who do not have immediate family links to Australia or other third countries, World Vision recommends that the Special Humanitarian Program (SHP) be restored to its original function: a pathway that is accessible to people who have faced substantial discrimination or human rights abuses but may not have formal refugee status, and who have some form of family or community link to Australia. Although the SHP has become the *de facto* family reunification pathway, it was not originally intended to exclude people without immediate family links – this emphasis was only added after the Howard Government's "split family" provisions in 1997,<sup>5</sup> which prioritised reunification of nuclear family members.<sup>6</sup> To restore the focus on reaching the most vulnerable, World Vision recommends that the Government reorient the priority to being about the needs and risks faced by the applicant, and include people with more extended family and community links (for example, siblings and adult children) rather than focusing on the proximity of their ties to Australia.

#### ***Emergency cases***

To address the most immediate, urgent cases, World Vision further encourages the Government to commit to granting a minimum of 2,000 places under the other emergency pathways – namely visa subclasses 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian), 203 (Emergency Rescue), and 204 (Women-at-Risk). Although this represents a very small part of the total envelope (in 2015-2016, only 1,441 visas were granted through these categories collectively), these places are essential in supporting individuals at most imminent risk. These visa categories are used for cases that require expedited processing and which cannot wait for consideration through the usual channels – for example, an individual who is at immediate threat as a result of having served as a government translator, or a female refugee who is unaccompanied and has been identified to be at serious risk of trafficking. Committing to grant a minimum 2,000 places would be only a 600-place increase from previous years' intake, but could offer significant protection to those most in need.

#### ***Strengthening family reunification***

As a child-focused organisation, World Vision recognises the importance of family reunification in helping children and families to overcome the damaging effects of violence and displacement. Current family reunification pathways are heavily oversubscribed: in 2015-2016, there were 38,108 applications lodged through the SHP, and only 7,268 individuals accepted.<sup>7</sup> Costs and evidentiary requirements through the regular migration program are prohibitive, which drives most humanitarian families to apply for reunification through the SHP instead.

To address the need for additional family reunification places, World Vision recommends a two-pronged approach:

1. Sustain the SHP envelope at a minimum of 10,000 places per year
2. Set aside 10,000 places for humanitarian applicants under the regular family migration stream

World Vision is grateful to the Australian Government for making an additional 12,000 places available for Syrian and Iraqi entrants in 2016 and 2017, which brought the number of SHP places up to 10,604 over that period. In light of the success of these efforts, World Vision encourages the Government to sustain a minimum SHP envelope of 10,000 places going forward, and make this pathway available to individuals with more extended family links (siblings, adult children, and other relatives), as discussed above.

Earmarking 10,000 places for humanitarian applicants under the regular family migration stream will be essential in helping the most vulnerable individuals to access family reunification. Within the existing humanitarian visa pathways, very few places are available for individuals who are within their country of origin – only 162 visas were granted under the “In-country special humanitarian program” pathway in 2015-2016. Although such persons can apply for family reunification under the SHP, they are only eligible if their sponsoring family member was previously resettled on one of the approved humanitarian visa categories. By earmarking 10,000 places under the regular family migration stream for humanitarian entrants, this pathway would be accessible to family members who continue to reside in their home countries, regardless of how their family member arrived in Australia. Internally displaced and internally “stuck” persons are often among the most vulnerable in the world, and accepting these individuals for family reunification through the migration stream would show a real commitment to providing refuge to the world's most vulnerable people. It would likewise reduce the risk that relatives make potentially dangerous journeys into neighbouring states purely to qualify for resettlement pathways that require them to be “outside their home country.”

Earmarking these 10,000 humanitarian places under the migration stream would likewise provide the Australian Government with a cost-effective way to uphold and strengthen its global responsibility sharing obligations and increase the number of family reunification places. Unlike the SHP, visas granted under the family migration stream would not incur the costs to Government associated with the settlement support services. As a trade off, however, the Government would need to make a few adjustments to the migration pathway to make it accessible for humanitarian entrants – namely, waiving the fees and easing the evidentiary requirements.

### **Recommendation 3** Establish a standing Emergency Response intake mechanism to support global responsibility sharing.

World Vision commends the Australian Government for its leadership and generosity in creating an additional 12,000 places for Syrian and Iraqi refugees in 2016. The success of this program shows that it is possible for Australia to go above and beyond its standard resettlement quota and step up in emergencies to provide critically needed support.

In looking forward, World Vision encourages the Australian Government to formalise this mechanism, and work with relevant humanitarian and refugee experts (most notably, UNHCR) to establish specific criteria that would trigger



the activation of an emergency intake.

World Vision encourages the Australian Government to think about this mechanism from a solidarity perspective, in line with their New York Declaration commitment to work towards more equitable global responsibility sharing for large population movements. The mechanism may not necessarily be used every year, but rather should be activated when a displacement emergency overwhelms the capacity of another state or states, and when the Australian Government determines resettlement to be the best way to do their fair share to contribute to the crisis response. It is essential that these emergency intakes be supplemental to the standard refugee and humanitarian intakes, therein representing a true commitment to going above and beyond when the needs are most acute.

Once an emergency intake has been activated, World Vision strongly urges the Australian Government to commit to discrimination-free resettlement by permitting sector experts (namely, UNHCR) to make the assessment of which individuals within the identified refugee population are most in need of resettlement – without any caveats or conditions being imposed by the Australian Government. The Government should not impose any “preference” or “priority” in this process, and should instead leave it to the experts to determine who is most vulnerable.

## Create additional pathways to protection

### **Recommendation 4** **Replace the Community Support Program with a more effective sponsorship mechanism, and ensure that the community sponsorship pathway is separate from the annual quota for refugee and humanitarian entrants.**

Community sponsorship offers an innovative way for the Australian public to engage directly in supporting people in need of international protection, above and beyond the support already provided by the Government. The enthusiasm for this program in recent years demonstrates the increasing recognition among the Australian public that refugees and humanitarian entrants play an important and positive role in creating a richer, more diverse society.

World Vision welcomes the Australian Government's decision to transform the Community Proposal Pilot into a permanent sponsorship program, however World Vision shares the concerns about the program expressed by the Community Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (CRSI) in their submission. World Vision encourages the Australian Government to replace the Community Support Program with a better model that is more fit for purpose and which follows the recommendations outlined by CRSI in their submission.

In particular, World Vision urges the Government to ensure that visas sponsored by communities are not deducted from the annual humanitarian and refugee quota for Government-supported entrants (the proposed 44,000 above). Community sponsorship is a living representation of the Australian public's desire to provide even greater support than what is already offered by the Government. Just as the Australian Government would not reduce its funding in a natural disaster because of the generosity of private donations, it should not reduce the number of Government-supported resettlement places just because there are privately-sponsored places available. Community sponsorship should be recognised as an additional pathway supported by the Australian community in a private capacity, not a substitute for the Government's pre-existing commitments. Such an arrangement is the basis of the model's success in Canada and Germany.

World Vision also feels strongly that the sponsorship program should be non-discriminatory and needs-based. Provisions around the need for applicants to be "job-ready" should be removed, and the decision to prioritise and exclude certain nationalities should be reversed.

## **Recommendation 5** Create additional pathways to protection, such as opening priority places for those with protection needs under the Skilled and Student Migration Programs.

World Vision welcomes Australia's commitment under the New York Declaration to consider additional pathways to protection, such as the expansion of "opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas."<sup>8</sup> To that end, World Vision highlights the Australian Human Rights Commission's 2016 report which advocates for making Australia's general Migration Program more "protection-sensitive."<sup>9</sup>

World Vision recognises the benefit of refugees and migrants to Australia,<sup>10</sup> and that many people seeking protection in Australia have skills and qualifications that meet the criteria for non-humanitarian visa pathways but face practical difficulties to access these pathways. Creating possibilities for these people to enter Australia through non-humanitarian pathways would bring new skills to Australia from culturally diverse backgrounds, open additional pathways to protection at a time of heightened global need, and increase the number of places available under the Humanitarian Program to the most vulnerable people in need of protection, who are unable to meet other visa category criteria. World Vision recognises the important analysis and recommendations put forward in the submission from Talent Beyond Boundaries in regard to labour mobility options, and hopes that the Government will take these recommendations into consideration.

World Vision further encourages Home Affairs to work collaboratively with partners including UNHCR, Australian refugee organisations, and where relevant, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and transit countries in the region, to identify the legal and practical barriers which impede access to non-humanitarian visa pathways for people fleeing persecution, and to actively facilitate visa applications to other streams of Australia's migration program. Notably, this could include:

- Reducing or waiving application fees for visas under the broader migration program for people with protection needs
- Introducing greater flexibility in documentation and evidence requirements, for instance, proof of prior education
- Establish a skills linkage program to connect refugees overseas with employers in Australia
- Integrating Home Affairs staff into Australian representative offices in key refugee source or transit countries and making information on Australia's migration program more easily accessible, including through translation into local languages
- Prioritising regular visa applications for those with protection needs

If such additional pathways are created, it is essential that they are in addition

to and not a substitute for protection places under the Humanitarian Program. Appropriate safeguards must also be established to protect against *refoulement*.<sup>11</sup>

# Be a champion of **protecting children**

## **Recommendation 6** Pilot a Children at Risk program, building upon Australia's expertise with unaccompanied children and refugee youth.

With more than half of refugees aged under 18,<sup>12</sup> there is a need to consider how we can better support long-term solutions for children at risk. UNHCR specifically defines the category of Children and Adolescents at Risk as being broader than unaccompanied children,<sup>13</sup> and warns that "singling out unaccompanied children specifically for resettlement is unjustified and can result in unintended consequences/harm," such as providing incentives for families to separate so that children can access resettlement.<sup>14</sup> Children and Adolescents at Risk may include:

- unaccompanied and separated children,
- children with specific medical needs or disabilities,
- child carers,
- children without legal documentation,
- children at risk or survivors of child marriage and female genital mutilation,
- working children or children at risk of child labour,
- children at risk of not attending school,
- children associated with armed forces or armed groups,
- children in detention,
- children at risk of *refoulement*,
- child survivors of (or at risk of) violence, abuse or exploitation, including sexual and gender-based violence.

Australia has particular expertise in supporting children and adolescents at risk, through the Refugee Youth Support Pilot and the Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minor program. The Australian Government should build upon this expertise and associated services and infrastructure to increase its resettlement capacity for children and adolescents at risk. As noted by UNHCR, it is of the utmost importance that any Children at Risk pilot is not limited to unaccompanied and separated children, and includes provision to offer protection to family members of children at risk, in accordance with the best interests of the child and the principle of family unity.

## **Recommendation 7** **Champion the rights of children on the move, particularly in follow up to the Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration.**

The final texts of the Global Compacts on Refugees and on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration are currently being negotiated by states in Geneva. While the exact wording of the final Compacts has yet to be determined, the New York Declaration endorsed in September 2016 already includes clear principles for the protection of child rights, namely:

1. Non-discrimination and integration
2. Ensuring the priority of the best interests of the child
3. Ensuring children's access to services
4. Ending child immigration detention
5. Promoting durable solutions

These principles, among others, are also reflected in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In the final days of the negotiations of the Compacts, the Australian delegation should make a strong push to ensure that the texts reflect the basic rights and needs of children – particularly children on the move. Ensuring that the best interests of the child are upheld at all times, including by eliminating child detention and ensuring access to basic services, will be crucial.

The success of the Compacts and New York Declaration will not be determined by the texts, however, but by the action that follows. With this in mind, and as discussed in Recommendation I above, World Vision recommends the Australian Government to develop a program of action that has concrete, actionable commitments. The Australian Government should place children and vulnerable groups at the core of this program of action, and should consider how it can proactively support them – for example, through initiatives like the Children at Risk program suggested above, or by increasing humanitarian funding for education and child protection in emergencies.

Further, the Australian Government has an opportunity to promote action for the protection of children on the move in the Asia-Pacific region by advocating for the implementation and observance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Australian Government should work with states in the region to ensure no children are held in immigration detention centres in Australia or other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

## Strengthen **global and regional** protection

**Recommendation 8** **Apply a holistic approach to addressing humanitarian crises, including increasing funding for humanitarian assistance, bringing the aid budget back to 0.33 percent of gross national income within six years, and committing to address the root causes of displacement at the political and diplomatic level.**

Even if there were a significant scale up in global refugee resettlement, this would still only begin to scratch the surface of global refugee and humanitarian needs. Australia's duty towards appropriate global responsibility sharing extends far beyond refugee resettlement – the Australian Government must also make meaningful contributions to humanitarian assistance and aid, and to addressing the root causes of violence and displacement.

At present, 84 percent of the world's refugee population reside in developing countries,<sup>15</sup> and in 2016, only 0.55 percent of the world's refugee population could access resettlement.<sup>16</sup> When considering that the average protracted crisis lasts for 26 years,<sup>17</sup> this means that not only are the vast majority of refugees dependent on developing nations for their protection and support, but they are likely to be dependent on them for an extended period. This places a disproportionate share of global responsibility for hosting refugees on those countries with the least resources, and risks further instability and displacement.

A critical way that wealthy countries like Australia can share global responsibility for the current displacement crisis is by providing humanitarian assistance and bilateral funding. World Vision welcomes the Australian Government's decision to increase the humanitarian assistance budget to \$409 million, but is disappointed that the overall aid budget has not been scaled up in accordance with what would be Australia's fair share. In 2018, Australia fell to 19<sup>th</sup> place in the OECD's rankings of aid contribution as a proportion of gross national income (GNI), giving only 0.22 percent to Official Development Assistance.

The Australian Government should correct this negative trend and commit to bringing its aid budget back to previous levels of 0.33 percent of GNI within six years as a first step towards a long-term goal of 0.7 percent of GNI. World Vision specifically encourages the government to provide flexible and multi-year funding, including to refugee-hosting governments, which would enable them to integrate refugees into national development plans and stimulate livelihoods programming that benefit both host and refugee populations. The Jordan Compact negotiated at the London pledging conference for the Syrian refugee crisis, in which Jordan was promised approximately \$2 billion USD in aid and investment, in return for opening its labour and education markets to Syrian

refugees, is one such example.

In addition to refugee resettlement and aid, however, the Australian Government also has an important role to play in addressing displacement crises at the political level. As a former UNHCR High Commissioner said, "there are no humanitarian solutions to humanitarian problems." In order to truly bring an end to the humanitarian and displacement crises we are witnessing today, states must address the root causes of the crises – notably the violence, persecution, and lack of state protection that force people to flee their homes and seek refuge elsewhere. Particularly within its own region, the Australian Government should play a more proactive and creative role in using its leverage to prevent and respond to conflicts. World Vision urges the Australian Government to show its leadership in this regard by stepping up their political engagement to address the root causes of displacement from Myanmar, and to support durable solutions for Rohingya refugees.

## **Recommendation 9** Strengthen Australia's legitimacy in the UN Human Rights Council by redressing domestic human rights weaknesses.

Australia's election to the UN Human Rights Council presents an unparalleled opportunity for Australia to influence and support human rights worldwide. With this opportunity, however, comes responsibility – most notably, a responsibility to address Australia's human rights issues here at home.

As a starting point, it is imperative that the Australian Government redress the human rights issues perpetuated in its refugee policy and highlighted by many peer governments in Australia's most recent Universal Periodic Review.<sup>18</sup> These include to:

- End offshore processing of asylum claims
- End mandatory and indefinite detention of asylum seekers
- Ensure children are not detained under any circumstances
- Remove any penalties based on a refugee's mode of arrival to Australia
- Increase transparency of all operations at sea and ensure sufficient protections against *refoulement*
- Remove the ban on resettlement from Indonesia

The current policy lens of deterrence does not address the root causes of forced displacement in the region: rather, it puts additional strains on our neighbours and offers poor protection outcomes for those most in need.

The Australian Human Rights Commission has explored alternatives to Australia's current deterrence approach based on third country processing in its *Pathways to Protection* report.<sup>19</sup> The Commission has proposed two main strategies for a pragmatic refugee policy that is compliant with human rights law, namely by expanding opportunities for safe entry to Australia and enhancing Australia's foreign policy strategies on migration in the Asia-Pacific



region. World Vision endorses the findings and recommendations of the Australian Human Rights Commission's *Pathways to Protection* report, and urges the Australian Government to act upon them.

## **Recommendation 10 Support the Asia-Pacific to become a leader in regional responsibility sharing, and assist in the establishment of regional mechanism to address forced displacement.**

With the negotiations on the Global Compacts coming to a close, now is the time for the Australian Government to step up its leadership in the region on the protection of displaced persons. The Asia-Pacific region hosts an estimated 7.7 million displaced and stateless people,<sup>20</sup> and was responsible for more than two thirds of all new disaster-induced displacement in 2016.<sup>21</sup> While the Bali Process has been an important achievement and our role in it is something to be proud of, the Bali Process is not currently equipped to meaningfully tackle the issue of durable solutions for forced displacement, and nor does it cover all Asia-Pacific states.

Australia is one of the few countries in the region that is a signatory to the Refugee Convention, and it has both the capacity and responsibility to step up and provide leadership on issues of forced displacement. World Vision recommends that the Australian Government forge the way in establishing a regional forum or mechanism whose sole purpose is to address issues of forced displacement and ensure the protection of displaced and stateless persons. This mechanism could be used to agree on regional guidelines, principles, and responsibility sharing models.

Given the unique displacement patterns in the Asia-Pacific region, World Vision encourages this mechanism to focus equally on refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and people displaced by climate or disaster.

## Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016*, <http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016/>
- <sup>2</sup> General Assembly Resolution 71/1(2016) (New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants), A/RES/71/1 [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1), paragraph 68.
- <sup>3</sup> UNHCR, *Projected Global Resettlement Needs: 2018*, <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/resettlement/593a88f27/unhcr-projected-global-resettlement-needs-2018.html>
- <sup>4</sup> UNHCR, *Projected Global Resettlement Needs: 2018*.
- <sup>5</sup> Refugee Council of Australia, *History of Australia's Refugee Program*, 2012 <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/getfacts/seekingsafety/refugee-humanitarian-program/history-australias-refugee-program/>
- <sup>6</sup> Department of Home Affairs, *Proposing an Immediate Family Member*, [https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/refu/offs/proposing-an-immediate-family-member-\(split-family\)](https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/trav/refu/offs/proposing-an-immediate-family-member-(split-family))
- <sup>7</sup> Australia Department of Immigration and Border Protection, *Australia's Offshore Humanitarian Program: 2015-2016*, <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/ReportsandPublications/Documents/statistics/australia-offshore-humanitarian-program-2015-16.pdf>
- <sup>8</sup> General Assembly Resolution 71/1(2016) (New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants), A/RES/71/1, [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1%20](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/71/1%20), paragraph 79.
- <sup>9</sup> Australian Human Rights Council, *Pathways to Protection: A human rights-based response to the flight of asylum seekers by sea*, 2016, <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/asylum-seekers-and-refugees/publications/pathways-protection-human-rights-based-response>.
- <sup>10</sup> Australian Government, *Multicultural Australia – united, strong, successful*, 2017, <https://www.dss.gov.au/settlement-andmulticultural-affairs/australian-governments-multicultural-statement/australian-governments-multicultural-statement>; Refugee Council of Australia, *Economic, Civic and Social Contributions of Refugees and Humanitarian Entrants*, 2010, [http://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/docs/resources/Contributions\\_of\\_refugees.pdf](http://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/docs/resources/Contributions_of_refugees.pdf).
- <sup>11</sup> Australian Human Rights Council, *Pathways to Protection: A human rights-based response to the flight of asylum seekers by sea*, 2016.
- <sup>12</sup> UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016*.
- <sup>13</sup> See UNHCR, *UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*, July 2011, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4ecb973c2.htm>. Children and Adolescents at Risk (a) are under 18; (b) may or may not be an unaccompanied or separated child; (c) have compelling protection needs which are not addressed in the country of asylum and resettlement has been determined to be the most appropriate solution having regards to the child's best interests.
- <sup>14</sup> UNHCR, Division of International Protection, *Resettlement of Children and Adolescents at Risk*, June 2016, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/58344f244.html>
- <sup>15</sup> UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016*.
- <sup>16</sup> See UNHCR, *Projected Global Resettlement Needs*, <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/resettlement/593a88f27/unhcr-projected-global-resettlement-needs-2018.html> and UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2016*.
- <sup>17</sup> UNHCR, *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015*, <http://www.unhcr.org/576408cd7.pdf>

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<sup>18</sup> UN Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Australia*, 2016, A/HRC/31/14.

<sup>19</sup> Australian Human Rights Council, *Pathways to Protection: A human rights-based response to the flight of asylum seekers by sea*, 2016.

<sup>20</sup> UNHCR, *Asia and the Pacific*, <http://www.unhcr.org/en-au/asia-and-the-pacific.html>

<sup>21</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, *Global Report on Internal Displacement*, 2017 <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2017/>