



# DISPLACEMENT, RESETTLEMENT, AND RESPONDING TO THE GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISIS



<http://theowp.org/syrian-refugee-crisis-will-the-world-be-a-by-stander/>

## A RESOURCE PACKET FOR EDUCATORS

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WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

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## USING THIS RESOURCE GUIDE

NOTE: Many of these descriptions were excerpted directly from the source website.



RECOMMENDED RESOURCE



VISUAL MEDIA



LESSON PLAN



STEM RESOURCE



AUDIO



ENGLISH/LANGUAGE ARTS



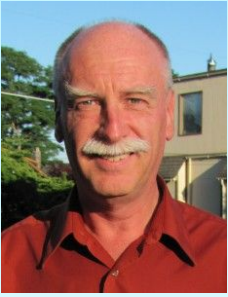
CHARTS AND GRAPHS



<http://blogs.canoe.com/parker/news/where-do-we-suddenly-put-10000-syrian-refugees/>



## INTRODUCING THE SPEAKERS



**Mr. Eugene Martin** is the board president of the United Nations Association, Greater Seattle Chapter. He is an instructor of ESL in Seattle, and has taught English in Taiwan, Korea and the Czech Republic. He has led workshops on teaching human rights and civic activism for National Council for the Social Studies, Washington State CSS, and WAESOL.



**Ms. Sanja Pupacic:** As the Croatian Red Cross' lead migration response official, Ms. Sanja Pupacic has played a key role in coordinating civilian humanitarian response for 325,000 refugees and other migrants who have transited Croatia since September 2015. She has been an essential player in the operational response to the ongoing arrival of refugees and other migrants in eastern Slovenia, a region of Croatia. In addition, she is actively involved in Croatia's preparations to eventually relocate and resettle an estimated 1,600 refugees under the EU burden-sharing agreement developed in July 2015.



**Mr. Andreas (Andi) Lustenberger** is a dedicated advocate for effective refugee integration into Swiss society. Through his work at Young Caritas, he is involved in several refugee integration projects and conducts awareness campaigns to promote a better understanding of refugee issues in Switzerland. As a politician and member of the Swiss Green Party, he advocated for comprehensive integration of asylum seekers granted residency in Switzerland and stresses the importance of creating employment opportunities for asylum seekers and refugees.



**Mr. Gustav Mattias Wahlstedt** is the deputy director-general of the Ministry of Justice's Division for Migration and Asylum Policy, which analyzes and formulates Sweden's migration and asylum policy. He has in-depth knowledge of Swedish and European migration and asylum laws. The issue of refugee resettlement and integration is highly important for Sweden; it currently takes in more refugees and asylum seekers per capita than any other EU country. More than 700 asylum seekers arrive each week, with 10,000 total arriving last year. Earlier in his career, he was responsible for the Ministry of Justice unit which handled democracy and consumer issues.



**Arzoo Osanloo** is an associate professor in the Law, Societies, and Justice Program and the director of the Middle East Center at the University of Washington, Seattle. She holds a PhD in Cultural Anthropology from Stanford University and a JD from The American University, Washington College of Law. Her research and teaching focus on the intersections of law and cultural practice, especially with respect to human rights. Her book, *The Politics of Women's Rights in Iran* (Princeton University Press, 2009), analyzes the politicization of "rights talk" and women's subjectivities in Iran. She is currently working on a second manuscript that examines the Muslim mandates of forgiveness, compassion, and mercy as they take shape in Iran's criminal justice system. Her publications appear in numerous edited volumes and peer-reviewed academic journals, including *American Ethnologist*, *Cultural Anthropology*, *Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, and *Iranian Studies*. Prior to her academic work, she worked as an immigration and asylum lawyer and focused on refugee rights.

## KEY TERMS

### Refugee

A person who leaves his or her country due to a well-founded **fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality, political views, membership of a particular social group**. People fleeing conflicts are also generally considered to be refugees since they are seeking refuge (safety). Refugees **have specific rights and protections under international law**. For example, refugees have the right to not be forced to return to the unsafe situation that they fled. Refugees have the rights of security and freedom of movement. They have the right to keep their families together. Similarly, countries that have refugees seeking asylum in their territory have specific responsibilities under international law for the treatment of those refugees.

### Migrant

A person who moves to a foreign country for various reasons. For example, for employment, education, or to reunite with family—usually for a year or more. Unlike refugees, migrants do not face direct threat of persecution or death in their home country.

### Internally Displaced Person

A person who is **forcibly uprooted within his or her country** but who has not crossed an international border. IDPs may be forced from their home as a result of armed conflict, human rights violations, or natural or human-made disasters, yet remain in their country.

### Host Country

A country to which a refugee relocates.

### Asylum

Shelter or protection from danger granted by a country to someone forced to leave their home country.

### Asylum Seeker

A person who has moved across international borders in search of protection and filed a claim of asylum with the host country's government. While the government reviews the claim, the person remains an asylum seeker. If the claim is accepted, the person becomes a "refugee" in the eyes of the government. For example, someone from Syria who is living in Germany and waiting to hear the outcome of his or her asylum application would be considered an asylum seeker.

### The UNHRC

The United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHRC)— Established by the United Nations, the UNHRC is an international organization responsible for the protection of refugees worldwide.

## OVERVIEW ON REFUGEES AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

# 1 in every 122 humans

globally is now either a refugee, internally displaced, or seeking asylum. If this were the population of a country, it would be the world's 24th biggest.

As of July 18, 2015

World wide displacement is at the highest level ever recorded.

The number of people forcibly displaced at the end of 2014 had risen to a staggering **59.5 million** compared to 51.2 million a year earlier and 37.5 million a decade ago.

<http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>



<http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>

Every 4 seconds, someone is forced to flee their home.<sup>1</sup>

In region after region, the number of refugees and internally displaced people is on the rise.

In the past five years, at least 15 conflicts have erupted or reignited:

**8** in Africa

(Côte d'Ivoire, Central African Republic, Libya, Mali, northeastern Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and this year in Burundi)

**3** in the Middle East  
(Syria, Iraq, and Yemen)

**3** in Asia

(Kyrgyzstan, and in several areas of Myanmar and Pakistan).

**1** in Europe  
(Ukraine)

### THE WORLD ON THE MOVE

BY THE MIDDLE OF 2015

- The global refugee total exceeded 20 million for the first time since 1992
- The number of internally displaced people rose from 2 million to 34 million
- Worldwide forced displacement is expected to exceed 60 million for the first time
- 4,600 people are forced to flee their countries every day
- Voluntary returns are at their lowest levels in over three decades

<http://newirin.irinnews.org/global-refugee-crisis/>

Global displacement levels declined to a historic low in 2005, but started escalating again because of a series of conflicts, including the U.S. invasion of Iraq. By mid-2015, the total number of refugees and internally displaced people had climbed to an all-time high of more than 60 million people. The incidents in Burma, Syria, Iraq, South Sudan, and Columbia amounts for **22.9 million displaced people.**

#### Repression in Burma

In 2015, **891,000** Burmese people are refugees, IDPs, or without citizenship entirely because of the military regime's persecution of ethnic minorities, including the Rohingya.

#### War in Syria

The war in Syria has displaced **12 million** Syrians (7.6 million internally, and 4.1 million refugees) from Syria to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Western Europe since 2011.

#### U.S. Invasion of Iraq

The U.S. Invasion of Iraq displaced **1.9 million** Iraqis from Iraq both internally and to neighboring countries between 2003 and 2015.

#### South Sudanese Civil War

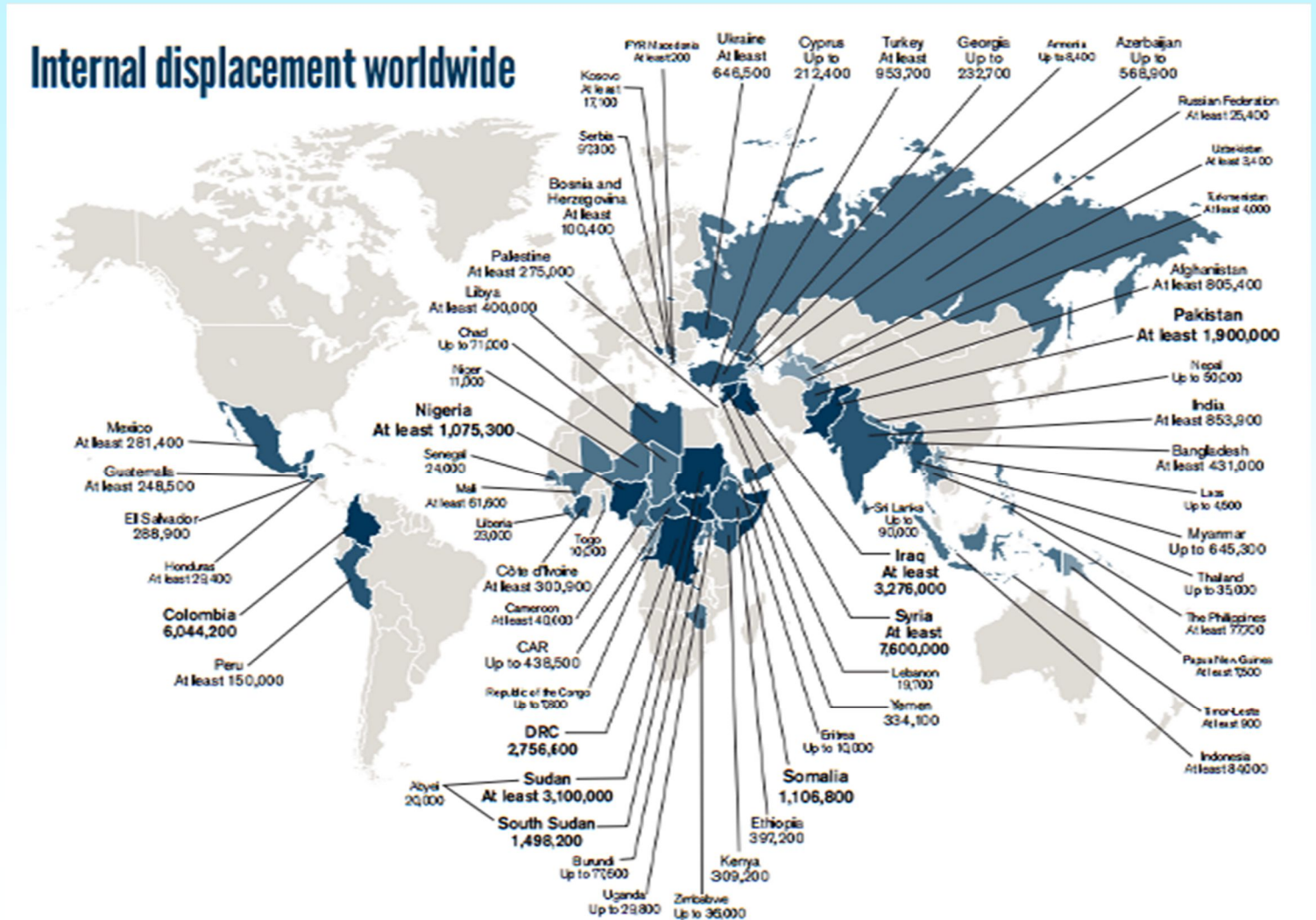
A rebellion that broke out in 2013 has displaced **2,230,000** people.

#### Civil Conflict in Colombia

**5,841,040** people are internally displaced in 2015 because of a long-running fight between the government and rebel forces.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/historical-migrant-crisis/5>

# INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT WORLDWIDE



<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Media/201505-Global-Overview-2015/20150506-global-overview-2015-en.pdf>

As of the end of 2014, 38 million people around the world had been forced to flee their homes by armed conflict and generalized violence, and were living in displacement within the borders of their own country. **Eleven million people were newly displaced during the year, the equivalent of 30,000 people fleeing a day.**

## Major Displacement Events in 2014-2015

- The majority of the increase in new displacement since last year is the result of the protracted crises in Iraq, South Sudan, Syria, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nigeria. These five countries accounted for 60% of new displacement worldwide.
- Iraq suffered most new displacement, with at least 2.2 million people fleeing from areas that fell under Islamic State (ISIL) control.
- With no end in sight, Syria's civil war forced at least 1.1 million people to flee their homes. At least 35% of Syria's population, or 7.6 million people, have been displaced. This makes it the country with the largest number of IDPs in the world.
- Heavy fighting in South Sudan displaced at least 1.3 million, particularly in the states of Unity, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile. More than 11% of the country's population was newly displaced during the year.
- At least a million people were newly displaced in the DRC by low-intensity conflict and violence in the east of the country, and a series of brutal incidents such as the Beni massacres in North Kivu province.
- Boko Haram's ruthless campaign to establish an independent Islamic state in north-eastern Nigeria also drove significant new displacement. It was responsible for displacing more than 3/4 of or at least 975,300 people.
- Ukraine was the only country in which conflict caused new displacement in Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. At least 646,500 people fled their homes, contributing to a regional total of just under 2.9 million IDPs across 13 countries, compared with 2.2 the previous year.

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Media/201505-Global-Overview-2015/201505-Global-Overview-Highlights-document-en.pdf>



# AFRICA

Africa's numerous conflicts, including in Central African Republic, South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo and elsewhere, together produced immense forced displacement totals in 2014, on a scale only marginally lower than in the Middle East.

## In Total

In 2014, Africa saw:

- 3.7 million refugees
  - 11.4 million IDPs
- 4.5 million of whom were newly displaced in 2014
- 17% overall increase in the number of refugees and IDPs in Africa, but excludes Nigeria
- Ethiopia replaced Kenya with the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa and the fifth largest worldwide.

<http://www.unhcr.org/558193896.html>



## "Why Do Ethiopia and Eritrea Hate Each Other?"

This video gives a brief overview of how the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea arose, and what the current situation looks like.

The video mentions the border conflicts, sovereignty issues, and human rights violations that took place between the countries, as well as the economic tensions that in some ways perpetuate the conflict.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKRaM\\_2bcCE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FKRaM_2bcCE)

## Middle East and North Africa

In 2014:

- 3.8 million newly displaced
- 11.9 million cumulative displacement
- In the last four years, 7.8 million people have fled their homes
- The number of IDPs in the region rose to a new record for the third year in a row—around 10,500 people were displaced a day
- At least 400,000 people fled their homes in Libya, more than a 6-fold increase from 2013
- Displacement in Libya has been made worse by renewed insurgencies that have caused significant political instability

## East Africa

In 2014:

- 446,250 newly displaced
- 1.9 million cumulative displacement
- IDPs are spread across Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe
  - Somalia: 1.1 million IDPs
  - Ethiopia: 397,200 IDPs
  - Kenya: 309,200 IDPs
- More than 220,000 people fled their homes in Kenya in 2014, compared to 55,000 in 2013, mainly due to inter-communal violence
- Intercommunal violence is the main driver of new displacement in Ethiopia; 137,000 people fled their homes

## Central Africa

In 2014:

- 3 million newly displaced
- 7.9 million cumulative displacement
- Experienced a 15% increase from 2013 across Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, DRC, South Sudan, Sudan, and the disputed region of Abyei
- These countries and territories accounted for 70% of all displacement in sub-Saharan Africa
- CAR, DRC, South Sudan, and Sudan are ranked among top world's top five fragile states
- 1.3 million people displaced in South Sudan due to fragile security situation, heavy fighting and hunger
- Conflict in Darfur forced 457,000 people to flee their homes in Sudan, accounts for 2/3 of the new displacement
  - In the DRC, the Beni massacres displaced more than a million people

## West Africa

In 2014:

- 1 million newly displaced
- 1.5 million cumulative displacement
  - Nigeria: 1 million IDPs
  - Cote d'Ivoire: 300,00 IDPs
  - Mali: 61,000 IDPs
- Boko Haram's intensified attacks in Northern Nigeria greatly affected displacement, accounts for 975,300 people
- Boko Haram's militancy activity accounts for 40,000 displaced people in Cameroon

# AFRICA

http://migrantreport.org/un-new-highest-record-137000-refugees-crossed-mediterranean-this-year/

## Top 5 Nationalities Arriving by Sea in Europe

Syria	34%
Afghanistan	12%
Eritrea	12%
Somalia	5%
Nigeria	5%



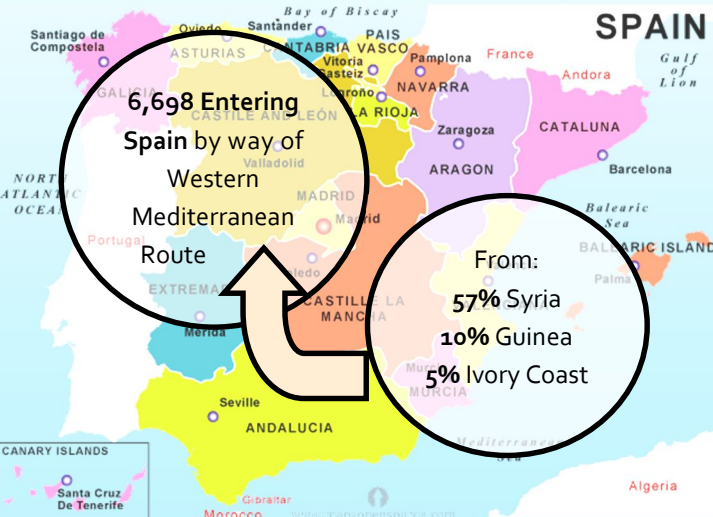
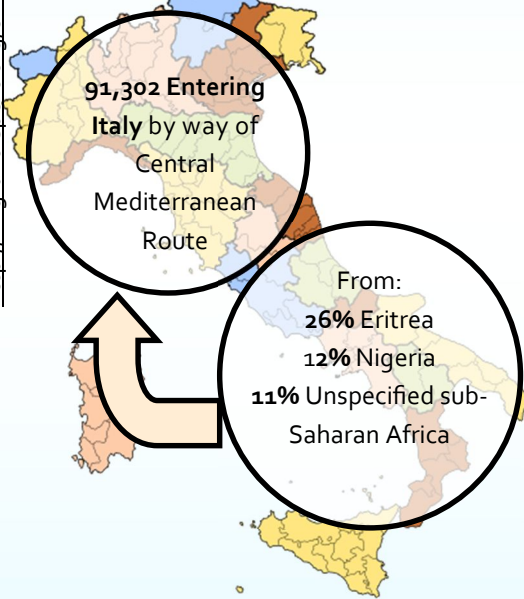
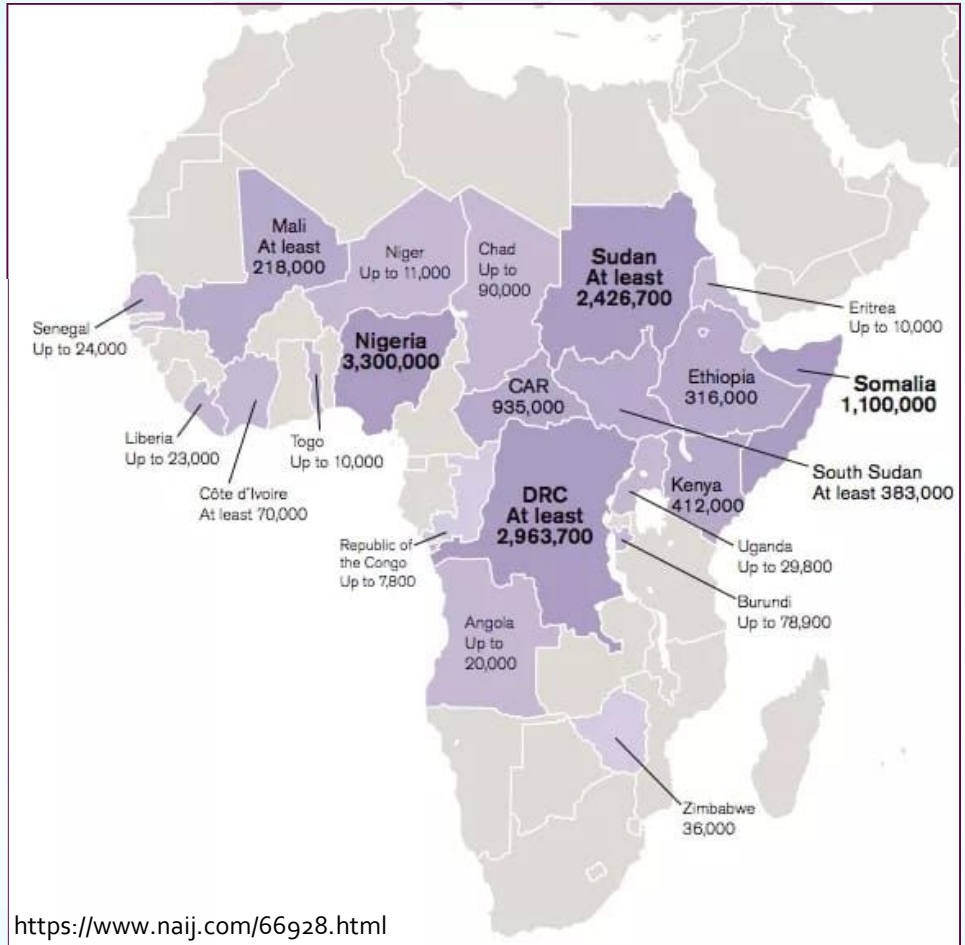
## Living Conditions in Refugee Camps in Africa

Grades 6-8

Practice reading, interpretation, and analysis of data while also learning about the concept of population density by studying the case of Rwandan refugees in camps in Tanzania. This lesson teaches students the implications of over-crowding and the real life circumstances of African refugees living in camps.

<http://www.unhcr.org/4651c7da2.html>

## IDPs in Africa in 2014



## Lost Boys of Sudan

Part of the PBS series P.O.V., *Lost Boys of Sudan* follows two young Dinka refugees, Peter and Santino, through their first year in America. As small boys, Peter and Santino lost their families to the war and were forced to flee their homes. Along with 20,000 other boys, they wandered hundreds of miles across the desert seeking safety. After a decade in a Kenyan refugee camp, nearly 4,000 "Lost Boys" have come to the U.S. as part of a refugee resettlement effort.

<http://www.pbs.org/pov/lostboysofsudan/lesson-plan/>



## AFRICA (RESOURCES)

### Assignment: Eritrea's Refugees

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p03qtw2c>

Pascale Harter reports on the Eritreans who are seeking a new life in Europe. Every year hundreds of Eritreans escape repression in their country and take the dangerous route north to Libya and then to Europe. Many of them end up in Sicily in camps waiting to be processed by the Italian authorities.

### Refugees turn to Ethiopia for safety and asylum

<http://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/april-2015/refugees-turn-ethiopia-safety-and-asylum>

Ethiopia now hosts the largest number of refugees in Africa. Sharing borders with Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Eritrea which are grappling with conflicts, Ethiopia has been hosting refugees since the 1990s. In 2011, the country had only eight refugee camps with some 90,000 refugees. But as of June 2014, the number had spiked upwards to 23 camps. South Sudanese make up the largest number of refugees in Ethiopia at 253,030, followed by Somalis (245,326), Eritreans (126,363), Sudanese (35,870) and other nationalities accounting for almost 5,300.



<http://www.dailystormer.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/dadaab.jpg>

### Refugees in the Horn of Africa: Somali Displacement Crisis: Information Sharing Portal (last updated: 11/30/2015)

<http://data.unhcr.org/horn-of-africa/region.php?id=3&country=110>

UNHCR Factsheets for Dagahely Camp, Hagadera Camp, Ifo Camp, Ifo 2 Camp, and Kambioos Camp, with references to services, demographics, maps, etc .

### Here are 5 refugee crisis in Africa you should pay attention to

<http://venturesafrica.com/europe-here-are-five-refugee-crisis-in-africa-you-should-pay-attention-to/>

This article profiles five cases of refugee crises in Africa. South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Central African Republic are all briefly explained, with photographs and links to additional resources.



#### Recommended Reading: *City of Thorns: Nine Lives in the World's Largest Refugee Camp*

In *City of Thorns*, author Ben Rawlence interweaves the stories of nine individuals to show what life is like in the camp and to sketch the wider political forces that keep the refugees trapped there. Rawlence combines intimate storytelling with broad socio-political investigative journalism, doing for Dadaab what Katherine Boo's *Behind the Beautiful Forevers* did for the Mumbai slums. Lucid, vivid and illuminating, *City of Thorns* is an urgent human story with deep international repercussions, brought to life through the people who call Dadaab home. I was the World Affairs Council's teacher book club choice of January 2016. The reading resource guide is available here: <https://www.world-affairs.org/programs/global-classroom/teacher-professional-development/ben-rawlences-city-of-thorns-a-reading-resource-guide/>

#### Living, Learning, and Teaching in Dadaab

<http://ltd.educ.ubc.ca/media/dadaab-camps/>

People in Dadaab refugee camps consider education to be an important tool to combat obstacles in life. They believe that if higher education is brought to Dadaab it will liberate them from the dark and give them hope.

# MIDDLE EAST

## Overview

Over half of all the refugees of the world are fleeing from the Middle East, according to the U.N. Refugee Agency. As of 2015, Syria had well over 11 million refugees and IDPs. This number is only second to Iraq who has over 4 million refugees and IDPs. Combined, Syria and Iraq have produced 92% of the refugees in the Middle East. Visit the UNHCR source below to get a better understanding of the statistics.

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45ade6.html>

### The Start in Syria

In 2011 anti-government demonstrations began peacefully. The peaceful protests soon turned violent as the Syrian government intervened. Almost 5 years later, over 200,000 citizens have lost their lives to the civil war.

<https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/iraq-jordan-lebanon-syria-turkey/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-syria-crisis>

### The Beginning in Iraq

The 2006 bombing of the Mosque in Samarra, Iraq is cited as the event that sparked the subsequent years of violence. Since the attack, millions of Iraqis have been forced to leave their homes, this has become a key strategy in the civil war.

<http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/isec.2008.33.2.95>

## SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

### Families Fleeing Violence

There are more than 4.7 million Syrian refugees in neighboring countries. Nearly one million have applied for asylum in the safety of Europe. More than 13.5 million people are still in need of assistance inside Syria.

TURKEY 2,620,553

SYRIA  
6.6 million people internally displaced

IRAQ  
245,543



LEBANON

1 in 5 people is a Syrian refugee 1,069,111



JORDAN

1 in 13 people is a Syrian refugee 637,859

EGYPT  
118,512



As of February 24, 2016  
Sources: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>  
UNOCHA.org/syria

### Where are they fleeing to?

The majority of Syrian refugees are fleeing to Jordan and Lebanon, which, combined, host about 2 million refugees. Some Syrian refugees have also fled to Iraq through the open northern border. Unfortunately, these refugees are now trapped by Iraq's conflict alongside Iraq's own IDPs. Iraqi refugees have been reported crossing into Jordan, Syria, Iran, Lebanon, Turkey, and beyond.

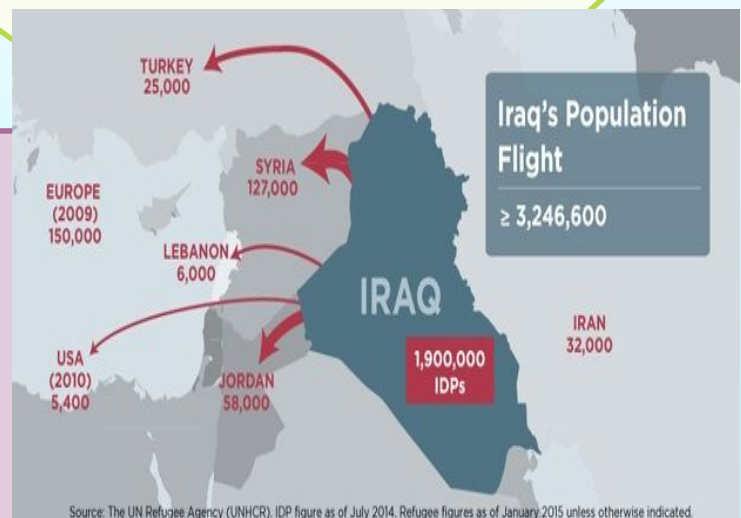
<http://www.mitpressjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.1162/isec.2008.33.2.95>

### What conditions are Iraqi and Syrian refugees facing?

The majority of refugees have to leave their homes with little to no time to gather supplies or belongings. Refugees are then forced to work for little to no pay in order to provided basic necessities for their families. The sources below give a better understanding of their health and living conditions.

<http://www.unhcr.org/55eed5d66.html>

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/living-conditions-and-well-being-refugees>



## MIDDLE EAST CONTINUED

Countries	Refugees + IDPs
Bahrain	373
Israel	962
Jordan	1,767
Kuwait	978
Lebanon	4,329
Oman	31
Qatar	21
Saudi Arabia	629
Palestine	97,241
United Arab Emirates	93
Yemen	1,273,422

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45ade6.html#>



### Refugees in the Middle East since 2015

- **1,379,846** refugees and IDPs since 2015
- In 2015 over **1 million** refugees from the Middle East fled to Europe; this is the highest number since World War II
- The Internal Organization for Migration estimates about **3,800** deaths from refugees attempting to cross through the sea  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45ade6.html#>



### Yemen

Yemen is a transit country with mixed migration flows of migrants and asylum seekers. In addition to its 1 million local IDPs, Yemen hosts large populations of Ethiopian, Somalian, and Syrians. These populations have all become people of concern to the UNHCR due to food insecurity for almost 6 million people. The website below has more information for understanding the crisis in Yemen.

<http://www.thenation.com/article/yemen-the-worlds-next-great-refugee-crisis/>

### Applying for asylum in EU

The EU enacted a Common European Asylum System in 1999. Here is an overview of the steps asylum seekers need to take:

1. Asylum-seekers arrive in an EU and are required to give their fingerprints
2. Officials then determine which member state will take the application
3. Asylum-Seekers are then assigned a case worker who determines if they qualify for refugee status
4. If the application is declined, refugees may file an appeal or be sent back to their country of origin

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/europe-asylum-refugees\\_us\\_55e85a01e4b0b7a9633befe8](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/europe-asylum-refugees_us_55e85a01e4b0b7a9633befe8)





# THE MIDDLE EAST (RESOURCES)



## Photography Pulitzer for Coverage of Refugee Crisis

[http://lens.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/04/18/photography-pulitzer-for-coverage-of-refugee-crisis/?\\_r=0](http://lens.blogs.nytimes.com/2016/04/18/photography-pulitzer-for-coverage-of-refugee-crisis/?_r=0)

The New York Times and Thomson Reuters shared the Pulitzer Prize for breaking news photography for coverage of Europe's refugee crisis. View their award winning coverage here.

## The Iraq war: The root of Europe's refugee crisis

<http://www.aljazeera.com/blogs/middleeast/2015/09/iraq-war-root-europe-refugee-crisis-15090815185527.html>

Al Jazeera correspondent Imran Khan looks at the conflicts that led to millions fleeing their homes in the Middle East.

## Statistics on Displaced Iraqis Around the World

<http://www.unhcr.org/461f7cb92.pdf>

This article contains statistics on displaced Iraqis around the world. The article also provides information on IDPs, UNHCR assisted Iraqis, foreign refugees in Iraq, and Iraqi asylum applications.

## Refugees and IDPs by Country

<http://www.irinnews.org/report/90663/middle-east-refugees-and-idps-country>

IRIN takes a look at the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the region, and the main issues they face.

## Syrian Refugees in Turkey

<http://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/29455/MPC-RR-2013%2005.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

The Migration Policy Centre has published a paper discussing some of the challenges of the refugee crisis. They begin with hard facts, and numbers, provide anecdotal stories, as well as a discussion about camp conditions.



## A nation of refugees: Jordan Struggles with those Fleeing Regional Crises

<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/7/25/jordan-refugees-iraq.html>

This article examines Jordan's part in the refugee crisis.

Jordan has been overwhelmed by the flood of neighbors escaping war; read this article to understand how Jordan tries to balance its own economy with politics of integration.

## Life on Hold

<http://lifeonhold.aljazeera.com/#/en/portraits/omar/info>

Four years of unrelenting violence in Syria has claimed the lives of an estimated 200,000 people and laid waste to countless towns and cities. Nearly four million more Syrians have been displaced. Al Jazeera's immersive interactive video experience *Life on Hold* takes you to Lebanon to uncover the daily realities of these refugees.



## Leaving home behind: Young Syrian refugees speak out

<https://www.mercycorps.org/videos/lebanon-syria/leaving-home-behind-young-syrian-refugees-speak-out>

Four young refugees, living in central Lebanon, created these videos to share their own stories — stories of fleeing their homes in search of safety and the heartbreaking moments that surrounded those painful decisions.



## Global Questions: Syria's Refugee Crisis: No End in Sight?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b0777x6h>

BBC World News' Global Questions travels to the UNHCR's main refugee registration centre in Amman, Jordan, where a high-profile panel of leaders discuss Syria's refugee crisis. They face an audience from the refugee camps of Zaatari and Azraq and urban Amman, as well as Jordanian citizens.



## What the Middle East is doing about the refugee crisis

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsbeat/article/35470894/what-the-middle-east-is-doing-about-the-refugee-crisis>

This article considers Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey and their responses to the refugee crisis in their countries. It provides great pictures, infographics, and helpful video clips.

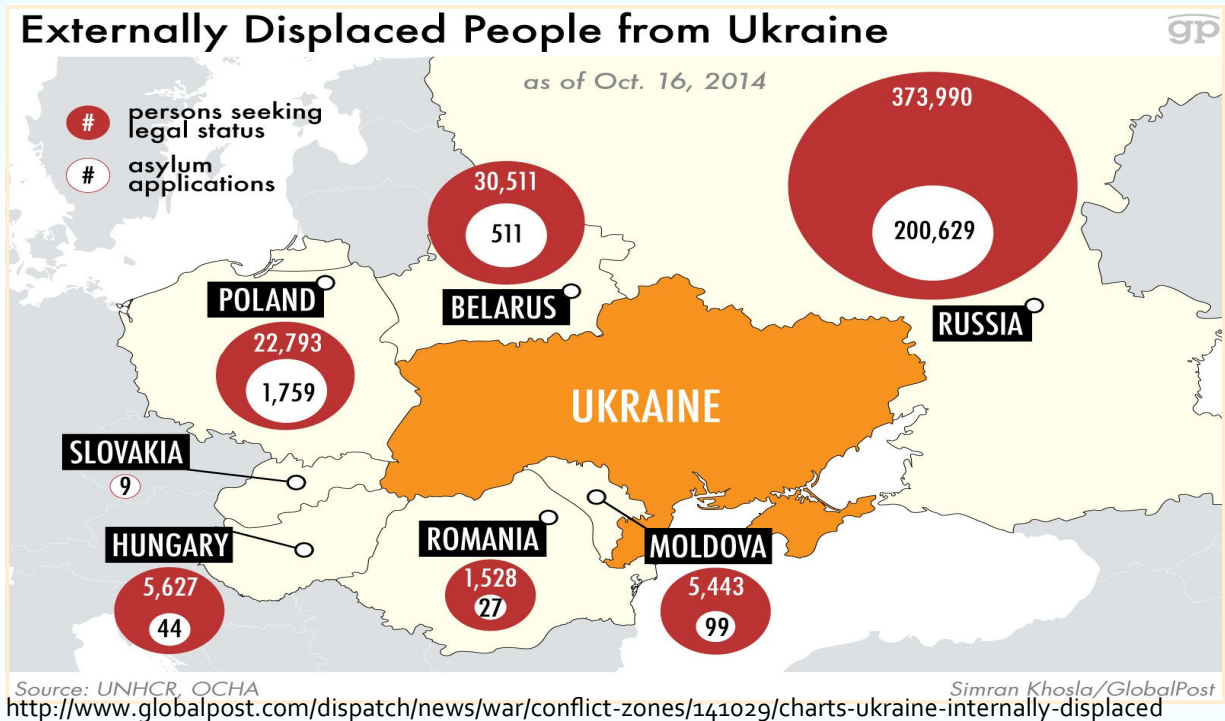
# EUROPE

## Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia

In 2014:

- 646,500 newly displaced
- 2.8 million cumulatively displaced
- Cumulative displacement accounts for IDPs in the Balkans, Caucasus, central Asia, Cyprus, Turkey, and Ukraine
- Ukraine accounts for all of the newly displaced people at the end of 2014, driven by Russia's annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and fighting between the Ukrainian military and separatist forces
- Displacement in the region is increasingly protracted, primarily due to the absence of political solutions to conflicts

<http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/library/Media/201505-Global-Overview-2015/201505-Global-Overview-Highlights-document-en.pdf>



### Ukraine Crisis Facts as of 2015

- More than 800,000 people have fled Ukraine as the conflict made towns and villages uninhabitable and destroyed vital infrastructure
- Russia has seen 659,143 Ukrainians claiming asylum or another form of permission to stay in the country.
- 81,100 Ukrainians have applied to stay in Belarus, with thousands more seeking refuge in other neighboring countries



### Why are Russia and Ukraine Fighting?

This video explains the conflict between Ukraine and Russia. The video touches on nationalism (or lack thereof), differing loyalties to the East and the West, and the history of turmoil experienced in the Ukraine at the hands of Russia.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hC83kGoueDg>



### Kiev in Chaos: Teaching About the Crisis in Ukraine

Part of the New York Times program, The Learning Network, this lesson plan allows students to explore the contours of the Ukraine Crisis by using articles and short videos. The activity is interactive and attempts to look at all sides of the conflict, and challenges students to think about future implications.

<http://learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2014/02/25/kyiv-in-chaos-teaching-about-the-crisis-in-ukraine/>

# THE BALKANS

## Conflict in the 1990's...

Before its partition, Yugoslavia was rife with ethnic conflict. The partition of Yugoslavia and the subsequent creation of the new constituent republics exacerbated these issues of ethnic minorities in the new countries (chiefly Serbs in central parts and Albanians in the southeast) as many of the conflicts were still unresolved at the time the republics were recognized internationally. This led to a series of separate but related military conflicts which occurred in, and affected, most of the former Yugoslav republics—displacing hundreds of thousands of ethnic minorities throughout the region. Often described as Europe's deadliest conflict since World War II, the Yugoslav Wars have become infamous for the war crimes involved, most notably ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity and rape. These were the first European conflicts since World War II to be formally judged genocidal in character and many key individual participants were subsequently charged with war crimes.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslav\\_Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yugoslav_Wars)

### Refugees in the Balkans in 1995

In December 1995, the Dayton Peace Agreement was signed, ending the Yugoslav Wars.

By the time the peace treaty was signed...

**1.3 million Bosnian IDPs** and **500,000 refugees** were displaced in sub-regions, **700,000 refugees** in Western Europe.

**200,000 ethnic Serbs** fled their homes to Serbia and Montenegro (SCG) during the Croatian military offensive called "Operation Storm".

By 1996, SCG was hosting **560,000 refugees** mainly from Croatia (297,000) and from Bosnia and Herzegovina (250,000)—the highest number of refugees in Europe at the time.

Most of these refugees ended up in public buildings, otherwise known as collective centers, such as disused schools and factory dormitories, **not meant for permanent accommodation.**

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opensslPDFViewer.html?docid=4552f2182&query=The%20balkans>

### Refugees in the Balkans in 2005

Returns to and within Bosnia and Herzegovina reached the **one million landmark figure.**

The number of refugees (peaked at over two million during the time of the wars) **decreased to less than 560,000** by the end of 2005.

The number of IDPs in Bosnia and Herzegovina **fell to 182,000** and the number of refugees in SCG to **approximately 114,000** (80,000 from Croatia and 34,000 from BiH).

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home/opensslPDFViewer.html?docid=4552f2182&query=The%20balkans>



### Europe's migrant crisis: A Kosovan refugee remembers

Perparim Rama reflects on what it was like to live in Kosovo during the Kosovo War in the 1990s, seeking asylum in England, and losing contact with his family after the NATO airstrikes attempted to quell the conflict and halt "the ethnic cleansing of Albanians".

<http://www.cnn.com/2015/09/19/europe/europe-migrants-kosovo-refugee-remembers/>

## The Case of Kosovo: Refugees in the Balkans Today

At the beginning of 2015, 50,000 people left Kosovo, with their main destinations being Germany, Austria, and Scandinavia. This mass movement of people is the result of the catastrophic economic and social situations in Kosovo, which are making life difficult. The official unemployment rate is 27%, with the real rate estimated to be more than double that. Further, around a third of the residents are living below the poverty line, on less than €1.50 per day. The annual income per head in 2013 was somewhat more than €2,500. This is not even half the figure of the European Union's (EU) poorest state, Bulgaria, and roughly one-tenth of the EU average. Since November of 2014, applications for asylum from nationals of these countries have been rejected in sped-up proceedings as "obviously unjustified." Almost none of the asylum seekers from Kosovo are permitted to stay in Germany or other European countries. The human rights organization ProAsyl estimates that only 40 Kosovars were given the right to reside in Germany in 2014. Almost 9,000 applications were lodged.

<https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2015/02/27/koso-f27.html>



# SOUTHEAST ASIA

523,592

Refugees and asylum seekers

2,361

Identified unaccompanied minors

1,393,736

Stateless persons

20,000

Estimated irregular maritime departures in 2014

<http://www.unhcr.org/5191f67fc9.html>

Country	Total Refugees and IDPs
Bangladesh	11,109
Cambodia	12,948
Indonesia	14,429
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7,420
Mongolia	2,177
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>826,881</b>
Viet Nam	313,333

## 2015 Rohingya Refugee Crisis

The **2015 Rohingya refugee crisis** refers to the mass migration of thousands of Rohingya people from Myanmar (also known as Burma) and Bangladesh in 2015, collectively dubbed 'boat people' by international media. Nearly all that fled traveled to Southeast Asian countries including Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand by rickety boats via the waters of the Strait of Malacca and the Andaman Sea. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that **25,000 people have been taken to boats from January to March in 2015 by human traffickers**. There are claims that around 100 people died in Indonesia, 200 in Malaysia, and 10 in Thailand while on their journey after the traffickers abandoned them at sea.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015\\_Rohingya\\_refugee\\_crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_Rohingya_refugee_crisis)

## Who are the Rohingya People?

The Rohingya people are a Muslim minority group residing in the Rakhine state, formerly known as Arakan. The Rohingya people are considered "stateless entities", as the Myanmar government has been refusing to recognize them as one of the ethnic groups of the country. For this reason, the Rohingya people lack legal protection from the Government of Myanmar, and instead are generally regarded as refugees from Bangladesh, and face strong hostility in the country—often described as one of the most persecuted people on earth.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015\\_Rohingya\\_refugee\\_crisis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_Rohingya_refugee_crisis)



<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/05/15/asia-pacific/malaysia-indonesia-thailand-hit-barring-boats-full-starving-migrants/>

CHRISTOPHE ARCHAMBAULT via Getty Images

- Refugees and migrants crossing the seas of Southeast Asia died at a rate three times higher than those in the Mediterranean in 2015 due largely to mistreatment by smugglers and disease on boats
- An estimated 33,600 boarded smugglers' boats in 2015, including 32,600 in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea, where the bulk of the passengers had been Rohingya and Bangladeshi
- Nearly 170,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshis are estimated to have made the dangerous journey from the Bay of Bengal since 2012.

[http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=53298#.VwwpC\\_krJpg](http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=53298#.VwwpC_krJpg)



## Myanmar

2015 was the year that Southeast Asia faced its own refugee crisis. Watch this brief documentary discussing the uncertain future for Myanmar's refugees.

<https://news.vice.com/video/egypt-under-sisi>

## Southeast Asia: Refugees in Crisis

Only one state in Southeast Asia has signed the 1954 Statelessness Convention. The lack of asylum laws and government protection has further challenged refugees seeking safety.

The website *The Diplomat* has presented a series on this refugee crisis discussing the many dimensions of the issue.

<http://thediplomat.com/authors/>

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4b17be9b6.html>

## SOUTHEAST ASIA (RESOURCES)



### Indonesia learning centre offers hope to refugee children

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-35965610>

Most of the 13,000 refugees living in Indonesia arrive planning to make the journey across the sea to Australia, but the government there is refusing to accept anyone who arrives by boat.

### Southeast Asia: a new refugee crisis looming?

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/roma-rajpai-wei/southeast-asia-new-refugee-crisis-looming>

Southeast Asia is seeing persecuted minorities fleeing their homeland. As in Europe, lack of political consensus has exacerbated the situation – and a new wave of migration is just about to start.

### An Uncertain Future for Myanmar's Refugees

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCc9kqWHT2o)

[v=ZCc9kqWHT2o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCc9kqWHT2o)

VICE News explores the challenges faced by Myanmar's refugees, while also explaining the context and political tensions that exist within the country. Though the refugee compounds are notoriously closed off, VICE News gained exclusive access to the Mae Ra Ma Luang camp. VICE spoke to evacuees about their life in the compounds, and what repatriation would mean for their livelihoods.



### Coming to Terms: Stories of Southeast Asian Political Refugees



<http://explore.museumca.org/wgolessons/pdf/lesson3/>

[OMCA WGO LessonPlan3.pdf](http://explore.museumca.org/wgolessons/pdf/lesson3/)

Through lectures, analytical writing, Internet research, and direct interviews, students will gain an understanding of the history of the Southeast Asian immigrant experience and of the ongoing legacies of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

### Kaw Thoo Lei: 'A Peaceful Land'

<http://thediplomat.com/2016/01/kaw-thoo-lei-a-peaceful-land/?img=2#/postImage>

This photo-essay documents the Karen's struggle for sovereignty over their land in Burma/Myanmar. Many ethnic minorities in Myanmar have experienced a tumultuous period at the hands of a military government since the country gained formal independence from Britain in 1948. The Karen are one of these groups who have continued to fight for sovereignty over their territory, called "Kaw Thoo Lei," or "a peaceful land." The history of this conflict between the Karen and the Burmese military government is complex, and for decades Karen villages have been attacked, torched, and littered with landmines to prevent residents from returning. Despite this, the Karen have persevered; rebuilding their villages while using an ageing arsenal along with crude, homemade landmines to protect their territory and themselves in what is described by some as one of the longest running civil conflicts in history.

### Southeast Asia's Migrant Crisis Explained, in Maps



<http://foreignpolicy.com/2015/05/18/southeast-asias-migrant-crisis-explained-in-maps-rohingya-boats/>

This resource uses maps to illustrate the journey many refugees in Southeast Asia take. It expands upon the timeline of the refugee crisis in the region, as well as the obstacles faced by refugees including smugglers, disease, and regional politics that hinder their safe and legal arrival in other countries.

### History Lesson: Refugees From Vietnam and Cambodia

<http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php/lessons-for-teachers/147-hl8>

This lesson explores the massive immigration from Vietnam and Cambodia that began in the 1970s after the end of the Vietnam War. It focuses particularly on the crisis caused by refugees fleeing the region. The Geneva Conference called to address the situation, and the subsequent resettlement of many of these refugees in the United States. In the activity, students consider refugees from Afghanistan and explore whether the United States owes a special obligation to refugees from countries in which it has fought wars.



# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

## Snapshot of Refugees and IDP in Latin America



### Children Refugees from Latin America

Child refugees have played a large role in the refugee crisis in Latin America. They have been documented leaving Central America for many reasons, often however in fleeing violence in their home country. Below are a couple sources discussing the issues they have been facing and stances other countries are taking.

- <https://www.gcir.org/childrefugeesmigrants>
- <http://unhcrwashington.org/children>
- [http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/ilrc\\_uac\\_best\\_resources\\_final\\_9\\_10\\_14.pdf](http://www.ilrc.org/files/documents/ilrc_uac_best_resources_final_9_10_14.pdf)

Countries	Refugees from and IDPs
Colombia	6,866,395
Cuba	7,058
El Salvador	11,120
Guatemala	7,467
Honduras	4,312
Mexico	10,664
Nicaragua	1,434
Peru	4,129
Venezuela	7,954

http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45be46.html

### Cartagena +30

Latin America and the Caribbean adopted an instrument through which to address the humanitarian needs of refugees and to ensure solidarity and cooperation between countries. The declaration included 28 countries and three territories of Latin America and the Caribbean referred and all adopted the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action agreeing to work together. The website below outlines the 11 different points of the plan.

<http://www.acnur.org/cartagena30/en/background-and-challenges/>

### Haiti

As of 2015:

- There are currently 37,092 refugees coming out of Haiti
- Immigrants from Haiti represent a small but growing share of the total foreign-born population in the United States, tripling in number between 1990 and 2012. Haitians began arriving in the United States in larger numbers after Haiti descended into chaos following the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorship in the late 1980s.



### Colombia

The war in Colombia has been tearing apart the country for the past 50 years. It has led to the displacement of nearly 7 million citizens as IDPs and refugees. The websites below provide a more holistic understanding of the issue, ranging from relationships with bordering countries to involvement of the United States.

- <http://time.com/4025305/colombia-venezuela-borders/>
- <http://www.unric.org/en/>
- <http://www.rcusa.org/uploads/pdfs/Colombian%20Refugees%20Backgrounder,%205-4-09.pdf>



### Refugees from the Caribbean: Cuban and Haiti "Boat People"

This lesson considers the challenges faced by refugees from Haiti and Cuba in the 1980s and 1990s and the different U.S. policy responses. It provides a brief history of each nation, an overview of U.S. foreign policy toward the two nations, and stories of the crises and their

aftermaths. In the activity, students role play presidential advisers and decide on a policy for Cuban and Haitian refugees to recommend to the president.

[http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php?view=article&catid=50%](http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php?view=article&catid=50%3Alessonsforteachers&id=148%3Ahl9&format=pdf&option=com_content&Itemid=59)

[view=article&catid=50%](http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php?view=article&catid=50%3Alessonsforteachers&id=148%3Ahl9&format=pdf&option=com_content&Itemid=59)

[3Alessonsforteachers&id=148%](http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php?view=article&catid=50%3Alessonsforteachers&id=148%3Ahl9&format=pdf&option=com_content&Itemid=59)

[3Ahl9&format=pdf&option=com\\_content&Itemid=59](http://crfimmigrationed.org/index.php?view=article&catid=50%3Alessonsforteachers&id=148%3Ahl9&format=pdf&option=com_content&Itemid=59)

## COLOMBIANS IN VENEZUELA

**6 MILLION**  
INTERNALLY DISPLACED COLOMBIANS

**13 MILLION**  
PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY

COLOMBIA HAS PRODUCED THE MOST REFUGEES IN THE WORLD AFTER SYRIA

SOURCE: IMDC / UNHCR / ABC COLOMBIA / COLOMBIA'S NATIONAL STATISTICS AGENCY

**5+ MILLION COLOMBIANS LIVE IN VENEZUELA**

**176,000**  
COLOMBIAN REFUGEES

VENEZUELA HAS TAKEN IN MORE REFUGEES THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN LATIN AMERICA.

SOCIAL PROGRAMS, INC. EDUCATION, HEALTH AND HOUSING, ARE AVAILABLE TO MILLIONS OF COLOMBIANS IN THE COUNTRY.



## LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN RESOURCES

### Refugee crisis grows in Central America as women 'run for their lives'

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/28/refugee-crisis-grows-in-latin-america-women-children>

Thousands of women flee their homes in parts of Central America and Mexico each year to escape armed gangs and domestic violence and seek refuge in the United States, a flow that is becoming a refugee crisis, the UN Refugee Agency says.

### Global refugees take long detours through Latin America to reach the US

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/nov/24/syrian-refugees-central-america-routes-cuban-migrants>

As well as Syrians, migrants from Nepal, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Pakistan now regularly make the long detour through Latin America, joining the flood of Central American migrants seeking refuge from violence.

### How Syrian Refugees Are Succeeding in Latin America

<http://www.americasquarterly.org/content/how-syrian-refugees-are-succeeding-latin-america>

The Syrian refugee crisis is one of the great humanitarian calls to action of our time. In Latin America, many countries have welcomed migrants with open arms. Americas Quarterly looks at the success stories, the challenges, and the ways all of us could do more to help.

### The Surge of Unaccompanied Children from Central America: Root Causes and Policy Solutions

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/report/2014/07/24/94396/the-surge-of-unaccompanied-children-from-central-america-root-causes-and-policy-solutions/>

Over the past few years, the number of children and families leaving the Central American countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras and arriving in neighboring countries and at the U.S.'s southern border has grown significantly. As of 2014, more than 57,000 children have arrived in the United States, double the number who made it to the U.S. southern border in 2013. The number of families arriving at the border, consisting mostly of mothers with infants and toddlers, has increased in similar proportions.



### These Are the Places Central American Child Migrants are Fleeing

<http://www.motherjones.com/mojo/2014/06/map-unaccompanied-child-migrants-central-america-honduras>

A recently produced infographic from the Department of Homeland Security shows that the majority of unaccompanied children coming to the United States are from some of the most violent and impoverished parts of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. This map documents the origins of child migrants apprehended by the Border Patrol from January 1 to May 14 2014. It was made public by Adam Isaacson of the Washington Office on Latin America, a human rights organization.



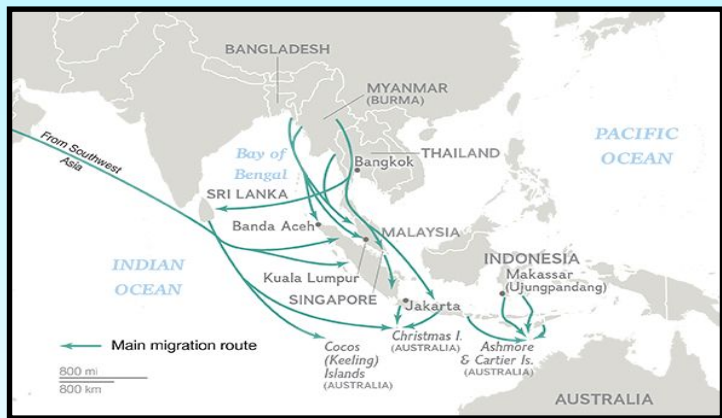
[http://twit-thumbs.washtimes.com/media/image/2014/07/22/immigration-overload-numbersjpeg-00101\\_co-174-3000-1923\\_s885x516.jpg?5480d463310d5b532e869c13775cfe25d28b8ea](http://twit-thumbs.washtimes.com/media/image/2014/07/22/immigration-overload-numbersjpeg-00101_co-174-3000-1923_s885x516.jpg?5480d463310d5b532e869c13775cfe25d28b8ea)

### The Refugees at Our Door

[http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/11/opinion/sunday/the-refugees-at-our-door.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/11/opinion/sunday/the-refugees-at-our-door.html?_r=0)

In the past 15 months, at the request of President Obama, Mexico has carried out a ferocious crackdown on refugees fleeing violence in Central America. The United States has given Mexico tens of millions of dollars to stop these migrants from reaching the United States border to claim asylum. Essentially the United States has outsourced a refugee problem to Mexico that is similar to the refugee crisis now roiling Europe.

# MIGRATION ROUTES

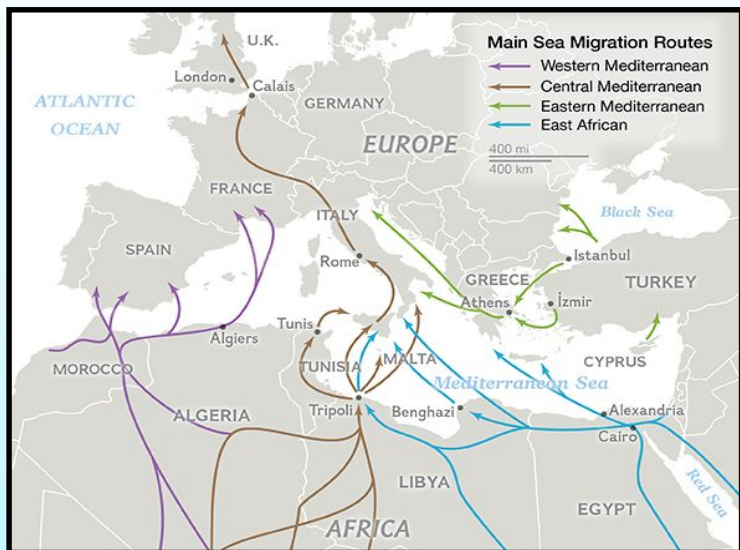
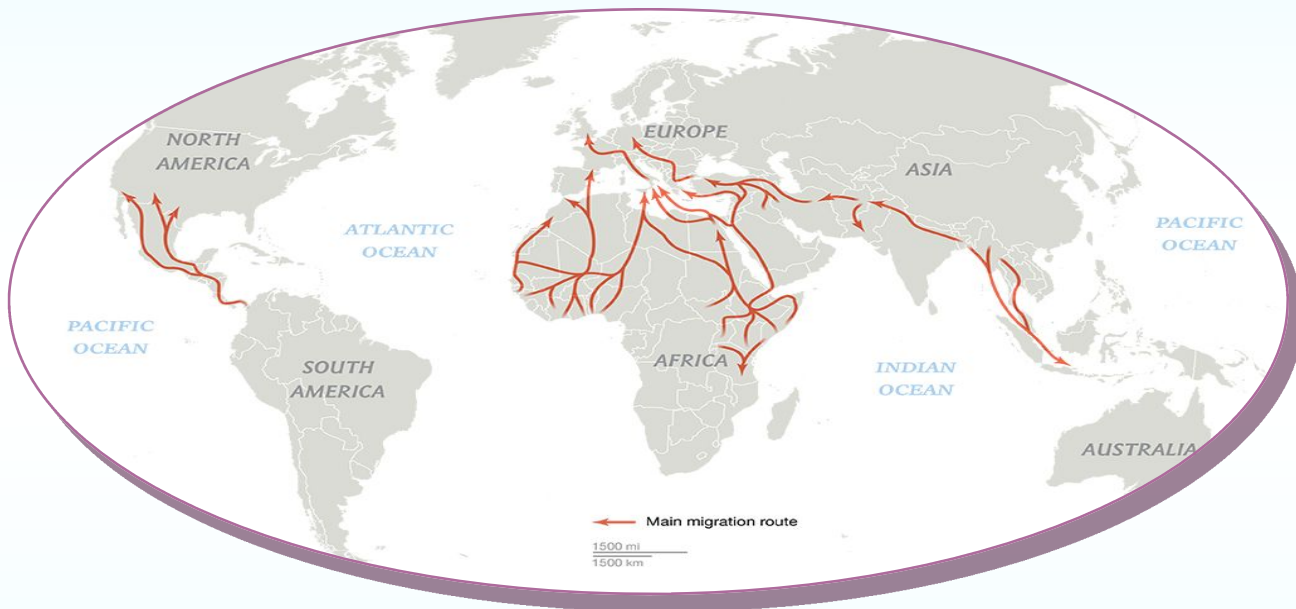


Southeast Asian Route

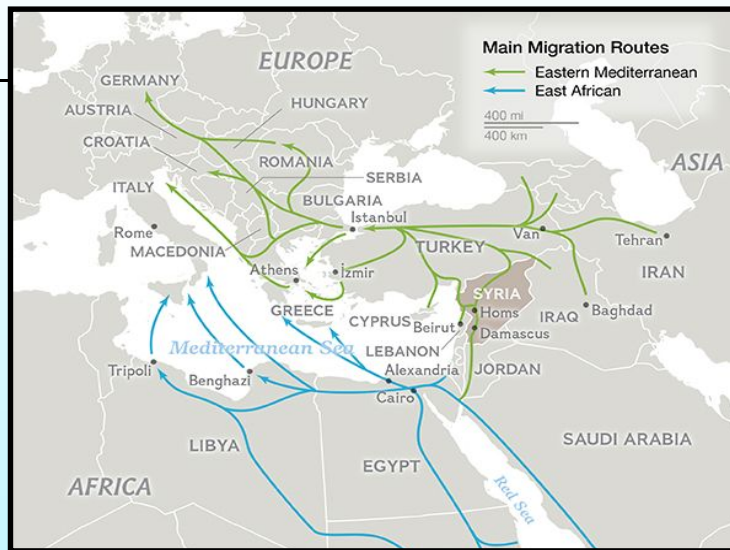


Central American Route

## World Overview of Migration Routes



Mediterranean Sea Route



Eastern Mediterranean Route



# MEDITERRANEAN SEA

## Deaths in the Mediterranean by route, 2015

	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Central Mediterranean	67	337	53	1,230	95	4	206	652	76	163	8	1	2,892
Eastern Mediterranean	0	9	8	14	0	6	24	29	190	221	98	207	806
Western Mediterranean	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	48	0	2	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>3,770</b>

<https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>



### Migrants rescued by Italian navy

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-27947769>

The BBC's Matthew Price witnessed the rescue of about 270 migrants by the Italian Navy from an overloaded boat in the Mediterranean on Friday. They recorded the moments that dozens of people were taken off the boat and put in Italian Navy dinghies. Most of those on board were refugees from Syria.

## MEDITERRANEAN REFUGEE CRISIS:



**367,000**

people have travelled by sea to Europe this year, largely escaping conflict and insecurity in the Middle East.

**4 million**

Syrian refugees registered in neighbouring countries such as **Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey**

Italy has received over **121,000** new arrivals this year.

**244,800** refugees have made it to Greece.

**5.2m** people in conflict-torn Iraq require urgent humanitarian aid.

UNHCR's Syria operation funded at just 37%

**12.2 million** people in **Syria** are in dire need of humanitarian aid



Turkey has just **21%**

of the funding required to meet the needs of refugees in 2015

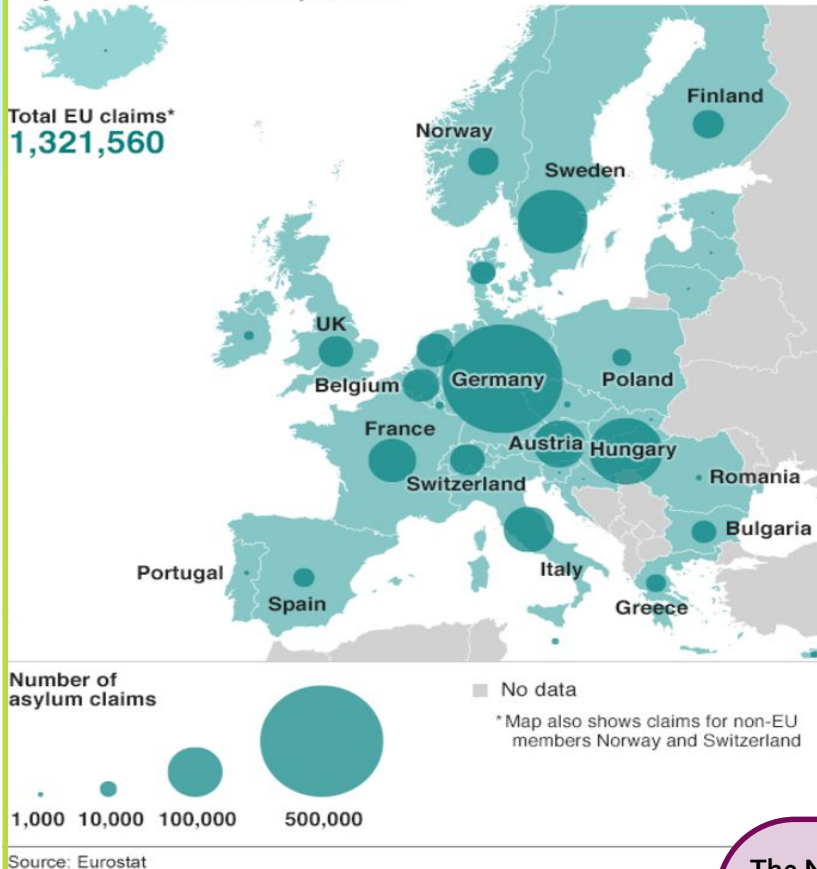
Islamic Relief's Syria response has helped **7 million** people so far, including **1.6 million** already this year





# RESETTLEMENT IN EUROPE

## Asylum claims in Europe, 2015



- Over a million migrants and refugees have crossed into Europe in 2015
- 1,011,700 people have reached Europe by sea as of 2015
- 34,900 people have reached Europe by land
- The majority of the migrants have come from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Eritrea
- Germany has received the highest number of applications— reported at over 1 million since the beginning of the crisis
- Hungary has the second highest asylum applicants with 177.130 at the end of 2015
- The journey to safety is extremely dangerous. 3,770 migrants were reported to have died trying to cross the Mediterranean

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

### The New Europeans

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/04/10/magazine/the-new-europeans.html>

As refugees stream into Europe, and terror attacks spark security fears, one Bavarian village grapples with newcomers — and with the question of what it means to be German.

### The Next Level of the Refugee Crisis (03/06/2016)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/07/opinion/the-next-level-of-the-refugee-crisis.html>

Calling what is happening in Europe a refugee crisis no longer captures the enormity of the problem. This is a catastrophe that will soon become far worse as warm weather swells the torrent of people fleeing war in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. With the European Union incapable of united action, country after country has imposed panicky controls on once-open borders to block the refugees.

### A 'High Degree of Miserable' in a Refugee-Swollen Greece

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/18/world/europe/greece-idomeni-refugees.html>

More than 44,000 people are already trapped in Greece, a number ticking upward each day, as aid groups warn of a potential humanitarian crisis by summer.

## Asylum applications approved 2015



Source: Eurostat

BBC

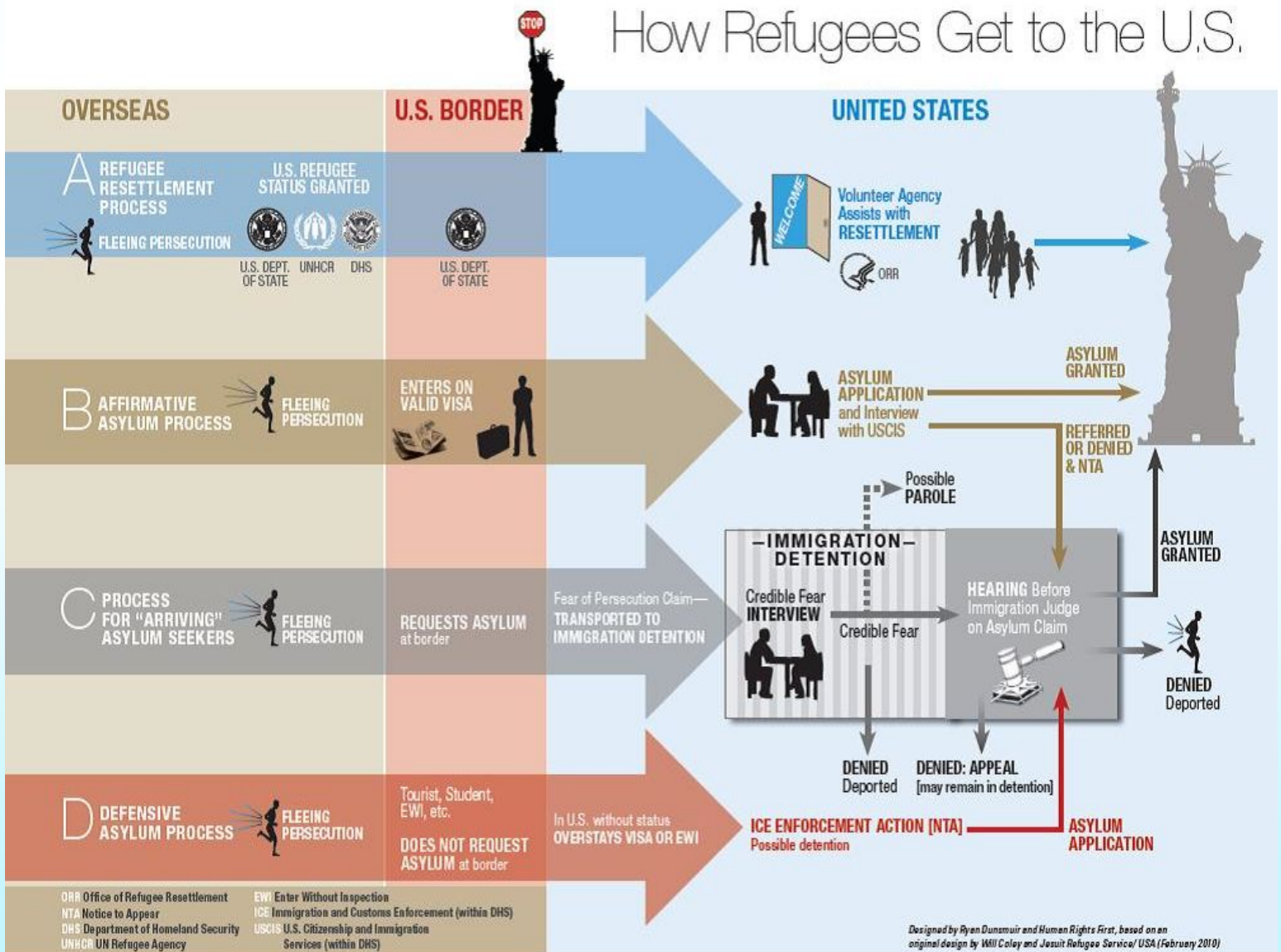
# RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Resettlement is the selection and transfer of refugees from a country in which they have sought protection to a third country. This differs from the asylum process, whereby individuals who have reached the United States are granted protection. Resettlement can take 18-24 months or longer from referral to arrival in the United States.

The United States will admit 85,000 refugees from around the world in Fiscal Year 2016:

- Roughly 34,000 will come from the Middle East and South Asia (of which at least 10,000 will be from Syria);
    - 25,000 from Africa;
    - 13,000 from East Asia;
    - 4,000 from Europe;
  - 3,000 from Latin America and the Caribbean; and
- An unallocated reserve of 6,000 will provide the flexibility needed to respond to emergent situations.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/pl/249076.htm>

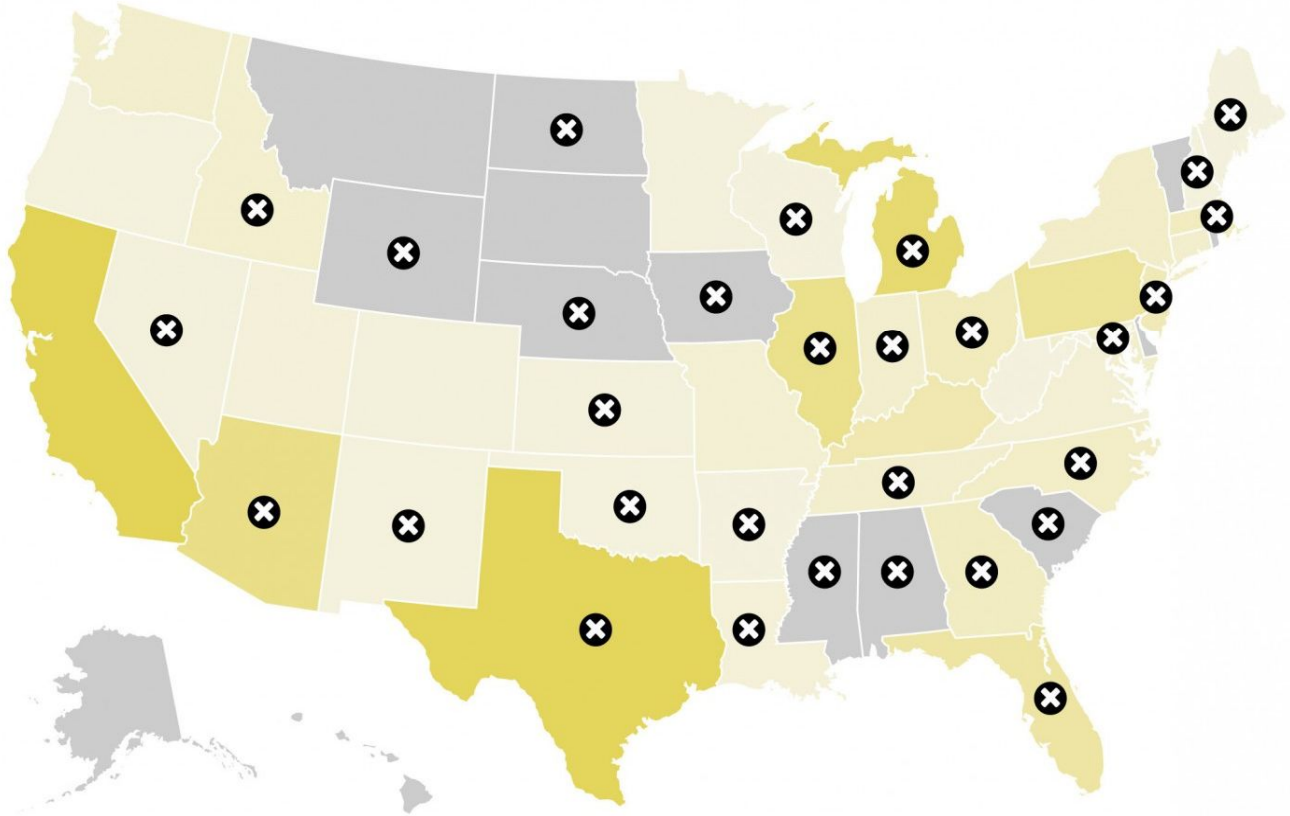


# RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Syrian refugees relocated to each state from March 2011 through October 2015:



⊗ State governor said he or she opposes future refugee relocation as of Nov. 18



Source: State Department, Post research

Bonnie Berkowitz and Darla Cameron / THE WASHINGTON POST

## Top 5 Refugee Resettlement States (Not limited to Syria, 2014)

Texas—7,214  
California—6,108  
New York—4,082  
Michigan—4,006  
Florida—3,519

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/resource/fiscal-year-2014-refugee-arrivals>



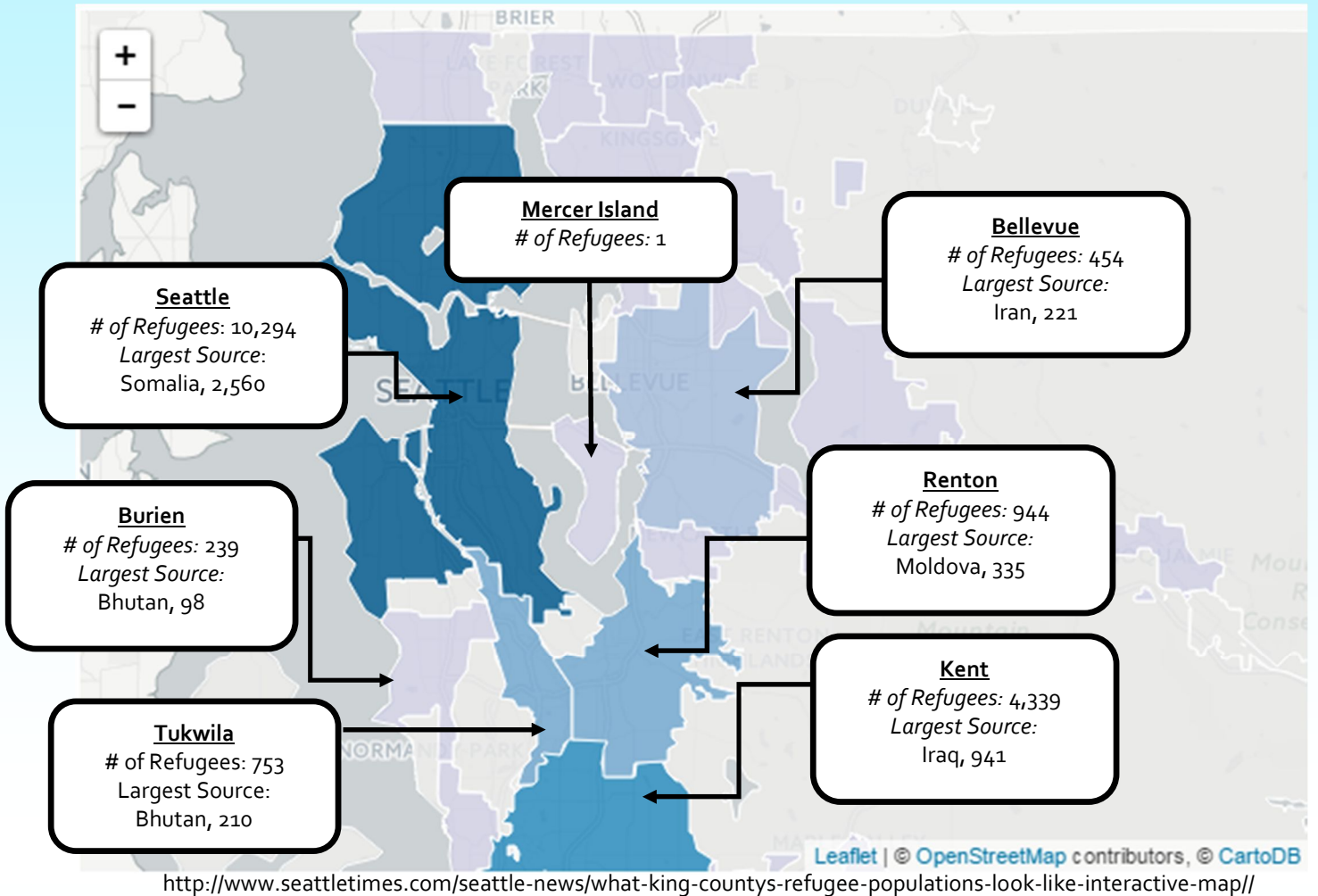
## Digital Learning on Immigration: Quick Lessons for Students by Students

Teach digital learning and engage students any day of the week on immigration in the United States with these mini-lessons! Pairs historical political cartoons with short video clips produced by young adults on immigration themes and rigorous questions for student reflection and class discussion. No more than five minutes in length each, these films inspire dialogue, critical thinking and creative teaching on immigration. Additional activities are provided to extend learning and explore the themes covered in the films. These learning mini-lessons on immigration makes it easy to: insert and adapt short lessons, ask students to draw connections between historical and present immigration themes, engage students with multimedia, and underscore the power of youth voice.

<http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/education/digital-learning-immigration-quick-lessons-students-students>



# RESETTLEMENT IN GREATER SEATTLE AREA



Overall, Washington has welcomed 32,898 refugees since 2003, representing 4.3 percent of the total number entering the U.S.

That ranks WA 7th among the states, according to the data from the State Department. California has taken in the most refugees — 88,032 — followed by Texas, New York, Florida, Minnesota, Arizona and Washington, in that order.

Washington has taken in Syrian refugees, but not very many.

According to data from the U.S. Department of State, 2,352 Syrians have been admitted to the U.S. as refugees since 2003, but just 38 have settled in the state. Of those, 17 moved to Seattle and eight to Kent.

Many of the refugees who have settled in Washington are from the Middle East or majority-Muslim countries, with Somalia ranking third and Iraq fourth among the top countries for refugee groups settling here.

As one would expect, more refugees have settled in Seattle than any other place in Washington — nearly one-third of the total. Somalis, numbering 2,560, are the largest refugee group in the city.

## The top 20 countries of origin of refugees who have come to Washington since 2003:

- |                   |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ukraine, 5,810 | 5) Bhutan, 2,736  | 9) Eritrea, 813   |
| 2) Burma, 4,720   | 6) Russia, 2,434  | 10) Ethiopia, 746 |
| 3) Somalia, 4,143 | 7) Moldova, 2,036 |                   |
| 4) Iraq, 3,720    | 8) Iran, 1,251    |                   |

## REFUGEE ORGANIZATION IN SEATTLE



**World Relief Seattle** has worked to service local refugees since 1979. Originally created to help aid those fleeing war in Southeast Asia, World Relief has grown to provide resettlement service to people from almost 50 countries. World Relief has created a strong support system for refugees starting from ride services from the airport. Upon arrival, the families are assigned a caseworker who helps them with everything from moving into their homes, connecting them to social services and navigating the large amounts of paper work.

<http://worldreliefseattle.org/>



**City of Seattle**

The **Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs** provides support to refugees settling in Seattle. The mission of the office

is to improve the lives of Seattle's immigrant and refugee residents. The means through which to achieve immigrant integration is through principals including employment, economic development, public health, student achievement, citizenship, public safety, criminal justice, civic engagement, and protection of civil rights.

<http://www.seattle.gov/iandraffairs/about>



**Horn of Africa Services** is a nonprofit that serves the East African immigrant and refugee community in Seattle. Horn of Africa Services focuses on serving individuals and families from Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan,

Somalia, and neighboring countries that are living in the Greater Seattle area. Services include social services, educational assistance, youth programs, and economic empowerment to address the needs of the community.

<http://www.hoas.org/>



Three Chairs for  
**Refugees**

**Three Chairs for Refugees** is a Seattle-based community arts initiative that uses "participatory" communications strategies to shine a light on the challenges associated

with forced migration. Their personal stories become powerful tools that refugees can themselves deploy to effectively advocate for their interests and rights. Our mission encompasses three major objectives: reflection, building friendships, and community based support.

<http://3chairs.org/>



The **International Rescue Committee** (IRC) in Seattle is one of the largest organizations serving

refugees settling in Seattle. Their mission is to respond to the world's worst humanitarian crises and help restore health, safety, education, economic wellbeing, and power to people effected.

<http://www.rescue.org/us->



**Refugee Women's Alliance**

Refugee Women's Alliance (ReWA) is an award-winning, nationally recognized nonprofit that provides holistic services to help refugee and immigrant women and families thrive. The local refugee and immigrant community sees ReWA as a home-base, where they can overcome the barriers they face, connect with opportunities, and network with one another.

<http://www.rewa.org/>