

Australia's Offshore Humanitarian Programme: 2013–14



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All figures, including past years, are as officially revised at the end of 2013–14 and therefore may differ from statistics previously published in annual reports or elsewhere.

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Contents

Executive summary	1
Lodgements	2
Lodgements by post regions	5
Lodgements by region of birth	6
Lodgements by country of birth	8
Lodgements by country of residence	g
Other characteristics of persons lodging visas	10
Lodgements by case size	12
Finalisations	13
Finalisations by immediate family type	17
Finalisations by region of birth	18
Grants	19
Grants by post regions	23
Grants by region of birth	25
Grants by country of birth	26
Grants by country of residence	28
Other characteristics of persons granted visas	29
Woman at Risk	31
Performance and processing times	35
Special Feature	38
Visa Policy for At-Risk Afghan Locally Engaged Employees	39
Community Proposal Pilot	40
Reference Material	41
Glossary	42
References	45
Appendix A: Country of birth regions	46
Appendix B: Post region	48

Executive summary

Australia's Humanitarian Programme in 2013–14 was set at 13 750 places, with 11 000 places allocated to the offshore component of the programme.

In 2013–14, 72 162 persons lodged an application for an offshore humanitarian visa—an increase of 37.6 per cent from 2012–13. The increased number of applications in 2014–15 resulted from the increase in places for the Special Humanitarian Programme from 500 places in 2013–14 to 4500 places in 2013–14.

Around 45 per cent of all applications lodged in 2013–14 were from persons born in the Middle East, a further 28 per cent from Asia and 27 per cent from Africa. 62.9 per cent of all applicants were residing in Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey or Malaysia.

Approximately two-thirds (65.8 per cent) of all persons lodging applications in 2013–14 were under 30 years of age. The gender balance has remained relatively unchanged over the past five program years with approximately 47.6 per cent of applicants being female. Around one-third of cases (37.9 per cent) were sole-applicant cases.

In 2013–14, 13 768 visas were granted under Australia's Humanitarian Program, fully meeting the planning level of 13 750. Of these, 47.2 per cent were Refugee visas and 32.8 per cent were visas granted under the Special Humanitarian Program (SHP). The remaining 20 per cent were Protection visas and other visas granted onshore.

In 2013–14, 50 per cent of all offshore visas were granted to persons born in Asia, 35 per cent to persons born in the Middle East and 15 per cent to persons born in Africa.

The main groups resettled were:

- Afghans located in Iran, Pakistan and Indonesia
- Iraqi minorities from a range of countries, but particularly located in Syria, Turkey and Jordan
- Refugees from Myanmar from camps along the Thai–Myanmar border, Malaysia and India
- Syrians located in Lebanon
- Bhutanese from Nepal
- Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia located in a range of countries in Africa.

In 2013–14, the Woman at Risk target of 1000 visa grants was exceeded, with 1052 visas granted.



Lodgements



During 2013–14 there were 72 162 applications for a humanitarian visa. 48.7 per cent of these were for Refugee visas and 51.3 per cent for Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) visas.

Table 1: Number of persons lodging visa applications, by subclass and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14.

	Programme year of lodgement				
Subclass	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
			Number		
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	11 649	28 805	17 512	25 823	30 952
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	866	973	1430	2116	3339
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	1	2	1	31	1
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	818	909	1032	2483	864
Total Refugee	13 334	30 689	19 975	30 453	35 156
SHP					
Total Special Humanitarian Programme	33 851	23 638	22 915	21 995	37 006
Total	47 185	54 327	42 890	52 448	72 162
			Per cent		
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	24.7%	53.0%	40.8%	49.2%	42.9%
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	1.8%	1.8%	3.3%	4.0%	4.6%
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	1.7%	1.7%	2.4%	4.7%	1.2%
Total Refugee	28.3%	56.5%	46.6%	58.1%	48.7%
SHP					
Total Special Humanitarian Programme	71.7%	43.5%	53.4%	41.9%	51.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

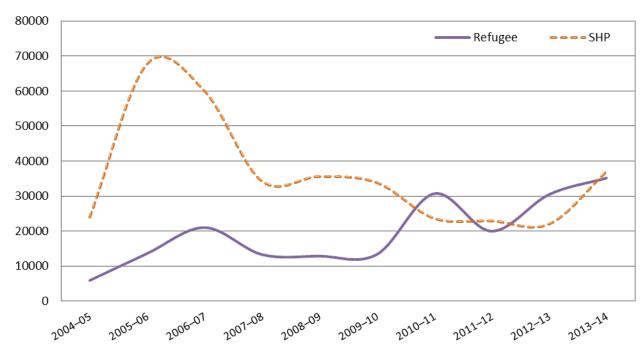
^{1.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Over the past ten years, the number of persons lodging applications has fluctuated (see Figure 1).

Between 2006–07 and 2008–09 there was a substantial decline in SHP visa applications. The reduction of almost 80 per cent in the number of applications from Sudanese based in Egypt, Uganda and Kenya reflects the decreasing size of the Special Humanitarian Programme over those years.

In 2013–14 the number of SHP applications rose, as a result of the SHP being increased to 4500 places, compared to 500 places in 2012–13.

Figure 1: Number of persons lodging visa applications, by visa category and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14.



- 1. Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Lodgements by post regions

In 2013–14, applications were lodged across various posts in Africa, Middle East and Asia regions. Overall, 66.5 per cent of applications were lodged in the Middle East administrative region (including Melbourne OHPC), 25.2 per cent in the Africa region (including Sydney OHPC) and 7.9 per cent in the Asia region. The Cairo post received the largest numbers of applicants, with 15.8 per cent of all applications received.

The two Offshore Humanitarian Processing Centres (OHPC) located in Australia process applications for Refugee and Humanitarian visas that are accompanied by Form 681 – *Refugee and Special Humanitarian Proposal* form.

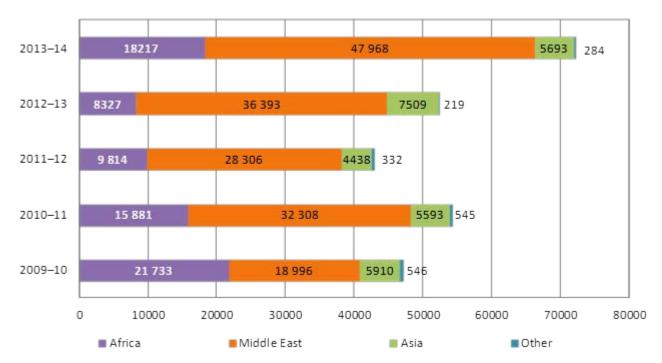
The Melbourne OHPC accepts applications for persons living in the Middle East, Pakistan and Afghanistan. The Sydney OHPC accepts applications for persons living in any country outside of the Middle East, Pakistan or Afghanistan.

Table 2: Number of persons lodging visa applications, by Post and Post region, 2009–10 to 2013–14.

Region and Post	Number	Per cent		
Africa				
Nairobi and Pretoria	1764	2.4%		
Total Africa	1764	2%		
Middle East				
Cairo	11 436	15.8%		
Amman	8378	11.6%		
Beirut	6761	9.4%		
Dubai	4556	6.3%		
Ankara	1456	2.0%		
Tehran	939	1.3%		
Islamabad	834	1.2%		
Total Middle East	34 360	47.6%		
Asia				
Bangkok	1898	2.6%		
New Delhi	1579	2.2%		
Kuala Lumpur	1257	1.7%		
Jakarta	864	1.2%		
Colombo	50	0.1%		
Total Asia	5693	7.9%		
Total Melbourne OHPC	13 608	18.9%		
Total Sydney OHPC	16 453	22.8%		
Total Other	284	0.4%		
Total	72 162	100%		

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.
- 3. Applications that are initially lodged at an OHPC but referred to a Post for further processing are counted against the Post that they are referred to. Therefore, applications lodged at OHPCs may be undercounted.

Figure 2: Persons lodging visa applications, by Post region and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14.



- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Africa includes Sydney OHPC lodgements and Middle East includes Melbourne OHPC lodgements.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Lodgements by region of birth

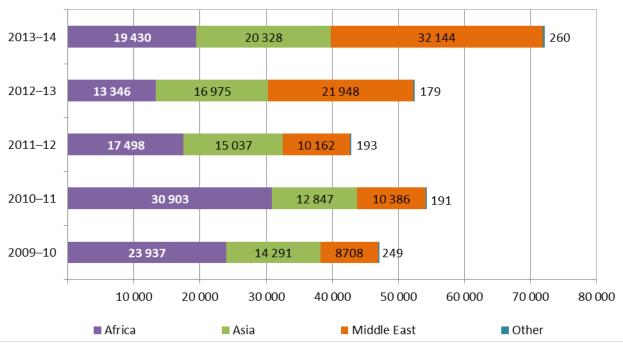
In 2013–14, the Middle East accounted for 45 per cent of all lodgements, followed by Asia (28 per cent) and Africa (27 per cent).

Table 3: Persons lodging visa applications, by country of birth region and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Programme year	Africa	Asia	Middle East	Other
2009–10	23 937	14 291	8 708	249
2010–11	30 903	12 847	10 386	191
2011–12	17 498	15 037	10 162	193
2012–13	13 346	16 975	21 948	179
2013–14	19 430	20 328	32 144	260

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants. Country of birth regions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2011.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Figure 3: Persons lodging visa applications, by country of birth region and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14



- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants. Country of birth regions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2011.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Lodgements by country of birth

Table 4: Top five countries of birth for persons lodging visa applications, 2009–10 to 2013–14.

2009–10			
Country of birth	Number	Per cent	
Afghanistan	9585	20.3%	
Iraq	7565	16.0%	
Sudan	4982	10.6%	
Eritrea	4261	9.0%	
Ethiopia	4158	8.8%	
Others	16 634	35.3%	
Total	47 185	100%	

2010–11			
Country of birth	Number	Per cent	
Iraq	8426	15.5%	
Afghanistan	7730	14.2%	
Somalia	7560	13.9%	
Sudan	7546	13.9%	
Eritrea	5732	10.6%	
Others	17 333	31.9%	
Total	54 327	100%	

2011–12			
Country of birth	Number	Per cent	
Afghanistan	10 386	24.2%	
Iraq	7686	17.9%	
Eritrea	6935	16.2%	
Ethiopia	3649	8.5%	
Myanmar	3134	7.3%	
Others	11 100	25.9%	
Total	42 890	100%	

2012–13			
Country of birth	Number	Per cent	
Iraq	12 624	24.1%	
Afghanistan	11 202	21.4%	
Syria	6891	13.1%	
Myanmar	4295	8.2%	
Sudan	3284	6.3%	
Others	14 152	27.0%	
Total	52 448	100%	

2013–14			
Country of birth	Number	Per cent	
Syria	18 635	25.8%	
Myanmar	12 624	17.5%	
Iraq	10 442	14.5%	
Sudan	7391	10.2%	
Afghanistan	6000	8.3%	
Others	17 070	23.7%	
Total	72 162	100%	

^{1.} Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

^{2.} The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.

^{3.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Lodgements by country of residence

Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention defines a 'refugee' as a person who is outside their country of nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, and; is unable or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution.

Country of residence refers to the country in which the applicant was residing during the processing of their application. The UNHCR uses the term 'country of asylum'.

Table 5: Top five countries of residence for persons lodging visa applications, 2009–10 to 2013–14

2009–10				
Country of residence	Number	Per cent		
Kenya	5333	11.3%		
Pakistan	5126	10.9%		
Syria	4772	10.1%		
Sudan	3840	8.1%		
Guinea	3516	7.5%		
Others	24 598	52.1%		
Total	47 185	100%		

2010–11			
Country of residence	Number	Per cent	
Egypt	15006	27.6%	
Kenya	6941	12.8%	
Pakistan	5045	9.3%	
Syria	4476	8.2%	
Sudan	4103	7.6%	
Others	18 756	34.5%	
Total	54 327	100%	

2011–12				
Country of residence	Number	Per cent		
Sudan	8031	18.7%		
Pakistan	6171	14.4%		
Syria	4215	9.8%		
Egypt	3657	8.5%		
Malaysia	2126	5.0%		
Others	18 690	43.6%		
Total	42 890	100%		

2012–13						
Country of residence Number Per cer						
Syria	6914	13.2%				
Lebanon	6620	12.6%				
Iran	5038	9.6%				
Egypt	5007	9.5%				
Turkey	3624	6.9%				
Others	25 245	48.1%				
Total	52 448	100%				

2013–14						
Country of residence	Number	Per cent				
Egypt	12339	17.1%				
Jordan	10766	14.9%				
Lebanon	9703	13.4%				
Malaysia	8108	11.2%				
Turkey	4508	6.2%				
Others	26 738	37.1%				
Total	72 162	100%				

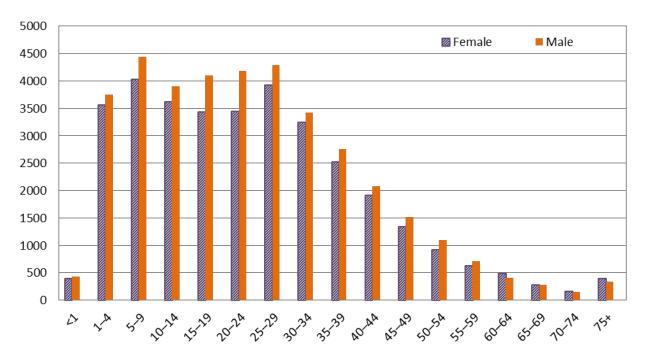
- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Person location refers to the country in which the applicant was residing during the processing of their application.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Other characteristics of persons lodging visas

A single application can include members of the family unit such as children, a spouse or other relative of the primary applicant.

Across the last five programme years, the proportion of male and female applicants has remained steady at around 50 per cent.

Figure 4: Number of persons lodging visa applications, by sex and age, 2013–14



Notes:

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

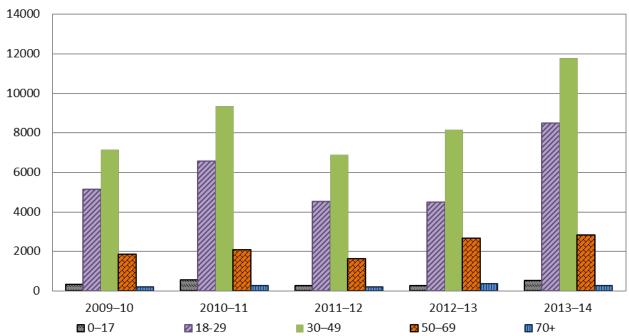
For the past five programme years, more than eight out of ten principal applicants have been in the 18–49 years of age group (with 84.6 per cent in 2013–14). Among all applicants, the 5–9 age group made up the greatest proportion of applications (with 12 per cent in 2013–14).

Table 6: Principal applicants lodging visa applications, by age and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Programme Year	Age group					
g. ummio	0–17 18–29 30–49 50–69					
	Number					
2009–10	360	5134	7138	1866	211	
2010–11	563	6579	9339	2103	291	
2011–12	300	4521	6883	1662	229	
2012–13	282	4506	8146	2701	373	
2013–14	540	8503	11774	2848	300	

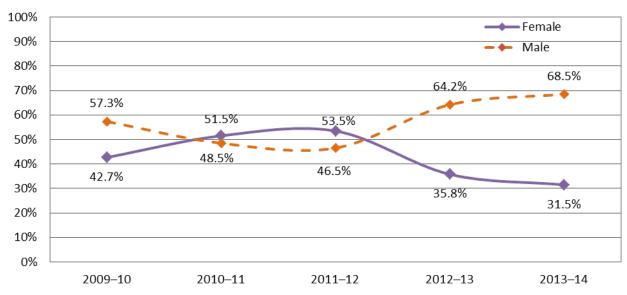
- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Figure 5: Principal applicants lodging visa applications, by age and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14



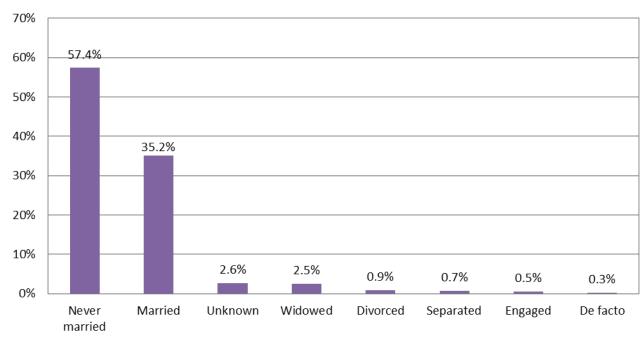
- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Figure 6: Proportion of principal applicants lodging visa applications, by gender and programme year of lodgement, 2009–10 to 2013–14



- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Figure 7: Proportion of principal applicants lodging visa applications, by marital status, 2013–14

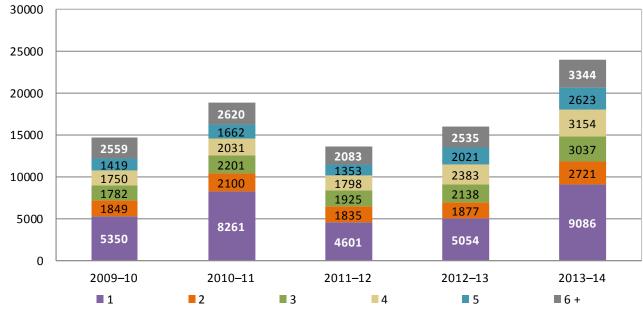


- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.

Lodgements by case size

Sole (i.e. unaccompanied) applications remained the largest single group in 2013–14, with people born in Myanmar making up of 26.7 per cent of this group.

Figure 8: Cases lodged, by case size and programme year of lodgement, 2009-10 to 2013-14



- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 03 August 2014.



Finalisations



The finalisation of an application results in a decision to grant or refuse the visa, or the application is withdrawn or otherwise finalised.

Following the increase to the size of the SHP in 2013–14, refusal rates returned to previous levels as a result of the processing some of the oldest cases onhand.

The number of finalisations in 2012–13 decreased compared to previous years due to a substantially smaller number of refusal decisions. This reflects in part the reduced flow of self-referred refugee applications when compared to previous years and changes to the management of the SHP during 2012–13, which temporarily slowed refusal decisions.

Table 7: Number of persons receiving a finalisation, by visa category, decision type and programme year of finalisation, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Visa category		Programn	ne year of finalis	sation	
Visa sategory	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
			Number	<u> </u>	
Refugee					
Granted	5956	5987	5992	11 974	6501
Refused	8245	17 875	16 441	7041	24 312
Withdrawn/Other	305	385	209	230	339
Total Refugee	14 506	24 247	22 642	19 245	31 152
SHP	<u>. </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>		
Granted	3228	2966	714	503	4515
Refused	25 603	24 950	24 375	6686	20 103
Withdrawn/Other	171	304	204	795	1030
Total SHP	29 002	28 220	25 293	7 984	25 648
All categories	<u>. </u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>		
Granted	9184	8953	6706	12 477	11 016
Refused	33 848	42 825	40 816	13 727	44 415
Withdrawn/Other	476	689	413	1025	1369
Total	43 508	52 467	47 935	27 229	56 800
			Per cent		
Refugee					
Granted	13.7%	11.4%	12.5%	44.0%	11.4%
Refused	19.0%	34.1%	34.3%	25.9%	42.8%
Withdrawn/Other	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Total Refugee	33.3%	46.2%	47.2%	70.7%	54.8%
SHP					
Granted	7.4%	5.7%	1.5%	1.8%	7.9%
Refused	58.8%	47.6%	50.9%	24.6%	35.4%
Withdrawn/Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	2.9%	1.8%
Total SHP	66.7%	53.8%	52.8%	29.3%	45.2%
All categories	·			·	
Granted	21.1%	17.1%	14.0%	45.8%	19.4%
Refused	77.8%	81.6%	85.1%	50.4%	78.2%
Withdrawn/Other	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	3.8%	2.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

^{1.} Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

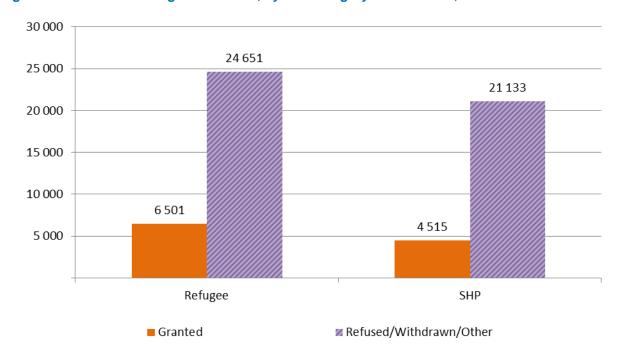


Figure 9: Persons receiving finalisations, by visa category and decision, 2013-14

- 1. Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

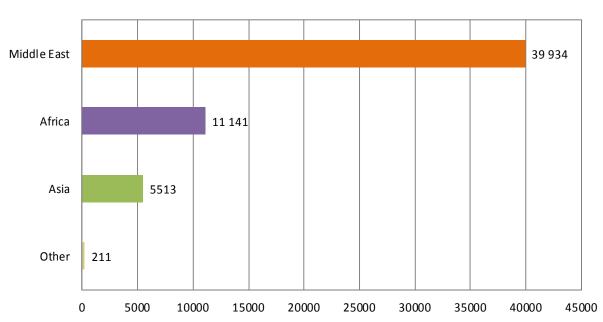


Figure 10: Persons receiving finalisations, by Post region, 2013-14

- 1. Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.
- 3. Africa includes Sydney OHPC finalisations and Middle East includes Melbourne OHPC finalisations.

The largest number of finalisations at offshore Australian missions were in Cairo (10 453 or 49.5 per cent), Beirut (6854 or 32.5 per cent) and Tehran (4067 or 19.3 per cent).

Table 8: Number of persons receiving a finalisation, by Post region, Post and decision type, 2013–14

	Granted		Refused/Withdra	awn/Other
Region and Post	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Africa		·		
Nairobi and Pretoria	1150	10.4%	1673	3.7%
Total Africa	1150	40.7%	1673	59.3%
Middle East	•			
Cairo	545	4.9%	9908	21.6%
Beirut	902	8.2%	5952	13.0%
Tehran	785	7.1%	3282	7.2%
Amman	1587	14.4%	2014	4.4%
Dubai	1021	9.3%	1716	3.7%
Ankara	1045	9.5%	451	1.0%
Islamabad	555	5.0%	291	0.6%
Total Middle East	6440	21.4%	23614	78.6%
Asia				
Bangkok	880	0.0%	827	0.0%
New Delhi	914	8.0%	720	1.8%
Kuala Lumpur	1000	8.3%	142	1.6%
Jakarta	600	9.1%	182	0.3%
Other Asia	23	5.4%	226	0.4%
Total Asia	3417	62.0%	2097	38.0%
Total Melbourne OHPC	n.a.	n.a.	9880	0%
Total Sydney OHPC	n.a.	n.a.	8318	0%
Total Other	9	0.0%	202	0.0%
Total	11 016	19.4%	45 784	80.6%

^{1.} Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

^{3.} The OHPC's register and acknowledge all new applications received and make preliminary assessment against legislative requirements. The OHPC's are able to refuse applications, but do not grant visa's.

Finalisations by immediate family type

In 2013–14, 22.7 per cent of all persons receiving a finalisation were immediate ('split') family members of humanitarian visa holders in Australia.

Table 9: Number of persons receiving a finalisation, by immediate family type and decision type, 2013–14

	Granted		Refused/ Withdrawn/Other		Total	
Split family type	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Split family						
Split family of Refugee visa holder	305	2.8%	145	0.3%	450	0.8%
Split family of other offshore arrivals	387	3.5%	95	0.2%	482	0.8%
Split family of onshore arrivals	165	1.5%	11 806	25.8%	11 971	21.1%
Total split family	857	7.8%	12 046	26.3%	12 903	22.7%
Total non–split family	10 159	92.2%	33 738	73.7%	43 897	77.3%
Total	11 016	100%	45 784	100%	56 800	100%

Notes:

- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Figure 11: Persons receiving finalisations, by immediate family type, 2013–14

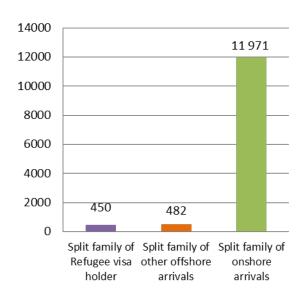
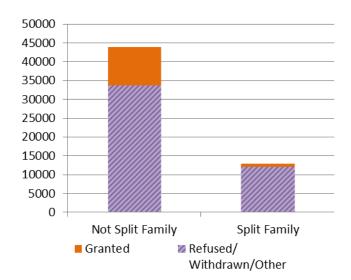


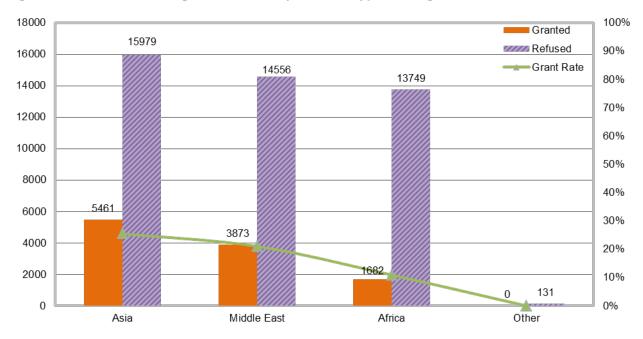
Figure 12: Persons receiving finalisations, by decision type and immediate family type, 2013–14



- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Finalisations by region of birth

Figure 13: Persons receiving finalisations, by decision type and region of birth, 2013-14



- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.



Grants



In 2013–14 the Humanitarian Programme was set at 13 750 places with 13 764 visas granted including 2572 onshore places. Under the offshore component of the programme, 6501 (59.0 per cent) of grants were Refugee visas and 4515 (41.0per cent) were SHP visas.

Table 10: Number of persons granted visas, by subclass and programme year of grant, 2009–10 to 2013–14

		Progran	nme year	of grant	
Subclass	2009–10	2010-11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
			Number		
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	5130	5205	5128	10 206	4730
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	24	26	43	71	717
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0	2	0	30	2
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	802	754	821	1667	1052
Total Refugee	5956	5987	5992	11 974	6501
SHP					
Total Special Humanitarian Programme	3228	2966	714	503	4515
Total	9184	8953	6706	12 477	11 016
			Per cent		
Refugee					
Subclass 200 (Refugee)	55.9%	58.1%	76.5%	81.8%	42.9%
Subclass 201 (In-country Special Humanitarian)	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	6.5%
Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)	8.7%	8.4%	12.2%	13.4%	9.5%
Total Refugee	64.9%	66.9%	89.4%	96.0%	59.0%
SHP	-	-	-		-
Total Special Humanitarian Programme	35.1%	33.1%	10.6%	4.0%	41.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

^{1.} Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

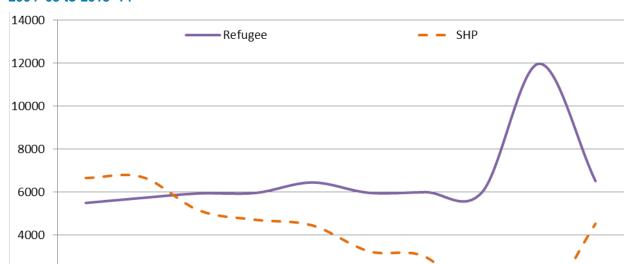


Figure 14: Number of persons granted visas, by visa category and programme year of grant, 2004–05 to 2013–14

2000

 Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13 2013-14

2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Refugee grants returned to normal levels in 2013–14, after a one off increase to the refugee component to 11 000 places in 2012–13. The SHP increased in 2013–14 to 4500 places, from 500 places in 2012–13, resulting in the largest SHP since 2006–07. The decrease in the number of persons granted SHP visas in previous programme years reflects the smaller number of places that were available to the SHP as a result of the allocation of places to the onshore component of the programme.

Table 11: Grant rate by visa category and programme year of finalisation, 2009-10 to 2013-14

VII. 0 .	Programme year of finalisation				
Visa Category	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
	Number				
Refugee	41.9%	25.1%	26.7%	63.0%	21.1%
SHP	11.2%	10.6%	2.8%	7.0%	18.3%
Both categories combined	21.3%	17.3%	14.1%	47.6%	19.9%

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

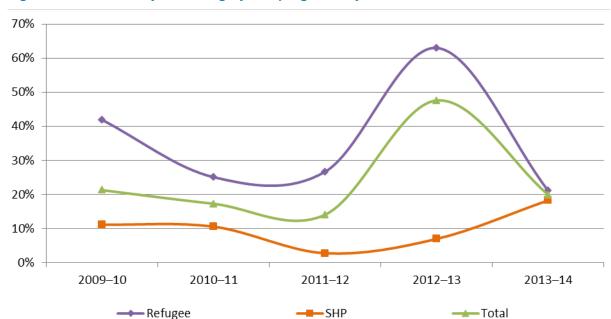


Figure 15: Grant rate by visa category and programme year of finalisation, 2009-10 to 2013-14

- Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

The grant rate (Refugee and SHP combined) decreased from 47.6 per cent in 2012–13 to 19.9 per cent in 2012–13. This was due to the overall number of refusals being higher in 2013–14, decreasing the proportion of grant decisions made.

Grants by post regions

In the 2013–14 year, 56.8 per cent of all Refugee visas were granted by Australian missions in the Middle East. A further 34.4 per cent were granted in the Asia region and 8.8 per cent in the Africa region.

Under the Special Humanitarian Programme, the Australian posts in the Middle East region granted more than half of the total in this category, while 26.2 per cent and 12.8 per cent were granted in the Asia and African regions respectively.

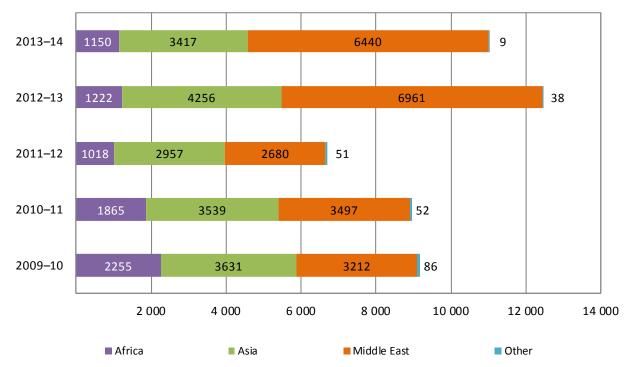
Table 12: Number of persons granted visas, by Post region, Post and visa category, 2013–14

<u> </u>			
Paging and Page	Visa cate		
Region and Post	Refugee	SHP	Total
Africa			
Nairobi and Pretoria	570	580	1150
Total Africa	570	580	1150
Africa per cent	8.8%	12.8%	10.4%
Middle East			
Amman	561	1026	1587
Other Middle East	935	165	1100
Ankara	296	749	1045
Dubai	860	161	1021
Beirut	340	562	902
Tehran	698	87	785
Total Middle East	3690	2750	6440
Middle East per cent	56.8%	60.9%	58.5%
Asia			
Kuala Lumpur	850	150	1000
New Delhi	384	530	914
Bangkok	380	500	880
Jakarta	600	0	600
Other Asia	20	3	23
Total Asia	2234	1183	3417
Asia per cent	34.4%	26.2%	31.0%
Total Other	7	2	9
Other per cent	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	6501	4515	11 016
Total per cent	100%	100%	100%

^{1.} Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

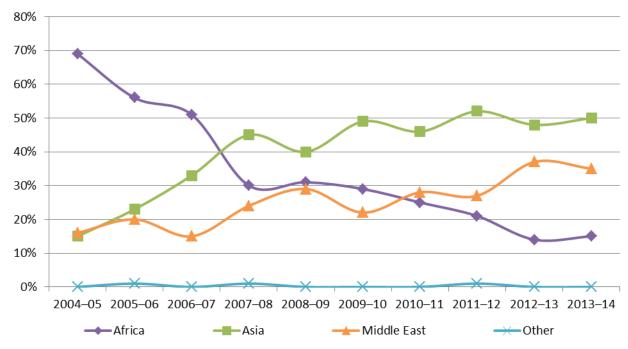




- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Grants by region of birth

Figure 17: Proportion of persons granted visas, by region of birth and programme year of grant, 2004–05 to 2013–14



Notes:

- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Table 13: Number of persons granted visas, by programme year of grant and region of birth, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Programme year	Africa	Asia	Middle East	Other
2008–09	2675	4500	1975	34
2009–10	2253	4136	2535	29
2010–11	1430	3455	1784	37
2011–12	1792	5984	4678	23
2012–13	1682	5461	3873	0

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Grants by country of birth

In 2013–14 the top five countries of birth for persons granted visas were Afghanistan, Iraq, Myanmar, Syria and Bhutan. Almost 50 per cent of the grants were to persons born in Afghanistan and Iraq. Persons from these two countries have been granted approximately 40 per cent of grants over the past five programme years.

Table 14: Top five countries of birth for persons granted visas, 2009-10 to 2013-14

2009–10						
Country of birth	Number	Per cent				
Myanmar	1950	21.2%				
Iraq	1678	18.3%				
Bhutan	1134	12.3%				
Afghanistan	950	10.3%				
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	580	6.3%				
Other	2892	31.5%				
Total	9184	100%				

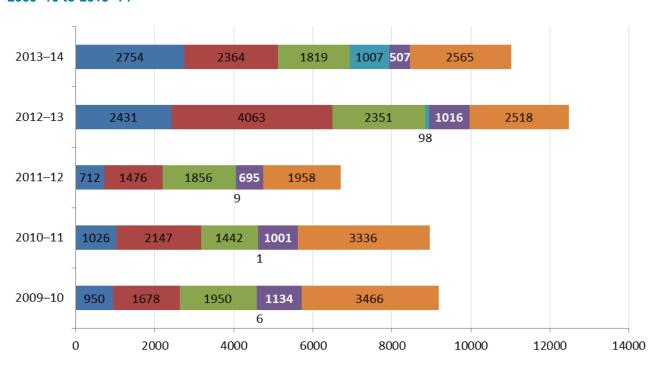
2010–11					
Country of birth	Number	Per cent			
Iraq	2147	24.0%			
Myanmar	1442	16.1%			
Afghanistan	1026	11.5%			
Bhutan	1001	11.2%			
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	565	6.3%			
Other	2772	31.0%			
Total	8953	100%			

2011–12						
Country of birth	Number	Per cent				
Myanmar	1856	27.7%				
Iraq	1476	22.0%				
Afghanistan	712	10.6%				
Bhutan	695	10.4%				
Ethiopia	330	4.9%				
Other	1637	24.4%				
Total	6706	100%				

2012–13							
Country of birth	Number	Per cent					
Iraq	4063	32.6%					
Afghanistan	2431	19.5%					
Myanmar	2351	18.8%					
Bhutan	1016	8.1%					
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	489	3.9%					
Other	2127	17.0%					
Total	12 477	100%					

2013–14							
Country of birth	Number	Per cent					
Afghanistan	2754	25.0%					
Iraq	2364	21.5%					
Myanmar	1819	16.5%					
Syria	1007	9.1%					
Bhutan	507	4.6%					
Other	2565	23.3%					
Total	11 016	100%					

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.



■ Myanmar

Syria

■ Bhutan

Other

Figure 18: Number of persons granted visas, by country of birth and programme year of grant, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Notes:

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. This figure is based on the top 5 countries of birth for grants in 2013–14.
- 3. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.

Iraq

4. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Afghanistan

Grants by country of residence

Table 15: Top five countries of residence for persons granted visas, 2009-10 to 2013-14

2009–10							
Country of residence	Number	Per cent					
India	1410	15.4%					
Thailand	1298	14.1%					
Syria	744	8.1%					
Pakistan	678	7.4%					
Kenya	516	5.6%					
Other	4538	49.4%					
Total	9184	100%					

2010–11							
Country of residence	Number	Per cent					
India	1214	13.6%					
Syria	1037	11.6%					
Thailand	878	9.8%					
Pakistan	696	7.8%					
Turkey	596	6.7%					
Other	4532	50.6%					
Total	8953	100%					

2011–12							
Country of residence	Number	Per cent					
Malaysia	1352	20.2%					
Syria	735	11.0%					
Thailand	515	7.7%					
India	438	6.5%					
Turkey	423	6.3%					
Other	3243	48.4%					
Total	6706	100.0%					

2012–13							
Country of residence	Number	Per cent					
Syria	1987	15.9%					
Turkey	1350	10.8%					
Malaysia	1349	10.8%					
Pakistan	1071	8.6%					
Nepal	1026	8.2%					
Other	5694	45.6%					
Total	12 477	100%					

2013–14							
Country of residence	Number	Per cent					
Pakistan	1543	14.0%					
Turkey	1028	9.3%					
Malaysia	1000	9.1%					
Syria	924	8.4%					
Lebanon	833	7.6%					
Other	5688	51.6%					
Total	11 016	100%					

- 1. Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The country of residence of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Other characteristics of persons granted visas

Table 16: Number of persons granted visas, by age group, sex and programme year of grant, 2009–10 to 2013–14

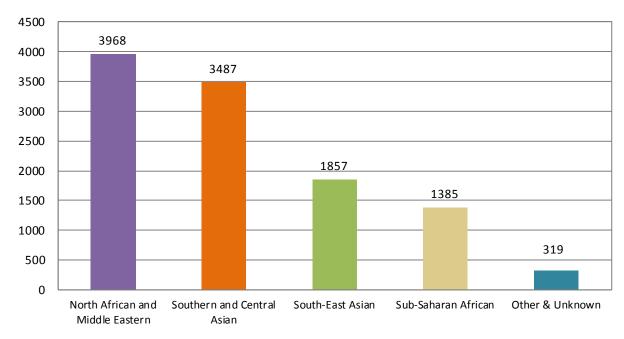
		Programme year of grant								
	2009-	2009–10 2010–11			2011–12		2012–13		2013–14	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Age gro	ир									
0–17	3964	43.2%	3813	42.6%	2633	39.3%	4891	39.2%	4293	39.0%
18–29	2229	24.3%	2191	24.5%	1699	25.3%	2950	23.6%	2686	24.4%
30–49	2142	23.3%	2140	23.9%	1718	25.6%	3291	26.4%	2820	25.6%
50–69	712	7.8%	687	7.7%	532	7.9%	1115	8.9%	1015	9.2%
70+	137	1.5%	122	1.4%	124	1.8%	230	1.8%	202	1.8%
Total	9184	100%	8953	100%	6706	100%	12 477	100%	11 016	100%
Sex										
Male	4435	48.3%	4379	48.9%	3405	50.8%	6331	50.7%	5563	50.5%
Female	4749	51.7%	4574	51.1%	3301	49.2%	6146	49.3%	5453	49.5%
Total	9184	100%	8953	100%	6706	100%	12 477	100%	11 016	100%

Notes:

In 2013–14, 39 per cent of all persons granted visas were in the age group 0 and 17 years. Persons in this age group have been granted the majority of Humanitarian visas in each year from 2009–10 to 2013–14.

The proportion of males and females granted visas has remained steady at around 50 per cent.

Figure 19: Number of persons granted visas, by ethnicity, 2013–14



- Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The religion of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

^{1.} Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

In 2013–14, visas were granted to 82 different ethnic groups for Refugee visas and 80 different ethnic groups for SHP visas. In total, persons from 108 different ethnic groups were granted visas.

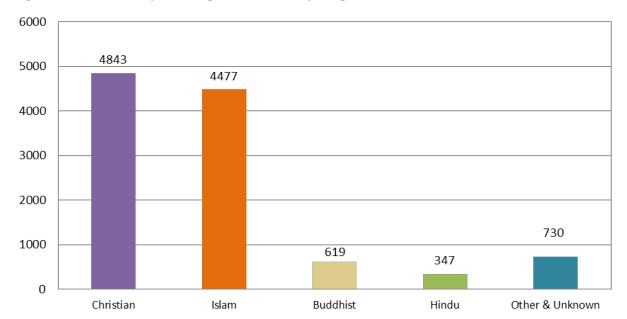


Figure 20: Number of persons granted visas, by religion, 2013-14

Notes:

- 1. Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) 204 (Woman at Risk) and 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).
- 2. The religion of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

The 2011 ABS Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups is used for collecting data relating to the religious affiliation of populations, providing an indicator of aspects of cultural diversity.

In 2013–14, 43.9 per cent of all grants were to persons identifying as Christian, 40. per cent to persons identifying as Islamic and 6.6 per cent to persons identifying as Buddhist. In total, persons from 47 religious groups were granted visas in 2013–14.



Woman at Risk



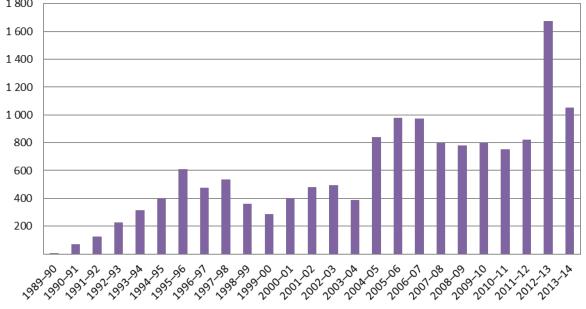
The Woman at Risk visa category is for female applicants and their dependants who are subject to persecution or are people of concern to UNHCR, are living outside their home country without the protection of a male relative and are in danger of victimization, harassment or serious abuse because of their gender.

The 25th Anniversary of the Woman at Risk program was celebrated in 2013–14, with over 14 500 Woman at Risk visas granted since its establishment in 1989.

The Woman at Risk visa subclass was established in recognition of the priority given by UNHCR to the protection of refugee women in particularly vulnerable situations. Its introduction was intended to provide a pathway for the resettlement of vulnerable women refugees and their dependants living without the effective protection of male relatives.

Woman at Risk visa applicants may be unmarried, divorced or widowed and have no male relative who can provide protection, or separated from their partners or male relatives due to conflict or other circumstances.

Figure 21: Persons granted Woman at Risk visas, by programme year of grant, 1989–90 to 2013–14



Notes:

1. Sourced from DIBP systems.

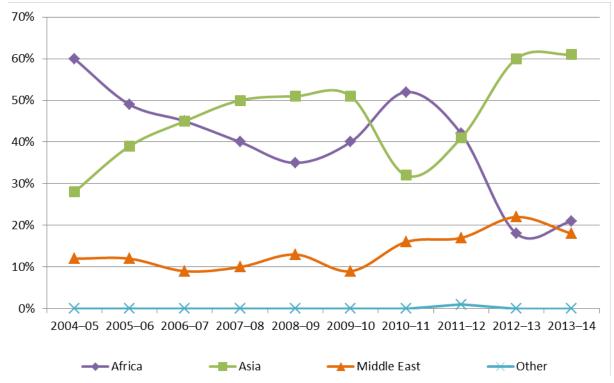
Prior to 2012–13, 12 per cent of refugee places were allocated to Woman at Risk applicants. From 2012–13, a commitment was made to grant at least 1000 Woman at Risk visas under the offshore programme.

Table 17: Number of persons granted Woman at Risk visas, by age group and program year of grant, 2009-10 to 2013-14

	Programme year of grant							
Age group	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14			
		Number						
0–17	421	386	398	802	546			
18–29	171	172	182	367	213			
30–49	169	145	166	368	205			
50–69	36	44	61	103	71			
70+	5	7	14	27	17			
Total	802	754	821	1667	1052			
			Per cent					
0–17	52.5%	51.2%	48.5%	48.1%	51.9%			
18–29	21.3%	22.8%	22.2%	22.0%	20.2%			
30–49	21.1%	19.2%	20.2%	22.1%	19.5%			
50–69	4.5%	5.8%	7.4%	6.2%	6.7%			
70+	0.6%	0.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%			
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			

- 1. Only subclass 204 (Woman at Risk) visas are counted in this table.
- 2. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Figure 22: Proportion of persons granted Woman at Risk visas, by region of birth and programme year of grant, 2004-05 to 2013-14



- Only subclass 204 (Woman at Risk) visas are counted in this figure.
 The region of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

Table 18: Top five countries of birth for persons granted Woman at Risk visas, 2009–10 to 2013–14

2009–10				
Country of birth	Number	Per cent		
Myanmar	211	15.8%		
Afghanistan	151	18.8%		
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	105	13.1%		
Iraq	70	8.7%		
Somalia	44	5.5%		
Others	221	27.6%		
Total	802	100%		

2010–1	1	
Country of birth	Number	Per cent
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	127	16.8%
Afghanistan	110	14.6%
Myanmar	104	13.8%
Iraq	90	11.9%
Somalia	55	7.3%
Others	268	35.5%
Total	754	100%

2011–12				
Country of birth	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	213	25.9%		
Iraq	129	15.7%		
Myanmar	97	11.8%		
Somalia	90	11.0%		
Eritrea	74	9.0%		
Others	218	26.6%		
Total	821	100%		

2012–13				
Country of birth	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	751	45.1%		
Iraq	314	18.8%		
Myanmar	193	11.6%		
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	93	5.6%		
Somalia	66	4.0%		
Others	250	15.0%		
Total	1667	100%		

2013–14				
Country of birth	Number	Per cent		
Afghanistan	530	50.4%		
Iraq	107	10.2%		
Myanmar	82	7.8%		
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	69	6.6%		
Eritrea	49	4.7%		
Others	215	20.4%		
Total	1052	100%		

Notes:

- 1. Only subclass 204 (Woman at Risk) visas are counted in these tables.
- 2. The country of birth of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants.
- 3. Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.



Performance and processing times

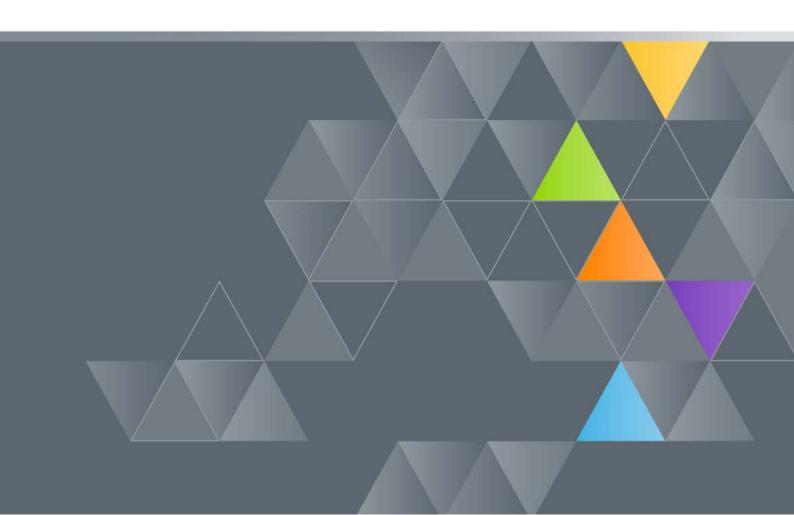


Table 19: Number of cases finalised, by decision type, service standard and programme year of finalisation, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Decision type and service	n type and service Programme year of finalisation				
standard	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
			Number		
Granted					
Inside service standard	1622	1848	1806	3509	2560
Outside service standard	1193	1046	641	726	1174
Total	2815	2894	2447	4235	3734
Refused/Withdrawn/Other	<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>	
Inside service standard	9016	11 471	12 024	4460	9616
Outside service standard	1314	4210	2017	416	3502
Total	10 330	15 681	14 041	4876	13 118
All finalisations	<u>.</u>			<u>.</u>	
Inside service standard	10 638	13 319	13 830	7969	12 176
Outside service standard	2507	5256	2658	1142	4676
Total	13 145	18 575	16 488	9111	16 852
			Per cent		
Granted					
Inside service standard	12.3%	9.9%	11.0%	38.5%	15.2%
Outside service standard	9.1%	5.6%	3.9%	8.0%	7.0%
Total	21.4%	15.6%	14.8%	46.5%	22.2%
Refused/Withdrawn/Other					
Inside service standard	68.6%	61.8%	72.9%	49.0%	57.1%
Outside service standard	10.0%	22.7%	12.2%	4.6%	20.8%
Total	78.6%	84.4%	85.2%	53.5%	77.8%
All finalisations					
Inside service standard	80.9%	71.7%	83.9%	87.5%	72.3%
Outside service standard	19.1%	28.3%	16.1%	12.5%	27.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes:

^{1.} Visas counted include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.

The Department strives to meet service standards and process applications within 52 weeks, although delays may be caused by circumstances in the country of residence, the need for additional or specialist health and character checks and other variables.

Grants generally take longer to process due to the need to obtain health, character and security clearances and other issues such as restricted access to clients due to instability in the countries in which they reside.

Table 20: Average processing time (in weeks) of finalised cases, by visa category, decision type and program year of finalisation, 2009–10 to 2013–14

Vice estanom, and decision type	Programme year of finalisation				
Visa category and decision type	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Refugee					
Granted	48.6	41.6	36.9	32.6	42.3
Refused/Withdrawn/Other	18.2	7.9	14.4	23.5	22.3
Total	29.1	15.0	19.9	28.8	26.8
SHP	SHP				
Granted	59.5	73.1	75.2	114.9	65.5
Refused/Withdrawn/Other	31.3	48.6	32.7	30.4	78.3
Total	34.8	50.9	34.1	35.6	75.7
All visa categories					
Granted	52.6	51.6	40.9	35.6	50.9
Refused/Withdrawn/Other	27.3	29.7	24.0	26.6	44.5
Total	32.7	33.1	26.4	30.6	45.9

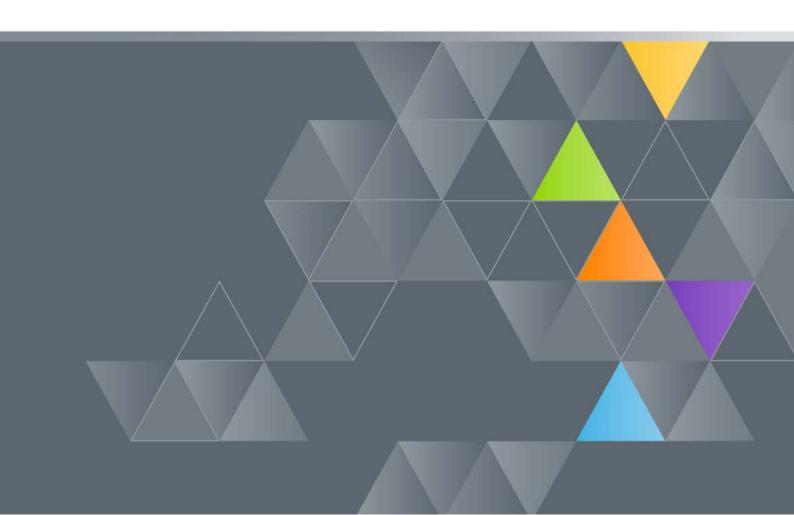
Notes:

^{1.} Refugee visas include subclass 200 (Refugee), 201 (In–Country Special Humanitarian Programme), 203 (Emergency Rescue) and 204 (Woman at Risk). SHP visas include subclass 202 (Global Special Humanitarian Programme).

^{2.} Data was extracted from Departmental systems on 06 July 2014.



Special Feature



Visa Policy for At-Risk Afghan Locally Engaged Employees

The visa policy for at-risk Afghan Locally Engaged Employees (LEE) reflects Australia's moral obligation to help those who provided invaluable support for Australia in Afghanistan. The policy is a whole of government initiative managed across the Department of Social Services, Department of Defence, Department of Foreign Affairs (including AusAID), the Australian Federal Police and the Department of Immigration and Border Protection.

The visa application process has two stages. Firstly LEE must obtain formal certification, from the minister of their employing agency, that they are at significant risk of individual harm as a result of their support to Australia's whole of Government mission in Afghanistan.

Once certified, an application for a Refugee and Humanitarian (Class XB) visa can be lodged. Applicants are then assessed by the department against the other usual criteria for a humanitarian visa, including health, character and security requirements.

Eligible LEE and their dependent family members are resettled within the offshore component of the Humanitarian Programme and have access to the same settlement services as other humanitarian entrants.

The visa policy for at-risk Afghan Locally Engaged Employees commenced on 1 January 2013 through legislative instrument IMMI 12/127 coming into effect. A total 555 Afghan nationals were granted visas in the 2013–14 programme year.

More information about the policy, including information about the application process, is also available on the department's website:

http://www.immi.gov.au/visas/humanitarian/offshore/afghanistan-lees-fags.htm.

Community Proposal Pilot

The Community Proposal Pilot (the Pilot) is a programme being trialed by the Australian Government to provide a mechanism for communities within Australia to identify and support individuals in humanitarian situations offshore for entry into Australia.

Under the Pilot, community organisations, known as Approved Proposing Organisations (or APOs), are responsible for proposing people for a Refugee and Humanitarian (Class XB) visa and, if their application is successful, helping them to settle in Australia.

Approved Proposing Organisations are well-established community organisations in Australia that have been approved by the Department to propose people in humanitarian situations offshore for entry to Australia under the Humanitarian Programme.

The Approved Proposing Organisations are:

- AMES (Victoria)
- The Brotherhood of St Laurence (Victoria)
- Liverpool Migrant Resource Centre (New South Wales)
- Illawarra Multicultural Services (New South Wales)
- South Australia Migrant Resource Centre (South Australia)

More information about the Pilot, including information about the application process, is also available on the Department of Immigration and Border Protection website:

www.immi.gov.au/visas/humanitarian/offshore/community-proposal-pilot.htm.

The Pilot commenced on 1 June 2013, with community organisations entering Deeds of Agreement with the Department to become Approved Proposing Organisations between August and October 2013. The first applications under the Pilot were lodged in October 2013, with the first visas granted in February 2014.

In 2013–14, 578 people applied through the Pilot, with 245 people granted visas to 30 June 2014.

The top five countries of birth of people who applied through the Pilot in 2013–14 were Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Eritrea and Somalia.

The top five countries of birth of people granted visas through the Pilot in 2013–14 were Syria, Iraq, Eritrea, Afghanistan and Myanmar.



Reference Material



Glossary

Term	Definition
ABS	The Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Asylum seeker	Individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined. ¹
Internally displaced persons	People or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural/human made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.
Programme year	The period beginning from 1 July to 30 June of the following year.
OHPC	Offshore Humanitarian Processing Centre.
	OHPCs have been established in Sydney and Melbourne to contribute to the delivery of the offshore Humanitarian Programme and to support the operations of Australia's missions overseas. The OHPCs register and acknowledge all new applications received where there is an Australian proposer. Refugee applications referred by UNHCR are lodged directly with Australian missions overseas. OHPCs make a preliminary assessment against legislative requirements
	 OHPC Melbourne – Processes subclass 202 applications accompanied by a proposal form from an Australian proposer from persons residing in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bahrain, Qatar, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Yemen or Oman.
	 OHPC Sydney – Processes subclass 202 applications accompanied by a proposal form from an Australian proposer from persons residing in any other country not covered by the OHPC in Melbourne.
Refugee	Individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or, those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee—like situation.
	A person who has been found to be a refugee as defined in the Refugee Convention. Article 1 of the 1951 Refugee Convention defines a 'refugee' as:
	'a person who is outside their country of nationality and unable or unwilling to return because of a well–founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. It obliges signatories not to expel or return refugees to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion'
Refugee Convention	The United Nations 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.
Refusal	A decision that an applicant does not meet the legal criteria for the grant of a visa.

¹ UNHCR, Global Trends 2012, 37.

Term	Definition
Split Family	Applications that include immediate family are commonly referred to as 'split family' applications.
	For an applicant to be eligible for a visa under 'split family' provisions:
	• the main applicant must be a member of the proposer's immediate family, and
	 the proposer must have declared this relationship to the department before the grant of their visa, and
	the application must be made within five years of the grant of the proposer's visa.
	To propose an immediate family member under the 'split family' provisions of the SHP, the proposer must have been granted one of the following visas within the last five years:
	SHP visa (subclass 202)
	■ Protection visa (subclass 866)*, or
	Resolution of Status visa (subclass 851)*.
	* IMAs who arrived on or after 13 August 2012 are not eligible to propose.
	A member of the proposer's 'immediate family' may include:
	their spouse or de facto partner
	dependent children
	 parents (if the proposer is under 18 years of age).
	A dependent child is the proposer's biological, adopted or step child who is:
	not married, in a de facto relationship or engaged to be married; and
	under 18 years of age, or
	aged 18 years or over and wholly or substantially reliant on the main applicant for financial, psychological or physical support.
Subclass	The four visa subclasses under the Refugee category are:
	 Subclass 200 (Refugee)—for applicants who have fled persecution in their home country and are living outside their home country.
	 Subclass 201 (In–country Special Humanitarian)—for applicants living in their home country who are subject to persecution.
	 Subclass 203 (Emergency Rescue)—for applicants who are living in or outside their home country and who are in urgent need of protection because there is an immediate threat to their life and security.
	Subclass 204 (Woman at Risk)—for female applicants and their dependants who are subject to persecution or are people of concern to UNHCR, are living outside their home country without the protection of a male relative and are in danger of victimisation, harassment or serious abuse because of their gender. This subclass recognises the priority given by UNHCR to the protection of refugee women who are in particularly vulnerable situations.
	The only subclass under the SHP is:
	Subclass 202 (Special Humanitarian Programme) —the applicant must be subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of their human rights in their home country, living outside their home country at the time of application and have links with Australia. If the application is successful, SHP proposers help the applicant organise and pay for their travel to Australia and assist with their accommodation and initial orientation in Australia. SHP proposers must be an Australian citizen, permanent resident or eligible New Zealand citizen over the age of 18, or an organisation operating in Australia.

Term	Definition
The Department	The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP).
The Offshore	Australia's Offshore Humanitarian programme, comprising:
Programme	 Refugee Programme: the component which provides resettlement to Australia for people outside their home country subject to persecution in their home country
	Special Humanitarian Programme: the component is for people who have been subject to substantial discrimination amounting to gross violation of their human rights in their home country, are living outside their home country at the time of application and have links with Australia. Substantial discrimination involves the deprivation of their basic human rights such as access to education and employment, freedom of speech and freedom to practice one's religion.
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
	The UNHCR leads and coordinates international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It was established by United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1950.
Visa process	All offshore visa applications are registered and then assessed against visa criteria. Following assessment, applications are finalised, either being granted or refused. At any stage a visa application may be withdrawn by the applicant. Applicants must meet criteria including health, character and national security requirements. The Department strives to meet service standards and process applications within 52 weeks, although delays may be caused by circumstances in the country of residence, the need for additional or specialist health and character checks and other variables.

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Appendix A: Country of birth regions

ry of birth regions
Country of birth and region
Southern And Central Asia
Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Georgia
India
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Sub-Saharan Africa
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Cote D'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the
Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia Ghana
Guinea
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi

Country of birth and region
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Americas
Brazil
Canada
Central America (so stated)
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Jamaica
Mexico
Montserrat
Peru
United States
North-West Europe
Austria
Britain
England
Finland
Germany
Scotland
Switzerland

Country of birth and region
Oceania And Antarctica
Fiji
Papua
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Tonga
Southern And Eastern
Europe
Albania
Belarus
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Bulgaria

Country of birth and region	
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	
Fed Republic of Yugoslavia	
Former Yugoslavia	
Hungary	
Italy	
Kosovo	
Latvia	
Malta	
Poland	

Country of birth and region
Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Serbia And Montenegro
Slovenia
U.S.S.R.
Ukraine
Unknown
Australian Protected Person
Stateless
Unknown

Appendix B: Post region

Post region	Post name
Africa	Nairobi
	Pretoria
	Sydney OHPC
Asia	Shanghai
	Beijing
	Bangkok
	Phnom Penh
	Tokyo
	Guangzhou
	Hanoi
	Ho Chi Minh City
	Rangoon
	Seoul
	Hong Kong
	Taipei
	Islamabad
	Dhaka
	Colombo
	New Delhi
	Manila
	Singapore
	Kuala Lumpur
	Dili
	Jakarta

Post region	Post name
Middle East	Melbourne OHPC
	Beirut
	Ankara
	Dubai
	Cairo
	Tehran
	Amman
Other	Washington
	Santiago De Chile
	Brasilia
	Moscow
	Berlin
	Athens
	Belgrade
	Vienna
	London
	Suva
	Auckland
	Port Moresby