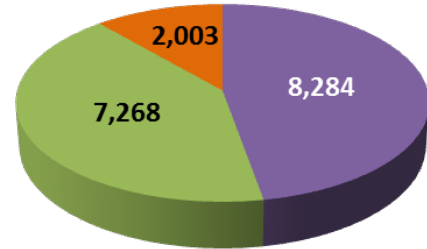




2015–16 Humanitarian Programme Outcomes

The 2015–16 Humanitarian Programme was fully delivered, with 17,555 visas granted, comprising:

- **15,552* Offshore component visas**
 - o 8,284* Refugee category visas
 - o 7,268* Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) visas
- **2,003 Onshore component visas**



■ Refugee ■ SHP ■ Onshore

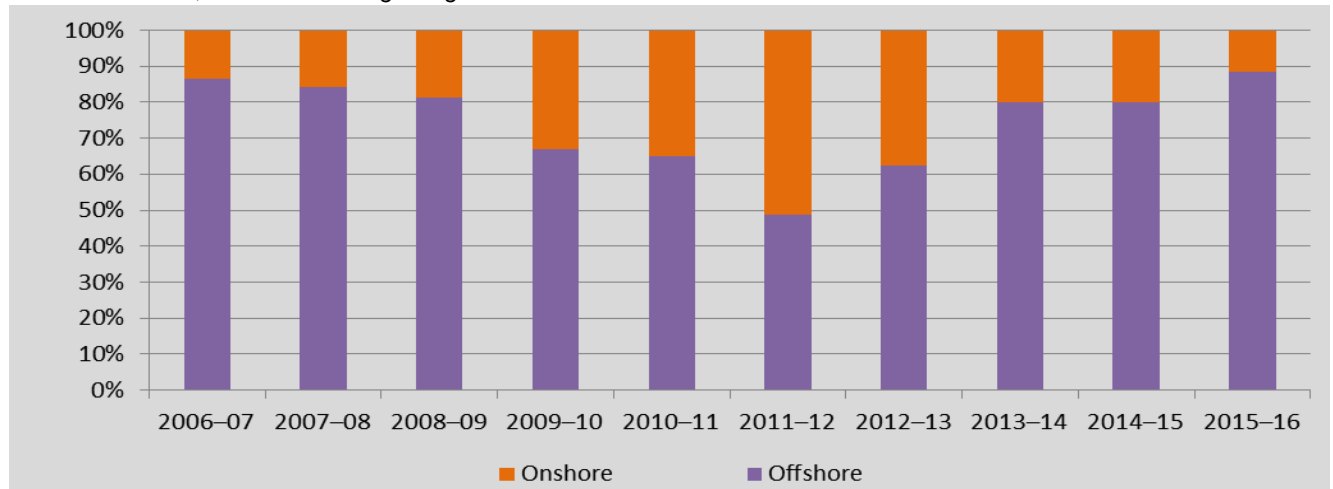
Humanitarian Programme grants by component 2006–07 to 2015–16

Offshore resettlement component:

- offers resettlement in Australia for people overseas who are in the greatest need of resettlement.
- comprises visas granted under the:
 - Refugee category; and
 - Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) category.

Onshore protection/asylum component:

- offers protection for people in Australia who are found to be refugees according to the *Refugees Convention*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and the *Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*.



Additional 12,000 humanitarian places for Syrians and Iraqis

In September 2015, the Australian Government announced an additional 12,000 Humanitarian Programme places for people displaced by conflicts in Syria and Iraq. These 12,000 places are in addition to places available to Syrians and Iraqis under Australia’s existing Humanitarian Programme.

During the 2015-16 programme year, Australia granted 8,640 visas to people displaced by conflicts in Syria and Iraq. This included 3,790 visas towards the additional 12,000 humanitarian places, and 4,850 visas granted under the annual offshore resettlement component of the Humanitarian Programme.

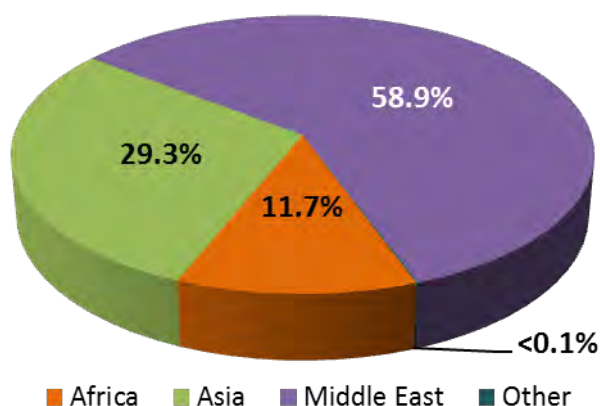
Priority for the 12,000 additional humanitarian places is being given to people displaced by conflict in Syria and Iraq who are:

- assessed as being most vulnerable: persecuted minorities, women, children and families with the least prospect of ever returning safely to their homes;
- located in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey.

This includes people from a range of religious, ethnic and other backgrounds.

*This includes visas granted towards the annual offshore resettlement component of the Humanitarian Programme, and the additional 12,000 places for people displaced by conflict in Syria and Iraq.

Regional source of offshore grants



Australia's Humanitarian Programme is characterised by its flexibility.

Each year, the size and focus of the Programme responds to evolving humanitarian situations and changes to the global need for resettlement.

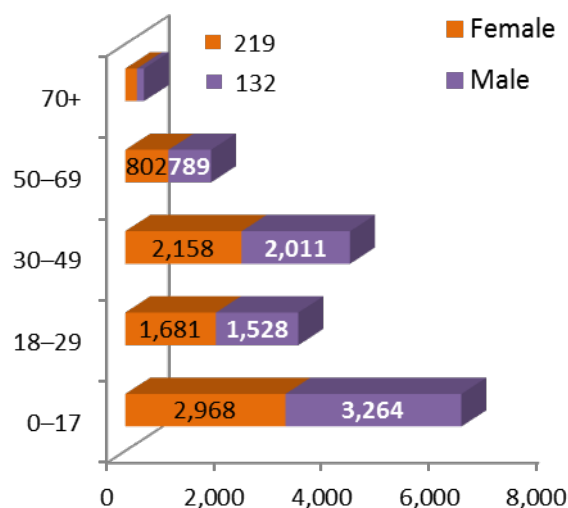
In line with global resettlement needs, in 2015–16 Australia's Offshore Humanitarian Programme focused on three priority regions of the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

The *regional source* pie chart shows Offshore Humanitarian Programme visa grants by region based on their country of birth.

Offshore grants Top 10 Countries of Birth

Country of Birth	Refugee	SHP	Total
Iraq	2,069	2,289	4,358
Syria	1,710	2,551	4,261
Myanmar	1,031	920	1,951
Afghanistan	1,418	296	1,714
Congo (DRC)	580	77	657
Bhutan	137	378	515
Somalia	396	41	437
Iran	279	58	337
Ethiopia	229	108	337
Eritrea	155	136	291
Other	280	414	694
Total	8,284	7,268	15,552

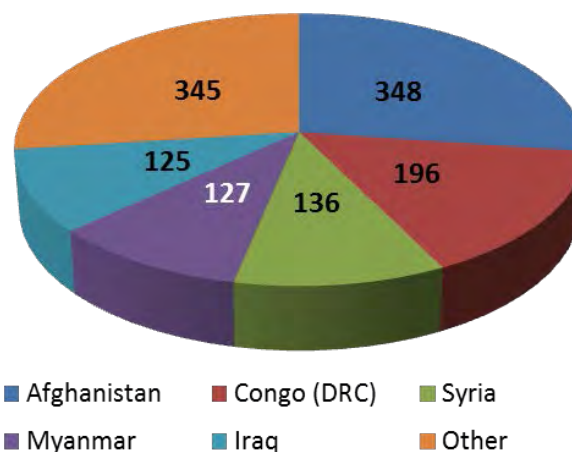
Offshore grants By Age and Gender



Woman at Risk visa grants by top 5 countries of birth

In 2015–16, 1,200 visas were allocated to the Woman at Risk subclass. At 30 June 2016, a total of 1,277 Woman at Risk visas were granted. This included visas granted under the annual offshore resettlement component Humanitarian Programme, and those granted towards the additional 12,000 places for Syrians and Iraqis.

This visa subclass recognises the priority given by UNHCR to the protection of refugee women who are in particularly vulnerable situations.



Notes:

1. As information has been drawn from dynamic system environments the information provided may differ from previous or future reporting.
2. Offshore Data was extracted from DIBP systems on 04 July 2016.
3. Onshore Data was extracted from DIBP systems on 01 July 2016.