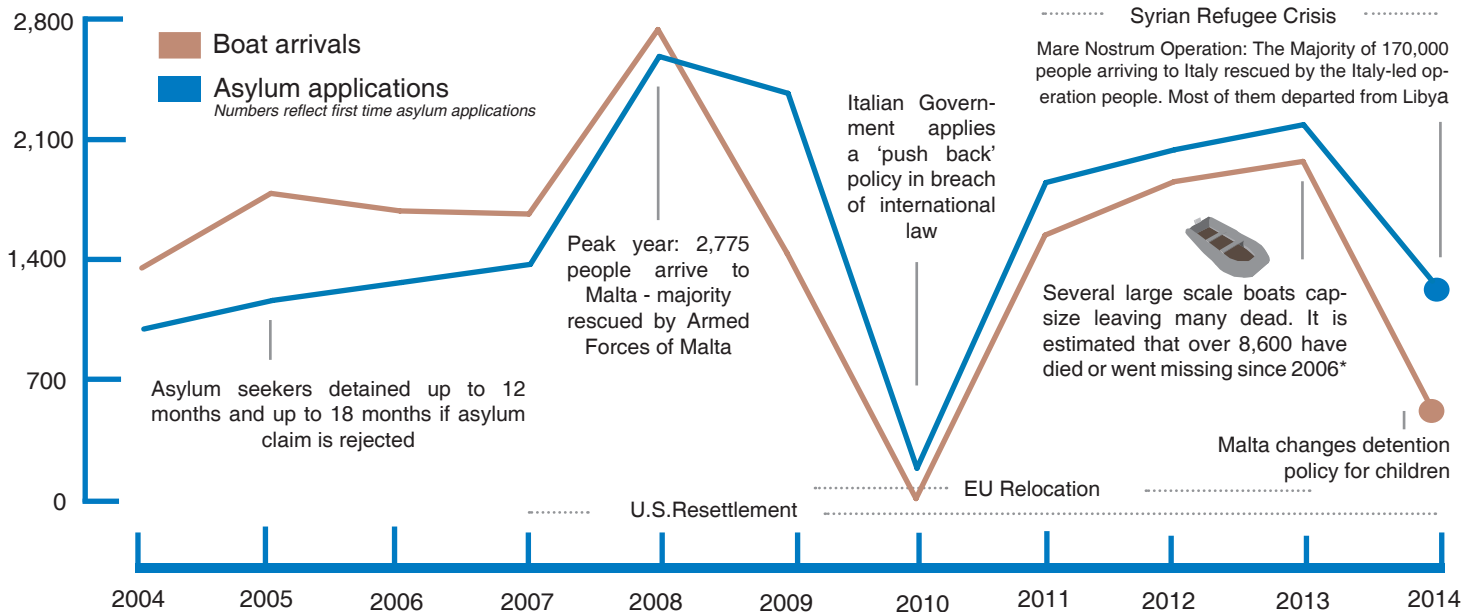


MALTA ASYLUM Trends

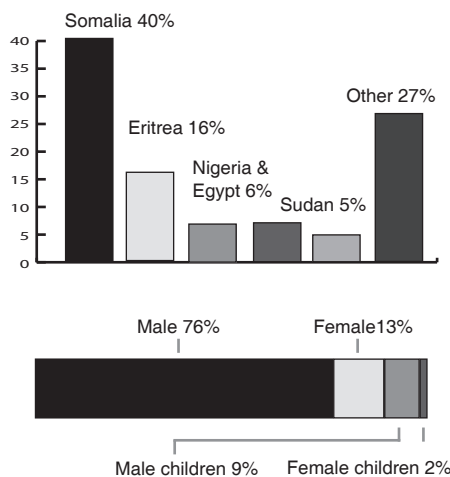
2004-2014



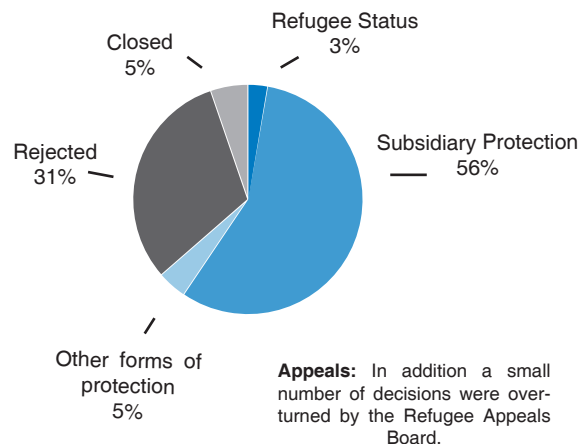
Non-boat arrivals: A smaller number of individuals who apply for asylum do not come irregularly by boat. In the last two years 1,171 who applied for asylum were non-boat arrivals.

*Conservative estimates based on reports on dead and missing persons

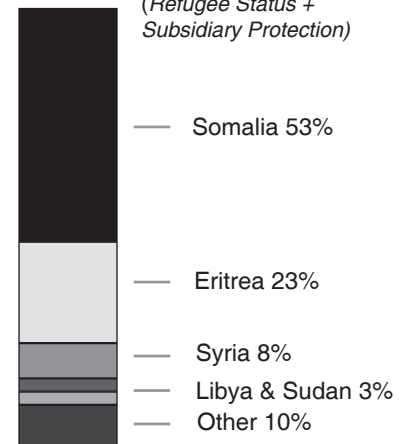
Top nationalities by boat



Asylum decisions



Top nationalities granted international protection (Refugee Status + Subsidiary Protection)

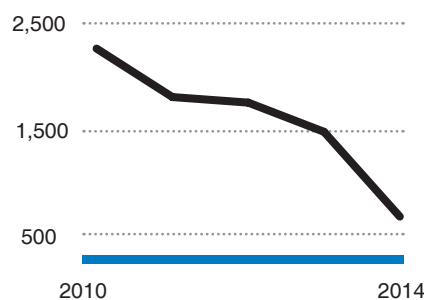


How many are estimated to be in Malta?

30% UNHCR estimates that less than 30% of the around 17,000 individuals who arrived by boat since 2005 remain in Malta.

Beneficiaries of protection have a right to travel documents and many opt to leave the country on their own initiative. Some are transferred back to Malta under the Dublin Regulation framework.

Beneficiaries of protection/migrants living in the open centres



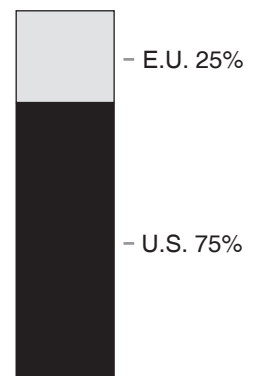
Data is as end of year. During the year the number varies depending on arrivals and departures.

Resettlement:

Around **2,800** beneficiaries of protection have been resettled to the US/EU since 2005.

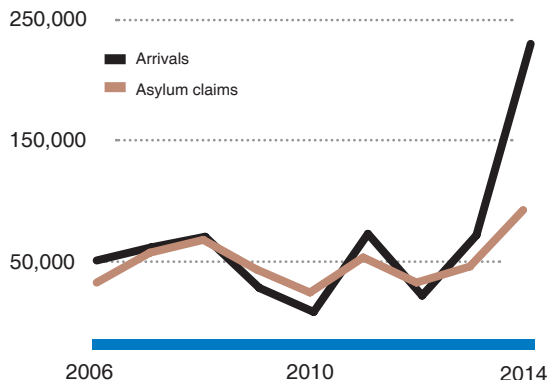
UNHCR and IOM supports the process by assisting in the selection process.

AVR: 454 individuals returned home through voluntary repatriation programmes since 2009.



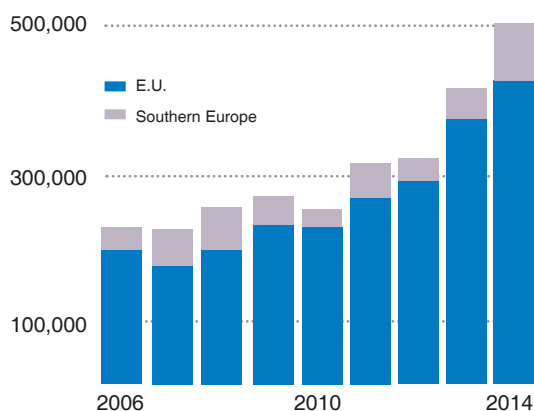
UNHCR CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN SEA INITIATIVE (CMSI)

Arrivals in Southern Europe



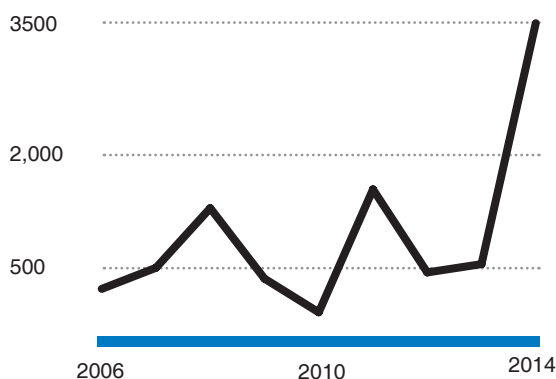
Southern Europe: Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain

Asylum claims in the E.U.



Cyprus. In addition, UNHCR registered asylum applications in the northern part of Cyprus in 2008 (19), 2011 (31), 2012 (96) and 2013 (113).

Dead and Missing



Dead & Missing: Conservative estimates based on reports on dead and missing persons

Source: Immigration Police, Office of the Refugee Commissioner, Refugee Appeals Board, AWAS, IOM, National Statistics Office, Governments, Eurostat, UN, UNHCR. While every effort has been made to ensure that all statistical information is accurately presented, for official statistics please refer to the original sources.

www.unhcr.org/mt

I. STEPS WITHIN THE EU

1. Strengthen Search and Rescue (SAR) operations
2. Encourage commercial shipmasters to undertake rescue where required
3. Establish more effective and predictable mechanisms for identifying places of safety for the disembarkation of rescued refugees and migrants.
4. Enhance reception facilities and establish additional facilities with access to urgent care and assistance
5. Establish profiling and referral mechanisms, including access to fair and efficient asylum procedures for those in need of international protection
6. Facilitate access to durable solutions for persons found in need of international protection
7. Provide support for the timely return in safety and dignity of those found not to be in need of international protection or without compelling humanitarian needs

II. STEPS IN COLLABORATION WITH COUNTRIES OF TRANSIT AND OF FIRST ASYLUM

8. Reinforce the gathering, analysis and sharing of data on movements by sea in the Mediterranean region
9. Further develop capacity and institution-building in countries of transit and of first asylum
10. Implement mass information programmes along transit routes aimed at informing people of the risks of onward movements and engage in a dialogue with community-based diaspora organizations
11. Create legal alternatives to dangerous irregular movements, including resettlement, facilitated access to family reunification and other protection entry mechanisms

III. STEPS IN COLLABORATION WITH COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

12. Continue to support relief and development programmes in countries of origin to address humanitarian, human rights and development needs



UNHCR, So Close, Yet So Far From Safety, updated December 2014, available at:

<http://refworld.org/docid/547c31934.html>