



Australian Government
Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Submission

For information

ExecCorro
Reg.Number

To **Minister for Immigration and Border Protection**

Subject **Outcomes of the consultations on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme**

Timing *Please action by 7 March 2014*

Recommendations

That you:

- note the outcomes of the consultation process for the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme. noted / please discuss

Minister for Immigration and Border Protection

Signature.....

Date:...../...../2014

Minister's Comments

Rejected Yes/No	Timely Yes/No	Relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Highly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly relevant <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant	Length <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Right length <input type="checkbox"/> Too brief	Quality Poor 1.....2.....3.....4.....5 Excellent Comments:

Key Issues

1. On 19 December 2013 you agreed to the Department conducting a consultation process for the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme.
2. The consultation process includes:
 - a. a meeting in Sydney with representatives from communities and key peak bodies;
 - b. a second optional meeting in Melbourne with representatives from communities and key peak bodies;
 - c. an information paper published on the Department's website in December 2013, seeking public comment on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme; and
 - d. a commissioned submission from the Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA) on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme, drawing on their consultations with member agencies and community groups.
3. To date, the only outstanding aspect of the consultation process is the second optional meeting in Melbourne with representatives from communities and key peak bodies. The Department is currently liaising with your office to settle the details of a possible second meeting.
4. In addition to the consultation process outlined above, the department has received comments from State and Territory Governments regarding the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme. The Department has also conducted two Inter-Departmental Committees with relevant agencies to discuss the 2014–15 Migration and Humanitarian Programmes.
5. This submission summarises the outcomes of the consultation process to date.

Meeting with representatives of communities and key peak bodies in Sydney

6. On 21 January 2014 you met with a range of community representatives and key peak bodies at the Department's office on Elizabeth Street in Sydney. As you were in attendance at the meeting, a summary of the feedback has not been included in this submission.

Submissions s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

7. The Department received comments regarding the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme as part of formal submissions from s. 22(1)(a)(ii) on the 2014–15 Migration Programme. All s. 22(1)(a)(ii) excepting s. 22(1)(a)(ii) provided comments on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme. The key views raised are summarised below:

- a. Broad support for and commitment to the Humanitarian Programme, recognising the economic and social contributions of humanitarian migrants.
- b. Advocacy for the Commonwealth to take primary responsibility for the provision and funding of settlement services for humanitarian entrants.

- c. Advocacy for strengthened Commonwealth support for all humanitarian entrants in the key areas of health, education, employment, housing and capacity building and community development.
- d. Advocacy for a needs based approach to settlement service provision for humanitarian entrants.
- e. Request for the Commonwealth to immediately grant work rights to asylum seekers who are living in the community on Bridging visas.

8. A more comprehensive summary of the views of ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} [REDACTED] is at Attachment A. Relevant feedback from ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} [REDACTED], particularly around settlement services, has been provided to the Department of Social Services and the Department of Industry.

Formal Submission from the Refugee Council of Australia

9. The RCOA is the peak body for refugee and humanitarian issues with over 126 organisational members and 500 individual members. For over ten years, under successive governments, the department has provided the RCOA funding to undertake extensive consultations with its membership and public meetings with relevant communities to inform the Humanitarian Programme.

10. The key recommendations relating directly to the offshore component of the Humanitarian Programme that were raised in the RCOA submission are summarised below:

- a. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government develop, publish and implement a framework for Australia's refugee resettlement programme based on:
 - i. priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees, including women at risk, the most culturally isolated groups of refugees (e.g. small groups of African refugees in South and South-East Asia) and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees;
 - ii. the promotion of family unity;
 - iii. the strategic use of resettlement; and
 - iv. the consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.
- b. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government set the Humanitarian Programme at 20 000 places annually, delinked from onshore Protection visa grants, as an appropriate contribution to increasing numbers of refugees worldwide and identified priority resettlement needs.
- c. In view of the pressing need for resettlement from Africa, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government ensure that the 2014–15 regional target for resettlement from Africa be set at no lower than 25 per cent of the offshore component.

- d. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government overhaul the family reunion options for refugee and humanitarian entrants to Australia by developing a “Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme” that is separate from the Humanitarian Programme and the Migration Programme. RCOA recommends that this “Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme” be developed in consultation with former refugee community members and organisations, peak bodies and relevant service providers.
- e. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review its definition of “family” to bring it into line with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Resettlement Handbook’s definition, which includes a broader understanding of dependency, including unmarried adult children facing persecution.
- f. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review how family reunion options are communicated to refugees before they arrive in Australia, examining what information could be provided in first language at the time of application and how this information is reinforced through the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) Programme.
- g. RCOA recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Australian Government give all Protection visa holders access to all family reunion options to enable families separated by persecution and conflict to be reunited, with priority given to family reunion for young people who arrived as unaccompanied minors.
- h. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government enter into dialogue with UNHCR about establishing a process for identifying refugee families that are seeking reunification, facilitating assessment and registration in countries of asylum, particularly Pakistan and Thailand, and prioritising them for resettlement.
- i. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government revise the Community Proposal Pilot (CPP) and any subsequent community sponsorship scheme, by:
 - i. reducing the proposed Visa Application Charge (VAC) to a level more affordable for community organisations and exploring ways of providing incentives for sponsors who work together to assist newly arrived refugees towards financial self-sufficiency;
 - ii. providing access to a no-interest loans scheme for community organisations seeking to sponsor people for resettlement under the CPP;
 - iii. de-linking the CPP, and any future community sponsorship scheme, from the existing Humanitarian Programme; and
 - iv. developing clear criteria and guidelines to govern the selection and prioritisation of cases and standards of settlement support for those resettled under the CPP.

- j. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government conduct a review of processes for collecting, recording and amending personal information on travel and identity documentation granted to humanitarian entrants prior to their resettlement in Australia, with a view to identifying strategies to enhance accuracy and simplify processes for requesting corrections.
- k. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase short-term funding to registered Migration Agents funded through the Settlement Grants Programme to support the reassessment of Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) split family applications in the most efficient, fair and timely fashion. RCOA also recommends that consideration be given to increasing the overall amount of funding allocated for migration advice within the SHP in the upcoming funding round.
- l. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase staffing levels, training and other resources in critical overseas posts in order to support both the SHP and General Migration Programme applications.

11. A more comprehensive summary of the RCOA submission, including recommendations that relate to Australia's asylum seeker and humanitarian settlement policies has been included at Attachment B. s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Public comment on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme

12. In late December the Department published an information paper on its website inviting public comment on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme. The information paper includes the international context, aims, components, visa categories, features and a short history of the Humanitarian Programme.

13. In response to the information paper, the Department received submissions from eight organisations, including s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

14. Reflecting the diversity of those that responded, there were a wide range of views expressed. Notwithstanding, several themes re-emerged across a number of the written submissions. The key views raised are summarised below:

- a. While the overwhelming majority of those who provided submissions endorsed the Programme and its objectives, comments were more often than not tempered with concerns relating to deterrence based policies for illegal maritime arrivals (IMAs).
- b. A majority of respondents commented on the overall size of Australia's Humanitarian Programme.
 - i. The unanimous view was that Australia should increase the Humanitarian Programme above 13 750 places.
- c. A reoccurring theme across respondents' submissions was broad support for an increased number of visas for the SHP.

- d. The concept of a community sponsorship scheme received broad support from a large number of respondents.
 - i. The primary concern raised relating to the current CPP was the high cost of the VAC.
 - ii. The second concern raised was the view that there is an insufficient number of Approved Proposing Organisations (APO).
- e. As in previous years, the Woman at Risk visa subclass continues to receive broad support in public submissions.
- f. A range of specific caseloads were supported in submissions, with representations on behalf of Syrians, Iraqis, Christian minorities in the Middle East, Hazaras and Burmese.
- g. There were a significant number of respondents that provided comments that relate to the settlement of Humanitarian entrants and associated challenges for communities.
 - i. A number of respondents suggested that restricting work rights for IMAs would have detrimental impacts on their settlement and integration prospects, which would in turn have negative impacts on communities in Australia.
 - ii. It was suggested that being separated from immediate family members was having a critically detrimental impact on the mental health of IMAs on temporary visas in Australia, which has a compounding impact on reduced settlement and integration prospects for this group.

15. A more comprehensive summary of the views provided by organisations and the public is at Attachment C.

Inter-Departmental Committees (IDC) on the Programme

16. The Department has held two IDCs at which details of the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme were presented in line with the first exposure, including information about size and composition, Afghan Locally Engaged Employee Programme and the Community Proposal Pilot.

17. No issues relating to the Programme were raised during the IDCs by agencies in attendance.

Consultation – internal/external

18. N/A

Client service implications

19. N/A

Financial/systems/legislation implications

20. N/A

Attachments

Attachment A Summary of comments from s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Attachment B Summary of formal submission from the Refugee Council of Australia

Attachment C Summary of submissions from community organisations and the public

Authorising Officer
 Alison Larkins First Assistant Secretary, Refugee, Humanitarian and International Policy Division _____ ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Contact Officer Daniel Boyer, Assistant Secretary, Humanitarian Branch, Ph: s. 22(1)(a)(ii) .

Through Wendy Southern, Deputy Secretary

- CC
- Secretary
 - Deputy Secretaries
 - National Communications Manager, National Communications Branch
 - Global Manager, Refugee and Humanitarian visas
 - AS, Onshore Protection Branch
 - AS, International Engagement Branch
 - AS, Irregular Migration and Protection Policy Branch
 - AS, Global Network Operations Branch

Attachment A**Summary of submissions** s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

1. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) welcomes humanitarian migrants and recognises their positive social and economic contribution to s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

2. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) would like to see more of a role for the Commonwealth in the provision of immigration support services beyond those already offered as they are key to settlement prospects.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

3. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) sees the Humanitarian Programme as an important part of Australia's overall migration intake.

4. Of the annual national intake, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) consistently settles over 33 per cent of humanitarian entrants, including large numbers of refugees and community-based asylum seekers.

5. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers that the Commonwealth should meet all costs associated with initial stages of settlement by Humanitarian entrants, including asylum seekers.

6. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers the following high level priorities as critical to ensuring humanitarian entrants are supported to reach the best possible settlement outcomes:

- a. Securing endorsement of the National Settlement Framework.
- b. Re-establishing an ongoing Ministerial Council to drive coordinated responses relating to immigration, settlement, citizenship, social cohesion and multicultural affairs.
- c. Ensuring that humanitarian settlement programs are needs based and outcomes focused.
- d. Advocating for adequate provision of data from the Commonwealth on humanitarian entrants settling in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for planning purposes.
- e. Engaging with all levels of government and with the community sector to coordinate service responses to refugees and asylum seekers.
- f. Working with the Commonwealth to ensure that appropriate cost recovery arrangements are in place to support community based asylum seekers.

7. Further to these priorities, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) continues to advocate for **strengthened Commonwealth support for all humanitarian entrants in the key areas of health, education, employment and housing as well as ensuring adequate support for unaccompanied minors, further investment in capacity building initiatives;** and adequate, needs-based support for asylum seekers living in the community.

8. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating meeting to the health (including mental health) needs of new arrivals.

- a. Better transfer of information between the Department of Immigration and Border Protection (DIBP) and mainstream health services.
- b. Improved information sharing between DIBP and States and Territories regarding the caseload composition of the Humanitarian Programme.
- c. Develop a mechanism for linking DIBP and Medicare health datasets to more consistently share information with States and Territories.
- d. Increase support and orientation services to ensure refugees are integrated into the health system successfully.
- e. Support the Refugee and Asylum Seeker Health Working Group under the Standing Council on Health by continuing to provide timely and meaningful information.
- f. DIBP should ensure support is available to those who migrate under non-humanitarian visa streams of the broader migration programme who may have refugee-like needs.

9. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating to universal early childhood services, education and training.

- a. The significant increase in numbers of children requiring educational programs living in held detention, community detention or on a temporary visa has resulted in pressures on physical and personnel resources.
- b. There are also increased costs relating to translating and interpreting.
- c. Improved information sharing between DIBP and States and Territories regarding the caseload composition of the Humanitarian Programme.
- d. Building capacity of professionals to respond to the particular needs of asylum seekers and refugees is needed in universal services, schools, higher education and skills areas.

10. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating to improving employment outcomes for refugees.

- a. A comprehensive approach that includes English language and literacy skills, recognition of overseas qualifications and experience, training and assistance in moving from education to employment is required.
- b. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) welcomes the introduction of work rights for people on temporary humanitarian visas, though hopes to clarify timelines for implementation.

11. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating to creative solutions for housing.

- a. The issue of housing provision for refugee communities has deteriorated in the context of a decreasing stock of low cost rental housing in particular areas.
- b. The Commonwealth Government must urgently explore innovative ways, including funding initiatives, to address the housing needs of refugee entrants and asylum seekers beyond the initial intensive support provided though s. 22(1)(a)(ii), respectively.

12. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating to adequate and needs based support for unaccompanied minors.

- a. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) continues to advocate that the Settlement Grants Program, as well as other Commonwealth funding streams, move to a greater focus on capacity building initiatives for refugee communities.

13. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) has raised the following concerns relating to supporting community-based asylum seekers.

- a. The welfare of community-based asylum seekers remains a significant concern for the s. 22(1)(a)(ii).
- b. The increased vulnerability and complexity of cases, alongside a lack of adequate Commonwealth support has led to an increased demand on State-based services and charity organisations.
- c. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) advocates that all asylum seekers, irrespective of visa held and mode of arrival should have access to adequate, timely and continuous support that is determined on a genuine needs basis.
- d. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) notes that the Commonwealth has agreed in principle to cover all costs incurred for providing services relating to education and health support for asylum seekers in the Community Detention Programme. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) seeks to ensure these arrangements are more fully realised and recompense is provided for all

costs incurred by the s. 22(1)(a)(ii). The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will also be seeking to finalise formal cost recovery mechanisms for any State services accessed by asylum seekers on temporary visas.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

14. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is committed to assisting refugees, asylum seekers and humanitarian entrants by identifying their needs and providing access to appropriate services and programs.

15. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) requests that the Australian Government immediately grant work rights to asylum seekers who are living in the community on a bridging visa (either across the board or on a case-by-case application basis).

16. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) asks that the Australian Government ensures that basic living allowance payments and other supports provided to people seeking asylum are commensurate with their needs and are no less than that provided to other people with similar needs in the Australian community.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

17. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will continue to support a humanitarian entrant intake of 150-200 people in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for 2014-15.

18. Should the number increase or decrease significantly from the supported figures, it would pose additional challenges which would impact on the delivery of services and provision of support to clients.

19. In considering the intake for the s. 22(1)(a)(ii) arrivals should be selected from groups where there is an existing and established community that is able to provide support.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

20. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) requests that any increase to the Humanitarian Programme be undertaken through an overall increase to the total Migration Programme and not detract from the skilled migration scheme.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

21. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) looks forward to the continued cooperation and support of DIBP and other Commonwealth agencies in relation to the Humanitarian Programme, including coordinated planning and delivery of settlement services to humanitarian migrants and unaccompanied humanitarian minors.

22. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) supports a humanitarian intake in 2014-15 and beyond, which is similar to that of previous years.

23. Issues for the Australian Government to consider when placing humanitarian entrants in ^{s. 22(1)(a)} include the need for:

- a. realistic employment opportunities and employment services;
- b. appropriate education;
- c. suitable English language learning and development opportunities;
- d. suitable affordable housing for the individuals and family units;
- e. public transport services; and
- f. appropriate community development support.

24. The circumstances and settlement needs of asylum seekers in ^{s. 22(1)(a)} on Bridging Visas or other temporary visas need to be considered when assessing the capacity of communities and service providers to support the settlement of new humanitarian entrants.

^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}

25. ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} **is committed to supporting Australia's Humanitarian Programme as an important part of its contribution to the international protection of refugees.**

26. Migration settlement statistics for ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} show that, as a proportion of offshore arrivals in 2012–13, the Humanitarian stream accounts for approximately 39 per cent. This results in comparatively more reliance on ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} services than potentially in other states and territories.

27. A major challenge for former Humanitarian entrants in ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} continues to be the ability to find ongoing work, which can ultimately affect positive settlement outcomes.

^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)}

28. No comments provided.

Attachment B**Summary of RCOA's submission on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme**

The RCOA's submission on the Humanitarian Programme is commissioned by the Department annually and reflects the views of 195 organisations and over 35 different national and ethnic groups.

In framing their submission, RCOA summarise the concerns raised by NGOs at the international level in 2013 in the below nine global challenges for refugee protection:

The nine challenges identified by RCOA:

1. International support for Syria's neighbours
2. Encouraging the wealthiest nations not to turn away from protecting refugees
3. Providing prompt access to refugee status determination procedures
4. Building momentum to tackle protracted refugee situations
5. Making refugee resettlement more effective as a strategic tool
6. Improving physical security of the most vulnerable refugees
7. Preventing the slide towards insecurity in countries at greatest risk
8. Developing alternatives to detention
9. Promoting greater opportunities for refugees to support themselves

In response to the nine challenges, the RCOA provide six principles to guide Australia's response to international refugee needs.

The six RCOA principles to guide Australia's response to humanitarian crisis:

1. The need for resettlement to be made widely available as a durable solution
2. A focus on resettling the most vulnerable
3. An emphasis on family unity
4. The strategic use of resettlement to promote broader refugee protection
5. The need to balance resettlement needs in different regions
6. A coherent overarching government strategy for refugee protection.

The submission includes the views of its members regarding the Humanitarian Programme, current asylum policies and settlement issues. For the purpose of discussing the Humanitarian Programme, recommendations relevant to the offshore component of the Humanitarian Programme have been included directly below. Following that, a list of all recommendations has been included.

Recommendations relevant to the offshore component of the Humanitarian Programme:

Design of the Programme

1. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government develop, publish and implement a framework for Australia's refugee resettlement programme based on:
 - a. Priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees, including women at risk, the most culturally isolated groups of refugees (e.g. small groups of African refugees in South and South-East Asia) and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees;
 - b. The promotion of family unity;
 - c. The strategic use of resettlement; and
 - d. The consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.
2. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government set the Humanitarian Programme at 20 000 places annually, delinked from onshore Protection visa grants, as an appropriate contribution to increasing numbers of refugees worldwide and identified priority resettlement needs.
3. In view of the pressing need for resettlement from Africa, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government ensure that the 2014–15 regional target for resettlement from Africa be set at no lower than 25 per cent of the offshore component.

Family Reunion

4. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government overhaul the family reunion options for refugee and humanitarian entrants to Australia by developing a "Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme" that is separate from the Humanitarian Programme and the Migration Programme. RCOA recommends that this "Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme" be developed in consultation with former refugee community members and organisations, peak bodies and relevant service providers.
5. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review its definition of "family" to bring it into line with the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook's definition, which includes a broader understanding of dependency, including unmarried adult children facing persecution.

6. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review how family reunion options are communicated to refugees before they arrive in Australia, examining what information could be provided in first language at the time of application and how this information is reinforced through the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) Programme.
7. RCOA recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Australian Government give all Protection visa holders access to all family reunion options to enable families separated by persecution and conflict to be reunited, with priority given to family reunion for young people who arrived as unaccompanied minors.
8. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government enter into dialogue with UNHCR about establishing a process for identifying refugee families that are seeking reunification, facilitating assessment and registration in countries of asylum, particularly Pakistan and Thailand, and prioritising them for resettlement.

Community Proposal Pilot

9. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government revise the Community Proposal Pilot and any subsequent community sponsorship scheme, by:
 - a. Reducing the proposed visa application charge to a level more affordable for community organisations and exploring ways of providing incentives for sponsors who work together to assist newly arrived refugees towards financial self-sufficiency;
 - b. Providing access to a no-interest loans scheme for community organisations seeking to sponsor people for resettlement under the Pilot;
 - c. De-linking the Pilot, and any future community sponsorship scheme, from the existing Humanitarian Programme; and
 - d. Developing clear criteria and guidelines to govern the selection and prioritisation of cases and standards of settlement support for those resettled under the pilot.

Operational issues

10. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government conduct a review of processes for collecting, recording and amending personal information on travel and identity documentation granted to humanitarian entrants prior to their resettlement in Australia, with a view to identifying strategies to enhance accuracy and simplify processes for requesting corrections.
11. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase short-term funding to registered Migration Agents funded through the SGP to support the reassessment of SHP split family applications in the most efficient, fair and timely fashion. RCOA also recommends that consideration be given to increasing the overall amount of funding allocated for migration advice within the SHP in the upcoming funding round.

12. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase staffing levels, training and other resources in critical overseas posts in order to support both the SHP and General Migration Programme applications.

All recommendations in the RCOA submission:

International refugee needs

13. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government develop, publish and implement a framework for Australia's refugee resettlement program based on:

- a. priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees, including women at risk, the most culturally isolated groups of refugees (e.g. small groups of African refugees in South and South-East Asia) and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees;
- b. the promotion of family unity;
- c. the strategic use of resettlement; and
- d. the consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.

14. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government:

- a. abandon the proposed reduction of Australia's overseas aid program, in light of its crucial role in assisting forcibly displaced people;
- b. work collaboratively with countries of asylum in the Asia-Pacific region to develop sustainable programs of support for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers within their borders and allocate additional resources for this purpose; and
- c. provide additional funding to UNHCR, given the increasing numbers of displaced people worldwide and UNHCR's critical role in coordinating humanitarian responses to displacement.

15. RCOA recommends that the Australian government, in its capacity as a member of the UN Security Council, provide positive leadership in international action to:

- a. address the drivers of forced displacement and respond to protection needs in countries of asylum, with a particular focus on refugees living in protracted situations and/or facing serious risks to their lives and freedom; and
- b. develop a comprehensive response to the growing Syrian refugee crisis.

16. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government work with other governments to apply positive diplomatic pressure to the Burmese Government to address the conflicts which are resulting in continuing displacement in different parts of the country, particularly in Arakan and Kachin states.
17. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, in consultation with UNHCR and non- government organisations working with refugees, develop a strategy for how its diplomatic and aid efforts can be targeted to support incremental improvements in the protection and support of refugees and asylum seekers in South-East Asia and South Asia, as part of a long-term vision for an Asia-Pacific regional agreement on refugee protection.

Australia's Refugee and Humanitarian Programme

18. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government maintain the Refugee and Humanitarian Program at 20,000 places annually, delinked from onshore Protection Visa grants, as an appropriate contribution to increasing numbers of refugees worldwide and identified priority resettlement needs.
19. In view of the pressing need for resettlement from Africa, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government ensure that the 2014-15 regional target for resettlement from Africa be set at no lower than 25% of the offshore program.
20. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government conduct a review Australia's migration program to identify opportunities for enabling refugees to enter Australia through the skilled migration and family migration programs.
21. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government conduct a review of processes for collecting, recording and amending personal information on travel and identity documentation granted to humanitarian entrants prior to their resettlement in Australia, with a view to identifying strategies to enhance accuracy and simplify processes for requesting corrections.
22. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government revise the Community Proposal Pilot and any ongoing program which follows it through:
 - a. Reducing the proposed visa application charge to a level more affordable for community organisations and exploring ways of providing incentives for sponsors who work together to assist newly arrived refugees towards financial self-sufficiency.
 - b. Providing access to a no-interest loans scheme for community organisations seeking to sponsor people for resettlement under the Pilot.
 - c. Delinking the Pilot and any future program from the existing Refugee and Humanitarian Program.

- d. Developing clear criteria and guidelines to govern the selection and prioritisation of cases and standards of settlement support for those resettled under the Pilot.
23. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government overhaul the family reunion options for refugee and humanitarian entrants to Australia by developing a “Humanitarian Family Reunion Program” that is separate from the Refugee and Humanitarian Program and the General Migration Program. RCOA recommends that this Humanitarian Family Reunion Program be developed in consultation with former refugee community members and organisations, peak bodies and relevant service providers.
24. In the absence of a separate Humanitarian Family Reunion Program, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government enhance humanitarian entrants’ access to family reunion through the Migration Program by:
- a. waiving application fees or at least introducing application fee concessions for humanitarian entrant proposers;
 - b. providing access to free or low-cost migration advice;
 - c. introducing flexibility in documentation requirements for people from refugee backgrounds;
 - d. reviewing eligibility requirements that effectively exclude applicants from refugee backgrounds; and
 - e. resourcing the Department of Immigration and Border Protection’s offshore and Australian processing offices to identify and consider applications from humanitarian entrant proposers separately from applications from non-humanitarian proposers.
25. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review its definition of “family” to bring it into line with the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook’s definition (which includes a broader understanding of dependency, including unmarried adult children facing persecution).
26. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase staffing levels, training and other resources in critical overseas posts in order to support both SHP and General Migration Program applications.
27. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review how family reunion options are communicated to refugees before they arrive in Australia, examining what information could be provided in first language at the time of application and how this information is reinforced through the Australian Cultural Orientation (AUSCO) program.

28. RCOA recommends that, as a matter of urgency, the Australian Government give all Protection Visa holders access to all family reunion options to enable families separated by persecution and conflict to be reunited, with priority given to family reunion for young people who arrived as unaccompanied minors.
29. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government enter into dialogue with UNHCR about establishing a process for identifying refugee families that are seeking reunification, facilitating assessment and registration in countries of asylum (particularly Pakistan and Thailand) and prioritising them for referral for resettlement under Australia's offshore program.
30. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government increase short-term funding to registered Migration Agents funded through the SGP to support the reassessment of SHP split family applications in the most efficient, fair and timely fashion. RCOA also recommends that consideration be given to increasing the overall amount of funding allocated for migration advice within the SGP in the upcoming funding round.

Asylum policy

31. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government streamline and consolidate existing support programs for asylum seekers into a holistic, consistent and client-driven service delivery framework, based on the following core principles:
 - a. a central focus on the needs of the asylum seeker;
 - b. equal access to services and support regardless of status or mode of arrival;
 - c. maximising social engagement through providing support with orientation, English language tuition, education and employment;
 - d. a focus on early intervention to ensure the best outcomes for asylum seekers;
 - e. safeguards to prevent destitution and ensure resolution of all cases;
 - f. basing support services on existing service delivery platforms (such as Medicare and Centrelink) where possible, to avoid unnecessary administration and duplication; and
 - g. regular communication and sharing of information among all departments, agencies, organisations and communities working with asylum seekers.
32. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government review and streamline transition processes for refugees and asylum seekers moving through various stages of status assessment, with a particular focus on supporting vulnerable groups such as long-term detainees and unaccompanied minors.

33. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government take steps to enhance communication between government departments, service providers and individual refugees and asylum seekers on current and planned policies and their implications.
34. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, as a matter of urgency, renew the Bridging Visas of asylum seekers living in the community.
35. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government grant work rights to asylum seekers and enable them to have access to employment support services, to maximise the opportunities for asylum seekers to be self-supporting while their status is resolved.
36. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, in consultation with relevant service providers, develop a strategy to support capacity-building among groups providing support to asylum seekers in the community.
37. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government abandon its unnecessary and duplicative new Code of Behaviour for Bridging Visa E holders and refrain from imposing sanctions (such as a reduction in income support or re-detention) on asylum seekers without due process.
38. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government:
 - a. provide further information about the proposed mutual obligation scheme for Bridging Visa and Temporary Protection Visa holders in receipt of income support; and
 - b. adopt a reasonable and flexible approach to implementation of the proposed mutual obligation scheme which avoids imposing conditions that are unrealistic, unnecessarily onerous or which may interfere with successful settlement in Australia.
39. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government reverse its decision to reduce Asylum Seeker Assistance Scheme payments for young people aged 18 to 21 and ensure that they have full access to the Community Assistance Support Program.
40. RCOA recommends that:
 - a. a meaningful educational opportunities be made available for asylum seekers in closed and community detention and asylum seekers living in the community on Bridging Visas; and
 - b. English language classes for asylum seekers be expanded to 510 hours, commensurate with the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) to ensure that asylum seekers can communicate effectively while living in the Australian community.

41. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government abandon offshore processing of asylum seekers arriving by boat.
42. Should the above recommendation not be implemented, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government:
- a. work with the Governments of Nauru and PNG to:
 - i. end the arbitrary and indefinite detention of asylum seekers in offshore processing facilities;
 - ii. expedite the processing of asylum claims and address identified deficiencies in the Refugee Status Determination process, including those related to information for applicants, legal advice and representation;
 - iii. address shortcomings in the physical conditions in offshore processing facilities, particularly in relation to appropriate accommodation and access to healthcare;
 - iv. establish independent advisory bodies in both countries to monitor status determination and resettlement processes and conditions in offshore facilities; and
 - v. develop clear guidelines to govern the treatment and care of asylum seekers subject to offshore processing, in line with international human rights standards, and establish mechanisms through which asylum seekers can seek resolution of, or redress for, any breaches of these guidelines.
 - b. cease the transfer of all children and young people to offshore processing centres; and
 - c. revise the current pre-transfer assessment process to enable to identification and exemption from transfer of individuals who are potentially vulnerable, whose needs cannot be met offshore and/or whose well-being would be compromised by transfer to an offshore processing facility.
43. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government abandon the Regional Resettlement Arrangement with PNG, in light of the inability of PNG to provide sustainable protection and support to refugees on a permanent basis.
44. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government restore a single statutory system of onshore processing for all asylum seekers, regardless of their mode of arrival.

45. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, as a matter of urgency, recommence the processing of asylum claims in Australia.
46. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government ensure that all asylum seekers are eligible to apply for assistance under the Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme, regardless of their mode of arrival.
47. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government abandon the reintroduction of Temporary Protection Visas and convert Temporary Protection Visas granted to date into permanent Protection Visas.
48. Should the above recommendation not be implemented, RCOA recommends that the Australian Government grant Temporary Protection Visa holders access to:
 - a. the full suite of settlement services available to permanent humanitarian visa holders, including English language tuition;
 - b. health, education and social support services at a level commensurate with permanent residents of Australia;
 - c. opportunities to sponsor family members for resettlement in Australia and to travel overseas with right of return, in line with opportunities accorded to permanent humanitarian visa holders; and
 - d. the opportunity to apply for permanent residency upon expiry of their Temporary Protection Visa.
49. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government amend the Immigration Guardianship of Children Act 1946 to remove the Minister for Immigration's status as legal guardian of unaccompanied asylum seeker children and legislate an alternative guardian held at a Federal ministerial level.
50. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, in consultation with State and Territory Governments:
 - a. develop a national strategy for the care and support of unaccompanied minors; and
 - b. explore options for delaying the discharge from care of asylum seeker young people aged between 18 and 21 who have ongoing care requirements.
51. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government, in recognition of the proven benefits of community-based alternatives over closed immigration detention:
 - a. use immigration detention only as a matter of last resort and give priority to finding community-based alternatives for all asylum seekers currently in closed immigration detention;

- b. refrain from re-detaining asylum seekers awaiting a resolution of their status unless absolutely necessary on the grounds of health or security risks; and
 - c. ensure that appropriate services, living conditions, healthcare and activities are provided to all people who remain in closed detention
- 52. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government release all children from closed detention as a matter of urgency, including unaccompanied minors held on Christmas Island.
- 53. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government abide by its legislative requirement to ensure all children within its jurisdiction are enrolled in school, including children held in Western Australian and Christmas Island immigration detention facilities.
- 54. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government amend its contracts with service providers in immigration detention facilities to ensure all critical information is recorded and reported to Parliament on a regular basis.
- 55. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government respond to the findings of the UN Human Rights Committee and work towards resolving the situation of refugees subject to adverse security assessments by:
 - a. Establishing a statutory review mechanism for security assessments made in relation to Protection Visa applicants; and
 - b. Exploring alternative community-based arrangements to prolonged indefinite detention.
- 56. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government ensure that its asylum and immigration detention policies and processes enable families to remain together and separated family members to reunite. To this end, RCOA recommends amending the current practices of:
 - a. Separating pregnant women from spouses and other children when transferring from Christmas Island or Nauru to the mainland for perinatal care;
 - b. Separating family members to different offshore processing centres depending on date of arrival; and
 - c. Maintaining the separation of family members across offshore processing centres and on mainland Australia, both in closed detention and in the community.

Settlement issues

57. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government develop a new regional settlement strategy, assessing potential and established regional areas as settlement locations, working with regional providers to plan and prepare for new humanitarian settlers, and ensuring sufficient numbers of referrals are made within each intake year to retain capacity and momentum in regional settlement locations.
58. RCOA recommends that funding to the Settlement Grants Program be increased in proportion to projected increases in need resulting from the 2012-13 expansion of the Refugee and Humanitarian Program and the reduced eligibility to Humanitarian Settlement Services for people granted Protection Visas.
59. RCOA recommends that the Federal Government develop a plan for ensuring smooth transitions between services for asylum seekers funded by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection and services for Refugee, SHP and Protection visa holders funded by the Department of Social Services (DSS), as well as transitions between settlement services and mainstream services funded within the DSS portfolio.
60. RCOA recommends that the Australian Government implement the Parliamentary Joint Committee on Migration's recommendation, in its Inquiry into Migration and Multiculturalism in Australia, that the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) be expanded and enhanced, including through embedding the Settlement Language Pathways to Employment and Training program within the AMEP model.
61. RCOA recommends that the Department of Health increase funding for targeted and culturally sensitive mental health programs for refugee communities.

Attachment C**Summary of submissions on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme from community organisations and the public**The objectives, structure and policy rationale of the Humanitarian Programme

1. While the **overwhelming majority of those who provided submissions endorsed the Programme and its objectives**, comments were more often than not tempered with **concerns relating to deterrence based policies for illegal maritime arrivals (IMAs)**.

2. **Positive feedback relating to the objectives and policy rationale for the Programme broadly supported the Government's ongoing commitment to the Programme.**

Overwhelmingly, respondents recognised the scale of the challenge of providing refugee protection and spoke in favour of assisting refugees and others in humanitarian need overseas. Further, respondents expressed that having a Programme that assists those in need of resettlement was a good reflection of Australian values.

3. A small number of respondents supported a de-linked Humanitarian Programme, endorsing the Government's view that it was not appropriate to reduce the offshore component planning level to accommodate those under the onshore component.

4. **Negative feedback relating to the objectives and policy rationale of the Programme focused overwhelmingly on current deterrence based measures for IMAs.** It was suggested that having different policies for refugees that discriminated according to mode of arrival undermined the integrity of the Programme and Australia's reputation internationally. Further, **it was suggested that current deterrence based policies will have such negative implications for IMAs and their host communities that there will be a net impact to Australia that outweighs any economic or social benefit.**

Overall size of the Programme

5. A majority of respondents commented on the overall size of Australia's Humanitarian Programme. **The unanimous view was that Australia should increase the Humanitarian Programme above 13 750 places.** The common suggestion was that 20 000 places is an appropriate figure.

6. The suggested rationale for an increased programme varied across respondents, with several asserting that Australia has sufficient capacity to increase the Programme in terms of settlement services and the broader economic and social capacity of the community. Respondents also stated that Australia should play a larger role in international refugee protection and that not doing so would impact negatively on efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide resettlement as a durable solution. In addition, one respondent suggested that the Government should explore options for delivering the Programme in a more cost effective way to allow a commensurate increase.

Composition of the programme

7. Around half of respondents commented on aspects of the overall composition of the Programme. It was suggested that Australia work more closely with UNHCR to support international efforts to provide protection for refugees. A further related suggestion was that the Government should draw on the expertise of those in the community that work with refugees in social and legal contexts when deciding the composition of the Programme.
8. In addition, it was suggested that the capacity of specific Australian communities be considered alongside the settlement prospects and requirements of proposed caseloads when deciding the composition of the overall Programme.
9. Other suggestions included setting specific allocations for religious and ethnic minorities to ensure that they are appropriately represented, giving consideration to temporary visa options under the offshore component, and allowing people displaced by typhoon Haiyan to be resettled in Australia under the Programme.

Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP)

10. **A reoccurring theme across respondents' submissions was broad support for an increased number of visas for the SHP.** In a number of circumstances, this point was elaborated on by discussing the impact over recent years of a reduced SHP, indicating that this is an issue of importance to the community. One respondent suggested that increasing the SHP may allow the overall Programme to be commensurately increased as SHP entrants should cost less as they are supported by the community during the settlement process.
11. Other comments relating to the size of the SHP included suggesting that processing priorities be altered to increase the likelihood that more distant relatives would be processed more quickly. Further, that processing times under the SHP are too slow and should be improved. In addition, it was suggested that the five year eligibility period for previous humanitarian entrants to propose a person under the SHP should be increased.

The Community Proposal Pilot (CPP)

12. **The concept of a community sponsorship scheme received broad support from a large number of respondents.** The support was primarily focused on the idea of providing an additional pathway for those in humanitarian situations to be resettled in Australia. In addition, respondents stated that the CPP may be a good way to grow the Humanitarian Programme.
13. **The primary concern raised relating to the CPP was the high cost of Visa Application Charges (VAC).** One responded suggested that a refundable bond would be a more appropriate mechanism for defraying the cost to Government as it would increase the incentive for proposers to integrate their applicants more quickly and successfully while reducing the financial impact to the community.
14. **The second concern raised was the view that there is an insufficient number of Approved Proposing Organisations (APO).** It was suggested that it may be appropriate for some Supporting Community Organisations (SCO) to function as APOs.

The Afghan Locally Engaged Employee (Afghan LEE)

15. The Afghan LEE received support from two respondents, with one stating that it would be appropriate for Australia to step down resettlement of Afghan LEE in line with Australia's withdrawal from Afghanistan. No concerns were raised relating to the Afghan LEE.

Woman at Risk

16. **As in previous years, the Woman at Risk visa subclass continues to receive broad support in public submissions.** One respondent suggested that the Woman at Risk visa subclass target should be increased to 3000 places. No concerns were raised relating to Woman at Risk visa subclass.

Specific caseloads

17. **The situation for Syrian refugees was raised as a concern and it was stated that a resettlement target of 500 places appeared inadequate.** It was suggested that Australia could expand resettlement of Syrians, on a permanent or temporary basis.

18. Specific concerns were raised relating to the situation of Iraqi minorities in the Middle East region. The **Chaldean and Mandaean** cohorts were both suggested as having a critical need for resettlement by their respective organisations in Australia.

19. More broadly speaking, another respondent noted that **Christian minorities in the Middle East region** were subject to persecution and should be accordingly well represented in the Programme.

20. One respondent detailed the situation for **Hazaras in Pakistan and Iran**, and noted that Hazaras have been resettled successfully in Australia over recent years. Further, that this caseload can enrich Australia and should remain a priority under the Programme. It was also suggested that those Hazaras on temporary visas are not integrating or settling as well as those with a permanent visa.

21. Finally, a respondent noted that **Burmese refugees** have traditionally settled very well in Australia and remain in need of resettlement. Accordingly, it was suggested that the Burmese refugees should continue to be resettled under the Programme.

Settlement / Social concerns

22. There were a significant number of respondents that provided comments that relate to the settlement of Humanitarian entrants and associated challenges for communities. These comments related primarily to IMAs on temporary visas in the community.

23. **A number of respondents suggested that restricting work rights for IMAs would have detrimental impacts on their settlement and integration prospects, which would in turn have negative impacts on communities in Australia.** In addition, it was suggested that providing restrictions on welfare support for this group was increasing the burden on the community sector.

24. The second issue raised by a number of respondents was the impact of removing family reunion access for IMAs who arrived after 13 August 2012 and the de-prioritisation of family reunion applications for IMAs who arrived before 13 August 2012. **It was suggested that being separated from immediate family members was having a critically detrimental impact on the mental health of IMAs on temporary visas in Australia, which has a compounding impact on reduced settlement and integration prospects for this group.**

25. One respondent suggested that the strategy for successful settlement of humanitarian entrants should be shifted to an assets based approach. It was suggested that developing settlement strategies based the strengths of humanitarian entrants and their new communities would lead to self-sufficient and empowered communities and may lead to a reduced requirement for welfare support.

26. Other suggestions included removing the subclass eligibility limitations on settlement services and conducting one needs based approach for all humanitarian entrants to ensure that those with critical needs can be supported irrespective of visa subclass. In addition, it was suggested that regional settlement should continue to be pursued. Finally, it was suggested that settlement services may be better administered by a single agency, simplifying the process for clients.

Tenor of public discourse

27. It was suggested that refugees may make a valuable contribution to Australia and **that it would be more appropriate for the Programme to be expressed as harnessing an opportunity, rather than shouldering a burden.**

28. A range of respondents expressed a concern that **regular negative public discourse relating to refugees in Australia was having a detrimental impact on broader social cohesion and the ability of humanitarian entrants to settle successfully.**

Other issues raised

29. A range of other suggestions were raised by respondents relating to operational matters such as the efficiency of humanitarian visa processing, identity and health requirements, pre-departure orientation and the management of the settlement process following machinery of Government changes.

Comments from Humanitarian Branch

- 1.5, page 8, Recommendation 6 – The Humanitarian Programme has already been decreased to 13 750 places, therefore this recommendation should refer to increasing the Programme to 20 000 places, rather than maintaining it.
- 1.5, page 9, Recommendation 8 – Suggest re-wording as does not directly relate to Australia's Humanitarian Programme.
- 1.5, page 9, Recommendation 12 – Suggest re-wording as does not directly relate to Australia's Humanitarian Programme.
- Page 29, footnote, "detailed" should read "detail".

Comments from s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- On page 80 the CCS reference is slightly misleading as there has been no change to eligibility for complex case support and all onshore protection clients have maintained their access to this service.

Comments from the Illegal Maritime Arrival Bridging Visa E Programme Section

- On p. 60, under "Code of Behaviour...", it states "Any new code would be duplicative – as the Minister could revoke Bridging Visas at any time". The Minister can only revoke (cancel) Bridging Visas on specific grounds, rather than at any time.
- On p. 60, under "Expired Bridging Visas", it says "The expiry of these visas without renewal has continued for several months, leaving thousands of people without [...] appropriate healthcare. That is not correct. CAS TS, CAS and ASAS recipients who do not have access to Medicare will receive coverage for their health services under their current program in line with the Medical Benefits Scheme. This will cover people who have expired Medicare eligibility (due to circumstances outside of their control) or those who may currently be ineligible for Medicare."

Comments from Community Detention

- Chapter 5 – Asylum Policy - There is a general ‘tension’ in the chapter insofar as the commentary about asylum seekers living in the community does not generally distinguish between those living in community detention or on bridging visas. The status, conditions, and support services are different between the two cohorts. There are a couple of instances where comments would be inaccurate if they were referring to CD but perhaps not if they are referring to BVEs (e.g. comments on homelessness, couch surfing, no household goods). It would be valuable for the report to note up front the distinction between cohorts.
- 5.6.2 contains the following quote: ‘A lot of [acting out] behaviours are actually a direct result of the constrained environment that they are living in – constraints of money, of not being able to go to stay with someone, of not being able to have someone over to stay’. While it may well be the case that community detainees can’t have people staying over or themselves staying elsewhere as often as they would like, there are clear ‘overnight stay’ provisions in CD for people to stay over and for community detainees to stay elsewhere. These provisions are heavily used.

Noted by Irregular Migration and Protection Policy

- Page 7: ‘Participants raised a range of concerns relating to Australia’s refugee status determination (RSD) process, including the proposed withdrawal of access to the Refugee Review Tribunal, the proposed implementation of a “fast-track” assessment process and the denial of access to RSD through the “enhanced screening” process. The primary concern raised by consultation participants in relation to RSD, however, was the Government’s proposal to withdraw access to the Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme (IAAAS) for asylum seekers who arrived in Australia by boat, or **illegally by any other method**. Participants highlighted the complexity of the visa application and status determination process and the difficulties asylum seekers would face in navigating this process in the absence of professional advice and application assistance’.

Correction made: The Government’s pre-election commitment was to withdraw the IAAAS for IMAs or any other unauthorised arrival. This has been amended above (in red font).

- Page 52: The application of the “no advantage” principle for asylum seekers arriving after **13 August 2012** has meant that a majority of asylum seekers residing in the community on Bridging Visas do not have the right to work. While the Coalition Government does not distinguish arrival dates other than those people who arrive after 19 July 2013, no additional work rights have been granted.

Correction made: The “no advantage” principle came into effect on 13 August 2012 not 13 August 2013. This has been amended above (in red font).

- Page 63: The primary concern raised by consultation participants in relation to RSD, however, was the new Government’s proposal to withdraw of access to the Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme (IAAAS) for asylum seekers

who arrived in Australia by boat, **or illegally by any other method.**

Correction made: The Government's pre-election commitment was to withdraw the IAAAS for IMAs or any other unauthorised arrival. This has been amended above (in red font).

- Page 6: second last paragraph discusses that the New Code of Behaviour is attached to visas for asylum seekers – whereas the media release states that it is for IMAs only, not all asylum seekers.



2014–15 Humanitarian Programme

Summary of submissions from s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<i>Summary of submission</i>
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) welcomes humanitarian migrants and recognises their positive social and economic contribution to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) would like to see more of a role for the Commonwealth in the provision of immigration support services beyond those already offered.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the annual national intake, s. 22(1)(a)(ii) consistently settles over 33 per cent of humanitarian entrants, including large numbers of refugees and community-based asylum seekers. Developments in the Humanitarian Programme have significant implications for service delivery in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) with specialist, mainstream and not-for-profit services already under pressure to meet the settlement needs of asylum seekers living in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers that the Commonwealth should meet all costs associated with initial stages of settlement by Humanitarian entrants, including asylum seekers. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers the following high level priorities as critical to ensuring humanitarian entrants are supported to reach the best possible settlement outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - securing endorsement of the National Settlement Framework - re-establishing an ongoing Ministerial Council to drive coordinated responses relating to immigration, settlement, citizenship, social cohesion and multicultural affairs - ensuring that humanitarian settlement programs are needs based and outcomes focused - advocating for adequate provision of data from the Commonwealth on humanitarian entrants settling in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for planning purposes - engaging with all levels of government and with the community sector to coordinate service responses to refugees and asylum seekers, and - working with the Commonwealth to ensure that appropriate cost recovery arrangements are in place to support community based asylum seekers.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is committed to assisting refugees, asylum seekers and humanitarian entrants by identifying their needs and providing smooth access to appropriate services and programs. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) requests that the Australian Government immediately grant work rights to asylum seekers who are living in the community on a bridging visa (either across the board or on a case-by-case application basis). The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) asks that the Australian Government ensures that basic living allowance payments and other supports provided to people seeking asylum are commensurate with their needs and are no less than that provided to other people with similar needs in the Australian community.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) will continue to support a humanitarian entrant

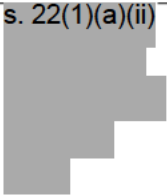

	<p>intake of 150-200 people in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for 2014–15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should the number increase or decrease significantly from the supported figures, it would pose additional challenges which would impact on the delivery of services and provision of support to clients. • In considering the intake for s. 22(1)(a)(ii) arrivals should be selected from groups where there is an existing and established community that is able to provide support.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) requests that any increase to the Humanitarian Programme be undertaken through an overall increase to the total Migration Programme and not detract from the skilled migration scheme.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) looks forward to the continued cooperation and support of DIBP and other Commonwealth agencies in relation to the Humanitarian Programme, including coordinated planning and delivery of settlement services to humanitarian migrants and unaccompanied humanitarian minors. • s. 22(1)(a)(ii) support a humanitarian intake in 2014–15 and beyond, which is similar to that of previous years. • Issues for the Australian Government to consider when placing humanitarian entrants s. 22(1)(a)(ii) include the need for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - realistic employment opportunities and employment services - appropriate education - suitable English language learning and development opportunities - suitable affordable housing for the individuals and family units - public transport services, and - appropriate community development support • The circumstances and settlement needs of asylum seekers in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) on Bridging Visas or other temporary visas need to be considered when assessing the capacity of communities and service providers to support the settlement of new humanitarian entrants.
TAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is committed to supporting Australia's Humanitarian Programme as an important part of its contribution to the international protection of refugees. • Migration settlement statistics for s. 22(1)(a)(ii) show that, as a proportion of offshore arrivals in 2012–13, the Humanitarian stream accounts for approximately 39 per cent. This results in comparatively more reliance on s. 22(1)(a)(ii) services than potentially in other states and territories. • A major challenge for former Humanitarian entrants in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) continues to be the ability to find ongoing work, which can ultimately affect positive settlement outcomes.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	No comment provided

Summary of submissions from Organisations and Individuals

Organisation	Summary of submission
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who are living in the community after arriving as IMAs are subject to significant challenges due to their lack of work rights and welfare support. Includes a summary of a consultation process conducted by the author, with Afghan Hazara asylum seekers associated with English language classes in Auburn. The summary of the consultation states that the group identified needs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timely certainty of visa status work rights provisions to allow for family reunion access to education (particularly English language education) adequate support to address the high level of trauma within the population travel concessions or travel passes to allow access to available services equitable access to community services adequate income; and access to healthcare. Concerned that the implications of not providing the above is leading to a population of isolated and alienated people. Requests a reconsideration of the current policies and development of a humane and appropriate response to their situation.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned that the consultation has occurred over an important time in the Christian calendar, when many businesses and people are taking a break. Ask that the consultations be extended to February. Requests Australia increase our resettlement intake, noting the increasing number of people of concern to UNHCR. Cites the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees in the 70s and 80s as a good example of how this approach can be good for Australia. The 500 place programme for Syrian refugees is inadequate, Australia should consider increasing this and should also consider temporary visa options for Syrian refugees. Supports the Afghan LE programme. States that Afghans who are in Australia on BVEs should have their protection claims processed and access to family reunion.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask that the Woman at risk programme be increased to a minimum of 3000 places. • Supports a community sponsorship scheme, and states that it should be expanded to some 4000 places, over a two year period. • States that a 20 000 place Humanitarian Programme does a significant disservice to Australia. The programme should be increased to 30 000 and should include those who have arrived by boat. • Support an increase in family reunion places, though state that they should come as an increase to the overall Programme size. Further state that IMAs should be granted family reunion access and that priority should be given according to need only.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate the high level of resettlement for Iraqi refugees in recent years. Note that the situation for Iraqi refugees, specifically s. 22(1)(a)(ii) remains challenging and request that Australia continue resettlement of Iraqi refugees. • Supports the Minister's wish to increase the SHP to traditional levels, and request that this level be around 45% of the offshore component – as in years gone by. • Support the CPP, but ask that places be made available in addition to the SHP, not from within the SHP. • Request that the second VAC for the CPP be reduced from some \$16 000 to \$10 000. • Request that the number of APOs be increased, suggests that this may be achieved by making some of the SCOs APOs. • Request that the overall size of the Programme be again increased to 20 000 places.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned with the use of the terms 'illegal' and 'queue jumpers'. • States that 800 000 refugees resettled since WW2 is a 'pathetic effort'. • States that having a programme that discriminates via mode of arrival and claims boat arrivals are illegal contradicts the definition of refugee and is inappropriate. • States that 97% of asylum seekers have been previously found

	<p>to be refugees. Treating those same people with no compassion has two major consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The damage to people and subsequent cost of mental illness. ○ The financial burden to Australia of operating regional processing centres. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that refugees, by nature of the circumstances of leaving their home country, may not always have legal documentation and to discriminate against them due to this is inappropriate. • Supports the objective of stopping boats, states that a regional processing centre is a way of achieving this.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that the reduction of the Programme by 7,250 places will have a negative impact on the availability of resettlement places globally. • States that making adjustments to the Humanitarian Programme based upon political context such as the electoral cycle, and the broader budgetary situation of Australia will create uncertainty. • The retrospective application of reduced family reunion rights appears discriminatory and vindictive. • Recommends that Australia investigate the full costs to Australia of punitive policies be assessed by government, including the costs of health impacts and delays in full participation for these individuals. • The CPP is not consistent with the broader objectives of the Humanitarian Programme as it shifts the risk and responsibility of making objective decisions to the community. In addition, it places further financial pressure on some in the community who may not have the capacity to bear it.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's refugee and humanitarian policies should be developed in consultation with those who work closely with asylum seekers in social work or legal work. • Australia doesn't have the will to comply with ratified UN conventions such as the Refugee Convention and the Child Rights Convention.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia should again increase the Humanitarian Programme to 20 000 places. • States that Australia's humanitarian policy is the result of an ethnocentric perspective that places Australian lives above those

	<p>of others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests that Australia take into account the advice of UNHCR regarding the composition of the Humanitarian Programme. • Requests that Australia remove punitive measures from our refugee and humanitarian policy.
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadly supportive of Australia's Humanitarian Programme. • De-link the offshore and onshore components. • Increase the offshore programme, taking into account UNHCR's capacity to refer those in most need. • Increase resettlement and faster processing of Iraqi religious and ethnic minorities, such as the s. 22(1)(a)(ii). • Re-thinking family reunion visa options. • Increase resettlement of those with medical needs. • Remain committed to resettlement of women at risk. • Increase resettlement from Middle East region because they settle at a faster pace (than others?) • Family reunion should not be impacted by marriages, engagements or health issues of family members. • Services provided to sc202 holders should be more closely aligned to those provided to sc200 holders. • Increase continuity of processing times for different cases. • Expresses support for a community sponsorship scheme.
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports a de-linking of the programme. • Supports an increased SHP • States that 5 year time limit for people to propose under the SHP is too short. • States that IMAs should have access to the SHP. •
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's societal focus on individualism can have negative impacts on the collectivist traditions of some resettlement communities. • There are a range of challenges for Bhutanese refugees that

	<p>have been resettled, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjustment to Australia ○ Breakdown of traditional family roles ○ Intergenerational tensions ○ Language ○ Lack of understanding of the rights and responsibilities that come as a part of being in Australia ○ Domestic violence ○ Welfare dependency ○ Skill transitions and workforce entry and participation ○ Housing affordability ○ Unemployment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends that refugee resettlement be re-framed, dropping the reference to burden sharing to opportunity sharing. • Restructure settlement services so that they are focused on the assets of the community and empowerment, rather than deficits and welfare reliance. • Humanitarian entrants who have skills should be assessed at the border, and if they meet the appropriate criteria, they should be counted under the skilled stream. • Continue using contact / core groups as a mechanism for coordinating resettlement. • Create a programme for host-country support, with a focus on capacity building with overseas refugee populations. • Continued focus on regional settlement to support regional Australia. • Recommends that settlement service delivery be provided by one organisation rather than many to simplify the process and reduce duplication. • Pre-departure orientation should be a high priority. • Subject to lowering the cost of the Humanitarian Programme by the above means, the size of the Programme should be commensurately increased. • Increase the SHP to lower the cost of the Programme. • Wind down the Afghan LE programme in view of changed circumstances (Australia's withdrawal?)
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow those who have been displaced by Typhoon Haiyan, that

<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>are already located in Australia, access to a Humanitarian visa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifically mention s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] who are now temporarily living in Australia on a s. 22(1)(a)(ii) visa which will expire in August 2014. This letter should be sent to Onpro.
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests that the SHP be increased significantly. Priority should be given to all family members, not only immediate family members under the SHP. There should be specific allocations for ethnic minorities to ensure that they are resettled. Supports the Minister's comment that he will consider options for in-country visas under the Humanitarian Programme. Consider Syrians that have fled to Armenia under the Programme. Consider granting temporary humanitarian visas to offshore entrants that can be subsidised by the public. Improve visa processing times for the SHP. Increase the number of APOs under the CPP. Decrease the VAC as it is excessive, and should be replaced by a refundable bond. Using a bond would increase the incentive on communities and families to successfully integrate applicants.
<p>s. 22(1)(a)(ii)</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that the Programme be increased, and note that there is capacity in the settlement network to achieve this. Information about which cohorts will be resettled under the Programme should be shared with DSS as a priority. Concerned that the tenor of public discourse will have negative impacts on social cohesion and harmony due to the demonisation of refugee communities. Recommend that settlement services be provided on the basis of need rather than eligibility according to visa category. Specifically refers to those on temporary visas in the community who are ineligible for services, but have significant needs. Notes that the settlement sector looks forward to the announcement of the successful tenderers for the SRSS.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends that the pilot be expanded, beyond the existing Humanitarian Programme. • Recommends that the pilot be expanded to new geographical areas (?) • Australia should continue to support regional cooperation. • In reviewing potential recommendations from the forthcoming National Commission of Audit s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is conscious of the significant investment in time and funds represented in the skills and capacity of the settlement sector in Australia. • Work rights should be provided to BVE holders to reduce the impact on the community sector.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase resettlement of Hazaras in Iran and Pakistan • Increase resettlement of Christian minorities in the Middle East • Temporary status for entrants leads to a range of negative impacts that could be addressed by providing permanent status and work rights. • SHP visas should be able to be proposed by organisations rather than specific proposers. • Notes the challenging economic situation of Australia, and states that refugees are not a burden, but an opportunity for Australia. • Australia is a large country that can support many more refugees. • Negative public discourse is leading to negative outcomes for refugees, is inaccurate and damaging.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettle more Burmese refugees. • Consider UNHCR's recommendations alongside considerations of a cohorts capacity to settle and integrate in Australia.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express interest and praise for the introduction of the Community Sponsorship Programme in 2013-14. • State that they intend to propose a number of individuals under the SHP and CPP, and provide justifications for why those applications should be successful.

2014–15 Humanitarian Programme – Consultation Process

Summary of submissions from s. 22(1)(a)(ii)


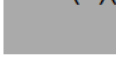
Note: Only comments relating to the IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies have been included in this summary. There were a significant number of comments relating to other issues associated with the Humanitarian Programme from the below correspondents. Please also note that the below comments have been paraphrased.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<i>Summary of submission</i>
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in the Humanitarian Programme have significant implications for service delivery in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) with specialist, mainstream and not-for-profit services already under pressure to meet the settlement needs of asylum seekers living in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers that the Commonwealth should meet all costs associated with initial stages of settlement by Humanitarian entrants, including asylum seekers. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) considers the following high level priorities as critical to ensuring humanitarian entrants are supported to reach the best possible settlement outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - securing endorsement of the National Settlement Framework - re-establishing an ongoing Ministerial Council to drive coordinated responses relating to immigration, settlement, citizenship, social cohesion and multicultural affairs - ensuring that humanitarian settlement programs are needs based and outcomes focused - advocating for adequate provision of data from the Commonwealth on humanitarian entrants settling in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for planning purposes - engaging with all levels of government and with the community sector to coordinate service responses to refugees and asylum seekers, and - working with the Commonwealth to ensure that appropriate cost recovery arrangements are in place to support community based asylum seekers.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) requests that the Australian Government immediately grant work rights to asylum seekers who are living in the community on a bridging visa (either across the board or on a case-by-case application basis).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} asks that the Australian Government ensures that basic living allowance payments and other supports provided to people seeking asylum are commensurate with their needs and are no less than that provided to other people with similar needs in the Australian community.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues for the Australian Government to consider when placing humanitarian entrants ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} include the need for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - realistic employment opportunities and employment services - appropriate education - suitable English language learning and development opportunities - suitable affordable housing for the individuals and family units - public transport services, and - appropriate community development support The circumstances and settlement needs of asylum seekers ^{s. 22(1)(a)(ii)} on Bridging Visas or other temporary visas need to be considered when assessing the capacity of communities and service providers to support the settlement of new humanitarian entrants.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	No comment provided

Summary of submissions from Organisations and Individuals

Note: Only comments relating to the IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies have been included in this summary. There were a significant number of comments relating to other issues associated with the Humanitarian Programme from the below correspondents. Please also note that the below comments have been paraphrased.

Organisation	Summary of submission
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who are living in the community after arriving as IMAs are subject to significant challenges due to their lack of work rights and welfare support. Includes a summary of a consultation process conducted by the author, with Afghan Hazara asylum seekers associated with English language classes in Auburn. The summary of the consultation states that the group identified needs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> timely certainty of visa status work rights provisions to allow for family reunion access to education (particularly English language education) adequate support to address the high level of trauma within the population travel concessions or travel passes to allow access to available services equitable access to community services adequate income; and access to healthcare. Concerned that the implications of not providing the above is leading to a population of isolated and alienated people. Requests a reconsideration of the current policies and development of a humane and appropriate response to their situation.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that Afghans who are in Australia on BVEs should have their protection claims processed and access to family reunion. States that a 20 000 place Humanitarian Programme does a significant disservice to Australia. The programme should be increased to 30 000 and should include those who have arrived by boat. Support an increase in family reunion places, though state that they should come as an increase to the overall Programme size. Further state that IMAs should be granted family reunion access and that priority should be given according to need only.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerned with the use of the terms 'illegal' and 'queue jumpers'. States that having a programme that discriminates via mode of arrival and claims boat arrivals are illegal contradicts the definition of refugee and is inappropriate. States that 97% of asylum seekers have been previously found to be refugees. Treating those same people with no compassion has two major consequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The damage to people and subsequent cost of mental illness. The financial burden to Australia of operating regional processing centres. States that refugees, by nature of the circumstances of leaving their home country, may not always have legal documentation and to discriminate against them due to this is inappropriate. Supports the objective of stopping boats, states that a regional processing centre is a way of achieving this.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retrospective application of reduced family reunion rights appears discriminatory and vindictive. Recommends that Australia investigate the full costs to Australia of punitive policies be assessed by government, including the costs of health impacts and delays in full participation for these individuals.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia's refugee and humanitarian policies should be developed in consultation with those who work closely with asylum seekers in social work or legal work. States that Australia doesn't have the will to comply with ratified UN conventions such as the Refugee Convention and the Child Rights Convention.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests that Australia remove punitive measures from our refugee and humanitarian policy.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De-link the offshore and onshore components.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports a de-linking of the programme. • States that IMAs should have access to the SHP.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend that settlement services be provided on the basis of need rather than eligibility according to visa category. Specifically refers to those on temporary visas in the community who are ineligible for services, but have significant needs. • Australia should continue to support regional cooperation. • Work rights should be provided to BVE holders to reduce the impact on the community sector.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary status for entrants leads to a range of negative impacts that could be addressed by providing permanent status and work rights. • Negative public discourse is leading to negative outcomes for refugees, is inaccurate and damaging.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments related to IMAs, BVE holders or onshore component policies.

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS HELD ON AUSTRALIA'S 2014–15 HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME

BACKGROUND

Consultations on the 2014–15 Humanitarian Programme (the Programme) included:

- Seeking submissions from key stakeholders and the wider community by utilising existing networks and forums;
- A request for input from State Premiers and Territory Chief Ministers;
- Submission from the Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA); and
- A meeting between the Minister and senior office holders representing seventeen peak bodies, held in Sydney, on 22 January 2012.

The Department of Immigration and Border Protection (the Department) will continue to analyse the feedback provided through these consultations to help inform policies and procedures relating to the Programme.

Overview of Responses

1. Issues raised in correspondence received from state and territory governments and Australian Government agencies

As at 4 February 2013, four responses had been received from state and territory governments and federal agencies. The main issue raised were the impact of the increase to the program on the delivery of settlement services.

2. Submissions from the Australian Community and Stakeholders

At 4 February 2013, thirty-three submissions had been received from the Australian Community and stakeholders. Twenty-two were from non-government organisations (NGOs) and key stakeholders and eleven were from individual. The responses were generally supportive of the Program and most welcomed the increase in the size of the Program. The other main recurrent topics were:

- **Family Reunion**
- **Private Sponsorship**
- **Settlement Services**
- **De-linking the offshore and onshore components of the program**

Of those with addresses, nine submissions from stakeholders and individuals came from New South Wales, eight from Victoria, two from the Australian Capital Territory, two from South Australia, and one each from Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

Common threads in NGO and key stakeholder submissions were:

- The increase to the program was welcomed.
- The changes to the family reunion concessions were raised as a matter of concern.
- The Private Sponsorship pilot was welcomed; however concern was expressed about the Visa Application Charge (VAC) and many responses recommended that the 500 places should be in addition to the 20 000.

- De-linking the onshore and offshore programs.
- Regional Cooperation was broadly supported.
- The impact of the increase of the program to the delivery of settlement services was raised as a matter of concern.

The eleven submissions from individuals covered a broad range of issues, including:

- The interests of specific cohorts including Burmese, Congolese, Vietnamese and Sri Lankans.
- Support for the increase in the Program.
- Concerns about adequate settlement services and the integration of new communities.

Key Stakeholders

The recommendations raised by key stakeholders were:

Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA)

This submission is commissioned annually by the Department and reflects the views of RCOA's 160 members.

Recommendations:

- The Australian Government develop, publish and implement a framework for Australia's refugee resettlement programme based on:
 - Priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees, including women at risk, the most culturally isolated groups of and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees;
 - The promotion of family unity;
 - The strategic use of resettlement; and
 - The consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.
- Increase the Humanitarian Programme to 20 000 places annually.
- Delink the onshore and offshore components.
- Ensure no fewer than 25% of offshore component visas are granted to those born in Africa.
- Identify opportunities for enabling refugees to enter Australia through the skilled migration and family migration programmes.
- Identify strategies to enhance accuracy of, and simplify processes for correcting personal information on travel and identity documentation for Humanitarian visa holders.
- Revise the Community Proposal Pilot and any other community sponsorship programme by:
 - Reducing the proposed visa application charge;
 - Provide incentives for the sponsors to assist entrants attain financial self-sufficiency;
 - Provide access to a no interest loans scheme for sponsor organisations;
 - De-link the Pilot and any future programme from the Humanitarian Programme;
 - Develop clear criteria and guidelines to govern the selection and prioritisation of cases;
 - Develop standards of settlement support for those resettled under the Pilot.

- Create a “Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme”, separate from the Humanitarian and Migration Programmes.
- Alter the definition of “family” to match the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook definition.
- Increase staffing, resourcing and training at critical overseas posts.
- Review the information regarding family reunion that is provided to entrants prior to their departure during the AUSCO programme.
- Give all Protection visa holders access to all family reunion options as a priority.
- Work with UNHCR to identify refugee families that can be reunited with family members in Australia, and prioritising them for referral to Australia.

Factual Inaccuracies

Noted by Humanitarian Branch

- 1.5, page 8, Recommendation 6 – The Humanitarian Programme has already been decreased to 13 750 places, therefore this rec should speak about increasing the Programme to 20 000 places, rather than maintaining it.
- 1.5, page 9, Recommendation 8 – Does not relate to Australia’s Humanitarian Programme.
- 1.5, page 9, Recommendation 12 – Does not relate to Australia’s Humanitarian Programme.
- Page 29, footnote, “detailed” should read “detail”.
- Page 33, para 2, line 1, “Humanitarian Programme” should be capitalised.
- Page 35, 4.3, para 3, line 3&4, “Humanitarian stream” should be “Humanitarian Programme”

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- On page 80 the CCS reference is slightly misleading as there has been no change to eligibility for complex case support and all onshore protection clients have maintained their access to this service.

Noted by Illegal Maritime Arrival Bridging Visa E Programme Section

- On p. 60, under “Code of Behaviour...”, it states “Any new code would be duplicative – as the Minister could revoke Bridging Visas at any time”. The Minister can only revoke (cancel) Bridging Visas on specific grounds, rather than at any time.
- On p. 60, under “Expired Bridging Visas”, it says “The expiry of these visas without renewal has continued for several months, leaving thousands of people without [...] appropriate healthcare. That is not correct. CAS TS, CAS and ASAS recipients who do not have access to Medicare will receive coverage for their health services under their current program in line with the Medical Benefits Scheme. This will cover people who have expired Medicare eligibility (due to circumstances outside of their control) or those who may currently be ineligible for Medicare.

Noted by Community Detention

- Chapter 5 – Asylum Policy - There is a general ‘tension’ in the chapter insofar as the commentary about asylum seekers living in the community does not generally distinguish between those living in community detention or on bridging visas. The status, conditions, and support services are different between the two cohorts. There are a couple of instances where comments would be inaccurate if they were referring to CD but perhaps not if they are referring to BVEs (e.g. comments on homelessness, couch surfing, no household goods). It would be valuable for the report to note up front the distinction between cohorts.
- 5.6.2 contains the following quote: ‘A lot of [acting out] behaviours are actually a direct result of the constrained environment that they are living in – constraints of money, of not being able to go to stay with someone, of not being able to have someone over to stay’. While it may well be the case that community detainees can’t have people staying over or themselves staying elsewhere as often as they would like, there are clear ‘overnight stay’ provisions in CD for people to stay over and for community detainees to stay elsewhere. These provisions are heavily used.

Noted by Irregular Migration and Protection Policy

- Page 7: ‘Participants raised a range of concerns relating to Australia’s refugee status determination (RSD) process, including the proposed withdrawal of access to the Refugee Review Tribunal, the proposed implementation of a “fast-track” assessment process and the denial of access to RSD through the “enhanced screening” process. The primary concern raised by consultation participants in relation to RSD, however, was the Government’s proposal to withdraw access to the Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme (IAAAS) for asylum seekers who arrived in Australia by boat, or **illegally by any other method**. Participants highlighted the complexity of the visa application and status determination process and the difficulties asylum seekers would face in navigating this process in the absence of professional advice and application assistance’.

Correction made: The Government’s pre-election commitment was to withdraw the IAAAS for IMAs or any other unauthorised arrival. Have made correction in red.

- Page 52: The application of the “no advantage” principle for asylum seekers arriving after **13 August 2012** has meant that a majority of asylum seekers residing in the community on Bridging Visas do not have the right to work. While the Coalition Government does not distinguish arrival dates other than those people who arrive after 19 July 2013, no additional work rights have been granted.
- **Correction made:** The “no advantage” principle came into effect on 13 August 2012 not 13 August 2013. Have made correction to text in red.
- Page 63: The primary concern raised by consultation participants in relation to RSD, however, was the new Government’s proposal to withdraw of access to the Immigration Advice and Application Assistance Scheme (IAAAS) for asylum seekers who arrived in Australia by boat, or **illegally by any other method**.

- **Correction made:** The Government's pre-election commitment was to withdraw the IAAAS for IMAs or any other unauthorised arrival. Have made correction in red.
- Page 6: second last paragraph discusses that the New Code of Behaviour is attached to visas for asylum seekers – whereas the media release states that it is for IMAs only not all asylum seekers.

Comments

Noted by Humanitarian Branch

- 1.2, page 4, Note challenges for service providers associated with a high volume of visa grants during a short period of time as a result of the 2012–13 increased Programme. Unfortunately, this was unavoidable due to the short timeframe available for increasing the Programme.
- 1.2, page 5, Note concerns regarding the declining proportion of refugees being resettled from African nations.
- 1.2, page 5, Note significant concern regarding pathways to family reunion. Current Government policy is to significantly increase the Special Humanitarian Programme, refocusing it on providing family reunion pathways for those who have come under the offshore component of the Programme.
- 1.5, page 8, Recommendation 7 – There are no planning levels by region in the public domain, so referring to one in this recommendation may not be appropriate. Though, the point is valid, and it's probably not worth pushing back on, as we know what they mean and there are planning levels.
- 3.2.1 and 3.2.5, page 17,18 Note that Australia has committed to resettling 500 from Syria to respond to this situation
- 3.2.4, page 18, Note that Australia's programme continues to focus on protracted caseloads eg Burmese, Bhutanese, DRC

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- The settlement challenges noted in the report are well known to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) are generally issues for the general community not just the refugee community, eg housing.
- On pages 77 & 78 the issues raised are also well known and are covered in our client case management assessments and the individual settlement plans. In particular the introduction of the Youth management plan in the HSS contracts has gone a long way to improving the settlement of this cohort.
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) very aware of the vulnerability of the Woman at Risk cohort and have undertaken a considerable amount of work in assisting our service providers to have relevant services for women at risk. s. 22(1)(a)(ii) undertaken workshops with providers which are used as a training tool and highlights the challenges etc of working with this cohort. Further information on these workshops can be provided if required.
- In relation to page 79 we note with the changes in the Humanitarian Programme numbers over the last 3 years that it is very difficult for service providers to have certainty and maintain service capacity, as it is for all relevant government agencies.
- We are aware of the need to ensure that regional locations have a 'critical mass' of cohorts however this is reliant on the numbers of unlinked cases referred by UNHCR

and a guarantee of relevant settlement of these cohorts is very difficult to forecast.

- Recommendation 45 is noted and advise that the department reviews regional settlement on a yearly basis and are acutely aware of the need for sustainability and the specific needs of the groups that are arriving. Current priority is to focus on existing locations to ensure that sustainability is maintained.
- The publically advised change to the HSS eligibility came into effect on the 30th and not the 31st of August 2013 as stated in the submission (p80). In fact there were a few late grantees on the 30th that we still admitted on the HSS on the 31st, so for that reason I suggest no comment necessary.

Noted by Irregular Migration and Protection Policy

- In response to the recommendation 31, both the PNG and Nauruan Governments have given their assurances that they will meet their international obligations. Both governments are developing and implementing their frameworks to meet those obligations in respect of refugee determination, but also for protection and settlement. The Australian Government is providing advice and assistance to Nauru and PNG as they progress these issues.

Noted by Community Detention

- 5.6.1, first sentence, par 2: 'Community members and service providers expressed dismay about the treatment of unaccompanied minors'. I think the word 'treatment' in this sentence is somewhat misleading given the context is criticism that the Minister has a conflict of interest (as he is both Guardian and decision-maker), and the next sentence talks of their 'suffering from uncertainty about their own future'.

Noted by Illegal Maritime Arrival Bridging Visa E Programme Section

- On p. 52, under "Right to Work", it says "The application of the "no advantage" principle for asylum seekers arriving after 13 August 2013 has meant that a majority of asylum seekers residing in the community on Bridging Visas do not have the right to work. While the Coalition Government does not distinguish arrival dates other than those people who arrive after 19 July 2013, no additional work rights have been granted." Depending on how you read the bit underlined by me, it is not necessarily true. But that's a matter of interpretation.

RCOA Summary

The nine challenges identified by RCOA:

1. International support for Syria's neighbours
2. Encouraging the wealthiest nations not to turn away from protecting refugees
3. Providing prompt access to refugee status determination procedures
4. Building momentum to tackle protracted refugee situations
5. Making refugee resettlement more effective as a strategic tool
6. Improving physical security of the most vulnerable refugees
7. Preventing the slide towards insecurity in countries at greatest risk
8. Developing alternatives to detention
9. Promoting greater opportunities for refugees to support themselves

The six RCOA principles to guide Australia's response to humanitarian crisis:

1. The need for resettlement to be made widely available as a durable solution
2. A focus on resettling the most vulnerable
3. An emphasis on family unity
4. The strategic use of resettlement to promote broader refugee protection
5. The need to balance resettlement needs in different regions
6. A coherent overarching government strategy for refugee protection.

Recommendations are attached.

Attachment B**Summary of comments from s. 34(3) on the 2015-16 Humanitarian Programme**

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) appreciate a longer term approach for planning the numbers of humanitarian entrants s. 22(1)(a)(ii) to assist service providers to organise more effective provision of services to support the settlement of humanitarian entrants.
- Intake of entrants to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) reflect existing and established communities.
- Continue to support a humanitarian entrant intake of 150-200 people in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for 2015-16, noting challenges would arise for settlement services if the numbers change significantly. These relate in particular to the Departments of Health, Housing, Children and Families, and Community Services and Education.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Settlement statistics show that as a proportion of offshore arrivals in 2013-14, the Humanitarian Stream accounts for approximately 39 per cent, creating a reliance on s. 22(1)(a)(ii) services.
- Statistics also demonstrate that 24 per cent of former humanitarian entrants who arrived in 2013-14, departed s. 22(1)(a)(ii) for the mainland, due to the lack of employment possibilities. The s. 22(1)(a)(ii) is working with the Department of Social Services to improve employment outcomes.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) encourages the Federal Government to maintain social support services to ensure that settlement in regional s. 22(1)(a)(ii) proves to be sustainable.
- Humanitarian entrants have settled successfully in a number of regional centres in s. 22(1)(a)(ii) and the s. 22(1)(a)(ii) would like to see this success continue through the provision of services that assist humanitarian entrants to integrate successfully in regional communities.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- s. 22(1) continues to support refugees and asylum seekers by identifying their needs and providing smooth access to appropriate services and programmes.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Issues raised s. 22(1)(a)(ii) relate to funding for services of temporary residents on Safe Haven Enterprise Visas and the associated costs.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- s. 22(1)(a)(ii) not provide any comment specific to the Humanitarian Programme.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

did not provide any comments.

Attachment C**Summary of comments from the RCOA on the Humanitarian Programme 2015-16****Size and composition of the Humanitarian Programme**

- Develop, publish and implement a framework for Australia's refugee resettlement programme based on:
 - Priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees
 - Promotion of family unity
 - Strategic use of resettlement, and
 - Consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.
- Dedicate at least 25% of the offshore Programme to the African continent.
- Increase Humanitarian Programme to 20,000, which is delinked from the onshore Programme's Protection visa grants and consider expansion to between 25,000 and 30,000 places annually.
- Consider establishing an Emergency Response contingency quota over and above the Humanitarian Programme.
- Develop a Family Reunion Programme that is separate from the Humanitarian Programme and family stream of the Migration Programme. In the absence of the above, waive Visa Application Charges (VACs) or introduce concessions for humanitarian entrants sponsoring family under the family stream of the Migration Programme.
- Respond to community concern about the lack of access to Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) places for persons outside the Middle East by separating Syrian resettlement from the SHP.

Development of a Regional Strategy

- Develop a regional strategy through working with the Governments of Malaysia, Thailand and Bangladesh for facilitating resettlement and other durable solutions for Rohingya refugees, including through reinstating resettlement from Bangladesh.

Definition review

- Review definition used to assess eligibility for the Woman at Risk program to bring it into line with the definition used by UNHCR (which does not exclude women who have the support of a male relative).
- Review the definition of 'family' used in the refugee and humanitarian visa legislation to bring it in line with UNHCRs definition.

Restore aid programmes

- Restore Australia Aid programme, reinstate displaced persons programme, provide extra funding to UNHCR and work with diaspora communities in Australia to identify and respond to urgent protection needs.
- Restore funding for professional migration advice services under the Settlement Grants Programme to support humanitarian entrants in lodging family reunion applications.

Banking Legislation changes

- Review recent changes to banking regulations (to ensure communities in Australia can support their families overseas).

International

- As a member of the UN Security Council, provide positive leadership to:
 - Address drivers of forced displacement and respond to protection needs in countries of first asylum (protracted refugees);
 - Develop a comprehensive response to growing Syrian refugee crisis.
 - In consultation with UNHCR and NGOs, develop a strategy for how its diplomatic and aid efforts can be targeted to support incremental improvement in the protection and support of refugees and asylum seekers in South East Asia and South Asia.
 - Revive efforts to operationalise the Regional Cooperation Framework agreed to by Bali Process member in March 2011.

Community Proposal Pilot (CPP)

- Significantly reduce the upfront cost of the CPP and the associated 'safety net' costs to be replaced with an 'Assurance of Support' model.
- Provide funding for support services under the CPP in cases of emergency (relationship breakdown).
- Delink the CPP from the Humanitarian Programme.
- Work with community organisations to clarify the role of Supporting Community Organisations and facilitate greater involvement.
- Conduct a public review of the CPP that includes a public discussion paper.

No Interest Loan Scheme (NILs)

- Expand availability of NILs. Introduce flexibility in documentation and evidence requirements and review eligibility requirements.

Settlement

- Provide greater consistency in settlement patterns to support quality settlement support services throughout Australia.
- Provide all SHP holders with routine needs assessments during the initial period of settlement.
- The transferral of responsibility for settlement services to Department of Social Services was generally seen as positive.

Adult Migrant English Programme (AMEP)

- Transfer responsibility for AMEP from the Department of Industry to the Department of Social Services. There is a fear that if it remains with Department of Industry it may undermine the settlement focus and its links with settlement programme.
- There is currently limited flexibility in the AMEP to respond to the diverse needs of students.
- Eligibility period of 510 hours of English classes is not enough time for someone to develop an adequate level of English.

Review of Procedures/Practices

- Review the practice of encouraging refugees to apply for an SHP visa.
- Review procedures for communicating with proposers and applicants to ensure clear progress and updates provided.
- Consider application lodged by persons who are not formally registered as refugees or host governments.
- Work with UNHCR to establish a process for identifying refugee families seeking family reunion to facilitate refugee assessment and registration in countries of first asylum and prioritising these for resettlement referral.
- Review the information provided to people prior to resettlement on family reunion, including through the Australian Cultural Orientation programme (AUSCO).

Ebola

- Lift the suspension of visa grants to people in Ebola affected countries and replace with an individualised risk assessment process.

Temporary Protection Visas (TPVs) / Safe Haven Enterprise Visas (SHEVs) / Protection Visas (PVs)

- Abolish TPVs and grant PVs.
- If TPVs and SHEVs are to remain , then:
 - TPV and SHEV holders to gain access to settlement services
 - Transitional support provided under the Status Resolution Support Services Program to be extended by 3 weeks, with an extension on a needs basis
 - Restriction on overseas travel on TPV and SHEV holders to be removed
 - Family reunion options to be considered for this group, and
 - Department to develop a communication strategy to explain the implications of TPVs to both visa holders and service providers.
- Immediately remove restrictions on access to family reunion opportunities for PV holders who arrived by boat. If not, those who applied before the restrictions were introduced to be able to withdraw applications and receive a refund of VAC.

Attachment E**Summary of comments from key stakeholders, peak bodies and the public on the 2015-16 Humanitarian Programme in response to the Information Paper**


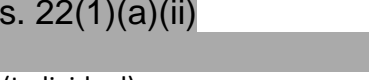
- Increase the total Humanitarian Programme intake, with a majority quota allocated for UNHCR referrals. Australia should continue to increase the overall size of the offshore programme in line with global needs and the UNHCR's capacity to refer refugees at risk.
- Provide additional resettlement places to Syrian refugees in light of the scale of the Syrian refugee crisis. It is crucial however, that this should not be at the expense of other vulnerable refugees awaiting resettlement around the world. Amnesty International recommend that an emergency quota of 10,000 places be allocated for Syrian refugees, supplementary to the existing humanitarian quota.
- Refocus the Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) to ensure a balance between visas granted on the basis of vulnerability criteria and those granted on family reunion grounds. The SHP should focus on ensuring the protection of those who have not been recognised as refugees but who remain at substantial risk of discrimination and/or human rights abuses, including those who do not have family in Australia.
- Separate the Community Pilot Proposal (CPP) quota from the Humanitarian Programme and reduce upfront costs of the CPP. This is on the grounds that capacity to pay should not be a determinant of humanitarian resettlement. Conduct a public review and community consultation on the effectiveness of a permanent community sponsorship programme.
- Rebalance the offshore programme in order to ensure refugees in acute need of protection are referred to Australia by the UNHCR, regardless of family connections. Australia's offshore program must prioritise and accommodate the resettlement needs of individuals who are in greatest need of resettlement.
- Maintain and prioritise Australia's leadership role in the strategic use of resettlement in the Asia-Pacific region, including with Indonesia and the UNHCR, to leverage greater protection for refugees throughout the region.
- Consider each UNHCR referral based on protection needs, including vulnerable "out of region" Middle Eastern and African cases, particularly those currently detained in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia.
- Recognise the unique and urgent circumstances of Rohingya refugees in the region and respond accordingly by supporting the current efforts of the UNHCR and the United States of America in resettling Rohingya from the region, particularly Malaysia.
- Increase the number of Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors (UHMs) resettled annually.

- Assist SHP entrants with travel costs and full access to Government funded settlement services.
- Review the definition of family to include broader cultural considerations.
- Facilitate greater access to the family stream of the Migration Programme by reducing upfront fees and restrictive eligibility requirements.
- Abolish Temporary Protection Visas (TPVs) and grant permanent protection to all asylum seekers regardless of arrival mode. Ensure transparency and clarity about the structure of the Safe Haven Enterprise Visas (SHEV) Programme and prospects for applying for permanent visas.

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
1	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – accept minimum under HP with regard to sustainable population issues - Q2 to 5 – did not address - Q6 – Other - Australian laws and society are based on Judeo-Christian heritage and a Westminster system of government - People with different cultural beliefs and practices can rarely live together - Failure of Germany in its attempts to create a multicultural society, reference to EU, France and UK not able to manage immigration - People with incompatible cultures live in ghettos and create fragments in society - Immigrants in A/a should adapt to A/a culture and assimilate, their customs must modify to meet with A/a culture and laws - Countries see us as soft and without strong values, accepting people others would not, like boat people and the possible acceptance of Sharia law - A/a should accept minimum under HP - Increase in population and environment sustainability concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accept minimum under hp - Multiculturalism endangers Australian society - Islam is fundamentally incompatible with A/a culture, government and law - Accept people in context of sustainable population (references to ABS) - Screen applicants rigorously, accept those who are compatible with Judeo-Christian values and Westminster based government and laws - Ensure immigrants have the ability and willingness to adapt to, and adopt, Australian cultural values and practices, regardless of their origins 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business demands for increasing population result in social and ecological damage by compliant governments - High density housing results in environmental damage, existing strains on infrastructure - Associating population growth with mineral resource depletion - World already overpopulated, actively increasing A/a's population detrimental 		
2	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - 13,750 too big, rejects 18,750 for 2018-19 - Q2 – 3, 5 did not answer - Q4 – Supports WaR - Q6 – Other - 'they' don't want to give up or modify their language, religion, culture and surroundings as is entailed in moving to a new country - Make existing situation in region tolerable until unrest quiets down and they are able to return home - Why put traumatised people through even more strain - A/a undertaken dramatic boost in response to the Syrian crisis. - A/a does more than others, particularly wealthy Gulf states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP too big - Refugees should be resettled in the Middle East - A/a shouldn't experience EU style unrest - Social cohesion concerns - A/a already generous, don't do more - Terrorism concerns/bona fides - Concerns about costs - Conflict of values - Assistance to displaced women and children, not men - Solution is to assist displaced persons o/s with assistance in temporary regional resettlement and make their countries peaceful and habitable - Use A/a intake for most vulnerable (women and children) 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terrorism - Cost and welfare dependency - Resettlement in the West not a solution - Not all Muslims are terrorists but all terrorists are Muslim - We are already supplying ISIS fighters and local terrorists from A/a Muslim communities - Sharia law is inimical to westers/Australian values and the A/a way of life - WaR deserves support - Take Syrian Christians 		
3	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did not address Q1 to 5 - Q6 - Reduce immigration 	- One sentence	
4	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – lower HP - Did not answer Q2 to 5 - Q6 - Bring in more South Americans so we start to re-Christianise A/a 	- Lower HP immigration	
5	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – reduce Muslim intake in HP to zero and bolster Judeo-Christian population - Did not answer Q2 to 5 - Q6 – Other - Syrian intake will be a success if Muslims excluded 	- No Muslims in HP or Syrian crisis intake	
6	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – Maintain at 13,750, do not increase; support A/a HP, most successful refugee program globally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13,750 remain the same - 70% refugees, 30% SHP, fears SHP is used as a quasi-family reunion 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q2 – 70% for Ref and 30% SHP - Q3 – Most place for Asia, with focus on Myanmar, Bhutan, China and surrounding countries - Q4 – Supports WaR - Q5 – do not increase CPP - Q6 – Other – Only accept families, women/children, not single males (of any religion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - program - No increase to CPP 	
7	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – HP to be zero with 10 year halt on intake - Q2 – zero – 10 year halt – look after A/a farmers first - Q3 - If we must, then Asians - Q4 - WaR vital to A/a women - Q5 - No increase to CPP - Q6 – Other Stop HP until there is stability in the world, Saudi Arabia should take Islamic refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Halt HP intake 	
8	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)  (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - Increase places to 20,000 (this doesn't include the 12,000 for Syrian refugees) - Q2 – no opinion, select most in need - Q3 - Most in need but leaning to Africa and Asia – neglected by media - Q4 - WaR not very important - Q5 - Increase CPP but deduct from total because it doesn't cost as much to the government - Q6 – no other comments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP numbers 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
9	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 – Other - Close offshore camps and process people here; punish those who create refugees, not those who become them - Process people quickly - When people come seeking refuge don't respond with punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A/a policies humanitarian in name only, causing international shame 	
10	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 – Other – absorb refugees into communities, not immigration centres; deal with Australian families, not bureaucrats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow onshore community interactions , rather than immigration camps 	
11	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 – Other - References to Vietnamese boat people and how well they have since assimilated - Middle East Exodus of Muslims 'a sick business model for those who have no morals or scruples'. - A/a a Christian based society, Islamic population in A/a creating a divide by continuously complaining to govt - References to Islam as a non-peaceful faith based on paedophilia, rape, beheading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allow Christians from Sth America to come to A/a, no more Muslims because they won't assimilate 	
12	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – reduce HP to 10,000 - Q2 – SHP and Refugee (50/50) - Q3 – Only African whites, Middle class Asians, Christians from ME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce immigration, especially Muslims - 50/50 ref/hum - Africa focus, but only whites, Asia 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4 – WaR – no comment if Muslims not included - Q5 – no to CPP increase - Q6 – Other - Labor allowed majority Muslims reach our shores - Muslims are all on welfare - Look at the mess in Europe 	only middle class, Middle East only Christians, WaR non-event if Muslims included, no increase to CPP	
13	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – keep current HP level or decrease - Q2 – Alter HP as required - Q3 – Intake from non-Muslim majority countries - Q4 – no priority for WaR - Q5 – No increase to CPP - Q6 - Other - World falling apart and A/a should tread wearily re entrants - Economy is weak and money is short - Concerns about cost of 12,000 Syrians - Proud of A/a immigration record - Assumption that refugees are all on welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP stay at present levels or reduce - HP intake alter depending on circumstances - WaR should not be given any priority - No increase to CPP - Offshore program retained in its present form (author seems to think this means detention centres), to alter would send the wrong message to people smugglers 	
14	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – cut HP intake – only take Christians - Q2, 3 and 5 not answered - Q4 – WaR – only from women who follow our culture, exclude those of Islamic heritage - Q6 - Other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cut intake all together - WaR only for women who follow a culture the same as ours - Offshore centres need timely turnaround to remove undesirable people and alleviate A/a tax payer 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Muslims - Negative examples from Europe, fear for Australian culture preservation - Islam conquering countries through immigration - Keep Australia safe - If must have HP, Christians only 		
15	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 - Other - Proud of A/a immigration record, accept as many migrants from as many different countries as we can economically and socially absorb - In the past, immigrants including refugees have embraced A/a values of democracy, belief/nonbelief, gender equality etc. - To maintain the support and goodwill of A/a avoid bringing people who seek to radically change A/a character rather than grow and enhance it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only allow refugees who will embrace and enhance our values and lifestyle 	
16	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1-5 – did not answer - Q6 - permanent visa based on merit which must be earned over minimum of years, applicant has proven their worth including how they have integrated, strict criteria apply; Citizenship a 10 year wait; A/a should look for guidance from Germany and the USA on PR visas; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should not allow permanent visas for special categories including HP intake, temporary only with conditions 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		should not have permanent visas for HP – Temporary visas only		
17	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1-2, 4-5 did not answer - Q3 – no refugees from ME or Africa; why not White South Africans, as have similar ethnic background and culture - Q6 – Other - concerned about impact of Middle Eastern and African refugees/social cohesion in A/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not take refugees from the Middle East or Africa due to a priori cultural incompatibilities - Damage to A/a way of life (including housing, overpopulation, employment, safety) 	
18	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 - A/a's contribution insignificant in light of 60M refugees worldwide; - DP does not discuss what can A/a afford, to suggest in/decreasing would be meaningless; Interested in the quality of the migrant - Grant visas to those who can integrate, maintaining A/a values, laws, culture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select those who are like minded 	
19	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - No places unless from eastern Europe, Asia, Russia, Ukraine, Sth Africa or Zimbabwe (white persecuted minorities only) - Q2 – 80% SHP, 20% refugees - Q3 - Zero from ME and Africa, Asia only, white people from Sth Africa or Zimbabwe - Q4 – WaR important - Q5 – no to increase in CPP, unless non-Muslim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80% Hp, 20% refugees - WaR equally important as any other - CPP absolutely not, unless not Muslim - Should not be forced to take non-white Muslim refugees 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6 Other - Assimilation respect for western values; Muslims in A/a will lead to civil war 		
20	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - Minimise places to offshore component of HP as A/a is struggling under the burden of population growth, infrastructure, social attitudes and welfare support - Q2 – 20 / 80 split - Q3: Zero from ME and Africa as not compatible with A/a way of life - Q4 - WaR counterintuitive - causes gender imbalance - Q5 – do not increase CPP - Q6 – Other - HP unsustainable policy, undermines A/a people and their culture; adversity in one's homeland not an excuse to leave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20:80 - No refugees from Middle East or Africa - Mongolia, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam integrate well, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan are poor choices of refugee intake - CPP not increased - Immigration quotas destroying the nation - Immigrants are weak and cowardly components of foreign society 	
21	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not address - Q6 - other - Lucky to have studied and lived in A/a; Vietnamese community lucky to be in A/a; references to Vietnamese regime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can assistance be provided to live in A/a 	
22	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - contribute 90% to offshore component of HP; - Q2 - 90% SHP, 10% Refugee - Q3 – 90% SHP, 10% Refugee - Q4 – WaR important – provide support for education, support and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90% offshore, 10% onshore - Allocate to Asian population - CPP worthy with 500 places, but only after accommodating A/a citizens - A/a needs help first - Islamic immigration should cease 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q5 – CPP – no to increase - Q6 – Other - There will always be a refugee problem, people are better off in their own country - Terrorism concerns - We're fighting against Islam, domination against women and girls - Stop the problem before it can spread, the more offshore support the less refugees 	until they learn to coexist	
23	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - A/a can take more refugees and by this acknowledge the scale of the world's refugee problem - Q2 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 – Other - A/a is one of the wealthiest countries on earth and should be making one of the largest contributions - Poorer nations are making larger contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP should increase to 150-200,000 - Recent governments have destroyed A/a's international standing 	
24	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – By the end of 2030, the HP intake should be 30,000; HP should only be for offshore applicants - Q2: 70% Ref/30% SHP - Q3: Since a large number from ME, time to consider Africa, namely East Africa - Q4: WaR important - Q5 – increase CPP - Q6 – other - People in refugee camps should be given preference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council welcomes the increase of visa places, need to increase refugees component - Continue CPP - By 2030, HP should reach 30,000 places - 70% - 30% SHP - WaR important, understands that 12,000 Syr/Irq places will be WaR 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<p>to IMAs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Calls attention to Somalis living in camps in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malaysia, India, Indonesia 		
25	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 – did not answer - Q6 - Other - A/a review and increase the number of places available to Sth Sudanese; need to be better understanding of living conditions and ongoing conflict in Sth Sudan by A/a, visitor visas for families should be increased; review community support; increase humanitarian aid to South Sudan; cancel permanent visas for people who have criminal records; facilitate family reunification for members in Canada/US; provide funding to deliver settlement services; enhance education to potential SS refugees, including to children; A/a to introduce specialist employment services for refugees/ T&T survivors; Sth Sudanese in ME resettle in A/a 	This document was “a record of community consultations with the South Sudanese community on the 16/17 HP and other specific needs” dated 7 November 2015.	Recommendations were written 7 November 2015 but submitted via email 10/3/16 in response to HP DP
26	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: There should be many HP places - Q2: Answer unclear - Q3: Consider all regions (Africa, ME and Asia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grateful to A/a government for generous HP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4: WaR important - Q5: Yes, increase CPP - Q6: Other: supportive 		
27	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: HP intake should be higher; 2016/17 target 20,000 places, 2017/18 target 25,000 places, 2019/20 target 40,000 places - Q2: 20% SHP and 80% Refugees - Q3: 60% Asia as closer to A/a, 15% Africa, 25% Middle East - Q4: WaR very important: 16/17 minimum 2000 places, 18/19 2500 places, 19/20 4000 places - Q5: Increase CPP if evaluation is favourable - Q6: Particular interest in strategic tool that can be used to leverage solutions for the remaining refugee populations such as positive dialogue with Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar to improve refugee protection in the Asia Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP size to be well above minimums specified - Applaud govt response to Syrian crisis - UNHCR has made serious criticisms of A/a treatment of some refugees - Should be some discretionary provision for responding to unexpected global needs - Careful consideration should be given to the use of HP in all listed different refugee situations - A/a should have discussions with Asian neighbours and offer expert assistance and financial help to improve conditions in detention centres 	
28	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: 13,750 places seems correct - Q2: did not answer - Q3: Intake should focus on Asia-Pacific - Q4: WaR extremely important and intake should be increased to 40-50% with places left allocated to families - Q5: did not answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A/a should accept refugees of any religion other than Muslim as they do not assimilate nor respect our culture or laws, pose a terrorist risk and threaten our peaceful society 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: Extra places should be allocated to families 		
29	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: No places should be allocated to HP - Q2: Zero proportion - Q3: No region - Q4: Nil: Political education and acceptance of birth control is the solution - Q5: No CPP - Q6: Other: No more immigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As citizens of A/a we are not consulted re 'normal' immigration, level is too high. 30% of A/a is born o/s and that is a recipe for unrest. 	
30	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: No places should be allocated to HP - Q2: Zero proportion - Q3: No region - Q4: Nil: Political education and acceptance of birth control is the solution - Q5: No CPP - Q6: , improve 'their lot' by their own efforts instead of imposing themselves on others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People should stay in their own countries and consider birth control 	
31	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: - Contribution based on A/a of Sri Lankan origin currently active in post-war reconstruction of Sri Lanka - 'recruitment of new Australians needs to be categorised as follows: economic, relationship as per current policies, ownership', 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - States the organisation has been supportive in the reduction of IMAs, references to s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] - Spiritual approach to problem solving - Explained his experiences and journey as a migrant - Supports offshore 'preventative measures' 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<p>discusses power imbalances in the immigration process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cause and effects of isolation of communities with high proportions of victims of war - References to s/c 202 in particular - References to indigenous Australians 		
32	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: - Most pressing humanitarian issue is the persecution and murder of Christians by Muslims, Hindus and Communists - Humanitarian aid should be put towards helping Christians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist persecuted Christians 	
33	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase the HP intake to 25-35000 to rapidly clear camps in Indonesia and Malaysia, it will cost initially, but A/a will benefit in the long run as it always has - Increase foreign aid and think twice before becoming involved in o/s conflict - Q2 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: - Processing should be done in Indonesia, where the people smugglers are and move refugees to A/a once approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP increase - Assist offshore processing - Don't block applicants anywhere, assist this process - Great majority will succeed, evidence overwhelming - Govt should hear voices that question the existing system and argue for alternatives 	
34	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: 95% should be attributed offshore component of HP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grateful to the govt as a former refugee and on behalf of 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q2: 50/50 HP split - Q3: 33% split for regions of Asia, Africa and ME - Q4: WaR very important - Q5: Increase CPP but delink from HP - Q6: Other - Thankful to govt for allocating certain numbers of Karenni and Karen refugees from camps on the Thai/Burma border 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - community - HP has brought life changing happiness to many desperate refugees who 'payback' to the community as a whole 	
35	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: broadly anti-immigration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offensive language 	
36	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: HP to be at least 27,000 per yr as per the Houston Report - Q2 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other - A/a work towards a regional framework - A/a seek 3rd country resettlement to those detained on Manus and Nauru - Govt encourage and assist all refugees in A/a in closed or community detention to apply for SHEV or TPV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP 	
37	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other - Support the intake of Syrian refugees, and for this to occur quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many concerns about the treatment of refugees in A/a - Appreciate the support of state government and wishes the Federal govt would follow their leadership 		
38	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Recommends 20,000 places - Q2: Not answered - Q3: Priority to regions in immediate crisis and to low lying regions affected by climate change (such as Polynesian region) - Q4: A/a should primarily assist displaced persons in need - WaR highest priority, unwanted pregnancies in areas in the world where women are exploited is a huge component of population growth worldwide - Q5: not answered - Q6: Provide aid to countries that stabilise population and programs that address overpopulation; advocates for zero migration (where immigration is equal to emigration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub on behalf of s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] - Substantial reductions are necessary to immigration programs that are socially and politically designed to boost GDP - Strongly advocate to address the root cause of displacement and mitigate the refugee crises from occurring in the first place - A/a should increase foreign aid towards family planning, contraception, women's education and empowerment, in the interest of slowing population growth, especially in the face of environmental challenges re climate change 	
39	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore places to 20,000 2016-17 and expand progressively to 30,000 places - Q2:: Not answered but Allocate additional 5000 places under SHP - Q3: Ensure resettlement from Asia and Africa continues based on need 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP increase 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<p>and Africa at least 25% of offshore program for 2016-17</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4: Not answered - Q5: Expand CPP and make more affordable; delink from HP - Q6: Other: - Govt to develop a cross portfolio approach to promoting the protection of refugees and to explore options to promote peace, reconciliation processes for eventual safe voluntary return of refugees - Access to legal status, alternatives to detention, work rights, education and health - Cooperation, durable solutions - Additional resettlement commitments of 10,000 places for Syrians over next 3 yrs 		
40	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Double numbers for offshore component - Q2: Priority to Refugee category with priority to non-Muslims, Iraqis, Syrian Christians and Yazidis - Q3 to 5: did not answer - Q6: Other: References to ISIS and discrimination now and prior to ISIS; Christians and Yazidis do not pose a threat to A/a security 	-	
41	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - QA1: increase yearly intake (to possibly 30,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30,000 places - Quickly process applications 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	(Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q2 to 5: not answered - Q6: Other: - Member of local group who worked with community groups and service providers to assist refugees, group reflects angst A/a feels about the unhumanitarian attitude of govt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop offshore detention 	
42	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore places to 20,000 in 2016-17, increase later to annual program of 30,000 places - Q2: Did not answer - Q3: Asia and Africa rate appropriate to scale of need, Africa at least 25% in 2016-17 - Q4: did not answer - Q5: CPP delinked from HP, make more affordable - Q6: Other - Additional 10,000 places each year for the next three years for Syrians - 5,000 additional places for Family Reunion programme incl concessions for fees and some document requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We must make genuine effort to repair the damage to our good name - Aligned with RCOA recommendations 	
43	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore places to 20,000 in 2016-17, increase later to annual program of 30,000 places - Q2: not answered - Q3: Asia and Africa rate appropriate to scale of need, Africa 25% at least of 2016-17 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As above. Encourages adoption of RCOA recommendations. 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4: No reply - Q5: CPP delinked from offshore HP, make more affordable - Q6: Other - Additional 10,000 places each year for the next three years for Syrians - 5,000 additional places for Family Reunion programme incl concessions for fees and some document requirements 		
44	s. 22(1)(a)(iii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: Broadly dismissive - A/a not doing her bit to relieve the terrible refugee problem, esp Syr/Iraq - A/a only has 2000 refugees (ref to WaR?), miniscule in comparison to Europe (ref to IMAs?) - Must derive bipartisan approach and remove from present politicised impasse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As member of world community we must help those less fortunate 	
45	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: 50,000 for HP offshore component pa, A/a is at least twice as less prosperous as it was in 1956, refugees have contributed greatly - Q2: Split according to greatest need - Q3: Regional places to greatest need - Q4: WaR very important - Q5: CPP should expand but not at reduction to other visa categories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP increase 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: Invasion of Iraq resulted in destabilisation of region 		
46	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: The current HP intake with majority to offshore, some provisions for onshore - Q2: SHP/refugee split according to need - Q3: Most places should be allocated to Africa region - Q4: WaR very important - Q5: CPP good idea as long as those coming to A/a were in reasonable addition to regular program numbers - Q6: Other: References to Germany 1930s; group in greatest need now are Christians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP should be much greater than proposed numbers, intake wrongly skewed towards skilled migrants - Provide more financial assistance to care for those affected by conflict in Syria and Iraq - Largest group affected across all regions is Christian community - HP places should be chosen according to need, whilst keeping in mind greater number of Christians involved 	
47	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: A/a should increase HP intake - Q2 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: regional areas need skilled residents, referred to Snowy Mountains scheme - State govt should be helped - A/a could do more re settlement of problems in countries where asylum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comments based on involvement in Asylum Seekers Centre Newtown - References to IMA issues 	
48	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: A/a should increase refugee intake - Q2 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: Detention centres unsafe - Refugees living here need more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IMA issues, more help for those on BVs 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		support		
49	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: 20,000 places 2016-17 and substantially increase to 40,000 in 2019-20 - Q2: 20% SHP and 80% Refugee - Q3: Focus on places closer to A/a, 60%. 25% to ME and 15% to Africa - Q4: WaR very important, minimum 2000 places - Q5: If CPP evaluated favourably, increase - Q6: Other: - Establish dialogue with countries to our north such as Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] - Endorses RCOA's recommendations 	
50	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: significantly increase HP intake - QA2 to 5: did not answer but broadly supports RCOA recommendations - Q6: Other: - We need to do more for refugees - Increase family reunions for refugees - Look at alternatives for detention - A/a set up cooperation with Indonesia, process refugees there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP 	
51	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not addressed - Q6: Other: - Christian refugees should be given priority - A/a to assert which refugees rather than UN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to spam emails 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslim countries should take Muslim refugees - Islam promotes terrorism 		
52	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other - Govt to stop offshore detention and accept more refugees as permanent residents 	- IMA references	
53	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase refugee intake - Q2: not answered, no limits - Q3: Let UNHCR decide on region - Q4: Should not be subclass for Woman at Risk - Q5: Not answered - Q6: Other - Onshore component – promotes view that refugees with money lawful; others in stranded in Nauru - Australia should be country of first asylum 	- Increase HP	
54	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Current HP intake too high – reduce 50% - Q2: Cancel SHP, Refugee category 100% - Q3: Preference to Commonwealth regions – English speaking, knowledge of democracy - Q4: WaR not important - Q5: CPP should be cancelled – spend resources locally - Q6: Other: Update Refugee Convention 	- Decrease HP	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
55	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED])	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase annual intake to 27,000 - Q2: The SHP and Refugee categories should be considered separately – neither quota should compromise the other - Q3: Maintain a balance among regions – assess on vulnerability not regional targets - Q4: Agree with Woman at Risk - Q5: CPP could be effective – needs scrutiny - Q6: Other - Significantly increase refugees fleeing war in Syria - Refugees offshore should be provided with haven in Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP 	
56	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not addressed - Q6: Other - Do NOT allow refugees into Australia due to terrorism. Look after Australians and other visa applicants first 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop HP 	
57	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1-3 and 5 not addressed - Q4: Women at risk visa holders more disadvantaged than other entrants; this programme very important - Q6: Other - Submission based on continuing longitudinal study of humanitarian entrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support Woman at Risk visa 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Findings of recent entrants vulnerable, pre-migration trauma, difficulties in housing, employment, mental health and financial hardship - Also positive experiences, high uptake of English 		
58	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Recommends increase in HP and delink offshore/onshore program - Q2: Recommend analysis re demand for SHP - Q3: Recommends composition/region dependent on need, informed by UNHCR - Q4: Continue W at R visa - Q5: Increase CPP, delink from HP - Q6: Other - Greater transparency in HP policy - Abolish SHEVs and TPVs; end offshore processing - Extend family reunion to all refugees 	- Increase HP	
59	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to 25,750 and gradually to 60,000 per year - Q2: Proportional split of 55% refugee/45% SHP category sufficient in HP - Q3: Regional allocation based on need, on advice from UNHCR - Q4: Continue W a R programme - Q5: Increase CPP but not at 	- Increase HP	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<p>expense of HP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: all refugees should have access to family reunion; End offshore detention; End mandatory indefinite detention (short detention okay) 		
60	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1-4: Did not answer - Q5: Supports CPP: numbers should be de-linked from the HP intake - Q6: Other: client communities who represent people most affected by decisions re HP should be key informants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports CP, delinked from HP intake 	
61	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to 25,000 and at least 60,000 by 2020; Offshore and onshore HP should be de-linked - Q2: Create new Humanitarian Family Reunion visa; so that SHP can concentrate on vulnerability - Q3: Places should be allocated based on need, irrespective of region - Q4: WaR should be kept - Q5: Concur with s. 22(1)(a)(ii): Separate CPP from HP, make more affordable - Q6: Other: opposed to TPVs, concerned about SHEVs; fast track processing should end, legal aid to be provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP 	
62	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<p>Q1: Increase the intake of asylum seekers to 20,000 in 2016-17 by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase asylum seeker intake by expanding types of visas (include 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<p>also using skilled or work related visas</p> <p>Q2: Prioritise Refugee category</p> <p>Q3: Did not answer</p> <p>Q4: Combine WaR with UAMs; Increase funding for services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q5: Continue the CPP program; increase numbers but reduce costs - Q6: Other: Concerns over TPVs, SHEVs, uncertainty and language used, legal vs illegal 	skilled/work) visas	
63	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17 - Q2: Current split between SHP and Refugee okay - Q3: Regional breakdown should be flexible; commends 12,000 special intake; ensure HP retains strong focus on Africa (at least 25%) - Q4: Supports WaR programme - Q5: No increase in CPP until costs decreased; increase to CPP only if outside HP - Q6: Other: Refugees arriving by boat should be under same family reunion policies; reduce fees, increase services for family stream visas; TPVs should be on PR pathway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP, keep focus on African region 	
64	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5: Not answered - Q6: Other: - Issues raised only re children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did not address questions in discussion paper - Submission focused on asylum 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family separation impacts on children; UAMs particularly vulnerable; Emphasised importance of asylum seeker children attending fully funded public school, learning English, having stable housing and not moving schools; Mandatory detention of children should cease and detention of children as only a last resort 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seeker children – supportive of services for them 	
65	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore HP to at least 25,000 for 2016-17 and at least 60,000 by 2020 - Q2: Create a new Humanitarian Family Reunion visa category; the SHP should be refined to focus on vulnerability - Q3: Continue working with UNHCR: also take refugees from region, including those arriving in Indonesia post July 2014 - Q4: WaR important - Q5: Separate CPP from HP, make more affordable - Q6: Other: Take an additional intake of 13,000 refugees from Syria for 2016-17; HP Offshore and Onshore Programmes should be delinked – 2,750 onshore places for 2016-17 too small re legacy caseload; Fast track processing for boat arrivals should end; Access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Regional framework/collaboration 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		funded legal advice to prepare claims and administrative/judicial review if claims denied; stop boat turnbacks		
66	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore HP for 2016-17 year to at least 25,000 - Q2: Split should be SHP (30%)-reflecting importance of family reunion and Refugee category (70%) – greater emphasis on protecting vulnerable - Q3: Region allocation should be aligned with UNHCR needs - Q4: WaR supported - Q5: CPP not be increased due to no Approved Proposing Organisations in Qld, Tas and WA - Q6: Other: wealthier/educated more successful in sponsorship process; Not unusual for sponsor to abuse sponsored; Gaps in services for children under 15; Consider cost of living, community, services, employment, actual links (relatives) when considering resettlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Decrease SHP - Don't increase CPP - Carefully consider resettlement locations 	
67	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to 20,000 for offshore component - Q2: Split 30% for SHP and 70% for Refugee - Q3: Places allocated equitably to all regions based on numbers, time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Reduce SHP - Delink CPP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> displaced and level of violence - Q4: Support WaR - Q5: CPP should continue but delinked from HP - Q6: Other: In SHP many proposers struggle to support families; Minimise split families arriving in Australia; Design more integrated approach to settlement support 		
68	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5: did not answer - Q6: Other: - Only responded to intro of SHEVs; SHEV holders receive minimal support, very difficult for people with disabilities and their families to secure work, suitable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not support SHEVs – inconsistent with our values 	
69	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Offshore HP should be increased incrementally - Q2: Supports continuation of SHP visas; recommends that settlement service providers play role with proposers - Q3: Choose refugees in greatest need from regions - Q4: Supports increase of WaR places - Q5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: For additional 12,000 places; processing very slow; should be in timely manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP increased a little - Supports SHP places - Increase WaR places 	
70	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Maintain current HP intake, including 11,000 for offshore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain current HP numbers - Maintain policy not to settle boat 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	(Individual)	refugees - Q2: Did not answer - Q3: Did not answer - Q4: WaR – not sufficiently familiar, unable to comment - Q5: CPP – continue small size - Q6: Other: Use one-off allocations strategically; Retain commitment to not resettle maritime arrivals; A larger intake would reduce opportunities available, lead to larger aggregations of single-ethnic communities; Australia's stability depending on stable population	arrivals - Use one-off allocations strategically	
71	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	- Q1 to 5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: Do substantial research, including climate change and other future scenarios, financial costs, examination of current laws - Current planning short-term	- Research needed - No opinions expressed re HP questions	
72	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	- Q1: Increase size of HP to at least 30,000 places from 2016-17 and further increases - Q2: Shift balance to have more Refugee places than SHP - Q3: Allocation should be based on vulnerability – SAMs should not be excluded - Q4: Supports WaR - Q5: Delink CPP from HP - Q6: Other: Expedite processing of 12,000 Syrians and Iraqis; maintain	- Increase HP - Shift balance to Refugee places - Engage with region – admit refugees from Indonesia, assist Rohingyas	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		this contingency quota for emergencies; Increase financial aid to region; Reverse policy of not resettling those in Indonesia after 1 July 2014; Greater focus on Rohingyas; Increase UAMs to 200 per year; Explore other forms of humanitarian admission through family reunion, student and skilled streams		
73	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Maintain HP levels - Q2: Did not answer - Q3: Asia has people who want to be educated and work – beliefs fit traditional Australians - Q4: WaR is good - Q5: - Q6: Consider the political situation in home country; Don't abandon Karen refugees in Thailand waiting for 20 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain HP level - Preference Asians - Consider Karen people in Thailand 	
74	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Say no to immigration until employment situation improves - Some migrants don't share our culture - Q2 to 5 – not answered - Q6: Other: Water scarcity concerns; Friction among some migrant groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop immigration - Environmental, employment and social concerns 	
75	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP numbers to 30,000 in next 12-18 months - Q2: Minimum of 6,000 family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Take in 12,000 Syrians annually - Take 6,000 family reunion refugees 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reunion places - Q3: Australia should take only 15 to 20% from Africa until backlog in SE Asia reduced - Q4-5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: take in minimum of 12,000 Syrian refugees annually, until peace established in Syria; Offshore detention facilities should be closed and people brought to Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take refugees from AP region first 	
76	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake to at least 20,000 - Q2: SHP – 40% and Refugee – 60% - Q3: Middle East region needs most allocated places due to Syria/Iraqi conflict - Q4: Supports WaR - Q5: Supports CPP, delinked from HP - Q6: Other: Requests consideration for Mandaean stranded in Syria; small size, threat of cultural genocide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Preference ME - Give special consideration to Mandaean 	
77	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake; Our people (Assyrian, Chaldean and Syriac people) should be granted 7,700 places - Q2: Split should be Refugee 40% and SHP 60% - Q3: More places should be allocated to ME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Preference Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Syriacs 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4: WaR programme important; more places for our people - Q5: CPP should be increased - Q6: Other: Consider people regardless of whether referred by UNHCR 		
78	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to 30,000 per year - Q2 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: Speed up processing of 12,000 Syrian intake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP 	
79	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Double HP intake over next few years (at least) - Q2: Proportion of SHP/Refugee difficult; should be needs based - SHP subclass should be increased, many Australians able to sponsor - Q3: ME - Q4: WaR important; should be delinked from HP; given its own priority - Q5: CPP – increase substantially, at first double to 1,000, should be permanent component - Q6: Other; Grateful for opportunity to contribute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Preference for ME refugees - Increase SHP and CPP substantially 	
80	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake to 18,000 (15,000 offshore and 3,000 onshore) - Q2: SHP/Refugee split; unsure; not enough information available - Q3: Take refugees from Asia; no further west than India; Majority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Preference Myanmar and Bhutan - Do not support CPP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		from Bhutan and Myanmar - Q4: WaR important - Q5: Do not support CPP; takes jobs away from Australians - Q6: Other: Take refugees from countries with low refugee crime rates only		
81	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	- Q1: Increase HP to 25,000 - Q2: SHP to be 10,000 of 25,000 - Q3: Grant more visas to Assyrian Christians in ME; priority if have proposers/links - Q4: WaR should be increased to 5,000; grant more to Assyrian, Chaldean and Syriac women - Q5: Delink CPP from HP; those with financial capacity should not be favoured over vulnerability Q6: Increase split family applications to 5,000; support Assyrian Christians	- Increase HP - Preference Assyrian and minority Christians	
82	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	- Q1 to 4 not answered - Q5: Increase CPP to 1,500 places in 2016-17; Appoint additional Approved Proposing Organisations in all states and territories; Delink CPP from HPP	- Increase CPP	
83	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	- Q1: HP offshore component should be 90% Christian minorities from Islamic countries; onshore, 10% Whites from Zimbabwe and SA - Q2: 95% SHP and 5% Refugee	- Favour Christians	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q3: Take Christians, Yazidis and Zoroastrians from ME and White Zimbabweans and South Africans - Q4: Only take Christian minority WaR - Q5: Only take CPP places from HP offshore intake 		
84	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: Reduce all migration to replacement numbers only; Limit HP to Christian and non-Muslim minorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not increase HP - Preference Christian and non-Muslim minorities 	
85	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: HP 2016-17 should widely consider Iraqi s. 22(1)(a)(iii) refugees and asylum seekers in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Syria; 12,000 intake should include Chaldean Iraqi refugees ; reduce delay in processing these people, priority to those with family/community sponsors/proposers; Most Iraqi places should be for Iraqi ethnic and religious minorities persecuted in Iraq with no safe haven in Iraq 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preference s. 22(1)(a)(ii) refugees - Of special 12,000 intake, most Iraqi places for Iraqi ethnic and religious minorities 	
86	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 not answered - Q6: Other: Very narrow focus - concerns for (so called) apostates and blasphemers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports promotion of secular society - No questions answered 	
87	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Supports temporary increase in HP intake - Q2-5: did not answer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports temporary increase in Humanitarian intake - Provide assistance to Indonesia 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		Q6: Other: Supports temporary increase in humanitarian intake of refugees displaced by Syrian crisis Calls on govt to find ways to provide temp safe havens to people in danger; Encourages govt to support Indonesia in finding solutions; particularly Rohingyas - humanitarian assistance; Use community organisations to strengthen efforts to provide services to refugees	- Harness community organisations to assist refugees	
88	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore resettlement program to 20,000 places in 2016-17 and gradually to 30,000 - Q2-4: Did not answer - Q5: Supports CPP, but delink from HP - Q6: Other: Restore resettlement to refugees arriving in Indonesia after 1 July 2014; Use resettlement as strategic tool to increase protection spaces in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; Resettle UAMs and people with medical needs due to war injuries; Introduce quota for stateless people in AP; Provide alternative migration pathways for refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports increase in HP - Resettlement for refugees in Indonesia - Use strategic approach re AP countries - Delink CPP from HP 	
89	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Supports temporary increase in HP intake - Q2-5: did not answer 	-	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: Supports temporary increase in humanitarian intake of refugees displaced by Syrian crisis; Calls on govt to find ways to provide temp safe havens to people in danger; Encourages govt to support Indonesia in finding solutions – particularly Rohingyas - humanitarian assistance; Use community organisations to strengthen efforts to provide services to refugees 		
90	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] Welcome to Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP to at least 20,000 - Q2: Did not answer - Q3: Do not preference any country, religion or ethnic group, up to UNHCR, but there should be special focus on family reunion - Q4: Continue WaR - Q5: Support CPP but delink from HP - Q6: Other: Re Syrian intake; we should take more people (like Canada); Include PR paths for those on TPVs and SHEVs and in detention centres; onshore/offshore classified as refugees by UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Increase Syrian intake - Provide PR to legacy and offshore detention refugee caseload - Delink CPP from HP 	
91	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase offshore HP to 15,000 – 20,000 places - Q2: Maintain 50/50 split between SHP and Refugee categories - Q3: 40%, ME, 30% Africa, 30% Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Maintain SHP/Ref split - Preference ME - CPP not relevant to Karen community 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4: WaR important, should also be program for orphans - Q5: CPP not suitable for Karen, more suitable for more established communities - Q6: Other: Karen refugees arriving in camps after 2005 not registered by UNHCR, no opportunity for family reunion, this should be changed 		
92	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Drastically reduce refugee intake - Q2 to 5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: Withdraw from Refugee Convention; Reassess one-off intake of 12,000; Refugee intake criteria should suit Australia's needs; be aligned with points test; not lead to more ethno-religious diversity, which is harmful to Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease refugee intake (withdraw from Refugee Convention) - Reassess one-off intake - Ethno-religious diversity harmful to Australia 	
93	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake to 20,000 places in 2016-17; gradually increase to 30,000 - Q2: Did not answer - Q3: Support ongoing resettlement re scale of need (Africa at least 25%) - Q4: Support WaR - Q5: Keep CPP, delink from HP, expand, but make more affordable - Q6: Other: Commit to 10,000 per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support increased HP - More refugees re Syrian crisis - Keep CPP, delink from HP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		year for three years for refugees displaced by Syrian crisis;; Allocate at least 5,000 additional places for Family Reunion; Engage with AP region for solutions		
94	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Limit HP programme to 11,000 for 2017-19 - Q2: Refugee 5,000/SHP 6,000 - Q3: Preference to Non-Muslim persecuted minorities from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan; other nations on pro rata basis - Q4: Increase WaR to 1,500 - Q5: Not enough info to comment on CPP - Q6: Other: Reduce one-off intake to 6,000; Carefully monitor family stream; cap at present levels; TPVs necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease HP - Decrease one-off intake - Prioritise non-Muslim persecuted minorities 	
95	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP for 2016-17 to 25,000 - Q2: 50/50 split for Ref and SHP - Q3: The preferred region depends on global crisis; give Syrians highest priority in next 5 years - Q4: WaR important - Q5: CPP effective – increase to 5,000 – make permanent - Q6: Other: Priority for minority refugees at risk of persecution; Additional commitment to 10,000 places a year for five years to Syrian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Prioritise Syrians and Iraqis for next five years - Prioritise minority refugees at risk of persecution - Increase CPP to 5,000 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		and Iraqi minorities		
96	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - QA1 and 2 did not answer - Q3: Preference Asia over ME and Africa; Allocations to people most capable of assimilating into Australian society - Q4: WaR important - Q5: Did not answer - Q6: Other: Deny as few non-Muslim refugees as possible; Don't allow anyone who adheres to jihad against non-Muslims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preference Asian region - Support WaR - Preference non-Muslim refugees - Deny refugees who espouse violence against non-Muslims 	
97	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake - Q2: Separate SHP from Refugee category if HP intake not increased; open SHPs to Rohingyas in Myanmar (currently barred as no UNHCR registration cards) - Q3: Allocations to ME, Asia, but at least 1/3 to Rohingyas in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia - Q4: WaR important - Q5: CPP should be maintained at current levels - Q6: Other: Rohingyas having difficulty with citizenship due to identity requirements, family reunion also difficult as many are IMAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP intake - Preference Rohingyas - WaR important - CPP maintained at current level 	
98	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1: Increase HP intake - Q2: Maintain status quo for SHP/Ref 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Preference ME - WaR important 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q3: Preference ME - Q4: WaR important - Q5: Wait for full report re CPP - Q6: Other: Increasing intake meets int'l obligations and increases multicultural diversity; good 		
99	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - Strongly support increase in annual intake of offshore HP - Q2 – preference refugee category - Q3 - Allocations to regions most in need, guidance from UNHCR - Q4 - WaR supported - Q5 - Little info on CPP, as evaluation underway; supports increase outside HP - Q6: Other: Recommends targeted family reunion programme, either through larger HP or pilot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - No region preferred – guided by UNHCR - WaR supported - Increase CPP; delink from HP 	
100	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 to 5 - Did not address questions - Q6: Other: HP intake only for non-Muslims, Muslims in need to be assisted offshore; don't be guided by UNHCR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HP intake only for non-Muslims - No UNHCR influence 	
101	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 - Refugee intake should be increased progressively 10,000 places per year - Q2 - Reduced refugee intake and increased SHP intake - Q3 Preference to ME - Q4 – WaR important - Q5: CPP, increase places; delink from HP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP and SHP - Preference ME - Increase CPP, delink from HP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q6: Other: Delays in processing times; Palestinian/Syrians vulnerable, alternate visa pathways for refugees 		
102	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17 and expand to 30,000 in next four years - Q2 – No recommendations re SHP/Ref split, but review adequacy of funding for SHP visa holders - Q3 – Continue Africa, Asia continue as appropriate, Africa not less than 25% - Q4 – Some advocate an increase to WaR - Q5 – Increase CPP; delink from HP - Q6: Other: Cross-portfolio integrated refugee approach; regional strategy for Rohingya; 10,000 per year, for next 3 years for Syrian crisis; at least 5,000 for family reunion visas; explore alternative migration pathways; improve services, end turn backs and TPVs 	-	
103	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – advance HP to reach 18,700 earlier (by 2017-18) - Q2 – Increase SHP visa grants with additional family reunion places and support for application process - Q3 Re-engage with UNHCR to accept more refugees from AP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Engage with Indonesia – accept Rohingya - Expand WaR - Delink CPP from HP - Quotas for UHMs 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<p>region, resettlement of Rohingya should be priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4 – Expand WaR with special consideration to settlement in regional areas - Q5 – continue CPP but delink from HP - Q6: Other; Take 12,000Syrians/Iraqis until crisis over; additional family reunion places; establish quota for UHMs 		
104	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – increase intake to 20,000 - Q2 to 5 did not address - Q6: Other: provide affordable legal services; detain as last resort; increase settlement services and support; provide permanent visas to refugees, not TPVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - PR to refugees and more support for settlement services 	
105	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 – Delink offshore and onshore components of HP; number of places for onshore applicants should be decided annually; with flexibility to add additional spaces if required - Q2 – Did not answer question re split; should ensure most vulnerable children given priority through both SHP and Refugee categories - Q3 – Those in AP region should be given priority, including those in Indonesia regardless of arrival date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flexibility re HP intake - Delink offshore and onshore components - Give priority to AP, including Indonesia - Expand CPP; delink from HP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q4 – Suppprt WaR; keep at 10% of HP - Q5 – Expand CPP but delink from HP; ensure it is accessible to broadest range of people; reserve places for those most in need - Q6: Other: make information available and open outposts re migration prog in transit/key source countries; waive or defer fees and documentation req; consider alternative migration pathways for those seeking HP places 		
106	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED])	Q1 to 5 – Did not address questions Q6: Other: refugee status should be determined on case-by-case basis, not country of origin; have a visa quota of 250 yearly for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex (LGBT) refugees; allocate resources for English and computer training; resettle LGBT refugees in LGBT-friendly communities	- Support quota and services for LGBT refugees	
107	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	Q1 to 5 – Did not address questions - Q6: Other: requested that the Degar, a minority Christian group, of Vietnam suffering persecution be accepted into the HP intake and resettled. Many have fled to Cambodia	- Supports HP intake for Degar (minority Christian group) of Vietnam, many of whom stranded in Cambodia	
108	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Q1 – increase offshore	-	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<p>resettlement to 20,000 in 2016-17 and up to 30,000 in coming years; delink onshore and offshore prog</p> <p>Q2 – did not answer</p> <p>Q3 – Ensure resettlement from Africa and Asia continues at rate according to need; Africa at least 25%</p> <p>Q4 – did not answer</p> <p>Q5 – Annual quota for CPP should be delinked from HP</p> <p>Q6: Other: introduce UHM pilot; have additional 10,000 places a year for Syrian crisis; allow family reunion for all refugees; with 5,000 additional family reunion places; restore funding for migration advice; more settlement support</p>		
109	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	<p>Q1 – Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17 and further increase to 30,000 over next three years</p> <p>Q2 – did not answer</p> <p>Q3 – accept advice of UNHCR;</p> <p>Q4 – maintain WaR at 1,000 per year; ensure that women and girls equally or proportionately represented, more services</p> <p>Q5 – continue CPP, expand to additional 5,000 places in 2016-17; delink from HP</p> <p>Q6: Other: Make three year commitment to resettle 10,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase HP - Consider views of UNHCR - Maintain WaR with some changes - Expand CPP – delink from HP - Additional places for Syrians/Iraqis 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		places yearly for Syrians/Iraqis; increase family reunion visas to 5,000 for 2017-18, streamline process; prioritise regional approach to refugees in AP region		
110	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	Q1 – Broadly supports existing HP Q2 – did not answer Q3 – did not answer Q4 – WaR supported Q5 – did not answer Q6: Other: resettle families in locations with jobs, stable communities, services and preferably existing cultural group; intake numbers controlled or pressure on services; additional funding for English; consider housing needs and continue employment programs	-	
111	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	Q1 – Maintain additional 12,000 places per year for HP beyond Syrian intake Q2 – SHP prolongs settlement and integration process; only use when necessary Q3 – guided by UNHCR Q4 – Supports WaR Q5 – Increase CPP to 5,000 places; add one Qld and one WA provider Q6: Other: Stakeholder engagement and volunteers	-	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		successful		
112	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	Q1 – broadly supports HP Q2, 3 and 5 – did not answer Q4 – supports WaR Q6: Other: supports decision to settle 12,000 Syrians/Iraqis; Fed govt must consult with Vic re HP implementation; support for education, English, health services; support for adequate infrastructure and town planning; expand funding to match increased HP intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports HP - Needs more support from Commonwealth for education, health, English and infrastructure needs 	
113	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED] (Individual)	Q1 to 5: did not answer Q6: Other: Give priority to Christians, share our culture	-	
114	s. 22(1)(a)(ii) [REDACTED]	Q1 – broadly supports HP Q2 – split should be 60% Refugee and 40% SHP; principle of prioritising most vulnerable and facilitating family reunion Q3 – guided by UNHCR Q4 – did not answer Q5 – Supports evaluation of CPP pilot; reduce charges, add service, expand to include onshore applicants such as family members Q6: Other: supports additional 12,000 for Syrian crisis; recommends information re schedule of arrival dates and numbers of refugees, otherwise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Broadly supports HP - Increase Ref category a little - Allocation guided by UNHCR - Supports CPP 	

	AUTHOR	KEY ISSUES RAISED	SUMMARY	FURTHER ACTION
		difficult for service providers		
			-	

Pages 110 to 111 have been exempted under section 33(a)(iii) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Act (1982)

Attachment D

Summary of feedback from the annual consultation process on the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme

Background

- You wrote to State and Territory Government Premiers and Chief Ministers in November 2015 seeking their views to inform migration planning, including the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme (the Programme).
- Ministerial consultations on the 2016-17 Programme were held in Sydney and Melbourne in March 2016. Representatives of around 70 community groups and peak bodies attended the meetings.
- Discussion paper consultations on the Programme were undertaken from February to March 2016. A total of 115 written submissions have been received (four submissions from State/Territory governments, 51 submissions from Non-Government Organisations, and 60 submissions from individuals).

Feedback

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) supported the Australian Government's commitment of 13,750 places in the 2016-17 Programme and further intake increases by 2018-19. They also welcomed the additional 12,000 places for those displaced by conflicts in Syria and Iraq.

It was noted that refugees and humanitarian entrants inject cultural depth into Australian communities and drive social and economic prosperity.

A sufficiently large number of Refugee places should be assigned to specific localities to enable viable communities to grow and develop.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) cited the need for adequate funding for settlement services, including education, employment, English language courses and resources for youths.

The need for consultation with s. 22(1)(a)(ii) was emphasised, as relevant information on settlement arrivals assisted the work of various stakeholders.

Feedback from NGOs and individuals

Size and Composition of intake: The majority of stakeholders supported the Australian Government's commitment to increase the annual intake for the Humanitarian Programme in 2017-18 and 2018-19 and recommended further increases. A number of individuals raised concerns about the impact of refugees on social cohesion, resources and population sustainability.

One-off increase for Syrians and Iraqis: Stakeholders commended the Government for the additional 12,000 places for people displaced by the humanitarian crises in Syria and Iraq.

Regional allocations: Stakeholders supported increased intakes from various regions including Africa, the Middle East, Asia and third countries. Some stakeholders requested that the African intake be increased to 25% of the total allocation.

Community Proposal Pilot: The Community Proposal Pilot (CPP) was supported, with recommendations that the CPP be separated from the Programme and the number of places be increased.

Woman at Risk: The Woman at Risk visa was broadly supported, with requests for more flexibility in the eligibility criteria.

Family Reunion: The Government was requested to facilitate family reunion further, including by relaxing visa requirements.

Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors (UHMs) and those with disabilities/health issues: Stakeholders raised concerns that the most vulnerable refugees do not have any opportunities for resettlement, including UHMs and people with disabilities and health problems.

Refugees unable to register with UNHCR: Stakeholders also raised concerns that a large number of refugees who have been in camps for many years are unable to obtain registration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and, as such, are ineligible for resettlement.

Judeo-Christian values: Some individuals advocated the maintenance of Judeo-Christian values through the Humanitarian Programme.

Slow Processing Times: Stakeholders were concerned about slow visa processing and lack of information from the Department regarding the progress of applications.

Alternative migration pathways: Stakeholders recommended that the Government explore other pathways to resettle refugees and people in humanitarian need outside the Humanitarian Programme, including through the skill and family streams (with reduced or flexible requirements).

Resettlement as Strategic Tool: Stakeholders recommended that the Government use resettlement as a strategic tool in engaging with other countries to release pressure and increase protection of refugees in those countries.

Settlement Services: Stakeholders requested adequate settlement services for humanitarian entrants.

MINUTES

Minister's consultations on the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme

Melbourne - 11 March 2016

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Summary of key issues

At the ministerial consultations on the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme held in Melbourne on 11 March 2016, community organisation and peak bodies raised a number of key issues. In summary, the community:

- commended the Australian Government for:
 - the additional 12,000 places for people displaced by the humanitarian crises in Syria and Iraq, and
 - the commitment to increase the annual intake for the Humanitarian Programme in 2017-18 and 2018-19.
- requested further increases to the annual programme intake globally as well as the intake for specific groups from various regions (Africa, Asia and the Middle East), including from third countries.
- raised concerns about slow visa processing and lack of communication from the Department in regard to the progress of applications.
- raised concerns that a large number of refugees who have been in camps for many years are unable to obtain registration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and, as such, ineligible for resettlement.
- supported the Community Proposal Pilot (CPP) and recommended that the CPP be separated from the Humanitarian Programme and the number of places be increased.
- supported the Woman at Risk programme and requested that the requirements be made flexible.
- requested that the Government facilitate family reunion further, including by relaxing visa requirements.
- requested that the Government explore other pathways to resettle refugees in Australia outside the Humanitarian Programme, for example through the skill and family streams (with reduced requirements).
- requested that the Government use resettlement as a strategic tool in engaging with other countries to release pressure and increase protection of refugees in those countries.

Opening comments from Chair

- Welcome to the Minister and participants. The Chair provided a brief overview of the Minister's community consultations as part of the annual consultation process on the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme.

Comments from community organisations and peak bodies

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned about Christians in the Middle East, their psychological issues and delays in visa processing.
- Enquired about visa grant numbers and subclasses (updated statistics).

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned that the Department has not issued an acknowledgement letter or a file number for lodged applications. Without this confirmation, lawyers and migration agents are unable to do their duty to advise clients of the progress of their applications.
- Concerned about people paying a lot of money under the CPP, but there are no visa grants. There is a perception that people buy these visas overseas.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned about delays in visa processing.
- Commented that Christians are disadvantaged across the Middle East.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commended the Australian Government for increasing the Humanitarian Programme intake.
- Requested the Government to consider Africa in planning the Humanitarian Programme. The community does not want Africa to be a forgotten continent in relation to refugee resettlement.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Recommended that the Australian Government increase the humanitarian intake to 20,000 – 25,000 places ideally. The increased intake planned for 2017-18 is still low compared to the number of displaced people globally.
- Requested that the Government look into the refugee intake from Africa as they have fallen off the Humanitarian Programme, for example South Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda.
- Concerned about recent deportation laws for those who came to Australia as refugees, including children. For example, some 15 year olds face deportation after living in Australia for 10 years. Voluntary reparation is preferred.
- Recommended that the intake for the Woman at Risk programme be increased and the requirements be relaxed.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commented that the Chin community in Australia is young, having been resettled in the country for around seven years. However, they have settled and integrated with the Australian community well. Many of them have employment and mortgages.
- Requested that the Australian Government take Chin refugees currently in Malaysia and Indonesia. There are a lot of Chin refugees there.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned that there are over 45,000 Chin refugees in India and Malaysia. Only around 20,000 of Chin refugees in Malaysia are card holders. Without these cards, they have no access to health care and other services. As a result, many 20-30 year old Chin refugees have died in Malaysia.
- Requested that the Australian Government increase the SHP intake.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Requested that the Australian Government take Karen refugees currently in Thailand borders as part of the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme. These refugees have been there for 20-25 years.
- Concerned that Karen refugees who have been in camps for around 10 years are still unregistered with UNHCR. The Australian Government is requested to assist with UNHCR registration.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned that newly arrived Karen refugees face difficulties in gaining employment due to their lack of skills, such as in English language, technology, driving and other training/education. They also suffer from psychological issues, such as traumas and depression.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Thanked the Australian Government for resettling Burmese refugees.
- Requested that the Government find ways to facilitate family reunion under the SHP, even if they do not have protection issues. These include family members who are still in refugee camps and not registered with UNHCR.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Asked how the Australian Government determines resettlement priorities in terms of the countries and groups from which they take refugees.
- Commended the Government for the additional 12,000 places and increasing the annual intake for the 2018-19 Humanitarian Programme.
- Recommended that the CPP be separated from the Humanitarian Programme and the processing times be improved as currently it takes around two years.
- Recommended that fast track processing be established. The current process is complex and there is lack of legal support.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Requested the Australian Government to ensure that adequate services for humanitarian entrants are available especially in regional areas, including employment pathways.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Advised that AMES has been listening to the community in providing settlement services and this approach has significant impact. Communities are willing and have the capacity to assist. The Australian Government should also apply this approach.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commended the Australian Government for the additional 12,000 places.
- Supported the CPP. As a pilot, the CPP is successful and over-subscribed.

- Recommended that the CPP sit on top of the Humanitarian Programme as a means to bring more people.
- Recommended that the Government open other avenues in addition to the Humanitarian Programme to bring refugees to Australia. Many refugees may have the skills to help Australia in addressing labour shortages. However, they may not afford the fees under the skill stream.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Appreciated that communities are consulted on the Humanitarian Programme.
- Acknowledged the challenges that the Australian Government faces in delivering the Humanitarian Programme and finding the balance.
- Encouraged greater capacity to resettle refugees.
- Commended the Australian Government for the additional 12,000 places.
- Provided strong support for the Woman at Risk programme as it is a valuable and important programme.
- Requested that the Government facilitate family reunion further due to the negative impact of family separation.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Recommended that the refugee intake be increased. Communities are keen and able to support this increase.
- Asked about how caseload allocations are determined under the Humanitarian Programme.
- Requested that the Department of Social Services (DSS) provide appropriate funding for support services.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commended the Australian Government for the additional places for Syrian and Iraqi refugees.
- Requested that the requirements for intake from third countries be made flexible. It is difficult for Afghan refugees to go to neighbouring countries.
- Requested better communication to update applicants on the progress of their applications, for example annually. Some applicants have not received any update three years after lodgement.
- Requested that the criteria for a Woman at Risk visa be reviewed.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Recommended more places for the SHP.
- Recommended increased intake from the Middle East and South West Asia, including Iran, Syria and Afghanistan.
- Supported the Woman at Risk programme. It is a very important programme to resettle those displaced by conflicts.
- Supported the CPP. Communities like it and can find people to fill the CPP places.
- Concerned about the long processing time for the SHP and lack of communication from the Department. Many applicants have waited for around three to five years.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Requested that the intake of Afghan refugees be increased. There are a lot of Afghans who are displaced in Iran and Pakistan and they cannot go back.
- Concerned about delays in processing. Applicants have waited for two to three years without any communication from the Department. Some chose to come to Australia by illegal ways, such as by boat.
- Requested an increased refugee intake and quick visa processing. These measures will reduce illegal arrivals and Government's spending to deal with this issue, such as that for Nauru.
- Commented that the CPP is quite expensive for the community, but the community supports the CPP as it facilitates family reunion.
- Concerned that people who arrived in Australia by boat have no chance for family reunion and that after being granted a permanent Protection Visa (PV) they are given low priority under the SHP.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned that there have not been many arrivals from the additional 12,000 places while initially the Government promised that they would arrive in Australia by December 2015. Lack of communication makes planning hard for the community and may cause reputational damage.
- Requested an increase to the refugee intake under subclasses 200 and 203. There are around 16 million refugees globally. However, the number of refugees resettled in Australia is smaller than that resettled after World War II.
- Recommended the Government to use political ways strategically to help refugees.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Requested clear communication regarding delays of the delivery of the additional 12,000 places.
- Concerned about the welfare of many Iraqi Christians in camps.
- Asked about the Australian Government's plans in regard to the resettlement of refugees currently in detention centres as they have been in detained for a long time.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commended the Australian Government for increasing the refugee intake.
- Commented that a lot of refugees have skills. The Department should work closely with other central agencies to support refugees. This includes providing refugees with a free skill assessment, which currently costs around \$5,000 - \$8,000.
- Asked about the Government's plans in relation to the CPP, which is still at a pilot stage currently.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerned about slow processing of the additional 12,000 places.
- Commented that Canada's processing of refugees is more effective.
- Acknowledged that security is the first priority. However, the minorities in Syria are not involved in terrorism.
- Requested the Australian Government to take actions urgently to relieve the sufferings of minority groups. The statistics provided in the discussion paper show that intake of Syrian and Iraqi refugees went down in 2014-15.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Enquired how UNHCR addresses identification issues, such as in determining who is Congolese and who is not.
- Recommended a more balanced policy in the Humanitarian Programme. For example, the Programme should also provide resettlement to single fathers (not only single mothers).
- Concerned about poor communication from the Department to applicants.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Commented that the CPP works well.
- Requested an increase to the refugee intake from Africa, without necessarily dropping the numbers for other caseloads. African refugees have not been represented properly and need more places in the Humanitarian Programme. The community is happy to provide support.
- Requested that the Australian Government facilitate family reunion further, including for resettlement and family visits.
- Commented that African refugees have skills too. The Government should facilitate economic participation as people are keen to work.
- Recommended that the CPP be separated from the Humanitarian Programme and the CPP places be increased.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Thanked the Australian Government for settling Bhutanese refugees. However, there are still around 12,000 of them in camps.
- Concerned that many refugees who have committed petty crimes in camps are recorded as criminals. Consequently they are ineligible for resettlement.
- Requested the Government to facilitate family reunion further.
- Concerned about lack of focus on settlement services for new and emerging communities.
- Concerned about lack of representation for new and emerging communities. As a result, they have no voice. These communities need support.

Comments from Chair

- Thanked participants for their views and noted common themes. DIBP and DSS will take them on board.

Comments from the Department (Kruno Kukoc)

- Acknowledged that the Department has failed to provide communities with clear communication. The Department will improve its communication.
- Advised that a lot of departmental resources have been deployed to focus on the delivery of the additional 12,000 places for Syrians and Iraqis.

- Commented that an increase of 12,000 places is a very large increase for Australia, given the annual intake of 11,000 places for the offshore component of the Humanitarian Programme.
- Reiterated the Government's commitment to undertake proper checks.
- Advised that 26 people of the additional 12,000 places arrived in Australia before Christmas in 2015.
- Advised that the Department has ramped up resources and assessed over 9000 applications. There are challenges as it is a difficult region to operate in.
- Advised that 5000-6000 places are expected to be delivered in the current programme year. The remainder will be delivered next year.
- Acknowledged that many applicants have waited for a long time to receive decisions. There is a large pipeline of over 20,000 applications currently. The Department processes these applications in line with the Government's priorities.

Comments from the Department (Elizabeth Hampton)

- Advised that the Melbourne Office has been inundated with applications. A decision was made to provide confirmation to applicants only after their applications are referred to the overseas post. Resources have been used to process more applications instead. Now that there is an established flow, the normal communication channels will resume.
- Commented that there is more demand for resettlement than places available under the Humanitarian Programme. The Department has an option whether to refuse applications or leave them in the pipeline for consideration the following year.
- Advised that the Department has applied parallel processing by distributing Form 80 (Personal particular for assessment including character assessment) to applicants earlier to speed up processing.
- Confirmed that the Department's post in Turkey accepts self-referrals.

Minister's comments

- Thanked the participants for their views on the Humanitarian Programme and noted that there are consistent themes.

- Commented that there may be an appetite to have further commitments in the future (like the additional 12,000 places for Syrians and Iraqis). However, this will depend on the settlement outcomes of the 12,000 entrants. Community support is important for further commitments.
- Commented that the processing undertaken by Australia is different from that of Canada. For example, Canada resettles refugees who have been checked and referred by UNHCR. The Australian Government took on recommendations from communities to resettle those that they have proposed. It takes time to undertake identity and other required checks of those who are not referred by UNHCR as they have not been through the layer of UNHCR checks. There have been concerns about fraudulent Syrian passports being issued. It is important to undertake a strict and methodical assessment process.
- Reaffirmed that the Government has not forgotten refugees in Asia and Africa. Refugees from this region have settled well. Asia and Africa will remain a priority for resettlement.
- Advised that multilateral approach is required to address issues with refugees in detention centres, such as Nauru. The Government has engaged with third countries such as Iran, who support voluntary repatriation. The Government will not resettle people who arrive to Australia by boat. This policy will not change.
- Reaffirmed the Government's commitment to increase the annual intake by 2018-19 in addition to the 12,000 places for Syrians and Iraqis. These increases are significant, given Australia's population of 24 million people.
- Commented that Australia has to be part a broader approach, which includes Europe and other countries. The landscape over the next decade will be different. It is unrealistic to expect Australia to resettle millions of refugees. However, there is a lot that Australia can do to respond to humanitarian crises, in cooperation with international partners.
- Acknowledged that the CPP has been in a pilot stage for a long time. There have been some discussions with central agencies. Ideally the CPP sits outside the Humanitarian Programme, however it is not guaranteed due to costings. There is a strong case to continue the CPP.

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No.	Organisation type	Contact details
1	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Broadly supports existing HP	Nil	Nil	Support WaR	Nil	Resettle families in locations with jobs, stable communities, services and preferably existing cultural group; intake numbers controlled or pressure on services; additional funding for English; consider housing needs and continue employment programs	110	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
2		Broadly supports existing HP	Nil	Nil	Support WaR	Nil	Supports decision to settle 12,000 Syrians/Iraqis; Fed govt must consult with Vic re HP implementation; support for education, English, health services; support for adequate infrastructure and town planning; expand funding to match increased HP intake	112		
3		Broadly supports existing HP	Importance of balance in HP	Need to be responsive irrespective of global location	Support WaR	Nil, pending evaluation	Nil			
4		Broadly supports existing HP	60% Refugee and 40% SHP; principle of prioritising most vulnerable and facilitating family reunion	Guided by UNHCR	Nil	Supports evaluation of CPP; reduce charges, add service, expand to include onshore applicants such as family members	Supports additional 12,000 for Syrian crisis; recommends information re schedule of arrival dates and numbers of refugees, otherwise difficult for service providers	114		
5		Increase offshore HP for 2016-17 year to at least 25,000	Split should be SHP (30%)-reflecting importance of family reunion and Refugee category (70%); greater emphasis on protecting vulnerable	Region allocation should be aligned with UNHCR needs	Supports WaR	Supports WaR	Wealthier/educated more successful in sponsorship process; not unusual for sponsor to abuse sponsored; gaps in services for children under 15; consider cost of living, community, services, employment, actual links (relatives) when considering resettlement	66		
6		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Supports CPP, delink from HP	Client communities most affected by HP decisions should be informants	60		
7		Increase size of HP to at least 30,000 places from 2016-17 and further increases	Shift balance to have more Refugee places than SHP	Allocation should be based on vulnerability – single adult males should not be excluded	Supports WaR	Delink CPP from HP	Expedite processing of 12,000 Syrians and Iraqis; maintain this contingency quota for emergencies; increase financial aid to region; reverse policy of not resettling those in Indonesia after 1 July 2014; greater focus on Rohingyas; increase UAMs to 200 per year; explore other forms of humanitarian admission through family reunion, student and skilled streams	72		
8		Supports temporary increase in HP intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Supports temporary increase in humanitarian intake of refugees displaced by Syrian crisis; calls on govt to find ways to provide temp safe havens to people in danger; encourages govt to support Indonesia in finding solutions; particularly Rohingyas; humanitarian assistance; use community organisations to strengthen efforts to provide services to refugees	87		
9		Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17	Support current SHP and Refugee split	Regional breakdown should be flexible; ensure HP retains strong focus on Africa (at least 25%)	Supports WaR	No increase in CPP until costs decreased; increase to CPP only if outside HP	Commends special 12,000 intake; refugees arriving by boat should be under same family reunion policies; reduce fees, increase services for family stream visas; TPVs should be on PR pathway	63		
10		Increase HP intake; Our people (Assyrian, Chaldean and Syriac people) should be granted 7,700 places	Refugee 40% and SHP 60%	More places should be allocated to ME	WaR programme important; more places for our people	CPP should be increased	Consider people regardless of whether referred by UNHCR	77		
11		Nil	Nil	Nil	WaR visa holders more disadvantaged than other entrants; this programme very important	Nil	Institute is conducting longitudinal study of humanitarian entrants	57		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No	Organisation	Contact details
12	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Maintain additional 12,000 places per year for HP beyond Syrian intake	SHP prolongs settlement and integration process; only use when necessary	Guided by UNHCR	Supports WaR	Increase CPP to 5,000 places; add one Qld and one WA provider	Stakeholder engagement and volunteers successful	111	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
13		Significantly increase HP intake across all programs including emergency intake	Increase both Refugee and SHP allocations; facilitating family reunion is important	Nil	Supports WaR	Supports increase to CPP	Increase support for an AP regional approach to refugees and expand support for the UNHCR; act more urgently regarding Syrian intake; proactively address racist attitudes towards Muslims			
14		Increase HP for 2016-17 to 25,000	50/50 split for Ref and SHP	The preferred region depends on global crisis; give Syrians highest priority in next 5 years	WaR important	CPP effective – increase to 5,000 – make permanent	Priority for minority refugees at risk of persecution; additional commitment to 10,000 places a year for five years to Syrian and Iraqi minorities	95		
15		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Spiritual approach to problem solving best; supports offshore preventative measures	31		
16		Increase annual intake to 27,000	SHP and Refugee categories should be considered separately – neither quota should compromise the other				Significantly increase refugee intake from Syria; provide refugees in offshore centres with haven in Australia	55		
17		Increase HP intake	Separate SHP from Refugee category if HP intake not increased; open SHPs to Rohingyas in Myanmar (currently barred as no UNHCR registration cards)	Allocations to ME, Asia, but at least 1/3 to Rohingyas in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia	WaR important	Maintain CPP current level	Rohingyas having difficulty with citizenship due to identity requirements, family reunion also difficult as many are IMAs	97		
18		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	HP 2016-17 should widely consider Iraqi Chaldean refugees and asylum seekers in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Syria; 12,000 intake should include Chaldean Iraqi refugees ; reduce delay in processing these people, priority to those with family/communitysponsors/proposers; most Iraqi places should be for Iraqi ethnic and religious minorities persecuted in Iraq with no safe haven in Iraq	85		
19		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Family separation impacts on children; UAMs particularly vulnerable; emphasised importance of asylum seeker children attending fully funded public school, learning English, having stable housing and not moving schools; mandatory detention of children should cease and detention of children as only a last resort	64		
20		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Increase intake and aid to South Sudanese; review visitor visa policy, facilitate family reunion, funding for settlement - education, employment, to re-settle South Sudanese in ME	25		
21		Refugee intake should be increased progressively 10,000 places per year	Reduced refugee intake and increased SHP intake	Preference to ME	WaR important	CPP, increase places; delink from HP	Delays in processing times; Palestinian/Syrians vulnerable, alternate visa pathways for refugees	101		
22	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Increase CPP to 1,500 places in 2016-17; Appoint additional Approved Proposing Organisations in all states and territories; delink CPP from HP	Nil	82		
23		Offshore HP should be increased incrementally	Supports continuation of SHP visas; recommends that settlement service providers play role with proposers	Choose refugees in greatest need from regions	Supports increase of WaR places	Nil	For additional 12,000 places; processing very slow; should be in timely manner	69		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No.	Organisation	Contact details
24	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Increase HP to 20,000 for offshore component	30% SHP and 70% Refugees	Places allocated equitably to all regions based on numbers, time displaced and level of violence	Support WaR	Continue CPP but delinked from HP	In SHP many proposers struggle to support families; minimise split families arriving in Australia; design more integrated approach to settlement support	67	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
25		Increase to 20,000 in 2016-17 by also using skilled or work related visas	Prioritise Refugee category	Nil	Combine WaR with UAMs; increase funding for services	Increase CPP, but reduce cost	Concerns over TPVs, SHEVs, uncertainty, and government referring to them as illegal	62		
26		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Refugee status should be determined on case-by-case basis, not country of origin; have a visa quota of 250 yearly for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex (LGBT) refugees; allocate resources for English and computer training; resettle LGBT refugees in LGBT-friendly communities	106		
27		Increase HP to 25,000	SHP to be 10,000 of 25,000	Grant more visas to Assyrian Christians in ME; priority if have proposers/links	WaR should be increased to 5,000; grant more to Assyrian, Chaldean and Syriac women	Delink CPP from HP; those with financial capacity should not be favoured over vulnerability	Increase split family applications to 5,000; support Assyrian Christians	81		
28		Double HP intake over next few years (at least)	Proportion of SHP/Refugee difficult; should be needs based; SHP subclass should be increased, many Australians able to sponsor	More consideration should be given to ME	WaR important; should be delinked from HP; given its own priority	CPP – increase substantially, at first double to 1,000, should be permanent component	Grateful for opportunity to contribute	79		
29		Increase offshore resettlement program to 20,000 places in 2016-17 and gradually to 30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Supports CPP, but delink from HP	Restore resettlement to refugees arriving in Indonesia after 1 July 2014; use resettlement as strategic tool to increase protection spaces in countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; resettle UAMs and people with medical needs due to war injuries; introduce quota for stateless people in AP; provide alternative migration pathways for refugees	88		
30		Increase HP intake to 20,000 places in 2016-17; gradually increase to 30,000	Nil	Support ongoing resettlement re scale of need (Africa at least 25%)	Support WaR	Keep CPP, delink from HP, expand, but make more affordable	Commit to 10,000 per year for three years for refugees displaced by Syrian crisis; allocate at least 5,000 additional places for Family Reunion; engage with AP region for solutions	93		
31		Maintain HP levels	Nil	Asia has people who want to be educated and work – beliefs fit traditional Australians	WaR is good	CPP should be increased – helps reunite families and saves government money	Consider the political situation in home country; don't abandon Karen refugees in Thailand waiting for 20 years	73		
32		95% should be attributed offshore component of HP	50/50 HP & Refugee split	33% split for regions of Asia, Africa and ME	WaR very important	Increase CPP but delink from HP	Support allocation to Karenni and Karen refugees at Thai/Burma border	34		
33		Increase HP intake to at least 20,000	40% SHP and 60% Refugees	ME region needs most allocated places due to Syria/Iraq conflict	Supports WaR	Supports CPP, delinked from HP	Requests consideration for Mandaean stranded in Syria; small size, threat of cultural genocide	76		
34		Advance HP to reach 18,700 earlier (by 2017-18)	Increase SHP visa grants with additional family reunion places	Re-engage with UNHCR to accept more refugees from AP region, resettlement of Rohingya should be priority	Expand WaR with special consideration to settlement in regional areas	Continue CPP but delink from HP	Take 12,000Syrians/Iraqis until crisis over; additional family reunion places; establish quota for UHMs	103		
35		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Only responded to intro of SHEVs; SHEV holders receive minimal support, very difficult for people with disabilities and their families to secure work, suitable housing	68		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No.	Organisation	Contact details
36	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Increase offshore resettlement to 20,000 in 2016-17 and up to 30,000 in coming years; delink onshore and offshore program	Nil	Ensure resettlement from Africa and Asia continues at rate according to need; Africa at least 25%	Nil	Annual quota for CPP should be delinked from HP	Introduce UHM pilot; have additional 10,000 places a year for Syrian crisis; allow family reunion for all refugees; with 5,000 additional family reunion places; restore funding for migration advice; more settlement support	108	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
37		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Very narrow focus, concerns for (so called) apostates and blasphemers	86		
38		Increase HP intake	Maintain status quo for SHP/Ref	Preference ME	WaR important	Wait for full report re CPP	Increasing intake meets int'l obligations and increases multicultural diversity; good	98		
39		Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17 and expand to 30,000 in next four years	No recommendations re SHP/Ref split, but review adequacy of funding for SHP visa holders	Continue Africa, Asia as appropriate, Africa not less than 25%	Some advocate an increase to WaR	Increase CPP; delink from HP	Cross-portfolio integrated refugee approach; regional strategy for Rohingya; 10,000 per year, for next 3 years for Syrian crisis; at least 5,000 for family reunion visas; explore alternative migration pathways; improve services, end turn backs and TPVs	102		
40		20,000 places 2016-17 and substantially increase to 40,000 in 2019-20	20% SHP and 80% Refugee	Focus on places closer to Australia, 60% Asia, 25% to ME and 15% to Africa	WaR very important, minimum 2000 places	If CPP evaluated favourably, increase	Establish dialogue in region with Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar	49		
41		Limit HP to 11,000 for 2017-19	Refugee 5,000/SHP 6,000	Preference to Non-Muslim persecuted minorities from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan; other nations on pro rata basis	Increase WaR to 1,500	Not enough info to comment on CPP	Reduce one-off intake to 6,000; carefully monitor family stream; cap at present levels; TPVs necessary	94		
42		Delink offshore and onshore components of HP; number of places for onshore applicants should be decided annually; with flexibility to add additional spaces if required	No reply re split: should ensure most vulnerable children given priority through both SHP and Refugee categories	Those in AP region should be given priority, including those in Indonesia regardless of arrival date	Support WaR; keep at 10% of HP	Expand CPP but delink from HP; ensure it is accessible to broadest range of people; reserve places for those most in need	Make information available and open outposts re migration prog in transit/key source countries; waive or defer fees and documentation req; consider alternative migration pathways for those seeking HP places	105		
43		Increase HP and delink offshore/onshore program	Recommends analysis re demand for SHP	Dependent on need, guided by UNHCR	Support WaR	Increase CPP, delink from HP	More transparency re HP policy, abolish SHEVs and TPVs, end offshore processing, extend family reunion to all refugees	58		
44		Strongly support increase in annual intake of offshore HP	Preference refugee category	Allocations to regions most in need, guidance from UNHCR	WaR supported	Little info on CPP, as evaluation underway; supports increase outside HP	Recommends targeted family reunion programme, either through larger HP or pilot	99		
45		Drastically reduce refugee intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Withdraw from Refugee Convention; reassess one-off intake of 12,000; refugee intake criteria should suit Australia's needs; be aligned with points test; not lead to more ethno-religious diversity, which is harmful to Australia	92		
46		By the end of 2030, the HP intake should be 30,000; HP should only be for offshore applicants	70% Refugees / 30% SHP	Since a large number from ME, time to consider Africa, namely East Africa	WaR important	Increase CPP	Prepare offshore to IMAs, consider Somalis in camps in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malaysia, India, Indonesia	24		
47		Increase intake to 20,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Provide affordable legal services; detain as last resort; increase settlement services and support; provide permanent visas to refugees, not TPVs	104		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No.	Organisation	Contact details
48	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	20,000 places	Nil	Priority to regions in immediate crisis and to low lying regions affected by climate change (such as Polynesian region)	WaR highest priority	Nil	Provide aid to countries that stabilise population, and programs that address overpopulation, where immigration equals emigration – zero migration program	38	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
49		HP to be at least 27,000 per yr as per the Houston Report	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Work towards regional solution, resettle those on Nauru/Manis to third countries, assist refugees in Australia in detention in applying for TPVs or SHEVs	36		
50		Increase HP to 20,000 in 2016-17 and further increase to 30,000 over next three years	Nil	Accept advice of UNHCR	Maintain WaR at 1,000 per year; ensure that women and girls equally or proportionately represented, more services	Continue CPP, expand to additional 5,000 places in 2016-17; delink from HP	Make three year commitment to resettle 10,000 places yearly for Syrians/Iraqis; increase family reunion visas to 5,000 for 2017-18, streamline process; prioritise regional approach to refugees in AP region	109		
51		50,000 annually for HP offshore component, Australia is at least twice as prosperous as it was in 1956, refugees have contributed greatly	Split according to greatest need	Regional places to greatest need	WaR very important	CPP should expand but not at reduction to other visa categories	Invasion of Iraq destabilised region	45		
52		Increase HP to 25,000 and at least 60,000 by 2020; Offshore and onshore HP should be de-linked	Create new Humanitarian Family Reunion visa; so that SHP can concentrate on vulnerability	Allocations based on need, irrespective of region	Support WaR	Separate CPP from HP, make more affordable	Opposed to TPVs, concerned about SHEVs, end fast track processing, provide funded legal aid to asylum seekers	61		
53		Increase offshore HP to at least 25,000 for 2016-17 and at least 60,000 by 2020	Create a new Humanitarian Family Reunion visa category; the SHP should be refined to focus on vulnerability	Continue working with UNHCR: also take refugees from region, including those arriving in Indonesia post July 2014	WaR important	Separate CPP from HP, make more affordable	Take an additional intake of 13,000 refugees from Syria for 2016-17; HP Offshore and Onshore Programmes should be delinked – 2,750 onshore places for 2016-17 too small re legacy caseload; fast track processing for boat arrivals should end; access to funded legal advice to prepare claims and administrative/judicial review if claims denied; stop boat turnbacks	65		
54		Increase HP to at least 20,000	Nil	Do not preference any country, religion or ethnic group, up to UNHCR, but there should be special focus on family reunion	Continue WaR	Support CPP but delink from HP	Re Syrian intake; we should take more people (like Canada); include PR paths for those on TPVs and SHEVs and in detention centres; onshore/offshore classified as refugees by UNHCR	90		
55		Increase HP to 25,750 and gradually to 60,000 per year	Proportional split of 55% refugee/45% SHP category	Dependent on need, guided by UNHCR	Support WaR	Increase CPP, delink from HP	Extend family reunion to all refugees, end offshore detention, end indefinite detention	59		
56		Increase offshore HP to 15,000 – 20,000 places	Maintain 50/50 split between SHP and Refugee categories	40%, ME, 30% Africa, 30% Asia	WaR important, should also be program for orphans	CPP not suitable for Karen, more suitable for more established communities	Karen refugees arriving in camps after 2005 not registered by UNHCR, no opportunity for family reunion, this should be changed	91		
57		No places unless from Eastern Europe, Asia, Russia, Ukraine, South Africa or Zimbabwe (white persecuted minorities only)	80% SHP, 20% refugees	Zero from ME and Africa, take Asians & white people from South Africa or Zimbabwe only	WaR important	Do not increase CPP unless non-Muslim	Respect for Australian values important, anti-Muslim	19		
58		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Reduce immigration in general	3		
59		Increase HP intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Don't agree with restrictions for IMAs; offshore detention wrong, TPVs prolong suffering	47		
60		Increase refugee intake	No limits	Let UNHCR decide	Should not be subclass for Woman at Risk	Nil	Should not promote view that refugees with money lawful and poor are unlawful and stranded in Nauru, Australia should be country of first asylum – fly Syrians, here until war ends	53		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No	Organisation	Contact details
61	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Increase HP intake: 20,000 in 2016-17, 25,000 in 2017-18, 40,000 in 2019-20	20% SHP and 80% Refugees	60% Asia as closer to Australia, 15% Africa, 25% Middle East	WaR very important: 16/17 minimum 2000 places, 18/19 2500 places, 19/20 4000 places	Increase CPP if evaluation is favourable	Engage in strategic dialogue with Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar to improve refugee protection in the Asia Pacific	27	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
62		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	HP intake only for non-Muslims, Muslims in need to be assisted offshore; don't be guided by UNHCR	100		
63		A/a can take more refugees (acknowledge the scale of world's refugee problem)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Australia wealthy, should be making large contribution, poorer countries contributing more	23		
64		Lower HP intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bring in more South Americans to re-Christianise Australia	4		
65		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Prioritise Christians, Australia to decide, not UN, Muslim countries should take Muslim refugees, anti-Islam	51		
66		Reduce Muslim intake in HP to zero, bolster Judeo-Christian	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Syrian intake a success if Muslims excluded	5		
67		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Broadly anti-immigration	35		
68		Increase offshore places to 20,000 in 2016-17, increase later to annual program of 30,000 places	Nil (asked for 5,000 additional places for family reunion, including concessions for fees, documents)	Asia and Africa rate appropriate to scale of need, Africa 25% at least of 2016-17	Nil	CPP delinked from offshore HP, make more affordable	Additional 10,000 yearly for next 3 years for Syrian crisis	43		
69		Increase HP to 25,000 to rapidly clear camps in Indonesia, Malaysia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Processing should be done in Indonesia, then move to Australia once approved	33		
70		Maintain at 13,750, do not increase	70% Ref and 30% SHP	Most places to Asia, with focus on Myanmar, Bhutan, China and surrounding countries	Supports WaR	Do not increase CPP	Only accept families, not single adult males of any religion	6		
71		Maintain current HP intake, majority to offshore, some onshore	SHP/refugee split according to need	Most places allocated to Africa	WaR very important	CPP good idea, delink from HP	Groups in greatest need now are Christians	46		
72		Increase offshore places to 20,000 2016-17 and expand progressively to 30,000 places	Nil (allocate additional 5,000 to SHP)	Ensure resettlement from Asia and Africa continues based on need and Africa at least 25% of offshore program for 2016-17	Nil	Expand CPP and make more affordable; delink from HP	Develop cross-portfolio approach, promote peace and eventual voluntary return, more services, alternatives to detention, 10,000 yearly for Syrian crisis for next 3 years	39		
73		No HP	Zero proportion	No region	Nil	No CPP	No more immigration	29		
74		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do substantial research, including climate change and other future scenarios, financial costs, examination of current laws (current planning is short-term)	71		
75		No HP	Zero proportion	No region	Nil	No CPP	Refugees should improve lot by themselves	30		
76		Increase to 20,000	No opinion, select most in need	Most in need, but leaning to Africa and Asia, neglected by media	WaR not very important	Increase CPP but delink from offshore HP	Nil	8		
77		Supports temporary increase in HP intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Supports temporary increase in humanitarian intake of refugees displaced by Syrian crisis; calls on govt to find ways to provide temp safe havens to people in danger; encourages govt to support Indonesia in finding solutions – particularly Rohingyas - humanitarian assistance; use community organisations to strengthen efforts to provide services to refugees	89		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No.	Organisation	Contact details
78	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	13,750 places seems correct	Nil	Intake should focus on Asia-Pacific	WaR extremely important and increase intake to 40-50% with places left allocated to families	Nil	Extra places should be allocated to families	28	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
79		Maintain current HP intake, including 11,000 for offshore refugees	Nil	Nil	WaR – not sufficiently familiar, unable to comment	CPP – continue small size	Use one-off allocations strategically; retain commitment to not resettle maritime arrivals; a larger intake would reduce opportunities available, lead to larger aggregations of single-ethnic communities; Australia’s stability depending on stable population	70		
80		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Close offshore camps, process here, don’t punish refugees	9		
81		Increase HP to 30,000 per year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Speed up processing of 12,000 Syrian intake	78		
82		Nil	Nil	No refugees from ME or Africa, except White South Africans, similar culture	Nil	Nil	Concerned about impact of African and ME refugees on social cohesion	17		
83		Increase HP intake to 18,000 (15,000 offshore and 3,000 onshore)	SHP/Refugee split; unsure; not enough information available	Take refugees from Asia; no further west than India; Majority from Bhutan and Myanmar	WaR important	Do not support CPP; takes jobs away from Australians	Take refugees from countries with low refugee crime rates only	80		
84		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Broadly dismissive of Australian approach, miniscule intake given huge refugee problem, Europe doing much more, should reach bipartisan approach, depoliticise	44		
85		HP offshore component should be 90% Christian minorities from Islamic countries; onshore, 10% Whites from Zimbabwe and South Africa	95% SHP and 5% Refugee	Take Christians, Yazidis and Zoroastrians from ME and White Zimbabweans and South Africans	Only take Christian minority WaR	Only take CPP places from HP offshore intake	Reduce all migration to replacement numbers only; limit HP to Christian and non-Muslim minorities	83		
86		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do not allow refugees into Australia, due to terrorism concerns, take care of Australians first	56		
87		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Anti-Muslim, Australia a Christian-based society	11		
88		Increase yearly intake (to possibly 30,000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Angst re unhumanitarian attitude of Australian government; has worked in community to assist refugees	41		
89		Increase HP numbers to 30,000 in next 12-18 months	Minimum of 6,000 family reunion places	Australia should take only 15 to 20% from Africa until backlog in SE Asia reduced	Nil	Nil	Take in minimum of 12,000 Syrian refugees annually, until peace established in Syria; offshore detention facilities should be closed and people brought to Australia	75		
90		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Absorb refugees into community, not detention centres	10		
91		Say no to immigration until employment situation improves; some migrants don’t share our culture	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Water scarcity concerns; friction among some migrant groups	74		
92		13,750 too big, rejects 18,750 for 2018-19	Nil	Nil	Supports WaR	Nil	Accept people with similar cultures, Syrian Christians (anti-Muslim)	2		
93		Increase offshore places to 20,000 in 2016-17, increase later to annual program of 30,000 places	Nil (asked for 5,000 additional places for family reunion, including concessions for fees, documents)	Asia and Africa rate appropriate to scale of need, Africa at least 25% in 2016-17	Nil	CPP delinked from HP, made more affordable	Additional 10,000 yearly for next 3 years for Syrian crisis	42		
94		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Stop offshore detention and accept more refugees as PR	52		
95		Accept HP minimum intake in line with Net Overseas Migration (NOM)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Accept people of compatible cultures (Christians), environmental sustainability concerns	1		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No	Organisation	Contact details
96	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Contribute 90% to offshore component of HP	90% SHP, 10% Refugees	Allocate to Asian population	WaR important	Do not increase CPP	People better off in their own countries, fighting against Islam, support people offshore	22	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	
97		Increase HP intake significantly	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Do more for refugees, family reunion important, look at alternatives to detention, process refugees in Indonesia	50		
98		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Support intake of Syrian refugees, to occur quickly, concerned about treatment of refugees in Australia, supports views of Australian state govts	37		
99		Many HP places	Answer unclear	Consider all regions (Africa, ME and Asia)	WaR important	CPP important	Generally supportive of HP	26		
100		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No PR for HP intake, only TPVs, PR must be earned over years, citizenship a 10 year wait	16		
101		Reduce HP to 10,000	SHP and Refugee (50/50)	Only African whites, Middle class Asians, Christians from ME	WaR – no comment if Muslims not included	Do not increase CPP	anti-Muslim	12		
102		Double numbers for offshore component	Priority to Refugee category with priority to non-Muslims, Iraqis, Syrian Christians and Yazidis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Christians and Yazidis no threat to Australian security	40		
103		Keep current HP level or decrease	Alter HP as required	Intake from non-Muslim majority countries	No priority for WaR	No increase to CPP	Australian economy weak, financial concerns of 12,000 Syrian intake	13		
104		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Vietnamese community lucky to be in Australia, appreciative	21		
105		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Give priority to Christians, they share our culture	113		
106		Minimise offshore HP, Australia has population issues	20% SHP / 80% Refugee	Zero from ME and Africa as not compatible with Australia's way of life	WaR counterintuitive - causes gender imbalance	Do not increase CPP	HP unsustainable, adversity not an excuse to leave	20		
107		Nil	Nil	Preference Asia over ME and Africa; allocations to people most capable of assimilating into Australian society	WaR important	Nil	Deny as few non-Muslim refugees as possible; don't allow anyone who adheres to jihad against non-Muslims.	96		
108		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Australia's contribution low; take refugees who can integrate, maintain our values	18		
109		Cut HP intake – only take Christians	Nil	Nil	WaR – only from women who follow our culture, exclude those of Islamic heritage	Nil	Anti-Muslim, Christians only	14		
110		HP intake must not exceed deaths or departures from Australia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Reduce all migration to replacement numbers only; limit HP to Christian and non-Muslim minorities	84		
111		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Most pressing issue is persecution of Christians by Muslims, Hindus and Communists; humanitarian aid should help Christians	32		
112		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Requested that the Degar, a minority Christian group, from Vietnam, suffering persecution be accepted into the HP intake and resettled; many have fled to Cambodia	107		
113		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Accept as many refugees as we can from different countries, proud of record, avoid those who seek to change our society	15		
114		HP to zero, 10 year halt on intake	Zero	If we must, Asians	WaR vital to Australian women	No increase	Stop HP until stability in world, Saudi Arabia should take Muslims	7		
115		Current HP intake too high – reduce 50%	Cancel SHP, Refugee category 100%	Preference to Commonwealth regions – English speaking, knowledge of democracy	WaR not important	CPP should be cancelled – spend resources locally	Update Refugee Convention	54		

No.	From	Q1 - places for offshore component	Q2 - SHP & Refugee split	Q3 - source regions	Q4 - Woman at Risk	Q5 - CPP	Q6 - Other comments	Ref No	Organisation	Contact details
116	S. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Increase refugee intake	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Detention centres unsafe, more settlement support for refugees, Europe doing more	48	DOCUMENT #20	

Total: 116 submissions
State/Territory S. 22(1)(a)(ii) submissions
Community/NGOs - 52 submissions
Individuals - 60 submissions

Submissions to the Discussion Paper 'Humanitarian Programme 2016-17'

FOI DOCUMENT #20

No.	From	Organisation
1	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Government
2		Government
3		Government
4		NGO
5		NGO
6		NGO
7		NGO
8		NGO
9		NGO
10		NGO
11		NGO
12		
13		NGO
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47		NGO
48		NGO
49		NGO
50		NGO
51		NGO
52		NGO
53		NGO
54		NGO

Released by Department of Home Affairs
under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

No.	From	Organisation
55	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	NGO
56		Individual
57		Individual
58		Individual
59		Individual
60		Individual
61		Individual
62		Individual
63		Individual
64		Individual
65		Individual
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109		Individual

FOI DOCUMENT #20

Released by Department of Home Affairs
under the Freedom of Information Act 1982

No.	From	Organisation
110	s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	Individual
111		Individual
112		Individual
113		Individual
114		Individual
115		Individual

Total: 114 submissions

State/Territory Government s. 22(1)(a)(ii) submissions

Community/NGOs - 51 submissions

Individuals - 60 submissions

FOI DOCUMENT #20

Key issues raised in submissions to the Discussion Paper 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme

Background

As part of the annual consultation process on the 2016-17 Humanitarian Programme (the Programme), the Department published a discussion paper on its website called "Australia's Humanitarian Programme 2016-17". Key stakeholders, including community organisations, peak bodies and the broader Australian public, were invited to provide written submissions to the discussion paper from 17 February to 27 March 2016:

- The Minister for Immigration and Broader Protection issued a media release about the discussion paper on 17 February;
- The Department wrote to over 450 organisations in all states and territories; and
- A link to the discussion paper was also provided through Twitter.

The Department received 114 written submissions (three submissions from State/Territory governments, 51 submissions from community organisations and peak bodies, and 60 submissions from individuals).

Key issues

A vast majority of submissions supported the Programme. There are common themes in their views, including:

- Widespread support for increased numbers in the offshore Programme and the one-off Syrian-Iraqi intake;
- The need for adequate funding for refugee resettlement in Australia
- The importance of family reunion for successful refugee resettlement.

The discussion paper raised six questions relating to: the size of the offshore Programme; the proportional split between the Special Humanitarian Programme (SHP) and Refugee categories; the preferred regional allocations; the Woman at Risk Programme; the Community Proposal Pilot (CPP) and other comments. Feedback on specific elements of the Programme is as follows:

Places for the offshore component

A majority of respondents supported the Government's plan to increase Programme places, with some respondents requesting special consideration for persecuted minorities. A minority view favoured a decrease in the Programme, citing population, financial and security concerns.

Apportionment of places for the SHP and Refugee categories

A majority held the view that there should be more places for the Refugee category; however, some respondents favoured the creation of a separate Family Reunion visa as a solution to resolving the demand from the community for sponsored applicants.

Regional allocation of refugee intake – Africa, Asia, Middle East

A variety of viewpoints were received including; a request that the African component rise to at least 25%; that the Middle East cohort be increased due to the Syrian crisis; and that Australia focus on the region and accept more Asian refugees.

Woman at Risk Programme

The Woman at Risk Programme received broad support, with some advocating an increase in the annual quota.

Community Proposal Pilot (CPP)

The CPP received wide support, with some advocating an expansion; however, many respondents requested that the CPP be separated from the Programme. Others were more cautious, preferring to await the results of the pilot evaluation. Some concerns were expressed regarding the CPP affordability.

Other comments

A cross-section of respondents supporting an increase to the Programme intake also favoured closing offshore detention centres and ending temporary visas for refugees arriving by boat.

Individual respondents expressed wide ranging views. Some supported decreases to the Programme, citing a desire for the maintenance of Judeo-Christian values in Australian society as well as limits to Muslim refugee intakes with more offshore refugee support. Others advocated temporary or permanent increases to Programme numbers, noting Australia's need to fulfil its international obligations and engage strategically with countries in the Asia Pacific, particularly Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar. A minority of individuals requested no change to the Programme, but favoured accepting more families, Christians and using one-off special intakes strategically, to leverage better international responses to assist refugees.

Non-governmental organisations were broadly supportive of the Programme; however, a few groups representing a particular ethnic or religious cohort, such as the South Sudanese or the Assyrian Christians, supported an increase in the Programme intake favouring their particular cohort. Organisations contracted with the Government to provide settlement services focused on Programme implementation issues, related to reducing costs and increasing services for resettled refugees.

State and territory respondents broadly supported the Programme; however, they requested adequate funding for settlement services, including education, employment and English. They also requested more information regarding the progress of the one-off intake in response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria and Iraq.

Pages 141 to 142 have been exempted under section 33(a)(iii) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Act (1982)

Refugee Council of Australia – key recommendations for the Humanitarian Programme

The Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA) consulted with over 600 people including a wide range of organisations and communities in developing its submission. The submission focusses on international refugee needs, and the composition and structure of the Humanitarian Programme and includes 25 recommendations.

RCOA outlined seven principles relevant for planning the 2017-18 Humanitarian Programme:

1. **The need for resettlement to be made widely available as a durable solution** — by expanding, not reducing, the Australian refugee resettlement program and advocating for other nations to follow suit.
2. **A focus on resettling the most vulnerable** — particularly those with disabilities, at risk of sexual and gender-based violence, unaccompanied minors, those at risk of detention, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) refugees at risk in countries of asylum and refugees isolated from community support.
3. **An emphasis on family unity.**
4. **The strategic use of resettlement to promote broader refugee protection** — encouraging the countries of asylum which benefit most from resettlement (such as Thailand, Nepal and Malaysia) to improve the protection of refugees who will not be resettled, by providing them some form of legal status, the right to work and freedom from detention.
5. **The need to balance resettlement needs in different regions** — taking particular note of the extent of resettlement needs in the Africa region, while also responding to pressing needs in Asia and the Middle East.
6. **An additional response to protection needs in large-scale emergency situations.**
7. **A coherent overarching government strategy for refugee protection** — articulating how the Australian Government's commitment to the protection of refugees is put into action in its refugee resettlement strategy, its official aid and development programme, its involvement in multilateral forums and its diplomatic action on human rights in refugees' countries of origin and asylum.

RCOA'S key recommendations on the Humanitarian Programme include:

- Urgently increase refugee places for Rohingya
- Resettlement from Africa be increased to 25 per cent of offshore places
- Establish a Children at Risk Programme
- Establish a contingency quota for emergency responses (over and above the annual Humanitarian Programme intake)
- Restore the Humanitarian Programme to 20,000 (or increase to 30,000) and delink from onshore Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) grants
- Reduce the upfront costs to proposers of the new Community Support programme (CSP)
- Set the CSP allocation of 1,000 places per year outside the Humanitarian Programme
- Develop a Humanitarian Family Reunion Programme outside the Humanitarian and Migration Programmes to help address family separation
- Develop alternative migration pathways for refugees outside the Humanitarian Programme such as opening up places for refugees within the skilled stream of the Migration Programme; and
- Abolish Temporary Protection visas (TPVs).

Summary of Submissions – 2017-18 Humanitarian Programme

Organisation	Key issues
s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prioritisation should be most vulnerable (e.g. women at risk, elderly, children, disability) and have sensible balance of skilled, work-ready refugees -Settlement expertise crucial – if led by mainstream services, expertise would be lost and response more homogenous -Government should consider monetary incentives to encourage employers to hire humanitarian entrants, provide more funding for placements, mentoring and training (particularly for trades) -More English programs similar to SEE and education programs based on client needs (e.g. opening of businesses, skilled professionals) would be beneficial -Humanitarian Programme size should increase and have strong focus on integration support services, education opportunities, career pathways, health and wellbeing – outcomes depend on collaboration between government, community groups and industry - gaps in services still exist
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Would like national security approach – identify communities in dire need of humanitarian need and have globally proven to be law abiding and peaceful -Ahmadiyya community specifically and blatantly persecuted in Pakistan – not recognised under constitution as Muslim -Would like more Ahmadiyyas – peaceful, settle well, compatible with values, able to achieve self-sufficiency -Recommend community based strategy to ensure successful settlement -Generally supportive of the Programme and numbers -Believe Australia could play a bigger role in global mix, including conflict resolution, particularly in South East Asia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continue to increase Humanitarian Programme to 30,000, plus emergency response quota -Vulnerability as key selection criteria, not religion or ethnicity -Develop further complementary pathways and put CSP outside of the Programme -CSP – priority being taken from those most in need and given to those who are willing and able to pay -Rethink priorities for SPH, mix of those with and without family links -Remove moratorium on resettling refugees in Indonesia who arrived post 1 July 2014 -Resettle Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand -Targeted resettlement of 'out of region' refugees, particularly those trapped in immigration detention in Malaysia and Thailand -Increase commitment to resettle UHMs -Family reunion, including for those who arrived by boat and granted TPVs -Ensure geographically balanced programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of oversight and coordination of settlement services (incl. oversight of funding) -Need for services beyond one-month period, particularly housing and food, lack of follow through of caseworkers -Migrants feeling isolated from the community -Feel migrants are being set up to fail due to lack of ongoing support -Concerned about high living costs in Fairfield
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expand Programme, especially for persecuted Christians in the Middle East -Sustain prioritisation of women at risk given protracted humanitarian crises and more specific targeting of women in Syria and Iraq -Extend definition of family to include first cousins as sponsors -Increase CSP places
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strongly support broadening definition of immediate family as sponsors to resettling applicants -Encourage and support resettlement of refugees in regional areas

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Would like increased size of Programme, in particular for persecuted Christians in the Middle East who are in urgent need of resettlement -Would like prioritisation for women at risk as increasingly specifically targeted in Syria and Iraq -Protracted situation has created region-wide health crisis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Would like consideration of Chin refugees still in Malaysia and India
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Urge Government to do more for refugees from Burma -Draw attention to continued attacks on Burmese ethnic nationalities, lack of protection of Burmese ethnic refugees in neighbouring countries and funding cuts along Thai-Burma border causing serious problems within camps related to health, education, livelihood and security -Request Government to advocate bringing genuine peace and national reconciliation with efforts of political and peace-building interventions between Burmese government and ethnic people of Burma
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase Humanitarian Programme to 28,000 over next two years, and maintain separate stream for large international crises/protracted emergencies -Foster greater community and business support for the CSP, promote dialogue highlighting contributions of migrants -Global Compacts: engage and promote consultation with civil society domestically and with Asia Pacific states on issues of humanitarian concern prior to thematic and final Global Compact meetings; enhance diplomatic efforts and operational engagement with Asia Pacific to ensure rights of migrants and refugees respected and needs met; encourage Asia Pacific states to sign and ratify Convention Relation to the Status of Refugees
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase Humanitarian Programme to 27,000 by 2025 -Expand priority caseloads and countries to include Nigeria, South Sudan and displaced Rohingya refugees -Increase women at risk intake and family reunion (including for those who arrived by boat) -Invest in targeted programs to address labour market barriers that particularly affect humanitarian entrants – incorporate engagement with employers and the local community to identify employment, training and small business opportunities -Continue investing in evidence-informed programs that successfully transition young refugees and migrants into employment and education -Support establishment of local Immigration Employment Councils in areas with high numbers of new arrivals -Support community initiatives, consider engaging coordinators in regional areas accepting humanitarian entrants -Campaign to build public awareness and confidence in the humanitarian program by highlighting why Australia has a refugee program, which countries people are coming from and why they are prioritised, accurate information about entitlements and support, and positive contribution of humanitarian entrants -CSP outside Programme, do not proceed with \$20,000 assurance of support bond, restrict sponsorship to family members and community organisations and use businesses to support economic participation of humanitarian entrants through other means (e.g. employment programs and place-based networks) -Appoint limited number of APOs in each state and territory rather than uncapped marketised system
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provide 300-500 places to Rohingya refugees displaced recently in Rakhine State of Myanmar to Bangladesh -Rohingya one of the most persecuted minorities in the world – suffering crimes against humanity, are without citizenship, movement severely restricted, extreme constraints on livelihood opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Urgently increase the Syrian refugee special intake by a further 12,000 places

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

-The 18,750 places should be regarded as a minimum, and if UNHCR global statistics increase, Government should consider increasing intake th
-Critical situation in Iraq - Chaldeans persecuted Christian minority and targeted by ISIS -Chaldeans linked to Australia through families, friends and community who will provide support -Would like consideration to continue providing resettlement in Australia to Chaldean refugees and asylum seekers located in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey -Would like most Iraqi places to go to Iraqi ethnic and religious minorities suffering persecution who have no safe stay in Iraq
-Increase Humanitarian Programme to 25,000 for offshore component - split 30% for SHP and 70% for Refugee categories -Places should be allocated equitably to all regions on bases of numbers, time spent in refugee camps and urban areas, and level of violence and conflict in home countries -CSP - outside of the Programme; processing should not negatively affect processing of - SHP and Refugee visa applicants; fee structure should be made affordable for communities and families -Settlement services required beyond 5 years -Develop integrated approach to settlement support – employment, training, housing, etc. -Provide incentives to businesses that provide apprenticeships, training and employment opportunities for refugee communities -Change policies that make overseas qualifications and experience recognition difficult
-Allow holders of humanitarian/protection visas to be proposers – refusal of applications based on visa history does not ensure that the most vulnerable applicants are resettled -Priority should also be given to most vulnerable who have been waiting for a long time in a foreign country -Government should offer more support in recognising foreign qualifications, providing bridging courses, reducing exam fees and offering skilled professionals more opportunities -Create database of businesses willing to offer apprenticeships or employment to refugees, offer financial rebate to businesses, engage with recruitment companies -Review rights for offshore applications
-Increase the 2017-18 Programme by 6,000 places and 2,500 places for each year in the following five years towards an annual resettlement program of 35,000 places by 2025 -Provide an additional 12,000 places outside of the Programme for refugees displaced by conflict in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, Congo, Myanmar and other conflict zones -De-link the offshore and onshore programmes -CSP: should be outside Programme, access to resettlement not based on most vulnerable (depends on entrants having skills needed in Australia and businesses/family being willing to propose them), needs effective monitoring of sponsors
-Help bring Tigray People's Liberation Front to justice for crimes against Ethiopian people – extrajudicial killings, mass arrests and torture of peaceful demonstrators and political opponents, genocide against opposing ethnic groups, especially Amhara and Oromo since 1991 -Rapidly deteriorating political situation in Ethiopia – thousands have fled and live in inhumane conditions in other African countries, the Middle East and elsewhere – request Government take into account the current situation in Ethiopia and increase its humanitarian intake quota for Ethiopians -Some onshore Ethiopian refugee applicants who came to Australia but are unable to return home due to fear of persecution – request Government to consider cases favourably as may face death or jail if they return home -Requests Government's support for Ethiopia to realise real democracy, rule of law and respect of human rights
-Increase intake of Congolese - situation in Eastern DRC remains unstable, fear for relatives, people proposing family members to come to Australia under Humanitarian Programme waiting a long time

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Resettlement should be merit based on individual claim regardless of ethnic group – priority should be women at risk and children
 - Family reunion key for community – not socially or economically viable to support families overseas
 - Community organisations should receive adequate funding to deliver services – services (incl. AMEP) should be until achieved settlement outcomes and not capped
 - Ensure refugee children have access to education according to their needs – unemployment and income figures demonstrate socio-economic disadvantage in Congolese community
 - Mainstream organisations should be approved by community leaders – should also allow organisations to provide Government feedback on settlement services and make recommendations to provide funding to organisations providing real support to community
 - Government should engage more with community organisations/leaders, give recognition for their work, and show African communities and young people that they are welcome and belong in Australia
-
- CSP should be outside the Programme – perceptions designed as revenue stream not genuine attempt to augment humanitarian efforts – should be delivered in ways that enhance Australia's efforts
 - Number of APOs should be expanded so not disadvantaged by geographic location, whilst ensuring sufficient levels of service and expertise
 - Assisting most vulnerable should be first priority – CSP prioritises those with community ties and funds
 - If Commonwealth is interested in having more private and community engagement, should reduce costs significantly
 - Increasing extent Government promotes benefits of refugee settlement may be key measure in enhancing community and private sector engagement – share positive stories, monetary incentives to employ humanitarian entrants and publicly acknowledge organisations committed to creating employment outcomes for new arrivals
-
- Increase intake of South Sudanese and knowledge of their situation and ongoing conflict
 - Introduce specialist employment services that cater to specific needs of refugees and those who have survived torture and trauma
 - Provide funding to South Sudanese community organisations to deliver settlement services
 - Extend support beyond 5 years and establish more inclusive and tailored services: cultural education centres, bi-cultural teachers, sport and recreation programs, police multicultural liaison officers
 - Mainstream organisations should have support of elected South Sudanese community leaders
 - Ensure refugee children have access to education according to their needs, and enhance education of South Sudanese waiting to arrive in Australia, especially on Australian society
 - Reduce excessive costs of CSP
 - Allow family visits to Australia and facilitate family reunion
 - Review cancellation of permanent visas for people who have entered the criminal justice system
 - Follow South Sudanese protocols (attached to submission) and engage with elected leaders and elders rather than publicly visible individuals
 - Take leadership to show South Sudanese community and young people they are welcome and belong in Australia
-
- Resettlement durable solution for only a small percentage – need regional protection mechanisms for those in first country of asylum
 - Provide an additional 12,000 humanitarian places for Iraq and Syria
 - CSP and resettlement of refugees from Central America should be outside the Programme
 - Encourage Government to work with other Governments to ensure the Compacts and CRRF and action plan are progressive, based on human rights, enhance and complement existing international law frameworks, and focus on protection not criminalisation

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consider more creative alternative pathways e.g. skilled refugees to fill labour shortages and regional partnerships for local integration -Asia Pacific home to over 7.7 million people of concern, largely from Afghanistan and Burma – engage bilaterally within region and expand regional capacity to address protection needs -Irregular movement shouldn't be viewed as illegal or illegitimate, but as the only possible pathway for many women, men and children in desperate situations -Family and community connections key to successful settlement – reunion should be available for onshore and offshore humanitarian entrants -Onshore places should be increased or de-linked to address backlog of people in process of seeking protection
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continued expansion of Humanitarian Programme, CSP outside Programme -Facilitate private and community collaborations for workplace inclusion and financial incentives to employ humanitarian entrants -Explore options to provide specialised assistance in negotiating public housing and private rental market for humanitarian entrants, and amend HSS exit criteria to define long-term accommodation as a lease of at least 12mths long -Broaden pathways for family reunion for humanitarian entrants and dedicate places under Migration Programme – will improve settlement outcomes and reduce need for govt and community support -Greater flexibility in AMEP, hours not adequate, 5yrs to complete not suitable for families with young children -Settlement services needed beyond initial 12 month post-arrival period – settlement a life-long endeavour and fund flexible approaches to support migrants -Programs and policies for newly arrived migrants need to recognise significant impact of pre-arrival experiences on settlement outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Karen State now experiencing greater peace, but armed conflict is continuing in some areas -Repatriation is one of the key issues – people internally displaced by fighting in September 2016 are unable to return home – Karen State cannot guarantee safety if need to work outside of their village, have to stay in temporary camps for long times
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Family reunification essential from human rights perspective and for beneficial settlement outcomes for refugees irrespective of mode of arrival – does not support IMAs being treated differently in relation to family reunification and should remove Direction 72 -Supports non-discriminatory program, not selected by arbitrary factors such as location registered with UNHCR – does not support restriction on people who registered with UNHCR in Indonesia after June 2014 -Does not support increase in fees for protection visas -Welcomes CSP – would like clarification on who will be responsible for monitoring and sourcing persons for resettlement to ensure transparency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expand Humanitarian Programme and further special places outside the Programme such as the 12,000 additional for Syria and Iraq -Improve access to alternative visa streams, including family reunification and skilled work visas to support the Humanitarian Programme -Ensure the composition of the Programme is non-discriminatory and needs-based, with consideration for in-country refugees -Improve flexibility and access to English training beyond AMEP -Improve overseas qualifications recognition -Improve transparency around decisions on the Humanitarian Programme and application process -CSP outside the Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Would like increased quotas for Middle East, particularly for Mandaean -Welcomed 2014 announcement for 2,200 resettlement places for Iraqis, urges Government to recognise special vulnerability of Mandaean in need of resettlement, especially due to escalated violence against ethnic minorities by ISIS

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Religious minorities such as Mandaean most at risk of remaining in Syria and Jordan indefinitely, and extremely unlikely to ever be able to return to Iraq -Would also like reconsideration of family reunion under humanitarian programme, increased size of programme, de-linking of on/offshore programmes, and greater resettlement of refugees with medical needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Composition should be based on UNHCR's data and priority to settling family members -Specialised knowledge, experience and skills needed for successful settlement -Support regional areas to retain humanitarian entrants -Importance of spots and recreational opportunities for young people and bi-cultural workers for settlement outcomes -Provide services beyond 5 years and tailor youth employment pathways
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Continue making additional places available to respond to global crises -Increase women at risk intake and make additional to Programme -Capitalise on capacity of settlement sector and increase UHM intake
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase resettlement places for children and adolescents at risk, focussing on unaccompanied or separated children -Build on existing expertise and infrastructure for resettling UHMs: established programs in each state to support settlement and integration, expertise in NGO sector, expertise in youth settlement and capacity building -Work with NGO providers to explore how young people leaving the UHM Programme can be more actively supported in their transition out and research settlement outcomes -Commit resources for completion of Best Interest Determination to support referral of children and young people for resettlement -Engage with UNHCR to increase resettlement places and support other durable solutions for children and adolescents at risk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Should increase the refugee intake to 18,307 and overall Humanitarian Programme to 42,000 by 2020-21 -CSP places should be outside of the Programme and costs significantly reduced – outsourcing responsibility for refugee resettlement -Should expand pathways to admission, including family reunion, work and student visas for refugees – can reduce need to resort to irregular and dangerous inward movements -Should commit to ensuring capacity to respond to emergency protection needs -Offshore Programme does not replace Australia's obligation to provide protection to people who apply for asylum in Australia, including spontaneous arrivals – mandatory indefinite detention, offshore processing, refusal to resettle registered refugees in Indonesia and boat turnbacks -Rather than inhumane deterrence measures, should develop effective regional protection framework with increased access to safe and accessible routes for asylum seekers -Should engage constructively and effectively in Global Compact negotiations
	See separate summary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prioritise people from different ethnic backgrounds who face persecution and continuous threats to their life -Should be places for women, orphaned children and refugees and humanitarian entrants with family residing in Australia -Government could better engage by involving private, community and education sector in policy making on day-to-day basis -Government could offer financial support and incentives to help deliver support and programmes to assist new arrivals, including incentives to provide training and employment -Thank Government for additional 12,000 places

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Recommends increasing the size of the Programme
- Composition should be informed by UNHCR's global resettlement needs and priority to most vulnerable, and family reunion demand – no region should be given higher priority due to politicisation
- Recommends expediting processing of family reunion and extending avenues for family reunion to humanitarian entrants – impacts on ability to settle
- Recommends increasing CSP and putting outside of the Programme, and reconsideration of fees (only offers protection to those with links to communities in Australia that can afford it)
- Recommends funding for settlement service providers to be more flexible, and revision of time-based eligibility
- Would like consideration to enhancing role of settlement service providers in delivery of mainstream services (transfer functions or require mainstream providers to demonstrate certain competencies)
- Would like funding for research on settlement outcomes – currently significant limitations on collection and availability of data due to funding
- Welcomed increased intake of Iraqis and Syrians, would like further increases to Programme, especially for Middle East and Africa
- Focus on UNHCR needs based resettlement
- Should coordinate Government settlement strategies with private and community sectors, and facilitate access to universal services (health and education) complemented by targeted initiatives
- Humanitarian entrants generate a higher proportion of income from entrepreneurial activities – recommends developing a targeted programme to support refugees to develop new businesses
- Concerned with larger proportion of SHP places – recommends higher proportion of refugee visa categories
- Supports CSP, but recommends outside of the Programme, and also recommends contingencies for access to settlement services in case of breakdown of sponsorship arrangements
- Prioritise most vulnerable, including women at risk, children and adolescents at risk, persons with a disability, LGBTI refugees and other minorities
- Expand humanitarian intake of children and adolescents at risk, including unaccompanied children seeking humanitarian protection and remove restrictions on specific groups of children from accessing protection in Australia
- Increase visas for family reunion by 5,000 by 2018-19 and streamline application process; adopt more flexible and expansive definition of family; remove restrictions on family reunion across the humanitarian and migration program for children and young people, and for those who arrived by boat
- Accept referrals from UNHCR based on vulnerability and immediately revoke ban on resettlement of refugees who arrived in Indonesia after 1 Jul 2014
- Develop regional protection – potential for non-binding regional framework
- CSP separate from Humanitarian Programme as may not be experiencing same level of vulnerability; CSP VACs reduced; expand by 5,000 places in 2018-19; develop accountability framework to prevent exploitative hosting arrangement; ensure families have access to more affordable, equitable and efficient pathways for family reunion
- Increase access to non-humanitarian migration pathways - investigate legal or practical barriers impeding access by refugees and asylum seekers to Australia's broader migration programme
- Maintain minimum 1,000 places for women at risk; ensure women and girls equally or proportionally represented in Humanitarian Programme; increase investment in support services for women; provide DIBP staff sexual and gender based violence training
- Should increase Programme to 25,000-30,000 places annually; establish separate emergency response contingency and humanitarian family reunion quotas

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

-Ensure asylum seekers living in community on bridging visas are given access to mental health services; issue permanent protection visas for all asylum seekers in Australia who meet protection obligations, as well as those who have applied for or been granted TPVs or SHEVs

-Progressively rebuild aid budget to better align with OECD standards – overseas development assistance critical in fostering peace and security

-Use resettlement strategically to ensure those who remain in host and transit countries have greater access to protection

-See recommendations in 'At What Cost' report to increase support for refugee and asylum seeker children – strong emphasis on access to education and health services at minimum, and securing working rights for young people and parents

Talent Beyond Boundaries – submission summary 2018-19 Humanitarian Program

Overview: Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) supports international labour mobility of refugees by linking governments and employers around the world to facilitate talented refugees being able to fill skills gaps. The TBB submission supports the UNHCR principles of non-discriminatory, needs-based resettlement, and the creation of complementary pathways for admission of refugees to realise commitments made under the 2016 New York Declaration. It includes three recommendations on Australia's 2018-19 humanitarian intake, outlined below.

Recommendation 1: Australia's Humanitarian Program should grow in line with increasing global resettlement needs. This recommendation is consistent with the UNHCR's request for Australia to expand its resettlement program, particularly in the context of growing resettlement needs, reduced settlement of UNCHR-referred refugees, changes to US resettlement, and commitments to international responsibility through the New York Declaration.

Recommendation 2: In addition to the Humanitarian Program, Australia should promote labour mobility as a complementary pathway for refugees to settle in Australia. TBB notes that separating refugees from other migrants may exclude refugees from work opportunities. TBB notes that in the case of Syrian refugees, a large proportion are university educated and skilled tradespeople, with skills in high demand in Australia and other countries (such as IT, engineering and healthcare).

TBB identified barriers to refugees gaining international employment, including a lack of information about recruitment opportunities and difficulties meeting visa application requirements. At the same time, a 2016-17 survey by ManpowerGroup found that 40 per cent of employers globally report talent shortages, representing the highest global talent shortage since 2007.

Recommendation 3: Australia should create a hybrid humanitarian/skilled visa program for refugees and humanitarian entrants, designed in close coordination with key business, philanthropic and community stakeholders. TBB maintains a Talent Catalog of over 11,000 refugees in Jordan and Lebanon who represent over 180 professions. Seven out of the top ten professions match occupations on Australia's Medium and Long-term Strategic Skills List.

TBB cited barriers to skilled migration for humanitarian entrants, including: identity/travel documentation issues, skills recognition, financial barriers, lack of English language training in country of first asylum, lack of information about employer opportunities abroad.

TBB recommends a hybrid humanitarian/skilled visa program utilising one or more of the existing skilled visa classes with special concessions to applicants who meet certain humanitarian criteria. TBB proposes this program as an additional pathway (outside the existing humanitarian quota), with flexibility in skills validation and documentation requirements for applicants. TBB also emphasises the program as a pathway to permanent residence, the need for settlement support, and recommends against the creation of 'priority groups' as employers hire on the basis of merit.

On the Community Support Program (CSP), TBB notes:

- The CSP is not a complementary pathway as places are allocated from within the Humanitarian Program,
- 'Priority resettlement caseloads' are problematic when job matching to employers, and
- Significant costs to sponsors, particularly when considering costs of additional payments to settlement service providers.

Pages 153 to 155 have been exempted under section 33(a)(iii) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Act (1982)

Refugee Council of Australia – submission summary 2018-19 Humanitarian Program

The Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA) consulted with over 700 people, including a wide range of organisations and communities in developing its submission. The submission focuses on international protection needs, the composition and structure of the Humanitarian Program, and includes 23 recommendations.

Key principles:

- A focus on resettling the most vulnerable - non-discriminatory, needs-based resettlement as assessed by UNHCR,
- An emphasis on family reunion,
- An additional response to protection needs in large-scale emergency situations, and
- Whole-of-government strategy for refugee protection together with relevant stakeholders and civil society, bringing together diplomacy, aid, capacity-building and resettlement to address drivers of displacement.

Key recommendations:

- Address priority needs, including the situations in Syria, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic,
- Allocate at minimum two-thirds of the Program to UNHCR referred Refugee visas (subclass 200),
- Urgently address the plight of Rohingya, including resettlement in Australia and a regional resettlement strategy,
- Establish a Children at Risk Program outside the Humanitarian Program,
- Establish a contingency quota for emergency responses over and above the annual Humanitarian Program intake,
- Increase the Humanitarian Program to 30,000 (or retain 21,968 as in 2016-17 including Syrian/Iraqi intake) and delink from onshore Permanent Protection Visa (PPV) grants,
- Develop a Humanitarian Family Reunion Program (10,000 places) outside the Humanitarian Program,
- Develop alternative migration pathways for refugees and their families, including opening up places in the Migration Program with enhanced access (i.e. reduced or waived VAC, no-interest loans, and flexibility in documentation), and
- Abolish Temporary Protection visas (TPVs) and remove cap on PPV grants.

Community Support Program (CSP):

- Issues: allocation of CSP places within the Humanitarian Program potentially reducing places available to the most vulnerable; high costs; 'job-ready' criteria; strong focus on relationship between individuals and businesses (and risk of relationship breakdown).
- Recommendations:
 - Increase CSP size to 5,000 (growing to 10,000) outside the Humanitarian Program
 - Places allocated to those in most urgent need as well as those seeking family reunion, with priority to UNHCR referred candidates, and
 - Sponsorship groups rather than individuals – groups to raise funds to cover the costs for refugees for their first year in Australia.
 - Sponsored refugees to have access to Centrelink, but this cost covered by sponsorship group
 - RCOA proposed model to reduce the cost of sponsoring a family of five to between \$20,000 and \$50,000.

2018-19 Humanitarian Program Discussion Paper Submissions Receipt List

Peak Bodies

RCOA

- Most in need priorities
- Increased capacity to respond to need
- Family reunification
- International protection obligations
- Strategic use of settlement

s. 22(1)

- Increase intake
- Increase split for refugee visas over SHP
- Increase transparency

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase intake
- CSP doesn't have enough community focus
- Too \$
- More closely modelled on Canada program

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- CSP and regional locations

Service Providers

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Expansion of a non-discriminatory Hum program
- Focus on our region
- CSP
- Planning for emerging refugee crises – rising sea level

Talent Beyond Boundaries

- Labour mobility and complimentary pathway for settlement
- Hybrid humanitarian/skilled program

- These recommendations are at odds with other peak body submissions focusing on poverty/most in need.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- CSP – additional to program, too selective etc.
- Overall program increase

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Settlement services

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Family reunification

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Onshore protection
- Complimentary pathways
- Non-refoulment

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- CSP
- Settlement services

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- CSP
- Priority caseloads

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Non discriminatory and most in need
- Family reunion
- International Engagements
- Coordination of funding for settlement services

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase program
 - Yazidi
 - Rohingya

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Family reunion

- Expand process
- Abolish TPVs

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase UHMs

Community Groups

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) :

- Request resettlement places for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal

s. 22(1)(a)(ii) :

- Increase for refugees in Rwanda and Great Lakes Region – 25% of program

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Cuts from Trump administration – increase needed in Aus program

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase for Chin Refugees in Malaysia and India

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase to CSP.
- Concern for coordinated settlement services in the event of another special intake.
-

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Priority for Congolese in Rwanda and 25% overall intake

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Emergency quota for those who have been in refugee camps since 1996
- Increased humanitarian support in camps

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Advocating for intake from their community.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase intake and support services
- Reduced processing time

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Continued support
- Faster processing

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase need – protracted situation
- Identity requirement issues
-

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase intake
- Family reunion
- Global commitments
- CSP costs and Proposer limits

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Want to see increase in line with 2013 Houston report recommendations
- CSP outsources refugee support, instead of allocating appropriately

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- More government authority inclusion for planning
 - Particularly local government
 - Challenges for local governments with large settlement intakes

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase intake of South Sudanese
- Post arrival support

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Safety concerns in Kizimba refugee camp.
- Otherwise consistent with other Congolese community subs

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase programm/ CSP outside of quota

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- increase intake
- UHMs
- Increase community sponsorship

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Program increase, expand CSP, increase to persecuted Christians

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Success of regional settlement in coffs harbour for Chin community settlers.

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Displaced Karens in India, Malaysia, Thai-Burma border
- Increase quota
- Expedite process
- Better transparency

OTHER

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Reaffirmation of government commitment to increased program
- Raised concerns regarding settlement
 - Health
 - Education
 - Children and families
 - Maleluca Refugee Centre

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- CSP / references Canada model
- Out of scope – IMAs, bridging visas

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase program
- Complimentary pathways
- Priorities (preferential treatment)
- International Engagement
- Cohort specific

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerns for low paid workforce
- Overall increase/international engagement

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Concerns that SHP is outweighing 200, 201, 203 and 204 visa holders as most in need
- Increase settlement in WA

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Endorses RCOA
- Increase intake
- Reduce CSP cost
- Family reunion

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Focus international obligations/cooperation
- Settlement services
- Emergency response intake
- CSP reform
- Focus on UHMs

Individuals

- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Wait times/ SHP refusals.
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Increased UNHCR consultation
 - Restructure of regional settlement to encourage settlement in regional settlement areas, particularly Biola in Queensland
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - More consideration for integration/social cohesion
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Discussed IMAs – not in scope
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Syria and Iraq intake
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Increase Congolese community intake
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Concern for Congolese Refugees living in Kiziba (Rwanda)
- s. 22(1)(a)(ii)
 - Venezuelan

Key Themes

Recommendations are consistently based of UNHCR data/publication's

CSP is too focused on economic viability and not humanitarian priorities. Too expensive and is prohibitive to families

Rohingya

Continuing special intakes to increase program

Pages 163 to 168 have been exempted under section 33(a)(iii) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Act (1982)

Released by Department of Home Affairs
under the *Freedom of Information Act 1982*

Refugee Council of Australia submission summary March 2019

- Develop a comprehensive strategy for responding to major displacement crises
- Increase UNHCR funding
- Appoint an Ambassador for Refugee Protection
- Pledge at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019
- Sign the Global Compact on Migration
- Develop a whole-of-society National Program of Action
- The Humanitarian Program should take stronger consideration of global resettlement needs
 - reflect priorities identified in UNHCR's Global Resettlement Needs report
 - increase places for UNHCR-referred refugees
 - increase places for African refugees, noting that 44% of projected resettlement needs in 2019 are for this region
- Consider expanding the Humanitarian Program to 30,000 places annually, or at least the 2016-17 level of 21,968
- Establish an additional contingency quota for emergency responses
- Ensure the Refugee visa category is reserved for cases referred by UNHCR
- Ensure the Humanitarian Program remains non-discriminatory – selections based on need, rather than religion, nationality, skills, English language ability or any other attribute
- Ensure a more even distribution of arrivals across the year
- Introduce a program to protect children at risk
- Replace the Community Support Program with a new community sponsorship model for up to 10,000 places outside the Humanitarian Program, based on:
 - the principle of additionality
 - priority based on need, not skills or nationality
 - guaranteed access to settlement services
 - wide community engagement
- Develop complementary pathways including:
 - flexible arrangements for people without required documentation of identity, qualification, skills and employment history
 - provide more support for refugees to apply through the skilled migration stream
 - provide concessions to employers and refugees wishing to apply through the skilled stream
 - provide settlement support to refugees and their families arriving through the Migration Program on a needs basis
- Develop a humanitarian family reunion program of 10,000 places outside the Humanitarian Program
- Enhance access to family reunion by:
 - removing or reducing costs and expanding availability of no-interest loans
 - providing greater flexibility in documentation
 - reviewing eligibility requirements for family reunion
 - prioritising processing of family members at immediate risk
 - ensuring access to settlement services on arrival
 - restoring funding for migration advice
- Remove restrictions on family reunion for those who come by boat
- Separate the onshore and offshore components of the Humanitarian Program and remove cap on onshore places

- Abolish temporary protection visas and grant permanent visas to current TPV/SHEV holders, or otherwise:
 - provide settlement services on the same basis as offshore entrants
 - extend transitional support under the Status Resolution Support Services program following TPV grant to at least six weeks
 - remove overseas travel restrictions
 - consider family reunion options
 - develop communications strategy to explain implications of TPVs to visa holders and service providers
 - consider designating certain industries in any location as fulfilling eligibility criteria for the SHEV
- Abolish the policy barring renewals of TPVs because a person has not applied in time
- Recommendations relating to the treatment of people seeking asylum, including ending offshore processing and boat turnbacks, and weakening of the refugee status determination process
- Develop a strategic framework for resettlement based on:
 - priority resettlement to the most vulnerable refugees;
 - the promotion of family unity;
 - the strategic use of resettlement; and
 - the consideration of global resettlement needs in the development of regional allocations.

Summary of submissions – 2019-20 Humanitarian Program Discussion Paper

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Supports annual increases in the Humanitarian Program over previous two years
- Requests s. 22(1) receives at least a proportionate share of the Humanitarian Program permanent additions relative to its population share
- In settling humanitarian entrants in s. 22(1) consider the need for:
 - realistic employment opportunities and employment services
 - education suitable for the needs and circumstances of those being placed in the area
 - suitable English language learning and development
 - suitable affordable housing
 - affordable and accessible health services
 - public transport and other amenities
 - appropriate community development support

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Recommends the Humanitarian Program be based on principles of continued flexibility and responsiveness to emergent crises around the world
- Notes resettlement need of Rohingya, and supports 2018-19 program caseloads from the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Central and South America
- Recommends the Australian Government undertake and publish an annual environmental scan of emerging global refugee issues and that these findings be included in future Humanitarian Program planning, including discussion papers and consultation forums
- Supports reduction in proportion of SHP (202) visas in 2017-18 and would like increased places for 200,201,203 and 204 visa categories
- Recommends decisions on refugee/humanitarian visa allocations consider potential impacts and the rationale for the allocations be made publicly available
- Recommends consideration be given to how the capacity of the applicant's sponsor or link to provide settlement support can be assessed as part of the application process, and that appropriate assistance will be available if required
- Recommends a separate humanitarian family reunion stream
- Would like a more equitable State and Territory distribution of humanitarian entrants
 - s. 22(1)(a) disappointed with high numbers of humanitarian entrants settling in eastern states, particularly when s. 22(1)(a) has indicated its capacity and willingness to support refugees
- Sees opportunity for rural and regional s. 22(1)(a) with the increased focus on regional settlement
- Recommends better collection of data for complex needs clients to better support their needs

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Would like a longer term approach for planning numbers of humanitarian entrants to the s. 22(1)
- To improve settlement outcomes in the s. 22(1)(a) recommends selecting entrants from groups where there are existing, supportive and established communities
 - challenges supporting the needs of unlinked humanitarian entrants
- Welcomes increase in humanitarian entrants settled in the s. 22(1)(a) but recommends more even distribution of arrivals throughout the year due to impact on housing availability
- Challenges with s. 22(1) settlement retention rate
 - 100% of Syrian and Iraqi entrants referred to the s. 22(1) have subsequently relocated
 - s. 22(1) encourages referrals of clients with existing links such as Congolese and Nepalese

- There is a need for tailored employment support for humanitarian entrants (employment services in the ^{s. 22(1)} are predominantly focused for clients in the mainstream)
 - there is opportunity to co-design the future of employment support for migrants and humanitarian entrants through the Humanitarian Settlement Program
- The Adult Migrant English Language program is designed for clients with good literacy in their own languages
 - consider approaches that can be designed to support all individuals so nobody is left behind on the basis of prior education

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Requests adherence to principles of:
 - impartiality (regarding race, religion or other personal attributes);
 - flexibility; and
 - needs based/protection to those most vulnerable
- Increase in take to 27,000 by 2025
- Allocate places for South Sudanese, Somalis and Rohingyas
- CSP concerns:
 - priority processing to meet the HR needs of businesses; lack of additionality is a disincentive for community and private engagement;
 - places are not for those most in need;
 - costs too high;
 - ongoing changes to eligibility criteria applied retrospectively;
 - eligibility criteria not transparent;
 - workplace exploitation concerns;
 - limitations on elderly dependents;
 - selectivity within eligible nationalities eg Karen from Myanmar but not Rohingya
- Make list of HP priority countries publicly available

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Three recommendations:
 - Continue to resettle Chaldean refugees;
 - More places for Iraqi ethnic religious minorities;
 - Speed up visa processing (especially in Beirut, Amman and Ankara)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Promote/publicise refugee contributions
- Increase program numbers; prioritise according to those most in need
- Increase regional settlement accompanied by a comprehensive approach to consulting and engaging regional communities
- Government should take a leadership role in multilateral engagement on prevention and settlement solutions especially within our region
- Remove the false distinction between refugee assessments based on mode of transport
- Focus of the HP should be on UNHCR refugees and those meeting refugee definition
- SHP categories should not be used to secure a low paid workforce that can be exploited
- CSP numbers should be in addition to HP; costs reduced

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

Recommendations:

- increase HP significantly
- focus must be non-discriminatory and provide protection for those who are most vulnerable
- expedite processing of family reunion visa applications and ensure that avenues for family reunion are extended to all humanitarian entrants
- maintain a strong presence in ongoing negotiations for the Global Compacts, and be prepared to make additional commitments based on those Compacts
- CSP numbers should be significantly increased, and delinked from the HP intake
- CSP costs should be reduced and potentially discriminatory eligibility removed
- settlement services should be adequately resourced through flexible funding arrangements, ensuring settlement service providers are empowered to deliver effective and tailored place-based services to those most in need
- funding increased for the collection of accurate and timely data concerning the settlement outcomes of migrants and refugees

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- HP should focus on those most in need/align with UNHCR priorities and be non-discriminatory
- HP should be increased to 30,000 places in addition to an emergency quota mechanism and separate Humanitarian Family Reunion Program (HFRP) of 22,000 places
- In absence of HFRP, shift applications to the Migration Program to help meet family reunion demand with VAC concessions
- Remove IMA restrictions for family reunion
- Develop complementary pathways
- Establish a Children at Risk program
- CSP improvements (eg see Community Refugee Sponsorship Initiative) – 20,000 places outside of HP; based on need not skills or nationality; guaranteed access to settlement services; wider community engagement
- Resettlement should be used as a strategic lever to encourage more protection for those who will not be resettled, including leadership in the region on South Sudan crisis
- WOG strategy for protection, developed in close discussion with relevant stakeholders and civil society
- Restore funding for migration advice
- Abolish TPVs

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Focus on those most in need of resettlement including those unable to register with UNHCR (eg 2 million undocumented Afghans in Iran)
- Third of the program should be for Africans including South Sudanese
- Ensure places for unaccompanied minors, single women with children, people with disabilities, and people with low levels of formal education
- Concessions in the Family Program for refugees
- Consider another special/emergency intake
- Additionality for CSP places
- Continue to settle entrants in regional Australia
- Settlement providers should have local knowledge/relationships and genuine commitment to the region

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase the quota for resettlement in Australia for Burmese refugees
- Monitor applications of Burmese refugees for resettlement to expedite their resettlement and prevent procedural oversights
- Publicise Humanitarian Program criteria/priorities

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase program to 25,000 places for 2019-20
- Increase UNHCR referred places/places for Refugee (subclass 200) visas
- Africa should be a priority region and include places for refugees from South Sudan, Burundi and the Central African Republic
- Resettle more refugees from Indonesia - those of concern who have been there for more than 4-5 years
- Places for Rohingya resident in the border region of Bangladesh – 1000 places
- Prioritise citizenship processing for humanitarian visa holders
- CSP age, English language, vocational criteria and cost exclude many potential applicants
- Publicise Humanitarian Program priority regions and update refusal letters to indicate specific visa criteria which were not met
- Abolish TPVs

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- In consultation with civil society, develop a national program of action that outlines how Australia will further contribute to strengthened responsibility-sharing
 - Demonstrate leadership at the Global Refugee Forum and make new, concrete pledges
- Increase places to 44,000 over the coming 5 years with the majority of places for UNHCR referred refugees
- Focus on those most in need of resettlement without regard to race, religion, nationality or any factor perceived to affect their integration prospects
- End offshore processing; end mandatory and indefinite detention; ensure are not detained; remove penalties based on mode of arrival to Australia; increase transparency of all operations at sea and ensure protections against refoulement; remove ban on resettlement from Indonesia

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Family separation has many negative effects on humanitarian entrants (mental health, loneliness, post-natal depression, access to education and the labour market)
- Increase family reunion places
- Waive or reduce fees for proposers
- Reduce processing times
- Remove family reunion restrictions on IMAs
- Allow greater flexibility in documentation provision

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Supports recommendations by the Refugee Council of Australia
- Increase the size of the Humanitarian Program to 44,000 by 2022-23 comprising:
 - 22,000 places for UNHCR referred refugees
 - 10,000 places for the SHP
 - 10,000 family reunion places

- 2,000 places collectively for additional existing visa categories 201 (In-Country Special Humanitarian), 203 (Emergency Rescue), and 204 (Woman at Risk)
- Make CSP places additional to the Humanitarian Program and significantly reduce costs
- Expand additional pathways for refugees, including through family reunion, work and student visas
- Develop a comprehensive program for global responsibility sharing in consultation with refugees, refugee organisations and civil society
- Amend the SHP visa application process to make family reunion more accessible
- Create a Humanitarian Family Reunification Stream
- Commit to ensuring capacity to respond to emergency protection needs
- Immediately close regional processing centres

s. 22(1)
(a)(ii)

- Expand intake of children and adolescents at risk, including unaccompanied humanitarian minors and removing restrictions on specific groups of children from accessing protection
- Develop a separate Humanitarian Family Reunion Program outside the Humanitarian and Migration Programs
 - Increase family reunion visas to 10,000 places in 2019-20
 - Adapt more flexible definition of 'family'
 - Remove restrictions on family reunion for those who arrived by boat
- Re-open resettlement pathways with Indonesia and revoke ban on resettlement of refugees who arrived in Indonesia on or after 1 July 2014
- Legislate against the mandatory immigration detention of children
- Increase the size of the Humanitarian Program to 30,000 places annually, or at least 21,968
- Ensure the program is needs-based, non-discriminatory and for the most vulnerable
- Ensure an additional emergency quota
- Develop a comprehensive strategy for responding to major displacement crises – financial contributions to humanitarian responses, UNHCR funding, diplomacy, increased resettlement and enabling of community responses to displacement

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase intake of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers through the Humanitarian Program
- Make CSP additional to the Humanitarian Program
- Facilitate family reunion for humanitarian entrants and expand the definition of 'family'
- Non-discriminatory program based on vulnerabilities (including CSP)
- Ensure increased settlement support based on community needs
- Encourage and facilitate uptake of citizenship as soon as possible for permanent residents
- Supports regional settlement, but notes rural and regional locations present specific challenges
- Encourages informed, positive and non-discriminatory debate on refugees and humanitarian entrants to counteract negative reactions to the humanitarian intake

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Devote additional resources for onshore protection visa applicants to minimise time people seeking asylum spend on bridging visas
- Consider de-linking onshore protection grants from the overall Humanitarian Program quota

- Remove restrictions on long term substantive visas (e.g. forms of partner or dependent visas) accessing Status Resolution Support Services after they have applied for protection
- Meet with civil society and people with lived experience to develop transparent human rights complaints guidelines for assessing 'work readiness' and a blueprint for specialist and more effective employment services for people seeking asylum
- Consider forming an expert working group to better understand and address overlaps between asylum policy and undocumented labour migration in Australia
- Hold whole-of-society consultations on possible complementary pathways for workers and students of refugee background and people affected by climate induced displacement to live, work and study in Australia
- Respond to forced displacement in the region (including resettlement of Rohingyas in Bangladesh) while working towards longer term regional protection solutions
- Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- Recommendations for a number of measures to address sexual and gender based violence

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Deteriorating situation in Ethiopia, unprecedented humanitarian crisis
- Review and increase resettlement places for Ethiopian refugees
- Supports RCOA's call to increase resettlement places for the Africa region as a whole

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase the size of the Humanitarian Program to 21,250 annually while continuing to maintain quality settlement support services
- Replace Temporary Protection Visas (TPVs)/Safe Haven Enterprise Visas (SHEVs) with permanent protection visas (and make additional to the Humanitarian Program)
- Develop a separate Children at Risk program
- Ensure an additional emergency quota
- Remove barriers to family reunion for TPV/SHEV holders

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Advocates for a new refugee community sponsorship model, based on:
 - the principle of additionally
 - priority on need, not skills, race or religion – priority for those identified by UNHCR as in most urgent need of resettlement
 - guaranteed access to settlement services
 - wide community engagement
- Provide 10,000 places annually for this model of community sponsorship (increase to 10,000 places over five years)
- Sponsorship groups rather than individuals, and significantly reduced costs (from up to \$100,000 under the CSP to between \$20,000 and \$50,000 depending on the extent of income support required in the first year of arrival)

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Humanitarian Program should follow UNHCR priorities and ensure resettlement is granted to those with greatest protection need regardless of religion or country of origin
- Significantly increase the size of the annual Humanitarian Program (to 30,000 places), with the majority of places for Refugee (UNHCR-referred) refugees
 - Concerns with prioritisation of SHP applicants (family links) over UNHCR referred refugees

- Ensure an additional emergency quota
- Community Support Program (CSP):
 - Increase size to 10,000 places within 5 years
 - Prioritise those with greatest need of resettlement, not employment attributes
 - Reduce costs and replace individual sponsors with community groups
 - Provide access to Centrelink funded by the sponsor in the first year and Australian Government after this time, and provide access to Government-funded services such as Medicare, English language tuition and education immediately upon arrival
- Provide better protection in the region – aid and resettlement from Indonesia and for Rohingya refugees, better coordination
- Provide resettlement and humanitarian response for Libya/Niger situation
- Provide additional pathways for family reunion

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Provide places for persecuted minorities in the Middle East
 - Yazidis, Qahtanite Tribes, Kurds, Circassians, Assyrians

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase places for UNHCR referred refugees
- Focus on resettlement from priority regions in line with global trends and with projected resettlement needs identified by UNHCR
- Increase resettlement intake of unaccompanied and separated children
- Continue to support the Global Compact on Refugees through increased resettlement places, complementary pathways and humanitarian aid and development
- CSP:
 - Include diverse groups, especially young people in need of protection
 - Reduce costs
- Facilitate family reunion:
 - Through the Migration Program as a complementary pathway
 - Adopt a broader definition of 'family'
- Invest in timely and efficient processing of citizenship
- Publicly release outcomes from the independent *Review into integration, employment and settlement outcomes*
- Continue to invest in youth-specific policy and service delivery to achieve successful settlement outcomes for young people

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Increase the size of the Humanitarian Program, and ensure a separate emergency quota
- Take whole-of-government approach for refugees
- Address resettlement needs in the Asia Pacific region, and review resettlement from Indonesia for refugees who registered with UNHCR after July 2014
- Develop stronger cross sector planning and partnerships, increase use of community development, and engage with people with lived experience
- Promote positive public dialogue on the contributions of refugees
- Recognise and support new and existing initiatives to support settlement in regional Australia
- Improve settlement support for TPV/SHEV holders and provide appropriate substantive visa pathways
- Make CSP additional to the Humanitarian Program and ensure CSP entrants have access to the range of services available to other humanitarian entrants

- Expand opportunities for Australian workplace experience and provide greater tailored employment support services for refugees
- Increase access to family reunion (including for TPV/SHEV holders) and expand the definition of 'family'

s. 22(1)(a)(ii)

- Develop a whole-of-government holistic regional settlement strategy
- Fund brokerage programs (such as interpreters) which assist refugees access mainstream services in regions
- Incentivise refugees to settle in regional areas – e.g. relocation support or through jobactive
- Humanitarian Settlement Program to deliver community engagement activities with local host community
- State and Federal Government collaboration in data collection
- Concerns with the CSP:
 - Reduce costs and remove Visa Application Charge
 - Make additional to the Humanitarian Program
 - Base on vulnerability not employment attributes
 - Involve communities including trained volunteers, refugee communities, settlement agencies and the private sector

Pages 179 to 180 have been exempted under section 33(a)(iii) of the Freedom of Information Act (FOI) Act (1982)