

## Summary of refugee registration and refugee status determination by Country of Asylum

**PLEASE NOTE:** ALL refugee applicants, sponsored by a Group of Five or Community Sponsor Group, MUST have refugee status that is officially recognized by the UNHCR or the Government of the country where they have fled to. This is a requirement under Canadian law, and any private sponsorship application without documentary proof of this status will be returned by the Resettlement Operations Centre – Ottawa (ROC-O). The document must clearly indicate that the person has been accepted as a refugee by the state authorities or the UNHCR. This means that there has been a refugee status determination (RSD) process or assessment process. If you are unsure whether the refugee applicant has this status or whether a document they have is sufficient proof, please contact the RSTP.

*This document has been compiled based on information gathered from UNHCR documents to assist Groups of Five and those assisting Groups of Fives with assessing applicants overseas for private refugee sponsorship purposes. The information contained herein is subject to change and should be used with discretion.*

Country of Asylum	Refugee Registration conducted by	Refugee Status Determination (RSD) conducted by	Additional Notes
BURUNDI <i>Signatory with reservations</i>		<b>Government's Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides (ONPRA)</b>  Document issued after recognized as refugee: <i>Carte d'identité pour Réfugie</i> by the <i>Ministère de l'intérieur</i>	
CAMEROON <i>Signatory</i>	<b>UNHCR</b>	The Government of Cameroon has been involved in RSD handover procedures since 2016.  NB: Government of Cameroon appeals under UNHCR guidance as part of the transition/handover process.	
CONGO, DR <i>Signatory</i>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Government's Commission nationale pour les réfugiés (CNR)</b> conducts first instance RSDs on individual and <i>prima facie</i> basis  Document: Ministry of Interior issues refugee identity cards that are equivalent to a resident's permit. ( <i>holders the same rights as Congolese citizens, as stipulated by the</i>	Current RSD procedures are considered to be satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards, however the number of cases processed compared to the high number of asylum seeker requests remains very low. UNHCR is working with the government to improve these procedures by providing technical and material support.

		<i>national refugee law of 25 October 2002, save for political rights)</i>	
ECUADOR <i>Signatory</i>	<b>Government</b> Issues a blue paper called ' <i>Documento de Identificación de Refugiado</i> '	Eligibility for refugee status is determined by the Refugee and Statelessness Commission (CONARE), as are appeals at the eligibility stage.	Many are not able to access the asylum procedure or register with the Ecuadorian authorities.  Current RSD procedures are considered satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards after an August 2017 Regulatory Decree of the HML provided safeguards concerning the implementation of cessation/cancellation/revocation/accelerated RSD procedures. In addition, a January 2018 Directive on RSD provided additional protection including UNHCR participation in the Eligibility Committee, rules on confidentiality, gratuity of residence permits, extraterritorial effect of the refugee status, non-refoulement and extradition processes, and access to the territory and asylum claims at airports.
EGYPT <i>Signatory with reservations</i>	<b>UNHCR</b>	Currently Egypt does not have a national legislation governing refugees. <b>UNHCR</b> Egypt carries out the functional responsibilities related to refugee protection, including registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) under its 1954 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Egypt.	Refugees of all nationalities experience practical difficulties obtaining or renewing their legal residency visa which expires every six months
ETHIOPIA <i>Signatory with reservations</i>	<b>Government</b> ID cards are issued to urban refugees by <i>ARRA</i> .  <b>UNHCR</b> ID cards of camp-based refugees are provided by the UNHCR (i.e.: Ration cards)	<b>Government - Administration of Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)</b> conducts RSDs with support from UNHCR. Somali (Southern/Central), Eritrean, South Sudanese and Sudanese (South Kordofan, Blue Nile) refugees are recognized on a <b><i>prima facie</i></b> basis, all other nationalities must undergo individual RSD.	Current RSD procedures are considered satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards, as access to asylum and the right to appeal are respected in Ethiopia. Priority is given to cases with specific needs. Asylum-seekers are notified of decisions in writing. UNHCR has an observer status in the process and works with the Government to improve these procedures and the quality of adjudications by providing training and technical advice.

<p>GHANA <i>Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>Government's</b> <i>Ghana Refugee Board (GRB)</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b> – First Instance RSD determined by <i>Ghana Refugee Board.</i></p>	<p>Current RSD procedures are generally considered satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards because they are modelled after the procedures envisaged by the refugee conventions acceded to by Ghana. However, there are still some concerns regarding slow processing of asylum claims of about 1,300 asylum-seekers and poor application of the 1951 Refugee Convention criteria for certain refugee claims related to sexual orientation and gender identity.</p>
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<p>INDIA</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts first instance RSDs</p> <p>Current mandate RSD procedures are set up by UNHCR in accordance with UNHCR Procedural Standards and based on UNHCR's documents, refugees are technically able to apply for stay visa/long term visa.</p>	<p>No national refugee legislation, but all refugees and asylum-seekers have access to public education, health, and national legal system. 3,867 Hindu and Sikh Afghans are currently undergoing the naturalization process and will be able to be locally integrated. The Australian High Commissioner has issued visas in India to refugees with particular ties to Australia called Special Humanitarian Protection (SHP). So far mainly Chin refugees from Myanmar received this type of visa. The SHP program will likely continue to 2017. UNHCR-recognized refugees live mainly in urban areas and are issued temporary residence permit by the Government of India.</p> <p>Government-recognized Sri Lankan refugees live in refugee camps.</p> <p>Refugees can to apply for Long Term Visas (LTV), introduced in 2012, which allows recognized refugees to regularize their stay and join the formal labour market, in addition to giving them access to tertiary education. Permits are granted on an individual basis. While many refugees from Myanmar and some refugees of other nationalities have been issued LTVs, Afghan refugees continue to face challenges to do so.</p>
<p>ISALMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN</p> <p><i>Signatory with reservations</i></p>	<p><b>Government's Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA)</b> conducts refugee registration.</p>	<p><b>Government</b> – UNHCR has no information regarding the national refugee status determination (RSD) procedure, or access for asylum seekers who have arrived in Iran since 2001.</p>	<p>Afghan and Iraqi refugees are often referred to as <i>Amayesh</i> card holders. <i>Amayesh</i> effectively grants protection largely in accordance with entitlements under the 1951 Convention. <i>Amayesh</i> cards are renewed annually. Newer asylum seekers are not permitted into the <i>Amayesh</i> system but are granted passports and visas. Refugees are able to access primary health care and education.</p>

<p>IRAQ</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>Government's</b> <i>Permanent Committee of the Ministry of Interior</i> (PCMOI) registers asylum seekers and refugees, with some assistance from UNHCR.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts first instance RSDs under its mandate.</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers who are unable to report immediately upon arrival to the UNHCR or Government may be sentenced to extended prison time for illegal entry.</p> <p>Palestinian refugees who live in Baghdad and the surrounding area face continued targeted attacks based on ethnicity. Registration and the issuance of residence permits by the PC-MOI is limited to specific populations including Iranians, Syrians and Palestinian refugees who arrived in Iraq prior to 2003. Syrian asylum-seekers and refugees without a valid residence and residing in the Kurdistan region of Iraq (KR-I) face restrictions on movement and risk of detention. Non-Syrian refugees in KRI are required to travel to Baghdad to renew their residency permits by the Central Government (PC-MOI).</p>
<p>ISRAEL</p> <p><i>Signatory with reservations</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p>	<p><b>Government</b> – First instance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) is conducted by the MOI RSD Unit and a National Status Granting Board.</p>	<p>On 1 January 2018, the Government of Israel published a new policy on the forced relocation of Eritrean and Sudanese asylum-seekers targeting men who either did not apply for asylum before the effective date, or whose claims had been rejected. In April, given the absence of an approved agreement with a third country to accept deportees, the High Court released all 270 asylum seekers detained as a result of the “relocation policy”.</p> <p>Although resettlement options from Israel are currently very difficult, UNHCR continues to encourage family reunification.</p>

<p>ITALY *No updated 2018 information*</p> <p><i>Signatory</i></p>		<p><b>Government's Territorial Commission for the Recognition of Refugee Status</b> conducts individual RSDs. Request for asylum (refugee status recognition) must be made at the port of entry to the border police. If there is no border police at the point of entry or if the applicant is already in Italy, the request must be made to the Provincial Police Authority (<i>Questura</i>).</p> <p>Recognized refugees will be issued a letter certificate attesting the recognition of refugee status.</p>	<p>Irregular arrivals and asylum seekers who bypassed border controls are subject to detention. Asylum seekers who do not have documentation or whose documentation requires verification are also subject to detention in 'hosting' or 'identification' centres. A renewable 3-month permit to stay may be issued to asylum seekers whose RSDs are in process beyond 20 days.</p> <p>Recognized refugees receive a 2 year permit to stay valid for 2 years. After 6 years of permanent settlement and recognition in Italy, they can apply for a 'residence card' which has open-ended validity.</p>
<p>JORDAN</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - UNHCR's relationship with the Government of Jordan is regulated by a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1998 and revised in 2014.</p>	<p>UNHCR implements strategies to preserve and expand protection space, promote access to refugee and civil documentation, and ensure security and protection from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and violence against children. A comprehensive inter-agency humanitarian response implemented in close collaboration with government and humanitarian actors seeks to ensure basic needs are met, provides specialized case management and multi-sectoral services, and advocates for expanded access to government services and improved respect for rights.</p>

<p>LIBYA</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i> <i>Officially ratified</i> <i>the 1969</i> <i>Convention</i> <i>Governing the</i> <i>Specific Aspects</i> <i>of Refugees in</i> <i>Africa.</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> - Registers only asylum seekers in need of special assistance.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> undertakes First Instance and Appeal Refugee Status Determination (RSD) under its mandate.</p>	<p>No national legislation or effective administrative structures to deal with refugees and asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers and other migrants have minimal protection space; UNHCR advocates for alternatives to detention and a temporary migrant registration system.</p> <p>UNHCR is working with the Government of Libya to improve awareness raising on refugee protection through capacity building in governmental institutions.</p>
<p>KENYA</p> <p><i>Signatory</i></p>	<p>Status and treatment of refugees is governed by the Refugee Act, 2006 together with the 2009 Refugee Regulations, and is implemented by the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS).</p>	<p>RSD interviews are conducted by RAS. The UNHCR and RAS are jointly involved in the review of the interviews and submissions to the Technical Advisory Committee, which are then presented to the Commissioner of RAS.</p>	<p>In 2019, the RSD process in Nairobi and Kakuma, like the registration process before it in 2017, will be fully handed over to the Kenyan government.</p> <p>There is a substantial backlog of RSD cases, involving approximately 57,000 asylum-seekers. The Government and UNHCR are working together to address the backlog in 2018, notably through the use of accelerated procedures for some profiles/nationalities.</p>

<p>LEBANON</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> issues <i>Registration Certificates</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts RSDs based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UNHCR and the government, which, <i>inter alia</i>, requires the UNHCR to find a durable solution for non-Syrian recognized refugees.</p>	<p>Asylum-seekers and refugees are subject to the <i>1962 Law Regulating the Entry and Stay of Foreigners in Lebanon</i>, which does not distinguish between refugees and migrants. As a result, refugees who enter the country without prior authorization or overstay their visa are considered to be there irregularly and are at risk of being fined, detained, and deported.</p> <p>Majority of registered Syrian refugees crossed the border regularly and were provided with residency permits upon arrival in Lebanon, which can be renewed after one year for US \$200.</p> <p>Deportation is only enforced for refugees from countries other than Syria due to the commitment of the Government of Lebanon towards Syrians. Lack of legal residency continues to be a source of concern, and limits the freedom of movement, for all refugees alike</p>
<p>MALAYSIA</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p>Status and treatment of refugees is governed under the Immigration Act of 1959.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> issues UNHCR letter that indicates asylum seeker is under consideration” for refugee status</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts individual RSDs, and issues UNHCR refugee cards</p>	<p>No legal national framework; government is not involved in any aspect of reception, registration, documentation or RSDs of asylum seekers; all done by UNHCR Malaysia.</p> <p>Persons of concern to UNHCR are considered a threat to national security and categorized as irregular migrants with UNHCR documentation. Asylum seekers and refugees without valid documentation are considered “illegal migrants” and are at risk of arrest, prosecution, detention, deportation.</p>



<p>NEPAL</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p> <p><i>*No updated 2018 information*</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> assisted Government in registration exercises in 2006-2007 and 2008</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts individual RSDs under its mandate for urban asylum seekers/refugees in Kathmandu; issues positive notification letters to recognized urban refugees.</p> <p><b>Government</b> conducted recognition on a <i>prima facie</i> basis for refugees from Tibet who arrived after 1959 and refugees from Bhutan from 2006-2012 although Bhutanese refugees are restricted to camps.</p>	<p>No national refugee legislation. Refugees from Bhutan and some Tibetan refugees from China who arrived prior to 1990 have been recognized as refugees by the Government of Nepal, however not all of them have been registered and not all have documentation.</p> <p>Urban refugees and asylum-seekers are considered irregular migrants by the Government of Nepal, and are at risk of detention and/or fines for migration-related offences, including irregular entry and overstay of visas. Hefty overstay visa fines are often the main obstacle for departure from Nepal. UNHCR Nepal continues to advocate with the Government of Nepal to waive these visa fines. 2016 Government adopted new resettlement policies concerning individuals with special needs.</p>
<p>PAKISTAN</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p> <p><i>*No updated 2018 information*</i></p>	<p><b>Government's National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra)</b> recognizes all registered Afghan refugees on a <i>prima facie</i> basis. PoR (proof of registration cards) are being re-issued following the extension of their validity until the June 2016 and a recommendation of extension until the end of 2017 is still in negotiations.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts individual RSDs under its mandate on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. All refugees referred for resettlement will be recognized with a PoP card.</p>	<p>No national legal framework for asylum or refugees. Unregistered asylum seekers are considered illegal residents.</p> <p>Other than providing Afghan refugees with legal residence and thereby effective protection against deportation, PoR cards do not confer any legal rights or status. Says "Afghan Citizen" on the front. Refugees with status can get a government ID that allows access to banks and education system.</p> <p>Reports of bribes in Islamabad due to sub-contracting of refugee registration responsibility to a private organization (May 2015).</p>
<p>RWANDA</p> <p><i>Signatory with reservations</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p>	<p>First instance refugee status determination is conducted by the RSD committee (RSDC).</p>	<p>Current RSD procedures are not considered satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards because asylum-seekers needing individual RSD procedures encounter challenges in accessing the asylum procedure because their cases are not systematically referred by the Director General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) for adjudication by the RSDC. UNHCR is working with the Government of Rwanda to improve these procedures through advocacy and capacity development aiming at a structured transfer of asylum applications from DGIE to the RSDC.</p>

<p>RUSSIA</p> <p><i>Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> registers in the <i>proGres</i> database persons of concern who approach UNHCR and its partners for assistance in Moscow, Moscow region and St. Petersburg. Registration missions are also conducted to other regions with a high concentration of persons of concern.</p>	<p><b>Government</b> - After the Federal Migration Service was disbanded in 2016, first instance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) was handed over to the territorial branches of the Ministry of Interior (Moi).</p>	<p>Timely access to RSD procedures remains a concern and current RSD practices are not considered to fully meet international standards, <i>inter alia</i>, due to the absence of important procedural requirements such as interpreters and confidential interview settings</p>
<p>BAHRAIN,OMAN, QATAR AND SAUDI ARABIA</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> for registration and RSD</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p>The Regional Office (RO) in Riyadh uses staff on mission to Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman, to conduct RSD and resettlement interviews in order to identify durable solutions for those who face serious protection risks and vulnerable individuals. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) governments recognize the role and the mandate of UNHCR and allow RO Riyadh to conduct RSD and RSD missions across the region.</p>
<p>SOUTH SUDAN</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p>Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA)</p>	<p>The status and treatment of refugees in South Sudan is governed under the Refugee Act 2012 and implemented by the Commission of Refugee Affairs (CRA), a government agency under the Ministry of Interior. First instance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews and assessments are conducted by the CRA, with decisions reviewed and taken by the Refugee Eligibility Committee.</p>	<p>Current RSD procedures began operating in early 2017, and UNHCR is working with the CRA to ensure that the procedures are in line with international standards through training for caseworkers and decision makers and by providing technical support in building case management systems. UNHCR will continue to undertake mandate RSD in 2019 where mandate refugee status brings tangible protection or durable solution benefits to individuals.</p>

<p>SUDAN</p> <p><i>Signatory with reservations</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> registers those in camps</p> <p><b>Government's Commissioner for Refugees (COR)</b> registers those in urban areas</p> <p>The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers are registered jointly by UNHCR and the Government of Sudan.</p>	<p><b>Government's Commissioner for Refugees</b> conducts first instance RSDs in eastern Sudan, Darfur and Khartoum. UNHCR conducts RSD for resettlement-specific purposes and in exceptional cases. Chadian refugees are recognized on a <b><i>prima facie</i></b> basis; other populations are recognized on an individual basis.</p>	<p>There are restrictions on refugees' freedom of movement within Sudan.</p>
<p>TANZANIA</p> <p><i>Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p>	<p>First instance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) is conducted by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC), which makes recommendations to the MHA, and appeals are conducted by the MHA.</p>	<p>Current RSD procedures are not considered satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards. The status and treatment of refugees in Tanzania is governed by the 1998 Refugees Act and a 2003 National Refugee Policy. The Refugee Policy (2003) contains most of the provisions limiting refugee self-reliance, including the encampment policy and the requirement that education takes place in the curriculum of countries of refugee origin. The Refugee Policy (2003) is implemented by the Refugee Services Department within the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).</p>

<p>THAILAND</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> registers urban refugees</p> <p><b>Government's Provincial Admissions Boards</b> determine whether a Myanmar asylum-seeker is eligible for registration and admission to a camp ('temporary shelter') as a displaced person.</p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts mandate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for asylum-seekers in Bangkok, except for those from Myanmar. However, Thailand only tolerates the refugee status granted by UNHCR, on the assumption that refugees will eventually move on from the country.</p>	<p>No national legislation governing the admission of asylum-seekers or granting rights to persons determined to be refugees. Refugees and asylum-seekers are treated as illegal migrants in accordance with the Immigration Act and are constantly at risk of arrest, detention, or <i>refoulement</i>.</p> <p>UNHCR refugee status recognition affords limited protection to urban refugees but no rights. All asylum seekers and refugees from Myanmar are required to live in camps.</p> <p>No regularly functioning registration and admission process since 2006, hence large number of asylum seekers in camps are not registered and not eligible for resettlement. In 2012, the Government initiated a fast-track procedure that provides access to the Board for unregistered camp residents from Myanmar - if they are immediate family members of registered individuals already resettled or in the process of being resettled - to facilitate their eventual resettlement and reunion with family members.</p>
<p>TUNISIA</p> <p><i>Signatory</i></p> <p><i>*No updated 2018 information*</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts RSDs and issues Refugee Certificates</p>	<p>Refugee Status granted by UNHCR is not automatically recognized leading to difficulties obtaining residency permits</p>

<p>TURKEY</p> <p><i>Signatory with limitations</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b> - Government registration required for all privately sponsored refugees</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> registers non-European asylum seekers</p> <p>UNHCR is working closely with the government to ensure that registration and identification for assistance and resettlement purposes is prioritized in urban areas, where Syrians mostly reside.</p>	<p><b>Government</b> conducts RSDs for asylum seekers originating from Europe. Syrian nationals are covered by a temporary protection regime set up in 2011. No individual RSD of Syrians is undertaken.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts RSDs for all other asylum seekers, and advises Government on who should be given temporary asylum and identifies refugees for resettlement.</p>	<p>The status and treatment of refugees in Turkey is governed by the April 2013 Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and implemented by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), which became operational in 2014. The law has reinforced the existing practice whereby Turkey has full ownership of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process for those originating from Europe (defined as Council of Europe member states), while both UNHCR and the national authorities conduct RSD for all other asylum seekers in parallel, pending the Government assuming full responsibility for RSD.</p> <p>With the exception of Syrian nationals, asylum-seekers arriving from non-European countries undergo full registration and RSD and are recognized on an individual basis by UNHCR under its mandate. Discussions are ongoing with the Turkish authorities on the interaction between UNHCR and the Government and UNHCR's support to a de-centralized national registration systems and RSD procedures.</p>
<p>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</p> <p><i>Not Signatory</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts first instance RSDs.</p>	<p>The status and treatment of refugees in the UAE is governed under regular immigration procedures and labour migration laws, and implemented by the relevant bodies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Interior and Immigration Department. First instance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and appeals are conducted by UNHCR under its mandate. UNHCR is discussing possibilities of data sharing and possibly joint registration with the Government.</p>

<p>UGANDA</p> <p><i>Signatory with reservations</i></p>	<p><b>Government</b></p>	<p><b>Government</b> conducts first instance RSDs (by the <i>Refugee Eligibility Committee</i>). UNHCR attends as an observer.</p>	<p>The <i>Department of Refugee Affairs</i>, located within the Office of the Prime Minister, is the national institution for asylum.</p> <p>UNHCR considers current RSD procedures to be satisfactory vis-à-vis international standards. UNHCR continues to work with the Government of Uganda to improve RSD procedures through capacity-building. A draft Refugee Policy was validated in August 2017 and is pending presentation before parliament.</p>
<p>YEMEN</p> <p><i>Signatory but has not implemented RSD procedures</i></p>	<p><b>UNHCR</b></p>	<p><b>Government</b> recognizes Somali refugees who arrived after 1991 on a <i>prima facie</i> basis.</p> <p><b>UNHCR</b> conducts RSDs for all other asylum seekers</p>	<p>The de facto authorities in the North of Yemen have suspended registration and RSD as of August 2016 and the Branch Office is in the process of transferring responsibility for registration and RSD to the National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NACRA – under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and the Bureau for Refugee Affairs (BRA – under the Ministry of the Interior and the Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority (IPNA)). In the North, until August 2016 the Office also conducted RSD for non-Somalis under its mandate. In the South, UNHCR is working with the Government to increase capacity of IPNA through legal workshops and technical support, such as shadowing and presence during registration, to boost capacity of IPNA to ensure proper registration of Somali refugees.</p>