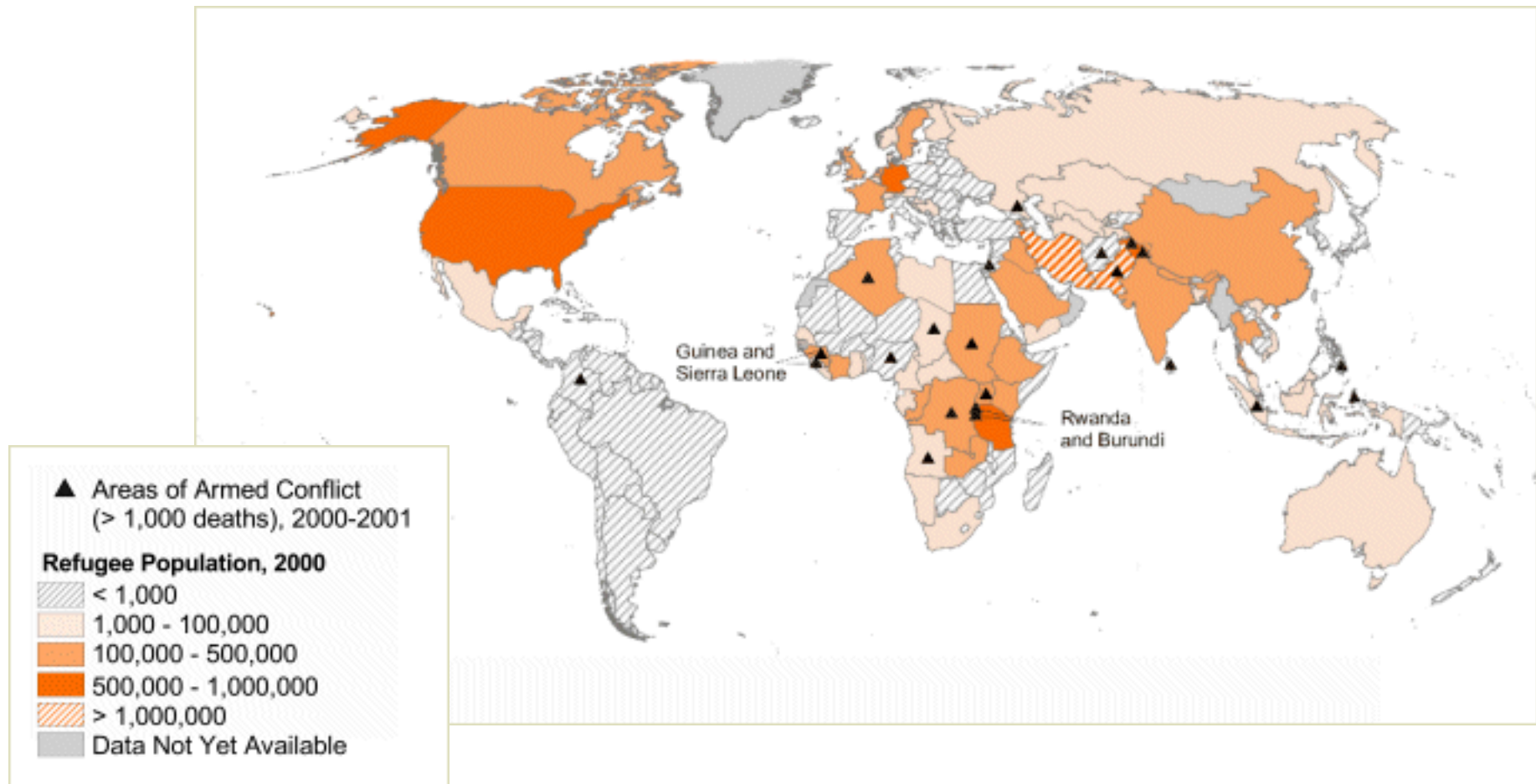


Armed Conflict and Refugees



Map Projection: Robinson

Citation: World Resources Institute (WRI), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and World Bank. 2003. World Resources 2002-2004: Decisions for the Earth: Balance, Voice, and Power. Washington, DC: WRI.

Analytical Overview:

The United Nations system is addressing the various dimensions of international migration. The refugee data presented here comes from a wallchart titled "International Migration 2002" and includes other country-level migration data such as migrant stock, net migration, immigration and emigration levels, and worker's remittances.

The Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Root Causes of Human Rights Violations (PIOOM) is an independent, nonpartisan research organization based at Leiden University in the Netherlands. PIOOM aims to support nongovernmental organizations (such as Amnesty International) and international organizations (like the United Nations) by undertaking research that enables them to combat human rights violations more effectively.

Description:

The above map displays the number of refugees entering each country for 2000 as well as areas of armed conflict (greater than 1,000 deaths per year) for 2000-2001. At the end of 2000, the number of refugees in the world was 15.9 million. As shown on the map, Iran and Pakistan have the greatest number of refugees, at 1,868,000 and 2,001,000 respectively. Germany is third highest, with 906,000 refugees.

Data for areas of high-intensity conflict come from the Interdisciplinary Research Programme on Root Causes of Human Rights Violations (PIOOM). The black triangle symbols were placed in countries which have experienced greater than 1,000 deaths due to armed conflict during 2000-2001. The armed conflict data is based on a combination of six different projects conducted by AKUF (Working Group on the Causes of War, Hamburg, Germany), CIDCM (Center for International Development and Conflict Management, Maryland, United States), DPCR (Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala, Sweden), HIIK (Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, Heidelberg, Germany), SIPRI (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Stockholm, Sweden), and SOWAP (State of War and Peace Atlas, International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway).