

Refugee and SIV Pipeline and Allocation

Migration & Refugee Services
Processing Operations

Tuesday, March 21, 2023



**Migration and
Refugee Services**

Renewing Hope. Seeking Justice.

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

Introduction

Hussain Kazimi
Processing Operations
Coordinator
is your facilitator today!



Today's Agenda

1

Overview of refugee and SIV pipeline

2

Refugee processing trends & allocation

3

Allocation and case placement process

4

Assurance pipeline management

5

Updates and reminders



Learning Objectives

The purpose of this presentation is to help you...

1

Understand the refugee and SIV pipeline

2

Explain the refugee and SIV resettlement process

3

Understand the refugee processing trends & allocation

4

Describe allocation and case placement process

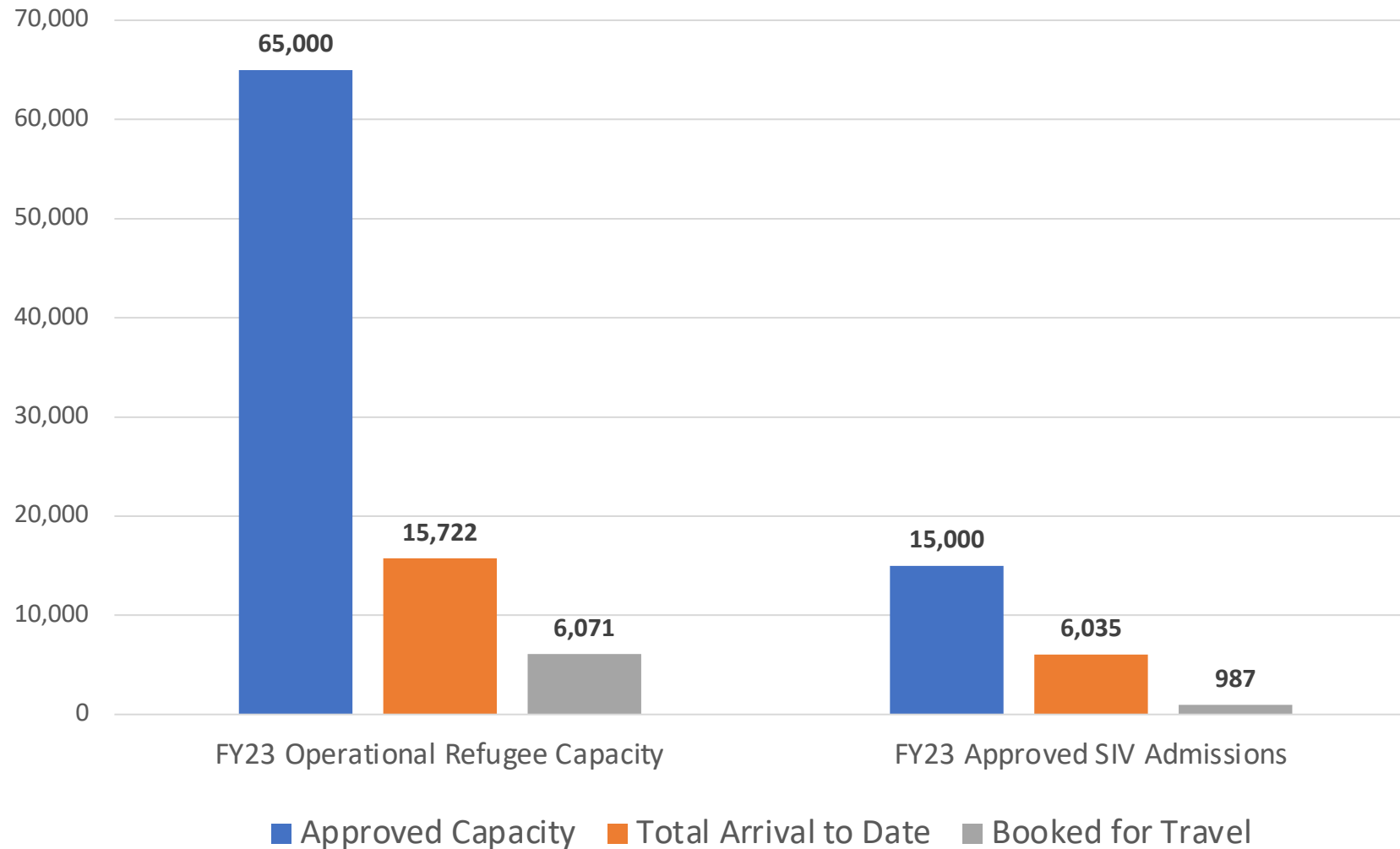
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How to maintain a healthy assurance pipeline

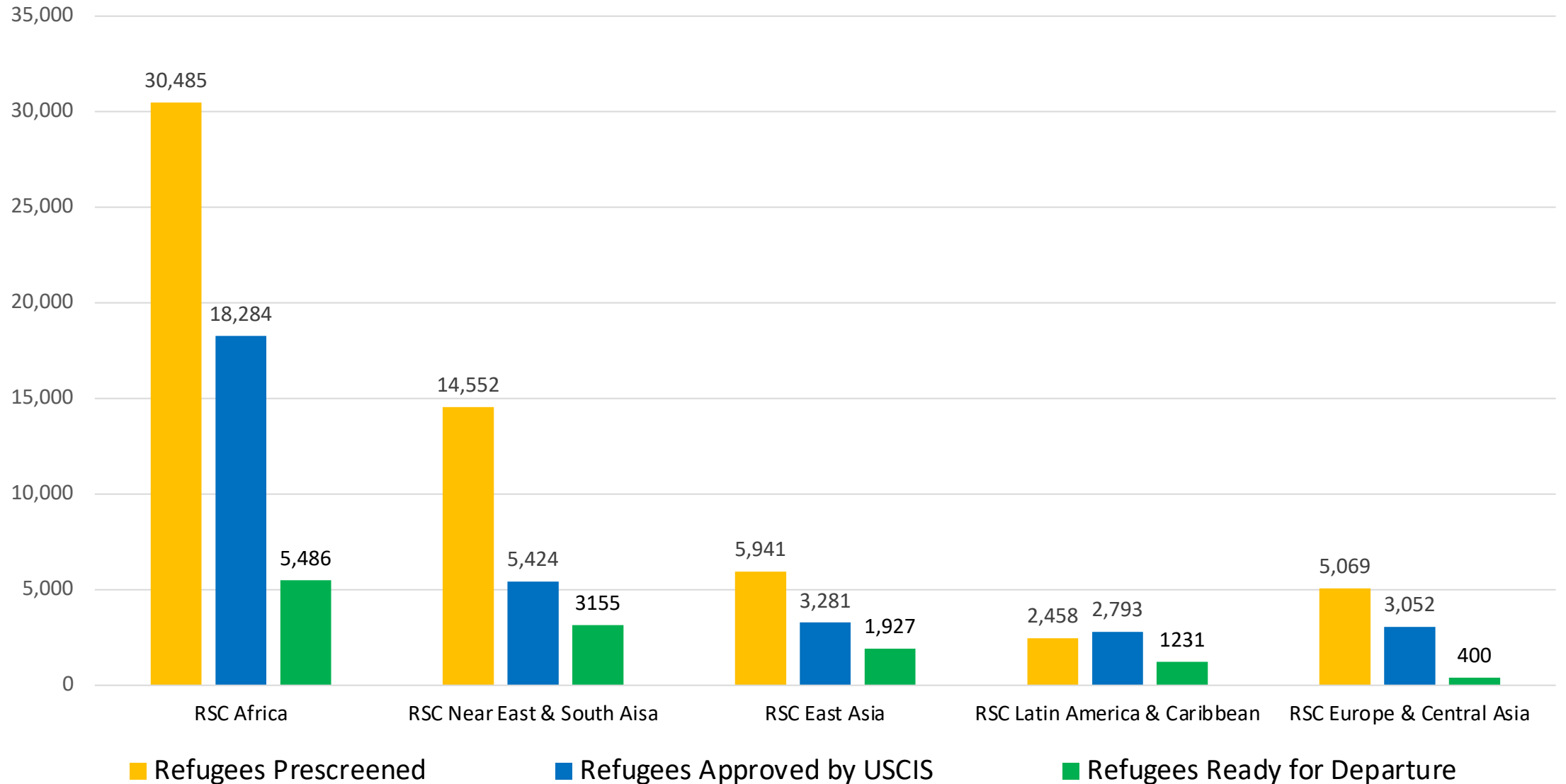
Key Terms We Use in Processing Operations

- **Resettlement Support Centers (RSCs)**: overseas entities that process refugee cases for resettlement in the U.S.
- **Refugee Processing Center (RPC)**: domestic contractor with the State Department that provides technical support and coordinates between domestic and overseas partners; manages allocations process
- **No U.S. Tie (No UST) case**: case who does not list a friend/family member in U.S. with whom they wish to reunite
- **U.S. Tie (UST) case**: case who provides contact information for friend/family member in the U.S. with whom they wish to reunite
- **Cross-reference**: a link between two or more separate cases who want to resettle to the same final destination. They must be resettled by the same RA in almost all situations
- **Verification**: your affiliate's acceptance or rejection of a case
- **Assurance**: USCCB's processing and sending of your accepted verification to RPC/RSC
- **Same City Request (SCR)**: cases that must resettle together, but don't necessarily have to travel together
- **Same Household Request (SHR)**: cases that must travel and resettle together

National Refugee and SIV Approved Admissions and Arrival



Refugee Processing by Resettlement Support Centers (RSCs)



These numbers are as of March 2023

FY 2023 Refugee Allocation and **National** Arrival

Refugee **Allocation** by Top 10 Nationalities

Nationality	Total Allocated in FY23
Afghanistan	7,926
Dem. Rep. Congo	7,755
Burma	3,562
Syria	2,273
Guatemala	928
Colombia	865
Venezuela	792
Iraq	772
El Salvador	522
Eritrea	488

Refugee **Arrivals** by Top 10 States

Nationality	Total Individuals
Texas	1,060
California	865
New York	800
Kentucky	659
North Carolina	606
Pennsylvania	576
Ohio	560
Arizona	531
Washington	531
Georgia	507

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

FY2023 Weekly Allocation

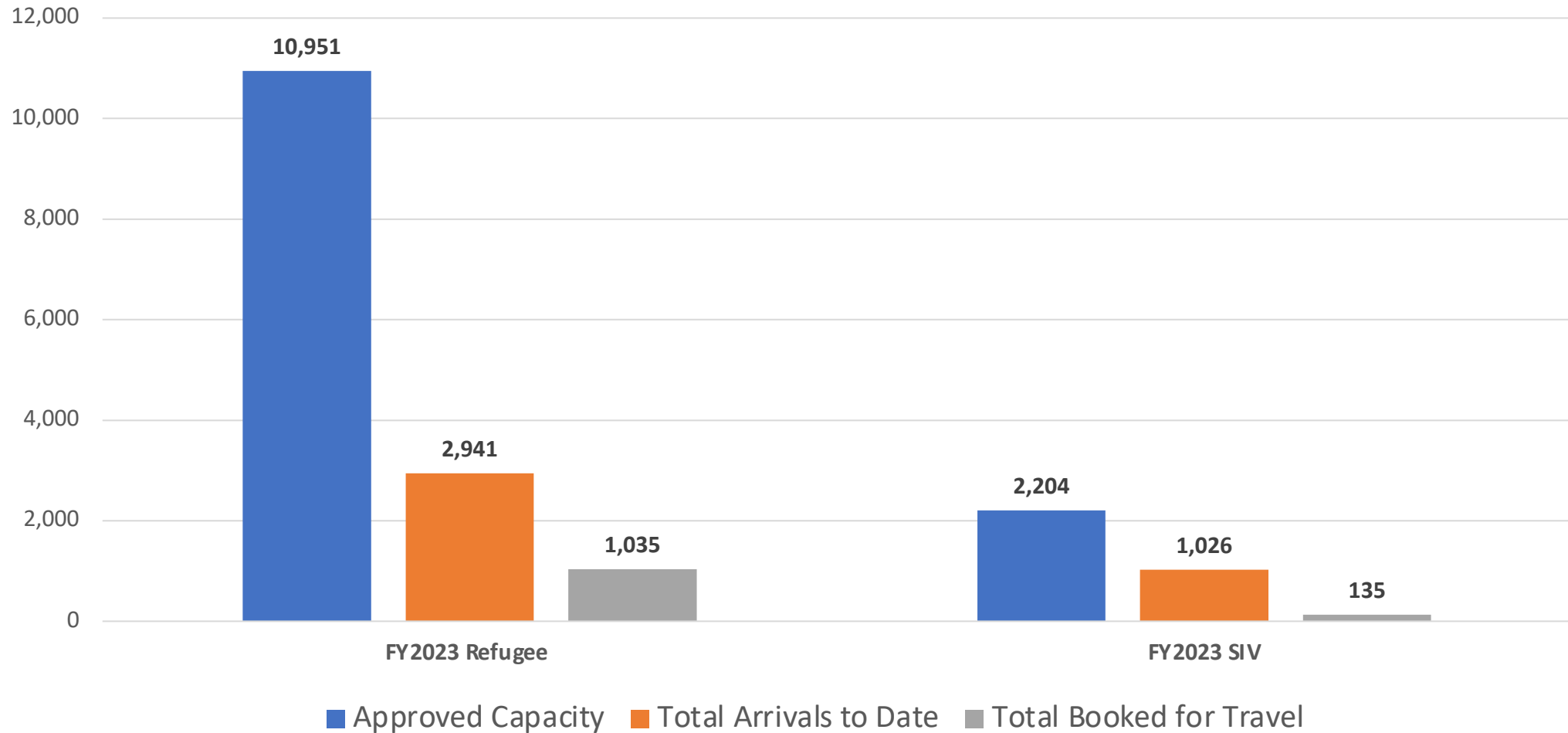
Average Number of Refugees and SIVs Allocated Weekly

- About 95% SIVs are US Tie

Allocation Pool Type	Weekly Average	Percentage of Refugee vs. SIV
US Tie and No US Tie (Refugee)	1,008	81%
SIV (mostly US Tie)	236	19%
Weekly Average (Total)	1,238	100%

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

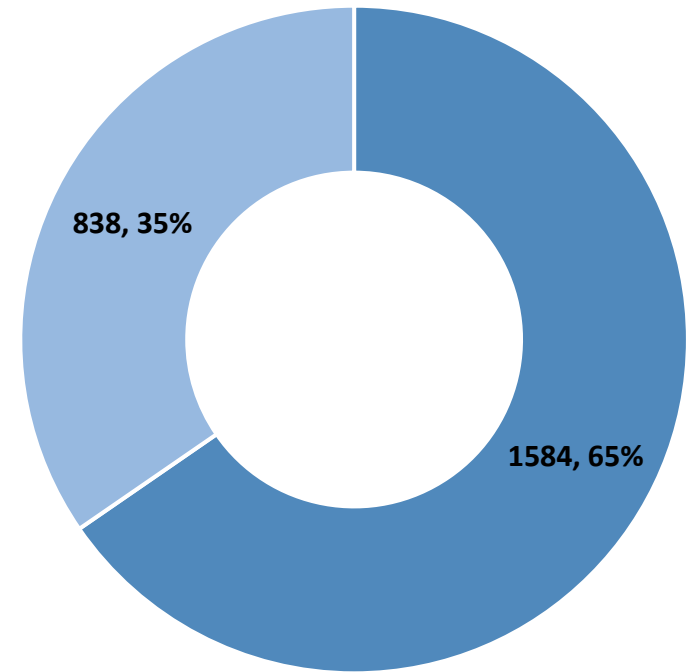
USCCB Approved Refugee and SIV Capacity and Arrival



USCCB Refugee Arrival by Pool Type

- No US Tie figure include individuals with significant medical conditions
 - No US Tie figure also include cases with assured but not arrived cross references

Refugee US Tie vs. No US Tie Arrival



■ US Tie Arrival ■ No US Tie Arrival

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

USCCB Monthly Refugee and SIV Arrival (Average)

- The Refugee pool includes US Tie and No US Tie individuals
- Monthly arrivals will continue to increase
- USCCB has 1,082 arrivals booked only for the month of March

Pool Type	Average Monthly Arrivals
Refugee	560
SIV arrival through IOM	146
Walk-in SIV	33
Total Monthly Arrival (Average)	984

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

USCCB Refugee Arrival by **Priority**

Priority Code	Total Arrival by priority	Arrival Percentage by (priority)
Priority 1	1,934	66.0%
Priority 2	935	32.0%
Visa93	60	2.0%
Priority 3	12	0.4%
Total Arrivals to Date	2,941	100%

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

USCCB Refugee Arrivals by Urgency Code

Average Days of processing from Allocation to Arrival

Case Urgency Level	Average Days of Processing	Allocation % by Urgency Level	Comments
LV1	22 Days	3.5%	Assigned directly by the PRM
LV2	55	31%	
Normal	67 Days	65%	This will change due to concurrent processing
Overall Average	46 Days	100%	

LV1 cases allocated no more than 6 months ago

LV2 cases Allocated no more than 6 months ago

Normal cases allocated no more than 1 year ago

These numbers are as of Oct 2022

SIV Arrivals (Including Walk-in SIV)

Average Days of processing from Allocation to Arrival

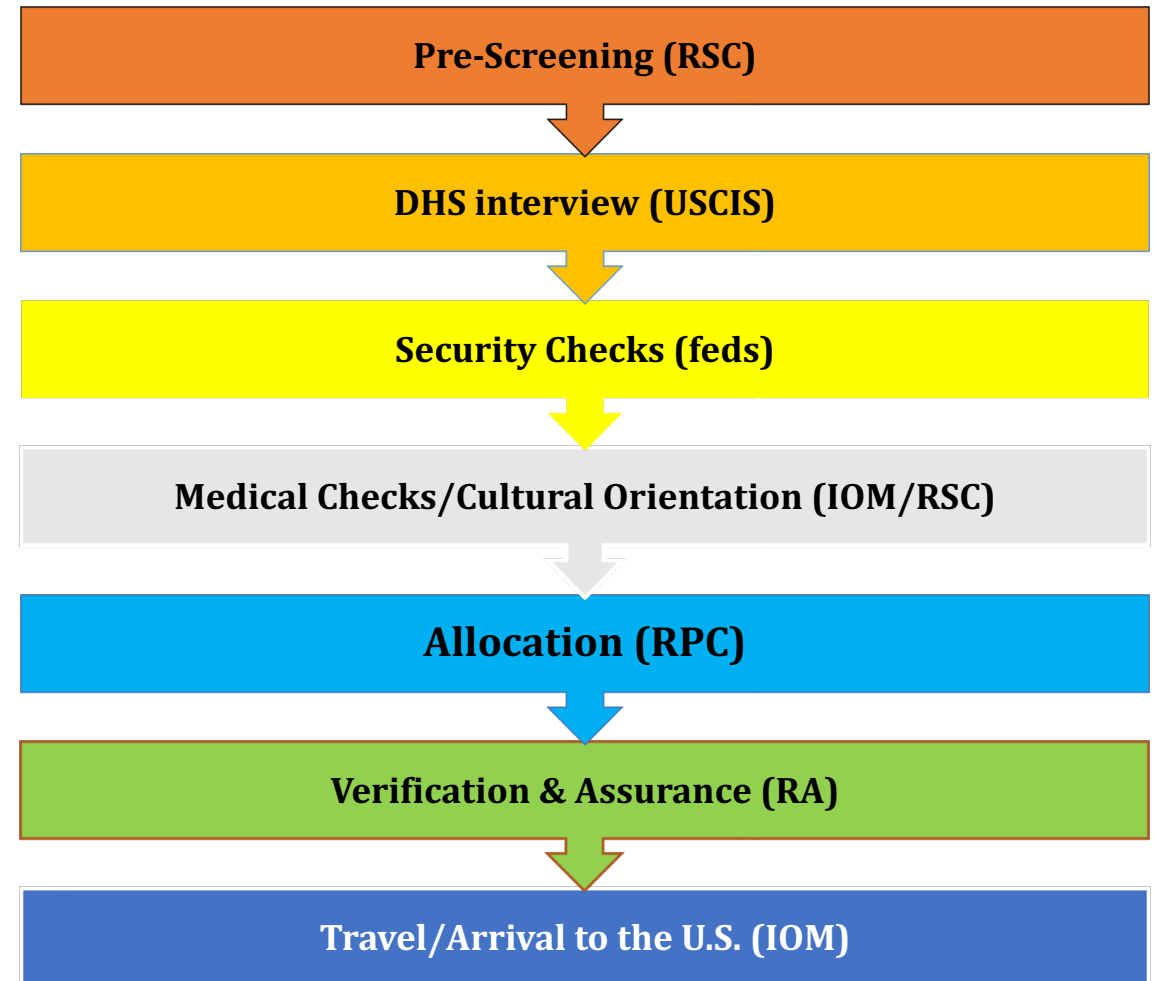
Case Urgency Level and Pool Type	Average Days of Processing	Total Arrival	Percentage by arrival via IOM and Walk-in	Comments
LV1 SIV	25	206	21%	Assigned directly by the PRM
LV2 SIV	48	586	59%	
Walk-in SIV	N/A	197	19%	Always assigned as LV1
Amerasian SIV	81	13	1%	
Total	36	1,002	100%	
Walk-in Afghan Parolee	N/A	29	N/A	Arrival via southern border

National Refugee Allocation & Arrivals Trend

- Refugee Coordination Center (USCIS, PRM, USDS) committed to facilitating and implementing processing efficiencies
 - Increasing interviews and reducing processing times
 - Historically refugees have waited at least 12-18 months
- USCIS interviewed largest number of refugees in 20 African countries – approximately 19,595 refugees were interviewed
- Iraqi P2 program suspended in 2021, reactivated in March 2022
 - Dedicated Iraqi P2 team at PRM to work through a backlog of 100k individuals
- 30-day concurrent processing as opposed to sequential processing in CAS
 - Concurrent processing can speed up overall processing
 - Launched concurrent processing in Turkey, Tanzania, Guatemala, and Malaysia
 - Will add Burundi, Chad, Rwanda and El Salvador

Refugee Admissions and Resettlement Process: The Basics

- UNHCR and other overseas processing entities identify and refer refugee cases for resettlement in the U.S.
- RSCs submit refugee and SIV cases ready for allocation to RPC
- RPC generates the allocations packet, which includes new cases ready to be assured by a resettlement agency (RA)
- RA representatives download the allocations packet and prepare for the allocations meeting



Weekly Allocation Meeting: The Basics

- Process by which refugee and SIV cases are distributed for resettlement across the nine national resettlement agencies for placement within their networks
- Weekly meeting facilitated by the RPC with a representative from each RA
- One representative from each nine RAs chooses their network's cases at the meeting
- Meeting is structured and rules-based
- Highly dependent on overseas processing trends i.e. circuit rides and USCIS adjudications



CWS



HIAS



**International
Rescue
Committee**



**U.S. COMMITTEE
FOR REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS**



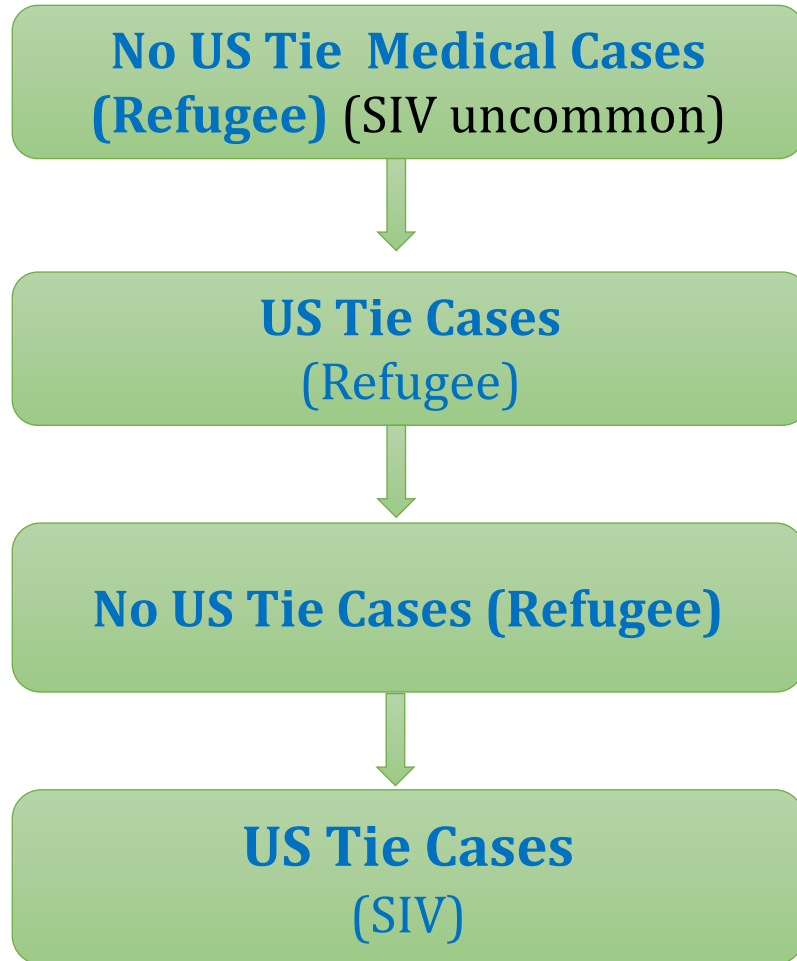
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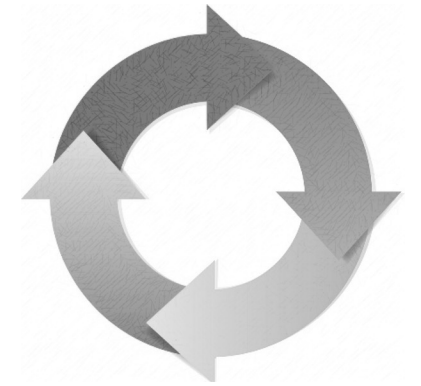
world relief

Weekly Allocation Meeting (Continued)

Meeting Structure



Rounds



- Picking order rotates weekly
- All RAs take up to the same prescribed number of individuals each round, then, it is the next RA's turn
- Once an RA is out of numbers in their target share, they will be skipped until all cases are selected
- Process continues until all cases are selected
- Cases in all pools (Refugee and SIV) are selected this way

Weekly Allocation Meeting (Continued)

Cases Allocated in the Meeting vs. Pre-allocated Cases

Not Allocated in the Meeting (pre-allocated before meeting)

- M3 cases (ARM)
- M4 cases (URM)
- Family reunification cases: P3 AOR, Lautenberg RIF
 - All of the above are “predestined,” or automatically assigned, to an agency
- Cases with cross-references already assured by an RA

Allocated during the Meeting

- U.S. Tie cases
 - Visa 93 cases (I-730 beneficiaries) are allocated like any UST case. They are not automatically assigned to the agency that filled the application
- No US Tie cases
- No US Tie medical cases

Case Placement & Factors MRS Use to Place No UST Cases

- Each week after allocation (PACMs) hold a placement meeting to identify an appropriate affiliate for every No UST case
- PACMs review biodata forms to ensure UST cases and No UST cases with assured/arrived cross-references are placed with the right affiliate
- Medical Lead PACM go through cases' medical forms to review if there are cases with medical conditions, i.e. significant medical condition (SMC) forms

Tools used for placement

1. RP Placement Assessment (language, nationality, case size, vulnerabilities, medical conditions)
2. Current active assurance pipeline and arrivals by each diocese
3. Special grants or programs available at an affiliate
4. Input from other segments (performance)

NOTE: Placement assessments can be updated by an affiliate at any time

Assurance and Verification

Your Role in The Verification Process

Four Main Questions to Ask When Verifying a Case:

- Is it a US Tie or a No US Tie Case?
- When is the Case's Verification Due Date?
- Is it a New Verification or Re-verification?
- Does the Case Have Any Special Verification Requirements?

Verification: Affiliate → National office

Assurance: National Office → RPC → RSC/IOM

NOTE: USCCB's timely submission of assurances is monitored by PRM

Between you and MRS

- You must confirm the US Tie relationship and willingness to reunite
- Determine with the US Tie the role that he/she will play in the resettlement of the case

What if we cannot locate the US Tie?

- Inform your Pre-Arrival Case Manager
- PACM will request updated US Tie contact info from the RSC
- Inform your PACM as soon as possible if you are unable to verify a case by the due date

Anomaly Report

Filing Anomaly Report for Suspected Fraud

PRM requires RAs to report any suspected fraud in refugee cases resettled within their network

- Suspected fraud must be reported regardless of whether the applicants are still overseas or whether they have already been admitted to the US as refugees
- You can report suspected case fraud in the Anomaly Report found in the MRIS portal. The Anomaly Report can also be used to report any case discrepancies

Examples of situations that will require submission of an Anomaly Report:

- You are resettling a family with immediate family members who refuse to live together
- Children are claiming they are not related to their caregivers
- A child arrives with all documentation stating their gender to be Female when the child is in fact Male.
- New arrivals seeking to change their names and/or ages soon after arrival.

Contact your Pre-Arrival Case Manager if you have any questions concerning Anomaly Reports

Medical Incident Report (MIR)

Medical condition negatively impacted initial resettlement

A serious medical incident or undocumented medical condition that negatively impacted initial resettlement

- USCCB must submit MIR to PRM no more than 14 working days after a refugee's arrival
- In the event of the death of a refugee or SIV resulting from a medical condition while the case is within the R&P period, USCCB must notify PRM within 48 hours
 - USCCB must submit MIR to PRM within 10 business days
- **Examples of situations to complete medical incident report:**
 - Client needed to be hospitalized unexpectedly
 - A refugee arrives who is unable to walk on his own, but his medicals did not include any mobility issues
 - Housing impacted as a result of undocumented medical condition
 - A refugee is diagnosed with measles shortly after arrival

Note: Pregnancy under 30 weeks upon arrival should not be reported

[Administrator, Case Supervisor, and Case Manager users can submit Medical Incident Report \(MIR\)](#)

How to Maintain a Healthy Assurance Pipeline

File AOR/family reunification applications.

Keep in touch with your refugee clients who may have unallocated relatives in the pipeline.

Be open to receive No UST cases that are within your placement capacity.

Inform USCCB/MRS if any UST asks to work with your office or requests for a case transfer.

Let USCCB/MRS know if there's any change in your placement capacities

- Update your placement assessment if you have a new in-house language

Reach out to your designated PACM and ask to discuss your assurance pipeline.

Reminders!

Medical Records

- Contact your PACM for cases on ABN with expired medicals.
- We do not receive medicals for walk-in SIVs, Visa-93 and certain Amerasian cases

Unallocated Cases

- USCCB is unable to check the status of any unallocated case.
- An unallocated case cannot be transferred

Transfers

- Contact your PACM to determine if (pre/post) arrival transfer is possible

Family Reunification

- Visa 93 cases (I-730 beneficiaries) are allocated like any UST cases
- P3 AOR, Lautenberg, and cases with cross-references already assured by an RA will automatically be allocated to the appropriate RA

MRS Processing Operations Team

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<p>For urgent case inquiries email USCCB MRS Processing Operations General Mailbox, if your PACM is out of the office USCCB_MRSProcessing@usc cb.org</p>	<p>Send ALL transfer requests (pre-arrival or post-arrival) to USCCB MRS Transfers Mailbox USCCB_MRSTransfers@usc cb.org</p>	<p>Send ALL Walk-in SIV applications for post-arrival R&P benefits to USCCB MRS SIV Mailbox USCCB_MRSSIV@usc cb.org</p>
	<p>For ALL questions related to refugee travel, email: RefProc@usc cb.org</p>	

Thank you!

