GUIDELINES ON INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION NO. 12:

Claims for refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence under Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the regional refugee definitions

UNHCR issues these Guidelines on International Protection pursuant to its mandate, as contained in, inter alia, the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, namely paragraph 8(a), in conjunction with Article 35 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article II of its 1967 Protocol, Article VIII(1) of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and Commitment II(e) of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

These Guidelines clarify paragraph 164 of the UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and otherwise complement the Handbook. They are to be read in conjunction with UNHCR’s other Guidelines on International Protection.

These Guidelines, having benefited from broad consultations, are intended to provide legal interpretative guidance for governments, legal practitioners, decision-makers and the judiciary, as well as UNHCR staff carrying out refugee status determination.


Calls for public consultation on future Guidelines on International Protection will be posted online at: http://www.unhcr.org/544f59896.html.
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Scope and terminology

1. Situations of armed conflict and violence are today the major causes of refugee movements. The majority of these situations engender political, religious, ethnic, social, or gender persecution. The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees\(^1\) and/or its 1967 Protocol\(^2\) (1951 Convention) is directly applicable to civilians displaced by situations of armed conflict and violence.

2. The purpose of these Guidelines is to provide substantive and procedural guidance for assessing claims for refugee status involving situations of armed conflict and violence, and to promote consistency in the application of the 1951 Convention and regional refugee definitions.\(^3\)

3. These Guidelines provide guidance in relation to the inclusion aspects of the refugee definitions in:

- Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol (Part II of these Guidelines),

- Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa\(^4\) (1969 OAU Convention) (Part III of these Guidelines), and

- Conclusion III(3) of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees (Cartagena Declaration) (Part IV of these Guidelines).\(^5\)

The inclusion of the regional refugee definitions in these Guidelines concern their application to claims for refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence and is without prejudice to the application of these definitions to other situations.

4. These Guidelines do not address exclusion\(^6\) or cessation,\(^7\) issues related to the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum,\(^8\) or claims related to military service,\(^9\) for which other guidance is available. These Guidelines also do not deal with prima facie recognition of refugee status, which is covered by Guidelines on International Protection No. 11.\(^10\) However, they do deal with the relationship between the 1951 Convention refugee definition and the regional refugee definitions, including which approaches can be used in applying the various definitions (paragraphs 86 to 88 of these Guidelines). The Guidelines focus on refugee status and do not address specifically subsidiary or complementary forms of international protection.\(^11\)

5. For the purpose of these Guidelines, the phrase “situations of armed conflict and violence” refers to situations that are marked by a material level or spread of violence that affects the civilian population. Such situations may involve violence between state and non-state actors, including organized gangs,\(^12\) and violence between different groups in society. Further, such situations may include violence between two or more states, between states and non-state armed groups, or between various non-state armed groups. Any particular classification of an armed group, for example as criminal or political, is not necessarily or determinative for the purpose of refugee status determination. Further, while in some circumstances situations of armed conflict and violence referred to in these Guidelines may be categorized as an international (IAC)\(^13\) or a non-international (NIAC)\(^14\) armed conflict within the meaning of

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\(^{1}\) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (28 July 1951) 189 UNTS 137 (1951 Convention). [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f5857684.html)


\(^{3}\) For further information on the conclusions on International Protection of Persons Facing Armed Conflict and Other Situations of Violence; Roundtable 13 and 14 September 2012, Cape Town, South Africa, 20 December 2012. ("UNHCR Cape Town Summary Conclusions"). [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/500d530e4.html)


\(^{5}\) Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America, Mexico and Panama, 22 November 1984, (Cartagena Declaration). [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/5ae6b3ae4.html)

\(^{6}\) The 1984 Cartagena Declaration is not a treaty within the meaning of Article 1(a) of the 1950 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (23 May 1950) 1155 UNTS 331.


\(^{8}\) UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 3: Cessation of Refugee Status under Article 1C(5) and (6) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (the "Closed Ceasation Clauses"), 10 February 2003. [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f5857684.html)

\(^{9}\) UNHCR, Operational Guidelines on Maintaining the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum, September 2006. [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/43481c8b4.html)

\(^{10}\) UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 7: Claims to Refugee Status Related to Military Service within the context of Article 1A (2) of the 1951 Convention and/or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 3 December 2013. [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f5857684.html)

\(^{11}\) UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 11: Prima Facie Recognition of Refugee Status, 24 June 2015. [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f5857684.html)

\(^{12}\) UNHCR, Prima Facie Recognition Guidelines. [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/3f5857684.html)

\(^{13}\) Paragraph 9 of these Guidelines contains a reference to the relationship between the 1951 Convention and subsidiary protection status under European Union (EU) law.

\(^{14}\) UNHCR, Guidance Note on Refugee Claims Relating to Victims of Organized Gangs, 31 March 2010 (“UNHCR Gangs Guidance Note”). [Link](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4db81e1a4.html)

international humanitarian law (IHL), such categorization is not required for the purpose of refugee status determination.13 Many situations of armed conflict and violence are not designated as an armed conflict for IHL purposes, yet the means employed and their consequences may be just as violent or harmful. Other labels – such as a situation of generalized14 or indiscriminate15 violence – have also been used by decision-makers to describe situations of armed conflict and violence. Regardless of such characterizations, the method of assessing the claim to refugee status is the same – a full and inclusive application of the refugee definition to the situation at hand is required, as is set out in these Guidelines.

B. The relationship between the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol refugee definition and the regional definitions, and EU subsidiary protection

6. Regional refugee instruments, such as the 1969 OAU Convention and the Cartagena Declaration, complement the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol, which remain the universal and primary legal protection instruments for refugees.16 Each regional instrument incorporates the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee and also elaborates so-called broader refugee criteria (referred to as “regional definitions”). A principal purpose of both the 1969 OAU Convention and the Cartagena Declaration is to provide refugee protection in specific humanitarian situations, including large-scale arrivals of people fleeing specific situations or circumstances in their country of origin.17

7. Certain factual scenarios may suggest the relevance and applicability of both the 1951 Convention definition and one of the regional definitions to an individual claim for refugee status and raise questions concerning which definition to apply (see paragraphs 86 to 88 of these Guidelines). In other situations, an individual may be a refugee under one of the regional definitions but not under the 1951 Convention definition, including where no causal link can be established between her or his fear of being persecuted and a Convention ground. In such circumstances, the regional definitions expand the range of individuals eligible to benefit from refugee status.

8. While the two regional definitions differ slightly in wording, the types of situations or circumstances they refer to and are intended to cover can be largely assimilated. Further, although the regional definitions are detailed, neither of the regional instruments was intended to provide an all-encompassing definition for every situation in which persons are compelled to leave their countries of origin and cross an international border. As far as rights are concerned, the 1951 Convention and the regional instruments each recognize a person as a refugee and provide for 1951 Convention rights to be applied.20 Therefore, in most cases, the particular definition pursuant to which the person is recognized as a refugee will not be of material consequence. For the purposes of legal certainty, however, a proper interpretation of each definition is necessary, with a sequential approach to adjudication being recommended (see paragraphs 86 to 88 of these Guidelines). Decision-makers also need to bear in mind that the regional protection systems are intended to be implemented in a manner that complements and strengthens the 1951 Convention regime.21

EU subsidiary protection

9. The EU Qualification Directive (recast) provides for subsidiary protection that is complementary to refugee protection envisaged by the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol.22 It applies to those who do not qualify as refugees but face a real risk of suffering serious harm, inter alia, when there is a ‘serious and individual threat to a civilian’s life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict’.23 Certain factual situations may give rise to an overlap between

13 By analogy, this is the position taken by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) with regard to the meaning of internal armed conflict in the EU Qualification Directive, in Aboubacar Diakité v. Commissaire général aux réfugiés et aux apatrides, C-285-12, European Union: Court of Justice of the European Union, 30 January 2014, para. 23, http://www.refworld.org/docid/52b651564.html. The CJEU considered that ‘while [IHL] is designed, inter alia, to provide protection for civilian populations in a conflict zone by restricting the effects of wars on persons and property, it does not provide for international protection to be granted to certain civilians who are both outside the conflict zone and the territory of the conflicting parties’.
14 See paragraph 71 to 73 of these Guidelines.
16 EXCOM Conclusion No. 87 (L) 1999, para. (f) and EXCOM Conclusion No. 89 (LI) 2000. See also, 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, ninth preambular paragraph, referring to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol as the basic and universal instrument for the protection of refugees.
17 UNHCR Prima Facta Recognition Guidelines, note 10 above, para. 5.
18 The 1969 OAU Convention accepts the rights in the 1951 Convention as applicable to refugees recognized under the 1969 OAU Convention, see 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, tenth preambular paragraph and Article VIII(2). See also, M Sharpe, ‘The 1969 African Refugee Convention: Innovations, Misconceptions, And Omissions’, McGill Law Journal (2012) 58, p 126 to 145. The Cartagena Declaration also accepts the rights in the 1951 Convention as applicable to refugees recognized in accordance with Conclusion III(3) and also expressly calls upon countries in the region to apply the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights for the treatment of refugees and for countries to acknowledge that reunification of families constitutes a fundamental principle, see Cartagena Declaration, note 5 above, Conclusion III(1), III(8) and III(10).
20 EXCOM Conclusion No. 89 (LI) 2000, and EXCOM Conclusion No. 103 (LVII), 2005, including para. (b).
21 European Union: Council of the European Union, Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (recast), 20 December 2011, OJ L 337, December 2011, pp 9-28, preamble, recital 33, http://www.refworld.org/docid/4f19798202.html (“EU Qualification Directive (recast))”. The CJEU acknowledged the two distinct systems of protection in Salahaddin Abdulla and Others v. Bundesrepublik Deutschland, C-175/08; C-176/08; C-178/08 & C-179/08, European Union: Court of Justice of the European Union, 2 March 2010, para. 79; http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b4feda420.html. See also, EXCOM Conclusion No. 103 (LVII), 2005, paras. (b), (i) and (k).
22 EU Qualification Directive (recast), note 22 above, Article (1), according to which a ‘person eligible for subsidiary protection’ means a third-country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his or her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his or her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of
the criteria for refugee protection in accordance with the 1951 Convention and subsidiary protection. Because of the primacy of refugee protection and the limitation that subsidiary protection only applies to persons who do not qualify as refugees, claims related to situations of armed conflict and violence must first be assessed in accordance with the criteria for refugee protection. Only when the applicant does not qualify for refugee status, should the claim be assessed in accordance with the criteria for subsidiary protection.24

II. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTICLE 1A(2) OF THE 1951 CONVENTION

10. In accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms and in light of the context as well as the object and purpose of the 1951 Convention, Article 1A(2) applies to persons fleeing situations of armed conflict and violence. In fact, the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee makes no distinction between refugees fleeing peacetime or “wartime” persecution. The analysis required under Article 1A(2) focusses on a well-founded fear of being persecuted for one or more of the Convention grounds. The phrase, ‘persons compelled to leave their country of origin as a result of international or national armed conflicts are not normally considered refugees under the 1951 Convention or 1967 Protocol’, contained in paragraph 164 of the UNHCR Handbook needs to be understood as limited to situations where there is no causal link between a person’s well-founded fear of being persecuted and a 1951 Convention ground.

A. A well-founded fear of being persecuted

11. Threats to life or freedom and other serious human rights violations can constitute persecution for the purposes of the 1951 Convention refugee definition.26 In addition, lesser forms of harm may cumulatively constitute persecution.27 Discrimination will amount to persecution where the effect leads to a situation that is intolerable or substantially prejudicial to the person concerned.28 Likewise, conduct amounting to serious violations of IHL can constitute persecution (see paragraphs 14 and 15 of these Guidelines).29 What amounts to persecution will also depend on the circumstances of the individual, including the age, gender, opinions, health, feelings and psychological make-up of the applicant.30

12. The standards mentioned in paragraph 11 above should be applied no differently in the context of persons fleeing situations of armed conflict and violence. No higher level of severity or seriousness of the harm is required for the harm to amount to persecution in situations of armed conflict and violence compared to other situations, nor is it relevant or appropriate to assess whether applicants would be treated any worse than what may ordinarily be “expected” in situations of armed conflict and violence. The overall context of a situation of armed conflict and violence can compound the effect of harms on a person, giving rise in certain circumstances to harm that amounts to persecution. Protracted situations of armed conflict and violence, for example, can have serious deleterious effects on the physical and psychological health of applicants or their personal development, which would need to be evaluated, taking into account their character, background, position in society, age, gender, and other factors.31

13. Situations of armed conflict and violence frequently involve exposure to serious human rights violations or other serious harm amounting to persecution. Such persecution could include, but is not limited to, situations of genocide32 and ethnic cleansing;33 torture and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment;34 rape and other forms of sexual violence;35 forced recruitment, including of children;36 arbitrary arrest and detention; hostage taking and enforced or arbitrary disappearances; and a wide range of other forms of serious harm resulting from circumstances mentioned, for example, in paragraphs 18 and 19 of these Guidelines.

suffering serious harm as defined in Article 15, and to whom Article 17(1) and (2) does not apply, and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country’. Serious harm as defined in Article 15 of the EU Qualification Directive (recast) consists of: ‘(a) the death penalty or execution; or (b) torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of an applicant in the country of origin; or (c) serious and individual threat to a civilian’s life or person by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict.

24 H. N. v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Ireland, Attorney General, C-604/12, European Union: Court of Justice of the European Union, 8 May 2014, para. 36. http://www.refworld.org/docid/5375e84f4.html. It would be at variance with the Common European Asylum System, the Treaty of the European Union and the 1951 Convention when subsidiary protection criteria would be applied first, because, for example, of the comparatively or perceived easier task of establishing the existence of violence and conflict through generally available country of origin information than a well-founded fear of being persecuted for one or more Convention grounds.

25 EXCOM Conclusion No. 103 (LVI), 2005, para. (c).


27 Ibid., para. 53.

28 Ibid., para. 54.


30 UNHCR Handbook, note 26 above, paras. 52 and 55.

31 Ibid., para. 43. UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 8: Child Asylum Claims under Articles 1A(2) and 1(F) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967-Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 22 December 2009. http://www.refworld.org/docid/4bcbf14cd2.html


35 UNHCR Military Service Guidelines, note 9 above, paras. 35 and 37 to 41 (“unlawful child recruitment”).
Relevance of international humanitarian and criminal law

14. Many of the aforementioned human rights violations and other serious harm may also constitute war crimes when committed in the context of and associated with an armed conflict within the meaning of IHL, and/or, crimes against humanity when part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population. Deportations and forcible transfer or deportation of ethnic cleans or genocide, can also amount to war crimes when committed in the context of and associated with an armed conflict within the meaning of IHL, and crimes against humanity when part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population.38

15. For the purposes of determining refugee status, the existence of violations of IHL can be informative but not determinative of whether conduct amounts to persecution within the meaning of the 1951 Convention. An applicant cannot be expected to establish that there has been the commission of either an IHL violation or an international crime in order for a decision-maker to reach a finding that a particular kind of harm constitutes persecution.39 Nor are the criteria for the crime against humanity of persecution, as defined in international criminal law,40 applicable to refugee status determination. International criminal courts and tribunals are primarily concerned with harm committed in the past for the purposes of criminal prosecution; their mandate does not cover the broader humanitarian purpose of providing international protection to civilians. Relying on IHL or international criminal law in their strictest sense to determine refugee status could undermine the international protection objectives of the 1951 Convention, and leave outside its protection persons who face serious threats to their life or freedom.41 Moreover, even if certain conduct is not prohibited under IHL or international criminal law, it does not change the fact that for international refugee law purposes, such conduct may constitute persecution.42

Relevance of derogations under international humanitarian law

16. States parties to relevant human rights treaties may derogate from a limited number of human rights in times of public emergency threatening the life of the nation.43 Where a lawful state of emergency exists, non-derogation of derogable rights may not necessarily constitute persecution if the adopted measures are strictly required by the exigencies of the situation.44 However, to determine a claim to refugee status by an applicant who has fled such a situation, the overall circumstances of the case need to be assessed. A state of emergency may be unlawful or involve measures that are not strictly required by the exigencies of the situation or involve measures affecting non-derogable rights.

Indirect and group-based risks

17. In situations of armed conflict and violence, an applicant may be at risk of being singled out or targeted for persecution. Equally, in such situations, entire groups or populations may be at risk of persecution, leaving each member of the group at risk.45 The fact that many or all members of particular communities are at risk does not undermine the validity of any particular individual's claim.46 The test is whether an individual's fear of being persecuted is well-founded. At times, the impact of a situation of armed conflict and violence on an entire community, or on civilians more generally, strengthens rather than weakens the well-founded nature of the fear of being persecuted of a particular individual.47

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38 Rome Statute ICC, note 32 above, Article 7(1)(d).
39 UNHCR Asylum Summary Conclusions, note 29 above, paras. 9 and 10. Please note that in the context of an international armed conflict within the meaning of IHL, evacuations may take place for security or imperative military reasons in accordance with Article 49 of Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (Geneva Convention 1949), 12 August 1949, 75 UNTS 31, http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae8e3694.html, in the context of a non-international armed conflict, see Article 17 of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions.
40 Rome Statute ICC, note 32 above, Article 7(1)(d).
41 UNHCR Asylum Summary Conclusions, note 29 above, para. 15.
43 ICCPR, note 34 above, Article 4. Also, UN Human Rights Committee (HRC), ICCPR General Comment No. 29: Article 4: Derogations during a State of Emergency, 31 August 2001, ICCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.11, (HRC General Comment 29), http://www.refworld.org/docid/45388361f.html; states may only derogate specifically identified categories and can only do so to the extent that it is strictly necessary and cannot derogate against the existence of the obligations under international law and may not be based on or result in discrimination. The measures adopted must be proportionate and of temporary duration, and the relevant human rights body needs to be notified of the derogation. At the regional level, derogation clauses are provided for in Council of Europe, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended, Article 14, of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, when part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population. ETS 5, Article 15, (ECCHR), http://www.refworld.org/docid/3a94bd8b04.html and the Organization of American States (OAS), American Convention on Human Rights, “Part II – San Salvador”, “Rule 26”, http://www.refworld.org/docid/27af6617f.html.
44 See also, ICCPR, note 34 above, Article 4(2).
45 MS (Coptic Christians) Egypt CG v Secretary of State for the Home Department, [2013] UKUT 00611 (IAC), United Kingdom: Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber), 3 December 2013, para. 120, http://www.refworld.org/docid/52a3d8d44.html.
46 The test is whether an individual’s fear of being persecuted is well-founded. At times, the impact of a situation of armed conflict and violence on an entire community, or on civilians more generally, strengthens rather than weakens the well-founded nature of the fear of being persecuted of a particular individual. According to the European Court of Human Rights: “In relation to asylum claims based on a well-known general risk, when information about such a risk is freely ascertainable from a wide number of sources, the obligations incumbent on the States under Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention in expulsion cases entail
18. In situations of armed conflict and violence, whole communities may be affected by, and be at risk from, aerial bombardments, the use of cluster munitions, barrel bombs or chemical weapons, artillery or sniper fire, improvised explosive devices, landmines, car bombs or suicide bombers, or siege tactics, for example. The systematic denial of food and medical supplies, the cutting of water supplies and electricity, the destruction of property or the militarization or closure of hospitals and schools may also constitute serious human rights or IHL violations that affect whole communities. Exposure to such actions can amount to persecution within the meaning of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention, either independently or cumulatively.

19. Both the direct and indirect consequences of situations of armed conflict and violence may also constitute persecution, including long-term consequences of these situations, such as demolition of vital infrastructure, insecurity and abject poverty. More specifically, situations of armed conflict and violence may seriously affect the rule of law as well as state and societal structures and support systems. Situations of armed conflict and violence may lead to a full or partial collapse of government institutions and services, political institutions and the police and justice system. Vital services such as water, electricity and sanitation may be disrupted. Increased crime levels; looting and corruption; food insecurity, malnourishment or famine; constraints on access to education and health care; serious economic decline, destruction of livelihoods and poverty may also ensue. These consequences of situations of armed conflict and violence may be sufficiently serious, either independently or cumulatively, to constitute persecution and create a well-founded fear of being persecuted. This is also relevant where the risk of persecution emanates from non-state actors (see paragraphs 28 to 30 of these Guidelines).

20. Other factors to take into account include propaganda that may create or contribute to an oppressive atmosphere of intolerance vis-à-vis one or more groups, and promote or lead to a risk of persecution.49

Degree of risk

21. A person’s fear of persecution is well-founded if it can be established, to a reasonable degree, that her or his continued stay in the country of origin has become, or would become, intolerable.50 This does not require a probability calculus,51 based, for example, on the number of people killed, injured or displaced, but requires an analysis of both quantitative and qualitative information assessed against the applicant’s circumstances (see paragraphs 89 to 92 of these Guidelines on establishing the facts).

No differential risk

22. As mentioned in paragraph 17 of these Guidelines, a person may have a well-founded fear of persecution that is shared by many others, and of a similar or same degree.52 An applicant fleeing a situation of armed conflict and violence is not required to establish a risk of harm over and above that of others similarly situated (sometimes called a “differential test”).53 No higher level of risk is required to establish a well-founded fear of persecution in situations of armed conflict and violence compared to other situations.

23. Further, some courts have referred to a “differential risk” in order to emphasize the requirement for a causal link between the risk (i.e. well-founded fear of persecution) and the reasons for persecution (i.e. one or more Convention grounds). However, such phrasing can lead to conflation of the risk element with the causal link requirement – addressed in paragraphs 32 and 33 of these Guidelines – and is not in keeping with a proper application of the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee.54

Forward-looking assessment of risk


45 For example, in Rwanda in 1994, Tutsi women were portrayed in Hutu controlled media outlets as ‘seductive agents of the enemy’, thereby ‘articulating[a] framework that made the sexual attack of Tutsi women a foreseeable consequence of the role attributed to them’, see The Prosecutor v. Ferdinand Nahimana, Jean-Bosco Barayagwiza, Hassan Ngeze (Judgement and Sentence), ICTR-99-52-T, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), 1 December 2003, para. 1079, http://www.refworld.org/docid/44a6b4e84.html.

46 UNHCR Handbook, note 26 above, para. 42.

47 Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Cardosa-Fonseca, 490 U.S. 421; 107 S. Ct. 1207; 94 L. Ed. 2d 434; 55 U.S.L.W. 4313, United States Supreme Court, 9 March 1987, http://www.refworld.org/docid/2aee66f0d1.html, in dismissing a calculus Stevens J. considered: ‘The High Commissioner’s analysis of the United Nations’ standard is consistent with our own examination of the origins of the Protocol’s definition, as well as the conclusions of many scholars who have studied the matter. There is simply no room in the United Nations’ definition for concluding that because an applicant only has a 10% chance of being shot, tortured, or otherwise persecuted, that he or she has no “well-founded” fear of the event happening’. See also AM & AM (Armed Conflict: Risk Categories) Somalia v. Secretary of State for the Home Department, note 48 above, para. 72.

24. The 1951 Convention protects those who -- at the time of the decision -- are at risk of persecution in their country of origin, regardless of whether they have already suffered persecution. A decision on whether a person has a well-founded fear of being persecuted requires a forward-looking assessment of all relevant facts of the case (see paragraphs 89 to 92 of these Guidelines). Absent a relevant change of circumstances, persons having suffered persecution in the past would be assumed to be at continued risk of persecution.60

25. When assessing the risk, it is important to take into account the fluctuating character of many contemporary situations of armed conflict and violence. Changing levels of violence or control over territories and populations are common in situations of armed conflict and violence. For example, even if the level of violence at the time of decision-making is relatively low, over time the situation of armed conflict and violence may change, increasing the degree of risk establishing a well-founded fear. There may be reasons for the lowering level of violence at a particular moment in time, such as when the parties are regrouping or re-strategizing, or a temporary ceasefire has been agreed. Similarly, even if violence has not yet broken out in a particular part of the country, it may be foreseeable that the violence will spread there, taking into account the overall context and history of the situation of armed conflict and violence, the trajectory and mapping of the violence, the power dynamics at play and other conditions in the applicant’s country of origin. The effects of past violence may also still rise to the level of persecution, despite a temporary suspension of hostilities, and need to be assessed carefully. In addition, the implementation of peace and demobilization agreements may lead to new armed actors filling vacuums of power, or to the consolidation of groups composed of former members who have not disarmed and reintegrated into society. This also requires a detailed analysis that constantly evolves in response to local developments in the country of origin.

Sexual and gender-related persecution

26. Sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, human trafficking, sexual slavery and conjugal slavery/forced marriage, are common forms of persecution in many situations of armed conflict and violence.61 Sexual and gender-based violence may be used as an unlawful and criminal tactic, strategy or policy during situations of armed conflict and violence, in order to overwhelm and weaken the adversary directly or indirectly, by victimizing women and girls and/or men and boys.62 Irrespective of the motivation of the individual perpetrator, sexual and gender-based violence may form part of a deliberate military or political strategy to debase, humiliate, terrorize or destroy civilian populations in pursuit of broader goals, or rooted in gender-related and other forms of discrimination, thus linking it to one or more of the Convention grounds.63

27. For many victims of sexual and gender-based violence, torture and other acts of bodily harm and psychological trauma, the harm may continue long after the initial violent act was committed and the situation of armed conflict and violence has ended. They may be at risk of repeated harm64 and/or the psychological consequences of their experiences may themselves amount to persecution,65 in particular when people have suffered from particular egregious harm that makes return to the country of origin intolerable even if there is no future risk of further harm.66

Agents of persecution

28. In a situation of armed conflict and violence, persecution may emanate from state or non-state actors, and from one or more sides involved in the situation of armed conflict and violence.67 Refugee status can be warranted in the case of persons at risk of harm from actors on both or all sides of these situations. Agents of persecution may include the state’s armed forces, its law enforcement agents or security forces

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63 For example, see paragraph 15 of the UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines). (see http://www.refworld.org/docid/50348afc2.html, “UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines”, http://www.refworld.org/docid/3d3f61c44.html). UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines, para. 5.


65 UNHCR, Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines, para. 25 and 36. UNSG Report sexual violence in conflict, note 56 above, para. 5.

66 For example, see paragraph 15 of the UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines (see http://www.refworld.org/docid/50348afc2.html, “UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines”, http://www.refworld.org/docid/3d3f61c44.html).

67 For example, see paragraph 15 of the UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines (see http://www.refworld.org/docid/50348afc2.html, “UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 9: Claims to Refugee Status based on Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines”, http://www.refworld.org/docid/3d3f61c44.html).
or other state organs or groups, and individuals for whom the state is responsible or whose conduct can be attributed to the state.\footnote{International Law Commission, Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, November 2001, Supplement No. 10 (A/56/10), chp.IV.E.I, Articles 4 to 7 and 11. http://www.refworld.org/docid/402a6ae14.html. In accordance with Article 10 of the aforementioned Draft Articles, the conduct of an insurrectional movement or other movement shall be considered an act of state under international law, when the movement becomes the new government or when it succeeds in establishing a new state in part of the territory of a pre-existing state or in a territory under its administration.} The state may empower, direct, control, support or tolerate the activities of so-called non-state actors, such that their actions can in some instances be attributable to the state.\footnote{Ibid., Articles 8 and 9. UNHCR Military Service Guidelines, note 9 above, para. 42.} Agents of persecution also include non-state actors such as paramilitary groups, militias, insurgents, bandits, pirates, criminal gangs or organizations,\footnote{UNHCR Handbooks, note 26 above, para. 66. UNHCR Military Service Guidelines, note 9 above, para. 48.} terrorist organizations, private military or security companies, or other groups or individuals engaging in situations of armed conflict and violence. An analysis of these actors should take into account that their character may shift from one of these categories to another or defy categorization altogether. Non-state actors may also include neighbours, family members and other individuals.

29. In many situations of armed conflict and violence, the division between state and non-state actors is not always clear, especially as power shifts, situations overlap and alliances change, or where non-state actors penetrate or corrupt state institutions and/or law enforcement agencies or the state’s armed forces.\footnote{See, for example, UNHCR, Country of Origin Series: Guatemala: Background Paper, October 2013, RBA/COI/GUA/13/01, p. 11, http://www.refworld.org/docid/53832fe84.html.} The uncertainty during an attempted, ongoing or successful coup d’etat, for example, can also blur such distinctions. However, it is not crucial to determine precisely from whom the feared harm may emanate; as long as a threat is established, it will be sufficient for determining a well-founded fear of persecution.

30. In cases involving non-state actors or unidentified actors, it is necessary to review the extent to which the state is able and/or willing to provide protection against persecution.\footnote{UNHCR Handbook, note 26 above, para. 66. UNHCR Military Service Guidelines, note 9 above, para. 48.} The particularities of the situation of armed conflict and violence will be relevant, since the state may be prevented from extending protection to affected populations, for example in cases where it has lost control over its territory and population or where such control is fluid or uncertain. In such situations, the state may also be unwilling to extend protection.

Refugees sur place

31. A well-founded fear of persecution may arise after an applicant has left her or his country of origin, owing to circumstances arising in the country of origin during the applicant’s absence, and/or as a result of her or his own actions after s/he has left the country of origin, making the applicant a refugee sur place.\footnote{For example, Mozambicans finding themselves in South Africa between 1980 and 1985 could be considered as refugees sur place owing, for example, to the outbreak of a situation of armed conflict and violence, the intensification of a pre-existing but latent situation of armed conflict and violence in her or his country of origin, or because she or he has expressed objections or taken a stance against the situation of armed conflict and violence.} In the context of claims for refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence, a person may become a refugee sur place owing, for example, to the outbreak of a situation of armed conflict and violence, and the intensification of a pre-existing but latent situation of armed conflict and violence in her or his country of origin, or because she or he has expressed objections or taken a stance against the situation of armed conflict and violence.

32. The intent or motive of the persecutor can be a relevant factor in establishing the causal link between the fear of persecution and a 1951 Convention ground. However, the intent or motive of the persecutor is not necessary or decisive, not least because it is often difficult to establish,\footnote{For example, Mozambicans finding themselves in South Africa between 1980 and 1985 could be considered as refugees sur place, see South Africa: Passport Control Instruction No. 20 of 1994 - Guidelines for Refugees Status Determination of Mozambicans in South Africa, 1994, para. 5 [of the Guidelines] http://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae8e5082a.html.} in particular in situations of armed conflict and violence. A causal link may also be established by the strategies, tactics or means and methods of warfare of the persecutor, by the inability or unwillingness of the state to provide protection, or by the effect(s) of the situation of armed conflict and violence. The question to guide decision-makers is: do the reasons for the person’s feared predicament, within the overall context of the country, relate to a Convention ground?\footnote{Refugee Appeal No. 72635/01, 72635/01, New Zealand: Refugee Status Appeals Authority, 6 September 2002, para. 168, http://www.refworld.org/docid/402a6ae14.html. J C Hathaway and M Foster, The Law of Refugee Status (Cambridge University Press, 2014), p. 376 to 379.}

33. Situations of armed conflict and violence may be rooted in, motivated or driven by, and/or conducted along lines of race, ethnicity, religion, politics, gender or social group divides, or may impact people based on these factors. In fact, what may appear to be indiscriminate conduct (i.e. conduct whereby the persecutor is not seeking to target particular individuals),\footnote{Elgafy v. Staatssecretaris van Justitie, note 17 above, para. 34.} may in reality be aimed at whole communities or areas whose inhabitants are actual or perceived supporters of one of the sides in the situation of armed conflict and violence. Rarely are modern-day situations of armed conflict and violence characterised by violence that is not in one way or another aimed at particular populations, or which does not have a
disproportionate effect on a particular population, establishing a causal link with one or more of the Convention grounds. Who belongs to or is considered or perceived to be affiliated with, a particular side in a situation of armed conflict and violence, is often interpreted broadly by actors during such situations – and may include a range of people, including family members of fighters as well as all those who belong to the same religious or ethnic groups or reside in particular neighbourhoods, villages or towns. A Convention ground is regularly imputed to groups of people based on their family, community, geographic or other links.74

Convention grounds

34. The reasons for fearing persecution may be multiple. One or more Convention grounds may be relevant. The grounds are not mutually exclusive and frequently overlap.74 A Convention ground need only be a contributing factor; it need not be the dominant or the sole cause of the fear of persecution.

35. Situations of armed conflict and violence are regularly rooted in, or driven by, a variety of motives, or have consequences that affect various groups. Situations of armed conflict and violence regularly involve a mix of ethnic, religious, societal and political dimensions, with the parties involved operating along ethnic, religious or social lines and pursuing – or perceived to be pursuing – political or/and religious goals.

36. Even where the motives and drivers behind violent or otherwise harmful conduct resulting from, or prevalent in, situations of armed conflict and violence may, at first sight, appear to be criminal or profit-driven, they are regularly interconnected with Convention grounds.75 For instance, armed groups may set up criminal enterprises to finance an ethnic, religious or political conflict, or the violence of gangs or other armed groups, including for example drug cartels, which is primarily profit-driven, may also have the aim of consolidating or expanding the group’s powerbase in society, potentially characterizing the violence as politically motivated.76 The targeting of individuals, as well as whole areas and populations, often has ethnic, religious and/or political purposes or links.

37. Expressing objections or taking a neutral or indifferent stance to the strategies, tactics or conduct of parties in situations of armed conflict and violence, or refusing to join, support, financially contribute to, take sides or otherwise conform to the norms and customs of the parties involved in the situation may – in the eyes of the persecutor – be considered critical of the political goals of the persecutor, or as deviating from the persecutor’s religious or societal norms or practices.77 Such objections, stances or behaviours may indicate or create the perception in the eyes of the persecutor that the person holds a political opinion or religious (or non-)belief, having an affiliation with or belonging to an ethnic or social group.

38. Persons pursuing certain trades, professions or occupations may be at risk for reasons of, for example, their real or perceived political opinion or religious (or non-)belief.78 Their activities, role or status within society that follows from, or is associated with, their trade, profession or occupation, may be regarded as a real or perceived opinion on a matter in which the machinery of state, government, society or policy may be engaged in particular, in a country in conflict. For instance, journalists and other media professionals, and human rights and rule of law defenders, may report factually or critically on the conduct of certain actors, medical professionals treating opposition fighters may be seen as supporting the opposition, humanitarian workers continuing with their humanitarian work may be perceived as assisting the “enemy”,80 and religious leaders may side, or be seen to be siding, with one of the parties.

39. Claims involving gender-related persecution may be analysed under any of the Convention grounds, i.e. in relation to real or perceived political opinion, ethnicity81 and/or religion or social group (gender).82

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75 UNHCR Handbook, note 26 above, para. 87.
82 Real or perceived ethnicity is covered by the Convention grounds race and/or nationality, see, for example, UNHCR Handbook, note 26 above, paras. 68 and 74 and UNHCR Gender-Persecution Guidelines, note 56 above, paras. 24 (race) and 27 (nationality).UNHCR Gender-Persecution Guidelines, note 56 above, paras. 25 (religion), 28 to 31 (membership of a particular social group), and 32 to 34 (political opinion).UNHCR Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines, note 56 above, paras. 42 and 43 (religion), 44 to 49 (membership of a particular social group), and 50 (political opinion).
C. Internal flight or relocation alternative

40. The relevance of an internal flight or relocation alternative in situations of armed conflict and violence needs to be carefully assessed. Situations of armed conflict and violence are often characterized by widespread fighting, are frequently fluid, with changing frontlines and/or escalations in violence, and often involve a variety of state and non-state actors, who may not be easily identifiable, operating in diverse geographical areas. Further, such situations often seriously affect state and societal structures and support systems (see paragraph 19 of these Guidelines) creating hardships for the civilian population. The humanitarian situation of civilian populations living in areas affected by situations of armed conflict and violence is often dire, including as a result of blocking supply routes and restrictions on humanitarian aid and freedom of movement. Considering these factors, in many situations of armed conflict and violence, it may neither be relevant nor reasonable to apply an internal flight or relocation alternative.

41. Only when the situation of armed conflict and violence and its impact is geographically limited and confined to a specific part of the country would it be relevant to assess whether an internal flight or relocation alternative exists.83 In such situations, a careful examination needs to be made of the practical, legal and safe accessibility of the identified alternative area, in particular for the person concerned, and the ability of the state or other entity to provide protection that is effective. Protection must be provided by an organized and stable authority exercising full control over the territory and population in question.84 It would be inappropriate to equate the exercise of a certain administrative authority and control over territory by international organisations or non-state actors, with national protection provided by a state.85 Such control is often transitional or temporary and without the range of functions required of a state, including the ability to readmit nationals to the territory or to exercise other basic functions of government. Specifically, non-state entities and bodies do not have the attributes of a state. Their ability to enforce the law is limited. Further, in determining whether the internal flight or relocation alternative is reasonable, a careful assessment needs to be made of the ability of the person to live in safety and security without undue hardship, and for her or his human rights to be ensured. In addition, and in particular, the likely spread of the situation of armed conflict and violence into new areas needs to be taken into account (see paragraphs 25 and 40 of these Guidelines).86 It is not reasonable to expect someone to relocate to a zone of active armed conflict and violence.

42. The presence of internally displaced persons, including those who are receiving international assistance, in one part of the country, is not necessarily evidence of the reasonableness of a proposed internal flight or relocation alternative in that part of the country.87 Internally displaced persons often do not enjoy basic rights88 and may face economic destitution or existence below an adequate level of subsistence, which would be evidence of the unreasonableness of the proposed internal flight or relocation alternative.89 It is also necessary to consider the capacity of local authorities to provide protection against harm, as well as whether human rights, particularly non-derogable rights, are respected.90 Further, in some situations, internal displacement may be the result of ethnic cleansing policies, or similar, in violation of the prohibitions of forcible transfer and arbitrary displacement under IHL in the context of an armed conflict. In such circumstances, an internal flight or relocation alternative should not be presumed to exist.91

43. Equally, “protected zones”92 or “safe zones”93 and other similar areas should not necessarily be considered a relevant or reasonable internal flight or relocation alternative. Under IHL, protected zones agreed upon by the concerned belligerents are set up as measures to protect the civilian population and other categories of protected persons (for example, the wounded and sick, including wounded and sick combatants/fighters) from the effects of armed conflict. Similarly, “safe zones” and other similar areas established on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolutions, seek to prevent certain areas and persons from falling into enemy hands, even if their establishment and implementation differs from the “protected zones” within the meaning of IHL. Despite the overall objective of these zones and areas, the safety of the people living in such zones and areas may be compromised, as a result of sieges, or attacks against the zone or area and the population therein.


84 UNHCR IFA Guidelines, note 83 above, para. 17.

85 ibid., paras. 16 and 17.

86 ibid., paras. 17 and 27 to 30.

87 ibid., para. 31.

88 ibid., para. 32.

89 ibid., para. 29. See also, Sulji and Elmi v. United Kingdom, note 45 above, para. 291.

90 UNHCR IFA Guidelines, note 83 above, para. 28.

91 ibid., para. 31.

92 The term “protected zones” is the overarching term used by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for all relevant zones stipulated in the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I, and see Rules 35 to 37 of customary IHL, in: J.-M Henkaerts and L Doswald-Beck (eds.), Customary International Law. Volume I: Rules (Cambridge University Press, 2000), pp. 119-126. The legal bases for establishing protected zones in the context of an armed conflict within the meaning of IHL can be found in Article 23 of the First Geneva Convention, note 38 above, Article 14 (hospital and safety zones) and 15 (neutralized zones) of the Fourth Geneva Convention, note 13 above, and Article 59 (non-defended localities) and 60 (demilitarized zones) of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, note 13 above.

III. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTICLE I(2) OF THE 1969 OAU CONVENTION

44. Article I(1) of the 1969 OAU Convention replicates the 1951 Convention refugee definition contained in Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention, as amended by the 1967 Protocol,104 while Article I(2) offers refugee protection to:

'every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality.'

A. Preliminary considerations to guide interpretation

45. In applying the 1969 OAU Convention definition, the primacy of the 1951 Convention needs to be born in mind, given its status as the ‘basic and universal instrument’ for the protection of refugees.105 Following the adoption of the 1967 Protocol, which made the 1951 Convention the global instrument for the protection of refugees, the 1969 OAU Convention sought in large part to address the specific challenges facing African countries in responding to refugee crises on the continent.

46. The 1969 OAU Convention is a widely ratified, legally binding instrument,106 which is protection- and humanitarian-oriented107 and reflects trans-African solidarity.108 It specifically reaffirms the importance of the institution of asylum,109 the principle of non-refoulement110 and non-discrimination,111 the duties of refugees,112 and the search for durable solutions, including respect for the voluntary character of repatriation.113 Cooperation with the African Union and UNHCR is also emphasized,114 and it calls on all OAU (now African Union) Member States to accede to the 1951 Convention.115

Scope of the 1969 OAU Convention definition

47. In accordance with the ordinary meaning of the terms, the 1969 OAU Convention definition applies to all persons within the jurisdiction of a State Party and is not limited to persons whose country of origin or nationality is in Africa.

48. Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention is the first refugee definition of its kind to steer away from persecutory conduct towards more generalized or so-called "objectively" identifiable situations. The 1969 OAU definition acknowledges that the compulsion for persons to leave their country may occur not only as a result of the conduct by state or non-state actors in the refugee’s country of origin, but also as a result of that government’s loss of authority or control due to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order.116 The 1969 OAU definition focuses on situations that compel people to leave their countries in search of safety and sanctuary.

B. Elements of the 1969 OAU Convention definition

49. Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention protects as refugees persons who (i) are outside their country of origin,117 (ii) having been compelled to leave their place of habitual residence, (iii) because one or more of the situations listed in the definition exists in their country of origin or nationality. These elements of the 1969 OAU Convention definition are explained below and need to be considered as part of a holistic assessment of a claim for refugee status.

104 Contrary to Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention, Article I(1) of the 1969 OAU Convention does not include the temporal limitation of having a well-founded fear as a result of ‘events occurring before 1 January 1951’; a limitation later removed with the adoption of the 1967 Protocol, Article I(2).
105 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, ninth preambular paragraph.
106 To date, the 1969 OAU Convention has been ratified by 46 of the African Union’s (AU) 54 Member States. Djibouti, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe and Somalia have signed but not ratified or acceded to the 1969 OAU Convention. Only the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) has neither signed nor ratified or acceded to the 1969 OAU Convention. Morocco is a party to the 1969 OAU Convention, but not a Member State of the African Union.
107 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, second preambular paragraph.
108 Ibid., eighth preambular paragraph.
106 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, Article II(3).
107 Ibid., Article IV.
108 Ibid., Article III.
109 Ibid., Article II(5), referring to a right to reside, to be granted temporary residence, and resettlement. The right to voluntary repatriation is regulated by Article V of the 1969 OAU Convention.
110 Ibid., eleventh preambular paragraph and Articles VII and VIII.
111 Ibid., Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention.
112 Ibid., paragraph and Articles VII and VIII.
113 To date, of the African Union’s 54 Member States only the Comoros, Eritrea, Libya, Mauritius and South Sudan have neither signed nor ratified the 1951 Convention or its 1967 Protocol. Madagascar is a party to the 1951 Convention but not to the 1967 Protocol. Madagascar and the Republic of Congo continue to recognise the 1951 Convention’s geographical limitation. Finally, Cabo Verde is party to the 1967 Protocol but not the 1951 Convention.
115 The phrase ‘country of origin or nationality’ refers to the person’s country of nationality, or in the case of stateless persons, the reference to ‘country of origin’ can be assimilated with ‘country of former habitual residence’ in Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention. To benefit from the 1969 OAU Convention, an applicant needs to be outside her or his country of origin or nationality.
Compelled to leave one’s place of habitual residence

50. By including the language of “compulsion” in the definition, Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention emphasizes the seriousness of the situation. The verb “to compel” is understood to mean ‘to urge irresistibly, to constrain, oblige, force’ 108. Reference to one’s ‘place of habitual residence’ must be understood as part of the compulsion to leave and seek refuge outside one’s country of origin or nationality, i.e. the situation would have an impact on the person’s place of habitual residence. The ‘place of habitual residence’ element has no other or separate legal effect. Thus, when the situation in question is sufficiently serious that it is objectively reasonable for a person to leave her or his place of habitual residence and seek refuge in another country, she or he needs to be protected. 109

51. Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention does not require a personalized or discriminatory threat or risk of harm. 110 Whole groups of persons or an entire population may be affected by the situation and be compelled to leave their places of habitual residence owing to the situation in question. As Article I(2) emphasizes the assessment of the seriousness of the situation in question more than motives for flight or the risk of harm, decision-makers should assess whether flight from the country of origin or nationality is objectively reasonable.

Refugees sur place

52. Sur place claims are accepted under the 1969 OAU Convention consistent with the interpretation of the 1951 Convention (see paragraph 31 of these Guidelines).

Situations compelling flight

53. The situations mentioned in Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention are to be given their ordinary meaning in their context and in light of their (protection-oriented) object and purpose. 111 They should also, wherever possible, be interpreted in such a way that they remain relevant and applicable to situations that were not foreseeable when the 1969 OAU Convention was drafted.

54. The situation may be the result of ‘external aggression’, i.e. aggression through the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. 112 These situations may include armed conflicts fuelled by outside involvement or that have spilled over from neighbouring states, including because of the presence of (members of) the armed forces of another state or incursions by foreign armed groups.

55. Situations of armed conflict and violence may also accompany, or be the result of, ‘occupation’, i.e. a situation whereby the territory is actually placed under the authority or effective control of a hostile foreign state’s armed forces. 113 This may also be the case for other situations not classified as ‘occupation’ within the meaning of IHRL, where armed group(s) from either within or outside the country exercise control over territory. 114 Situations of armed conflict and violence could also accompany, or be the result of, ‘foreign domination’, i.e. the political, economic or cultural control of a state by (agents of) one or more other states, association of states, or state-governed international organizations. 115

56. The phrase ‘events seriously disturbing public order’ should be construed, in line with the 1969 OAU Convention’s humanitarian object and purpose, to include events that impact the maintenance of public order (ordre public) based on respect for the rule of law and human dignity to such an extent that the life, security and freedom of people are put in danger. 116 The threshold of “serious” refers to public disorder events likely to disrupt the normal functioning of the institutions of the state and affect internal and external security and stability of the state and society. Such events may be categorized as an IAC or NIAC within

109 Radjabu v. The Chairperson of the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs, 8630/2010, South Africa: High Court, 4 September 2014, para. 6. http://www.refworld.org/docid/5448f7d34.html. The criterion of ‘objectively reasonable to leave’ speaks to the ordinary meaning of the word ‘compulsion’. According to the Court, compulsion rather than volition is the predominant factor, whereby determining whether a person qualifies for refugee status under the regional definition requires an assessment of the existence of objectively ascertainable circumstances in the person’s country of origin corresponding with any of those stipulated in the definition and whether their effect on the person concerned has been such as to force him or her to leave the place where s/he ordinarily resided.
110 Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention is not ignored of a risk of harm as is evident from the phrase ‘is compelled to leave’ in the definition read in conjunction with the principle of non-refoulement laid down in Article I(3) of the 1969 OAU Convention, protecting people from being returned to a territory where their life, physical integrity or liberty would be threatened. However, a threat or risk of harm is not a necessary requirement to be granted protection under the regional definition.
111 EXCOM Conclusion No. 103 (LVI), 2005, para. (c).
115 Banjal Charter, note 97 above, Article 20(3): ‘All peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the States parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural.’
the meaning of IHL, but may also include events not categorized as an armed conflict within the meaning of IHL, involving violence by or between different groups in society or between the state and non-state actors.117 The ground of ‘events seriously disturbing public order’ appears to be the primary element of Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention under which refugee status is determined.118

57. A serious disturbance of public order may either be prompted by one-off acts or incidents, or a series of acts or incidents of a systematic or cumulative nature, in response to which the state is either unwilling or unable to provide protection. According to the ordinary meaning of the definition’s terms, ‘events seriously disturbing public order’ may take place in either part or the whole of the country. Situations that have prompted the government to declare a state of emergency may be an important, albeit unnecessary indicator of the ground, although each situation should be assessed individually.119

58. ‘Events seriously disturbing public order’ also include situations of generalized violence, i.e. violence that is widespread, affecting large groups of persons or entire populations, serious and/or massive human rights violations, or events characterized by the loss of government control and its inability or unwillingness to protect its population - including situations characterized by repressive and coercive social controls by non-state actors, often pursued through intimidation, harassment and violence.

59. Factual indicators of events seriously disturbing public order include: a declared state of emergency; violations of IHL including war crimes;120 acts of terrorism; a significant number of people killed, injured or displaced; the closure of schools; a lack of food, medical services and supplies, and other vital services such as water, electricity and sanitation; a change in, or collapse of, government institutions and services, political systems or the police and justice system; the imposition of parallel or informal justice and administrative systems; and/or non-state actors controlling state territory.

C. Internal flight or relocation alternative

60. The consideration of internal relocation is not generally relevant to the determination of refugee status under Article I(2) of the 1969 OAU Convention.121 Article I(2) covers both situations that affect either ‘part’ or ‘the whole’ of the refugee’s territory.122 As the focus of Article I(2) is on situations that seriously disrupt state and societal structures, people cannot be required to relocate to other parts of the country, even if the situation in these parts may be less disrupted. The only exception would be where the situation is indisputably confined to a particular part of the country or to a particular region or city, where the state is able and willing to protect its citizens in other areas. Consideration of the likely spread of the situation and the accompanying violence and disorder into other areas would need to be carefully assessed, with a forward-looking perspective.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS OF CONCLUSION III(3) OF THE 1984 CARTAGENA DECLARATION

A. Preliminary considerations to guide interpretation

61. The Cartagena Declaration on Refugees is a regional protection instrument, adopted in 1984 by a group of experts from several Central and South American countries.123 It resulted from a colloquium on International Protection for Refugees and Displaced Persons in Central America, Mexico and Panama held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. Its adoption represented a humanitarian and pragmatic response to the movements of people from conflict and other situations characterized by indiscriminate threats to life, security or freedom. The Cartagena Declaration reaffirms the peaceful, non-political and exclusively humanitarian nature of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement; the importance of searching actively for durable solutions; and the necessity of co-ordination and harmonization of universal and regional systems and national efforts.124

62. Conclusion III(3) of the Cartagena Declaration recommends to include among refugees:

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117 See paragraph 5 of those Guidelines. See also, Article I(2) Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, note 14 above.
119 ICCPR, note 34 above, Article 4. Also, HRC General Comment 28, note 43 above.
120 Rome Statute IGC, note 32 above, Article 8.
121 UNHCR IFA Guidelines, note 83 above, para. 5.
123 Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela.
124 See, respectively, Conclusion III(4) on the right to asylum; Conclusion III(5) on the principle of non-refoulement; Conclusion III(11) on integration and Conclusion III(12) on voluntary repatriation; and Conclusions III(14) to (17) on co-operation, coordination and harmonization.
persons who have fled their country because their lives, security or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.125

63. The Cartagena refugee definition has attained a particular standing in the region, not least through its incorporation into national laws and its application in practice.126 The authority of the Cartagena refugee definition has been reaffirmed by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR),127 the San José Declaration on Refugees and Displaced Persons (1994),128 the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen International Protection of Refugees in Latin America (2004),129 the Brasilia Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons in the Americas (2011)130 and the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action (2014).131

64. As a protection instrument, the Cartagena Declaration has at its foundation the commitment to ensure the treatment provided by the 1951 Convention to all refugees.132 It drew inspiration from the 1969 OAU Convention, as well as the doctrine of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR).133 Its interpretation is to be informed by international and regional law, especially the norms and standards of the 1948 American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man,134 the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights,135 and the evolving case law of the Inter-American human rights bodies.

65. Furthermore, as a humanitarian- and protection-oriented instrument, the Cartagena Declaration calls for an inclusive, evolving and flexible interpretation of the refugee definition.136 Where the ordinary meaning is not clear, the text should be given a purposive or teleological interpretation.

Scope of the Cartagena refugee definition

66. The Cartagena refugee definition provides international protection to people fleeing the threats resulting from ‘objectively’ identifiable circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order. The circumstances referred to in the Cartagena refugee definition are characterized by the indiscriminate, unpredictable or collective nature of the threats they present to the life, security or freedom of a person or group of persons, or even to populations at large. The focus of the Cartagena refugee definition is on the exposure of people to the threats inherent in the circumstances referred to.

67. As the Cartagena refugee definition focuses on indiscriminate threats, decision-makers are advised to adopt a consistent approach to persons fleeing similar circumstances in the same country. This contributes towards addressing protection gaps in the region, and to ensuring more consistent outcomes between cases.

B. Elements of the Cartagena refugee definition

68. The Cartagena refugee definition protects as refugees persons who (i) are outside their country,137 (ii) because their life, security or freedom has been threatened, (iii) as a result of circumstances referred to in the definition existing in their country. The particular elements of the Cartagena refugee definition are explained below. These elements need to be considered as part of a holistic assessment.

Refugees sur place

69. Sur place claims are accepted under the Cartagena refugee definition consistent with the interpretation of the 1951 Convention (see paragraph 31 of these Guidelines).

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125 The original Spanish text of Conclusion III(3) of the Cartagena Declaration refers to ‘seguridad’, which is properly translated into English as ‘security’ rather than ‘safety’, which is the word used in the Cartagena Declaration, note 5 above.
126 To date, the Cartagena refugee definition has been incorporated into the national laws of 14 countries: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. In addition, the Constitutional Court of Ecuador has ordered the national definition to be reinstated in the national legal framework in September 2014: Sentencia No 002-14-SN-CC; Ecuador: Corte Constitucional, 14 August 2014, http://www.refworld.org/docid/578f56084.html.
133 See the text of Cartagena Declaration, note 5 above, Conclusion III(8), and (10) make explicit reference to the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, note 43 above.
134 ExCom Conclusion No. 103 (LVII), 2005, para. (c).
135 For the purposes of the Cartagena definition, reference to ‘their country’, in the phrase ‘persons who have fled their country’, is to be interpreted in line with the 1951 Convention as a person’s country of nationality, or, in the case of stateless persons, the country of former habitual residence.
136 It is not a sui generis concept of protection, but rather the ‘acclamation of a form of protection, the assumption of the obligations deriving therefrom and the application of the law in practice’ (Sentencia No 002-14-SN-CC; Ecuador: Corte Constitucional, note 126 above, para. 82).
137 See Brazil Declaration, note 5 above, Conclusion III(8), and (10) make explicit reference to the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights, note 43 above.
138 ‘In all cases of refugees who have fled their country, the provisions of the 1951 [Geneva] Convention on the status of refugees shall apply...’ (Regulation of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the application of the 1951 Geneva Convention, para. 71).
70. These circumstances referred to in the Cartagena refugee definition include, but are not limited to, generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, and massive violation of human rights. Further, other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order in the country may also result in threats to persons’ lives, security or freedom forcing them to flee their country. Guided by the protection purpose of the Cartagena Declaration, situations referred to in the Cartagena refugee definition are to be given their ordinary meaning, wherever possible, and interpreted in an evolutionary way so that they remain relevant to situations not foreseeable when the Cartagena Declaration was drafted.

71. ‘Generalized violence’ is not a term of art, nor does it have a strict or closed meaning. Adopting a case-by-case approach, the term encompasses situations characterized by violence that is indiscriminate and/or sufficiently widespread to the point of affecting large groups of persons or entire populations. Drawing on international human rights law to determine whether a situation of generalized violence prevails, it would be appropriate to identify factual indicators relating to the number and type of security incidents, as well as the overall level of violence in the country in relation to its origin and effect on civilian populations. Situations of generalized violence include situations involving mass and/or serious violations of human rights or IHL. Generalized violence is established via the intensity or geographic spread of the violence, or through a combination of these.

72. Since ‘generalized violence’ is not a term found in IHL, it cannot be limited to situations of armed conflict within the meaning of IHL, although it can include these situations if the conditions for applicability of IHL are met. See also paragraph 5 of these Guidelines in relation to the limited relevance of categorizing a situation as an armed conflict under IHL in determining who is a refugee.

73. Situations of generalized violence encompass violence carried out by state or non-state actors. It is the situation on the ground, and the risks that the violence presents, that is at issue.

74. ‘Foreign aggression’ is understood to be the same as the terms ‘aggression’, ‘war of aggression’ and ‘act of aggression’ as defined under international law, as well as the term ‘external aggression’ included in the 1969 OAU Convention (see paragraph 54 of these Guidelines). Consistent with the object and purpose of the Cartagena Declaration, foreign aggression can be equated to the crime leading to an IAC within the meaning of IHL, as well as relating to situations not categorized as such under IHL. These situations may include conflicts fuelled by outside involvement or those that have spilled over from neighbouring states, including because of the presence of (members of) the armed forces of another state or incursions by foreign armed groups.

75. ‘Internal conflicts’ in the Cartagena refugee definition includes NIACs within the meaning of IHL. However, keeping in mind the protection purpose of the Cartagena Declaration, the term ‘internal conflicts’ extends to internal armed conflicts that are not classified as NIACs within the meaning of IHL. IHL is considered to be informative, though not determinative of whether an internal conflict exists. Similarly, the qualifications made by the parties involved or affected by it are also considered to be informative rather than determinative (see paragraph 5 of these Guidelines). For the purpose of the Cartagena refugee definition, situations that fall below the threshold of a NIAC within the meaning of IHL may be better captured under the ground of ‘generalized violence’ or ‘massive violation of human rights’.

76. To determine whether a situation of ‘massive violation of human rights’ prevails, reference to the jurisprudence of the IACtHR is particularly relevant. The term ‘massive’ refers to the scale or magnitude of the violation, irrespective of the duration, and as such, the violation may be the result of a single event. Where the effects of human rights violations go beyond the actual/direct victims to affect large segments of the population, or even the society as a whole, the situation may also be classified as
‘massive violation of human rights’. The elements of planning and organization on the part of the perpetrator – whether a state or non-state actor – can also indicate a situation of ‘massive violation of human rights’, although they are not a requirement. In the case of non-state actors committing human rights abuses, a situation of ‘massive violation of human rights’ may exist when the state is either unable or unwilling to protect their citizens by failing to prevent, investigate, prosecute or sanction these violations. In this context, displacement may be an indicator of ‘massive violation of human rights’ or lead to serious human rights violations. The Cartagena refugee definition makes no distinction between the types of rights that are threatened.

77. The existence of judgments or provisional measures by the IACHR146 or precautionary measures by the IACtHR147 related to a given situation would be strong evidence that a situation of massive violation of human rights exists. The statements of human rights bodies or courts may also provide relevant indicators. However, such judgments or measures are not required to qualify a situation as one of ‘massive violation of human rights’. This is a factual assessment, to be undertaken by the relevant asylum adjudication body, relying on relevant information and evidence, including the applicant’s own testimony.

78. Of all the circumstances referred to in the Cartagena refugee definition, ‘other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order’ is the least frequently applied by national adjudication bodies when determining refugee claims under the Cartagena refugee definition.147 The notion of ‘public order’, while not having a universally accepted definition, can be interpreted in the context of the Cartagena refugee definition as referring to the peace, internal and external security as well as stability of the state and society, plus the normal functioning of the institutions of the state, based on respect for the rule of law and human dignity. Circumstances seriously disturbing public order can take place in times of armed conflict within the meaning of IHL as well as in peacetime. See also paragraphs 56 to 59 of these Guidelines.

79. In the jurisprudence of the IACtHR, circumstances seriously disturbing public order have been defined by reference in part to the acts of states derogating from their human rights obligations in cases where a state of emergency has been declared.148 However, a declaration of a state of emergency should not be seen as a prerequisite for the existence of a circumstance seriously disturbing public order, even though it would ordinarily be indicative of such a situation.

80. The inclusion of the adjective ‘other’ in ‘other circumstances’ in the Cartagena refugee definition allows states to grant protection in circumstances beyond those related to the four situations referred to in the Cartagena refugee definition.

Threat to life, security or freedom

81. The third element of the Cartagena definition is the link between the circumstance occurring in the country of origin and the threat it poses to the lives, security and freedom of persons residing in the country. The ‘threat’ or risk element in the definition connotes the possibility of harm being inflicted on a person, a group or a whole population; it does not imply that the harm has actually materialized. The link between the circumstance and the threat should not be interpreted in such a manner as to curtail or restrict unnecessarily the scope of international protection granted to persons fleeing their country, for example by requiring an individualized assessment of the risk to life, security or freedom. In fact, spatial/geographical proximity of the circumstance to the person would suffice to create a threat forcing the person to flee the country.

82. Since the Cartagena refugee definition is oriented towards circumstances that affect groups or whole populations, the focus is not on the personal circumstances of the individual fleeing a danger to her or his life, security or freedom, but rather on the objective circumstances in the country of origin.

83. Reference to persons’ lives, security or freedom should be interpreted broadly, encompassing persons’ physical and mental integrity, security, freedoms, human dignity and livelihoods, with reference to internationally and regionally recognized human rights.

Gang violence or violence from organized criminal groups


145 Provisional measures are an instrument used by the IACHR to prevent irreparable harm to the rights and freedoms ensured under the American Convention on Human Rights of persons who are in a situation of extreme gravity and urgency. The measures are ordered ex officio or at the request of a party or result in a protection request to the respondent state of the alleged victim(s). See, American Convention on Human Rights, note 43 above, Article 43(2) and Organization of American States (OAS), Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, 16-29 November 2009, Article 27, http://www.oas.org/eniat/document/basics/rulesiapart3.asp. Article 25, establishes that, in serious and urgent situations, the Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of a party, request that a State adopt precautionary measures to prevent irreparable harm to persons or to the subject matter of the proceedings in connection with a pending petition or case, as well as to persons under the jurisdiction of the State concerned, independently of any pending petition or case.

146 Organization of American States (OAS). Rules of Procedure of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, 1 August 2013, http://www.oas.org/eniat/document/basics/rulesiacrhr.asp, Article 25, establishes that, in serious and urgent situations, the Commission may, on its own initiative or at the request of a party, request that a State adopt precautionary measures to prevent irreparable harm to persons or to the subject matter of the proceedings in connection with a pending petition or case, as well as to persons under the jurisdiction of the State concerned, independently of any pending petition or case.


148 American Convention on Human Rights, note 43 above, Article 27(1), allowing states to take derogating measures in time of war, public danger, or other emergency that threatens the independence or security of a State Party. See, Habeas Corpus in Emergency Situations (Arts. 27(2), 25(1) and 7(6), American Convention on Human Rights), OC-8/87, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, 30 January 1987, paras. 19 and 20, http://www.refworld.org/docid/4027505714.html.
84. People fleeing gang violence or violence by organized criminal groups may meet the refugee criteria under the 1951 Convention.\textsuperscript{149} People fleeing such violence may also fall under one or more of the circumstances mentioned in the Cartagena refugee definition.

C. Internal flight or relocation alternative

85. The focus of the Cartagena refugee definition is on situations that seriously disrupt state and societal structures. Under such circumstances, people cannot be required to relocate to other parts of the country, even if the situation in these parts may be less disrupted. The only exception would be where the situation is isolated to a particular part of the country or to a particular region or city, and where the state is able and willing to protect its citizens in those other areas. Consideration of the likely spread of the situation and the accompanying violence and disorder into other areas would need to be carefully assessed, with a forward-looking perspective.

V. PROCEDURAL AND EVIDENTIAL ISSUES

A. Approaches to applying the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol definition and the regional definitions

86. The various definitions of a refugee are not mutually exclusive. They each recognize a person as a refugee, thus triggering the standards of treatment foreseen by the 1951 Convention (see paragraph 8 of these Guidelines).

87. In applying the refugee definitions, a sequential approach is preferred, whereby refugee status is initially assessed under the 1951 Convention definition before an assessment is made under the regional definitions if the person is found not to be a refugee under the 1951 Convention. Such an approach underscores the universal character of the definition of a refugee in Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention, the primacy of that Convention,\textsuperscript{150} and the explicitly complementary character of the regional definitions.\textsuperscript{151}

88. However, applying the regional definitions would be more practical and efficient in group situations or in specific regional contexts,\textsuperscript{152} as long as the 1951 Convention standards of treatment apply.

B. Establishing the facts

89. Claims for refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence can raise complex factual issues, turning on the particular circumstances of the applicant viewed against the causes, character and impact of the situation of armed conflict and violence. Unless prima facie recognition of refugee status is applied, claims for refugee status should be considered on their individual merits, taking into account up-to-date and relevant country of origin information.

Country of origin information

90. Up-to-date, relevant country of origin information is important for understanding the situation of armed conflict and violence and whether the country of origin is experiencing one of the situations or circumstances referred to in the regional definitions.\textsuperscript{153}

91. Relevant country of origin information includes both qualitative and quantitative information. Qualitative information is particularly relevant to avoid misunderstandings, stereotyping and generalizations and allows for a deeper understanding of the situation of armed conflict and violence, i.e. of the history and development of the situation, the actors involved, the means and methods of warfare, strategies and tactics used and the effects the situation has on the country and the people caught up in it.\textsuperscript{154} Quantitative information related to situations of armed conflict and violence should be used with appropriate caution. Different sources may use diverse methodologies, often depending on their motivation for collecting data, resulting in substantial divergences between sources. While statistical data can provide an indication of the impact of the situation on the population, such data may be inconclusive or unreliable regarding the risk, harm, relevant 1951 Convention ground, and/or causal link between the risk of harm and ground, or situations mentioned in the regional definitions. Statistical information tends to focus on quantifiable

\textsuperscript{149} On the application of the 1951 Convention to such situations, see: UNHCR Gangs Guidance Note, note 12 above.

\textsuperscript{149} EXCOM Conclusion No. 87 (L) 1999, para. 15; EXCOM Conclusion No. 89 (LI) 2000. See also, 1969 OAU Convention, note 4 above, ninth preambular paragraph, referring to the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol as the basic and universal instrument for the protection of refugees.

\textsuperscript{150} An additional argument for a sequential approach under the 1969 OAU Convention is the structure of Article I, where in paragraph 1 the 1951 Convention refugee definition is replicated before paragraph 2 provides the regional definition.

\textsuperscript{151} UNHCR Prima Facie Recognition Guidelines, note 10 above, paras. 2 and 5.

\textsuperscript{152} Radjabu v. The Chairperson of the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs, note 107 above, para. 6, according to the Court, determining whether a person qualifies for refugee status under the extended definition requires an assessment of the existence of objectively ascertainable circumstances in the person’s country of origin corresponding with any of the circumstances stipulated in the definition.

\textsuperscript{153} Bull and Elmi v. United Kingdom, note 45 above, para. 241.
features of the situation, such as the number of civilian casualties or the number of displaced persons, and may not capture other forms of harm – caused directly or indirectly by the armed conflict or violence – on persons, state structures or societies.

92. In the assessment of claims for refugee status, country of origin information must be relevant to the particular circumstances of the applicant. Obtaining reliable and accurate country of origin information that is specific to the situation of particular groups of applicants, including children, or persons of diverse gender identities and/or sexual orientations, frequently poses significant challenges. Such challenges may be especially pronounced in situations of armed conflict and violence. Similarly, the available country of origin information about situations of armed conflict and violence may not reflect the specific circumstances of women or of men, including the prevalence of gender-specific forms of harm, or take into account the changing composition and conduct of the actors involved. Decision-makers must take due cognizance of this fact. In situations of armed conflict and violence, an absence of country of origin information about the situation of particular groups should not be interpreted as implying that such groups do not face specific threats.

**Burden of proof**

93. While in general the burden of proof lies with the person submitting the claim, the obligation to gather and analyse all relevant facts and supporting evidence is shared between the applicant and the decision-maker. This shared responsibility is particularly important when the country of origin is experiencing a situation of armed conflict and violence, since this makes obtaining information and documentation – in general, as well as in relation to the individual – more difficult. People fleeing such situations are likely to encounter significant problems in giving a detailed account of events demonstrating a need for international protection, and/or in obtaining evidence to substantiate the claim. In these circumstances, it is therefore frequently necessary to give applicants the benefit of the doubt.

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156 UNHCR Gender-Related Persecution Guidelines, note 56 above, para. 37. UNHCR Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity Guidelines, note 56 above, para. 66.
157 UNHCR Cape Town Summary Conclusions, note 3 above, para. 23.