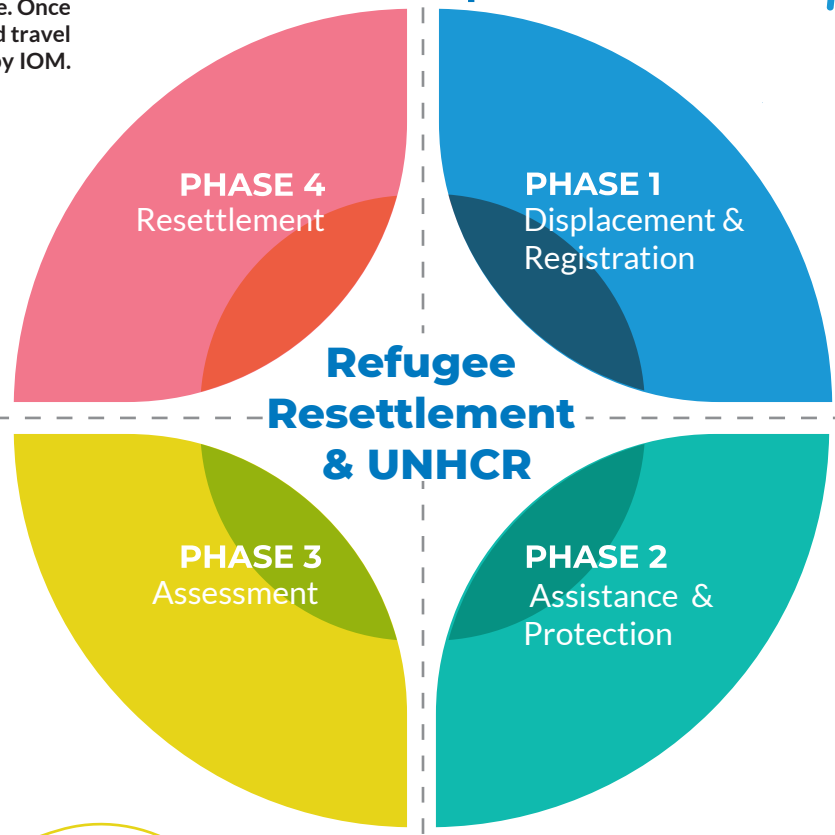


Refugee Resettlement & UNHCR

FINISH
START



UNHCR works with countries so that refugees can access their territory to find safety.



UNHCR registers refugees to provide them with identification, to protect them from being forcibly returned home, and to collect personal information to identify needs.



Through registration, UNHCR identifies those in need of immediate resettlement to a third country, such as those at risk of being returned to their country or with urgent needs that cannot be met.



UNHCR and partners provide life-saving aid such as shelter, water, food, health services, education, cash assistance, support for persons with disabilities, and gender based violence survivors.



UNHCR regularly consults refugees about their needs with special attention to children, women and the elderly, to ensure services respond to those most in need.



Through its assistance, UNHCR identifies refugees who need urgent resettlement - such as LGBTI individuals, girls at risk of forced marriage or persons at risk of violence.



Upon arrival in the resettlement country, service providers and volunteers help refugees integrate into their new home.



The resettlement country decides whether to accept a refugee based on information from UNHCR and interviews with the refugee. Once accepted, a medical exam and travel arrangements are made by IOM.



UNHCR is mandated to obtain resettlement spaces for refugees. If a refugee is not selected by one country, UNHCR may approach another one.



UNHCR identifies refugees for resettlement for whom there are no other solutions, and whose lives are in danger in the host country.



UNHCR assesses refugee claims through individual interviews and independent human rights information on the situation in the country of origin. Only civilians who have not committed serious crimes are recognized as refugees.



UNHCR exercises oversight at all phases of the resettlement process to ensure accuracy and prevent fraud by refugees and staff.

