UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

The Three-Year Strategy (2019-2021)

on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

June 2019

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FOREWORD

On 17 December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly affirmed the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), recognising that sustainable solutions to refugee situations can only be achieved through international cooperation. This historic milestone in international refugee protection represents a unique opportunity to translate the aspirations of greater solidarity and responsibility-sharing into tangible results that can have a positive impact on the lives of refugees.

The imperative to realise expanded access to third country solutions for refugees, including through resettlement and complementary pathways, is a cornerstone of the GCR. This translates into more resettlement opportunities for refugees who are at heightened risk, as well as better access for refugees to complementary pathways that provide protection and solutions. This three-year Strategy (2019-2021) on resettlement and complementary pathways provides a blueprint and impetus for all interested stakeholders to take action to deliver on this ambition.

Achieving the expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways requires the commitment, expertise and resources of a variety of stakeholders, both old and new. Indeed, the importance of partnerships as a means of growing third country solutions was recognised over 25 years ago through the establishment of the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) – a global multi-stakeholder forum that brings together UNHCR, States, civil society and an increasingly broad range of stakeholders, including the private sector and academia.

In keeping with the partnership spirit of the ATCR, this Strategy has been developed in collaboration with over 90 stakeholders who play different roles in developing and delivering resettlement and complementary pathways. Meaningful efforts to build and strengthen systems; to foster leadership; to engage all sectors of society; to provide refugees with an influential voice; to develop evidence-based approaches, and to harness the power of multi-stakeholder partnerships will be essential in meeting our common commitment. Moreover, the realization of the vision set out in the Strategy will depend on the ability of each of us to capitalise on our successes to date; to build on the momentum achieved in recent years, and to demonstrate and scale up what is possible through innovation and effective partnerships.

Refugees have immense strengths and talent, and can enhance the dynamism and diversity of our societies. This Strategy seeks to ensure that those in need of resettlement and complementary pathways can access such opportunities, and that they are supported to thrive in their new communities. Through the collective action described in the Strategy, this vision will be within our reach.

On behalf of the ATCR community:

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ATCR Chair 2019

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INTRODUCTION

Refugee situations continue to increase in scope, scale, and complexity. The vast majority of refugees (85 per cent) are hosted in low- and middle-income countries facing economic and development challenges. Despite the generosity of host countries and donors, there is an urgent need to share the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's growing number of refugees more equitably.

While the resettlement landscape has witnessed important progress during the last few years, fluctuations in the availability of places and a doubling of the global needs to reach 1.4 million resulted in the resettlement of less than 5 per cent of refugees considered by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement in 2018. Simultaneously, although there have been efforts to increase opportunities for complementary pathways for refugees, their potential to offer solutions on the scale today's context demands has not been fully realised.

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), which was affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018, is a strong signal of the international community's determination to strengthen solidarity with refugees and the communities that host them. Recognising that third country solutions are a tangible demonstration of solidarity and responsibility sharing, their expansion is one of the four objectives of the GCR. The GCR envisages the development of a **three-year Strategy (2019 – 2021) on resettlement and complementary pathways** (hereinafter, the Strategy), as a key vehicle to increase the number of resettlement spaces, expand the number of resettlement countries and improve the availability and predictability of complementary pathways for refugees.

This multi-stakeholder Strategy is the result of wide-ranging consultations with a large number of relevant stakeholders across different regions, including, States, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, private sector actors, academia, faith-based actors, refugees and other UN agencies.

Given the multi-faceted nature of third country solutions, the Strategy recognizes the need for comprehensive, solutions-oriented approaches and collaboration that transcends the current community of partners engaged in resettlement and complementary pathways. The expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways requires strong commitment to harness the power of partnerships to generate concrete collective actions and measurable results.

Achieving the goals of the Strategy will require leadership from a range of actors and a multi-partner approach that advances initiatives at the global, regional and national level. Implementation will be informed by the development of a stronger evidence-base related to the opportunities for expansion over time.

The Strategy is both a roadmap for expansion over the next three years (2019-2021), and an ambitious blueprint for the further development of third country solutions over the next 10 years (2019-2028) through a vision that will continue to be relevant to achieving the goals of the GCR in the longer term. The 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) will be a first opportunity to report initial progress in the implementation of the Strategy and to galvanize future support through commitments from States and other relevant stakeholders.

AT A GLANCE

VISION Third country solutions for refugees are expanded so that by the end of 2028, **3 million refugees benefit from effective protection and solutions** through resettlement (**1 million**) in **50 resettlement countries** and complementary pathways (**2 million**).

GOALS AND PRIORITIES

1. GROW RESETTLEMENT: New Resettlement Countries and More Places

➔ New countries establish successful resettlement programmes

➔ Resettlement programmes are scaled up and sustainable

➔ Resettlement programmes are responsive to the needs and have maximum protection impact

2. ADVANCE COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS: Improve Access and Develop Opportunities

➔ Complementary pathways for admission are developed

➔ Complementary pathways for admission are accessible to refugees

➔ Complementary pathways include protection safeguards and are solutions-oriented

3. BUILD THE FOUNDATION: Promote Welcoming and Inclusive Societies

➔ Initiatives promoting welcoming and inclusive societies are supported

➔ Refugees are able to successfully integrate in their new societies

➔ Resettlement and complementary pathways contribute to fostering inclusive societies

KEY DEFINITIONS

THIRD COUNTRY SOLUTIONS

are pathways for refugees to relocate from a State in which they have sought protection (**host country**) to a third State (**receiving country**). Third country solutions encompass the full range of pathways including resettlement and the various complementary pathways for admission of refugees.

RESETTLEMENT

involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a State in which they have sought protection (**host country**) to a third State which has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status (**resettlement country**). The status provided ensures protection against *refoulement* and provides a resettled refugee and his/her dependants with access to rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country (see UNHCR Resettlement Handbook).

UNHCR's identification and referral of a refugee to a resettlement country is a UNHCR **resettlement submission**, and the transfer of a refugee to a resettlement country following a UNHCR submission is a **resettlement departure**.

RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES

are States that offer opportunities for the transfer and permanent settlement of refugees.

NEW AND EMERGING RESETTLEMENT COUNTRIES

are those States who have not yet established regular resettlement programmes but have offered *ad hoc* resettlement places, or are interested in establishing resettlement programmes in the future.

COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS FOR ADMISSION

are safe and regulated avenues for refugees that complement resettlement by providing lawful stay in a third country where their international protection needs are met. They are additional to resettlement and do not substitute the protection afforded to refugees under the international protection regime. Complementary pathways include existing admission avenues that refugees may be eligible to apply to, but which may require operational adjustments to facilitate refugee access (see UNHCR Complementary Pathways for Admission of Refugees – Key Considerations).

Complementary pathways are diverse by nature, and can benefit refugees in a variety of ways depending on their specific objectives. For example, some complementary pathways for admission, such as **humanitarian admission**, **private or community sponsorship programmes** or **humanitarian visas**, may be intended for persons in need of international protection. Other complementary pathways for admission, such as **family reunification**, **education and labour opportunities**, are entry or migration avenues that can and should increasingly be made available to persons in need of international protection.

CONTEXT

In 2016 there was a surge in commitment for resettlement and complementary pathways which was reinforced by the [New York Declaration for Refugee and Migrants](#) and evidenced through the highest rate of resettlement departures in almost two decades. In the two years that followed, some existing resettlement programmes grew, new countries resettled refugees for the first time, and stakeholders piloted and expanded avenues to admit refugees through complementary pathways. Today, an increasingly wide range of actors are implementing resettlement programmes and complementary pathways initiatives, and there is momentum to improve old approaches and test new ones.

Despite these successes, the continually growing number of refugees in need of longer term solutions, coupled with a lack of sustainable growth in resettlement and complementary pathways has meant that opportunities for third country solutions remain profoundly inadequate. Furthermore, the potential of third country solutions to support comprehensive solutions for refugees in host countries is yet to be achieved. It is critically important to situate third country solutions within the broader strategic direction of comprehensive solutions in countries hosting the largest number of refugees over long periods of time in order to effectively contribute to improvements in the protection environment and to maintain asylum space.

The Strategy addresses a number of aspects affecting the expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways:

RESETTLEMENT
limited actors, lack of capacity and a challenging political environment

Divisive national debate on refugee and asylum issues as well as heightened attention to national security has made establishing or growing programmes difficult for some States. Although the resettlement system is well-developed, it lacks evidence to demonstrate the benefits of resettlement to receiving States.

New and emerging resettlement countries often do not have the necessary whole-of-government structures, knowledge or experience required to resettle refugees. Programmes are commonly constrained because local actors do not have sufficient capacity and resources.

The integrity of the resettlement system continues to be tested and there is room to strengthen the quality and efficiency of resettlement processes, including through the better use of technology. Comprehensive evaluations are needed to identify innovative ways of improving the effectiveness and sustainability of programmes.

The ability of programmes to adequately address resettlement needs can be hindered by unpredictable programme planning or rigid operational requirements. Lack of alignment with comprehensive solutions strategies as well as limited evidence on the protection dividends stemming from resettlement in host countries means that it's potential to support comprehensive refugee responses is not always maximised.

However, the foundations of resettlement are strong. A substantial community of practice has been built through the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) and various multi-stakeholder capacity building initiatives. To achieve meaningful growth in resettlement it will be necessary to harness this expertise, widen partnerships beyond the existing community, sustainably build the capacity of new actors, and promote incentives for undertaking resettlement.

COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS
barriers to access, limited coordination, and lack of data

Systems to facilitate refugee access to complementary pathways are less developed than those that support resettlement. Refugees face a multitude of legal, administrative and practical obstacles in accessing complementary pathways, including eligibility criteria, financial and documentary requirements, as well as challenges accessing embassies, obtaining exit permits or finding information. Some pathways may not feature sufficient safeguards to meet the unique protection needs of refugees.

The expansion of complementary pathways is hindered by the absence of commonly applied operational guidance and limited coordination between the key stakeholders across sectors from global to local levels. Despite recent progress in developing complementary pathways, the absence of dedicated coordination structures to promote, support, and build capacity for complementary pathways, similar to those existing for resettlement, remains a key gap.

Data concerning the availability and use of complementary pathways is incomplete. Current systems are not designed to capture holistic information on refugees' profiles, skills and knowledge to facilitate access to complementary pathways, nor to capture data on refugee admissions through existing pathways.

Multi-sectoral partnerships that link various actors, including the private sector and education institutions, are critical for the expansion of complementary pathways and although a few examples exist, their potential has not been fully explored or developed. While there has been significant interest in expanding complementary pathways opportunities over the last few years, the main task ahead is to sustainably grow complementary pathways through removing the obstacles that refugees face in accessing them.

RECEIVING SOCIETIES
limited investment in long-term integration and divisive narratives

The arrival of larger numbers of refugees in several countries in recent years has generated a groundswell of support from a broad range of actors including citizens, local authorities, civil society and the private sector. At the same time, there has been an increased polarization around asylum and damaging narratives on refugee issues have become more common. Restrictive policies and legislative amendments introduced in a number of countries aimed at curbing refugee access to territories and asylum have also affected resettlement.

The lack of integration related policies and programmes that address the specific needs of refugees can expose them to precarious situations, accentuate inequalities in communities and impact the degree to which receiving communities endorse resettlement and complementary pathways programmes. Despite progress in preparing refugees and receiving communities for resettlement, more can be done to better manage expectations and strengthen the autonomy and self-reliance of refugees.

It has been increasingly recognised that models which engage community members in welcoming newcomers, such as community-based sponsorship, can have a transformative impact on communities through promoting social cohesion and creating more welcoming societies. However this transformative impact is not yet fully harnessed as citizens do not always have structured avenues to contribute, or local and grassroots initiatives lack legitimacy to influence programmes.

Long-term investment in holistic integration policies, meaningful opportunities for local communities and refugees to connect in urban and rural areas, and evidence-based positive narratives on refugees that underscore the benefits they bring to receiving countries are needed to expand resettlement and complementary pathways sustainably.

THE VISION

VISION STATEMENT: Third country solutions for refugees are expanded so that by the end of 2028, 3 million refugees benefit from effective protection and solutions through resettlement (1 million) in 50 resettlement countries and complementary pathways (2 million).

The three dimensions of the vision

In accordance with the third objective of the GCR, the overarching vision of the Strategy is to expand resettlement and complementary pathways and thereby demonstrate solidarity with refugees and host countries. The Strategy vision has three distinct yet inter-related dimensions:

1. **Expansion of the base of actors engaged in resettlement and complementary pathways.** The engagement of an expanded range of countries and other stakeholders in resettlement and complementary pathways.

2. **Expansion of the scope and size of resettlement and complementary pathways.** Sustainable and predictable growth in the scope and size of resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities.

3. **Maximizing the protection impact and quality of resettlement and complementary pathways.** Improving the protection focus and impact of programmes as well as the quality of solutions that benefit refugees and host communities.

The three dimensions of the vision

BETTER PROTECTION AND QUALITY

Maximizing the protection impact and quality of resettlement and complementary pathways

Improving the protection focus and impact of programmes and the quality of solutions that benefit refugees and host communities

MORE ACTORS

Expansion of the base of actors engaged in resettlement and complementary pathways

The engagement of an expanded range of countries and other stakeholders in resettlement and complementary pathways.

MORE PLACES

Expansion of the scope and size of resettlement and complementary pathways

Sustainable and predictable growth in the scope and size of resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities

The vision in numbers

The expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways is a long-term incremental process. The Strategy will be relevant to the achievement of the GCR goals well beyond 2021. Progress in achieving the vision will be measured through key milestones – including at the end of the three-year period (2021) and at the second GRF (2023) – with the aim of reaching the vision by the end of 2028.

Key indicators to achieve the vision

In line with the multi-dimensional nature of the Strategy and the GCR indicator Framework, the following main indicators will be used to measure progress towards the vision:

❯ Number of refugees who departed on resettlement

❯ Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions

❯ Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways

UNHCR's identification and referral of a refugee to a resettlement country is a **UNHCR resettlement submission**, and the transfer of a refugee to a resettlement country following a UNHCR submission is a **resettlement departure**.

Resettlement baseline and target

While the Projected Global Resettlement Needs have reached more than 1.4 million in 2020, only 55,680 refugees submitted by UNHCR were resettled in 2018. An overview of the gap between resettlement needs and annual resettlement departures following a UNHCR submission is provided in figure 2. Adressing this gap will require a substantial increase in the number of refugees in need who are resettled to third countries. The Strategy envisions that **1 million refugees will depart on resettlement following a UNHCR submission by the end of 2028**.

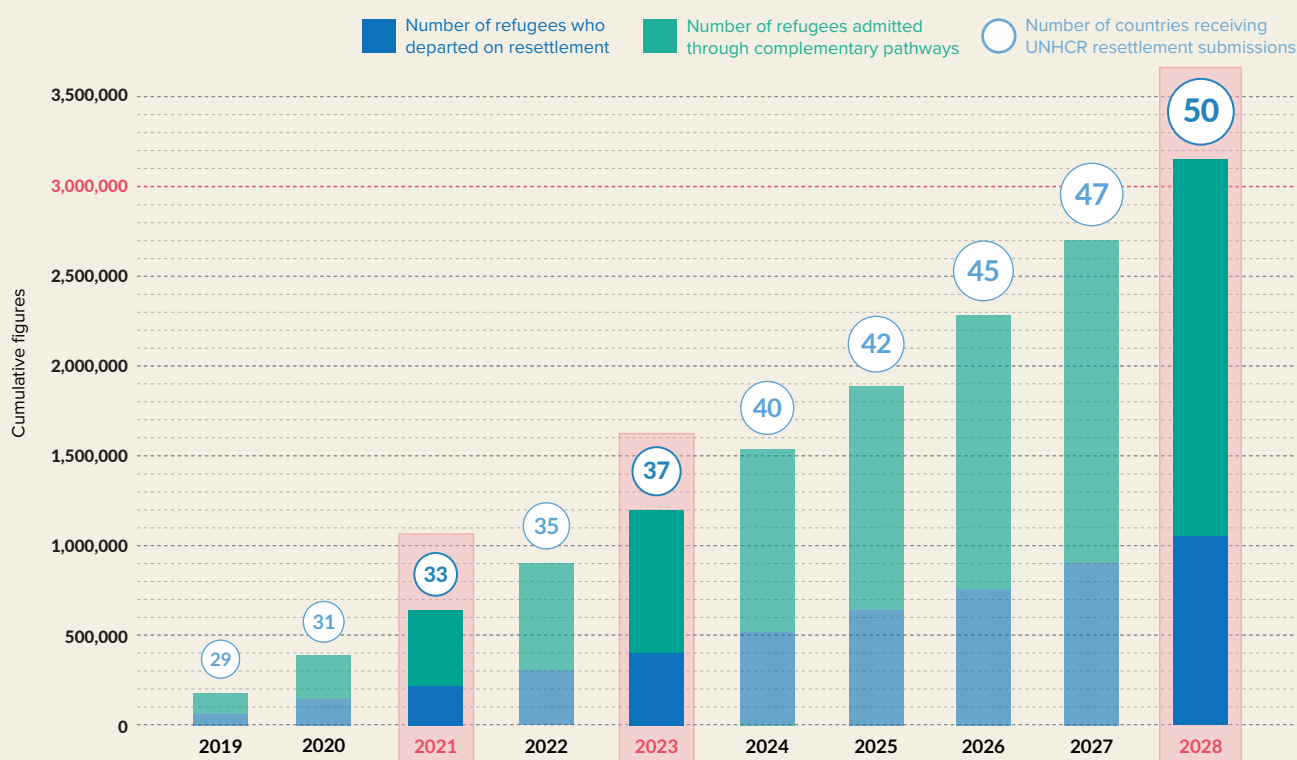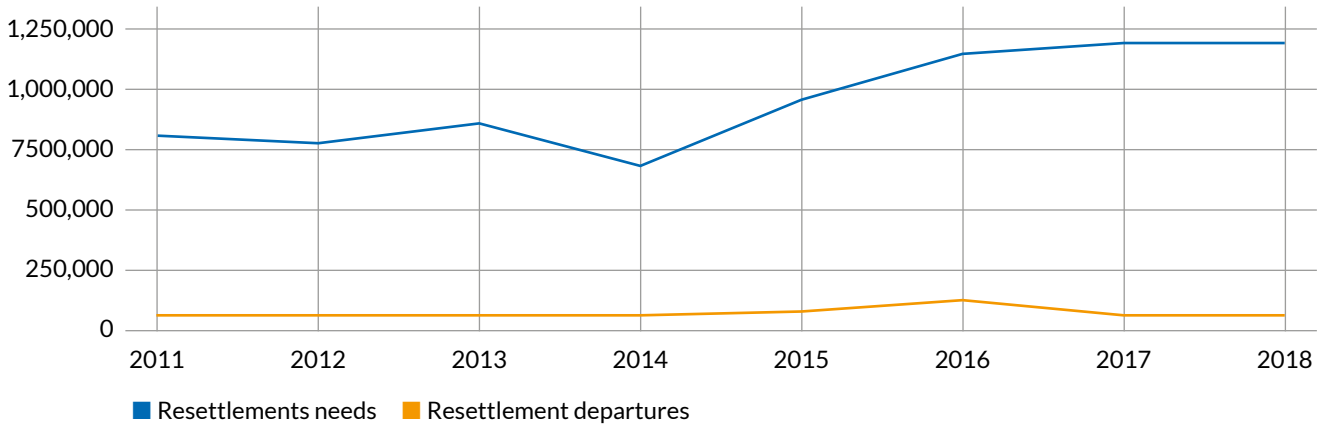**Figure 1. Third country solutions for 3 million refugees by the end of 2028**

Legend:
- Number of refugees who departed on resettlement
- Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways
- Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions

Y-axis: Cumulative figures (0 to 3,500,000)

X-axis years with country counts: 2019 (29), 2020 (31), 2021 (33), 2022 (35), 2023 (37), 2024 (40), 2025 (42), 2026 (45), 2027 (47), 2028 (50)

Figure 2. Gap between annual resettlement needs and departures following a UNHCR submission

Legend: ■ Resettlements needs ■ Resettlement departures

This vision can be achieved through 60,000 annual resettlement departures in 2019 followed by an incremental increase of 10,000 departures per year to end with 150,000 in 2028 (see figures 3 and 4). Through this gradual increase, it is estimated that with 2019 as the start point, a cumulative figure of 210,000 refugees will be resettled by the end of 2021, 400,000 by the end of 2023, and over 1 million by the end of 2028 (see figure 1).

While a number of refugees may access State resettlement programmes without UNHCR submission, the resettlement target is limited to UNHCR-submitted refugees to ensure comparability of data over time.

Figure 3. Target number of refugees departing on resettlement following a UNHCR submission by year
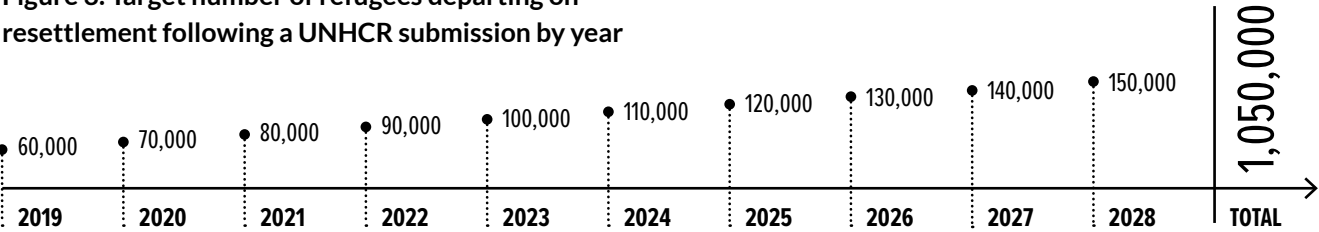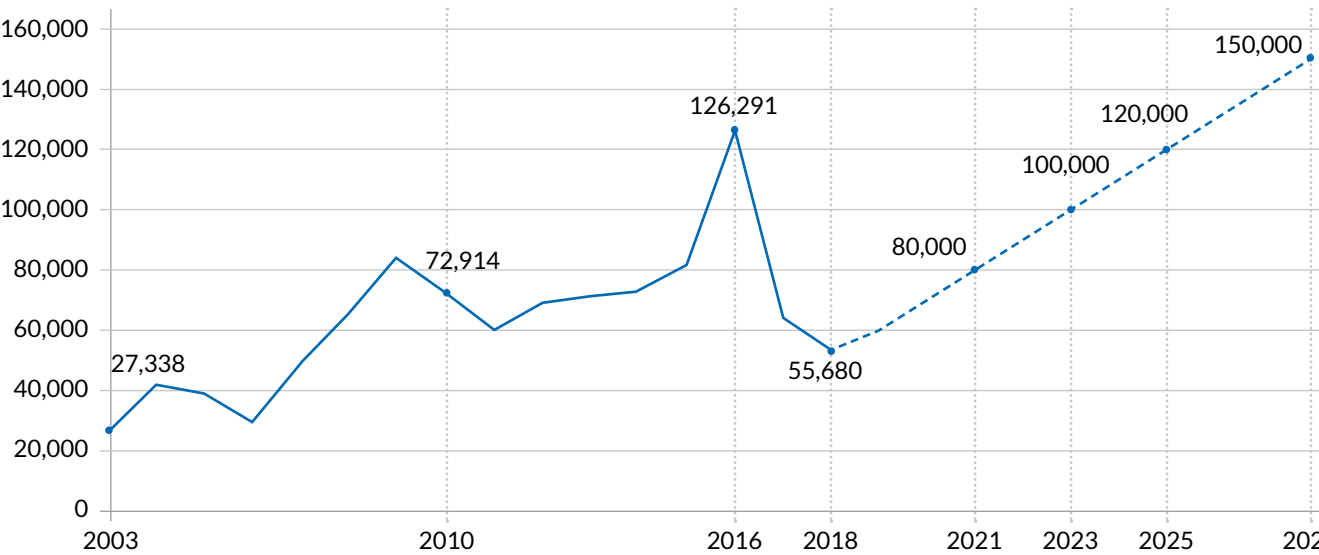

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
60,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	1,050,000

Figure 4. Number of refugees departing on resettlement following a UNHCR submission by year

Resettlement countries baseline and target

Achieving the vision will require an expansion in the number of resettlement countries. In 2018, UNHCR submitted refugees for resettlement to 29 countries. This figure has fluctuated over time ranging from a low of 20 countries in 2006 to a peak of 35 countries in 2016 and 2017.

Based on the current baseline of 29 countries, an increase to a total of **50 countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions in 2028** is an ambitious but realistic target. Through an incremental increase of two to three new resettlement countries per year it is estimated that 33 countries will receive resettlement submissions from UNHCR in 2021; 37 in 2023; and 50 in 2028 (See figures 5 and 6).

Complementary pathways baseline and target

Consistent with the principle of additionality that underpins complementary pathways, the Strategy adopts a separate target for complementary pathways, which will be pursued alongside the resettlement target.

Unlike for resettlement, global baseline data on complementary pathways is not available. The joint UNHCR-OECD report *Safe Pathways for Refugees*, however, provides an indicative reference. It focuses on first entry permits granted for family, study or work purposes in OECD destination countries from 2010-2017 to nationals from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Somalia and Syria. These five nationalities accounted for more than half of the world's refugees during the reporting period. According to the report, nationals of these countries, not necessarily all of them refugees, were granted a total of 566,900 first residence permits. During the same period, 282,700

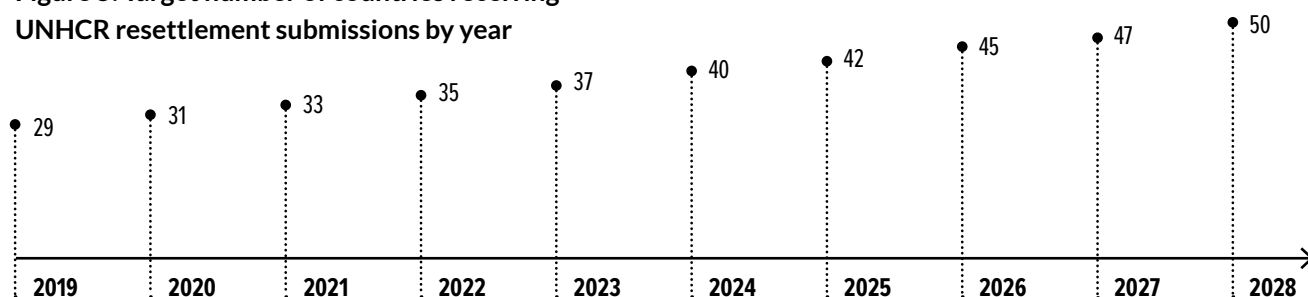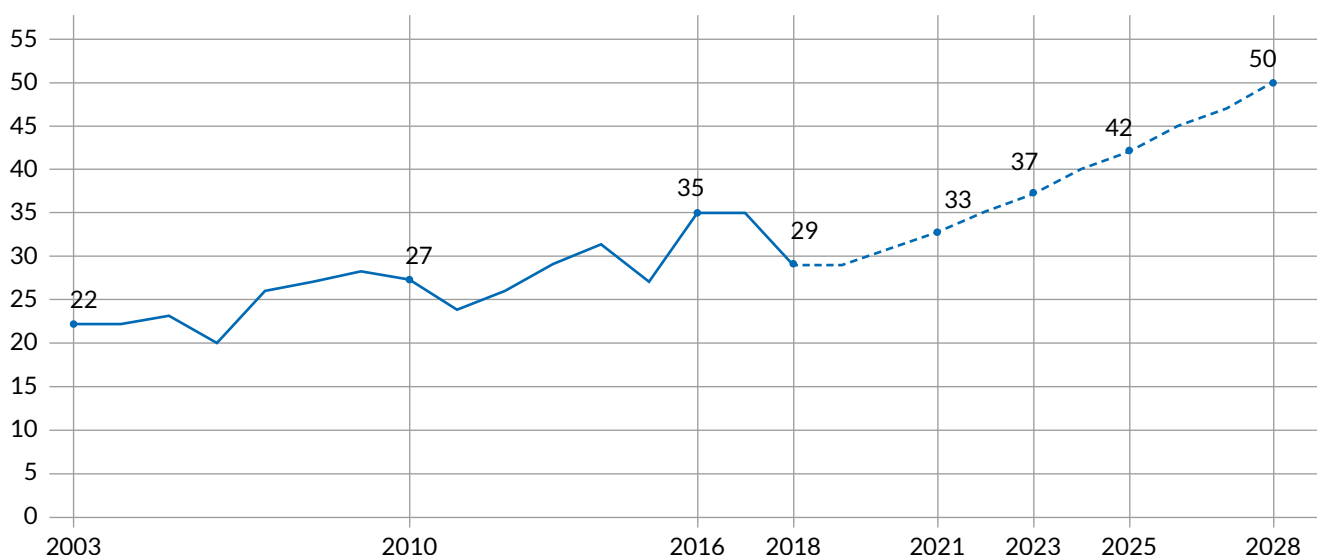**Figure 5. Target number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions by year**

Figure 6. Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions by year

Switzerland, 2018. When Ghaleb and Shuk decided to flee Syria with their four kids and Ghaleb's two sisters, Fatima and Salwa, the family group were separated when Salwa and their elder son, Abdualrahman, lost the rest of the family while attempting to cross the border into Turkey. Ghaleb and Shuk were forced to make the difficult decision to continue their flight, leaving a part of their family behind, and arrived in Switzerland in October 2014, via the Balkan route. Three years later, the whole family was finally reunited in Thun, Switzerland, thanks to a decision by the Swiss Government. An application for humanitarian visas for the young boy's aunts, supported by the Swiss Red Cross, was also successful. ©UNHCR/Mark Henley
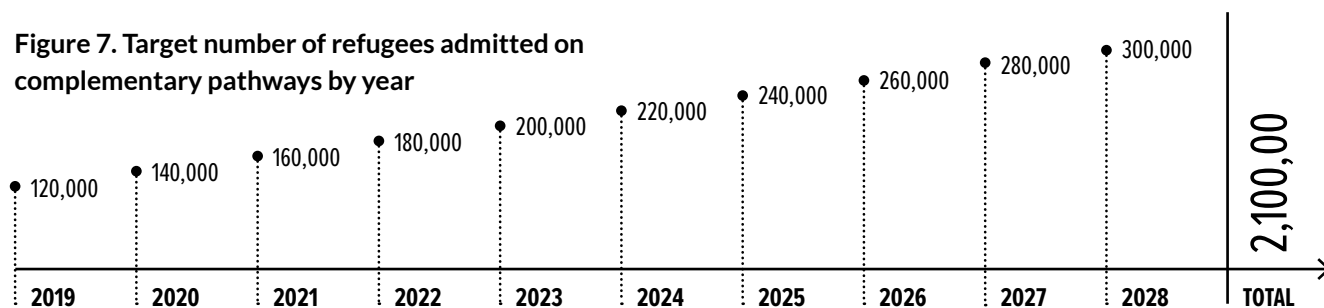
refugees from the same five nationalities were resettled in OECD countries following a UNHCR submission. This provides for a **2:1 ratio** when compared with first residence permits.

While acknowledging the limitations of the available data, in the absence of other comparable data, the Strategy uses the ratio of 2:1 to establish a global target on complementary pathways. The higher ratio of complementary pathways demonstrates their potential in expanding third country solutions for refugees. This, however, does not detract from the critical need to grow resettlement in parrallel, acknowledging its role as an indispensable protection tool for those refugees most at-risk.

Based on the 2:1 ratio, the Strategy envisions that **2 million refugees will be admitted through complementary pathways by the end of 2028**. The annual target for complementary pathways will increase incrementally by 20,000 persons per year over a ten-year period, starting in 2019 (see figure 7). Through this increase, it is estimated that a cumulative figure of 420,000 refugees would be admitted through complementary pathways by the end of 2021; 800,000 by the end of 2023; and over 2 million by 2028 (See figure 1).

The implementation and measurement of progress against the complementary pathways target will be contingent upon the development of a more robust evidence base. This is a priority area that the Strategy aims to address through the various enabling actions. The target will also be subject to a periodic review as data on complementary pathways improves.

Figure 7. Target number of refugees admitted on complementary pathways by year

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	TOTAL
120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	280,000	300,000	2,100,00

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Strategy will be guided by the principles outlined in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the GCR. It is grounded in the international refugee protection regime as well as existing refugee protection principles, policies and standards, including those on resettlement and complementary pathways.

The following principles will be key to the successful implementation of the Strategy:

PROTECTION

Resettlement is an invaluable tool to provide international protection to refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or other fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they initially sought refuge. Complementary pathways should be designed and implemented in such a way that the rights of refugees and their international protection needs are safeguarded.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement offers a permanent outcome to meet the protection needs of refugees. Complementary pathways may initially provide refugees with temporary stay arrangements, but can be part of a progressive approach to solutions, and serve the objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance.
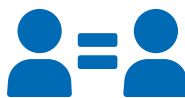
RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING

Third country solutions are burden- and responsibility-sharing mechanisms to better protect and assist refugees and support host countries and communities.

ADDITIONALITY OF COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS

Complementary pathways are additional to resettlement and should lead to an overall net increase in the number of third country solutions for refugees.

NON-DISCRIMINATION

Refugees should be treated equally and have a fair prospect to access third country solutions irrespective of their age, gender and other characteristics.

FAMILY UNITY

Family members should be considered together for third country solutions, and provided safe legal avenues to be able to reunite.

📷 United States, 2019. Children's author and former Somali refugee Habso Mohamud, 24, after signing her book "It Only Takes One Yes" for a young reader at a middle school outside Washington, DC. The story's child herione Nasra wants to help the homeless, feed the hungry, and make books grow from trees so that everyone can read. Habso is on a tour of the USA to promote her book, which challenges stereotypes about refugees.
©UNHCR/Arielle Moncure

STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND TOOLS

The following cross-cutting approaches and tools will be employed in the course of the Strategy implementation.

ADVOCACY

Encouraging legislation, policies, systems and practices that support the expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways is at the core of the Strategy. The design of advocacy actions must be rooted in a strong evidence base, alliance-building and strategic communications to inspire action that drives change. Advocacy will lead to greater political support and leadership at all levels, but also to the engagement of new advocates for resettlement, complementary pathways, and refugee protection more broadly.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACHES

Achieving the expansion of resettlement and complementary pathways requires the commitment, expertise and resources of various stakeholders. While UNHCR will play a catalytic and leadership role, the Strategy promotes collective action, cross-sector collaboration, and models that enable inclusive participation and innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships.

MEANINGFUL REFUGEE PARTICIPATION

The Strategy seeks to empower individuals and communities to promote change, enabling them to exercise their rights and comply with their obligations. Approaches and initiatives, ranging from consultation to partnerships and co-design will be promoted, in order to encourage individual agency, address barriers to participation, and support refugees as positive and proactive agents of change.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Strengthening the capabilities of communities and individuals, institutions and infrastructure is critical to the success of the Strategy. Through customized tools, secondments, peer-to-peer initiatives and innovation, capacity building initiatives will establish and/or strengthen systems and governance, unleash potential, and equip stakeholders to initiate and grow programmes.

DATA AND EVIDENCE

Data and evidence are critical to evaluate the availability and accessibility of complementary pathways, as well as the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of resettlement programmes. Evidence-based approaches will inform strategic communication and meaningful advocacy to demonstrate the economic and social contributions of refugees in host and receiving countries.

INNOVATION

The Strategy prioritizes innovations that have the greatest potential to serve its vision and goals. Scientific, technological, social, business and financial innovations are all needed to better serve refugees and communities. Bottom-up and inclusive innovation that is founded on individual creativity is a particular focus of the Strategy.

GOAL 1: GROW RESETTLEMENT
New Resettlement Countries and More Places

The GCR emphasizes the importance of resettlement for burden- and responsibility-sharing. Goal 1 seeks to expand the base, scope, size and quality of resettlement. This means an increase in the number of places in existing programmes, an expansion in the number of countries undertaking resettlement but also an increase in the protection impact, efficiency and sustainability of programmes.

Goal 1 will focus on capacity building for new and existing resettlement countries, strengthening the efficiency and integrity of processes, the engagement of actors who are not traditionally involved in resettlement and the better use of evidence to generate expansion.

GAPS ADDRESSED BY GOAL 1

Recent commitments have not translated into sustainable growth of the global resettlement programme

New and emerging resettlement countries do not always have the legal and policy frameworks, systems and capacity to undertake resettlement

Limited predictability, multi-year planning and resourcing of programmes

Programmes may not be responsive to the needs and may face integrity challenges

GOAL 1
Strategic priorities

Additional countries establish successful resettlement programmes

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ An increase in the number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions;

- ✔ New and emerging programmes have the frameworks, systems and procedures in place to successfully resettle refugees.

Resettlement programmes are scaled up and sustainable

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ An increase in the number of refugees departing on resettlement;

- ✔ Programmes grow, are sustainable and offer quality solutions to refugees;

- ✔ Countries have systems to monitor and evaluate programmes, and address challenges impacting effectiveness and sustainability.

Resettlement programmes are responsive to the identified needs and have maximum protection impact

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ Programmes are predictable, protection-centred, diverse, and flexible in order to effectively respond to resettlement needs identified by UNHCR;

- ✔ Processes are efficient and include integrity safeguards.

GOAL 1
Enabling actions

❶ Employ the joint UNHCR-IOM Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (SRCPI) to build the capacity of new and existing resettlement programmes through:

- ◉ Mapping of potential new resettlement countries and capacities of existing countries, identify support needs related to the maturity of programmes and develop multi-stakeholder plans of action to build or expand programmes;

- ◉ Exchange of technical expertise among States and stakeholders, through strategic twinning exercises and other tools;

- ◉ Training materials to build the capacity of States and partners at the policy, technical and operational level;

- ◉ Support for States and relevant stakeholders to establish monitoring and evaluation systems.

> The new **UNHCR-IOM Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (SRCPI)**, is an initiative that aims to build the capacity of new and existing resettlement programmes, as well as complementary pathways programmes, with lessons learnt from the Emerging Resettlement Country Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM).

❷ Use innovation to enhance the efficiency and integrity of programmes through:

- ◉ Simplified case processing modalities and tools to monitor global progress against submission targets and processing times;

- ◉ Improved anti-fraud measures throughout case management processes, including through biometric data sharing;

- ◉ Secure digital transfer of encrypted resettlement case data;

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📷 Portugal, 2018. Six families of refugees arrive at Lisbon airport where UNHCR staff met them to complete the necessary documentation. Municipal authorities and NGOs throughout Portugal support the refugees with housing and basic needs while they learn the language and pursue employment. They have access to healthcare and education, as well as professional and vocational training. ©UNHCR/Jose Ventura

⊙ Digital technology as part of UNHCR's identification processes and shared access to case management systems for protection partners, where feasible;

⊙ Digital and web-based platforms to exchange accurate and up-to-date information with refugees who are in the resettlement process.

> UNHCR is currently piloting the **systems and processes for sharing biometric data** with States to enhance the integrity of the resettlement process and support the verification of identity.

❸ Strengthen meaningful refugee participation in resettlement to improve quality through:

⊙ Evaluation and feedback tools co-designed and implemented with refugees;

⊙ Support for refugee advocates, including through increased participation of refugees in national and global resettlement fora such as the ATCR;

⊙ Refugee involvement in matching related to placement within the resettlement country.

> The **Refugee Congress** is an advocacy and advisory organization comprised of refugees across the US who support the resettlement programme and efforts to build welcoming and inclusive societies.

4 **Develop wide ranging partnerships at the national level to expand programmes, including:**

❯ Partnerships with the private sector, social service agencies and its philanthropic foundations to advocate for resettlement, facilitate refugee employment, or provide funding or support for the provision of services for resettled refugees including housing, education and health services;

❯ Partnerships with educational institutions to provide language training and/or study opportunities for refugees who are resettled or in the resettlement process.

Airbnb Open Homes provides short-term accommodation solutions for resettled refugees in a number of resettlement countries.

5 **Use data and evidence-based approaches to enhance the sustainability and protection impact of programmes through:**

❯ Data collection in host countries to measure and evaluate the protection dividends stemming from resettlement for those refugees who are not resettled and the development of a body of evidence on such impact[1];

❯ Development of evidence on the role of transnational social support networks led by resettled refugees that benefit refugees in host countries who are not resettled;

❯ Partnerships with academia, including through the GCR's Global Academic Network, to develop strategic, actionable and relevant research on resettlement;

❯ Partnerships with academia and research institutions to support the development of tools and approaches to monitor and evaluate programmes.

A longitudinal study of resettlement in the UK produced by the Sussex Centre for Migration Research entitled **Optimising refugee resettlement in the UK: a comparative analysis** analyses the sustainability of the resettlement programme and promotes meaningful refugee participation by hiring refugees as researchers.

6 **Pursue innovative financing models and new sources of funding to expand sustainable programmes through:**

❯ Use of innovative financing models, including models involving the matching of government resources with private funds;

❯ Engagement of development actors to provide financial support for resettlement;

❯ Support for UNHCR's operational capacity in resettlement and related protection functions, including through mechanisms such as the Resettlement Deployment Scheme, whereby NGO partners provide flexible human resources to support UNHCR resettlement processing.

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has developed financing models that can use a mix of public and private funds through social impact investment to cover the up-front costs associated with resettlement.

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[1] These actions focus on building the evidence base on the impact of resettlement on host countries. Data and evidence on the contributions of refugees in receiving societies is included within the actions under Goal 3.

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GOAL 2: ADVANCE COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS
Improve Access and Develop Opportunities

The GCR emphasizes the need to make complementary pathways available to refugees on a more systematic basis. While resettlement is an important tool to meet the protection needs of refugees at heightened risk, complementary pathways can expand third country solutions, ease pressure on host countries and enhance refugees' self-reliance by building their capacities to attain a durable solution.

Goal 2 will focus on increased refugee access to existing complementary pathways, a robust evidence base and coordinated systems design involving all relevant partners.

GAPS ADDRESSED BY GOAL 2

Complementary pathways are often not accessible for refugees or do not include the necessary protection safeguards

Absence of coordination structures to promote and support the development of complementary pathways

Wide-ranging multi-sectoral partnerships necessary for complementary pathways have not been fully explored or developed

Incomplete data on the availability and use of complementary pathways

Kenya, 2018. UNHCR helps young father study at Canadian university. Abdikadir Bare Abikar, a 29-year-old volunteer teacher at Ifo Secondary School in Dadaab refugee camp teaches in the computer lab. He is one of the lucky few selected for a scholarship to pursue a Masters degree in education at York University in Toronto, Canada with the support of UNHCR's education partners Windle International and Borderless Higher Education. Abdikar, who is married with three children, fled the conflict in Somalia as a 10-year-old orphan and lived in Dadaab refugee camp with his older brother who supported him through school. ©UNHCR/Anthony Karumba

GOAL 2
Strategic priorities

Complementary pathways for admission are developed

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✓ New complementary pathways programmes are piloted, evaluated and scaled up.

Complementary pathways for admission are accessible to refugees

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✓ An increase in the number of refugees admitted on complementary pathways;

- ✓ Collection and analysis of data by States and UNHCR on the availability and use of complementary pathways is improved;

- ✓ Complementary pathways take into consideration the specific situation of refugees and legal, administrative and practical barriers that limit refugee access are identified and addressed.

Complementary pathways include protection safeguards and are solutions-oriented

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✓ Complementary pathways are responsive to the international protection needs of refugees and allow their access to rights and services;

- ✓ Complementary pathways are part of a progressive approach to solutions and contribute to the objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance.

GOAL 2
Enabling actions

❶ Use multi-stakeholder pathway-specific task forces to drive expansion through:

- ➲ Identification of high-potential countries, regions, partnerships and initiatives that can develop the relevant pathway by mapping existing opportunities;

- ➲ State-to-State engagement, led by a Champion State, to mobilize political support for each pathway and support regional initiatives;

- ➲ Capacity building and resourcing to national and local actors, including for new partners and partnerships to initiate, design and implement programmes;

- ➲ Pilot programmes to test coordination between partners in host and receiving countries, identify and address barriers to access, and evaluate and share lessons learnt.

> **The Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (GRSI)** is a multi-stakeholder multi-sectoral partnership model that has successfully built capacity and promoted community-based sponsorship of refugees.

❷ Create a Working Group on complementary pathways as part of the ATCR to drive standard-setting, systems development and coordination through:

- ➲ Coherent actions by various stakeholders engaged in the implementation and promotion of complementary pathways in order to expand refugee access;

- ➲ Development of policy and standard-setting for complementary pathways, including integrating protection safeguards and integrity measures into programmes;

- ➲ Establishment of a global community of practice to document and share successes and ways of overcoming challenges;

Brazil, 2018. Salsabil Matouk, 32, was born in a small town in Syria, but now lives with her family in Brazil's biggest city, São Paulo. In the UNHCR-supported workshop "Empowering Refugee Women", Salsabil received mentorship to launch her own business. Salsabil is now the owner of Salsabil Kitchen, a catering of traditional Arabic dishes, which complements the family income. ©UNHCR/Erico Hiller

❯ Promotion of complementary pathways at the global, regional and national level, through coordinated and joined-up approaches to advocacy;

❯ Development of complementary pathways compacts, where feasible, between host and receiving countries that can allow refugees and nationals of host countries to access complementary pathways in receiving countries.

Through the **Resettlement Working Group** UNHCR, States and NGOs have worked collectively to develop policies, establish systems, and build capacity, including in the areas of integrity and integration.

❸ Strengthen refugee participation in complementary pathways to facilitate refugee access through:

❯ Refugee engagement in the development and design of complementary pathways, including through consultations on context-specific access barriers and the co-design of tools to gather and evaluate refugee feedback;

❯ The development of systems and processes that refugees can access autonomously, independent of any institutional referral requirement;

❯ Information on complementary pathways opportunities communicated to refugees by refugees and diaspora communities;

- The development of digital identity tools that enable refugees to map and update information related to their profiles, skills and knowledge;

- Financial mechanisms, such as funds or loans for refugees to facilitate access complementary pathways.

> In partnership with UNHCR, **Talent Beyond Boundaries**, a civil society initiative, has developed a talent catalogue to facilitate employment of refugees in third countries through labour mobility schemes.

❹ Use data and innovative tools to facilitate refugee access through:

- Development of UNHCR and State mechanisms to gather and analyse comprehensive data on the availability and use of complementary pathways;

- Improved data systems to capture information on refugees, profiles, skills and knowledge;

- Tools to match refugee profiles and skills with existing complementary pathways opportunities;

- Digital and other communication tools to make information on complementary pathways more widely available for refugees;

- Online and other web-based platforms to help refugees access educational, language and skills training resources to prepare for complementary pathways;

- Development of tools to monitor and evaluate complementary pathways programmes.

> The joint UNHCR-OECD report **Safe Pathways for Refugees** is a first step in gathering data on the availability and use of complementary pathways – with the aim of improving evidence a mapping and analysis of this kind will be issued every two years.

❺ Build the capacity of relevant actors to facilitate refugee access through:

- Capacity building of States, UNHCR and partners at the national level on facilitating refugee access to complementary pathways, including through the SRCPI;

- Investment in systems to facilitate information sharing and channelling mechanisms between UNHCR, States and other actors to match refugees with opportunities;

- Flexible operational capability for UNHCR at the field level through the use of fit-for-purpose expert deployments;

- Work with authorities, consulates and embassies in host countries to resolve administrative and practical obstacles to access, such as the availability of travel documents, skills and education certification, or the issuance of exit permits;

- Collaboration with initiatives offering education and economic opportunities to refugees in host countries, to ensure a holistic approach to third country solutions and to help identify refugees for third country education and employment opportunities.

> **Germany's Family Assitance Project** implemented in partnership with IOM successfully improved refugee access to family reunification opportunities in Germany.

HCR/Gordon Welters

GOAL 3: BUILD THE FOUNDATION
Promote Welcoming and Inclusive Societies

The GCR is based on the fundamental principle of international solidarity, which can only be achieved if endorsed as a global public good by third countries receiving refugees. An environment that promotes solidarity, diversity and openness is essential for resettlement and complementary pathways to grow sustainably. Moreover, the arrival of refugees can trigger positive social and economic changes, transform civic culture and local institutions, and promote social cohesion, particularly when local communities are engaged in welcoming them.

Goal 3 will focus on supporting national and local authorities and communities to design and implement programmes that enable the long-term integration of refugees, adopting models that harness the contribution of both local communities and refugees and promoting an evidence-based positive narrative on refugees.

GAPS ADDRESSED BY GOAL 3

Long-term integration policies and programmes are not always in place

Refugees and receiving communities are often not adequately prepared for resettlement and complementary pathways

The transformative potential of resettlement and complementary pathways for receiving communities is not fully harnessed

Absence of evidence-based narrative and communication on refugees and third country solutions

GOAL 3
Strategic priorities

Initiatives promoting welcoming and inclusive societies are supported

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ National and local authorities adopt strategies that promote inclusiveness, embrace diversity and foster the engagement of a broad range of actors;

- ✔ Grassroots initiatives, including those led by refugees are fostered and inform policy design;

- ✔ Advocacy and communication demonstrating the advantages of diversity, inclusiveness and solidarity are strengthened.

Refugees are able to successfully integrate in their new societies

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ Integration-related legislation, policies and frameworks that include refugees, and promptly address their specific needs and abilities are in place;

- ✔ Local strategies and programmes are fully inclusive and co-designed by authorities, civil society, refugees, local communities and the private sector.

Resettlement and complementary pathways foster inclusive societies

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- ✔ Refugees and receiving communities are adequately prepared;

- ✔ Resettlement and complementary pathways use models, such as community-based sponsorship, that harness local resources and empower communities;

- ✔ The benefits of resettlement and complementary pathways in receiving societies are evidenced and communicated.

GOAL 3
Enabling actions

❶ Harness national and local political leadership to foster welcoming and inclusive societies through:

- ➲ Support for existing local authorities' coalitions and networks to nurture a leading role for regional and local governments in defining and implementing inclusion policies;

- ➲ City-to-city cooperation, learning and knowledge-sharing to strengthen the capacity of local authorities and foster innovation;

- ➲ Engagement of non-traditional actors at the national and local level, particularly the private sector, diaspora and the media, to demonstrate the advantages of diversity and inclusiveness.

> **The Intercultural Cities Programme** is a network that supports cities across Europe to manage diversity positively and realise the diversity advantage through approaches that cut across institutional silos, foster political local leadership and mobilize practitioners, private sector, civil society and communities.

❷ Support national and local authorities to establish long-term integration policies and programmes that respond to the specific needs of refugees through:

- ➲ Capacity building of States and partners to design and implement integration policies and programmes in receiving countries that respond to refugees' specific needs, including through the SRCPI;

- ➲ Quality preparedness programmes for refugees and receiving communities that are co-designed and implemented in collaboration with local authorities, refugees, diaspora and receiving communities, building upon established pre-departure and cultural orientation programmes;

📷 Germany, 2018. Syrian refugee baker rises to the challenge "We wanted to bring people together through food." Master baker Björn Wiese (wearing cap) teaches Mohamad Hamza Alemam how to bake. Bakery owner Björn Wiese, 46, from the bakery Backwerkstatt in Eberswalde, eastern Germany, is transforming lives by providing training and prospects to refugees. Mohamad Hamza Alemam is working with him as a trainee sales assistant. Mohamad, a 23-year-old Syrian, had never tasted German bread until he set foot in Björn's bakery. From that moment on he was hooked. Now a trainee sales assistant, he is learning the secrets of German breadmaking. Björn now employs ten refugees and asylum-seekers. He is helping Mohamad to work towards a vocational qualification and Mohamad is learning how to run the shop and café. ©UNHCR/Gordon Welters

③ **Develop and support bottom-up approaches that foster inclusion and empower communities through:**

�⮞ Support to grassroots initiatives and organisations, including those initiated by the diaspora, to participate in the formulation and implementation of local inclusion policies;

�⮞ Models that promote the direct engagement of citizens and local communities, including community-based sponsorship programmes;

�⮞ Simplified and flexible funding streams adapted to the needs and specificities of grassroots organizations;

�⮞ Local responses coordinated through networks or umbrella organizations that engage grassroots stakeholders and reflect the diversity of communities.

The **Belgian Citizen's Platform for Refugee Support** illustrates how citizens can spontaneously contribute to welcoming, hosting and providing support to refugees and migrants, in collaboration with professional civil society organizations.

�⮞ Quantitative and qualitative evidence on refugee integration, including through monitoring and evaluation and refugee feedback mechanisms;

�⮞ Use of existing funding (national or supra-national) and new funding streams, such as a solidarity fund for refugees in urban and rural settings;

�⮞ Use of innovative financing models to cover the up-front cost of integration, including models involving the matching of government resources with private funds.

The New Scots refugee integration strategy is an example of political leadership and a multi-governance framework for integration, which is the result of collaboration between the government, local authorities, civil society organisations, refugees, academia and other stakeholders.

④ **Promote and support an evidence-based narrative on refugees through:**

�⮞ The dissemination of data and evidence on the contributions of refugees arriving through resettlement and complementary pathways to political groups, policy makers and other key influencers;

�⮞ Communication materials that are targeted to specific audiences and co-produced with refugees to demystify, explain and promote resettlement and complementary pathways.

Refugees Are Good for Canada is a project led by UNHCR Canada. It provides consistent evidence-based key messages relating to the economic contributions of refugees in Canada in order to counter public concerns and support positive public attitudes towards refugees.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGY

In line with the multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society approach required to achieve the goals of the Strategy, the following are non-exhaustive illustrative examples of the types of contributions that different stakeholders can make to support the Strategy.

Governments in receiving countries

National authorities

◉ Expand the size of resettlement programmes and/or establish new ones that are predictable, responsive and include multi-year commitments;

◉ Provide customised technical and financial support to new and emerging resettlement countries to establish programmes and build up systems;

◉ Establish or expand humanitarian admission, humanitarian visa, and community-based sponsorship programmes that are additional to resettlement;

◉ Open up existing or establish new protection-sensitive family reunification, employment or education pathways for refugees, including through removing legal, administrative, and physical barriers limiting refugee access;

◉ Foster political leadership, support local authorities and civil society and engage in multi-sectoral partnerships to support the efficiency and sustainability of programmes;

◉ Promote and support policies and initiatives that strengthen social cohesion;

◉ Explore alternative and innovative financing models, particularly private financing options for programmes;

◉ Support initiatives to enhance the efficiency and integrity of procedures;

◉ Support mechanisms and approaches for meaningful refugee participation;

◉ Create tailored communication materials explaining application procedures, criteria and eligibility for complementary pathways for refugees;

◉ Monitor and evaluate programmes and improve data collection systems on the availability and use of complementary pathways.

Local authorities, cities and municipalities

◉ Advocate and communicate to promote policies and programmes that respond to the needs of local communities;

◉ Develop and implement integration policies and programmes that respond to refugee needs and capacities;

◉ Collaborate with communities, refugees and diaspora to encourage participation in programme design and implementation and promote inclusiveness;

◉ Promote evidence-based communication on refugees and showcase their contributions to local communities.

Governments in host countries

◉ Facilitate refugee access to complementary pathways by addressing the barriers they face, such as through the provision of exit permits or internationally recognized travel documents;

◉ Support the integration of resettlement and complementary pathways as key components of comprehensive refugee responses at the national level.

📷 United States, 2018. UN member states reach historic deal for refugees. Attendees listen to speeches at the Global Compact on Refugees meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York. On 17 December 2018, the member states of the UN General Assembly approved the Global Compact on Refugees that will transform the way the world responds to mass displacement and refugee crises. ©UNHCR/Andrew Kelly

Inter-governmental regional organizations

◗ Provide resources to fill funding gaps at country level, including through innovative financing mechanisms;

◗ Provide financial and technical support to receiving countries to establish or grow programmes;

◗ Support and improve data collection systems on the availability and use of complementary pathways.

UNHCR

◗ Advance the Strategy including through global coordination and development of a global action plan for implementation;

◗ Support the implementation of the strategy at the national level including through collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders;

◗ Build the capacity of States to establish or expand resettlement and complementary pathways, including through the SRCPI;

◗ Strengthen operational capacity to support programme expansion;

◗ Support and coordinate initiatives to enhance the efficiency and integrity of processes;

◗ Support the meaningful participation of refugees and diaspora throughout resettlement and complementary pathways processes;

◗ Support expansion through wide-ranging partnerships at the global and national level, including with actors not traditionally involved in third country solutions;

◗ Improve data collection to better capture refugee needs and capacities, as well as to evidence the positive contributions of refugees in receiving societies.

Organizations of the United Nations System

❯ Provide technical support to States to establish or expand resettlement and complementary pathways;

❯ Support other stakeholders to collect the data necessary to evidence the positive contributions of refugees in receiving societies;

❯ Support the development of tools to monitor and evaluate programmes.

Civil society at the international, regional, national and local levels (including NGOs, faith-based organisations, refugees in receiving countries, diaspora and citizens)

❯ Advocate with local and national authorities for the establishment and expansion of programmes through demonstrating their benefits;

❯ Mobilize citizens and harness local actors' initiatives to directly engage in supporting refugees arriving through resettlement and complementary pathways, including through community-based sponsorship models;

❯ Bring refugees and local communities together through sponsorship models, volunteerism, mentorship programs and inter-faith and inter-cultural events;

❯ Ensure that reception and integration programmes respond to the specific needs of refugees and their capacities;

❯ Include and partner with refugees and diaspora.

The private sector at all levels (including employers and employers' organisations and private foundations)

❯ Advocate with local and national authorities for the establishment and expansion of programmes through demonstrating their benefits;

❯ Provide in-kind support to the resettlement infrastructure and system building for complementary pathways, such as through support with housing, healthcare, employment, professional training and use of technological resources, as applicable;

❯ Develop innovative financing models to facilitate refugee mobility and the development of complementary pathways;

❯ Build and communicate the business case for hiring refugees and the diversity advantage to other employers, decision makers and the public;

❯ Engage refugees as employees and suppliers.

Academic and research institutions

❯ Build institutional research capacity to evidence the impacts of resettlement, complementary pathways, and refugee contributions to receiving societies;

❯ Generate, translate and disseminate evidence to inform policies and programmes and support practitioners;

❯ Strengthen networks of academics and researchers to promote knowledge exchange.

The Three-Year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

NEXT STEPS

This Strategy is underpinned by the partnership-focused and whole-of-society approach called for in the GCR. This approach has informed the consultative and collaborative process undertaken to develop the Strategy and will continue to be critical throughout its implementation.

The enabling actions described in this Strategy represent a set of actions that are considered critical for the achievement of each goal. They will require the leadership, collaboration and commitment of a wide range of partners and the coordination of joint actions.

To achieve the goals of the Strategy, UNHCR will engage all partners to develop a **global action plan, to define priorities and sequencing of implementation steps up to 2021**.

The global action plan will outline the roles and responsibilities of the different partners as well as the resources required for implementation. In addition to the three key indicators identified to monitor progress against the vision, the global action plan will identify milestones and indicators and set out a methodology to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy. A progress report on implementation will be developed by the end of 2021 and will inform future steps to renew commitments towards the vision.

Support for capacity both inside and outside UNHCR will be required to implement the Strategy, particularly for the advocacy and convening required, and the opportunities-mapping and analysis needed to underpin the Strategy.

Through its multi-stakeholder structure, the **ATCR** will play a catalytic role in coordinating and implementing the Strategy. The ATCR will also be an important forum to regularly monitor and discuss progress towards the vision.

The first **GRF** in December 2019 will be a platform to galvanize support for the Strategy through commitments from all stakeholders – both within the initial three-year period and beyond. The GRF will also be an opportunity to showcase some of the progress made to advance the Strategy. The [GRF Guidance Note on pledges, contributions and good practices](#) outlines examples of pledges and commitments by States and other stakeholders that can contribute to achieving the goals of the Strategy.

📷 United Kingdom. Community welcome Syrian refugees. Hani Arnout, 34 and his wife Ameh moved via resettlement from Jordan to Devon, England, with their son and a daughter. They now have a third child, born in Devon. Hani is one of about 220 refugees who have been embraced by local community groups up and down the UK. The refugees, mostly Syrian, come from the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS), managed by UNHCR and the Home Office. The programme allows charities, faith groups, businesses and other local groups to support the initial reception and integration for refugees directly in the UK.
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