

Refugee 101



Why do people migrate?

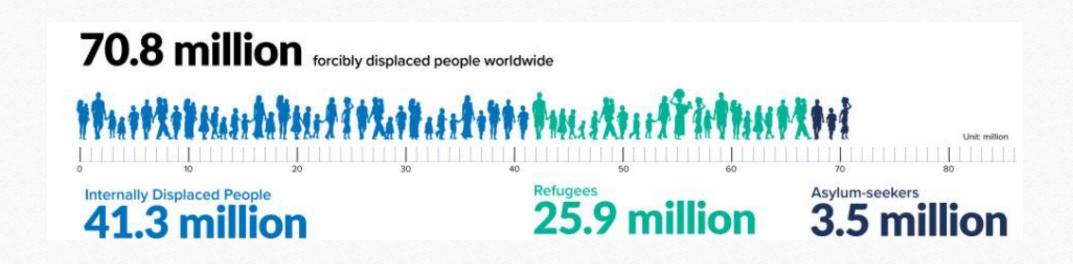






Some Definitions:

- Migrants
- Immigrants
- Internally Displaced People
- Asylum Seekers
- Asylees
- Refugees
- Special Immigrant Visa Holders (SIVs)



THE JOURNEY OF A REFUGEE

"A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence."



Refugees and Durable Solutions

- Repatriation/Return
- Integration



Resettlement

To qualify for U.S. refugee resettlement, a refugee must: (a) be of a designated nationality and fall within the priority categories for that nationality in that region; or, (b) be referred by a U.S. embassy, UNHCR or a non-governmental organization (NGO); and (c) meet the U.S. definition of refugee as determined by the DHS/USCIS; and (d) not be excludable under INA Section 212(a). A practical consideration is (e) that the refugee must have access to a U.S. refugee processing post or DHS/USCIS officer and (f) not be firmly resettled in any foreign country.

5 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT:

- Refugees do not apply for resettlement themselves. UNHCR identifies vulnerable cases to be considered for resettlement.
- Only the most vulnerable refugees are considered. All refugees who are referred must fit at least one vulnerability category, some of which include:



Medical needs



Women & girls at risk



Children / at risk



Survivors of violence/ torture

- Countries decide which refugees to admit for resettlement
- Persons who have committed serious crimes or who might pose a security threat are not eligible for refugee status or resettlement.
- Refugee resettlement saves lives.

THE U.S. RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

In addition to UNHCR's screening, the U.S. conducts its own vetting process to decide whether to accept a refugee for resettlement. The entire process can take up to two years.



UNHCR refers a refugee to be considered for resettlement and provides background information:









Fingerprints Facial scans



The U.S. Government screens the refugee and decides whether to admit them for resettlement. This process includes:

- 8 U.S. Government agencies
- 5 Separate security databases
- 6 Background checks
- 3 In-person interviews



If the refugee is approved, the State Department assigns the case to one of nine U.S. NGOs:

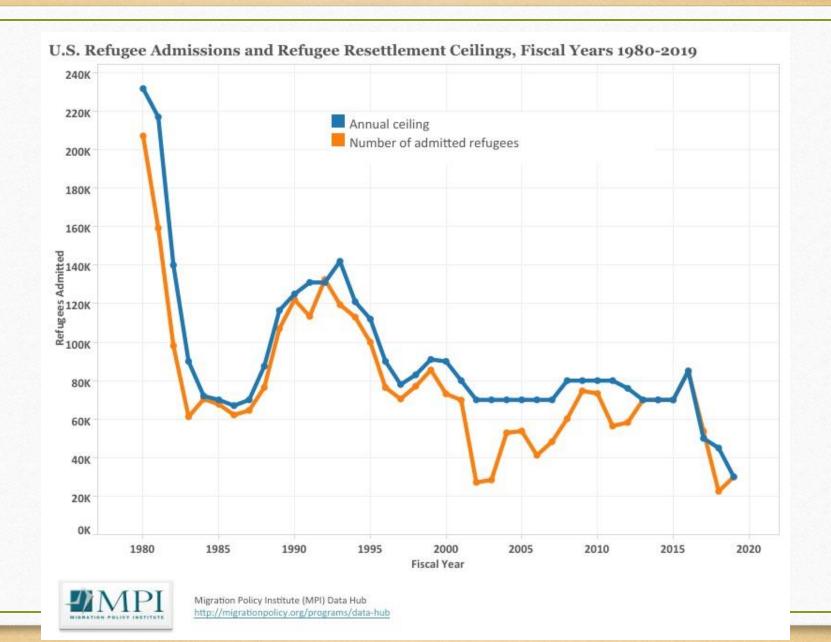
- Church World Service

 World Relief

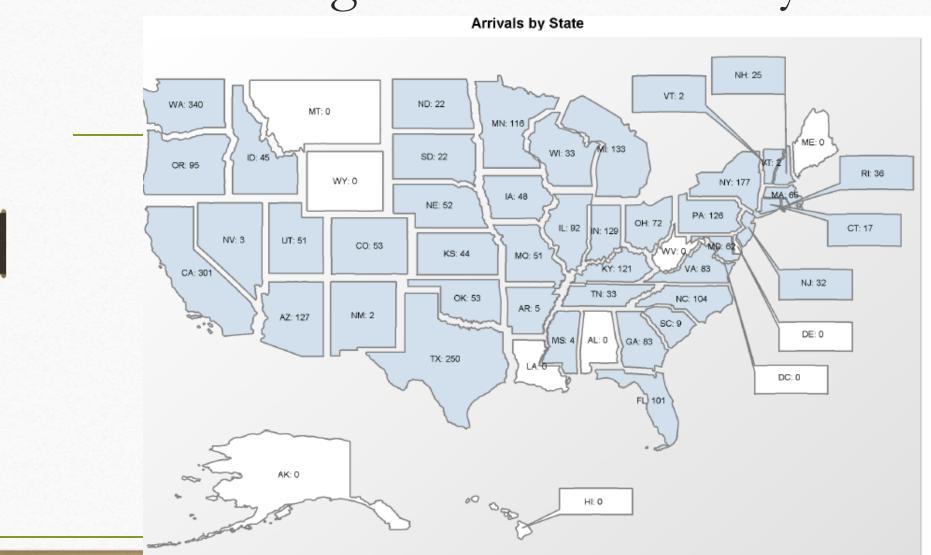
- International Rescue Committee
- United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
- Episcopal Migration Ministries
- Ethiopian Community Development Council
- Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Service



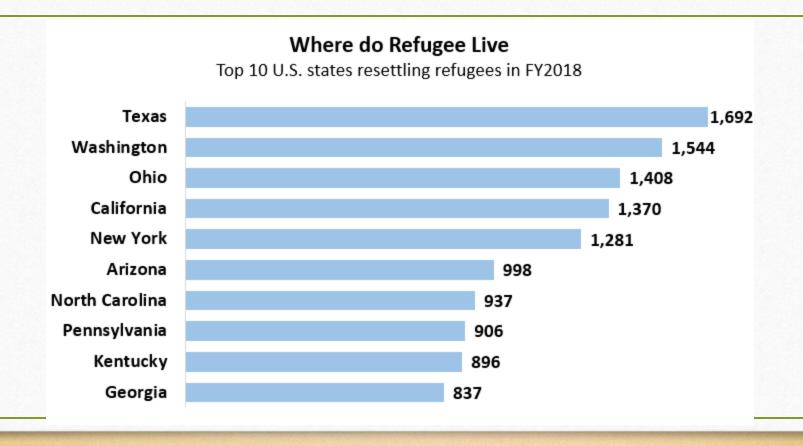
The NGO helps the refugee integrate and become economically selfsufficient in their new U.S. community



Refugee Resettlement: By State



Refugee Resettlement: By State



Refugee Resettlement in Philadelphia

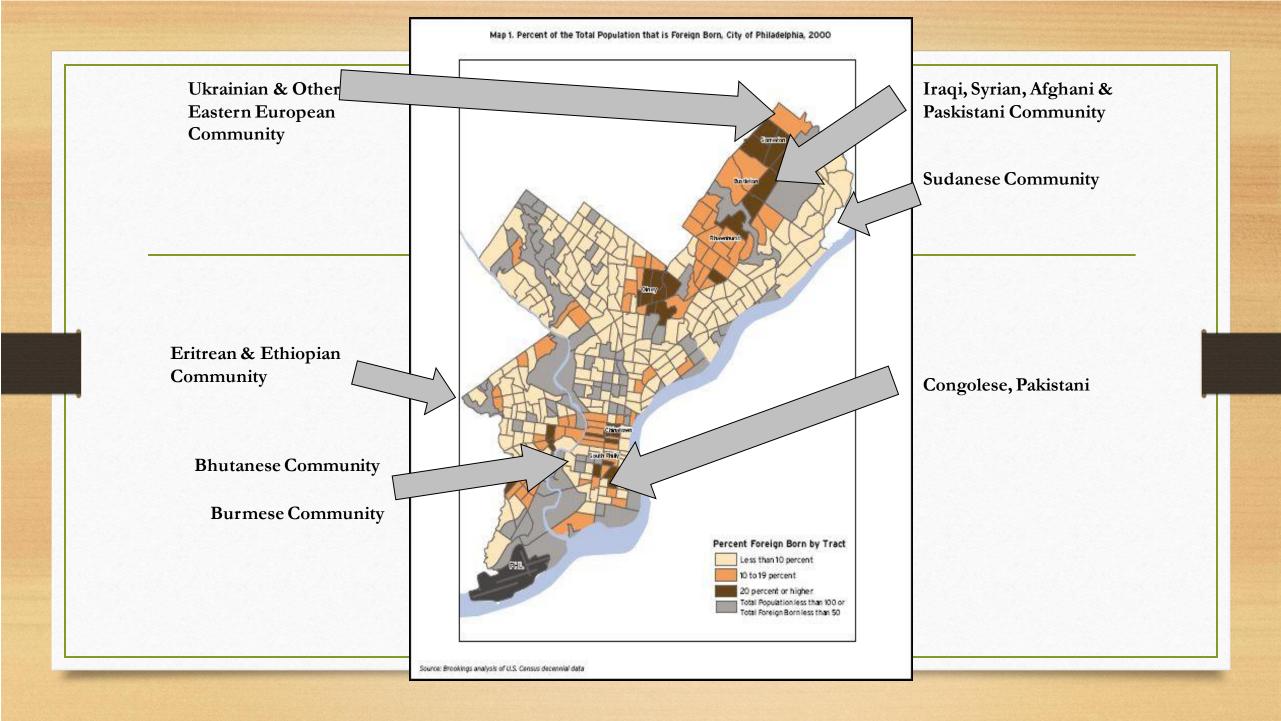
- Nationalities Service Center
- Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS PA)
- Bethany Christian Services

Philadelphia Total ~ 500+ arrivals annually

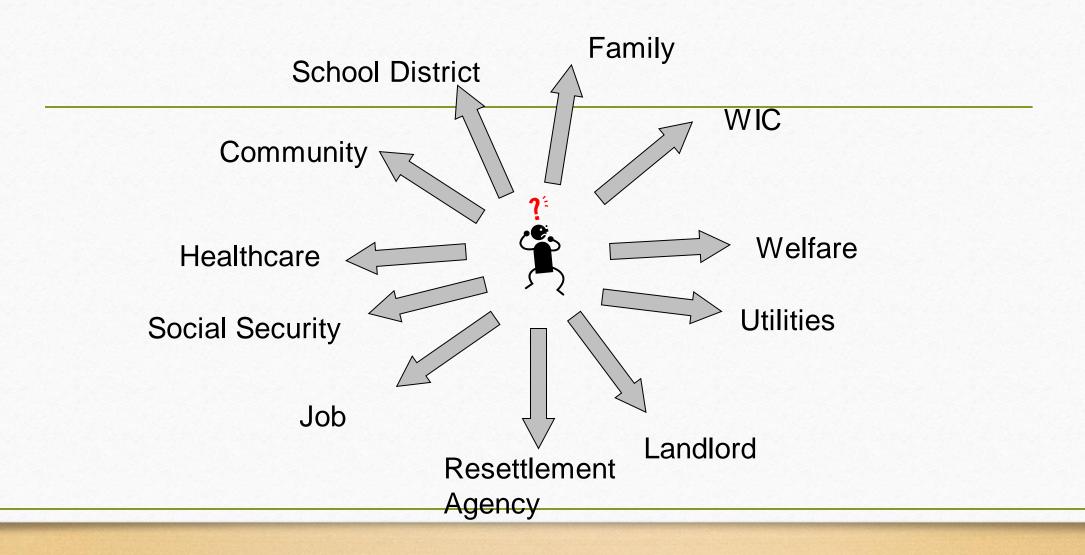
Congolese, Iraqi, Syrian, Afghanis, Eritrean, Pakistani, Bhutanese, Burmese, Ukrainian

Unique Programs:

- Philadelphia Refugee Health Collaborative
- Philadelphia Partnership for Resilience
- Refugee Education Collaborative



Role of Resettlement Agencies



Phases of Adjustment

Arrival

Excitement, Relief, bewilderment, confusion, enthusiasm, fascination

Reality

Awareness of challenges, disappointment, anger, fear, confusion, frustration



Negotiation

Takes initiative, action to move ahead, begins to accept losses, beginning to heal, determination to succeed, defining new roles and identity

Integration

Good psychological and social adjustment, self sufficiency, well defined roles, sense of power and control, language competence, good support system, well functioning family



Alienation

Withdrawal, isolation, despair, sadness, apathy, poor physical health, mental health problems, lamenting loss of old roles

Marginalization

Dependence, unemployment, legal involvement, lack of roles, minimal social support system, family dysfunction/ breakup

Refugees in the United States

- Upon arrival refugees have the right to be enrolled in public assistance programs (food stamps, Medicaid programs (without five year bar) and cash assistance).
- Refugees are eligible to work immediately upon arrival to the United States. An important resettlement program priority is to promote economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible, so as to limit the need for public assistance.
- After one year of refugee status, refugees can apply for a permanent residency card, commonly called a green card. After 5 years of residency, refugees are eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship.
- A minimum of \$975 and up to \$1,175 is allocated to each refugee for resettlement agencies to spend on initial housing, transportation, food and material needs.



Nationalities Service Center

- Founded in 1921 to assist immigrant women in acquiring language proficiency and gaining citizenship.
- Evolved into an organization providing comprehensive services to refugees, immigrants, foreign victims of human trafficking, asylees, survivors of torture and domestic violence
- Currently serves over 5,000 immigrants and refugees annually from over 100 countries



Nationalities Service Center

- Legal Services
- Language Access: Interpretation, Translation, English & Citizenship classes
- Health and Wellness
- Refugee Resettlement, Matching Grant & Employment Readiness programs
- Anti-human trafficking program
- Region's only Survivor of Torture treatment program (PPR)
- Survivor of Violence program (VOCA)
- Family Strengthening Program

