REFUGES KEY VOCABULARY

Refugee:

someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group; a refugee either cannot return home or is afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

UNHCR: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; office established in 1950 to protect the human rights of refugees and provide for their

assistance through legal, social, economic aid.

Asylum Seeker:

When people flee their own country and seek sanctuary in another country, they apply for asylum - the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance. An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well founded.

Migrant:

a wide-ranging term that covers most people who move to a foreign country for a variety of reasons and for a certain length of time (usually a minimum of a year, so as not to include very temporary visitors such as tourists, business travelers, etc.)

Economic Migrant: someone who leaves their country of origin for financial reasons, rather than due to persecution or violation of human rights like refugees.

Immigrant: someone who takes up permanent residence in a country other than his or her original homeland

Internally Displaced Person (IDP):

someone who has been forced to flee his or her home for the same reason as a refugee, but remains in his or her own country and has not crossed an international border. Unlike refugees, IDPs are not protected by international law or eligible to receive many types of aid. As the nature of war has changed in the last few decades, with more and more internal conflicts replacing wars among countries, the number of IDPs has increased significantly.

Stateless Person:

someone who is not a citizen of any country. Citizenship is the legal bond between a government and an individual, and allows for certain political, economic, social and other rights of the individual, as well as the responsibilities of both government and citizen. A person can become stateless due to a variety of reasons, including sovereign, legal, technical or administrative decisions or oversights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights underlines that "Everyone has the right to a nationality."

Asylum:

the right to be recognized as a refugee and receive legal protection and material assistance.

An asylum seeker must demonstrate that his or her fear of persecution in his or her home country is well-founded.

"Prima Facie" Refugees:

Refugees who are recognized as needing human rights protection on a group basis, rather than recognized on an individual basis (for example, a mass movement of refugees across a border during a widespread conflict)

Repatriation:

the process of returning to one's home country. The majority of refugees prefer to return home as soon as it is safe to do so, after a conflict and the country is being rebuilt. UNHCR encourages voluntary repatriation, or return, as the best solution for displaced people. The agency often provides transportation and other assistance, such as money, tools and seeds. Occasionally, UNHCR helps rebuild homes, schools and roads.

Resettlement:

the process of helping a refugee find a new, permanent home when they cannot safely reside in a country of first asylum or return home. The United States resettles more refugees than any other country.

Durable solutions: three basic solutions implemented by UNHCR to help refugees rebuild their lives in dignity and peace: repatriation, local integration, and resettlement

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	Transient:
	the condition of staying only a short time;
	not lasting
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Why do people migrate?

- economic migration moving to find work or follow a particular career path
- social migration moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends
- political migration moving to escape political persecution or war
- environmental causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding



