



## Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP)

Refugee situations continue to increase in scope, scale and complexity. Conflicts are proliferating and safe return home is not a viable option for many refugees. Most 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.

The [Global Compact on Refugees \(GCR\)](#), affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018, is a strong signal of the international community's determination to strengthen solidarity with refugees and the communities that host them. Recognizing that third-country solutions demonstrate solidarity and responsibility sharing, their expansion is one of the four objectives of the GCR.

The GCR envisaged the development of a [Three-Year Strategy \(2019–2021\) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways](#) 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.

The Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP) is directly aligned to the Three-Year Strategy and is a **key driver** for achieving its goals.

The CRISP places emphasis on **capacity and systems building, quality and sustainability of programmes and on enhancing coordination and partnerships**. UNHCR and IOM, in coordination with key stakeholders, will provide targeted and tailored support to countries ranging from the mobilization of Champion States advocating on a political level, to providing support for local initiatives promoting welcoming and inclusive communities.

The Global Refugee Forum (December 2019) was an occasion for the international community to advance the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees by mobilizing political will, broadening the base of support, and implementing arrangements that facilitate more equitable, sustained, and predictable responsibility-sharing.

States and other stakeholders have the continued opportunity to announce concrete pledges and contributions that will achieve tangible benefits for refugees and host communities.

The CRISP is one avenue for pledges and contributions and States and other stakeholders can:

- Contribute financial support to CRISP;
- Be a Champion State to support CRISP through political and bilateral engagement;
- Provide peer-to-peer technical support.

## CRISP Activities: Grow Resettlement, Advance Complementary Pathways, Integration Capacity Building



In line with Three-Year Strategy, support States and key actors to grow resettlement and advance complementary pathways



Identify, refer and process refugees for resettlement and complementary pathways in accordance with international protection principles



Foster partnerships and coordination among stakeholders and galvanize *Champion States*



Provide pre-departure orientation, health assessments, and movement support to refugees for resettlement



Coordinate strategic twinning between States and other stakeholders, including civil society



Build capacity of States and key actors in a targeted and tailored manner based on the specific country context

## Third-Country Solutions: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

### Resettlement

Refugee resettlement is the transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought protection to another State that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. Resettlement is an invaluable protection tool to meet the specific needs of refugees in which life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they sought refuge.

Global resettlement needs have doubled in recent years with projections reaching over 1.44 million refugees for 2020. Even though an increasingly wide range of actors are implementing new and existing resettlement and complementary pathways initiatives, available opportunities for third country solutions are not proportionate to the unprecedented rise in needs.

### Complementary Pathways

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. Complementary pathways are diverse by nature, may have different objectives and can benefit refugees in a variety of ways. 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 also increasingly be made available to persons in need of international protection.

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