What are Complementary Pathways?

Complementary pathways 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.\(^1\)

Complementary Pathways include humanitarian admission, private or community sponsorship programmes or humanitarian visas, which are intended for persons in need of international protection. Other complementary pathways for admission to third countries are family reunification, education and labour opportunities; these are existing entry or migration avenues that refugees may be eligible to apply for, and which should be made increasingly available to persons in need of international protection.

The three-year (2019-2021) Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways\(^2\) is a vehicle to implement the objective of the Global Compact on Refugees to increase responsibility sharing through expanded access to third-country solutions for refugees. The Strategy, which was developed and committed to by States, UNHCR and other stakeholders contains a vision of 2 million refugees admitted to third-countries through Complementary Pathways, in addition to 1 million refugees admitted through resettlement by 2028.

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\(^1\) UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Complementary Pathways for Admission of Refugees to Third Countries: Key Considerations, April 2019, available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/5cebf3fc4.html [accessed 8 March 2020]

## KEY UNHCR OBJECTIVES

### OBJECTIVE 1
**Increase refugee access to complementary pathways with protection safeguards**

- Promote and increase autonomous refugee access to complementary pathways opportunities, in order for refugees to make informed decisions;

- Ensure that complementary pathways take into consideration the specific situation of refugees and legal, administrative and practical barriers that limit refuge access are identified and addressed;

- Ensure that complementary pathways include protection safeguards and are solutions-oriented by contributing to the objective of enhancing refugee self-reliance.

### OBJECTIVE 2
**Strengthen coordination and partnerships on complementary pathways**

- Coordinate work on complementary pathways across sectors and connecting existing local livelihoods and education initiatives with third country opportunities;

- Engage a wide variety of partners, including private sector, academia, development and advocacy actors to identify innovative ways of helping refugees to access complementary pathways from Jordan.

### OBJECTIVE 3
**Grow the evidence on complementary pathways**

- Map opportunities and develop ways of updating and monitoring refugee access to complementary pathways from Jordan;

- Increase the use of data to match refugees with potential complementary pathways opportunities considering skills base.

Source: UNHCR | For more information, please contact JORAMDAT@unhcr.org | www.unhcr.org/jo | http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees | Thank you to the countries receiving refugees from Jordan: