The Language of Human Rights

Economic migrant

Someone who leaves his or her 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

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.

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

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.

Stateless person

Someone who is not a citizen of any country. Citizenship allows for certain political, economic, social and other rights of the individual, as well as the responsibilities of both government and citizen.

Transient

The condition of staying only a short time; not lasting

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

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

A declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 as the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are entitled

