Resettlement Assessment Tool: Refugees with Disabilities

The Resettlement Assessment Tool: Refugees with Disabilities has been developed to enhance UNHCR’s effectiveness and harmonize procedures for assessing refugees with disabilities for resettlement.

Refugees with disabilities risk “invisibility” and exclusion from support, services and durable solutions. Persons with disabilities should be considered for durable solutions, including resettlement, on an equal footing with other refugees. It is important for UNHCR staff to develop a thorough understanding of the circumstances of refugees with disabilities, and to ensure that refugees with disabilities have fair access to the resettlement process and that their resettlement needs are assessed on a non-discriminatory basis.

Part One, the User Guide accompanying this tool, provides information related to each part of the process of resettling refugees with disabilities, from the identification of individuals in need of resettlement to reception and integration considerations in the country of resettlement.

Part Two, the Resettlement Assessment Tool: Refugees with Disabilities, provides a step-by-step guide for conducting an assessment of refugees with disabilities to determine whether resettlement is the most appropriate durable solution and to identify the resettlement needs of individual refugees with disabilities.
User Guide

Introduction

Refugees with disabilities have specific needs and face particular forms of discrimination. This Resettlement Assessment Tool: Refugees with Disabilities is designed to assist UNHCR staff:

- to assess the resettlement needs of refugees with disabilities
- to prepare resettlement submissions using appropriate terminology and reflecting the specific protection and resettlement needs of refugees with disabilities

Who are persons with disabilities? What challenges do they face?

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities defines persons with disabilities as:

“those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.”1

The Convention also recognizes that “disability” is an evolving concept, and stresses that a disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers to their full participation in society. Persons with disabilities are not a homogeneous group; they have different capacities and needs, and contribute in different ways to their communities. They may experience a range of difficulties, including in moving, hearing, seeing, communicating or learning. These factors, which may be compounded by social, cultural, physical, economic, and political discrimination, can hinder their participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Women, children, and older persons with disabilities, persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities2, persons who are particularly isolated or dependent on others for daily needs, and other persons who are “hidden” (and possibly even restrained) due to cultural stigma may be especially at risk of sexual and other forms of exploitation and abuse. In some contexts, persons with disabilities face targeted violence and abuse on the basis of disability. For example, in some countries, persons with albinism are at high risk of serious violent attacks. However, these persons are often unable to access sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response programmes. SGBV also increases risk of HIV/AIDS. Persons with disabilities often have difficulty accessing legal, HIV/AIDS, and reproductive health services, and many available services do not take their needs into account.3

According to World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, about 15 per cent of the world’s population has a disability.4 Although no global figures are available, this suggests that there

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2 UNHCR uses the term ‘psychosocial disabilities’ to describe persons who experience disability due to long term mental health conditions in combination with barriers to equal participation, including due to discrimination
are several million persons with disabilities among the world’s displaced. Persons with disabilities have the same basic needs as other displaced persons, and in addition, specific needs related to their disability. During crises and displacement, discrimination is often magnified, and persons with disabilities are at increased risk of exploitation and violence. In displacement they may also encounter serious barriers in accessing essential protection services.

Persons with disabilities may be forced to flee their country of origin due to severe discrimination and harassment constituting persecution. Persons with disabilities face increased risk of harm, and may suffer disproportionate harm from actions that would not amount to persecution when inflicted on persons without impairments.\(^5\)

**Refugees with disabilities rank among the world’s most vulnerable persons** – their experience of forced migration is compounded by the multiple and diverse challenges that flow from their impairment and the barriers they face to participating in society and accessing protection and assistance on an equal basis. Refugees with disabilities risk “invisibility” and exclusion from support, services and durable solutions. They may also be perceived as a burden to their community, thereby increasing the sense of stigma and isolation in displacement, especially if support services are not accessible. Misunderstandings about the implications of a disability on the assessment of resettlement needs may also lead families to hide relatives with disabilities.

Refugees with disabilities may face challenges in mobility, accessing written and verbal information, registering for documentation and support, or recalling and recounting with accuracy relevant details during interviews. Children with disabilities are also at a greater risk of abuse, neglect, abandonment, exploitation, health concerns, exposure to the risk of longer term psychosocial disturbances, family separation and denial of the right to education.\(^6\)

Some persons with disabilities depend on caregivers for personal support, or communications. Separation from these caregivers in displacement can severely affect the physical and psychosocial well-being and independence of persons with disabilities, and increase the risk of abuse, discrimination or neglect.

**UNHCR’s considerations**

Refugees with disabilities include those who fled their country of origin due to the severe discrimination they faced on account of their disability, as well as those whose refugee claim is based on other grounds, and have a disability acquired before or after their refugee flight.

Refugees with disabilities should have the same opportunity as other displaced persons to enjoy the full range of their human rights and participate in relevant programmes. UNHCR offices must develop a thorough understanding of the circumstances of persons of concern with disabilities, and ensure that their human rights and refugee rights are met without discrimination. It is essential to apply an Age, Gender and Diversity approach to achieve UNHCR’s commitment to ensure that all protection activities, including durable solutions, are

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accessible to and include persons with disabilities. Safeguards must be put in place to prevent any action from inadvertently increasing marginalization, vulnerability, exclusion and stigmatization that may put refugees with disabilities at further risk.\footnote{UNHCR, \textit{Age, Gender and Diversity Policy}, 8 June 2011, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4def34f6887.html, see in particular paras. 5, 9, 12.}

UNHCR’s 2010 ExCom \textit{Conclusion on Refugees with Disabilities and other Persons with Disabilities Protected and Assisted by UNHCR:}

- recognizes that host States, which are often developing countries, have limited resources and face various challenges in providing services and facilities for persons with disabilities;
- reaffirms the international community and UNHCR’s role to assist States in fulfilling these responsibilities, in the spirit of international cooperation and responsibility sharing; and
- recommends measures such as providing training on the needs, rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, ensuring swift and systematic identification and registration of persons of concern with disabilities, ensuring programmes, services and procedures are accessible, enhancing international cooperation for improving living conditions and ensuring equal opportunities for durable solutions and appropriate support.\footnote{UNHCR, \textit{Conclusion on refugees with disabilities and other persons with disabilities protected and assisted by UNHCR,} No. 110 (LXI) - 2010, 12 October 2010, No. 110 (LXI) - 2010. http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4cbeaf8c2.html}

Ensuring that protection activities, including durable solutions, are accessible to and include persons with disabilities requires consideration of their specific needs throughout the refugee process. Explicit procedures for identifying persons with disabilities are vital to ensure that they are not overlooked during identification and registration processes.\footnote{proGres significantly under-identifies persons with disabilities, and should not be relied on, in isolation.}

Systems to monitor and refer persons at heightened risk must be established to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to all services, including humanitarian assistance, education, livelihoods, health care, psychosocial support and SGBV prevention and response mechanisms. Systems to identify resettlement needs should also include partnerships with local organizations engaged with persons with disabilities, including local organizations of persons with disabilities (also known as disabled persons organizations, or DPOs).

Awareness-raising activities to emphasize the rights of persons with disabilities help to counter attitudes that may contribute to their marginalization. Include persons with disabilities, family members and caregivers in outreach activities and information campaigns to ensure that the concerns of persons with disabilities are taken into consideration. The disability is only one aspect of the life of a person and should be considered for durable solutions, including resettlement, on an equal footing with other refugees.

As with other resettlement cases, eligibility and priority level of refugees with disabilities must be verified and determined through a resettlement interview. While refugees with disabilities may face particular vulnerabilities, not all refugees with disabilities are in need of resettlement and each case needs to be evaluated on its own merits.
Resettlement of Refugees with Disabilities: Operational Considerations

Refugees with disabilities must be consulted on their wishes for durable solutions. Their dependency on support from family members and other caregivers must always be considered to ensure that family unity is preserved. However, the choice of a durable solution for someone who has a disability should not be determined by the status or resettlement need of their caregiver(s) and family members, but on their own needs and wishes.10

Persons with disabilities may have their case submitted under any of the resettlement submission categories. They may be the member of the family with the strongest resettlement need, or may be dependants in the family unit. In some situations, an individual’s disability might expose her/him to heightened risk or severe discrimination necessitating resettlement to provide legal and physical protection. If medical needs related to disabilities seriously threaten the person’s safety or quality of life, and cannot be treated locally, resettlement on grounds of medical needs may be required. Persons with disabilities may also meet the requirements for resettlement as survivors of violence and/or torture, women or girls at risk, or children at risk; may require resettlement for family reunification purposes; or may lack a foreseeable alternative durable solution.

Some resettlement States have restrictive admission policies that may exclude some persons with disabilities. However, in all instances, individuals who are legitimately part of a family structure, including family members with disabilities, must be submitted together for resettlement. UNHCR staff must follow the definitions and policies set out in the Resettlement Handbook, specifically as related to the concept of dependency in the identification of family members, despite the fact that UNHCR definitions may not always correspond with those applied by the State to which the resettlement case is submitted. The State’s decision-making and departure processes must be closely monitored to ensure that dependent family members, including persons with disabilities, are resettled together. This may require withdrawing the case from a State that does not accept the entire family.

To ensure that the individual’s specific needs are addressed, the resettlement submission must include detailed information about the type of assistance required by the person with disabilities in transit and after arrival, such as accessibility in housing and transport, communication supports, access to rehabilitation or assistive devices, and any specific health care needs (including mental health services). The level of support required will vary according to the individual’s specific capacities and needs. Some may require life-long support for their daily functions. Others are well adjusted to their disability, and may only require extra support on a short-term basis to become familiar with their new environment and to access available services.

Step 1: Identification of the resettlement need

To ensure that persons with disabilities are considered for resettlement on an equal footing with other refugees, the identification process must be accessible and non-discriminatory.

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10 Persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities often face particular barriers to expressing their own needs and wishes. It is important that specific supports be put in place for persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities to enable them to participate meaningfully in discussions about their durable solutions needs and wishes. For example, providing information in ‘easy to read’ formats, allowing more time for these discussions, or involving a support person of the individual’s own choosing.
Identification of specific needs at registration, and regular updating of proGres

- Ideally, persons with disabilities should be identified at registration and their specific needs should be registered in proGres. However, some impairments are not easily identified, and individuals may choose not to discuss them during registration. Currently, persons with disabilities are significantly under-identified in proGres, and any disabilities identified later should be added to proGres.
- All colleagues including protection, RSD, community-based protection and resettlement staff, should use proGres proactively, and records of specific needs, including disabilities, must be updated regularly to track individual refugees from registration until the implementation of a durable solution.
- Severe discrimination against refugees with disabilities can be persecution, and may indicate a resettlement need.

Raise awareness among staff

- Appoint a staff member to raise awareness, monitor disability issues, and ensure that team members and colleagues are sensitive to the importance of ensuring refugees with disabilities not only have access to services and supports, but are also included when assessing durable solutions. This includes establishing standard operating procedures for home visits if required to accommodate persons with disabilities.
- Develop information fact sheets regarding local terminology related and interpretations of disabilities, particularly mental health issues, to use in training.

Raise awareness among the refugee community

- Conduct awareness-raising activities to emphasize the rights of persons with disabilities and include messages about non-discriminatory access to resettlement in resettlement information materials. Include persons with disabilities, family members and caregivers in outreach activities and information campaigns.

Use appropriate information, dissemination and communication

- Use multiple ad accessible forms of communication and clear messaging to ensure that information is accessible. For example, use ‘easy to read’ formats to communicate with persons who have an intellectual disability, sign language if used by deaf persons, written, picture formats and visual demonstrations for those who cannot hear well, and radio and spoken communication for those with visual impairments.
- Ensure that family members and caregivers are aware that alternate arrangements can be made to interview persons with disabilities who are unable to attend regular interviews.

Establish referral systems

- Establish referral partnerships with organizations that are actively engaged with persons with disabilities, including local DPOs, who could identify refugees with disabilities who may require resettlement to meet their protection needs.
- Work with partners

Monitor the protection environment as it relates to the well being of refugees with disabilities

- Stay abreast of political, legal, social and economic developments in the country of asylum. Deterioration in the protection environment and supports available to refugees may have a disproportionate impact on refugees with disabilities, increasing their need for resettlement. Local DPOs can be a valuable source of information in this regard.

Assessing the appropriateness of other durable solutions
• Consider that persons with disabilities risk being excluded from support and services when repatriating, and from opportunities for self-reliance and local integration.

**Medical assessments**
• Refugees who are well adjusted to their disability and are functioning at a satisfactory level are generally not considered for submission under the medical needs category, but may still require health care or support after resettlement, as with for other resettled refugees. In these cases, a medical report documenting health-related needs may be useful for assessing specific needs, and also for ensuring that resettlement countries have accurate information.
• Submission under the medical needs category is appropriate only when an individual’s impairment seriously threatens the refugee’s safety or quality of life, and when such impairments cannot be adequately responded to locally or regionally. Standard medical assessments forms¹¹ (MAFs) are required for submission on the grounds of medical needs. For more information on tools and methodologies for the identification of resettlement needs, please refer to the **UNHCR Resettlement Handbook**.

**Step 2: Conducting the Resettlement Interview**
• Information about the interview must be conveyed in an accessible form. Family members and caregivers must be informed of the option of timely alternative arrangements for persons with disabilities who are not able to attend a regular interview.
• In preparing for the interview, the specific needs of individual members should be considered to assess whether specialized interpreters or aids and supports are required. Extra time may need to be allocated in the interview schedule to accommodate refugees who have difficulties expressing themselves, or require sign language or other interpretation or support.
• All accommodations must be made during the interview to enable refugees with disabilities to participate and ensure that their wishes and needs are considered fully.
• Interviewers and interpreters must be sensitive to the needs, rights and dignity of refugees with disabilities to ensure they are shown respect and understanding.
• The interview may be a useful opportunity to confirm or update details about the individual’s daily functioning that may already have been gathered through other protection interventions. This includes information about caregivers, use of assistive devices, and level of support, if any, required to meet daily needs.

**Step 3: Completion of the Resettlement Registration Form**
• Detailed information on the physical or mental health conditions, specific needs, and type of assistance required must be included in the RRF. This information is crucial to ensure that appropriate support and services are provided in the resettlement country.
• It is important to pay attention to the language used in the RRF. Below are some examples of language to avoid and suggestions of preferred wording:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language to avoid:</th>
<th>Preferred language:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the disabled, the handicapped</td>
<td>people with disabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹¹ UNHCR, **Revised UNHCR Medical Assessment Form (MAF) and Guidance Note**, IOM/044-FOM/044/2010, (Internal) UNHCR Intranet. English, French, Spanish and Chinese versions of the MAF are posted to the Resettlement page on the Intranet.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(avoid saying 'the' anything)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person who is physically challenged</td>
<td>person with mobility impairment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cripple, physically handicapped, wheelchair bound, or confined to a wheelchair</td>
<td>a person with a physical disability, or a person with a physical impairment a wheelchair user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spastic</td>
<td>a person with cerebral palsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retarded</td>
<td>a person with learning difficulties person with intellectual disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mongoloid, Down syndrome person</td>
<td>a person with Down syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deaf and dumb</td>
<td>a person with hearing and speech impairments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the deaf</td>
<td>deaf people, people with hearing impairment or hearing loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the blind</td>
<td>blind people / visually impaired people persons with visual impairments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crazy person, unhinged, mad, unstable, “schizoid”</td>
<td>person with a psychosocial disability person diagnosed with a mental disorder (only if diagnosed by a qualified professional) or: use the specific terms of the diagnosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Ensure that dependants with disabilities are not separated from the family unit. Some resettlement countries may require the submission to be divided into several linked RRFs, but UNHCR must monitor the process closely to ensure family unity.\(^{12}\)
- The disability may be part or the entire basis for the refugee claim. If the persecution of persons with disabilities is resulting from severe discrimination, the refugee claim could include an argument for cumulative discrimination rising to the level of persecution.

### Step 4: Identification of the Resettlement State

- State selection criteria should be considered when identifying an appropriate resettlement country. Some States have discriminatory criteria that bar the admission of refugees with certain disabilities, or have specific quotas limiting their admission.
- The availability of supports or services required after arrival in a particular State must also be considered. As with all other refugees, persons with disabilities are not homogenous, and the assistance required by an individual depends on their specific capacities and needs. As the State makes the decisions regarding final destining of resettled refugees within their territory, UNHCR ensure that there is sufficient detail included in the RRF for the State to accurately assess the refugee’s support and service needs.
- All members of the family must be submitted and resettled together, including persons with disabilities. Although a State may require that a family be divided into individual cases, UNHCR must carefully document the dependencies, and monitor the processing to ensure that persons with disabilities are not separated from family members and caregivers.
- If a State makes a “split decision”, which threatens to separate dependent persons with disabilities, UNHCR will consider withdrawing the case, and resubmitting the entire family to a new resettlement State.\(^{13}\)

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\(^{12}\) UNHCR, *Operational Guidance Note on Resettlement Case Composition*, June 2011, (Internal) [http://swigea56.hcrnet.ch/refworld/docid/4dc7aa0d2.html](http://swigea56.hcrnet.ch/refworld/docid/4dc7aa0d2.html)

\(^{13}\) For guidance on withdrawals, see UNHCR, *Guidelines on the Resubmission of Resettlement Cases*, June 2011, (Internal) [http://swigea56.hcrnet.ch/refworld/docid/49818ae73a6.html](http://swigea56.hcrnet.ch/refworld/docid/49818ae73a6.html)
RESETTLEMENT ASSESSMENT TOOL: 
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The following four steps should be followed to assess the resettlement needs of persons with disabilities, and guide the preparation of the resettlement submission. See the attached User Guide for more details.

**Step 1: Identification of the resettlement need**
**Step 2: Conducting the resettlement interview**
**Step 3: Completion of the Resettlement Registration Form (RRF)**
**Step 4: Selection of the resettlement State**

### Step 1: Identification of the resettlement need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessibility of the process</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Refugees with disabilities are registered, and any specific needs related to a disability are entered into proGres.</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Refugees with disabilities are included in assessments of protection needs, such as participatory assessments and the application of the Heightened Risk Assessment Tool (HRIT).</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Referral partnerships to identify refugees with resettlement needs include organizations actively engaged with persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Appropriate forms of communication and clear messaging are used to ensure resettlement information is accessible to persons with disabilities. This may include:</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Radio and audio messaging for those with visual impairments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Picture formats, visual demonstrations, or sign language as appropriate for refugees with hearing impairments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Simple language and ‘easy read’ formats to communicate with persons who have an intellectual disability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Alternate arrangements have been made to access persons with disabilities who cannot attend regular interviews.</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
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</table>

**Remarks:**

### Resettlement need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.6 A person with a disability has a protection need or vulnerability that warrants a resettlement assessment. This may relate to their disability, or other life circumstances.</td>
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</table>

**Remarks:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.7 A member of the family on which the person with a disability is dependent has a protection need or vulnerability that warrants a resettlement assessment.</td>
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</table>

**Remarks:**
**1.8** How the disability affects the refugee’s ability to repatriate in safety and dignity or locally integrate in the long-term is considered when assessing the prospects for durable solutions.  

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A  

**Remarks:**

**1.9** Medical reports have been prepared for the refugee with the disability. A Medical Assessment Form (MAF) is prepared if a submission under the Medical Needs category is considered.  

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A  

**Remarks:**

### Step 2: Conducting the resettlement interview

#### Preparing for the interview

2.1 The specific needs of persons with disabilities should be reviewed when preparing for the interview to assess whether specialized preparation or support is required. This may include:  

- An accessible interview location, or home visit if required  
- Scheduling longer interview time to accommodate those who have difficulties expressing themselves, as well as the extra time required for sign language or other interpretation or support  
- Ensuring a trained interviewer with experience in interviewing persons with different types of disabilities is available if needed  
- Engaging a support person of the refugee’s own choosing  
- Arranging sign language interpretation, ensuring that it is the same version as that used by the refugee  

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A  

**Remarks:**

### Conducting the interview

2.2 All accommodations are made during the interview to enable persons with disabilities to participate and ensure that their wishes and needs are considered fully.  

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A  

**Remarks:**

### Step 3: Completion of the Resettlement Registration Form (RRF)

#### RRF

3.1 If the resettlement State requires the submission of adult dependants on separate cases:  

- All cases of family members/caregivers are cross-referenced and listed in Sections 1 and 3 of each RRF.  
- Dependencies are clearly explained in Section 7, particularly if the caregiver is not a blood relative  
- The need for the entire family to travel together to ensure that the person with disabilities is not separated from their caregiver(s) is stressed in Section 7.  

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A
### Section 2: Individual bio-data
- All specialised education or skills training is listed under “Education” or “Occupation/Skill” as appropriate.
- If the refugee uses sign language, this is included under “Language”, noting specifically whether it is International Sign or another form of sign language.
- The disability and any other specific needs are listed under “Specific Needs”.

### Section 3: Relatives not included in this submission
- If the refugee is being submitted as a linked cross-reference case, the family members of the linked case(s) are noted.
- If applicable, the refugee’s current and potential primary caregivers are listed, noting the relationship in the “Comments” under the caregiver’s bio-data.
- If the refugee has a legal guardian, the legal guardian(s) is listed, noting this in the “Comments” under the guardian’s bio data.

### Section 4: Refugee Claim
- If the disability is part of all of the basis for the refugee claim, this is explained in section 4.1 “Summary of the Basis of the PRA’s Refugee Recognition” and in section 4.2 “Summary of the Legal Analysis”. Relevant country of origin information (COI) is included.
- A separate statement of the individual’s refugee claim is included for each person on the case aged 18 or over, including for persons with disabilities listed as dependants of the PRA.

### Section 5: Need for Resettlement
- 5.1 Lack of Prospects for voluntary repatriation or local integration: How the disability affects the refugee’s ability to repatriate in safety and dignity, and impedes opportunities for self-reliance and local integration is explained.
- 5.2 Resettlement submission category and prioritization: Any links between the refugee’s disability and the primary (and secondary) submission category and to the priority level are explained.
- If the case is submitted under the “Medical Needs” category, the findings of the MAF are referenced including:
  - How the disability presents a serious obstacle to leading a normal life, puts the individual at heightened risk, or is worsened by the situation in the country of asylum
  - Details about the health care, rehabilitation, or other supports required but not available
  - The prognosis for the improved health or quality of life after receiving the required health care, rehabilitation or other supports
Confirmation of the individual’s consent, or the consent of their parent, caregiver or guardian (only in the case of a child).

### RRF (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 5: Need for Resettlement (continued)</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Emergency or Urgent submissions: The need for urgent or emergency processing is justified.</td>
<td>☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 6: Specific Needs Assessment</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information is provided about all disabilities, ensuring that:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Details about any disability not sufficiently explained elsewhere are provided</td>
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<tr>
<td>- All available medical documentation is included (a resettlement State might request a MAF even if the case is not submitted under the Medical Needs category)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Details of any specific type of assistance, supports, services, or rehabilitation required upon resettlement are provided. Any support required during travel is highlighted.</td>
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<td>- Information about the individual’s caregiver arrangements or needs is included, if applicable.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 7: Additional Remarks</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The dependency link between adults is explained in detail and supported with documentation, including person with disabilities over the age of 18, and caregivers or guardians, particularly if they are not blood relatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The dependency between cross-referenced cases and the need for the family members to be processed and travel together is clearly explained.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The inability of an adult with disabilities to give consent, and the name of the guardian signing the declaration on their behalf is noted.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 8: Declaration</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All individuals over the age of 18, including persons with disabilities, have signed the declaration. Fingerprints are taken from individuals who are able to give consent but are not able to provide signatures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The refugee’s guardian has signed for any person with a disability who is under the age of 18.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Section 9: Attachments</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following documents are listed and attached:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All medical reports or psychosocial assessments</td>
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<tr>
<td>- A MAF, if the case is submitted under the Medical Needs submission category.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Other documentation required by the circumstances of the case- e.g. a Best Interests Assessment (BIA), or Best Interests Determination (BID) for a child with disabilities at risk.</td>
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</table>

### Step 4: Selection of the resettlement State
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State criteria and supports</th>
<th>Yes / No / N/A</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 State selection criteria, or quotas restricting the admission of persons with disabilities are reviewed.</td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 The specific type of assistance, support, services, or rehabilitation required upon resettlement is available in the selected resettlement State.</td>
<td>Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>