The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, also known as the 1951 Refugee Convention or the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951, is a United Nations multilateral treaty that defines who a refugee is, and sets out the rights of individuals who are granted asylum and the responsibilities of nations that grant asylum. The Convention also sets out which people do not qualify as refugees, such as war criminals. The Convention also provides for some visa-free travel for holders of refugee travel Refugee Status, Arbitrary Deprivation of Nationality, and Statelessness within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and Its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. SSRN Electronic Journal, CrossRef. The perception that the state of origin is primarily responsible for resolving refugees' predicament may undercut efforts to convince other actors such as host states and resettlement countries that they should make local integration or resettlement opportunities available to the displaced. By 2003, the average duration of a refugee's exile was 17 years. In this analysis of how refugee relief services work in places such as Kenya and Somalia, Hyndman uses unique insider knowledge both to challenge the political ... In 1997, more than 22 million people were affected by displacement, both within and beyond the borders of their home countries. Humanitarian responses invariably involve communication among speakers of several languages, interpretation across more than one cultural divide, and the negotiation of political agreements at every step. Increasingly, assistance is being provided in war zones, Cite this Item. Refugees exchange the rights and entitlements of citizenship for safety in camps administered by UNHCR and supported by donations from countries in Europe and North America and from Japan.