

## (Non-Exhaustive) Examples of Corroborating Evidence for Asylum Cases

Remember that although asylum may be granted based on the credible, detailed testimony of the applicant alone, the adjudicator may **require** corroborating evidence “unless the applicant does not have the evidence and cannot reasonably obtain the evidence.” INA § 208(b)(1)(B)(ii). Moreover, the adjudicator is not generally required to provide notice of the need for corroborating evidence before rendering a decision. As a result, *pro bono* attorneys should be prepared to gather all corroborating evidence reasonably available to support a client’s claim and, where unavailable, to provide a clear explanation in the client’s affidavit as to why the client is unable to obtain the evidence. NIJC recommends that attorneys start considering potential corroborating evidence from the very beginning of case preparation.

Country Conditions	Client-Specific	Past Persecution	Future Persecution
State Dept Human Rights Reports	Facts: dates, times, flights, DATE OF ENTRY, IDENTITY	Forensic medical evaluation	Evidence of past incidents that may not rise to persecution
Amnesty Intl & Human Rights Watch	Physical evidence: pictures, police reports, receipts	Mental health evaluation	Affidavits from similarly situated individuals who have suffered harm
NIJC’s online attorney resources & UNHCR Refworld <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/refworld">www.unhcr.org/refworld</a>	Witness affidavits	Medical reports	Expert affidavits (especially for court cases)
Domestic and foreign news sources	Google Earth, hand drawn maps	Pictures	Country conditions