

Annex1: Brief literature overview and selected bibliography

Early Initiatives

Though UNHCR's mandate focuses on refugees and other persons of concern, UNHCR has been engaging with "host" or "local" communities since the 1980s mainly in the context of durable solutions.

UNHCR began engaging with host communities when it started promoting the concept of "Refugee Aid and Development" in the second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II of 1984) and in the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Central America (CIREFCA of 1989) that attempted to link humanitarian aid to refugees with the need to help host countries develop their social and economic infrastructures by mobilizing development partners and additional funding to address the socio-economic impact of refugee situations and durable solutions¹.

In 1999 two Roundtables meetings known as the "Brookings Process" were held on the need to address the "transitions issue", namely the gap between humanitarian assistance and long-term development, jointly among UNHCR, UNDP and the World Bank with the Brookings Institution acting as Secretariat. However, as suggested by a UNHCR analysis of humanitarian assistance and the development process², "the very limited achievements of the refugee aid and development approach can be ascribed in large part to the essentially ambiguous nature of its objectives", i.e. between the desire of donor countries to integrate the refugees in the asylum countries and hence reducing refugee numbers on their books, and the interest of host governments to promote the principle of international burden sharing and to be compensated for the costs of admitting refugees to their territory. As a result the latter were "much less interested in allowing those refugees to attain the full range of social, economic and legal rights enjoyed by citizens of their country, as the solution of local integration demands".

QiPs

In 1991 the concept of "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs, initially abbreviated also as "QUIPs") was first introduced in the context of repatriation of Nicaraguan refugees. The 1993 *State of the World's Refugees*³ offered the following definition: "*QUIPs are small projects which attempt to address specific, often urgent, requirements affecting entire communities. They can be completed within a few months at relatively low cost (about \$30,000 on average)... They can be implemented rapidly and at low cost, making maximum use of local resources. Wherever possible, QUIPs are based on proposals drawn up by the communities concerned, and actively involve the returnees themselves and other local residents.*"

Though QIPs were first introduced in returnee contexts, they were subsequently introduced into refugee situations. Thus UNHCR's "Quick Impact Projects (QiPs) Provisional Guide"⁴ issued in May 2004, stated that "During the 1990s, QiPs evolved from 'one-shot' community based infrastructure interventions to more elaborate sets of activities and were presented as tools linking relief to longer-term development...On the whole, they were seen as quick, focused and relatively simple to implement, producing rapid results and supporting

¹ Concept Note: Transitional Solutions Initiative, UNDP and UNHCR in collaboration with the World Bank, <http://www.unhcr.org/4e27e2f06.html>

² Jeff Crisp, "Mind the gap! UNHCR, humanitarian assistance and the development process", *New Issues in Refugee Research*, Working paper 43, UNHCR, May 2001.

³ UNHCR: *The State of the World's Refugees*, page 114, Penguin Books

⁴ Available @ <http://www.refworld.org/docid/416bd5a44.html>.

area/community development...QiPs are small, rapidly implemented projects *intended to help create conditions for durable solutions for refugees and returnees* [emphasis added] through rapid interventions; through community participation, provide for small-scale initial rehabilitation and enable communities to take advantage of development opportunities; help strengthen the absorptive capacity of target areas, while meeting urgent community needs. While benefiting all members of the community equally, QiPs can also make a significant contribution to reconcile and promote the inclusion of groups with special needs.”

The “Provisional Guide”, whose purpose was “to provide practical suggestions on designing Quick Impact Projects”, listed examples of several types of QiPs designed to have “a positive social impact on communities” such as the construction of essential services infrastructure, rehabilitation of infrastructure essential for repatriation or community infrastructure (that may benefit “community reconciliation”), cash and material support to provide labour-intensive services; material financial or technical support and capacity-building for authorities or NGOs and environmental protection initiatives. It further cautioned to consider well issues relating to sustainability and recurrent cost given that while QiPs “generally proved quite successful in meeting their immediate objectives they appear to have been less effective in attaining longer-term goals”. The document also included guidance on QiPs Project Cycle and a section on Monitoring and Reporting and calls for the establishment of QiPs Tracking and Monitoring Sheets to be entered into a database, though this database appears not to have been established.

Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern and the Agenda for Protection of May 2003

The Provisional Guide called for QiPs planning and implementation in “*an integrated manner rather than several stand-alone projects*” and added that “*it is essential that QiPs, while providing essential relief, contribute to finding durable solutions for displaced populations, especially within the context of DAR, DLI and 4Rs*”, though it singled out “Coexistence QiPs”, particularly in repatriation contexts (within the “Imagine Coexistence” project). The DAR (Development Assistance for Refugees), DLI (Development through Local Integration) and 4RS (Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction) concepts were part of a “Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern”⁵. These concepts⁶ were in turn linked to the UNHCR-sponsored “Agenda for Protection” (issued in 2003)⁷ which included the objective of having “Refugee issues anchored within national, regional and multilateral development agendas” under the goal of “Sharing burdens and responsibilities more equitably and building capacities to receive and protect refugee”. The recommendations from the “Agenda for Protection”⁸ included:

- “States to consider allocating development funds, possibly a percentage thereof, to programmes simultaneously benefiting refugees and the local population in host countries.
- States to consider including refugee-hosting areas in their national development plans, and UNHCR to encourage multilateral and bilateral development partners to extend tangible support for such initiatives and to submit periodic reports on its activities.

⁵ Available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/3f1408764.html>

⁶ As argued in a UNHCR/PDES-commissioned study (B. Deschamp and S. Lohse “Still minding the gap? A review of efforts to link relief and development in situations of human displacement, 2001-12”, UNHCR, available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/512cdef09.html>) the concepts of DAR, DLI and 4Rs have been quietly put aside and no longer figure in the official discourse although in practice they are still used but not under the same names.

⁷ Available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/3e637b194.html>

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 60-61

Protracted Refugees Situations Initiative

In 2008 the High Commissioner launched the “Protracted Refugees Situations” Initiative, recognizing that over six million refugees live in exile for 5 years or more⁹, exhorting the international community *“to provide adequate support to those countries that are prepared to provide opportunities for self-reliance to refugees, naturalize and give them citizenship”*. The Initiative targeted five situations, namely the Afghanistan situation (Pakistan and Iran), the Bangladesh situation (Rohingya refugees), the eastern Sudan situation (long-standing Eritrean refugees), the Serbia situation (Croatian and Bosnian refugees) and the Tanzanian situation (long-standing Burundian refugees). In particular the planned projects in Iran and Pakistan and in Tanzania had a strong component of support to host communities in the context of “peaceful coexistence” (Iran and Pakistan) and in the context of local integration and naturalization (Tanzania).

The Pakistan programme eventually evolved into the RAHA (Refugee Affected and Hosting Area Programme) within the framework of the UN Delivering as One initiative, co-managed by UNHCR, UNDP and the Government of Pakistan. The objectives of the RAHA were *“to increase tolerance towards Afghans in Pakistan; improve social cohesion to promote co-existence and provide Afghans with a predictable means of temporary stay. It aims to phase out individual humanitarian assistance and strengthen development whilst simultaneously integrating interventions into the Government’s national programmes.”* By September 2013, according to a UNHCR document¹⁰, 1,779 projects were implemented benefitting 3.9 million people of whom 15% were Afghan refugees.

In Tanzania the programme, launched in 2007, was named TANCOS (Tanzania Comprehensive Solutions Strategy) with 3 pillars, namely 1) voluntary repatriation to Burundi; 2) naturalization and 3) full integration of the newly naturalized citizens. In particular pillar 3 had a very strong emphasis on support to host communities with dozens of projects that were implemented, some of whom within the framework of the Delivering as One initiative. An evaluation of the TANCOS was carried out in 2010¹¹ at a time when it was starting to experience some setbacks and delays, though eventually some 200,000 Burundians were naturalized and allowed to exercise their rights as Tanzanian citizens by 2014.

Transitional Solutions Initiative

In 2010 UNHCR launched yet another initiative called the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) with strong components of assistance to host communities. In a Concept Note issued in October 2010¹² it was stated that

“The aim of the Transitional Solutions Initiative is to work towards including displacement needs on the developmental agenda for sustainability of interventions for refugees and IDPs and local community members well into recovery and development programming. In essence helping prioritize displacement needs on the development agenda of governments and international development donors and other actors... a critical factor in supporting

⁹ UNHCR defines as protracted refugee situations refugee populations of 25,000 or more who have been in exile for five years or more in developing countries (with the exception of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East).

¹⁰ “Solutions Strategy Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration, and Assistance to Host Countries/ Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme (RAHA), September 2013

¹¹ Available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/4cdd4bc29.pdf>

¹² Concept Note: Transitional Solutions Initiative, UNDP and UNHCR in collaboration with the World Bank, <http://www.unhcr.org/4e27e2f06.html>

lasting solutions is additional dedicated transition and development assistance supporting an integrated approach that targets both displaced, returnees, and local populations.”

The TSI initially targeted Nepal and eastern Sudan (refugee contexts) and Colombia (IDPs context) but these initiatives were stopped by the respective governmental counterparts, with the exception of Colombia.

Other recent programmes and initiatives

Apart from the TSI, there are a number of other operations with strong components of assistance to host communities. One of them is Lebanon, in which in 2014 UNHCR reserved 15% of its budget for support to public institutions and projects that bring services to local communities providing assistance to refugees¹³, without counting partnerships with development actors (with their own funds). Support to Lebanese host communities and public institutions was a major feature of the various Regional Refugee Response Plans and the subsequent Regional Refugee and Resilience Plans under the heading of “Social Cohesion and Livelihoods”. Support to host communities was to varying degrees also included in the chapters of the other countries affected by the Syrian emergency.

In Africa, one operation that stands out for its particular focus on host communities is Uganda. For many years Uganda adopted a policy of hosting refugees in settlements, rather than camps, with some land for agriculture in order to attain at least some degree of self-reliance and UNHCR reserved a portion of its refugee budget for host communities. Moreover in October 2014 UNHCR, together with the Government of Uganda and the UN, launched the “Refugee and Host Population Empowerment” Strategic Framework (ReHoPE). The ReHoPE’s objective is to strengthen the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities in Uganda, through support for sustainable livelihoods and enhanced service delivery integrated with local government systems. The ReHoPE strategy is within the framework of the UNDAF and the Delivering as One initiative and aimed to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of UN agencies and Government working in the nine refugee-impacted districts in Uganda. The ReHoPE Strategic Framework added that while a full theory of change was still to be developed “initial analysis suggests that the likely preferred approach in the North would be to support refugees together with their host communities so they collectively move out of poverty”.

Furthermore in April 2014 the *Solutions Alliance* initiative was launched “to advance a partnership-oriented approach to addressing protracted displacement situations and preventing new displacement situations from becoming protracted. With nearly 60 million refugees and internally displaced persons worldwide, the Solutions Alliance is a platform for development and humanitarian actors to work together – *for the benefit of displaced persons and host communities* [emphasis added] – to find solutions to protracted displacement and to rethink the way we respond to displacement from the start”¹⁴. The Solutions Alliance brings together stakeholders from all sectors to promote innovative and effective responses to displacement.

Moreover, as hinted above, assistance to host communities affected by substantial refugee populations was given not only directly by UNHCR or through its NGO partners with UNHCR funds, but also indirectly with development funds often through the framework of the Delivering as One (DaO) Initiative. Thus an independent review of UNHCR’s engagement with the DaO¹⁵ suggested that while “the contribution made by the One Fund to UNHCR’s

¹³ UNHCR Lebanon “Host Community Support Update”, December 2014

¹⁴ <http://www.endingdisplacement.org/>

¹⁵ A. Featherstone “A review of UNHCR’s engagement with the Delivering as One (DaO) Initiative”, UNHCR/PDES, May 2015 available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/55e068589.html>

programmes has been extremely modest and the decline in the Fund and associated increase in earmarking means that this is unlikely to change, the potential benefits that DaO offers are not fund-related and if they are maximized could offer significant longer-term benefits to UNHCR's Persons of Concern”.

The Refugee Coordination Model

The recently (2013) institutionalised “Refugee Coordination Model”¹⁶ (RCM) highlights that “Responding to host communities is important for preserving the asylum space and assuring the social cohesion necessary for a protective environment for the refugees”. A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) paper on the RCM further says that *“Refugee emergencies frequently occur in fragile contexts in which the vulnerabilities of the host community are high, therefore UNHCR and its partners in refugee operations work closely with, and invest in, communities hosting refugees as a means of avoiding conflict, promoting equity and preserving the asylum space [emphasis added]. Typical examples include an additional borehole to improve access to water, shared access to a health clinic or an additional school building for children. Where the community itself lacks essential services, this access to services linked to the refugee operation is particularly valued”*.¹⁷

The FAQ paper adds the following: *“Since UNHCR’s resources are not intended nor are sufficient to cover all the needs of hosting communities, bilateral partnerships, division of labour and shared resources with UN agencies and NGOs are very important. In these efforts, UNHCR is committed to achieving synergies with national development planning and international development cooperation, through processes such as Delivering as One, the UN Development Assistance Framework and Common Country Assessments, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Joint Programmes, in order to achieve efficiencies and greater lasting impact for refugees as well as host communities, including in areas such as education; health care; nutrition; water; sanitation; housing; energy and employment.”*

Finally it should be noted that in July 2014 UNHCR introduced an official “Policy on Alternatives to Camps”¹⁸ with the objective *“to avoid the establishment of refugee camps, whenever possible, while pursuing alternatives to camps that ensure that refugees are protected and assisted effectively and enabled to achieve solutions”*. The suggested lines of action included:

- Consulting with refugees and host communities ... to understand their intentions, aspirations and concerns...
- Developing advocacy strategies that respond to the perspectives and concerns of host governments and communities and complement appeals to state responsibility..
- Achieving synergies with national development planning and international development cooperation, through such processes as Delivering as One, the UN Development Assistance Framework and common country Assessments, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Joint Programmes, in order to achieve efficiencies and greater lasting impact for refugees and host communities, including in areas such as education, healthcare, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing, energy and employment.

¹⁶ Available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/53679e2c9.html>

¹⁷ UNHCR: “Refugee Response Coordination: Frequently Asked Questions” available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/54f6cb129.html>

¹⁸ Available @ <http://www.unhcr.org/5422b8f09.html>

The ongoing UNHCR operation in Niger for refugees from Mali and Nigeria is a current example of the application of the alternatives to camps policy and has also a very strong component of assistance to host communities which in turn include a significant proportion of IDPs.

UNHCR's Results Framework

It should be noted that support from UNHCR to host communities in refugee situations does not take place only in relatively high profile programmes or initiatives, but also in many other operations with relatively small-scale projects. Yet the UNHCR Results Framework (RF) captures only a segment of activities clearly identified as targeting host communities. It should be noted that the UNHCR RF is different from those of most other UN humanitarian and development agencies using concepts such as "Rights Groups" that are not in use elsewhere (though it also uses "Objectives" and "Outputs" which are also common elsewhere, but with different meanings).

At the highest level, involvement with host communities is enshrined in one of the 20 UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities (GSPs) which are intended as a common set of key priorities and a "blueprint" for planning in UNHCR operations worldwide, targeting the achievement of consistent progress towards meeting international standards. Thus GSP 6 is "Promoting active participation in decision making of people of concern and building coexistence with hosting communities", with the Impact Indicator being "*Extent local communities support continued presence of person of concern*" and a Global Engagement to "*Seek improvement in relations between people of concern and local communities in 65 refugee situations*¹⁹".

Further down the RF we find mention of host (or "local") communities as follows:

Rights Group - Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

- **Objective:** Self-reliance and livelihoods improved; **Output:** Strategy developed and implemented; **Performance indicator:** % of participants in livelihood-support projects from host communities.
- **Objective** Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted;
- **Impact Indicator:** Extent local communities support continued presence of persons of concern.

<u>Output</u>	<u>Performance Indicator</u>
Community peace education projects implemented	# of peace education projects implemented
	# persons participating in peace education projects
Community sensitization campaign implemented	# of campaigns conducted
	# of persons reached through community sensitization campaigns
Peaceful coexistence projects implemented	# of peaceful coexistence projects implemented

¹⁹ Included in the 2014-15 GSPs and reaffirmed in the 2016-17 ones.

Projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented	# of environmental projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented
	# of local community members benefiting from projects
	# of projects benefiting local and displaced communities implemented

Thus if activities such as health or education oriented projects are not placed in the context of self-reliance or peaceful coexistence, they will not be identified as assistance to host communities in the UNHCR standard indicators achievement reports (which are however available for the above-mentioned objectives and outputs). Finally there are also situations in which projects or services intended primarily for refugees were available for use by host communities, for example clinics or health centres in refugee camps which are also not identified as “assistance to host communities”.

Annotated bibliography: Assistance to refugee hosting communities

Discussion of UNHCR's approaches	
Jeff Crisp, “ Mind the gap! UNHCR, humanitarian assistance and the development process ”, New Issues in Refugee Research No 43, 2001	Discussion of “Refugee Aid and Development”, “Returnee Aid and Development” and the Brookings Process.
Bryan Deschamp and Sebastian Lohse, “ Still minding the gap? A review of efforts to link relief and development in situations of human displacement, 2001-2012 ” PDES/2013/01, 2013	Review of UNHCR efforts to engage development actors from 2001 to 2012
Alexander Betts, “ International cooperation and the targeting of development assistance for refugee solutions: Lessons from the 1980s ” New Issues in Refugee Research No 107, 2004	Discussion of ICARA process and the lessons for the “Targeting Development Assistance” discussion under Convention Plus.
Joanna Macrae, “ Aiding peace... and war: UNHCR, returnee reintegration and the relief-development debate ”, New Issues in Refugee Research, No 14, 1999	Analysis of UNHCR's engagement in returnee integration.
Roger Zetter, Reframing Displacement Crises as Development Opportunities, Prepared for the Roundtable on Solutions , Copenhagen, 2-3 April 2014	Overview of key themes in development approaches to displacement
Elizabeth Ferris, “ Transitions and Durable Solutions for Displaced Persons: 21 Reasons for Optimism ” Presentation at Transitions and Solutions Roundtable,	Discussion of current efforts and prospects to bridge the development and humanitarian gap in responding to displacement.

Amsterdam, 18-19 April 2013	
Brookings Process	
Reintegration: A Progress Report , Standing Committee 17 th meeting, EC/50/SC/CRP.11, 31 January 2000	Report on Brookings process follow up activities
Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1999, 2000, A/55/12	Report on Brookings process, paras 113-118
Convention Plus and Framework for Durable Solutions	
Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern , May 2003	Outlines the elements of the Framework – DAR, 4Rs, DLI
Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern, Standing Committee 28th meeting, EC/53/SC/INF.3, 16 Sept 2003	Standing Committee document outlining background, policy and initial operating activities under Framework for Durable Solutions.
Convention Plus: Targeting Development Assistance to Achieve Durable Solutions for Refugees , High Commissioner's Forum, 17 February 2004, FORUM/2004/3	Discussion paper prepared by Denmark and Japan highlighting issues for discussion regarding how development assistance can be better targeted to promote durable solutions
Issues paper on Targeting of Development Assistance (draft) , June 2004	Outlines issues involved in granting development assistance to refugee hosting countries
Statement of good practice on targeting development assistance for durable solutions to forced displacement , FORUM/2005/3, 2 May 2005	Highlights policies and practices to promote more effective targeting of development assistance to support durable solutions
Joint Statement by the Co-Chairs, Convention Plus: Targeting of Development Assistance for Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement , High Commissioner's Forum, 10 February 2006 FORUM/2005/8	Summary of discussions on TDA at High Commissioner's Forum
Broader UN documents of relevance	
Durable Solutions: Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict, Secretary General's Decision No 2011/20	Framework for durable solutions for IDPs and returnees
United Nations Millennium Declaration	VI. Protecting the vulnerable: "To strengthen international cooperation, including burden sharing in and the coordination of humanitarian assistance to countries hosting refugees, and to help all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity and to be

	smoothly reintegrated into their societies.”
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Relevant UNHCR Policy and Guidelines

Handbook for Planning and Implementing Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR) Programmes, 2005	Outlines the concept, principles and planning guidelines for DAR programmes.
Quick Impact Projects: A Provisional Guide, 2004	Outlines factors contributing to success and failures of QIPs, and provides guidance for QIP project cycle.
IDPs in host families and host communities: Assistance for hosting arrangements, 2012	A study of cases where UNHCR and others have implemented programmes to support households and communities hosting IDPs.
Refugee Operations and Environmental Management - Selected Lessons Learned	1 st edition of sourcebook on environmental management in refugee operations
Refugee operations and environmental management: A Handbook of selected lessons learned	2 nd edition of sourcebook on environmental management in refugee operations
Global strategy for safe access to fuel and energy (2014-8)	<p>Programming for fuel and energy interventions should be grounded in an understanding of the socio-economic impact of emergency interventions, and decisions should be taken together with all relevant stakeholders, including refugee and host communities and host governments (p12). Guiding principles include:</p> <p>Protection – recognising that ensuring sustainability of programmes will build peaceful coexistence with host communities</p> <p>Equity - including with respect to host communities</p>
UNHCR Provisional Programme Guide on Coexistence Projects 2010	Examines the concept of peaceful coexistence and provides guidance on coexistence activities.
UNHCR Principles and Operational Guidance on Coexistence Projects 2013	2 nd edition of the above.
Livelihoods Programming in UNHCR: Operational Guidelines, 2012	Note particularly Principle 8: Avoid the provision or creation of parallel services; Principle 9. Develop area-based approaches; Principle 10: Contribute to local development plans and processes.
Global Strategy for Livelihoods (2014-2018)	Guiding Principle 4. Access – invest in national programmes and extend existing services to benefit refugees and host communities alike; Guiding Principle 6.

	<p>Community empowerment – include refugees and host communities in process;</p> <p>Guiding Principle 7. Appropriateness and reliability – interventions should contribute to economic wellbeing of the entire community</p> <p>Guiding Principle 8. Enhance local markets</p>
Promoting Livelihoods and Self-reliance: Operational guidance on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas , 2011	<p>Inclusion of host community in assessment and programming is included throughout. Note Key principle 2. Integration (avoid provision/creation of parallel services)</p>
UNHCR policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas , 2009	<p>Need to avoid establishment of parallel services noted at para 112-114. Consideration of host community is peripheral to this policy, and becomes more fully integrated in the Policy on Alternatives to Camps.</p>
UNHCR policy on alternatives to camps , 2014	<p>Host communities should be consulted and their needs taken into account, synergies with local and national development plans should be sought where possible.</p>

Examples of UNHCR assistance to host communities

Various	
OSTS/DPSM – Examples of UNHCR initiatives in refugee-hosting communities, Oct 2010	A brief outline of various UNHCR projects in refugee hosting communities
Self-Reliance Strategy for Refugee Hosting Communities, Uganda	
Strategy paper: Self reliance for refugee hosting areas in Moyo, Arua and Adjumani Districts	Not available on internet/intranet. Scanned copy on L drive in “Host Communities” folder.
Self-reliance strategy Mid-Term Review , 2004	
Sarah Meyer, “ The ‘refugee aid and development’ approach in Uganda: empowerment and self-reliance of refugees in practice ” New Issues in Refugee Research no 131, 2006	A critical analysis of the implementation of the DAR approach in Uganda’s self-reliance strategy.
Strengthening Protection Capacity and Support to Host Communities in Tanzania	
Recommendations from Tanzania National Consultation , April 5-6 2005	See website
Project Proposals for Strengthening Protection Capacity and Support to Host	

Communities in Tanzania	
Strengthening Refugee Protection Assistance and Support to Host Communities in Kenya	
Project Proposals for Strengthening Refugee Protection Assistance and Support to Host Communities in Kenya, 2005 and 2008	More proposals and project updates on UNHCR website: http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a27ceb96.html
Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas Programme, Pakistan	
Project Brief	Further documents available at the RAHA website
Annual Progress Report, 2011-2012	
Transitional Solutions Initiative	
Concept Note	
East Sudan pilot – Annual Progress Report 2013	
Syria refugee response	
Refugee Response Plan 6 Mid-Year Update	“Partners agree that ensuring protective environments for non-camp refugees and helping those who support them requires a continued and broad focus on assistance to host communities. Additionally, the economic, social and political impact of the refugee crisis on host countries is enormous and the international community must continue to share the burden. Finally, development assistance must encourage macro-level systems changes to ensure sustainable, nationally-led responses that promote host country resilience.” (p14)
Support to Lebanese Host Communities and Public Institutions under the 6th Regional Response Plan, 2014	Interagency overview of support (current and planned) to host communities in Lebanon.
UNHCR, Lebanese Communities in Focus: Supporting Communities Protecting Refugees, 2014	Overview of UNHCR support to host communities in Lebanon
Forging New Strategies in Protracted Refugee Crises, 2015 http://wanainstitute.org/en/publication/forging-new-strategies-protracted-refugee-crises-syrian-refugees-and-host-state-economy	On the economic impact of the Syrian refugee crises in Jordan and opportunities related to the economic empowerment of refugees.
3RP Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan	The “resilience” component mentions

<p>(2015 – 2016 and 2016-17)</p> <p>http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/the-3rp/</p>	<p><i>inter alia</i> that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable impacted households benefit from interventions that enhance their capacities and resources to cope with and recover from the crisis. • Refugees and members of impacted communities have opportunities to progressively build self-reliance. • The capacities of sub-national and national delivery systems are strengthened to meet the protection, assistance and social services needs of refugees and members of impacted communities.
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Assessments of the economic/development implications of displacement

<p>REACH, Informing targeted host community programming in Lebanon: Secondary data review, Sept 2014</p>	<p>A review of secondary data on the social, economic and political impact of the Syrian refugee influx on host communities in Lebanon, with a specific focus on the principal vectors of tension within these communities.</p>
<p>World Bank, Forced displacement in the Great Lakes Region, 2015</p>	<p>Examines displacement in the Great Lakes Region with a view to identifying, a) the development needs of the displaced, b) opportunities for development interventions in support of the displaced and c) recommendations for the design of displacement-sensitive policy and operational activities.</p>
<p>World Bank, Forced displacement of and potential solutions for IDPs and refugees in the Sahel, 2013</p>	<p>Analysis of (i) the drivers, spatial patterns, nature, and scale of forced displacement in the Sahel region, and (ii) the development options and actions for supporting durable solutions for displaced populations</p>
<p>World Bank, Lebanon – Economic and social impact assessment of the Syrian conflict, 2013</p>	<p>Examines the economic, social and infrastructure impact of the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon</p>
<p>Beth Whitaker, (2002) “Refugees in Western Tanzania: The Distribution of Burdens and Benefits among Local Hosts” <i>Journal of Refugee Studies</i>, 15:4, 339-358</p>	<p>Examines the uneven impacts of refugee presence on various sections of the host community in Western Tanzania. Available on L drive</p>
<p>Maystadt, J.-F. and Verwimp, P. (2009) Winners and</p>	<p>A longitudinal micro-economic study</p>

<p><i>Losers among a Refugee-Hosting Population.</i> International Association for Research and Teaching, ECORE, Discussion Paper, 2009/34. Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium: CORE</p>	<p>of the impact of refugees in Western Tanzania.</p>
<p>The Welfare of Syrian Refugees: Evidence from Jordan and Lebanon (UNHCR and the World Bank Group, 2015)</p> <p>http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/978-1-4648-0770-1_ov</p>	<p>As the fighting in Syria drags on indefinitely, host states in Syria's neighbourhood are facing new challenges and increasingly struggling to provide a protection space. Focusing on the current situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, this paper explores the potential for more innovative and sustainable strategies of refugee management.</p>