

# UNHCR Diagnostic Tool for Alternatives to Camps 2016 Results for Americas

10 operations with 12 Population Planning Groups (PPGs) totaling some 680,000 refugees completed the tool exercise as part of their 2017 operational planning.



## 1. SETTLEMENT OPTIONS

*The Policy requires* UNHCR to work towards enabling refugees to settle in communities or facilitate the transformation of camps into sustainable settlements that are anchored within the framework of national development planning and housing, land and property laws and linked to host communities and the local economy, infrastructure and service delivery systems.

Estimated number of refugees

678,743



Pursuing alternatives to reduce camp populations

n/a (currently no camps) 100%

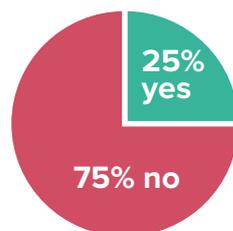
\*2016 Population Planning Figures



## 2. CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

*The Policy requires* in-depth analysis of the potential for pursuing alternatives to camps when undertaking contingency planning and emergency preparedness actions for a possible future refugee influx, and also in relation to existing refugee camps or camp-like facilities or structures.

Contingency plan in place for refugee influx



Emergency response foresees a combination of settlement options

YES 33%

NO 67%

Contingency plan includes information on the host population

NO 33%

YES 67%

\* UNHCR operations were asked whether the contingency plan included information on the absorption capacity of the local population, and/ or their willingness to host refugees and/ or their needs.

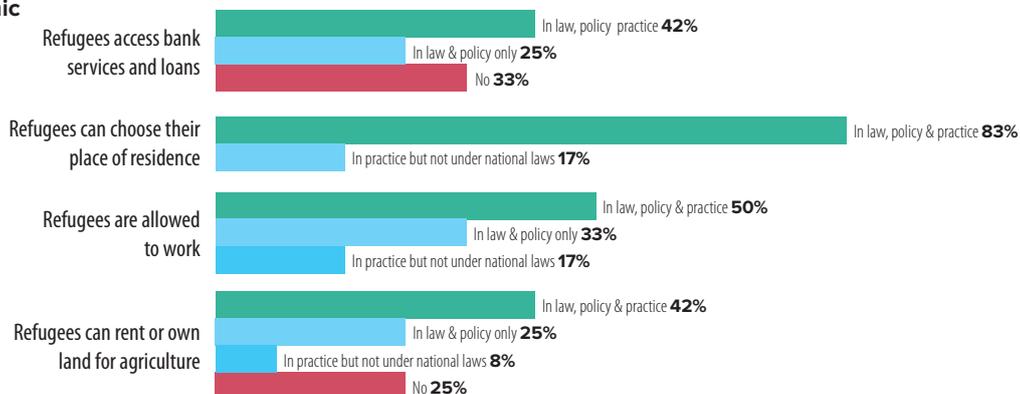
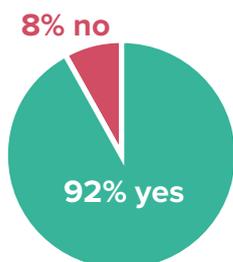
The figures present % of the 12 reporting PPGs, unless otherwise indicated.



### 3. LEGAL BACKGROUND

The Policy requires UNHCR to seek to promote an enabling protection environment where the legal, policy and administrative framework of the host country provides refugees with freedom of movement and residence, permission to work and access to basic services and social “safety nets” as members of the communities where they are living.

#### Analysis on socio-economic barriers for refugees conducted



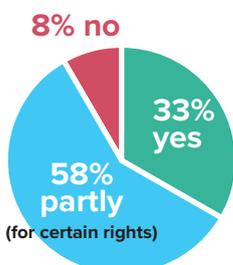
\*\* While refugees may be allowed to work under law and policy and/or in practice, this does not remove protection risks refugees may face either as a result of not having a work permit or as a result of engaging in self-employment activities without due authorisation. Protection risks may include discrimination, exploitation, detention and deportation.



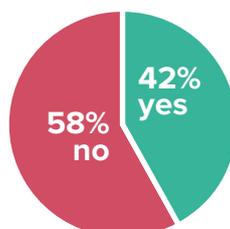
### 4. ADVOCACY

The Policy requires outcome-based advocacy strategies, where appropriate, which respond to the perspectives and concerns of host governments and communities and complement appeals to state responsibility and a rights-based approach with policy arguments, based upon research, data and evidence that alternatives to camps produce better outcomes for both refugees and the host communities.

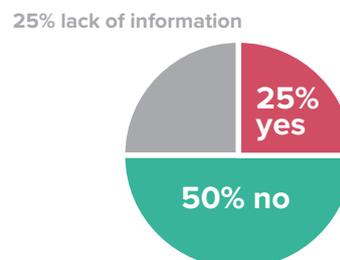
#### Advocacy for enabling legislation conducted



#### Outcome-based advocacy strategy in place



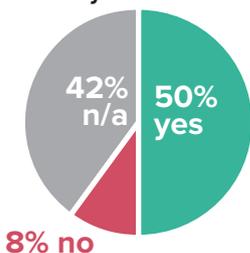
#### Policy changes introduced that negatively impact on refugee access to services



### 5. SECURITY

The Policy requires engagement with national authorities at all levels to ensure that legitimate security issues can be addressed effectively to pave the way for alternatives to camps and ensure that protection concerns are addressed in a manner that respects the specific status and rights of refugees.

#### Security conditions allow/would allow for refugees to safely reside outside of camp



The % indicates the total PPGs living in and outside of camp

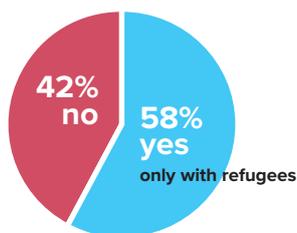
\*Regular concern means this issue is raised at least once a month



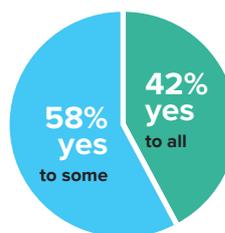
## 6. COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION

*The Policy requires* strengthened community-based protection, monitoring, outreach and case management, including increased direct engagement with refugee and host communities, in order to overcome the challenges that arise with dispersed populations; and to ensure that potential specific needs of refugees are identified and met in service delivery.

Means are in place through which refugees and host populations can directly engage with UNHCR



Refugees access local documentation services (for birth registration, ID cards etc.)



Refugees can access national child protection services without discrimination



UNHCR Country Protection Strategy foresees increased involvement of national authorities in refugee protection



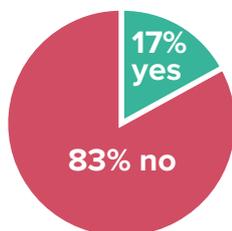
UNHCR programmes have measures in place to ensure they are equally accessible to all age, gender and diversity groups



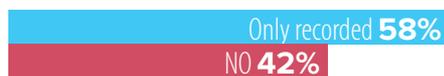
## 7. DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

*The Policy requires* planning on the basis of data, information and analysis related to refugees and host communities supported by effective information management systems, and better use of available macro-economic and community-level data.

UNHCR has knowledge about refugees' location in relation to available services



Refugee individual location data is recorded and updated



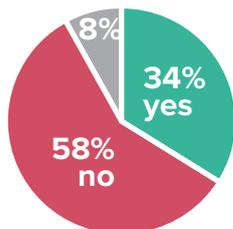


## 8. ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Policy requires the enabling of refugees to build sustainable livelihoods through market-based livelihoods strategies that are informed by professional assessments and analysis of the economy, markets and the skills, assets, mobility and potential of refugees.

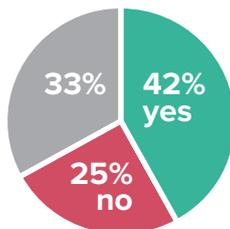
Refugees can safely earn enough income to provide for basic needs

lack of information



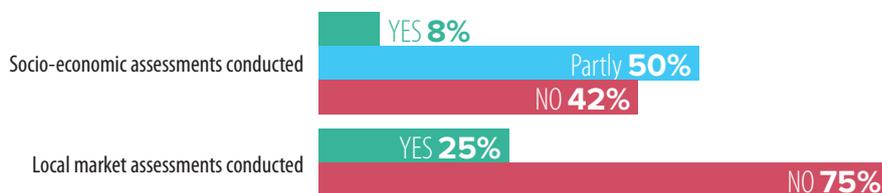
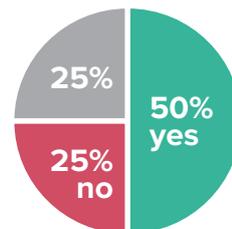
Refugees have relevant skills to access local market opportunities

lack of information



Regional economic and political agreements allow for freedom of movement of refugees

lack of information



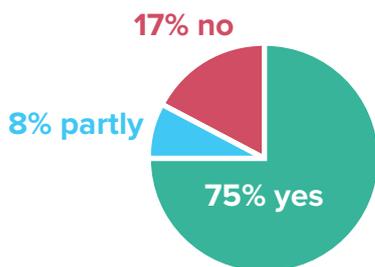
\*Refers to assessments aimed to identify employment opportunities for refugees in the last two years



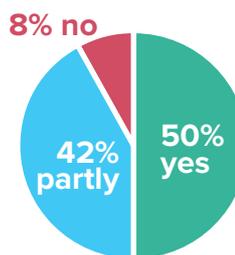
## 9. SERVICE STRUCTURE

The Policy requires UNHCR to adapt service delivery through mainstreaming within national, local and community-based systems and structures and the further development of new models and approaches, such as the use of mobile teams, enhanced referral mechanisms, enrolment of refugees in health insurance schemes and greater use of cash-based interventions.

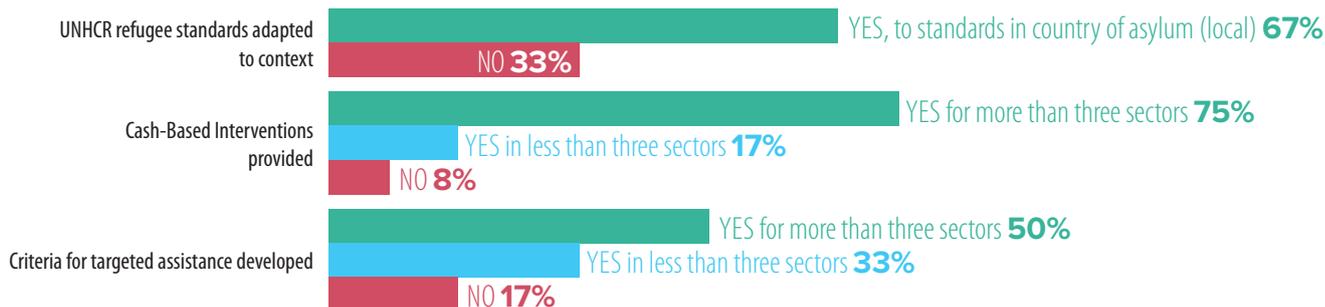
Refugees integrated into national health care systems



Refugees integrated into national education systems\*



\* The figure indicates the % of the reporting PPGs, not the number of refugees. The % also refers to access to formal education, and NOT whether refugees are actually going to school.

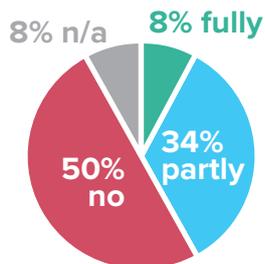




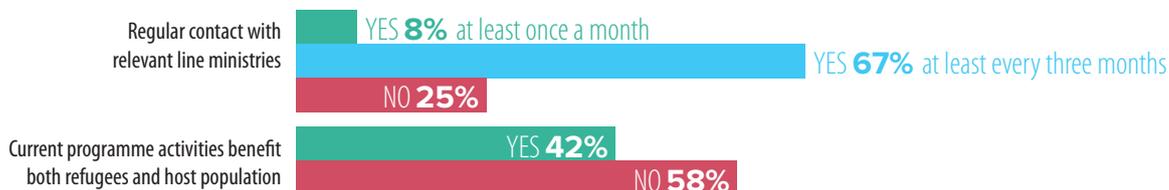
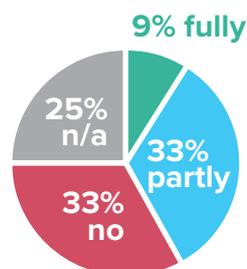
## 10. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

*The Policy requires synergies with national development planning and international development cooperation 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.*

Refugees integrated into national development plans



Refugees integrated into local development plans



## 11. PARTNERS

*The Policy requires the creation of adapted partnership models that expand collaboration with relevant national authorities, civil society actors and the private sector, as well as with development-oriented UN agencies and others, both globally and through their national programmes, within the framework of UNHCR's Refugee Coordination Model and with the objective of complementing, reinforcing and creating synergies with UNHCR's humanitarian programmes.*

Refugees included in UNCT priorities

