ANNEX 6b
Context assessment
UNHCR receiving Operations

Protection environment: Refugees should be protected from refoulement

Do the authorities recognize refugee travel documents issued by a country of asylum? Are these documents renewable in the receiving country?

Is the country signatory to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol?

Is there a functional national asylum system?

Law and policy: Protection safeguards should be embedded in legal and policy systems

Based on an analysis of the migration system, what are the most favourable visa options? Is a suitable visa (humanitarian visa, foreign student or worker visa, family permit) available?

Is the legal status on arrival permanent or temporary?

What rights and entitlements does the visa confer?

What are the existing legal options for family reunification?

Does the visa include the possibility for family members to travel?

Solutions: Refugees should be reaching a sustainable and lasting solution

Can the validity period of refugee travel documents be extended at embassies of sending countries?

Can refugees access financial institutions and open bank accounts in the receiving country?

Can refugees extend their visa, apply for another type of visa or apply for asylum?

What are the pathways to permanent residency?

Is settlement support available (incl. language training, housing, access to public services, community connections and psychosocial wellbeing)?

Programme design: Programmes should be designed based on refugee realities and incorporate administrative flexibilities

Are monitoring and evaluation frameworks built into programmes?

Is the country collecting admissions data for complementary pathways?

ANNEX 6b
Context assessment
UNHCR receiving Operations

Are there clear and transparent eligibility criteria?

Are entry requirements, especially on language levels, documentary and financial thresholds, adjusted to refugees' needs?

What protection safeguards are built into programmes?

Are there integrity safeguards to mitigate and prevent fraud?

Is the programme scalable?

Supportive environment: Identify and galvanize opportunities for support

Are there networks (universities, employers, communities, civil society groups, private sector, donors) to support complementary pathways?

Is there political will to support the expansion or creation of complementary pathways?

How can authorities be involved in discussions, awareness-raising and advocacy, especially around the need for refugee travel documents and inclusive visa systems?

How can communities help to advance pathways?

What funding streams are available?

How can the private sector get more engaged in pathways expansion?