90 operations with 135 Population Planning Groups (PPGs) totaling some 15.7 million 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

- **15,669,322**
  - **72%** live outside of camp
  - **28%** live in a camp setting

Pursuing alternatives to reduce camp populations

- **YES 31%**
- **NO 16%**
- **n/a (currently no camps) 53%**

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

- **48% no**
- **52% yes**

Emergency response foresees a combination of settlement options

- **YES 64%**
- **NO 36%**

Contingency plan includes information on the host population

- **YES 75%**
- **NO 20%**
- **lack of information 5%**

*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 135 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:
- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

-- Refugees access bank services and loans:
  - In law & policy only: 17%
  - In practice but not under national law: 28%
  - In law, policy & practice: 39%

-- Refugees can choose their place of residence:
  - In law & policy only: 7%
  - In practice but not under national law: 15%
  - In law, policy & practice: 63%

-- Refugees are allowed to work:
  - In law & policy only: 20%
  - In practice but not under national law: 24%
  - In law, policy & practice: 45%

-- Refugees can rent or own land for agriculture:
  - In law & policy only: 11%
  - In practice but not under national law: 16%
  - In law, policy & practice: 48%

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:
- Yes: 45%
- No: 25%
- Partly (for certain rights): 30%

Out-come based advocacy in place:
- Yes: 52%
- No: 48%

Policy changes introduced that negatively impact on refugee access to services:
- Lack of information: 8%
- Yes: 67%
- No: 25%

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:
- Yes: 70%
- No: 23%
- N/A: 7%

Government raises regular concern over refugees’ presence as a national security threat:
- Yes: 46%
- No: 54%

** 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.

*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

- 16% yes
- 71% yes only with refugees
- 13% no

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

- 51% yes
- 39% partly
- 8% no
- 2% n/a

Refugees can access national child protection services without discrimination

- YES 61%
- YES, some of the time 19%
- NO 20%

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

- YES (for SGBV and child protection) 63%
- YES for SGBV and/or child protection and others 28% (mainly health, education and documentation)
- Others 5%
- NO 4%

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

- YES to all 67%
- YES to some 26%
- NO 7%

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

- 65% yes
- 35% no

Refugee individual location data is recorded and updated

- YES 68%
- Only recorded 13%
- NO 19%
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: 65% no, 27% yes, 8% lack of information
- Refugees have relevant skills to access local market opportunities: 27% no, 27% yes, 15% lack of information
- Regional economic and political agreements allow for freedom of movement of refugees: 33% no, 58% yes, 9% lack of information

Socio-economic assessments conducted:
- YES: 26%, Partly: 30%, NO: 44%

Local market assessments conducted:
- YES: 28%, NO: 72%

*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 in national health care system: 18% no, 34% partly, 48% yes
- Refugees integrated into national education systems*: 6% no, 29% efforts on-going, 61% yes

UNHCR refugee standards adapted to context:
- YES, to standards in country of asylum (local): 39%
- YES, balancing between SPHERE, UNHCR, local and country of origin: 40%
- NO: 21%

Cash-based interventions provided:
- YES for more than three sectors: 45%
- YES in less than three sectors: 33%
- Lack of information: 9%
- NO: 13%

Criteria for targeted assistance developed:
- YES for more than three sectors: 50%
- YES in less than three sectors: 36%
- NO: 10%
- N/A: 4%
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.

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.