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: 100%
- Live outside of camp: n/a (currently no camps) 100%

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: 25% yes, 75% no
- 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.

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.

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

- **42%** n/a
- **50%** yes
- **8%** no

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

**Government raises concern over refugees’ presence as a national security threat**

- **YES**: 17%
- **NO**: 83%

*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**

- **58% yes**
  - **42% no**
  - only with refugees

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

- **58% yes**
  - **42% no**
  - to all

- **Refugees can access national child protection services without discrimination**
  - **YES some of the time 33%**
  - **YES 67%**

- **UNHCR Country Protection Strategy foresees increased involvement of national authorities in refugee protection**
  - **YES for SGBV and child protection 67%**
  - **Others 8%**

- **UNHCR programmes have measures in place to ensure they are equally accessible to all age, gender and diversity groups**
  - **YES to all 50%**
  - **YES to some 42%**
  - **NO 8%**

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**

- **17% yes**
  - **83% no**

**Refugee individual location data is recorded and updated**

- **Only recorded 58%**
  - **NO 42%**
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

- Yes: 34%
- No: 58%
- Partially: 8%
- Lack of information: 33%

Refugees have relevant skills to access local market opportunities

- Yes: 42%
- No: 25%
- Partially: 33%
- Lack of information: 34%

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

- Yes: 50%
- No: 25%
- Partially: 25%
- Lack of information: 42%

Socio-economic assessments conducted

- Yes: 8%
- Partially: 50%
- No: 42%
- Lack of information: 25%

Local market assessments conducted

- Yes: 25%
- No: 75%
- Partially: 50%
- Lack of information: 25%

*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

- Yes: 75%
- No: 17%
- Partially: 8%
- Lack of information: 42%

Refugees integrated into national education systems*

- Yes: 50%
- No: 8%
- Partially: 42%
- Lack of information: 8%

UNHCR refugee standards adapted to context

- Yes, to standards in country of asylum (local): 67%
- No: 33%

Cash-Based Interventions provided

- Yes, in less than three sectors: 17%
- No: 8%
- Yes, for more than three sectors: 75%

Criteria for targeted assistance developed

- Yes, in less than three sectors: 33%
- Yes, for more than three sectors: 50%
- No: 17%
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

- 8% fully
- 34% partly
- 50% no
- 8% n/a

Refugees integrated into local development plans

- 9% fully
- 33% partly
- 33% no
- 25% n/a

Regular contact with relevant line ministries

- YES 8% at least once a month
- NO 25%
- YES 67% at least every three months

Current programme activities benefit both refugees and host population

- YES 42%
- NO 58%

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

- 50% no
- 25% yes
- 25% partly

Sufficient coordination capacity in place (self-assessed)

- YES 33%
- PARTLY 34%
- NO 33%