UNHCR Diagnostic Tool for Alternatives to Camps 2016 Results for Asia

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
3,862,431

- 21% live in a camp setting
- 79% live outside of camp

*2016 Population Planning Figures

Pursuing alternatives to reduce camp populations

- YES 21%
- NO 17%
- n/a (currently no camps) 62%

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

- YES 50%
- NO 50%

Emergency response foresees a combination of settlement options

- YES 82%
- NO 18%

Contingency plan includes information on the host population

- YES 50%
- NO 50%

- n/a (currently no camps) 62%

* 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 24 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

- 92% yes
- 8% no

Refugees access bank services and loans

- In law, policy and practice: 33%
- In practice but not under national law: 21%
- Only in law and policy: 4%
- Only in law: 17%
- In law, policy and practice: 46%
- In practice but not under national law: 42%
- Only in law and policy: 12%
- Only in law: 25%

Refugees can choose their place of residence

- In law, policy and practice: 33%
- In practice but not under national law: 21%
- Only in law and policy: 4%
- Only in law: 17%
- In law, policy and practice: 46%
- In practice but not under national law: 42%
- Only in law and policy: 12%
- Only in law: 25%

Refugees are allowed to work

- In law, policy and practice: 33%
- In practice but not under national law: 21%
- Only in law and policy: 4%
- Only in law: 17%
- In law, policy and practice: 46%
- In practice but not under national law: 42%
- Only in law and policy: 12%
- Only in law: 25%

Refugees can rent or own land for agriculture

- In law, policy and practice: 33%
- In practice but not under national law: 21%
- Only in law and policy: 4%
- Only in law: 17%
- In law, policy and practice: 46%
- In practice but not under national law: 42%
- Only in law and policy: 12%
- Only in law: 25%

** While refugees may be allowed to work under law and policy and/or in practice, this does not mean 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

- 50% yes
- 25% partly (for certain rights)
- 25% no

Outcome-based advocacy strategy in place

- 50% yes
- 50% no

Policy changes introduced that negatively impact on refugee access to services

- 75% no
- 13% lack of information
- 12% lack of information

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 live outside of camp

- 67% yes
- 29% n/a
- 4% no

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

- YES 67%
- NO 33%

*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

- Yes 66%, No 33%

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

- Yes 58%, No 42%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National child protection services without discrimination</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR programmes have measures in place to ensure they are equally accessible to all age, gender and diversity groups</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Country Protection Strategy</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Diagnostic Tool for Alternatives to Camps 2016 Results for Asia</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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</tbody>
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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

- Yes 50%, No 50%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugee individual location data is recorded and updated</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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</table>
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 their basic needs**
  - 50% yes
  - 46% no
  - 4% lack of information

- **Refugees have relevant skills to access local market opportunities**
  - 67% yes
  - 21% no
  - 12% lack of information

- **Regional economic and political agreements allow for freedom of movement of refugees**
  - 54% yes
  - 38% no
  - 8% lack of information

- **Socio-economic assessments conducted**
  - YES 29%
  - Partly 33%
  - NO 38%

- **Local market assessments conducted**
  - YES 25%
  - NO 75%

*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**
  - 50% partly
  - 42% yes
  - 8% no

- **Refugees integrated into national education systems**
  - 29% no
  - 25% partly
  - 46% yes

* 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.

- **UNHCR refugee standards adapted to context**
  - YES, to standards in country of asylum (local) 37,5%
  - YES, balancing between SPHERE, UNHCR, local and country of origin 37,5%
  - NO 25%

- **Cash-Based Interventions provided**
  - YES for more than three sectors 54%
  - YES in less than three sectors 29%
  - NO 17%

- **Criteria for targeted assistance developed**
  - YES for more than three sectors 46%
  - YES in less than three sectors 37%
  - 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**
  - 71% no
  - 17% partly
  - 12% n/a

- **Refugees integrated into local development plans**
  - 67% no
  - 21% partly
  - 12% n/a

- **Frequent contact with relevant line ministers**
  - YES 21% at least once a month
  - NO 25% at least every three months

- **UNHCR programmes 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**
  - YES 29%
  - NO 33%
  - partly 38%

- **Sufficient coordination capacity in place (self-assessed)**
  - YES 54%
  - PARTLY 46%