

The Refugee Response Index

# Guidebook and Questionnaire





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Cover image: © UNICEF/UNI114667/Gangale. Hawa Issak, holds her infant son, Ibrahim, whom she gave birth to in the Ifo refugee camp, where they are now living, in North Eastern Province, near the Kenya-Somalia border.

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# Introduction

Against the background of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in December 2018<sup>1</sup>, the Refugee Response Index (RRI) is a tool designed to assess and monitor countries' response to refugees and asylum seekers. The RRI endeavours to cover each component of an adequate refugee response by States, and is applicable to all countries hosting refugee populations, regardless of the size, and contributing to sustaining the global refugee system and facilitating international protection and durable solutions.

The main goal of constructing the RRI is to enable a greater understanding of the refugee response of each country in an effort to improve their well-being. While it is understood that policies and practices of States concerning refugees are varied and diverse and can change, the RRI aims to capture the status of individual State response over the period of time data and information is collected. In doing so the RRI presents a picture or snapshot of how a State is managing refugee and related rights issues.

As an assessment tool, the RRI can help identify both positive practices and unmet needs with a view to informing the development of appropriate responses to counter restrictive policies towards asylum seekers, refugees, and other persons in a refugee-like situation<sup>2</sup>, including through enhancing international cooperation based on complementarities<sup>3</sup>.

As a global composite index the RRI captures complex realities and multidimensional concepts that cannot be adequately represented by a set of disaggregated individualised indicators. The RRI does not establish an overall ranking of individual countries, as States' contributions to refugees are often context specific and cannot be "measured" and directly compared through scoring. However, the RRI allows users to compare and contrast different issues across countries and regions that assists in identifying commonalities, in addition to areas where differentiated practices are present.

Given the scarcity of universally comparable data in the public domain, the RRI is largely based on a categorisation of country performance with regard to a series of *qualitative indicators*<sup>4</sup> which are annually populated by a team of country experts. The framework organises relevant indicators into

distinct pillars reflecting the main components of the refugee response as defined by international experts<sup>5</sup> on refugee law, policy and practice.

The RRI aims to be an analytical and collaborative tool with potential to identify positive developments and any shortcomings to help support refugee-related decision making, policy development, programme planning, monitoring and evaluation, and research and management systems through promoting informed discussions- including scenario analysis – on country-specific and the global refugee response. Overall, this process aims to establish a reliable basis to identify elements for equitable responsibility-sharing in addition to facilitating cooperation and response at the global, regional, and national levels.

## Objectives and outcomes

As a global assessment and monitoring tool, the RRI constitutes a baseline of country performance information inspired by the adoption and implementation of the GCR. The process of designing and implementing the RRI serves to encourage more systematic and rigorous data collection and monitoring, in addition to raising awareness and improve understanding and communication of complex multidimensional issues. The RRI should result in increased awareness of the importance of a comprehensive refugee response, a better understanding of governments' differentiated roles and responsibilities in responding to the plight of refugees, and greater recognition of the need for coordinated global, regional, and national action.

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1 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Global Compact on Refugees*

2 In order to be consistent, the phenomenon of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is not addressed.

3 See HPG & ICVA, "Closing borders: the ripple effects of Australian and European refugee policy", Policy Brief, September 2016. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10868.pdf>

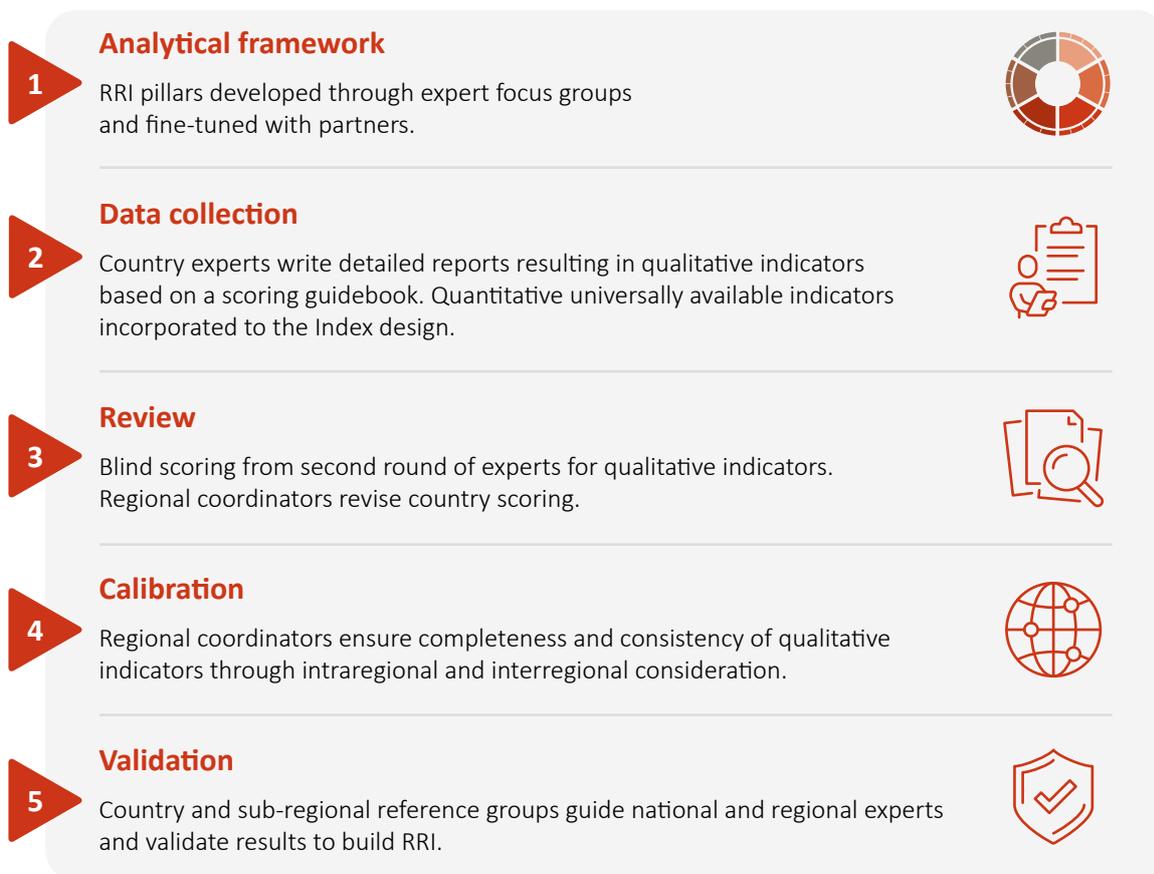
4 Qualitative indicators capture the status, quality or characteristics of something in qualitative or descriptive terms.

5 This included colleagues from UNHCR, the Refugee Law Reader, the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), the Refugee Law Initiative/University of London, among others.

# Methodology

Work on the RRI was initiated by DARA in early 2017 with the preparation of a background document including preliminary identification of elements relevant for shaping qualitative and quantitative indicators. From the outset, the RRI was conceived as a comprehensive composite index of countries' responses in relation to refugees. The following diagram provides an overview of the RRI pillars, envisioned data collection, and assessment process.

## RRI Development Process:

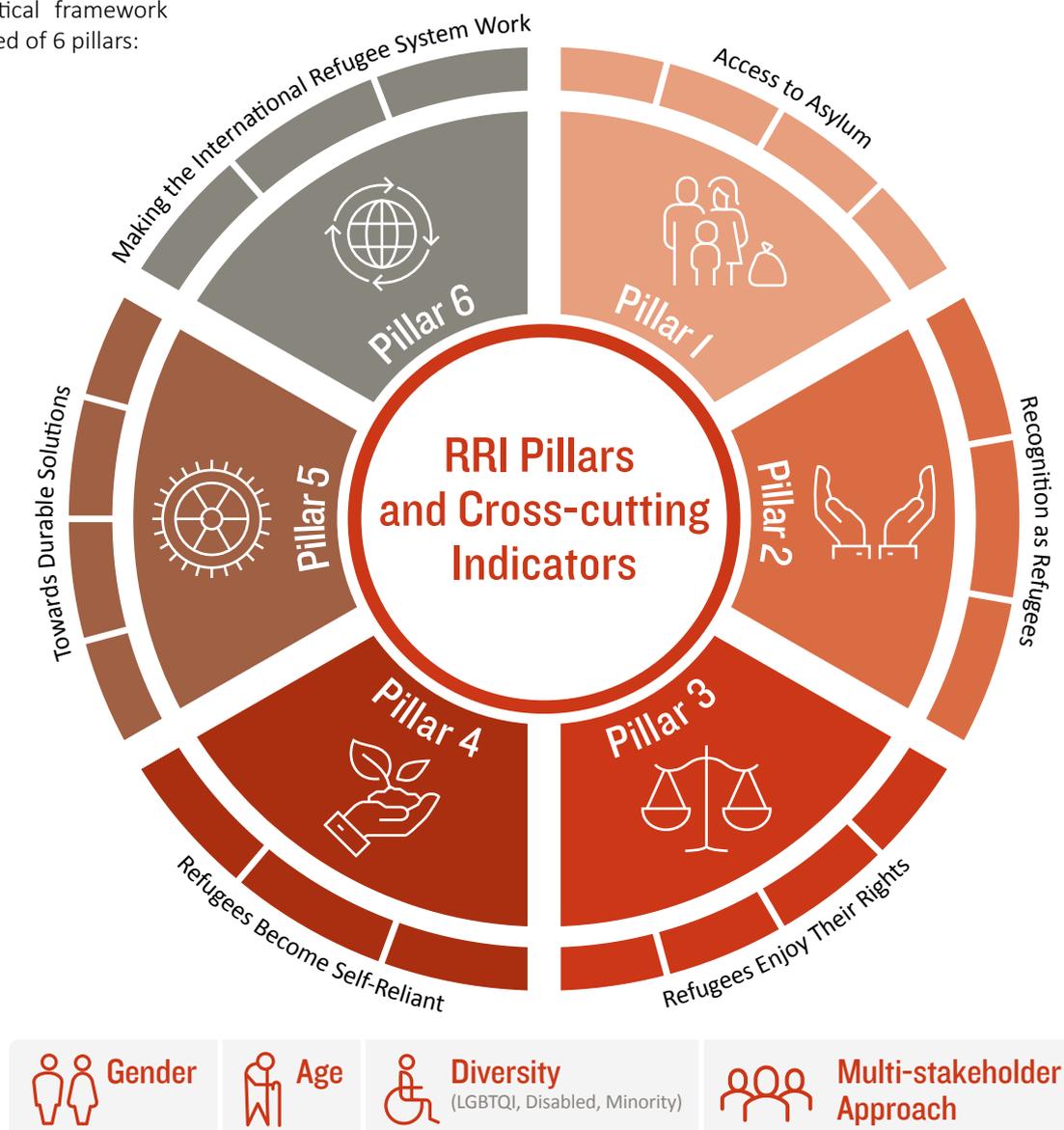


**The RRI uses collaborative and consultative tools to support its development and implementation.**

**Survey**  
 Online consultation to the refugee expert community. The results provide a basis for fine-tuning and weighting the RRI indicators.

**Guidebook**  
 Provides the basis for data collection, measurement and review.  
*Training on usage of the guidebook will be provided to all country experts.*

The analytical framework is comprised of 6 pillars:



## Cross-cutting indicators

Under each pillar we examine the topics taking into account gender, age, sexual identity and other forms of diversity (GAD), as well as how effectively a multi-stakeholder approach is able to function. These are referred to as ‘cross-cutting indicators’.

Cross-cutting indicators within the RRI are drawn from the GCR,<sup>6</sup> as well as UNHCR policy,<sup>7</sup> and aim to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern participate in and enjoy their rights on an equal footing with the broader population. The RRI cross-cutting indicators assessing the multi-stakeholder approach, also referred to as a whole-of-society approach, is also inspired by the GCR, in which contributions and capacities of actors and stakeholders other than the State are referenced. These include: refugees and

host community members; humanitarian organizations and development actors; the UN system; local authorities and other local actors; networks of cities and municipalities hosting refugees; parliaments; civil society organizations; faith-based actors; public-private partnerships, and in this context the private sector; the global academic network; and other partnerships to increase access to sport and cultural facilities and activities for refugees and the host community.

UN policy is based on the assumption that conflict and displacement affect individuals differently depending in particular on their age, gender, and diversity, which are defined as follows:

6 See, notably, Paragraphs 33 to 34, 46, 51, 58, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 94 and 106 of the GCR.

7 See, in particular, Doc. UNHCR/HCP/2018/1, Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity, March 2018 (<http://www.unhcr.org/protection/women/5aa13c0c7/policy-age-gender-diversity-accountability-2018.html>) and UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection: Gender-Related Persecution within the context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, May 2002 (<https://www.unhcr.org/uk/publications/legal/3d58ddef4/guidelines-international-protection-1-gender-related-persecution-context.html>)

- ▶ **Gender** denotes the socially constructed roles of women and men that are often central to the way we define ourselves and are defined by others. Gender roles are learned, may change over time, and vary within and between cultures. Gender often defines the duties, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and privileges of women and men in their context. The principle of gender equality affirms that women, men, girls and boys should enjoy rights, responsibilities and opportunities on equal terms. It implies respect for the interests, needs and priorities of each gender.
- ▶ **Age** denotes the different stages in a person's life cycle. It is important to know where a person is in his or her life cycle, because capacities and needs change over time. Age influences and can enhance or diminish a person's capacity to exercise his or her rights.
- ▶ **Diversity** denotes the variety of values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnic backgrounds, nationalities, sexual orientations, gender identities, abilities,<sup>8</sup> health, social status, skills and other specific personal characteristics that people possess. While every person has an age and a gender, other characteristics vary from person to person. These differences must be recognized and valued in each specific context and operation, to ensure that all persons of concern are protected appropriately.<sup>9</sup>

Where relevant, the cross-cutting indicators also take into consideration the following groups:

- ▶ **Sexual minorities:** assessing varying treatment based on the specific needs and concerns of sexual minorities and LGBTQI+ individuals.
- ▶ **Ethnic/religious minorities:** assessing varying treatment based on the specific needs and concerns of ethnic and religious minorities (e.g. provisions for religious practice)
- ▶ **Trafficking victims:** assessing varying treatment based on the specific needs and concerns of persons identified and/or claiming to be trafficking victims.

- ▶ **Multi-stakeholder approach** The GCR recognises the primary responsibility and sovereignty of States with regard to the refugee response. From this perspective the indicator assessing the implementation of a multi-stakeholder approach focuses on the responsibility of the State to create enabling conditions for UNHCR and other UN and non-governmental (NGO) actors and stakeholders to play their respective roles in order to exercise their responsibilities. Furthermore, the cross-cutting indicator emphasizes the underlying conditions that make actors other than the State capable of fulfilling their own goals, shifting away from what they are able to produce. The RRI indicators do not assess the socio-economic or governance environment, but the more specific conditions that must be provided by an individual State in order for these actors<sup>10</sup> to be able to fulfil their mandates and goals with respect to refugee protection.

## Consultation

To facilitate broad engagement on the indicator development and refinement of the methodology, a series of *regional workshops* took place in Geneva, Amman, Mexico City and Addis Ababa in 2019. Through workshop feedback and bilateral meetings, interviews, and group discussions, the RRI was designed to capture input from organisations working with refugees at the global, regional and national levels, as well as government agencies and refugees themselves.

## Data collection, assessment and review

The RRI project team has developed this version of the Guidebook and Questionnaire to provide the basis for data collection and assessment of State performance for each qualitative indicator and review. In addition to qualitative indicators, the RRI comprises a number of quantitative indicators for which data is available (in many cases through UNHCR and/or government data systems).

The RRI is centred on country-level assessments which involve an evidence grounded exercise supported by explanatory reporting based on available data and information on State policies and practices. Data informing qualitative indicators is collected by country experts under the supervision and with the support of regional coordinators who will take the lead in the calibration process. In order to engage the local refugee population, focus groups will be organised to receive input on specific indicators allowing the refugee community to contribute to the data collection process and country assessment.

8 Recognising the rights established within the 2007 *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (CRPD), and “the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for persons with disabilities to be guaranteed their full enjoyment without discrimination”, para. 3.

9 See <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/222934/age-gender-and-diversity-agg>.

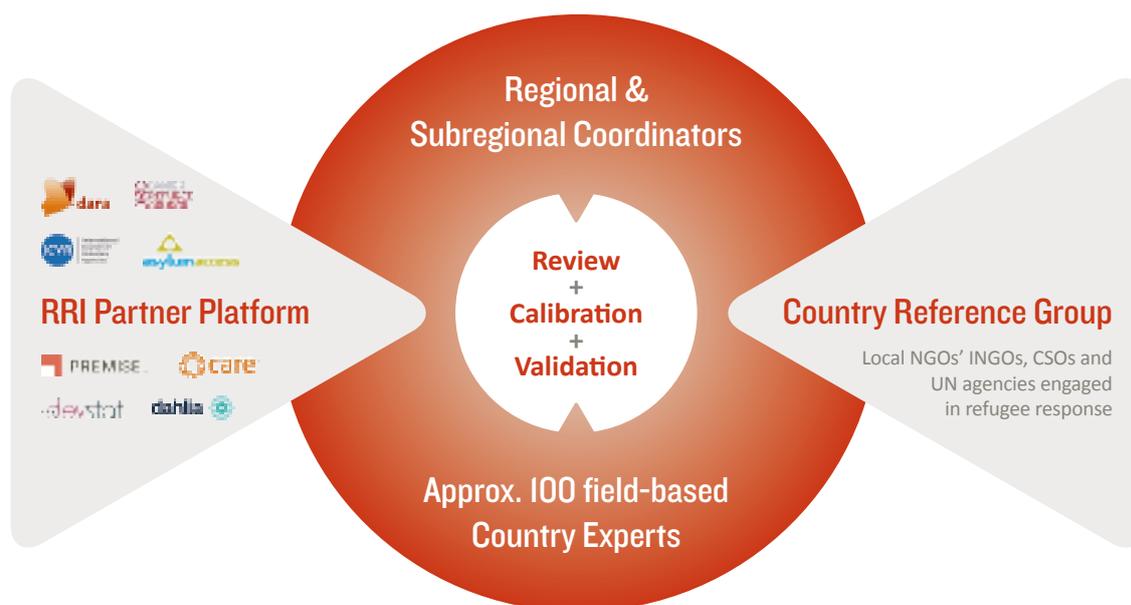
10 Other actors can include refugees and host community members; humanitarian organizations and development actors; the United Nations system; local authorities and other local actors; networks of cities and municipalities hosting refugees; parliaments; civil society organizations; faith-based actors; public-private partnerships, and in this context the private sector; and the global academic network.

In parallel, a process of blind categorization will take place where an independent expert will provide their assessment of State response across the six pillars based on the evidence collected. The two scores assigned will be compared and, in case of discrepancy, the narrative reports elaborated for each country will be reviewed and vetted by the respective Regional Coordinator to determine the most appropriate result. Scoring for the indicators and components within each pillar will be presented visually using a colour-coded system, reflecting the 5-point scoring. However, no overall 'score' or ranking will be assigned.

In order to ensure a comprehensive assessment and increase the uptake and usage of findings, a workshop will be held with country-level stakeholders working on refugee-related issues at the beginning of the data collection process, to discuss sources and identify potential challenges. This will be followed-up with a presentation of findings at the end of the process, to validate and disseminate the results. International and national NGOs and UNHCR are invited to participate and will be given the opportunity to provide inputs and guidance to country experts and regional coordinators. The RRI structure is presented in the following diagram:

In-country researchers, who will be experts in their own right, will use this Guidebook and Questionnaire for collecting information and data. These experts will carry out their research and assessments through completing a report covering the list of indicators comprised in the RRI and providing a narrative with identified sources to support their findings. Should the researcher encounter any issues or concerns answering certain indicators due to availability or reliability of data, these challenges and limitations will be reflected in the narrative report.

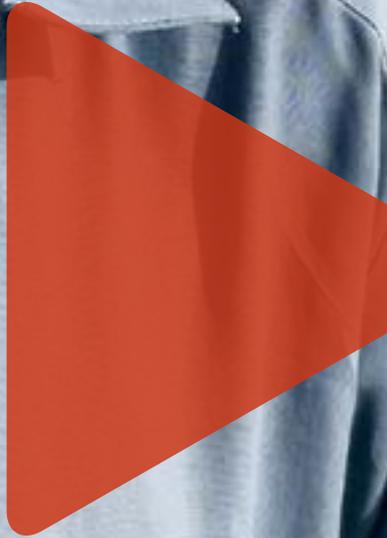
During the data collection phase, the RRI team will establish a feedback mechanism to support experts and respond to any questions and obstacles they may face. Additional guidance and instruction provided through this process will be shared with all country experts and coordinators, to ensure consistency. Feedback from country experts and coordinators will also be utilised to improve the RRI methodology on a periodic basis.



## Calibration and validation

The RRI team has considered best practices from other organizations and indices<sup>11</sup> to develop a comprehensive calibration process. This entails a review of the assessments and responses provided by the country experts for each of the indicators by regional coordinators and compared with categories assigned by the blind categorisation completed by the independent expert. Regional coordinators will review any disparities and examine the content to ensure it is both complete and consistent, and where necessary will seek additional information and revert to the country experts to review their input.

11 Sources considered include among others: DARA's Humanitarian Response Index (HRI), 2007-2011; the Bertelsmann Transformation Index and its regional and interregional calibration process (<https://www.bti-project.org/en/index/methodology/>); the OECD - EU JRP "Handbook on constructing composite indicators", 2008; the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX), led by CIDOB and MPG; the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index; Yale's Environmental Performance Index.



# Using this Guidebook: RRI Indicators

## Assessing and tracking refugee protection and the Global Compact on Refugees

The RRI comprises six Pillars covering relevant aspects of a comprehensive refugee response, namely: Access to Asylum; Recognition as Refugees; Refugees Enjoy their Rights; Refugees Can Become Self-Reliant; Making the Refugee System Work; and Durable Solutions. Each Pillar is divided into different components which contain over two hundred specific indicators. These are complemented by the cross-cutting indicators concerning gender, age, diversity and a multi-stakeholder approach, which are assessed for each component of the Pillars.

### Climate Change Considerations

While the primary focus of the RRI is collecting data on refugees and asylum seekers, some information and data will be gathered on climate induced displacement. As an alarming global phenomenon highlighted in the GCR:

*“while not in themselves causes of refugee movements, climate, environmental degradation and natural disasters increasingly interact with the drivers of refugee movements ... averting and resolving large refugee situations are also matters of serious concern to the international community ... requiring early efforts to address their drivers and triggers, as well as improved cooperation among political, humanitarian, development and peace actors.”<sup>12</sup>*

There is currently no binding international legal regime which defines a ‘climate refugee’. While provisions of international human rights law generally apply to all persons regardless of legal status, the international community has yet to adopt a global instrument which addresses climate displacement.<sup>13</sup> Present-day and future large-scale human migration due to resource scarcity including rising sea levels, extreme weather events, increased competition for food, water, land, access to a clean environment, and climate-induced conflict are nonetheless relevant considerations for an assessment focusing on refugees. Recording detailed facts and figures on climate displacement is beyond the scope of the RRI at this stage of its development, however identifying a State’s commitment to policy concerns on climate change, in addition to other key indicators, provides helpful background information.



12 *Global Compact on Refugees*; ‘Prevention and addressing root causes’, paragraph 8

13 While not addressing the specific needs of ‘refugees’ as defined under international law, the 2009 *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa* (Kampala Convention) inter alia provides that: “State Parties shall take measures to protect and assist persons who have been internally displaced due to natural and human made disasters, including climate change.” (Article V (4)): <https://au.int/en/treaties/african-union-convention-protection-and-assistance-internally-displaced-persons-africa>

# RRI Indicator Measurements

## Country Facts & Figures

NOTA: All data presented is from the last full calendar year, unless otherwise specified.

	Sources
What is the total number of refugees, including resettled refugees and other beneficiaries of temporary and complementary protection, hosted by the country in relation to its total population?	- Example: 1 in 1,000,000 people are refugees in Country X. - Include sources and statistics including disaggregation by region/area as possible.
What is the number of asylum seekers in the country in relation to its total population?	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
What is the total number of refugees, including resettled refugees and other beneficiaries of temporary and complementary protection hosted by the country in relation to its land area? <sup>14</sup>	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
What is the total number of asylum seekers hosted by the country in relation to its land area	
What is the total number of refugees, including resettled refugees and other beneficiaries of temporary and complementary protection, hosted by the country in relation to its gross domestic product (GDP)?	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
What is the total number of asylum seekers hosted by the country in relation to its gross domestic product (GDP)?	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
Include trends in the number of refugees in relation to the total population and GDP over the last five years. If the country has experienced a significant influx of refugees in the last 12 months, this trend should include monthly figures from 3 months prior to the influx.	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
Trends in the number of asylum seekers in relation to total population and GDP for at least the last five years. If country has experienced a significant influx of asylum seekers in the last 12 months, this trend should include monthly figures from at least 3 months prior to the influx.	Hard data: UNHCR/national statistics
What is the weighted national share of the global refugee and protected people population in the country under review?	e.g. X country hosts X% of the global refugee population, but accounts for X% of world GDP
What is the proportion of rejected asylum seekers from the top 5 groups based on national or country of origin present in the country, in relation to the global proportion of rejected applicants from that same origin?	
What is the 'refugee' status recognition rate in the country under the 1951 Refugee Convention definition as adopted into national law or practice?	
What is the 'Refugee' status recognition rate in the country under the 1969 OAU Convention as adopted into national law or practice?	
What is the recognition rate in the country for granting complementary, subsidiary or de facto protection status?	
If refugee or other status determination in the country is undertaken by or in cooperation other entities such as UNHCR, what is the recognition rate granted by those entities? <sup>15</sup>	

<sup>14</sup> Land area is the aggregate of all land within international boundaries and coastlines, excluding water area.

<sup>15</sup> Provide a brief description of the determination framework and link any relevant legislative or policy documents.

## Legal and Policy Framework

		Sources/Validation
Did the country vote in favour of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) during its adoption by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 2018?	Yes	
	N/A	
	No	
		Sources/Validation
Did the country vote in favour of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration during its adoption by the UN General Assembly on 19 December 2018?	Yes	
	N/A	
	No	
		Sources/Validation
Is the country a State Party to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol?	Yes	If yes, year(s) of ratification/accession
	N/A	
	No	
		Sources/Validation
Is the country a State Party to the Core International Human Rights Treaties and/or Optional Protocols? <sup>16</sup>	Yes	If yes, year(s) of ratification/accession
	N/A	
	No	
		Sources/Validation
Is the country a State Party to regional instruments for the protection of refugees? (e.g. OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; European Union Asylum Acquis)	Yes	If yes, year(s) of ratification/accession
	N/A	
	No	
		Sources/Validation
Is there a domestic legal or policy framework in the country which addresses refugee issues? (i.e. national refugee law; national refugee policy; functioning refugee status determination procedure).	Yes	If Yes, provide the title and citation to the relevant statute(s) or legislative instrument(s) or policy(ies) including year of adoption
	N/A	
	No	

<sup>16</sup> Notably, the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD); 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC); and 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

## Climate Change

		Sources/Validation
<b>Is the country party to the 2015 Paris Agreement?<sup>17</sup></b>	Yes	If Yes, date of ratification/accession
	N/A	
	No	

		Sources/Validation
<b>Has the country adopted a national policy or objective to achieve energy independence?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

		Sources/Validation
<b>What percentage of energy needs in the country are currently met by renewable energy?</b>		

		Sources/Validation
<b>Apart from the Paris Agreement, is the country engaged in bilateral and/or regional policy discussions concerning climate change and climate-induced displacement?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

		Sources/Validation
<b>Briefly describe the potential climate risk indicators in the country in relation to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, resource competition (food, water, land, access to a clean environment), and percentage of the population living in coastal areas?</b>		

		Sources/Validation
<b>Has the country adopted a national law and/or policy statement on climate change?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

		Sources/Validation
<b>Has the country adopted a national law or policy statement on climate or environmental-induced displacement?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

<sup>17</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/status-of-ratification>

## Sources/Validation

<b>Over the last 5 years, has the country experienced refugee movements into the country which may in part be attributed to climate-induced displacement?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

## Sources/Validation

<b>Has the country adopted a national action or contingency plan with regard to climate disasters and climate induced displacement, including possible movement of populations living in high-risk areas within the country?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	

## Sources/Validation

<b>Are refugees already in the territory of the country covered by the national contingency plan and/or has the country adopted a specific policy or approach as it pertains to the physical security of refugees?</b>	Yes	If yes, provide brief details
	N/A	
	No	



# Pillar I: Access to Asylum



© UNHCR/Rocco Nuri  
Congolese asylum-seekers line up to undergo security and health screening in Zombo,  
near the border between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

## 1.1 Asylum seekers are not arbitrarily turned away

### 1.1.1 Have there been any cases of *refoulement* at the border, other entry points or when inside the territory of the country in the last 12 months?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	No confirmed cases of <i>refoulement</i>	Provide evidence of cases of <i>refoulement</i> , including sources
4	Rarely – less than 5 confirmed cases or less than 1% of the overall refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater	
3	Occasional cases (5-10) of <i>refoulement</i> identified or between 2-5% of the refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater	
2	Frequent or categorical <i>refoulement</i> , or 5-10% of the refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater	
1	Yes, systematic cases of <i>refoulement</i> , or more than 10% of the refugee caseload for this country	

### 1.1.2 Has the country implemented measures to stop people seeking asylum from accessing its border areas and territory, including by sea, in order to seek asylum by requiring inaccessible documentation/ID, or prior visa approval?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	No measures preventing people seeking asylum	Provide evidence of cases of <i>refoulement</i> , including sources
4	Some light and/or arbitrary measures are in place	
3	Measures established, such as requesting some form of ID, with possibilities to overcome them	
2	Increasing measures in place to stop access, such as requiring ID or visa approval that is difficult to acquire	
1	Yes, established a system to stop access	

### 1.1.3 Have people seeking asylum been returned to any country including so-called 'safe third countries'? (e.g. 'countries of return' may be part of bilateral or multilateral agreements between States)

Score		Sources/Validation
5	No returns occur	If categorical returns occur, provide data on the number of asylum seekers affected, which groups, etc.
4	Occasional returns occur	
3	Select returns occur to countries with questionable safety conditions	
2	Select categorical returns occur, for example based on nationality or religion	
1	There is a general policy of denying refugees access at the border	If returns to safe third countries, provide examples.

#### 1.1.4 Do border management processes include protection-sensitive entry systems?<sup>18</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	The borders have safe crossing points and are controlled by an authority (border patrol, migration authorities, army, federal or local police, UNHCR liaison)	
4	Most borders are safe and, in most cases, controlled by an authority	
3	Most borders have safe crossing points. They are not always controlled by an authority	
2	Only some borders are safe and, in few cases, controlled by an authority	
1	Most borders are not safe to cross. The authorities are not willing or able to perform their duties	

#### 1.1.5 Can asylum seekers apply for refugee status or asylum from outside the country where they are seeking protection, such as through an embassy or obtaining short-term visas from diplomatic missions?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	There are robust procedures for asylum seekers to apply for refugee status and other forms of asylum, either from inside their country of origin or from third countries. They are effective and don't entail prohibitive costs or requirements	Include whether the procedure exists, the number of people that have applied and been accepted.
4	There are clear procedures to apply for refugee status outside the destination asylum country, with some restrictions	
3	There are some procedures for asylum seekers to apply for refugee status and asylum in this country, either from inside their country of origin or from third countries. Procedures are mostly effective, although the process is partially restrictive due to cost, requirements, or number of places available	
2	Procedures are only in place for applications concerning family reunification	
1	No procedure exists or the procedures are ineffective	

18 Protection-sensitive entry systems ensure that legitimate measures to control entry are not applied arbitrarily and that they allow asylum seekers and other groups with specific protection needs to be identified and granted access to a territory where their needs can be properly assessed and addressed by a responsible authority possibly including UNHCR. (*UNHCR 10 Point Plan*, Section 3)

## 1.2 Asylum seekers are safe at the border

Indicators under 1.2 apply to pre-screening processes, i.e. from the time an asylum seeker or refugee arrives at a border until the period when they can lodge a claim for asylum. If a country does not have a pre-screening process proceed to Indicator 1.3.

### 1.2.1 Do asylum seekers have access to assistance at the border at levels commensurate with UNHCR Guidelines?<sup>19</sup>

Minimum requirements include: physical shelter,<sup>20</sup> registration and documentation, food, emergency medical assistance, and pre-screening for vulnerabilities. Complete assistance includes minimum requirements plus clothing, access to additional medical assistance, and assistance that meets national standards.

Score		
5	High-quality, complete assistance for the majority of persons in need	If categorical returns occur, provide data on the number of asylum seekers affected, which groups, etc.  If returns to safe third countries, provide examples.
4	Good quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements and one or more additional requirement for the majority of persons in need	
3	Acceptable quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements and reaches most persons in need	
2	Poor quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements or does not adequately cover persons in need	
1	No access to immediate assistance at the border	

### 1.2.2 When crossing borders are asylum seekers provided with information about the asylum process and their legal status?<sup>21</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers are provided comprehensive information on the asylum process and what they are required to present to claim refugee status, as well as their rights and obligations, in a language they understand	
4	Information is accessible and adequate with some limitations	
3	In most cases, asylum seekers have access to information on the asylum and refugee status determination process, and their rights and obligations in a language they understand	
2	Minimal information is available, but in many cases inaccessible or not adapted to recipients/asylum applicant's needs (i.e. translated to relevant languages, etc)	
1	There is minimal, inaccurate or no information on the asylum process and determination process or rights and obligations made available	

19 See Chapter 4 of the UNHCR 10-Point Plan, Reception Standards, for general guidance that is applicable globally, <https://www.unhcr.org/50a4c0e79.pdf> or Reception Standards for Asylum Seekers in the European Union for guidance applicable in the EU, <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/protection/operations/43662ddb2/reception-standards-asylum-seekers-european-union.html>

20 Shelter should be provided if needed throughout the duration of the pre-screening process. It should meet minimum standards, and any use of detention should follow *UNHCR Detention Guidelines*.

21 If there is a process of pre-screening and a decision is made (e.g. accelerated procedure at the border), complete this indicator. If not, this indicator will be replicated in Pillar 2 below.

### 1.2.3 When crossing borders are asylum seekers provided with access to legal assistance?<sup>22</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers are provided access to quality legal assistance at no cost, including interpretation, where necessary, and the opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative	
4	Legal assistance is mostly accessible and adequate with some limitations	
3	Access to free and competent legal assistance, interpretation, and the opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative is generally adequate	
2	There is occasional access to free and competent legal assistance, interpretation and UNHCR representatives, although it is not guaranteed	
1	There is a complete absence of legal assistance and interpretation, and no opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative	

### 1.2.4 Does the country have a contingency plan for an influx of asylum seekers?

Score		Sources/Validation
+2-5	Scoring calculated based on number of contingency plan components present – see list of components below.	If yes, select components below and describe
1	No	

#### Contingency plan components (+1 for each component)

Coordination mechanisms in place with clear lines of government authority	Plan includes expert input (including from NGOs and/or UNHCR)
Resources and funding sources identified	Staff training and simulation or testing of plan conducted

## 1.3 National legislation and policies do not impede the right to seek asylum

### 1.3.1 Are there safeguards to protect against indirect *refoulement*, including during interception operations, such as protection screening and referral assistance processes?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, comprehensive policies and practices are followed consistently	
4	Yes, relatively complete policies and practices/some inconsistencies in how these are followed	
3	Adequate policies and practices, some gaps identified	
2	No, incomplete or poorly followed policies and practices	
1	No safeguards in place	

<sup>22</sup> If there is a process of pre-screening and a decision is made (e.g. accelerated procedure at the border), complete this indicator. If not, this indicator will be replicated in Pillar 2 below.

### 1.3.2 Are there specific measures to identify and protect asylum seekers in cases of carrier sanctions?<sup>23</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, comprehensive policies and practices that are followed consistently.	
4	Yes, relatively complete policies and practices/some inconsistencies in how these are followed	
3	Adequate policies and practices are in place	
2	No, incomplete or poorly followed policies and practices	
1	No safeguards are in place	

### 1.3.3 Are claims of national security by government authorities used as a justification for refusing to consider asylum claims or grounds for not permitting entry of asylum seekers to the territory of the country?<sup>24</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	No	
4	Almost never used	
3	Occasionally	
2	Frequently	
1	Yes	

### 1.3.4 Does irregular entry negatively impact the ability to seek asylum?<sup>25</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Irregular entry is not used as a means of penalizing asylum seekers	
4	Irregular entry only seldom impacts the right to seek asylum	
3	Irregular entry occasionally negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	
2	Irregular entry frequently negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	
1	Irregular entry always negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	

23 To control immigration, States may request carriers to check travel documents and as a result, carriers may be required to deny embarkation to travellers in an irregular situation, regardless of any protection needs. A protection-sensitive entry system could ensure that legislation imposing sanctions on carriers contains exemptions for transporting an improperly documented person if that person applies for asylum at the point of entry. States may also allow carriers to refer asylum seekers without proper travel documents to local authorities in the country of departure if the country is a State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and has a functioning asylum system in place; or to officials from the destination State stationed in the country of departure, such as airline liaison officers, out-posted immigration or asylum officials, the local embassy or consulate, or to relevant international organisations or NGOs. See *UNHCR 10 Point Plan*, Chapter 3: Protection-Sensitive Entry Systems, Section 3.5.

24 In extreme cases where border closure is in accordance with international law (e.g. threat to sovereignty or territorial integrity), and the State is taking strong actions to resolve the situation, this would not be considered a blanket excuse and therefore be scored as a “No”.

25 Consider whether there is *de facto* denial of entry to asylum seekers based on irregular entry. ‘Irregular entry’ or delayed presentation to the authorities may be a factor considered during refugee status determination proceedings, but it should not be used to deny refugee or other protection status, (UNHCR Article 31).

## 1.4 Detention practices concerning asylum seekers

### 1.4.1 Are grounds for detention of asylum seekers clearly established by law and under the circumstances contemplated in UNHCR Guidelines?<sup>26</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	There is no detention of asylum seekers under any circumstance	
4	Detention of asylum seekers only occurs in exceptional circumstances in line with UNHCR Guidelines and is clearly established by law	
3	Grounds for detention are clearly established by law. Detention applies but only to particular cases, and exceptions exist for people with special protection needs (for example LGBTQI, trafficking or smuggling victims, children, pregnant women, older refugees, ill individuals)	
2	Detention applies to all cases, but asylum seekers have the right to an effective legal remedy (e.g. applying for habeas corpus or similar judicial review) against detention with legal aid support or otherwise to have their cases timely reviewed by a responsible authority.	
1	No safeguards in place	

### 1.4.2 Are there specific legislative and/or policy guarantees that asylum seekers will be in detention for as short a time as possible, and that it comes to an end as soon as the specific justification is no longer valid?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, guarantees exist and are always applied	
4	Guarantees are often applied	
3	Guarantees exist but are not always applied/ enacted	
2	Guarantees are rarely enacted	
1	No legislation and/or policy guarantees exist	

### 1.4.3 Are there maximum periods of detention of asylum seekers established by law?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Maximum periods exist and are generally applied	
3	Maximum periods exist but are not always applied	
2	Maximum periods exist but are rarely applied	
1	No	

<sup>26</sup> See *UNHCR Detention Guidelines*, pg. 11.

#### 1.4.4 Are conditions of detention dignified and humane and minimum rights respected?<sup>27</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, always	
4	Commonly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

### Pillar 1 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below.

*Scoring Guidelines:*

1. No, this does not occur for this group.
2. This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.
3. This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.
4. This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.
5. This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
1.1. There are screening mechanisms to identify and offer special protection based on the specific needs of cross-cutting groups at the border. <sup>28</sup>							
1.2. These specific vulnerabilities, once identified, are addressed at the border by the responsible authorities.							
1.3. Specific protection guarantees are considered when applying measures which restrict an individual's ability to seek asylum. <sup>29</sup>							
1.4. There are specific provisions in order to exclude detention and/or address special needs during detention. <sup>30</sup>							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>31</sup></b>							

27 See UNHCR Detention Guidelines; Guideline 8 – Conditions of Detention must be Dignified and Humane.

<https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/503489533b8.pdf>

28 For example, special procedures, specially trained staff, measures to prevent sexual violence against women and girls; mechanisms to identify and offer protection to unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities, other vulnerable groups.

29 See UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Guidelines on International Protection No. 1: Gender-Related Persecution Within the Context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, 7 May 2002, HCR/GIP/02/01, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3d36f1c64.html>

30 For example, separate detention areas or facilities for women and men, avoiding detention of minors and/or specific provisions for unaccompanied minors.

31 In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.

**1.1.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach in relation to protection against *refoulement* at the border; e.g. facilitating independent monitoring in all border points?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	

**1.2.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach in order to guarantee that refugees are safe and protected at the border, for example by permitting assistance and access to local authorities, NGOs, and international agencies?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The Sate creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	

**1.3.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to safeguard the right to seek asylum; e.g. enabling independent monitoring and/or access to legal assistance or specialized NGO personnel during protection screening and referral processes, ensuring training of carrier companies' staff and relevant authorities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	

**1.4.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach, including by providing access for NGOs and international agencies to detention facilities and thereby facilitate assistance to detainees?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	



## Pillar 2: Recognition as Refugees



## 2.1 National legal frameworks provide adequate interpretation of refugee definitions

### 2.1.1 Are international and other refugee definitions<sup>32</sup> including at the regional level reflected in domestic legislation?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, both international and other (where relevant) definitions are reflected in domestic law	
4	International and other definitions are mostly reflected	
3	Either international or other definitions are reflected, not both	
2	International or other definitions are somewhat reflected	
1	No	

### 2.1.2 In the country, do administrative and judicial decisions on asylum cases reference interpretations of the 1951 *Refugee Convention* found in the UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status and related UNHCR Guidelines?<sup>33</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, the procedures and criteria are fully applied	
4	The majority of the procedures and criteria are applied	
3	The procedures and criteria are partially applied but some gaps remain	
2	The procedures and criteria are somewhat or inconsistently applied, many gaps exist	
1	No, the procedures and criteria are never or rarely applied	

### 2.1.3 Do refugee status determination first instance and appeal decisions apply legal reasoning from the judgments of international human rights bodies and/or regional courts or tribunals?<sup>34</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Excellent decisions, comprehensive legal reasoning is fully applied	
4	Good procedures, comprehensive legal reasoning is mostly applied	
3	Adequate procedures, comprehensive legal reasoning is partially applied	
2	Poor procedures, legal reasoning is inadequately applied	
1	Inadequate or non-existent decision making and legal reasoning rarely or never applied	

32 For example, the 1969 *Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa* and the 1984 *Cartagena Declaration on Refugees*.

33 See, for example, <https://www.unhcr.org/search?comid=4a2789926&cid=49aea93ae2&tags=GIP>

34 For example, international human rights treaty bodies, International Court of Justice, European Court of Human Rights, Inter-American Court of Human Rights, African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

**2.1.4 Is *prima facie*<sup>35</sup> refugee admission, under certain circumstances, permitted or provided for under national law, procedures or practice?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, <i>prima facie</i> refugee admission is permitted and applied effectively in law and practice	
4	<i>Prima facie</i> refugee admission is permitted and applied in a mostly effective way	
3	<i>Prima facie</i> refugee admission is permitted but only partially applied	
2	<i>Prima facie</i> refugee admission is permitted but rarely applied	
1	No, <i>prima facie</i> refugee admission is not permitted or applied	

**2.1.5 Are categories of complementary protection or other human rights-based or humanitarian status adequately available and applied?<sup>36</sup>**

This indicator assesses granting asylum beyond or in lieu of the refugee definition. Evaluate whether this is available in the country under review.

Is there legislation in place to grant complementary protection or other human rights-based or humanitarian status?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	In practice are these categories adequately applied?	Sources/Validation
5	Consistently applied	
4	Generally applied	
3	Frequently applied, with some restrictions	
2	Rarely applied	
1	No	

## 2.2 Institutional frameworks support fair Refugee Status Determination (RSD)

**2.2.1 Do procedures regarding “manifestly unfounded”<sup>37</sup> or abusive applications for protection incorporate all relevant safeguards and guarantees including an individual interview?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, safeguards meet all best practice guidelines	
4	Yes, safeguards meet most of the best practice guidelines	
3	Partial application of best practice guidelines	
2	Inconsistent application of best practice guidelines	
1	No, the safeguards do not exist or are insufficient	

35 UNHCR Guidelines on International Protection No. 11: *Prima Facie* Recognition of Refugee Status, states that “A *prima facie* approach means the recognition by a State or UNHCR of refugee status on the basis of readily apparent, objective circumstances in the country of origin or, in the case of stateless asylum seekers, their country of former habitual residence. A *prima facie* approach acknowledges that those fleeing these circumstances are at risk of harm that brings them within the applicable refugee definition.”

36 See ExCom Conclusion No. 103 (LVI) - 2005 on the Provision on International Protection Including Through Complementary Forms of Protection, <https://www.unhcr.org/uk/excom/exconc/43576e292/conclusion-provision-international-protection-including-complementary-forms.html>

37 *Manifestly unfounded applications should be processed under normal, non-accelerated procedures (UNHCR Procedural Standards, Section 4.6.4). Accelerated procedures at the border are considered in Indicator 1.3.*

**2.2.2 Do asylum seekers have access to procedural processes including an individual case review and appeal as part of the RSD process,<sup>38</sup> whether conducted by a government determination authority, UNHCR or another relevant entity?<sup>39</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, safeguards meet all best practice guidelines	
4	Yes, safeguards meet most of the best practice guidelines	
3	Partial application of best practice guidelines	
2	Inconsistent application of best practice guidelines	
1	No, the safeguards do not exist or are insufficient	

**2.2.3 Are there established administrative and/or judicial institutions to conduct RSD and the granting of subsidiary, humanitarian or temporary protection?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, there are effective administrative and judicial institutions for RSD and the granting of subsidiary, humanitarian or temporary protection	
4	Mostly effective administrative and judicial institutions for this purpose	
3	Partially, but some limitations exist in practice	
2	Minimally effective administrative and judicial institutions for this purpose	
1	No, institutions do not exist or are rarely effective	

**2.2.4 Are interviews and treatment of applicants during RSD processes in line with UNHCR Guidelines and procedural standards?<sup>40</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Excellent RSD interview process established. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD	
4	Good interview process. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD in most cases	
3	Adequate interview process. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD partially applied	
2	Poor quality interview process, minimal best practice criteria met	
1	Interviews and treatment of applicants do not meet any of the criteria	

<sup>38</sup> See *UNHCR RSD Procedural Standards*

<sup>39</sup> Depending on the country context, RSD may be conducted by UNHCR in lieu of the government, or by a specialised entity or agent on behalf of the government, and/or by UNHCR directly under its mandate

<sup>40</sup> The 1951 *Refugee Convention* does not indicate or prescribe what type of procedures are to be adopted for the determination of refugee status. It is therefore left to each Contracting State to establish the procedure that it considers most appropriate, having regard to its particular constitutional and administrative structure. See *UNHCR Procedural Standards*, Section 4.3.

### 2.2.5 Does the State create or permit conditions for UNHCR to effectively conduct RSD in cases of delegation?

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, full and unconditional cooperation with UNHCR provided
4	The State is mostly cooperative
3	Partial cooperation but no barriers, potential for improvement
2	No real cooperation, but the state does not create barriers for UNHCR
1	Cooperation is insufficient or non-existent

### 2.2.6 Do asylum seekers have access to legal assistance during RSD procedures?<sup>41</sup>

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers have access to free and competent legal assistance during RSD procedures
4	Asylum seekers have access to legal assistance during RSD procedures, mostly at their own cost (occasional pro bono)
3	Asylum seekers have partial access to legal assistance during RSD procedures, with some limitations
2	Asylum seekers can occasionally access legal assistance, but there are often barriers
1	There is a complete absence of legal assistance

### 2.2.7 Do asylum seekers have access to an interpreter during RSD procedures?

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, always
4	Mostly accessible interpreters
3	Access is dependent on available interpreters, covers about 50% cases
2	Seldom
1	No

41 *UNHCR Guidelines* Chapter 2.7 note that refugees have “the right to engage the services of qualified legal representatives at their own cost or on a pro bono basis, where such services are available”.

**2.2.8 Are asylum seekers able to access information on the asylum determination process and their rights in a language they understand?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers are consistently provided with complete information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand	
4	Asylum seekers are mostly provided with complete information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand	
3	Asylum seekers are partially provided with information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand, some gaps	
2	Asylum seekers are occasionally provided with information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand, many gaps	
1	There is a complete absence of access to information on their rights or the asylum process in a language they understand	

**2.3 Asylum seekers are provided with basic needs and services while awaiting status determination**

**2.3.1 Do asylum seekers have access to food that meets requirements for nutrition and food diversity, through either direct distribution or financial assistance?<sup>42</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers have access to excellent quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
4	Asylum seekers have access to good quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
3	Asylum seekers have access to adequate quality food which meets most minimum requirements	
2	Asylum seekers have access to poor food, which meets some minimum requirements for nutrition and food diversity	
1	There is no access to food, or the food assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	

<sup>42</sup> For example, refer to *Sphere Standards* Key Indicators and *UNHCR Guidelines on Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies*.

**2.3.2 Do asylum seekers have access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities that meets minimum requirements through either direct distribution or financial assistance?<sup>43</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers have access to excellent quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
4	Asylum seekers have access to good quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
3	Asylum seekers have access to adequate quality food which meets most minimum requirements	
2	Asylum seekers have access to poor food, which meets some minimum requirements for nutrition and food diversity	
1	There is no access to food, or the food assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	

**2.3.3 Do asylum seekers have access to accommodation that is safe, secure, weather-appropriate and meets international minimum standards or higher national standards, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?<sup>44</sup>**

	Score	Coverage	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers have excellent quality accommodation	100%	
4	Asylum seekers have good quality accommodation	≥75%	
3	Asylum seekers have adequate quality accommodation	≥50%	
2	Asylum seekers have poor quality accommodation that is safe, secure, and weather-appropriate but does not meet all international minimum standards	≥25%	
1	Asylum seekers do not have access to accommodation, or the accommodation provided meets less than half of the international minimum standards	≤25%	

43 For example, refer to *UNHCR WASH Manual* and the *Sphere Standards for WASH*. Minimum requirements are outlined in the *Sphere Chapter 5* and *UNHCR WASH Indicators and Targets* and should be assessed based on the context (emergency, post-emergency, urban, rural, camp setting)

44 “As regards housing, the Contracting States [to the 1951 Refugee Convention], in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.” (*1951 Convention*, Article 21). Shelter should include provision of suitable accommodation to preserve the family unit and to “provide a secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity to persons of concern.” (*UNHCR Shelter Solutions*, Section 2). If the country provides social housing to disadvantaged nationals, this standard of housing should be used as a measurement, otherwise international minimal standards should be used. For camp-based shelter, refer to *Sphere Standards*.

**2.3.4 Do asylum seekers have access to primary health care according to international standards or higher national standards?<sup>45</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Asylum seekers are entitled to the same level of free health care as residents, including specialized care	
4	Asylum seekers are entitled to the same level of free primary health care as that given to non-refugee foreigners	
3	Asylum seekers are entitled to primary health care	
2	There is no free health care in the country, for residents or asylum seekers	
1	There is free health care in the country for residents and non-refugee aliens but not for asylum seekers	

**2.3.5 Are barriers to accessing health care for asylum seekers addressed, including through targeted health promotion and access to free healthcare services, interpreter services and information provided in required languages?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed effectively	
4	Most barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed	
3	There are partial efforts to address barriers to accessing free health care	
2	Minimal or inconsistent efforts are made to address barriers to accessing free health care	
1	No effort to address barriers, or no free health care provided	

**2.3.6 Do asylum seekers have access to non-food items (NFIs) that meet international requirements, either through direct distribution or provision of financial assistance?<sup>46</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	All minimum requirements for NFIs are met or exceeded and delivered with dignity	
4	Most minimum requirements for NFIs are met and delivered with dignity	
3	Minimum requirements for NFIs are partially met and delivered with dignity	
2	Minimum requirements for NFIs are occasionally/ inconsistently met	
1	Inadequate or no distribution of NFIs	

45 Primary health care incorporates the tasks of medical diagnosis and treatment, psychological assessment and management, personal support, communication of information about illness, prevention, and health maintenance. (UNHCR, Section 3.1)

46 Refer to Core Humanitarian Standard/Sphere guidance "[Shelter and settlement standard 4: Household items](#)"

### 2.3.7 Do asylum seekers have freedom of movement during RSD procedures?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	There are no restrictions in policy or practice	
4	There are occasionally restrictions in certain circumstances (specify), but they are brief and temporary	
3	There are partial restrictions, or the restrictions are brief and temporary	
2	There are partial restrictions in place for the duration of the RSD process, but they do not involve detention	
1	Asylum seekers movements are completely restricted for the duration of the RSD process, including by detention	

### 2.3.8 Do asylum seekers have access to the same quality and level of education, and additional language training as necessary, as nationals or non-refugee foreigners during RSD procedures?<sup>47</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

## 2.4 Asylum seekers and work rights

### 2.4.1 Do asylum seekers have the legal right to work during RSD procedures?<sup>48</sup>

Is there law and/or policy and/or practice in place to grant asylum seekers the right to work during RSD procedures?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are asylum seekers able to work during RSD procedures?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to work during RSD procedures	
4	Asylum seekers are mostly able to access work during RSD procedures, with occasional barriers or limitations	
3	Partial access to work granted, e.g. certain sectors, temporary employment, or following a wait-period	
2	There is minimal access to work for asylum seekers, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, and access to work for asylum seekers is practically impossible	

47 Education is provided within the national school system or, if separate, is comprehensive and of comparable quality. Refugees must receive equal treatment to nationals in primary education, and treatment at least as favourable as that given to non-refugee aliens in secondary education. (*1951 Convention*, Article 22)

48 *Under international and oftentimes regional law*, refugees should have access to rights that facilitate their ability to rebuild a life in a new country, including the right to access jobs and business permits, and to be free from workplace discrimination, forced labour, and other abuses. Paired with rights to freedom of movement, legal documentation, education, and access to financial services, the package of “refugee work rights” allows a person to become self-sufficient. A refugee’s fundamental right to earn a living through work that has been freely chosen is enshrined in international law. The right to work is addressed in human rights treaties—including the 1951 *Refugee Convention*, its 1967 Protocol, and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR)—and has been recognized to be so essential to the realization of other rights that “without the right to work, all other rights are meaningless.” (Asylum Access Refugee Work Rights Report, <https://www.refugeeworkrights.org>. Work rights are the means through which the individual may achieve a range of other civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, fulfilling the human desire to feel useful, valued and productive.

### 2.4.2 Do asylum seekers have access to protection from discrimination in the workplace?

Are there laws and/or policy and/or practice in place to protect asylum seekers from workplace discrimination?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are asylum seekers protected from discrimination in the workplace?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to protection from discrimination in the workplace	
4	Asylum seekers are mostly protected from discrimination in the workplace, with occasional gaps in protections	
3	Partial protection from discrimination in the workplace, less than that of nationals	
2	There is minimal protection from discrimination for asylum seekers, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law or policy or practice exists, or access to protection from discrimination in the workplace for asylum seekers is practically impossible	

### 2.4.3 Does the State provide vocational or skills training for asylum seekers?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to provide vocational or skills training for asylum seekers?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are asylum seekers provided with vocational or skills training?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to vocational or skills training	
4	Asylum seekers mostly have access to vocational or skills training, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
3	Partial access to vocational or skills training, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
2	There is minimal access to vocational or skills training, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to access to vocational or skills training for asylum seekers is practically impossible	

#### 2.4.4 Does the State provide job placement assistance to asylum seekers?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to provide asylum seekers with job placement assistance?

Yes		No
Score	Are asylum seekers provided with vocational or skills training?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to job placement assistance	
4	Asylum seekers mostly have access to job placement assistance, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
3	Partial access to job placement assistance, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
2	There is minimal access to job placement assistance, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to access to job placement assistance for asylum seekers is practically impossible	

#### 2.4.5 Is there a formal process for the recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses for asylum seekers?<sup>49</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, there is a formal process for the fair and expeditious recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications and licenses	
4	There is a formal process in place that is mostly effective, with occasional gaps or barriers to recognition	
3	There is a somewhat-effective process in place, although there are often gaps or barriers in relation to certain sectors or types of qualifications	
2	There is a formal process in place, but many barriers exist, and only minimal recognition of qualifications is available	
1	No formal process exists or the formal process is ineffective	

49 See, by example, *Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region* for guidance: **Article VII Recognition of qualifications held by refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee-like situation:** *Each Party shall take all feasible and reasonable steps within the framework of its education system and in conformity with its constitutional, legal, and regulatory provisions to develop procedures designed to assess fairly and expeditiously whether refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee-like situation fulfil the relevant requirements for access to higher education, to further higher education programmes or to employment activities, even in cases in which the qualifications obtained in one of the Parties cannot be proven through documentary evidence.*

## 2.5 Deportation of failed asylum seekers respects international standards

### 2.5.1 Are rejected asylum seekers able to appeal deportation decisions?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to enable asylum seekers not recognized as refugees to appeal deportation decisions?

	Yes	No
Score	Are rejected asylum seekers able to appeal deportation decisions?	
5	Yes, rejected asylum seekers have full access to appeal deportation decisions	
4	Rejected asylum seekers generally have access to appeal deportation decisions, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
3	Partial access to appeal deportation decisions, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
2	There is minimal access to appeal deportation decisions due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to appeal deportation decisions for rejected asylum seekers is practically impossible or ineffective	
	Sources/Validation	

### 2.5.2 Are application of the exclusion clauses subject to fair procedures, such as not automatically requiring expulsion of the asylum seeker from the country of asylum?<sup>50</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, exclusion clauses meet all best practice guidelines	
4	Yes, exclusion clauses meet most of the best practice guidelines	
3	Partial application of best practice guidelines	
2	Inconsistent application of best practice guidelines	
1	No best practice guidelines met	

<sup>50</sup> [Under Article 1(F), the provisions of the 1951 *Refugee Convention*] “shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that: (a) he [or she] has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; (b) he [or she] has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his [or her] admission to that country as a refugee; or (c) he [or she] has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.” (*1951 Convention*) At the request of concerned States, and in full respect of national laws and policies, UNHCR and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to support protection-sensitive arrangements for timely security screening and health assessments of new arrivals. Support will also be provided for: capacity development of relevant authorities, for instance on international refugee protection and exclusion criteria; strengthening of international efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, as well as trafficking and smuggling in persons; capacity development for community-oriented policing and access to justice; and the identification and separation of fighters and combatants at border entry points or as early as possible after arrival in line with relevant protection safeguards. The development and implementation of programmes for protection and assistance to children formerly associated with armed groups will also be supported. (*Global Compact on Refugees*; para 57)

**2.5.3 Are there voluntary return assistance programmes for rejected asylum seekers in place, including in cooperation with countries of origin and transit?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Always	
4	Frequently	
3	Often	
2	Sometimes	
1	No	

**2.5.4 Can asylum claims and/or applications to remain be exceptionally considered for asylum seekers and refugees who are eligible to be returned to safe third countries; e.g. where they may receive less protection?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Always	Indicate the reliability of this information
4	Frequently	
3	Often	
2	Sometimes	
1	No	
N/A	Not Applicable	

**2.5.5 Is the prohibition of collective expulsion respected with regard to failed asylum applicants?<sup>51</sup>**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Always	Indicate the reliability of this information
4	Frequently	
3	Often	
2	Sometimes	
1	No	

51 See Section 3.2 of the *OHCHR Discussion Paper 'Expulsions of aliens in international human rights law'*, Geneva, September 2006. "Collective or mass expulsions of aliens are unequivocally prohibited under article 4 of Protocol no.4 to the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 22(9) of the American Convention on Human Rights, Article 12(5) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and Article 26(1) of the 2004 Arab Charter on Human Rights. Article 12(5) of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights defines mass expulsions as being aimed at national, racial, ethnic or religious groups."

## Pillar 2 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below;

*Scoring Guidelines:*

- 1. No specific measures or guarantees exist.**
- 2. There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally.**
- 3. Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied.**
- 4. There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time.**
- 5. Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times.**

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
2.1 Are the specific circumstances and characteristics of cross-cutting groups considered when interpreting the refugee definition? <sup>52</sup>							
2.2 Are there provisions and measures in place to address the specific needs of cross-cutting groups during RSD processes, particularly if pre-screening does not occur at the border? <sup>53</sup>							
2.3 Are the different assistance needs of cross-cutting groups met while awaiting status determination? <sup>54</sup>							
2.4 Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for asylum seekers that are members of cross-cutting groups? <sup>55</sup>							
2.5 Are specific guarantees related to the cross-cutting groups considered when taking, reviewing or implementing deportation decisions? <sup>56</sup>							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>57</sup></b>							

52 For example, special consideration for unaccompanied minors, gender-based violence acknowledged as a form of persecution which can lead to the grant of refugee status. Refer to 2009 UNHCR *Guidelines on International Protection No. 8 Child Asylum Claims under Articles 1(A)2 and 1(F) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugee*. [www.refworld.org/docid/4b2f4f6d2.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b2f4f6d2.html) and 2018 UNHCR *Guidelines on assessing and determining the best interests of the child*. [www.refworld.org/docid/5c18d7254.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/5c18d7254.html)

53 For example, female interviewers for female asylum-seekers; support for unaccompanied minors; provision of psychological assistance for victims of torture, GBV and other vulnerable persons.

54 Refer to the basic needs covered in component 2.3. For example, needs of pregnant and lactating women, gender-sensitive WASH facilities, ensuring girls are permitted to attend school and can do so safely, addressing access barriers for persons with disabilities, etc.

55 For example, addressing women's access barriers, workplace discrimination and/or offering additional skills training; preventing child labour, promoting youth employment; offering additional skills training and incentives to employers when hiring persons with disabilities or other limitations

56 For example, pregnant women or women with infant children not to be returned; unaccompanied minors not to be returned unless arrangements are in place for their care in the destination country; specific needs of persons with disabilities. See also: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, *Guidelines on International Protection No. 8: Child Asylum Claims under Articles 1(A)2 and 1(F) of the 1951 Refugee Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, 22 December 2009*, HCR/GIP/09/08, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4b2f4f6d2.html>  
Guidelines on International Protection No. 7

57 In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.

**2.1.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. including access to UNHCR and NGOs' protection functions as they advocate for a broad application of the refugee definition and other protection status?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	

**2.2.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. by allowing NGOs and UNHCR to contribute to and facilitate the RSD process through, for example, providing legal advice and/or representation to asylum seekers?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible a multi-stake holder approach	

**2.3.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding assistance to asylum seekers during status determination processes, e.g. by involving local authorities in the granting of services, facilitating NGO complementary support and programmes?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible a multi-stakeholder approach	

**2.4.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to promote employment for asylum seekers; e.g. facilitating complementary training by NGOs and international agencies, involving the private sector in job placement assistance programmes?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	

**2.5.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. monitoring deportations and support programmes to those deported by NGOs and international agencies?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	



# Pillar 3: Refugees Enjoy their Rights



### 3.1 Refugees are not arbitrarily deported

**3.1.1 As separate from a case of *refoulement*, are recognized refugees<sup>58</sup> ever sent back to their country of origin, a transit country, or any third country where protection may be questioned?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	No returns occur
4	Occasional unjustified returns occur
3	Select returns occur to countries with questionable safety conditions
2	Select categorical returns occur, for example based on nationality or religion
1	There is a general policy of returning recognized refugees

**3.1.2 Are the cessation clauses applied according to UNHCR guidance; e.g. allowing refugees to challenge decisions or rebut presumptions applied on a group basis?<sup>59</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Best practice application of cessation clauses
4	Good application of cessation clauses
3	Adequate application of cessation clauses
2	Poor application of cessation clauses
1	No application of cessation clauses

**3.1.3 Is the international prohibition of collective expulsions respected with regard to recognized refugees?<sup>60</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Always
4	Frequently
3	Often
2	Sometimes
1	No

58 This indicator captures the *refoulement* of recognized refugees only, not asylum seekers. As such data sources may be less reliable. Explain your decision, including any sources relied upon. In case of categorical returns, provide data on groups affected.

59 See *UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status, Chapter III B. Cessation clauses of 1951 Convention, Article 1C(5) and (6) states:*

(1) [S/he] has voluntarily re-availed himself of the protection of the country of his nationality; or  
 (2) Having lost [his/her] nationality, [s/h] has voluntarily re-acquired it; or  
 (3) [S/he] has acquired a new nationality, and enjoys the protection of the country of [his/her] new nationality; or  
 (4) [S/he] has voluntarily re-established [himself/herself] in the country which [s/h]e left or outside which [s/he] remained owing to fear of persecution;  
 (5) [S/he] can no longer, because the circumstances in connection with which [s/he] has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, continue to refuse to avail [himself/herself] of the protection of the country of [his/her] nationality; Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a refugee falling under section A(1) of this article who is able to invoke compelling reasons arising out of previous persecution for refusing to avail [himself/herself] of the protection of the country of nationality;  
 (6) Being a person who has no nationality [s/he] is, because of the circumstances in connection with which [s/he] has been recognized as a refugee have ceased to exist, able to return to the country of [his/her] former habitual residence.

60 Defined as “any measure of the competent authorities compelling aliens as a group to leave the country, except where such a measure is taken after and on the basis of a reasonable and objective examination of the particular cases of each individual alien of the group.” (*Protocol No. 4 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights, Article 4*). See also guidance in indicator 2.5.2.

## 3.2 Refugees enjoy civil and political rights<sup>61</sup>

### 3.2.1 Is the security and physical integrity of recognized refugees guaranteed in all circumstances?<sup>62</sup>

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place that protects the security and physical integrity of refugees?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Is the security and physical integrity of refugees protected?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, all possible efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is fully protected	
4	Most efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected, with occasional gaps	
3	Partial efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected, but there are often gaps	
2	There are minimal efforts made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or efforts to protect refugees' security and physical integrity are ineffective	

### 3.2.2 Are recognized refugees issued official identity documents?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place that permits refugees to be issued official identity documents?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees able to obtain official identity documents?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, all refugees are issued official identity documents with no restrictions, undue delays (i.e. more than two weeks) or cost	
4	Most refugees are issued official identity documents, but there are occasional restrictions, some delays (more than two weeks) or barriers due to cost	
3	Some obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to obtain official identity documents (please specify)	
2	Frequent obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees obtain official identity documents	
1	No, refugees are never or rarely issued official identity documents at all	

61 States are urged to uphold the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, *inter alia*, through effective measures to prevent the infiltration of armed elements, to identify and separate any such armed elements from refugee populations, to settle refugees in secure locations and to afford to [UNHCR] and, where appropriate, other humanitarian organizations prompt, unhindered and safe access to asylum seekers, refugees and other persons of concern. (*UNHCR Resolution A/RES/72/150*)

62 Adequate security conditions in camps and settlements includes 'protection measures' such as being a safe distance from borders, general camp security, efforts made to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, safe spaces for women and children, and mechanisms for the prevention of exploitation and abuse, and access to the justice system and legal aid.

### 3.2.3 Can recognized refugees renew identity documents?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place that permits refugees to renew official identity documents?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees able to obtain official identity documents?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, all refugees are able to renew official identity documents with no restrictions, delay or cost	
4	Most refugees are able to renew official identity documents, but there are occasional restrictions, delays or barriers due to cost	
3	Some obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to renew official identity documents	
2	Frequent obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to renew official identity documents	
1	No, refugees are not issued official identity documents at all, or are not able to renew them	

### 3.2.4 Do State authorities issue international travel documents to recognized refugees in line with the 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 28?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Always	
4	Frequently	
3	Often	
2	Sometimes	
1	No	

### 3.2.5 Do recognized refugees have freedom of movement within the country of asylum?<sup>63</sup>

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place that permits freedom of movement for refugees?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees able to move freely within the country of asylum?	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees can move freely and there are no restrictions in policy or practice	
4	There are occasionally temporary restrictions in certain circumstances	
3	There are partial restrictions, or the restrictions are brief and temporary	
2	There are partial/temporary restrictions, or nationality-specific restrictions, that limit access to services	
1	Freedom of movement for refugees is permanently restricted	

<sup>63</sup> **GCR Indicator 2.1.2:** Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country. Sources: *The data sources for the legal aspects of this indicator are current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to move freely within the territory of the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected from UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities.*

### 3.2.6 Are recognized refugees, particularly those not under temporary/complementary protection regimes, entitled to family reunification according to international guidelines?<sup>64</sup>

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place that permits family reunification according to international guidelines?

Yes		No
Score	Are refugees able to undergo family reunification?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees are entitled to family reunification according to international guidelines, including dependent parents of adult refugees, other dependent relatives and dependent members of the family unit	
4	Refugees are entitled to family reunification of the “nuclear family”, with some extension of the definition to other dependent groups in certain circumstances	
3	Refugees are entitled to family reunification of the “nuclear family” only	
2	There are frequent obstacles to family reunification in practice.	
1	Refugees are not entitled to family reunification, or it is practically impossible for family reunification to occur	

### 3.2.7 Do recognized refugees have the right to own property in not less favourable conditions than non-refugee foreigners?<sup>65</sup>

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees have full rights to movable and immovable property, leasing and other access equal to nationals
4	Refugees mostly have the right to movable and immovable property, leasing and other access equal to other migrants
3	Partially, as some restrictions apply that result in lesser rights than other migrants
2	Minimal property rights with many restrictions
1	Refugees do not have access to any type of property rights

### 3.2.8 Are recognized refugees entitled to industrial intellectual and artistic property rights equal to nationals?<sup>66</sup>

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes
1	No

### 3.2.9 Do recognized refugees enjoy the right to non-political civil association?<sup>67</sup>

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes
1	No

64 See *UNHCR Guidelines on Reunification of Refugee Families (July 1983)*. The term “nuclear family” refers to direct family members, e.g. parent, sibling or child.

65 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 13: “The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the acquisition of movable and immovable property and other rights pertaining thereto, and to leases and other contracts relating to movable and immovable property.”

66 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 14: “In respect of the protection of industrial property, such as inventions, designs or models, trademarks, trade names, and of rights in literary, artistic and scientific works, a refugee shall be accorded in the country in which he has his habitual residence the same protection as is accorded to nationals of that country. In the territory of any other Contracting State, he shall be accorded the same protection as is accorded in that territory to nationals of the country in which he has his habitual residence.”

67 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 15: “As regards non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions the Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the most favourable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country, in the same circumstances.”

### 3.2.10 Do recognized refugees have freedom to practice their own religion?

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

### 3.2.11 Do refugees have free access to the courts and legal system of the host country under the same treatment as nationals?<sup>68</sup>

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

## 3.3 Refugees are provided with basic needs and services<sup>69</sup>

### 3.3.1 Do refugees have sufficient access to food that meets requirements including for nutrition and food diversity through either direct distribution or financial assistance?

Refer to *Sphere Standards Key Indicators and UNHCR Guidelines on Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies*.

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Refugees have access to excellent quality food which exceeds minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
4	Refugees have access to good quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
3	Refugees have access to adequate quality food which meets most minimum requirements	
2	Refugees have access to food, which meets some minimum requirements for nutrition and food diversity	
1	There is no access to food, or the food assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	

68 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 16: "1. A refugee shall have free access to the courts of law on the territory of all Contracting States. 2. A refugee shall enjoy in the Contracting State in which he has his habitual residence the same treatment as a national in matters pertaining to access to the Courts, including legal assistance and exemption from *cautio judicatum solvi*. 3. A refugee shall be accorded in the matters referred to in paragraph 2 in countries other than that in which he has his habitual residence the treatment granted to a national of the country of his habitual residence."

69 For example, provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention, as concerns Social and Economic Rights, includes:

Article 20—regarding rationing

*Where a rationing system exists, which applies to the population at large and regulates the general distribution of products in short supply, refugees shall be accorded the same treatment as nationals.*

Article 21—regarding housing

*As regards housing, the Contracting States, in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.*

Article 22—regarding public education

*1. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees the same treatment as is accorded to nationals with respect to elementary education.  
2. The Contracting States shall accord to refugees treatment as favourable as possible, and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, with respect to education other than elementary education and, in particular, as regards access to studies, the recognition of foreign school certifications, diplomas and degrees, the remission of fees and charges and the award of scholarships.*

Article 23—regarding public relief

*The Contracting States shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the same treatment with respect to public relief and assistance as is accorded to their nationals. (emphasis added)*

**3.3.2 Do refugees have access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities that meets minimum requirements through either direct distribution or financial assistance?**

Refer to [UNHCR WASH Manual](#) and the [Sphere Standards for WASH](#)

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees have stable and consistent access to excellent quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
4	Refugees have stable and consistent access to good quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
3	Refugees have access to adequate quality WASH facilities which meets most minimum requirements most of the time	
2	Refugees have inconsistent access to poor WASH facilities, which meets some minimum requirements	
1	There is no access to WASH facilities, or the assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	

**3.3.3 Do recognized refugees have access to accommodation that meets international minimum standards or national standards for social housing, whichever is higher, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?<sup>70</sup>**

	Score	Coverage	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees have access to excellent quality accommodation	100%	
4	Refugees have access to good quality accommodation	≥75%	
3	Refugees have access to adequate quality accommodation	≥50%	
2	Refugees have poor quality accommodation that is safe, secure, and weather-appropriate, but does not meet all international minimum standards	≥25%	
1	Refugees do not have access to accommodation, or the accommodation provided meets less than half of the international minimum standards	≤25%	

**3.3.4 Are refugees entitled to primary and secondary health care according to international standards or higher national standards?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees are entitled to the same level of free health care as residents, including specialized care	
4	Refugees are entitled to the same level of free primary and secondary health care as that given to non-refugee aliens	
3	Refugees are entitled to access limited primary and secondary health care, compared to what is provided to the host population	
2	There is no free access to health care in the country, for residents or refugees	
1	There is free access to health care in the country for residents and non-refugee foreigners, but not for refugees	

<sup>70</sup> “As regards housing, the Contracting States, in so far as the matter is regulated by laws or regulations or is subject to the control of public authorities, shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances.” ([1951 Convention, Article 21](#))

Shelter should include provision of suitable accommodation to preserve the family unit and to “provide a secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity to persons of concern.” If the country provides social housing to disadvantaged nationals, this standard of housing should be used as a measurement, otherwise international minimal standards should be used. ([UNHCR Shelter Solutions, Section 2](#)). For camp-based shelter, refer to [Sphere Standards](#).

**3.3.5 Are barriers to health care for refugees addressed, including through targeted health promotion, interpreter services, free transport and information provided in required languages?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed effectively
4	Most barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed
3	There are partial efforts to address barriers to accessing free health care
2	Minimal or inconsistent efforts are made to address barriers to accessing free health care
1	No effort to address barriers, or no free health care provided

**3.3.6 Do refugees have access to non-food items (NFIs) that meet international requirements, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?<sup>71</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	All minimum requirements for NFIs are met or exceeded and delivered with dignity
4	Most minimum requirements for NFIs are met and delivered with dignity
3	Minimum requirements for NFIs are partially met and delivered with dignity
2	Minimum requirements for NFIs are occasionally/ inconsistently met
1	Inadequate or no distribution of NFIs

**3.3.7 Are refugees, including women, children, older refugees and persons with disabilities, able to access State-sponsored social services and other support equal to that available to nationals?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, access is granted on par with nationals
4	Access is mainly possible, with some limitations
3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases
2	In some cases access is provided
1	No access provided, or no services exist for refugees or nationals

**3.3.8 Do refugees have access to the same primary education as nationals?<sup>72</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes
4	Access is mainly possible, but with some limitations
3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases
2	In some cases access is provided
1	No

<sup>71</sup> Refer to Core Humanitarian Standard/Sphere guidance "[Shelter and settlement standard 4: Household items](#)"

<sup>72</sup> **GCR Indicator 2.2.1:** Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary). *Source: Education data may be derived from administrative sources typically coordinated and disseminated through the Ministry of Education. Additional sources may include school registers, school surveys or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. UNHCR's Refugee Education Information Management System (REMIS) may also serve as a complementary data source. In some instances a parallel informal education system is established for the refugee community, information may also be obtained from service providers such as NGOs and/or refugee community organizations providing these services.*

### 3.3.9 Do refugees have access to secondary education at least as favourable as that given to non-refugee foreigners?

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes	
4 Access is mainly possible, but with some limitations	
3 Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases	
2 In some cases access is provided	
1 No	

### 3.3.10 Do refugees have access to university education at least as favourable as that given to non-refugee foreigners?

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes	
4 Access is mainly possible, with some limitations	
3 Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases	
2 In some cases access is provided	
1 No	

## 3.4 Refugees have access to the labour market

### 3.4.1 Do refugees have the right to work?<sup>73</sup>

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to grant refugees the right to work?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees able to access work?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees have full access to work	
4	Refugees are mostly able to access work during RSD procedures, with occasional barriers or limitations	
3	Partial access to work is granted, e.g. certain sectors, temporary employment, or following a wait-period	
2	There is minimal access to work for refugees, due to practical barriers (e.g. prohibitive cost of permit) or inadequate policies.	
1	No policy exists, or access to work for refugees is practically impossible	

<sup>73</sup> **GCR Indicator 2.1.1:** proportion of refugees who have access to decent work.

Sources: Current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to work under decent conditions in the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected from UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities, and sample-based studies. Data to estimate the proportion of refugees is available in UNHCR's Population Statistics Reference Database (<http://popstats.unhcr.org/>). This dataset is established based on registration data collected and maintained by UNHCR and/or the host government. Registration data may be supplemented by administrative data, surveys, census or estimated data collected from reliable sources.

### 3.4.2 Do refugees have access to protection from discrimination in the workplace?<sup>74</sup>

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to protect refugees from workplace discrimination?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees protected from discrimination in the workplace?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees have full access to protection from discrimination in the workplace on par with nationals	
4	Refugees are mostly protected from discrimination in the workplace with occasional gaps in protection	
3	Partial protection from discrimination in the workplace, less than that of nationals	
2	There is minimal protection from discrimination for refugees due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to protection from discrimination in the workplace for refugees is practically impossible	

### 3.4.3 Does the State provide vocational or skills training for refugees?

Is there a policy in place to provide vocational or skills training for refugees?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees provided with vocational or skills training?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees have full access to vocational or skills training	
4	Refugees mostly have access to vocational or skills training, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
3	Partial access to vocational or skills training, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
2	There is minimal access to vocational or skills training due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No policy exists, or access to access to vocational or skills training for refugees is practically impossible	

### 3.4.4 Does the State provide job placement assistance to refugees?

Is there a law and/or policy and/or practice in place to provide refugees with job placement assistance?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Are refugees provided with job placement assistance?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees have full access to job placement assistance on par with nationals	
4	Refugees have access to most job placement assistance available to nationals, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
3	Partial access to job placement assistance, although there are many gaps or restrictions (lower than that of nationals)	
2	There is minimal access to job placement assistance, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to job placement assistance for refugees is practically impossible	

<sup>74</sup> Workplace discrimination is the unfair treatment of employees based on prejudices or perceived characteristics. Forms of discrimination can be dependent upon equal pay compensation, sexual orientation, national origin/language, sex, pregnancy, religion, disability, age and race, or social status.

**3.4.5 Is there a formal process that results in the recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses for refugees?<sup>75</sup>**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, there is a formal process for the fair and expeditious recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses that is accessible and effective	
4	There is a formal process in place that is mostly effective, with occasional gaps or barriers to recognition	
3	There is a somewhat effective process in place, although there are often gaps or barriers in relation to certain sectors or types of qualifications	
2	There is a formal process in place but barriers exist and only minimal recognition of qualifications is available	
1	No formal process exists or the formal process is ineffective	

**3.4.6 Are there policies or practices in place to combat forced labour and other abuses towards refugees?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No policies or practices exist or they do not apply to refugees	

**3.4.7 Do refugees who obtain employment have the same access to social security and benefits available to nationals?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

<sup>75</sup> See, for example, the 1997 *Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region* for guidance; **Article VII Recognition of qualifications held by refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee-like situation:** “Each Party shall take all feasible and reasonable steps within the framework of its education system and in conformity with its constitutional, legal, and regulatory provisions to develop procedures designed to assess fairly and expeditiously whether refugees, displaced persons and persons in a refugee-like situation fulfil the relevant requirements for access to higher education, to further higher education programmes or to employment activities, even in cases in which the qualifications obtained in one of the Parties cannot be proven through documentary evidence.”

## Pillar 3 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below;

*Scoring Guidelines:*

1. No specific measures or guarantees exist
2. There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally
3. Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied
4. There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time
5. Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times.

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
3.1 Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights? <sup>76</sup>							
3.2 Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare? <sup>77</sup>							
3.3 Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups? <sup>78</sup>							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>79</sup></b>							

**3.2.M Does the State facilitate a multi-stakeholder approach regarding the protection of refugee's civil and political rights; e.g. NGOs can complement providing information and protection services, or faith-based/women's rights/other organisations can be established by refugees or they have access to them?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	

76 For example, prioritizing victims of gender-based violence in family reunification procedures, facilitating access of women and girls to justice, or ensuring participation of women and girls in decisions that affect them; specific programmes, assistance or advice made available to unaccompanied minors or older refugees; measures to guarantee access to justice of persons with disabilities.

77 Refer to the guidance and indicators presented in component 3.3 for definitions of basic assistance. For example, needs of pregnant and lactating women, gender-sensitive WASH facilities, ensuring girls are permitted to attend school and can do so safely, addressing access barriers for persons with disabilities, etc.

78 For example, addressing women's access barriers, workplace discrimination and/or offering additional skills training; preventing child labour, promoting youth employment; offering additional skills training and incentives to employers when hiring persons with disabilities or other limitations.

79 In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.

**3.3.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding access to services and assistance in the areas of providing food, shelter, healthcare for refugees; e.g. involving local authorities in the granting of services, facilitating NGO and international organization complementary action and support?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	

**3.4.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to refugee labour market access for refugees; e.g. provision of complementary training provided by NGOs and international agencies, and/or involving the private sector in job placement assistance programmes?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach through, for example, limiting certain actors or activities.	
1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	



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Hajara Khatun (54) is a Rohingya refugee who was born and grew up in Buthi daung State, Myanmar. She came to Bangladesh in 2017, during the exodus, along with her family. Since September 9, 2017, she has been living here in Kutupalong refugee camp. She has 6 sons and 3 daughters. Two of her children used to go to the learning centres but at one point they stopped going as they had to support their family by working in a tea stall in the camp. All of her children are now married except 2, who are below 14 years old. She has 5 grandsons and 12 granddaughters who are also below 14 years old.



# Pillar 4: Refugees Can Become Self-Reliant



## 4.1 Refugee social and cultural inclusion is encouraged<sup>80</sup>

### 4.1.1 Do refugees have access to language classes to learn the official language(s) of the host country?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Access is possible in most cases	
3	Partial access, some gaps exist, and waiting lists limits access	
2	In some cases	
1	No	

### 4.1.2 Does legislation or policies in the asylum country effectively protect ethnic and religious identities?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, there is complete and effective protection of non-dominant cultural/ethnic identities and religious expression	
4	There are protections in place that are effective in the majority of scenarios	
3	There are protections in place that are somewhat effective, but gaps remain	
2	There are minimal protections in place, or those that exist are only occasionally effective	
1	No policy exists, or the protection is rarely effective	

### 4.1.3 Does the education system promote diversity and intercultural education as defined by UNESCO Guidelines,<sup>81</sup> through curricula that includes learning about the histories and cultures of non-dominant groups in society?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, in all instances	
4	In many instances this is present in the education system	
3	Partially	
2	Very limited	
1	No	

### 4.1.4 Is socio-cultural support available to refugees from the government, NGOs, international organisations and refugee community associations *et al* to facilitate cultural familiarization such as social orientation and other opportunities to take part in the cultural life of host communities?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Mostly	
3	Partial support, but some gaps exist	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

<sup>80</sup> If a State has a policy in place which permits access and/or does not discriminate against foreigners including refugees and asylum seekers or other migrants in accessing certain programmes or assistance and benefits, but de facto accessing this assistance is limited, then an appropriate answer should be in the range of 2 to 4.

<sup>81</sup> UNESCO Guidelines on Intercultural Education 2006, <http://www.ugr.es/~javera/pdf/DB2.pdf>

**4.1.5 Are there public information campaigns by the government, NGOs, international organisations and refugee community associations et al providing objective information about refugees, including their status as victims of persecution and conflict and their contributions to host communities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, anti-discrimination campaigns consistently exist	
4	There are some campaigns, but not regular or systematic	
3	Partially addressed	
2	Rarely addressed	
1	No	

**4.1.6 Does the State confront hate speech and xenophobia through law, policy or practice when refugees are targeted?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	On a reactive basis, not wide enough	
3	Some efforts made but gaps still exist	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.1.7 Is there the possibility of legal redress to criminally prosecute or take other action against hate crimes, hate speech, racial discrimination, and xenophobia against refugees, including when committed by public authorities or institutions?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	It is possible, but no action taken against public authorities	
3	It is possible, but initiatives so far lack consistency	
2	Rarely possible, there is resistance in the justice system to prosecute such crimes	
1	No	

**4.2 Refugees economic inclusion is supported<sup>82</sup>**

**4.2.1 Are there efforts to provide sustainable labour market-based livelihoods and self-reliance programmes for refugees?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, extensive livelihoods and self-reliance programmes exist	
4	Efforts are provided, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

<sup>82</sup> If a State has a policy in place which permits access and/or does not discriminate against foreigners including refugees and asylum seekers or other migrants in accessing certain programmes or assistance and benefits, but *de facto* accessing this assistance is limited, then an appropriate answer should be in the range of 2 to 4.

**4.2.2 Does the State create conditions towards self-reliance of refugees in camps, including open camp policies; e.g. through cash-based support, food-for-work projects?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Conditions are provided, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.2.3 Are there efforts to enable refugees to live outside of camps?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees are enabled to live outside camps.	
4	There are efforts, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.2.4 Does the State create conditions towards self-reliance of refugees outside of camps;<sup>83</sup> e.g. through cash-based support, cash-for-work projects?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Conditions are provided, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.2.5 Are refugee needs mainstreamed into national economic development plans?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	To a significant extent, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

<sup>83</sup> This indicator shares a weighting with indicator 4.2.2, to reflect that not all countries have in-camp and out-of-camp populations.

#### 4.2.6 Do refugees have equal access to basic financial services in the host country, e.g. bank accounts and credit?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	To a significant extent, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

#### 4.2.7 Do refugees have access to property and small business loans?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	To a significant extent, but gaps exist	
3	Partially	
2	rarely	
1	No	

### 4.3 Refugee and host community sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic cohesion are promoted<sup>84 85</sup>

#### 4.3.1 Do socio-economic programmes and assistance efforts provided by or facilitated by the State to the benefit of refugees also directly benefit host communities?<sup>86</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, always	
4	Mostly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

84 *Under international and oftentimes regional law*, refugees have rights that facilitate their ability to rebuild a life in a new country, including the right to access jobs and business permits and to be protected against workplace discrimination, forced labour, and other exploitation and abuses. Paired with rights to freedom of movement, legal documentation, education and access to financial services, the package of “refugee work rights” allows a person to become self-sufficient. The right to work is addressed in international human rights treaties including the 1951 *Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol*, as well as the 1966 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)*. Indeed, the importance of work rights for refugees was duly acknowledged by the drafters of the Refugee Convention, in which they incorporated three specific provisions: Articles 17 (gainful employment), 18 (self-employment) and 19 (liberal professions). As expressed by the representative of the United States of America at the drafting conference of the 1951 Convention: ‘Without the right to work all other rights are meaningless’. Without that right no refugee could ever become assimilated in his (or her) country of residence. Article 18 specifically provides: ‘The Contracting States shall accord to a refugee lawfully in their territory treatment as favourable as possible and, in any event, not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances, as regards the right to engage on his own account in agriculture, industry, handicrafts and commerce and to establish commercial and industrial companies.’ In sum, work rights are the means through which the individual may achieve a range of other civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, fulfilling the human desire to feel useful, valued and productive.

85 If a State has a policy in place which permits access and/or does not discriminate against foreigners including refugees and asylum seekers or other migrants in accessing certain programmes or assistance and benefits, but de facto accessing this assistance is limited, then an appropriate answer should be in the range of 2 to 4.

86 **GCR Indicator 2.2.2:** Proportion of refugee and host population living below the national poverty line of the host country  
*Source: The data source for this indicator will be comparable national poverty assessments for refugees conducted by UNHCR and the World Bank alongside national statistical offices*

**4.3.2 Are there are specific mechanisms in place in the asylum country to support or mitigate against the economic impact of refugee camps and settlements on host communities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Mostly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.3.3 Are there specific mechanisms in place to work with or mitigate against the environmental impact of refugee camps and settlements?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Mostly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.3.4 Are there efforts made by State-sponsored or facilitated assistance programmes to maximize the economic benefits that refugees bring to host communities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Mostly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

**4.3.5 Are there efforts made by State-sponsored or facilitated assistance programmes to foster socio-economic links between refugees and host communities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
4	Mostly	
3	Partially	
2	Rarely	
1	No	

## Pillar 4 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below;

*Scoring Guidelines:*

1. No specific measures or guarantees exist
2. There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally
3. Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied
4. There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time
5. Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times.

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
4.1 Are the specific needs and consideration of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?							
4.2 Are the specific needs and consideration of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting refugee self-reliance? <sup>87</sup>							
4.3 Are the specific needs and consideration of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion <sup>88</sup> between refugees and host communities?							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>89</sup></b>							

<sup>87</sup> For example, measures aiming to remove gender-specific barriers to productive activities and access to the labour market; promotion of youth entrepreneurship or special programmes or assistance for older refugees

<sup>88</sup> The concept of social cohesion is recognised as being difficult to define. See, for example, a comparison of key social inclusion indices and the key indicators they measure in the World Bank report *Social Cohesion and Forced Displacement: A Desk Review to Inform Programming and Project Design*, 2018, pg. 6.

<sup>89</sup> In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.

**4.1M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding social and cultural inclusion of refugees; e.g. providing incentives for civil society and faith-based organisations' working with refugees; creating conditions for media to provide objective information about refugees, and facilitating local authorities' involvement in confronting xenophobia targeting refugees?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities	
1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	

**4.2.M.U Does the State create conditions for UNHCR and other international actors to provide support to foster refugees' economic inclusion in the host community or asylum country?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	

**4.2.M.P Does the State create conditions for the private sector to contribute to the self-reliance of recognized refugees by providing economic incentives, facilitating work permits, encouraging hiring of refugees in the work force, etc?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	

**4.2.M.L Does the State create conditions for local authorities to participate in the design and implementation of self-reliance programmes and assistance for refugees?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	

**4.3.M.U Does the State create conditions for UNHCR and other international actors to foster socio-economic links between refugees and host communities?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	

**4.3. M.P Does the State create conditions for the private sector to contribute to sustainability and socio-economic cohesion?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	

**4.3.M.L Does the State create conditions for local authorities to participate in the design and implementation of relevant assistance programmes for refugees?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	
4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist	
3	Yes, effective provisions are in place but not consistently applied	
2	Yes, but they are not effective	
1	No	



# Pillar 5: Towards Durable Solutions



## 5.1 Local integration as a durable solution

### 5.1.1 Can refugees obtain permanent residence or nationality in the asylum country?<sup>90</sup>

Is there a policy in place that permits refugees to obtain permanent residence or nationality?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	In practice, are refugees able to obtain permanent residence or national-ity?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, all refugees are able to obtain permanent residence or nationality in the same manner or better than the best treated non-refugee foreign-ers	
4	Most refugees are able to obtain permanent residence or nationality in the same manner as the best treated non-refugee foreigners, with some restrictions	
3	Some obstacles exist for refugees to obtain permanent residence or nationality, such as additional costs or requirements not expected of non-refugee foreigners	
2	Frequent obstacles exist for refugees to obtain permanent residence or nationality	
1	No, refugees are not able to obtain permanent residence or nationality, or access is rarely granted	

### 5.1.2 What percentage of refugees hosted over 5 years have obtained permanent residence or nationality?

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Between 75-100%
4	Between 50-75%
3	Between 25-50%
2	Less than 25%
1	None

### 5.1.3 What percentage of refugees hosted over 10 years have obtained permanent residence or nationality?

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Between 75-100%
4	Between 50-75%
3	Between 25-50%
2	Less than 25%
1	None

<sup>90</sup> Article 34 of the 1951 Refugee Convention requires that States 'expedite naturalization proceedings' and 'reduce as far as possible the costs and charges of such proceedings'.

**5.1.4 Do refugees have access to information or other support regarding how to apply for nationality in the asylum country?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, complete and effective information is provided to refugees
4	Mostly complete information is provided to refugees
3	Partial access to information, some barriers exist
2	There are often barriers that restrict refugees' access to information
1	No, refugees do not have access to information on their right to nationality, or they do not have the right to nationality

**5.1.5 Is there a system in place in the asylum country to review refugee status once it has been granted? If so, what is the frequency of refugee status reviews?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Every 5 years or more, or not applicable
4	Every 4 years
3	Every 3 years
2	Every 2 years
1	Every year

**5.1.6 Is there a process of individual judicial review for refugees whose status is determined to have changed as a result of a review or determination by the authorities in the asylum country?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes
1	No

**5.2 Repatriation is undertaken in safety and dignity<sup>91</sup>**

**5.2.1 Does the country support, incentivize, or undertake premature or involuntary returns or repatriation?<sup>92</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes
1	No

91 **GCR Indicator 4.2.1:** Number of refugees returning to their country of origin  
*Source: The main data source are registration records maintained by either UNHCR and/or national authorities. In addition, return surveys and return monitoring systems will complement data on returning refugees.*

**GCR Indicator 4.2.2** Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials  
*Source: In some countries, information on legally recognized documents and credentials can be obtained through official sources of national statistics, including census data and household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). In addition, there are other relevant sources such as the World Bank's Identity for Development Global Dataset (<http://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>) and the Global Findex Database (<https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>). However, these sources do not currently provide disaggregated data on refugee returnees. In countries of return where no official national statistics for this indicator exist, household surveys or return monitoring may need to be conducted.*

92 Promoting enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation is in full respect for the principle of non-refoulement and ensures the exercise of a free and informed choice, and mobilization of support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation. (Global Compact Final Draft, para. 87-89).

**5.2.2 Does the country allow voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation of refugees consistent with the recommended practice in UNHCR Guidelines?<sup>93</sup>**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

**5.2.3 Does the country ensure refugees have information on the country of origin and other means such as ‘go and see visits’ to enable free and informed individual decision-making in the repatriation process?**

Is there a policy in place to ensure refugees have country of origin information to make an informed decision on repatriation?

Yes	No	N/A
-----	----	-----

Score	Are refugees able to access country of origin information to enable a free and informed decision on their repatriation?	Sources/Validation
5	Yes, refugees have access to sufficient country of origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation at all times	
4	Refugees are mostly able to access to sufficient country of origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation	
3	Partial access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation, many gaps exist	
2	There is minimal access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation	
1	No policy exists, or access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation is rarely available	

**5.2.4 Are efforts made by the State, including allocation of resources and assistance to countries of origin or repatriation, to create a conducive environment inside the sending country to facilitate sustainable repatriation and support reintegration?<sup>94</sup>**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
3	Partially	
1	No	

93 Refer to the UNHCR Repatriation Handbook and Guide: <https://www.unhcr.org/search?comid=4a2d05526&cid=49aea93a3f&tags=volguide>

94 **GCR Indicator 4.1.1:** Volume of ODA provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

**GCR Indicator 4.1.2:** Number of donors providing ODA to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

*Sources for 4.1.1. and 4.1.2: The main data source is a bi-annual survey to be conducted by the OECD with DAC member and non-member states on financing for refugee-hosting contexts. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measure, which is currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this measure it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included but presented separately. National data providers: host States could have data on donors providing funding to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees. It may not however consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected. As one source, UNHCR captures data on donors providing multi-lateral funding for interventions to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees.*

## 5.3 Countries undertake resettlement<sup>95</sup>

### 5.3.1 How many refugees have been resettled in the previous year, relative to the country's weighted share<sup>96</sup> of the global resettlement target set out in the UNHCR Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways<sup>97</sup>?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Between 75-100%	
4	Between 50-75%	
3	Between 25-50%	
2	Less than 25%	
1	Every year	

### 5.3.2 What is the percentage of resettlement pledges by the asylum country honoured: tracking effective implementation of resettlement programmes?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	More than 100%	
4	Between 75-100%	
3	Between 50-75%	
2	Between 25-50%	
1	Less than 25%	

### 5.3.3 Where applicable, due to expertise with resettlement, does the State provide support to other countries looking to build their capacity in resettlement or join the resettlement programme?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

### 5.3.4 Is additional support provided to refugees being resettled?<sup>98</sup>

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	Yes	
1	No	

<sup>95</sup> **GCR Indicator 3.1.1:** Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country

**GCR Indicator 3.1.2:** Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country

Sources for 3.1.1 and 3.1.2: Data on refugees who were initially submitted for re-settlement and subsequently departed to a resettlement state is recorded in UNHCR's registration system ProGres. These statistics are published on a monthly basis and available in UNHCR's Resettlement Data Portal (<https://rsq.unhcr.org>).

**GCR Indicator 3.2.1:** Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country

Data on residence permits and visas are based on administrative sources. They are normally provided predominantly by immigration ministry or authorities, the ministry of interior or border authorities. Data will normally be collected and compiled by UNHCR and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

<sup>96</sup> The country's weighted share of the global target is calculated based on its GDP, with the number of refugees expressed as a percentage of this.

<sup>97</sup> Refer to the targets outlined on page 12 of the Strategy, <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d15db254/three-year-strategy-resettlement-complementary-pathways.html>

<sup>98</sup> This could include pre-departure socio-economic, physical, legal, and related support or information sessions regarding cultural, political, economic, social, and geographical conditions in the receiving (i.e. resettlement) country, etc.

## Pillar 5 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below;

*Scoring Guidelines:*

1. No specific measures or guarantees exist
2. There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally
3. Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied
4. There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time
5. Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times.

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
5.1 Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups? <sup>99</sup>							
5.2 Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups? <sup>100</sup>							
5.3 Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups? <sup>101</sup>							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>102</sup></b>							

**5.1.M Does the asylum country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to naturalization; e.g. refugees have access to relevant information and assistance provided by UNHCR and/or NGOs and/or legal aid or other service providers?**

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	

99 For example, discrimination against or denial of women accessing nationality is prevented or not present; children obtain nationality automatically when one parent naturalizes, or children born in the asylum country to refugee parents are not born stateless; LGBTQI persons and their partners are not discriminated against when accessing nationality; and naturalization processes are facilitated for persons with disabilities.

100 For example, repatriation conditions take into account special needs of children and unaccompanied minors, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

101 For example, vulnerable women, particularly victims of gender-based violence, are prioritised; children, either in families or unaccompanied, are prioritized, particularly those with special needs; persons with disabilities.

102 In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.

**5.2.M Does the country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to repatriation; e.g. UNHCR, other international agencies and NGOs can provide information about the situation in the country of origin, and can undertake complementary support programmes in the asylum country?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	

**5.3.M Does the receiving country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to resettlement; e.g. UNHCR, other international agencies and NGOs can provide information and undertake complementary support and assistance programmes or refugee sponsorship?**

Score		Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	



## Pillar 6: Making the International Refugee System Work



© UN Women/Christopher Herwig  
Students engage in literacy and education sessions provided at the UN Women Oasis in Za'atari refugee camp.

## 6.1 There is adequate financing for the international refugee response system<sup>103</sup>

### 6.1.1 Country's financial contribution to the global estimated cost of UNHCR and UNRWA-coordinated assistance and protection programmes for refugee populations and host communities

Source/ Validation	Total Annual Figure	% of GDP (National Share)	OECD Country Ranking	% of met by end of fiscal year	Score 1 - 5
UNHCR					
UNRWA					

### 6.1.2 Country's contribution to most relevant pre-identified refugee response plans<sup>104</sup>

Source/ Validation (Include reference to relevant refugee response plans. Will conduct ratio analysis between these figures and refugee populations, trends, and needs.)	Total Annual Figure	% of Country's Annual ODA	% of met by end of fiscal year	Score 1 - 5
UNHCR				
Regional initiatives (e.g. Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan for 2020 for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, etc.,)				

### 6.1.3 Country's contribution to multi-donor refugee related trust funds, e.g. World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility, EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, etc.<sup>105</sup>

Source/ Validation (Include reference to relevant trust funds. Will conduct ratio analysis between these figures and refugee populations, trends, and needs.)	Total Annual Figure	% of Country's Annual ODA	% of met by end of fiscal year	Score 1 - 5

### 6.1.4 Amount of international development cooperation support committed to refugee-specific programmes.

Source/ Validation (Include reference to relevant programmes. Will conduct ratio analysis between these figures and refugee populations, trends, and needs.)	Total Annual Figure	% of GDP (National Share)	% of met by end of fiscal year	Score 1 - 5

103 **GCR Indicator 1.1.1:** Volume of ODA provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee hosting country  
Source: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

**GCR Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of donors providing ODA to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee hosting country  
Source: DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member States. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure, currently under development.

**GCR Indicator 1.2.1:** Proportion of official ODA provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities channelled to national actors in the refugee hosting country  
Source: DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member states. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS).

104 See UNHCR Annual Global Report, Refugee Response Plans are often co-led by UNHCR and UNDP ([http://reporting.unhcr.org/publications#tab-global-appeal&\\_ga=2.200717229.28984731.1570533544-520874500.1552561918](http://reporting.unhcr.org/publications#tab-global-appeal&_ga=2.200717229.28984731.1570533544-520874500.1552561918).) Host countries could include additional regional multi-donor plans.

105 A revision of ongoing trust funds of the last 2-3 years is done prior defining the more inclusive and thematic related ones.

**6.1.5 Country's financial contribution to non-UNHCR-coordinated international and local NGO assistance programmes for refugee populations and host communities in other countries.**

Source/ Validation (Include reference to relevant programmes. Will conduct ratio analysis between these figures and refugee populations, trends, and needs.)	Total Annual Figure	% of GDP (National Share)	% of met by end of fiscal year	Score 1 - 5

**6.1.6 Country's Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to top 15 refugee recipient low and middle-income countries.**

Source/ Validation	Total Annual Figure	% of GDP (National Share)	Score 1 - 5

**6.1.7 Country's ODA promotes effective multilateral action.**

- a) Share of multilateral aid contributions in overall ODA funding
- b) Multi-annual funding/length of funding cycles
- c) Timeliness of funding and disbursement rates. Measure from appeal/disaster declaration dates.

**6.2 There is global, regional and bilateral cooperation and engagement towards improved refugee responses<sup>106</sup>**

**6.2.1 Does the country engage in global, regional and bilateral cooperation towards improved refugee responses?<sup>107</sup>**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, the country is fully engaged in global, regional, and bilateral cooperation	See, for example, ODA, FTS, regional support platforms, UNHCR ExCom membership and sub-regional bodies
4 The country is mostly engaged but additional steps could be taken	
3 The country partially engages	
2 There is minimal engagement from the country	
1 No, the country does not engage at all	

<sup>106</sup> **GCR Indicator 1.2.2:** Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee hosting country  
Sources: Official records by the designated government entity, at national, regional and local level, in charge of coordinating/facilitating comprehensive responses in the host country

<sup>107</sup> Different weights will be established for global, regional and local contributions so that host countries are not punished

**6.2.2 Does the country honour pledges made towards supporting refugee response through funding, settlement places and other means including at regional conferences?**

Conference/ pledging event	Pledge made	Amount fulfilled	Percentage fulfilled	Score 1 - 5

**6.2.3 Does the country participate in regional schemes and contingency planning, respecting the principle of *non-refoulement* in case of mass influx of refugees?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, the country fully participates in this kind of schemes and contingency planning	
4 The country participates in schemes and contingency planning most of the time	
3 The country's participation is partial	
2 There is minimal participation from the country	
1 No, the country does not participate at all in these kinds of initiatives	

**6.2.4 Does the country support bilateral and regional cooperation to prevent trafficking and smuggling, counter violent extremism, or avert refugee flows and irregular migration while preserving the principle of *non-refoulement*?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, the country completely supports and participates in this type of cooperation	
4 The country mostly supports this type of cooperation, with some exceptions	
3 The country partially supports this type of bilateral and regional cooperation	
2 There is minimal support from the country	
1 No, the country does not support this kind of cooperation	

**6.2.5 Do the bilateral and multilateral overseas development assistance (ODA) programmes of the country address issues concerning the root causes of refugee movements, e.g. support advancing human rights in countries of origin; engage in development cooperation agreements with countries of origin?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, the country consistently integrates how to address root causes in their programmes aiming to prevent refugee movements	
4 The country programmes integrate root causes in most of the cases	
3 The country programmes sometimes integrate root causes in their programmes	
2 The country rarely addresses root causes in their programmes	
1 No, the country does not address root causes in its programmes	

**6.2.6 Does the country contribute bilaterally and regionally, including through technical cooperation such as training, financial support or sharing information, to the strengthening of refugee status determination and asylum processes, and reception and integration capacity in other countries and regions of origin?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, completely	
4 To a great extent	
3 Partially	
2 Minimally	
1 Not at all	

**6.3 There is adequate monitoring of the country response to refugees**

**6.3.1 Are refugees specifically referenced in reports submitted to the country under the Universal Periodic Review<sup>108</sup> and International Human Rights Treaty-body system?**

Does the State provide data on refugees in adherence and collaboration with international monitoring initiatives?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Quality of data	Sources/Validation
5	Refugees are specifically contemplated and incorporated	
4	Refugees are usually contemplated and incorporated	
3	Partial contemplation and inclusion of refugees, potential for improvement	
2	There is minimal consideration and inclusion of refugees	
1	No consideration or inclusion of refugees is done	

**6.3.2 Does the country make existing data about refugees accessible through publication or other means to all relevant stakeholders such as UNHCR, the NGO community and civil society organisations, the media and the public?**

Score	Sources/Validation
5 Yes, this data is fully available and/or published	
4 Most of the data is available and/or published	
3 This data is partially available and under specific request	
2 There is minimal data available or published	
1 No data is available or published	

<sup>108</sup> UN OHCHR, “The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfil their human rights obligations.” <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/upr/pages/uprmain.aspx>

**6.3.3 Are there efforts to improve the reliability and comparability of data collection including through international harmonization?<sup>109</sup>**

Are there efforts in place?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	Quality of efforts to improve both reliability and/or comparability of data are:	Sources/Validation
5	Very high	
4	Above average	
3	Average	
2	Below average	
1	Very low	

**6.3.4 Does the country have policies and procedures that support the independent monitoring of whether refugee rights and basic needs are met through, for example, permitting specialized missions to visit the country and/or NGOs to conduct research and publicly disclose their findings?**

Is there a policy or procedures in place that support this type of monitoring?

Yes	No
-----	----

Score	In practice, how are these implemented?	Sources/Validation
5	The policies and procedures that exist are fully used and function well	
4	There are policies and procedures in place that function well in the majority of cases	
3	There are some policies and procedures, although some gaps exist in practice	
2	There are minimal procedures in place, or those that exist only occasionally function	
1	No policy nor procedures to support independent monitoring exist, or they don't function at all	

109 For example, in the application of common arrangements and simplifying procedures that allow for comparability and information sharing, the *Expert Group on Refugee and IDP Statistics* (EGRIS) has set guidelines that could be followed on: A. International legal framework protecting refugees and others in need of international protection B. Procedural framework for status determination procedures, C. Statistical framework, and D. International Quality Frameworks. In this sense there is a set of recommendations for governments in order to improve national refugee statistics such as engaging high level political figures in improving refugee statistics, inclusion of refugees in NSDSs or Programmes of Statistical Work, capacity strengthening plans, and studies and pilot studies on best practice to name a few.

## Pillar 6 Cross-cutting indicators

Score each indicator in the table for each cross-cutting category using the scoring guidelines provided below;

*Scoring Guidelines:*

1. No specific measures or guarantees exist
2. There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally
3. Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied
4. There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time
5. Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times.

	Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual Minorities	Ethnic/ Religious Minorities	Trafficking Victims	TOTAL
6.1 Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?							
<b>TOTAL</b>							
<b>Country Specific Information<sup>110</sup></b>							

### 6.3.M Does the country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to monitoring; e.g. UNHCR and international and local NGOs permitted to monitor compliance with refugee and other international protection standards?

	Score	Sources/Validation
5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	
4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	

<sup>110</sup> In some country contexts disaggregated information including statistics concerning one or more of these cross-cutting groups is currently not accessible or available. Further, specific legislative or protection measures or policies may or may not be present for some of all of these sub-categories of individuals. Briefly describe any limitations to accessing this information and/or provide any sources and links to reference texts under this column as well as the data collection excel sheets.



▶ [refugeerresponseindex.org](https://refugeerresponseindex.org)

For more information on the Refugee Response Index  
visit the website: [refugeerresponseindex.org](https://refugeerresponseindex.org)