

ANNEX 2: POLICY DIMENSIONS, PRIORITY ORIENTATIONS, AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

A questionnaire has been developed to disaggregate the policy dimensions and sub-dimensions into guiding questions. The responses to the various questions, which reference both the formal policies and their actual implementation,²⁰ will lead to a qualitative analysis for each country.

The framework is expected to be kept unchanged across the IDA19 period, at the end of which possible need for adjustments will be reviewed.

Two cross-cutting issues are encompassed in all policy areas: gender and social inclusion based on refugees' certain characteristics.²¹ These considerations are incorporated throughout the RPRF guiding questions but reported upon in specific sections.

1 Host Communities	
1.1	<p>Support for communities in refugee-hosting areas</p> <p>Priority orientation: Support is provided to refugee-hosting areas as part of an approach that takes into consideration the estimated socioeconomic impacts on local communities hosting refugees (i) in public resource allocations and (ii) in extending social protection to individuals who are economically affected by the situation.</p> <p>See GCR, paras. 32, 64-65, 81.</p>
	<p>a) Do national fiscal/budget policies provide for timely additional financial transfers (both investment and operating expenditure) from the national level to the areas that are economically affected by the presence of refugees?</p> <p>b) Do social protection policies provide for an effective extension of social safety net programs to host community members who are negatively affected by the situation resulting from the presence of refugees?</p>
1.2	<p>Social cohesion</p> <p>Priority orientation: Effective steps are taken to identify, prevent, and mitigate social tensions and risks of violence between and within refugee and host communities and to combat discrimination.</p> <p>See GCR, paras. 77, 84.</p>
	<p>a) Are there policies directly or indirectly aimed at identifying, preventing, and mitigating potential social tensions and risks of violence in refugee-hosting areas?</p> <p>b) Are there local mechanisms which promote peaceful coexistence, dialogue, joint activities, or citizen engagement and include representatives of both refugees and host communities?</p> <p>c) Are there national policies to formally protect refugees from discrimination, including based on age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, country of origin, statelessness, political opinions, indigenous status, disability, sexual orientation, membership in a particular social group, or other characteristics?</p>
1.3	<p>Environmental management</p> <p>Priority orientation: Effective measures are in place to prevent or mitigate environmental degradation in refugee-hosting areas and sustainably manage natural resources.</p> <p>See GCR, paras. 78-79.</p>
	<p>a) Are there policies to mitigate the environmental impact of hosting refugees—especially in terms of access to energy to limit deforestation and other natural resource management such as water resource management, waste management, and access to sanitation in refugee-hosting areas?</p>

²⁰ Despite the fact that implementation is only expressly referred to in a couple of questions, the response to each question will systematically look at the existence of the concerned policies and its degree of implementation, when relevant.

²¹ See 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (hereinafter '1951 Convention'), Article 3; 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (hereinafter 'GCR'), paras. 13, 51, 59-60, 74-75, 76-77, 84.

1.4	Preparedness for refugee inflows	Priority orientation: <i>Robust preparedness plans are in place to mitigate the impact of possible new refugee inflows.</i> See GCR, paras. 32, 52-53.
		a) Is there a national preparedness framework, including institutional mechanisms, to respond to increased or new refugee inflows in ways that minimize short- and medium-term socioeconomic impacts on hosting regions and is it regularly updated?
2 Regulatory Environment and Governance		
2.1	Normative framework	Priority orientation: <i>Policies related to refugee status determination, legal status, and rights and obligations of refugees are clearly defined and in line with applicable international and regional norms and standards and are easily accessible and well known by refugees, the national and local authorities, and other national stakeholders.</i> See 1951 Convention, arts. 35-36; GCR, paras. 5-6, 20.
		a) Are the commitments made by the country under international law explicitly incorporated into national legislation and regulations? b) Is there a refugee status determination system in line with applicable international and regional norms and standards? c) Are there gaps in awareness of applicable policies among relevant authorities, refugees and other stakeholders?
2.2	Security of legal status	Priority orientation: <i>(i) Legal stay arrangements are secure and predictable with adequate time perspectives; and (ii) no expulsion of asylum-seekers or refugees takes place in violation of international law.</i> See 1951 Convention, arts. 12, 32-34; GCR, paras. 61-62, 82, 97, 100.
		a) Can refugees benefit from predictable legal stay arrangements without policy limitations, such as time limits, renewal/extension requirements, and lengthy procedures for renewal/extension? b) In the last year, have there been reported cases of unlawful termination of refugee status? Have there been reported cases of refoulement (e.g. forcible or coerced returns; non-admission or push backs at the border) of asylum-seekers and refugees?
2.3	Institutional framework for refugee management and coordination	Priority orientation: <i>An efficient government-led coordination system is in place and enables the management of the refugee situation, policy development as well as effective coordination across government and with external parties. This includes a representative consultation mechanism which allows the authorities to get input and feedback from refugees on decisions affecting them.</i> See GCR, paras. 20-21, 34.
		a) Does the national institutional framework for refugee management involve sectoral ministries, foster coordination between central and local levels of government, and provide leadership on donor coordination? b) Are refugees included within national data collection systems (e.g. census, demographic health survey, education management information system) and national development planning processes or strategies to adequately inform policy decisions? c) Is there a consultation mechanism to obtain refugee input and feedback on decisions taken at the national, sub-national or local levels, and how representative is it?

2.4	Access to civil registration and documentation	<p>Priority orientation: All refugees have access to official personal identification (proof of legal identity) and are able to register vital events (birth, marriage, divorce and death) with the civil registry and be issued with documentation.</p> <p>See 1951 Convention, arts. 12, 25, 27-28; GCR paras. 58, 82, 100.</p>
<p>a) Are refugees entitled to receive official personal identification (document, electronic card, or other digital credential) which is effectively recognized by national and sub-national authorities, law enforcement entities, and the private sector (e.g. financial services, and mobile money, private employers), and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>b) Are refugees entitled to register vital events that occur in the host country or have occurred before coming to the host country (birth, marriage, divorce, and death) and to be issued the corresponding civil registration documentation (birth, marriage, divorce, and death certificates), and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p>		
2.5	Justice and security	<p>Priority orientation: (i) Refugees enjoy a level of security on an equal basis with nationals, and (ii) refugees have access to civil, administrative and criminal justice and other grievance redress mechanisms under the same conditions as nationals.</p> <p>See 1951 Convention, art. 16; GCR, paras. 57, 75.</p>
<p>a) Is the level of security enjoyed by refugees comparable to that enjoyed by nationals in the same areas?</p> <p>b) Are there policies in place to prevent and deter gender-based violence in refugee-hosting areas?</p> <p>c) Can refugees access law enforcement and justice in the same way as nationals?</p>		
<h3>3 Economic Opportunities</h3>		
3.1	Freedom of movement	<p>Priority orientation: Refugees can choose their place of residence and move freely across the country as nationals of a foreign country generally in the same circumstances would.</p> <p>See 1951 Convention, art. 26; GCR, paras. 42, 54.</p>
<p>a) Are refugees allowed to freely move within the host country as non-nationals generally in the same circumstances would, and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>b) Are refugees allowed to freely choose their place of residence in the host country as non-nationals generally in the same circumstances would?</p>		
3.2	Rights to work and rights at work	<p>Priority orientation: (i) Refugees have access to the labor market, including by starting a business and seeking wage-earning employment, in the same way as nationals; and (ii) refugees enjoy protection of workers' rights on the same level as nationals.</p> <p>See 1951 Convention, arts. 15, 17-19, 24; GCR, paras. 70-71, 99.</p>
<p>a) Are refugees allowed to seek wage-earning employment, and what percentage of refugees are employed in the formal sector?</p> <p>b) Do policies require refugees to have specific work permits, and under which conditions? If yes, how burdensome is the acquisition or renewal of such work permits? How many refugees currently possess such permits?</p> <p>c) Are refugees allowed to open businesses and register them in their own name?</p> <p>d) Do policies provide refugees with the same worker protections as nationals, including with regard to same salary for the same job in the public sector, non-salary discrimination in the private sector and protection against child employment?</p> <p>e) Are the refugees' professional certificates/diplomas recognized by the competent authorities of the host government and allow them to practice a profession?</p>		

3.3	Land, housing and property rights	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Refugees can purchase, lease and use housing, land and property in the same way as nationals, without restriction on location, type, or duration, or at least benefit from the most favorable treatment accorded to nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances.</i></p> <p><i>See 1951 Convention, arts. 13, 21, 30.</i></p>
	<p>a) Are refugees allowed to purchase or lease or use land as nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances would?</p> <p>b) Are refugees allowed to purchase, lease or use housing and immovable property as nationals of a foreign country in the same circumstances would?</p> <p>c) Are refugees allowed to access public/social housing when such programs exist?</p>	
3.4	Financial and administrative services	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Refugees have effective access to financial services and to administrative services (driving license, recognition of professional/academic qualifications, skills development) which are essential for economic opportunities.</i></p> <p><i>See 1951 Convention, arts. 22, 25; GCR, paras. 69, 71.</i></p>
	<p>a) Can refugees open bank accounts and access traditional financial services (payments, savings, borrowing) in the same way as the country's nationals, and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>b) Are refugees allowed to access mobile money/mobile phone banking in the same way as nationals, and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>c) Can refugees obtain key administrative documents or certifications that are necessary for them to access employment and other socioeconomic opportunities (such as recognition of foreign academic and vocational qualifications, and driving licenses, recognition of educational attainments received outside of a national system, as in refugee camps, or access to national driving licenses), and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>d) Do policies provide for skills development opportunities for refugees?</p>	
4 Access to National Public Services		
4.1	Education	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Refugees have the possibility to effectively and safely access the national education system under the same conditions as nationals.</i></p> <p><i>See 1951 Convention, art. 22; GCR, paras. 68-69, 75.</i></p>
	<p>a) Do education policies allow refugees to enroll in primary, secondary, and tertiary schools in the national education system under the same conditions as the country's nationals? What percentage of refugee children are enrolled in these systems and how does this compare to host communities?</p> <p>b) Do education policies provide for specialized services (such as accessible learning services, accelerated education, language training, remedial learning programs, catching-up programs, psychosocial support) for host community and refugee children as may be necessary?</p>	
4.2	Healthcare	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Refugees have the possibility to effectively and safely access the publicly financed health care system under the same conditions as nationals.</i></p> <p><i>See GCR, paras. 72-73, 75.</i></p>
	<p>a) Do healthcare policies allow refugees to access the publicly financed health care system under the same conditions as the country's nationals, and do refugees routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>b) Can refugee women and girls access sexual and reproductive health services—including maternal and neonatal health services—and other women's health services under the national healthcare system in a manner comparable to national women and girls, and do refugee women and girls routinely avail of these rights?</p> <p>c) Do healthcare policies allow refugees to be enrolled in the national public health insurance system in the same way as nationals? If not, is there a system that can finance refugees' health care costs in the publicly financed health system?</p>	

4.3	Social protection	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Vulnerable refugees and vulnerable host community members have access to basic levels of assistance in a manner that is equitable in terms of coverage, targeting, and levels of benefits.</i></p> <p><i>See 1951 Convention, arts. 20, 23-24; GCR, para. 81.</i></p>
		<p>a) Do vulnerable refugees, including persons with disabilities and older persons, have access to basic levels of assistance provided through government programs and/or external aid? If so, what percentage of the refugee population is covered by this assistance and how does this compare to the host community?</p> <p>b) Is there a framework for dialogue between the government and international partners, to move towards a gradual alignment of aid and social protection systems, and of support to vulnerable refugees and vulnerable host community members, in terms of coverage, targeting, and levels of benefits?</p>
4.4	Protection for vulnerable groups	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Protection and care are available to unaccompanied and separated refugee children, refugee victims of trafficking in persons, survivors of gender-based violence, and other refugee groups with specific needs.</i></p> <p><i>See GCR, paras. 13, 51, 59-60, 74-75, 76-77, 84.</i></p>
		<p>a) Do unaccompanied and separated refugee children, refugee victims of trafficking in persons, survivors of gender-based violence, or other refugee groups with specific needs have access to care and protection systems in a manner comparable to nationals in the same situation?</p>
5 Cross Sectors		
5.1	Gender	<p>Priority orientation: <i>Refugees of all gender groups do not experience specific gender-related barriers to accessing services and economic opportunities.</i></p>
		<p>a) In which three to five sub-dimensions would improvement to gender considerations be most consequential in terms of socioeconomic development?</p>
5.2	Social inclusion	<p>Priority orientation: <i>All refugees, irrespective of their age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, country of origin, statelessness, political opinions, indigenous status, disability, sexual orientation, membership in a particular social group or other characteristics, benefit on an equitable basis from relevant policies, including those related to access to services and economic opportunities.</i></p>
		<p>a) In which three to five sub-dimensions are differences or restrictions in terms of policies and their implementation related to refugees' characteristics, including age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, country of origin, statelessness political opinions, indigenous status, disability, sexual orientation, membership in a particular social group or other characteristics, most consequential in terms of socioeconomic development?</p>