

SDG Appraisal Tool for Forced Displacement and Statelessness Contexts

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Summary: the SDG tool in a snapshot

The *SDG appraisal tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts*, developed jointly by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, seeks to support **governments, UN agencies and other stakeholders** to apply the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* to situations of forced displacement, statelessness and host community needs, in line with implementation of national/ local development plans, strategies and priorities. The tool is informed by nine UNDP-UNHCR country consultations and is piloted in 2021 to guide longer-term operationalization.

Objectives:

- 1) **Facilitate joint and consultative analysis** on the application of the SDGs to forcibly displaced/ stateless persons and host communities to inform more inclusive and evidence driven sustainable development planning at national or local levels;
- 2) **Articulate country-specific** linkages and opportunities for **alignment between the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact on Refugees** (e.g., Global Refugee Forum commitments), as well as frameworks relevant to internally displaced or stateless persons;
- 3) **Inform short/longer-term priorities** for UN Country Teams, governments and other stakeholders to reach the furthest behind first and refine UNDP-UNHCR **joint responses** to support governments and local authorities in addressing the needs of forcibly displaced and local populations inclusively and sustainably;
- 4) **Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships** and strengthen **resource mobilization** for joint interventions informed by outcomes of the assessment.

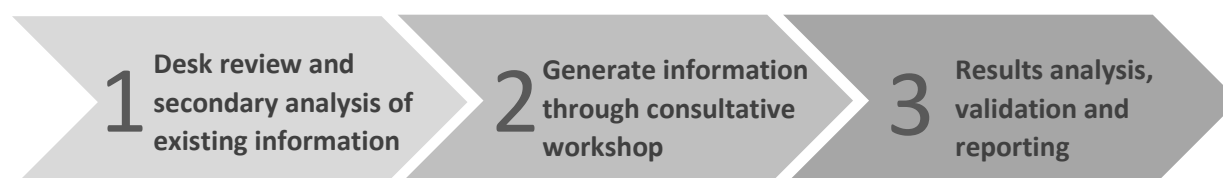
Methodology: thematic, checklist-based assessments with structured questions subject to scoring, which may be adapted and prioritized to specific country contexts, enabling a holistic or rapid analysis.

Links to government-led or interagency processes: the roll-out of the tool can be linked to preparations of the National Voluntary Reviews, National or Subnational Development Strategies, UN Cooperation Frameworks/ Common Country Analyses and other relevant planning or review processes.

Structure: 9 thematic pillars for holistic or selective application (prioritization of pillars/questions within):

1- SDG institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement	2- National development frameworks & sectoral coherence	3- Data and monitoring
4- National SDG reporting and Voluntary National Reviews	5- Leave no one behind	6- SDG localization
7- Contextual Alignment: Global Compact on Refugees & SDGs	8- Synergies with UN Cooperation Framework (<i>for UNCT use</i>)	9- UNDP-UNHCR collaboration on SDGs in-country (<i>bilateral</i>)

Application: UNDP and UNHCR country offices coordinate the application of the tool in consultation with relevant national (or local) government authorities and UN agencies/other partners. A three-phase approach is recommended for conducting SDG appraisals within 3-4 months, including flexibility to tailor the assessment and adapt its length, ranging from 25-30 questions to more comprehensive coverage.



Acknowledgements

The SDG appraisal tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts is a result of the collaboration between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The tool was developed by Yulian Tsolov with the overall guidance provided by Johannes Tarvainen, Babatunde Abidoye and David Khoudour from UNDP and Kaori Kawarabayashi, Elisa Benassi and Bryan Hunter from UNHCR. Andrea Pellandra from the Global Data Service of UNHCR provided valuable contributions to the finalization of the Data and Monitoring and the Leave No One Behind pillars.

The SDG appraisal tool was designed and developed based on consultative inputs and peer review from nine UNDP and UNHCR country offices. Nine joint country consultations, which played a central role in informing the content and structure of the tool were carried out in Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Turkey and Zambia. Contributors included, Stephen Kinloch Pichat, Elie Yanyara Djimadoumadji, Serge Ndjekouneyom, Chrysantus Ayangafac (UNDP Chad); Elena Ferrari, Roberta Montevicchi (UNHCR Chad); Paloma Blanch (UNDP Colombia); Michael Lerner (UNHCR Colombia); Titus Kuuyuor, Nebyu Mehary (UNDP Ethiopia); Katarina Herneryd-Yahya, Kylie Pearce (UNHCR Ethiopia); Suzana Ahmeti, Ardita Zekiri, Biljana Cvetanovska Gugoska (UNDP North Macedonia); Monica Sandri, Cristina Bunea, Tihomir Nikolovski (UNHCR North Macedonia); Umer Malik, Mustafa Mahmood, Nadeem Ahmed (UNDP Pakistan); Arefu Araki (UNHCR Pakistan); Nicolas Schmids (UNDP Rwanda); Wendy Rappeport, Arifur Rahman, Angelot Gashumba, Amare Gebre Egziabher (UNHCR Rwanda); Jelena Maric Lukovic, Jelena Manic, Aleksandra Urosev, Zarko Petrovic (UNDP Serbia); Stefanie Krause, Ivana Jelic, Jelena Milonjic, Edlira Baka-Peco (UNHCR Serbia); Bastien Revel (UNDP Turkey); David Budgen, Sebastiaan der Kinderen, Elif Eser Mooty (UNHCR Turkey); Jan Vandenbroek, Ceri Davies, Kenichi Sasamori (UNDP Zambia); Awo Dede Cromwell, Maybin Nsupila, Felix Mwenge, George Omondi Oduo (UNHCR Zambia).

We would also like to thank Lauren Panetta, Ferdila Ouattara, Bradley Henderson, Simone Schwartz-Delgado, Angela Maria Carvajalino, Nicolas Brass, Florent Marty, Anil Chandrika, Arthur Muhlen-Schulte, Yoko Akasaka, Monica Noro, Ryan Marshall, Mari Harada from the UNHCR Regional Bureaus and Hyewon Jung and Johanna Saenz from the UNDP Regional Hubs for the contributions and support in organizing the country consultations.

The SDG appraisal tool should be viewed as a **living document that will be further refined with lessons learned from the piloting phase** and experiences gained to inform its longer-term operationalization.

Abbreviations

CCA Common Country Analysis

CF Cooperation Framework (or UNSDCF *see below*)

CRRF Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

CSO Civil Society Organization

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

EGRIS Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics

FDP Forcibly Displaced Person

GCR Global Compact on Refugees

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GRF Global Refugee Forum

IDP Internally Displaced Person

ILO International Labour Organization

IOM International Organization for Migration

IRIS International Recommendations on IDP Statistics

IRRS International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics

LNOB Leave No One Behind

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Study

MICS Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MPI Multidimensional Poverty Index

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NSO National Statistics Office

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OECD Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

RCO Resident Coordinator's Office

RRP Refugee Response Plan (regional or country-based)

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

UN United Nations

UNCT United Nations Country Team

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Fund

UNSDCF United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

UNSDG United Nations Sustainable Development Group

VNR Voluntary National Review

Introduction

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 universal and interrelated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the international community set an ambitious framework with an overarching commitment to “leave no one behind” and significantly improve the well-being and living conditions of the poorest, most vulnerable and marginalized groups in societies, including those at risk of violence and discrimination. The **2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the vulnerability of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs)** and, more broadly, the role of migration for development.

The burden of forced displacement disproportionately affects fragile contexts, as a large percentage of the world’s poorest people live in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence, and disasters.¹ While **stateless** persons are not explicitly mentioned in the outcome document, the fact that the vast majority of the world’s stateless people face multiple challenges in terms of access to economic opportunities, political participation and social inclusion, the overall ambition to “leave no one behind” applies to those that suffer from exclusion as a result of not being citizens of any country.²

The responsibility for the implementation of the SDGs rests with Member States, including determining the national and subnational development priorities, collecting and disaggregating data, and identifying those left furthest behind. In situations of forced displacement, the affected countries of origin, transit and destination are faced with a vast array of challenges and resource constraints. This calls for broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships, as recognized in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and further exemplified through various country experiences in implementing national comprehensive refugee responses, often in synergies with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).

The recently presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) illustrate the varying degree to which countries include and report on forcibly displaced and stateless persons. The failure to systematically include these populations of concern can be associated with the lack of disaggregated data for the indicators relevant to forcibly displaced and stateless persons, internal political implications or a lack of empirical evidence and limited awareness of the development potential these vulnerable groups can have for more informed and inclusive national and subnational planning processes.

Against this background, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) have developed this joint SDG appraisal tool to serve as a **multi-layer, adaptable and practice-driven assessment framework for tailored analyses and responses**. The tool is intended to support government officials, local authorities and UN agencies, but also development donors and partners, civil society, academia and other stakeholders working with forcibly displaced and stateless persons to identify barriers, enable inclusion and leverage partnerships. The tool is currently in

¹ The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *States of Fragility* (2018). Available at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/OECD%20Highlights%20documents_web.pdf

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Briefing Note: The Sustainable Development Goals and Addressing Statelessness* (2017). Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/58b6e3364.html>

a draft format, pending piloting in 2021 to inform data-driven considerations for its longer-term operationalization.

This document introduces the key features of the tool and contains step-by-step instructions to guide its application, with detailed information on how to conduct the thematic assessments, collect consultative inputs, verify results and formulate follow-up actions. The annexes to the tool include thematic summary sheets in line with the 9-pillar structure of the tool and an adaptable questionnaire matrix, scoring criteria and reporting templates.

UNDP and UNHCR country offices – as key coordinating agencies to support the application of the tool, jointly with relevant government institutions and partners – can determine the scope and extent of the tool’s applicability from a very light approach, such as a single- or cross-pillar selection (for example 25-30 questions), **to a more comprehensive scale** of multiple thematic pillars and questions. Regional and headquarters colleagues can support from the initial stage of application through a joint introduction and prioritization session between the two agencies to navigate and tailor the “menu of options” in the tool.

Objectives, structure, expected outcomes and users of the tool

The *SDG appraisal tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts* is intended to respond to an increasing demand from UNHCR and UNDP country offices and a wide range of government authorities, national stakeholders and partners for identifying gaps as well as mapping opportunities for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The tool can be used to analyze, monitor and facilitate partner engagement and follow-up through thematic, checklist-based assessments with structured questions subject to scoring. The thematic assessments allow either for a more holistic or rapid, in-depth or light appraisals adapted to the country’s context, available resources and priorities.

The objectives of the tool are to:

- 1) **Facilitate joint and consultative analysis** on the application of the SDGs to forcibly displaced/ stateless persons and host communities to inform more inclusive and evidence driven sustainable development planning at national or local levels;
- 2) **Articulate country-specific** linkages and opportunities for **alignment between the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact on Refugees** (e.g., Global Refugee Forum commitments), as well as frameworks relevant to internally displaced or stateless persons;
- 3) **Inform short/longer-term priorities for UN Country Teams**, governments and other stakeholders to reach the furthest behind first and refine UNDP-UNHCR **joint responses** to support governments and local authorities in addressing the needs of forcibly displaced and local populations inclusively and sustainably;
- 4) **Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships** and strengthen **resource mobilization** for joint interventions informed by outcomes of the assessment.

The tool is structured around nine thematic pillars, as follows:

1- SDG institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement	2- National development frameworks & sectoral coherence	3- Data and monitoring
4- National SDG reporting and Voluntary National Reviews	5- Leave no one behind	6- SDG localization
7- Contextual Alignment: Global Compact on Refugees & SDGs	8- Synergies with UN Cooperation Framework (<i>for UNCT use</i>)	9- UNDP-UNHCR collaboration on SDGs in-country (<i>bilateral</i>)

Each pillar, together with the intended outcomes, is outlined in a detail in the introductory section of each thematic questionnaire template (see Annex 1).

The tool represents a set of key questions that can be applied **holistically** (all nine pillars) or **selectively** (one or more pillars)³ depending on the country's specific priorities and context, to provide quick, exploratory, updated or generate information on the status of forcibly displaced and stateless persons vis-à-vis the level of recognition in national SDG policy, monitoring and reporting frameworks. This means that the methodological choice in some contexts may be more comprehensive, and hence requiring more time and resources but likely to produce more reliable results capturing interconnected challenges, while in others the choice might be for more of a rapid and less costly approach but potentially generating results that are more indicative in nature.

The tool seeks to fill information gaps at country level by introducing a **systematic diagnostic approach** to identify a problem and its implications for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national SDG implementation mechanisms and provide a **framework for periodic monitoring** to keep track on the success or failure of the assessment results and follow-up actions. In view of joint UNDP-UNHCR-Government or multi-stakeholder initiatives at a country-level, the results of the assessment can feed into **theories of change for multi-year projects** and facilitate joint mobilization of resources.

In terms of **outcomes**, the assessment results should support national and local authorities, UN agencies/other partners as well as UNDP and UNHCR country offices in particular to:

- Provide incentives for the development/review of policies and statistics of relevance to forced displacement or statelessness;
- Identify concrete, targeted options for joint programming or in-depth analyses and assessments;
- Inform planning and prioritization of actions (policy, programmatic, advocacy, etc.) among UNCT or relevant humanitarian/development working groups with donors and partners.

The results of the assessment can be used to highlight strengths, weaknesses and response options in relation to the integrated national **SDG policy planning and coordination mechanisms** in reaching the furthest behind first, **cross-sectoral cooperation** and vertical **alignment of service delivery between national and local governments** in situations of forced displacement. The tool can be particularly relevant in identifying opportunities and discrepancies around approaches and programs seeking to reinforce the

³ Please note, that approx. 2 mandatory questions per pillar are still being discussed between UNHCR and UNDP to allow cross-country comparability

humanitarian-development-peace nexus and generating evidence on synergies in pursuing the GCR objectives and the SDGs, and in particular, following-up on the commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF).

In terms of expected value-adds, the tool can:

- Lead to **institutional and donor support** for more comprehensive assessments;
- Improve the overall **visibility** of forcibly displaced/stateless persons;
- Support the **review of relevant government measures designed to enable inclusion** of these populations of concern in national systems;
- Trigger changes in the **service-delivery or access to rights**;
- Draw attention of decision-makers and partners to **address specific bottlenecks** that impede progress on the SDGs for these populations of concern and local host communities;
- Promote participatory engagement in the preparation of **(sub)national plans and priority actions** to support the SDG implementation in contexts of forced displacement.

The intended users of the tool are:

- i. **National and local authorities** (including inter-ministerial, cross-sectoral, multi-level, multi-departmental working groups, committees, etc.)
- ii. **Specialized national institutions** and bodies with mandated responsibilities to work with forcibly displaced and stateless persons (e.g., national refugee commissions, human rights councils, etc.);
- iii. **UNDP and UNHCR country offices.**

In addition, other relevant stakeholders can include:

- iv. UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), UNCT and UN agencies in their individual capacity;
- v. Development donors and partners;
- vi. National and international civil society organizations;
- vii. Academia, research institutes, technical experts and consultants – especially in terms of external analysis or more rigorous assessment.

The SDG appraisal tool is recommended to be managed and overseen by a relevant government ministry or department in close coordination with UNDP and UNHCR country teams, reckoning the role of the two agencies in the initial stages of the operationalization of the tool.

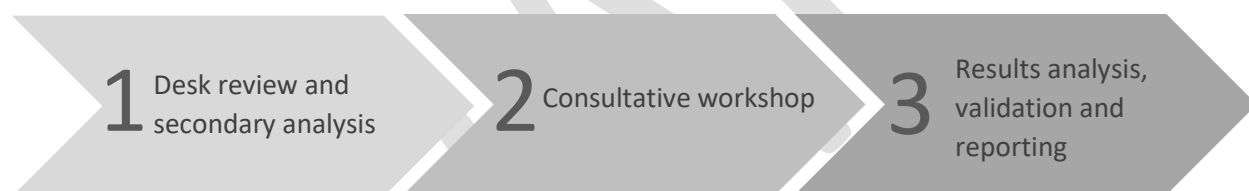
The analysis of the thematic templates for pillars I-VII (see Annex 1) is designed mainly to be carried out by government experts together with the SDG focal points and other relevant team members in UNDP and UNHCR country offices through a multi-stakeholder consultative workshop. Depending on the context, the assessment or part of it could also be carried out by national/international research institutions, UNDP Accelerator Labs or other relevant stakeholders. Pillars VIII and IX are designed mainly for internal UNCT assessments, and therefore, provided with a separate application process (see Annex 1 pillars VIII and IX).

The SDG appraisals can be undertaken **as a stand-alone exercise** with **cycles expected to be repeated periodically**- e.g., at regular intervals of two years to allow sufficient time to incorporate the identified follow-up actions and enable monitoring of progress over time. The periodicity and the decision which pillars will be assessed should be determined on the basis of the particular priorities, context, needs and thematic aspects being reviewed. If the outcomes of the assessment are expected to induce immediate changes, successive exercises should be more regular and, ideally integrated into existing planning and monitoring systems.

The assessment cycles can also be linked to the timeframe of the national roadmaps for the preparation of the Voluntary National Reviews in the countries. The findings can also inform the deliberations of the consultative phases of the UNSDCF/CCA or the preliminary stages for the preparation of National Development Plans (NDPs), sectoral strategies and local development agendas.

Methodology, key steps and scoring

The SDG appraisals exercise consists of three main phases: i) **desk review and secondary analysis of existing information and data**; ii) **information generation through consultative inputs and facilitated by thematic questionnaires**; and iii) **analysis of the generated results, validation and reporting**. Each of the three phases is highlighted in detail in the subsequent chapters.



The core component of the tool comprises of the nine thematic pillars with structured questions designed to collect information through a participatory and multi-stakeholder engagement. The questions are divided into two groups of **core and complementary questions** with an attached differentiated “colored” and “yes and no” **scoring**, qualitative **criteria** as well as **means of verification** depending on their direct or indirect relevance to advance the inclusion of displaced and stateless persons in national systems. The differentiated aspect of the scoring process reflects the fact that some questions are considered more relevant than others, and therefore, provided with more detailed scoring criteria.

The SDG appraisals aim to serve country-specific analysis, and thus, most **questions in the thematic pillars can be tailored** to country contexts using the same method for the scoring criteria and for the definition of the means of verification. A small number of questions per pillar will be marked as strongly recommended to enable global comparison and reporting. Although, the application approach behind the tool is sufficiently flexible to allow for priority-based selection of the pillars to be reviewed, adaptation and changes in the composition, substance and the number of questions and a case-by-case decision on the most realistic method of engagement (e.g., solely desk-based assessments, independent research, external reviews, etc., or combined with a smaller group consultations), the recommended process for conducting the SDG appraisals should follow the illustrated above three-phase approach.

The application of the SDG appraisal tool can be **initiated** by any interested stakeholder in a country. While it is expected that UNDP and UNHCR country offices will initially play a prominent role in the identification of the priority areas, implementing the appraisal methodology, facilitating the consultative inputs, analyzing the results and their translation into follow-up actions, the operational methods of the tool should gradually assist in developing the capacities in each country to carry out the subsequent rounds of the assessment relying mostly on national expertise, resources and processes. In perspective, the SDG appraisal tool can be integrated into any of the existing national monitoring and evaluation systems and steered by designated national institutions, local authorities, interested CSOs and academia.

The information gathering for each of the thematic pillars should ideally be organized through a **consultative workshop** (sessions/individual consultations) that will generate most of the responses to the questions, agree on scoring and formulate follow-up actions.

The findings from the first two stages – document reviews and secondary analysis of existing data and information, key observations and the consultative workshop – should be triangulated with an analysis of the inputs and responses from the multi-stakeholder workshop and summarized in a **final result report**. The scoring scale and the results of the questions should be validated at the end of the multi-stakeholder workshop (sessions/ individual consultations) and then summarized by the lead organization(s)/ facilitator(s) in a narrative templated report (see Annex 2) **with key recommendations and follow-up actions** (e.g., 5-10 pages) sent-out to all consulted participants for final verification. Information on the results of the assessment and the final summary report with the identified follow-up actions should be disseminated and shared to all relevant stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability of the decisions on the next steps.

The SDG appraisal tool is most suited to be used in protracted and long-lasting displacement situations but it can also be applied at any forced displacement and statelessness context to measure the degree of exclusion of displaced and stateless persons from national systems, development planning processes and reviews of progress towards the SDGs. It can be applied at national, local or specific geographical areas in a country. The **tool is not designed to measure a particular institutional/organizational performance**, or a sector specific progress related to the achievement of certain SDG service-delivery targets but it should be used to assess the level of the national generic and overarching SDG processes to include forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

While the broad-contextual or non-key questions are yielding “yes / no” answers, the most critical qualitative questions to assess the level of inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless in national systems and SDG frameworks are marked with a three-color scale to inform scoring:

Red = non-existent; fair; requires targeted follow-up actions;

Orange = some processes and milestones achieved or underway, but targeted follow-up actions may be deemed necessary to enable progress;

Green = excellent; on track.

The overall score for each pillar is visualized as a percentage of 100- the maximum possible score, based on the total number of questions being assessed for the yes/no portion and for the three-colored scale, providing separate assessment results for each pillar (see example below). If the SDG appraisal tool is utilized holistically (all I-VII pillars), the separate results from the thematic pillars are aggregated into a single final score for the yes/no portion and for the three-colored scale. The final score of the SDG appraisal is an average of the values of the seven pillars. Since pillars VIII and IX are subjected to individual application, the assessment results of these theme areas cannot be integrated into the final total score.

In case of adjusting the number of questions in a given pillar by either adding a specific question and/or excluding those that are not applicable to the country context, the scoring for the pillar and subsequently the total scoring will not be affected. For instance, pillar III originally includes 4 core questions and 12 non-key questions; in case it is decided to add an additional core question, and exclude one non-key question, the value of the pillar shall be considered as 5 core and 11 non-key questions.

Two examples of the differentiated scoring scale: sample results from Pillar III on Data and Monitoring



Are there plans to digitalize the SDG appraisal tool?

After the initial stage of the testing and piloting, the SDG appraisal tool will be gradually translated into a digitalized (web-based) version, which will allow to make instant scoring and provide different types of visualization to showcase the results from the assessment.

Conducting the SDG appraisals: a three-phase process

The following outline of the three-phase process and the corresponding steps for conducting the SDG appraisals is only indicative and should be regarded as an “ideal scenario” for implementing the tool. There are other ways through which the SDG appraisals can be applied, including as an independent research, external analysis, peer reviews or by a core group of experts who would lead the process of information gathering, data collection, analysis, scoring, reporting and disseminating results to relevant

national stakeholders. However, these approaches may fall short of a broad-based validation and determining joint follow-up activities to address the identified gaps. Therefore, each country should weigh the pros and cons of the different assessment approaches and decide which one is best suited in the national context considering the available national expertise, resources, capacities and processes.

As noted, the illustrated three-phase process should be used for pillars I-VII. For more information on how to conduct the SDG appraisals for pillars VIII and IX see Annex 1.

Phase 1: desk review and secondary analysis of existing information and data

UNDP and UNHCR country offices should lead the process of initiating and preparing to conduct the assessment, and should designate relevant staff members (or a multi-disciplinary expert team) that will be responsible for operationalizing the different phases of the SDG appraisal tool.

Once the staff members/multi-disciplinary expert team from the UNHCR and UNDP country offices have been identified, the following steps should be undertaken to launch the process for conducting the appraisals:

1. Map out key government institutions, local authorities, UN agencies, development partners, civil society representatives and academia to be engaged in the assessment;
2. Identify potential key national institution(s), working group(s) or government experts that would co-lead the process;
3. Share a brief 2-page concept note (the 1-page global summary can serve as basis amended with country specific information) and the tool with the key government co-lead entity/entities and explain why it is important to conduct the SDG appraisal, what the potential incentives are, and how the results of the assessment can enhance the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national development planning, monitoring and reporting frameworks and enable progress across SDGs;
4. Jointly define the priorities that need attention, agree on the thematic pillars to be assessed and the corresponding activities, discuss the roles and responsibilities of each institution/organization, decide whether it is more appropriate to conduct the assessment at a national, subnational or specific geographical area;
5. If applicable, prepare an estimated draft plan for the financial and human resources required to conduct the assessment and the funding sources for each of the planned phases, including the possibility to engage an external organization or consultants (depending on the choice of the assessment method, the SDG appraisals may require only limited resources);
6. Establish a joint core team that would lead the assessment and finalize the list of national and local authorities and other stakeholders that will be part of the consultations;

7. Collect and review existing information and documents, including desk review of medium-term national/subnational development plans, relevant sector specific strategies, SDG and thematic reports, secondary analysis of relevant national surveys, datasets and studies and other reference documents considered relevant by the core team experts. The potential sources of information that should be reviewed prior to commencing with the consultative phase of the assessment are provided in the thematic pillar's templates in Annex 1;

8. A brief summary with the main findings from step 7 can be shared with the identified participants (step 6) to be involved in the consultative workshop.

Phase 2: generate information through a consultative multi-stakeholder workshop

A two-day workshop can generate most of the questionnaire responses to the templates provided in Annex 1, and thus complete the assessment holistically for pillars I-VII. It is suggested that each pillar consultations are set as a maximum 120 min session to complete the questions and agree on the scoring scale, considering possible adaptations based on the national context and priorities. It is advised that the pillar-sessions of the agenda are facilitated by the relevant experts from the joint core team based on their expertise. The facilitators together with the participants should ensure that the information entered in the questionnaire matrixes is properly verified and sourced. Therefore, it is essential to provide any important references in the additional sections of the questionnaire matrix. For example, if participants indicate that the Local Action Plans do not include targets and indicators for refugees given their high relevance in some of the provincial territories, then a source should be referenced in the comments section along with any other important information (e.g., lack of local capacities for planning and for data collection and analysis, limited resources, structural issues and geographical remoteness, etc.). Participants may already at this stage highlight any “raw follow-up actions” against the assessed questions.

At the end of the workshop all responses, supplementary information, the assigned scoring and preliminary results for each of the reviewed pillars should be approved by the participants.

Countries may also decide to organize smaller consultative sessions for the priority themes (e.g., selective approach).

Phase 3: analysis of the generated results, validation and reporting

Based on the populated questionnaire and the information gathered, an analysis should be conducted to inform specific and action-oriented recommendations and follow-up activities, including joint programming areas, capacity building initiatives and mapping potential sources of financing. The analysis should be undertaken by the core team experts (or independent researchers/external consultants) and written in the recommended templated report format (see Annex 2). The summary report along with the populated questionnaire should be shared and validated by the workshop participants giving them the opportunity to provide additional comments and feedback. The final report with the assigned scores should be endorsed by the co-leading national institution(s) or government working groups.

The summary report with the information on the assessment results and the follow-up actions should be published and disseminated to as many relevant stakeholders as necessary. The results from the analytical work can also be discussed, included or inform the preparations of the Voluntary National Reviews (e.g., in the sub-sections of the “Policy and Enabling Environment”: “Leaving No One Behind”/ “Creating Ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals and the VNRs”) national SDG reports and roadmaps and support the consultations around the development of national and subnational plans and sectoral strategies.

Follow-up and subsequent exercises

UNDP and UNHCR country offices in cooperation with the co-leading national institution(s)/working groups should share and provide regular updates on the progress to implement the recommendations and the impact of the follow-up actions for the inclusion of the forcibly displaced and/or stateless persons in national systems and development processes. Depending on the context specificities and the achieved progress of the assessment results, the core expert team should decide when the exercise should be repeated.

The early involvement of relevant stakeholders will be instrumental in securing a broad-based national ownership of the assessment process and of the information generated, which in turn will ensure the uptake of the assessment results, identified gaps and scale-up joint programming and actions. Although, the SDG appraisal tool is adaptive to allow selectivity of the application methods, the proposed inclusive and participatory approach for conducting the assessment will ensure that the results are more sustainable as they have been obtained through a more rigorous, consultative and transparent process. At the same time, the engagement of the government, local authorities, the UNCT and other relevant stakeholders will foster shared responsibility and consensus in the formulation of the follow-up actions. The involvement of different entities and organizations in the utilization of the tool will also enable to leverage expertise, resources, priorities and partnerships to advance the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national systems and development processes in line with the GCR objectives and in the spirit of the SDGs.

Lessons learnt from designing and developing the tool

From the October to December 2020, nine joint UNDP-UNHCR country office consultations were held with staff in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Chad, Zambia, Turkey, Pakistan, Colombia, North Macedonia and Serbia. The consultations were guided by a structured set of questions looking at the broad context of the SDG implementation vis-à-vis the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons, accompanied by additional questions looking at the particular tool-applicability needs and challenges, field practices with similar approaches and the potential utility characteristics of the tool. The purpose of the discussions was to reflect key considerations from the operational experiences and shape the process of designing the tool. The country consultations generated detailed recommendations for improvements of the design process and facilitated the incorporation of local contextual factors in the methodological approach of the tool. The lessons learnt from the consultations provided a sound factual basis and were used to strengthen the development of the tool.

Most of the countries re-confirmed the strong interest and need for a tailored tool that can unfold the gaps and opportunities for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the national SDG planning, monitoring and reporting frameworks. All country offices emphasized the critical importance of involving the government (both national and local authorities) and other UN agencies through a participatory and consultative process to ensure full ownership, commitment, synergies and sustainability of the operational cycles and results. Field experts highlighted two roles that UN agencies in the countries can play in the operationalization process for the tool: i) directly facilitating the application of the tool in close coordination with the government and among the UNCT members; and ii) providing technical and capacity support to relevant government entities to implement the tool.

Each of the consulted country offices confirmed that the availability of disaggregated data by forced displacement and stateless status for the relevant SDG indicators are among the main challenges in measuring and monitoring progress. Some country offices (Turkey, Ethiopia, Rwanda) underlined that it will be important for the tool to provide a structured approach to understand the level of alignment between the different strategic frameworks (GCR/CRRF, UNSDCF, NDPs, etc.) and the SDGs focusing on outcome and indicator levels. Other countries (Chad) reported the need to utilize better harmonization between the HDP nexus approaches in line with the national SDG priority vision of the country.

Most country offices reaffirmed the need for a context-specific, adaptable, light and easy-to-follow methodology allowing for both more comprehensive and rapid assessments. Ethiopia and Chad suggested the development of a checklist with guiding questions. Other key features pointed out by the UNDP and UNHCR field experts include: regular periodicity, ability to mobilize resources, multi-stakeholder engagement, increase visibility of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons, promote partnerships, identify gaps but also highlight opportunities, inform joint-programming and advocacy initiatives, engage in more critical discussion around the HDP nexus approaches and ensure linkages to other relevant processes, such as the VNRs, the development and consultative phases of the National Development Plans, sectoral strategies, local development initiatives, the UNSDCF/CCA, CGR/CRRF and similar national frameworks.

Lessons learnt from piloting the tool

To be populated after the pilots

Country examples

To be developed during/after piloting

Annexes and resources

Annex 1: SDG Appraisal Templates

Country	<i>{Name of country}</i>
Key facts and figures	<i>{Main populations of concern: refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons and others of concern to the Government and UNHCR Country Office}</i>
Engagement approach <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual consultative meetings, and/or 2. Multi-stakeholder consultative workshop/sessions, and/or 3. Other (remote consultations, desk-based review, independent research and analysis, etc.) 	<i>{The undertaken method of engagement}</i>
Facilitator <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNDP/UNHCR Country Office staff member(s) 2. Government representative(s) 3. UNCT expert(s) 4. External consultant 5. Other, please specify 	<i>{The lead organization(s)/institution(s)/expert(s) facilitating the discussions}</i>
Focal point(s) details	<i>{Key responsible person(s) contact details}</i>
List of participants (workshop/sessions); list of consulted stakeholders (consultative meetings)	<i>{Name, position, organization/institution, contact details}</i> <i>NB: if preferred, please enclose as an attachment</i>
Completion date	<i>{Date when the exercise was completed}</i>
Validation date	<i>{Date when the exercise outputs were validated}</i>
Results dissemination	<i>{Where do you plan to share and disseminate results: e.g., VNRs, country thematic reports, websites, etc.}</i>
Previous appraisal details	<i>{Applicable only for subsequent appraisals: date, pillars reviewed, lead organization, engagement approach, etc.}</i>

Pillar I

SDG Institutional Mechanisms and Stakeholder Engagement

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: well-coordinated institutional arrangements as well as inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder processes are crucial for the implementation of the SDGs and ensuring that no one is left behind.

Objectives: the questions will examine how inclusive and participatory the institutional and multi-stakeholder mechanisms are in terms of representation of the needs and interests of forcibly displaced and/or stateless persons alongside other vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This can involve studying the existing SDG institutional arrangements, coordination modalities, multi-stakeholder processes, mapping the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders, thematic and evaluation reports, meeting records, project documents, relevant information from government agencies and non-state actors. The review should look at ***how participatory and inclusive the institutional arrangements and stakeholder engagement are to shape and influence policies and initiatives*** that are key to ***enable inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons*** in the country. Summary of key constraints and challenges faced in terms of the institutional environment and coordination frameworks to support national review of progress towards the SDGs for these populations of concern should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: identify gaps and explore opportunities for broad-based partnerships and multi-stakeholder dialogue that can strengthen participation and representation of national institutions and bodies for displacement and statelessness, other relevant stakeholders and UN organizations with mandate responsibilities to support forcibly displaced and stateless persons to more effectively engage in the SDG institutional arrangements and consultation processes.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms: Guidance Note on Facilitating Integration and Coherence for SDG Implementation* (2017). Available at: [Institutional Coordination Mechanisms Guidance Note](#)
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA); United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), *Stakeholder Engagement & the 2030 Agenda: A Practical Guide* (2020). Available at: [Stakeholder Engagement Practical Guide](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Engagement with the Sustainable Development Goals* (Guidance Note 2019). Available at: [UNHCR Engagement Sustainable Development Goals 2019](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Is there a leading national institution/or body (committee, council, etc.) officially mandated to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the SDGs in the country?	{NO, official institution/body} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES, there is an officially mandated national institution/body} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Government decrees, orders, decisions, protocols, ToRs etc., establishing or designating a national institution or a body; SDG Roadmap}			
2. Has a multi-stakeholder (or inter-institutional) SDG coordination mechanism been established to foster horizontal (across policies, sectors, strategies, etc.) and vertical (national and local government levels) consistency? <i>NB: consider both high-level strategic and political coordination councils, committees, etc., as well as</i>	{NO, proper multi-stakeholder (inter-institutional) coordination mechanism or inadequate capacities to support participatory SDG decision-making, planning, monitoring and reporting} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES, there is a multi-stakeholder (inter-institutional) coordination mechanism or there are some processes to establish it or extend representation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Government decrees, orders, decisions; meeting protocols; SDG Roadmap; ToRs, including structure, composition, roles and responsibilities; VNR section on			

<i>operational coordination, such as SDG working groups</i>			<i>institutional mechanisms}</i>			
3. The SDG coordination mechanism includes various government institutions, ministries and agencies as well as local authorities. <i>NB: consider national institutions with area or sector- specific mandated responsibilities for inclusive approaches (e.g., Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health, Local Governments, etc.)</i>	{NO; limited representation; no local authorities} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, diverse and inclusive representation, including local authorities} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Official correspondence; members nominations; composition structure; meeting protocols; VNR section on institutional mechanisms}			
4. Does the SDG coordination mechanism include government institutions/bodies mandated with the rights protection and solution framework for forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{On a case-by-case or ad-hoc basis, or in the process of inclusion; included but lack capacities to meaningfully engage in the SDG discussions} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; meaningful participation supporting the SDG implementation for forcibly displaced/stateless persons} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}		
5. The SDG coordination mechanism involves other stakeholders, such as representatives from civil society and marginalized groups, academia, the private sector, etc.	{NO; limited inclusion} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; mostly inclusive or has made special framework arrangements with different	{External correspondence; members nominations; composition structure;			

			<i>marginalized groups}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>meeting protocols; SDG Roadmap; VNR section on institutional mechanisms}</i>			
6. Does the SDG coordination mechanism involve national non-state actors representing the voices and interests of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{On a case-by-case or ad-hoc basis, or in the process of inclusion; included but lack capacities to meaningfully engage in the SDG discussions}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; meaningful participation-e.g., provide substantial inputs to the SDG progress review for these vulnerable groups}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			
7. Does the SDG coordination mechanism involve the UNCT, including UNHCR and other UN organizations with mandates to support FDPs?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{On a case-by-case or ad-hoc basis, or in the process of inclusion; UNDP/RCO involved but no UNHCR or other UN agencies mandated to work with}</i>	<i>{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; UNHCR and other UN agencies with FDPs mandate regularly participate in the SDG meetings}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			

		<i>forcibly displaced</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. The SDG coordination mechanism fosters open and transparent inputs and discussions among members on policy reviews or limitations in terms of planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting.	{NO, critical overview/limited inputs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, participating stakeholders actively engage and report on their contributions to the implementation of the SDGs; deep-seated social-economic problems openly discussed; review of programs/policies effectiveness and delivery} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Minutes from meetings; agenda items, etc.}				
9. Has the inclusion of forcibly displaced (or stateless) persons been discussed/on the agenda during the SDG coordination meetings?	{NO, never been on the agenda} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Few times but from a limited perspective, e.g., security, humanitarian needs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Yes, including marginalization, access to rights, provision of services, solutions, disaggregated data, etc.} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
10. Does an autonomous non-state actors' SDG coordination mechanism/platform exist that engages directly with groups representing different vulnerable and marginalized populations, including refugees and IDPs?	{NO, such mechanism/platform} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, inclusive and participatory non-state actors' mechanism/platform exists} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partnership agreements, structures, members; platform website; public announcements,				

<i>*The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the vulnerability of refugees and IDPs</i>				<i>info and decision notes</i>			
11. Additional questions specific for the SDG institutional setup and coordination framework particularly relevant for addressing the vulnerabilities of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the country.	<div data-bbox="531 297 701 435"> {NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<div data-bbox="701 297 890 435"> {Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<div data-bbox="890 297 1094 435"> {YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/> </div>				
Score	<div data-bbox="531 548 2030 695"> Total number of questions assessed: of which: N₀YES /N₀NO N₀RED; N₀ORANGE; N₀GREEN </div>						

Pillar II

National Development Frameworks and Sectoral Coherence

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: incorporating the 2030 Agenda into national development plans and strategies and ensuring integrated planning approaches and cross-sectoral coherence are considered key steps for effective implementation of the SDGs and addressing inequalities and marginalization.

Objectives: the questions will examine the level of inclusion of forcibly displaced/stateless persons in national development frameworks and processes.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying the ***existing national development strategic frameworks, stand-alone SDG action plans, relevant sectoral strategies and policies that pertain to forcibly displaced/stateless persons***, including (if available) the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission reports and Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) findings. Secondary analysis of recently undertaken ***legal or policy gap assessments*** and reports from international organizations and CSOs with focus on the national legal protection framework and the access to rights and services for forcibly displaced/stateless persons will help to identify key bottlenecks that may impede progress on the SDGs. A summary of key policy coherence challenges and legal/institutional barriers preventing inclusion of these populations of concern in the national development planning processes and outputs should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: identify policy factors that might negatively impact efforts to strengthen inclusion and explore opportunities for mainstreaming key considerations related to the needs of forcibly displaced/stateless persons across national and sector-specific development plans and strategies enabling more equitable SDG implementation. The results from this exercise can support and ***inform the roll-out of existing (or planned) policy initiatives***, and reinvigorate discussions around ***removing legal or administrative barriers to advance protection, accelerate solutions and scale-up joint actions*** to improve the visibility of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons alongside the communities hosting them and most affected by the displacement in the national sustainable development discourse.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment* (2017). Available at: [SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment](#)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Rapid Integrated Assessment* (2017). Available at: [Rapid Integrated Assessment](#)

- Global Knowledge Partnerships on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development: A New Set of Tested Tools* (2020). Available at: [PCMD Tools](#)
- The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development: Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality* (2019). Available at: [OECD SDG Policy Coherence](#)

DRAFT

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Has an in-depth assessment been conducted to understand the level of alignment of national development plans, strategies, legislation and sector-specific policies with the SDGs?	{NO, in-depth assessment} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES, in-depth assessment has been conducted} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Assessment results; MAPS mission reports; RIA result-matrix; VNR section on policy and enabling environment; reports from international organizations and CSOs on the SDG policy integration}			
2. Are the SDGs sufficiently incorporated in the national development policy framework, sectoral plans and legislation?	{NO; less than 70% of the relevant and applicable SDG targets to the country's context are integrated in the national development plans and strategies,		{YES; more than 70% of the relevant and applicable SDG targets to the country's context are integrated in the national development plans	{Same as above}			

	<i>legislation, sector-specific policies and programs; unknown/unsure</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>and strategies, legislation, sector-specific policies and programs</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				
3. Does the existing national development plan/strategy make explicit references in terms of targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security or humanitarian perspective}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, forcibly displaced/stateless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current national development plan/strategy}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{National Development Plan/Strategy; reports from international organizations and CSOs; VNR section on progress on the goals and targets}</i>		
4. Do the relevant sectoral plans and programs make explicit references in terms of targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons? Please consider the following policy areas: -poverty reduction targets and programs; -social protection schemes and policies, including access to child protection and social services for children;	<i>{NO; multiple limitations in the provisions and obstacles in the practical implementation}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but only, for example, access to emergency health services, primary education, some provisions}</i>	<i>{YES; forcibly displaced/stateless persons are provided with equal access to resources and opportunities and basic services}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Relevant sectoral plans, strategies and programs; UNHCR country's situational analysis and multi-sectoral assessments; reports from international organizations and CSOs; VNR section on progress on the goals and targets; CCA}</i>		

<p>-access to decent work, employment schemes and preventive forced labor measures; - access to health services and health planning; - access to education, vocational training and certification; - disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programs; - gender equality programs; -anti-discriminatory, preventive measures to eliminate violence against women and girls and elimination of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation strategies.</p> <p>If applicable: for refugee hosting and camp areas, you may additionally consider any specific area-based development approaches targeting FDPs and the specific geographical areas:</p> <p>- access to adequate housing/shelter, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, transportation, reliable energy and clean fuels, waste management.</p> <p><i>NB: in the comments section you may list those plans and programs that don't make explicit mentioning of FDPs but you consider important factors to ensure inclusion and</i></p>		<p><i>against human trafficking}</i></p> <p>□</p>					
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<i>improve public services. This will enable to identify more specific follow-up actions</i>							
<p>5. Similarly, is the relevant legislation providing enabling environment for participation of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the national development agenda?</p> <p>Please consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal identity and registration; - access to justice and judicial remedies; - mobility of people and freedom of movement in the country; -access to financial services; -access to information and technology; -ownership of property or land. <p><i>NB: you may consider additional human rights that pertain to FDPs and stateless persons in the country and are connected to the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda</i></p> <p><i>NB: in the comments section you may consider to list the legal gaps and their link to any of the 169 targets in order to enable more specific follow-up actions</i></p>	<p><i>{NO; multiple limitations in the provisions and obstacles in the practical implementation}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Partly; limited provisions in the legislation to enable effective participation in the national social, economic and environmental spheres; yes, but in practice forcibly displaced/stateless persons are treated less favorably than nationals}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{YES; forcibly displaced/stateless persons are provided with equal access to resources and opportunities and basic services; the institutional framework guarantees equal treatment in practice}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Relevant legislation; UNHCR country's situational analysis, protection analysis and rights mapping; thematic legal gap analysis and assessments conducted by international organizations and CSOs; VNR section on progress on the goals and targets, esp. SDG 16; the country's Universal Periodic Reviews and Treaty Body recommendations; CCA}</i></p>			

6. Has there been a national prioritization of the SDGs?	{NO; development priorities are not well-defined and contextualized through the strategic and sector-specific frameworks} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; the strategic and sector-specific frameworks clearly prioritize SDGs relevant for the national context} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Outcomes from prioritization exercises/workshops; assessment results; external reviews of the National Development Plan/Strategy, sector-specific programs}			
7. Are the prioritized SDGs of particular relevance for the inclusion of forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country? NB: related to Q6 (if answer is "NO" to Q6 this question should be skipped)	{NO; yes, but challenging due to political implications; not all relevant; unknown/unaware} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES, the prioritized SDGs will enable the inclusion of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country; most of the prioritized SDGs are relevant to the forcibly displaced/stateless persons} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Outcomes from prioritization exercises/workshops; assessment results; external reviews of the National Development Plan/Strategy, sector-specific programs; UNHCR country's situational analysis; reports from international organizations and CSOs}			
8. Do you consider that the prioritized SDGs will address key (or multiple) barriers and enable progress for forcibly	{NO; minimum impact} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; some of the development needs might be	{YES, the prioritized SDGs and corresponding interventions	{Same as above}			

<p>displaced/stateless persons comparable to local communities?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q6 (if answer is “NO” to Q6 this question should be skipped)</i></p>		<p><i>addressed but will not accelerate progress across all relevant SDGs and targets for the forcibly displaced/stateless persons}</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p><i>will trigger positive multiplier effects across the SDGs and targets relevant for the forcibly displaced/stateless persons}</i></p> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<p>9. Are any new laws, policies or strategies under development (e.g., national or sectoral) or planned in the coming years (e.g., new national development plan/strategy, sectoral programs, new/amended legislation or decrees, SDG action plans)?</p>	<p>{NO; not yet agreed}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Government decisions/decrees /official communication; issue and research papers; external reviews of existing plans, strategies, legislation; reports from international organizations and CSOs; national SDG Roadmap}</p>				
<p>10. Do you consider that these potential processes can be used as an opportunity to include explicit targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons?</p>	<p>{NO; yes, but challenging due to political implications}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES; useful entry points for inclusion; there are already government commitments}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Same as above}</p>				

<i>NB: related to Q9 (if answer is "NO" to Q9 this question should be skipped)</i>						
<p>11. Have (will be) UNHCR and other UN agencies (e.g., UNDP, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, etc.) and national non-state actors with mandates to work with forcibly displaced/stateless persons been consulted during the formulation/preparation process?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q9 (if answer is "NO" to Q9 this question should be skipped)</i></p>	<p>{NO; not expected; not a practice-restricted consultative process; consulted but inputs not considered}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES; ongoing consultative process; national authorities elaborate the inputs and feedback received}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Minutes/summary reports from consultative workshops/meetings; official correspondence; draft documents with feedback and comments}</p>			
<p>12. Is there a dedicated national plan/strategy (e.g., migration strategy, IDPs action plans, refugee integration programs, etc.) that tackles issues of forced displacement/statelessness and is aligned with the SDG priorities in the country?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Partly; there is but it is not aligned with the SDGs}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES, comprehensive plan(s)/strategy(ies) exist and they are adequately aligned with the relevant SDG priorities}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Relevant national plans/strategies for forcibly displaced/stateless persons; UNHCR country's situational analysis; reports from international organizations and CSOs}</p>		
<p>13. Are the national budget allocations aligned with the identified SDG priorities in the</p>	<p>{NO; insufficient funds; lack of capacities to align interventions with</p>	<p>{YES, fully; allocations meet most of the development needs of</p>	<p>{Annual budgets; external expenditure reviews; reports</p>			

country and prioritize the rights of poor and vulnerable groups?	<i>priorities vis-à-vis poor and vulnerable groups</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>the poor and vulnerable groups</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>from relevant ministries and agencies; VNR section on means of Implementation</i>			
14. Have the UNHCR/UNDP Country Offices or other national stakeholders (state or non-state) conducted a comprehensive SDG costing assessment to understand the financial gaps and needs for the inclusion of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the national development processes?	<i>{NO; financial needs assessments undertaken but not against the relevant SDGs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, comprehensive costing exercise completed and aligned to the relevant SDGs and targets for the persons of concern}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Outcomes from thematic cost-analysis/exercises ; financial gap assessments}</i>			
15. Do you consider that the donor funding is aligned with the national SDG priorities with particular focus on the poor and vulnerable groups?	<i>{NO; on ad-hoc basis; no proper donor coordination mechanisms; no dedicated resources; vulnerable and poor groups not prioritized; unknown/unsure}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; donor funding strategies aligned with national SDG priorities; donor coordination mechanisms regularly assess SDG funding priorities; funding prioritization applied for the most vulnerable groups in the country}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Annual donor budgets; reports from relevant ministries and agencies on the official development assistance; donor financial reports; VNR section on means of Implementation}</i>			
16. Is there a clear government strategy to further incentivize investments in the SDGs (including through engagement with the private sector)?	<i>{NO; lack of incentives to facilitate private sector investments; no proper SDG costing to</i>	<i>{YES; under consideration; detailed SDG costing completed/ongoing; financial gaps and priorities shared with</i>	<i>{SDG funding strategy; outcomes from SDG costing exercises; national SDG</i>			

	<i>understand the financial gaps and needs</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>relevant stakeholders</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Roadmap; VNR section on means of Implementation</i>			
17. Additional questions specific for the national policy frameworks, sectoral strategies and legislation relevant for enabling or accelerating progress on the SDGs for the displaced and stateless persons in the country.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>			
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES / NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN					

Pillar III

Data and Monitoring

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development makes an explicit commitment to “leave no one behind” urging Member States to prioritize actions for the most vulnerable population groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants. To properly measure progress and understand the multiple deprivations and exclusions these population groups face, sufficiently disaggregated data across relevant indicators and dimensions must be produced, processed and analyzed.

Objectives: the questions will examine the availability of disaggregated data for the SDG indicators relevant for forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the national monitoring framework and will assess the potential utilization of complementary (non-official) data sources.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying the ***national SDG indicator framework of the statistical system, including the datasets of relevant national development plans and sectoral strategies, administrative sources, population censuses and household surveys***, and complementary data collected by non-official authorities or statistical institutions. If available, information from national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS); Living Standards Measurement Studies (LSMS); Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) as well as targeted and outcome data collected by UNCT should be examined. A summary of the availability of disaggregated data and the information gaps for the SDG indicators relevant for forcibly displaced and stateless persons should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: i) increase visibility and incentivize the development of new/additional statistics on forcibly displaced/stateless persons by building momentum and awareness among government officials and other stakeholders/UNCT partners on ***key considerations related to disaggregating relevant SDG indicators by “forcibly displaced/stateless” status***; ii) ***assessing possibilities for alignment and integration across datasets*** provided by different sources; and iii) ***initiating discussions on the need to facilitate new data sharing protocols or dissemination mechanisms*** among government officials and other stakeholders/UNCT.

Useful resources:

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), *Data Disaggregation of SDG Indicators by Forced Displacement* (2020). Available at: [Data Disaggregation SDGs](#)

- Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS), *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics* (IRRS; 2018). Available at: [International Recommendations Refugee Statistics](#)
- Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS), *International Recommendations on IDP Statistics* (IRIS; 2020). Available at: [International Recommendations IDP Statistics](#)
- Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS), *Compilers' Manual on Displacement Statistics* (2020). Available at: [Compilers Manual](#)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford, Handbook: *How to Build a National Multidimensional Poverty Index* (2019). Available at: [National MPI](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Has the country adopted national legislation (policies) that is/are compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Principles)?	{NO; yes, there are national legislation/policies but only partly adhere to the principles} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Relevant national laws and policies; thematic legislative and policy reviews}			
2. Has the country adopted a national SDG statistical plan or roadmap? Please consider: -inventory of relevant and applicable SDG indicators to the country's context; - data availability, accessibility and adaptation; - availability of metadata and methodologies; - list of priority indicators to be subject to further disaggregation by categories and dimensions;	{NO; ad-hoc discussions on some of the listed components} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; under preparation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{National SDG statistical plan, roadmap; national statistical mapping assessments; national SDG Roadmap}			

-data gaps, capacity needs and short-term priorities.						
3. Is the national SDG monitoring framework informed by well-integrated datasets from different sources and institutions?	<i>{NO; limited data sources and institutions involved in the SDG monitoring; general lack of data accessibility and metadata}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; different data sources and institutions produce data but it is not properly aligned with the SDGs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; the SDG monitoring framework is informed by a functioning inter-institutional integrated system of data sources; the different datasets are harmonized with the SDG indicators}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{National SDG monitoring framework; VNR's Statistical Annex; National Statistical Office website; statistical mapping exercises and reviews}</i>		
4. Is the country able to provide data for the applicable SDG indicators to ensure effective measuring of progress?	<i>{NO; data available for less than 60% of the applicable SDG indicators in the country; unknown/unsure}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; data available for more than 60% of the applicable SDG indicators in the country}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			
5. Is the country able to produce reliable and sufficiently disaggregated data across the SDG indicator framework to identify the most vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<i>{NO; limited disaggregation by category and dimension, available mostly by income, sex and age}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; disaggregated data generated at sufficient level (beyond income, sex and age and by multiple characteristics simultaneously) to}</i>	<i>{National SDG monitoring framework; VNR's Statistical Annex; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from}</i>			

<p><i>NB. Please consider data disaggregation across the national SDG monitoring framework beyond income, sex and age, such as by race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, employment status, educational level, or other characteristics.</i></p>		<p><i>identify those left furthest behind, enable evidence-based policy, decision and intervention making, and assess the impact of these interventions on the vulnerable population groups}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>national institutions, international organizations and CSOs}</i></p>			
<p>6. Is the country able to produce reliable disaggregated data across the priority SDG indicators by forced displacement status?</p> <p>NB: as a minimum standard please consider the 12 priority SDG indicators recommended by EGRIS to be disaggregated by forced displacement status across 3 priority policy areas:</p> <p>1. Basic needs and living conditions: Indicators: 2.2.1; 3.1.2; 6.1.1; 11.1.1</p> <p>2. Livelihoods and economic self-reliance: Indicators: 1.2.1; 4.1.1; 7.1.1; 8.3.1; 8.5.2</p> <p>3. Civil, political and legal rights: Indicators: 1.4.2; 16.1.4; 16.9.1</p>	<p><i>{NO; not yet planned; need for methodological and capacity support}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Partly; disaggregated data available for some of the recommended indicators; methodological work on some of the indicators themselves is in progress}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{YES; disaggregated data available for most (all) of the recommended indicators; future plans exist for the non-available data disaggregates}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Same as above}</i></p>		
<p>7. Does the country generate additional data either for the</p>	<p><i>{NO; not feasible as</i></p>	<p><i>{Partly; some data</i></p>	<p><i>{YES; the indicator</i></p>	<p><i>{The indicator framework of the</i></p>		

<p>indicators directly related to migration or those relevant for disaggregation (beyond the 12 priority SDG indicators) so that progress can be measured across all relevant SDGs for the forcibly displaced and stateless persons?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q6</i></p> <p><i>NB: you may consider indicators under the 12 SDGs considered by UNHCR to be of a particular relevance to persons of concern: SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16 and 17</i></p>	<p><i>relevant targets are not included in the national development policy priorities}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>disaggregates included in the national development strategy/sectoral plans; new statistical plans regarding additional data disaggregation are under development }</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>datasets of the national development strategy/sectoral plans ensure sufficiently disaggregated information is available for the forcibly displaced/stateless groups}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>National Development Plan/Strategy; the national SDG monitoring framework}</i></p>			
<p>8. Do the national SDG monitoring framework include statistics on stateless persons?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant</i></p>	<p><i>{NO; general lack of data on stateless persons}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{YES; future plans to disaggregate information by stateless status}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{National SDG monitoring framework; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from national institutions, international organizations and CSOs; UNHCR country's situational analysis}</i></p>				

9. Are forcibly displaced/ stateless persons sufficiently included in the scope of national surveys and studies, including LSMS, MICS, DHS and others?	<p><i>{NO; yes, but not appropriate sample sizes; populations of concern residing outside usual residential dwellings, such as refugee camps, reception centers, informal settlements, etc. not included; technically/ methodologically possible/available, but challenging to implement due to political implications }</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Partly; core questions on forcibly displaced/stateless persons are included; plans to add questions that will allow the production of statistics for forcibly displaced/stateless groups}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{YES; regularly and systematically collected; adequate representation in sampling frames; questions allow the production of disaggregated data on the relevant SDG indicators to enable efficient measurement of progress}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><i>{Reports, datasets, questionnaires (if available) from national surveys and studies, MICS, DHS, LSMS, etc.}</i></p>			
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<p>10. Does the national MPI include disaggregated data according to different vulnerable subgroups, including forcibly displaced and stateless?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant (only for countries with national MPI)</i></p>	<p>{NO; yes, but only for a limited number of subgroups; methodology for disaggregated data developed but not implemented due to political implications}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES; disaggregation by forced displacement/stateless status in progress}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{National MPI}</p>			
<p>11. Do the existing data sources (censuses, household surveys, administrative records, studies, etc.) use harmonized and internationally agreed definitions for forcibly displaced/stateless persons?</p>	<p>{NO; national definitions harmonized across data sources but they are inconsistent with agreed international normative definitions}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES; internationally compliant and harmonized legal definitions serve as the basis for collecting statistics on forcibly displaced/stateless persons nationally}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Reports, datasets, questionnaires from national surveys and studies on forcibly displaced/stateless groups; UNHCR in-country reports, data and legal assessments, etc.}</p>			
<p>12. Do UNHCR, UNDP and other UN agencies collect targeted and outcome data on the status of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons that is aligned with the national SDG monitoring framework?</p>	<p>{NO; yes, but no explicit disaggregation by forced displacement/stateless status; yes, but not adequate for SDG monitoring; covers mostly</p>	<p>{YES; data alignment in progress}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Result frameworks of the UNCT}</p>			

	<i>operational and reporting needs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>					
13. Consolidated summary, analysis or aggregated data is periodically shared with relevant government institutions. <i>NB: related to Q12</i>	<i>{NO; upon specific requests; yes, but does not inform SDG progress monitoring}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; data sharing agreements (formal or informal) with relevant government institutions exist}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Data sharing agreements between UNCT and relevant government institutions}</i>			
14. Complementary (non-official) data sources inform some of the indicators that are relevant for displaced and stateless persons in support for more comprehensive SDG monitoring. <i>NB: consider alternative data sources and stakeholders</i>	<i>{NO; issues with data quality and comparability; lack of proper data sharing mechanisms}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; complementary data for the SDG indicators relevant for displaced and stateless persons supplements the national SDG data infrastructure}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{National SDG monitoring framework; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from national institutions, international organizations and CSOs}</i>			
15. Is there a system for broad and open data sharing and dissemination in the country? <i>NB: in compliance with national data protection regulations</i>	<i>{NO; yes, some aggregated data is shared beyond government institutions but it is not easily accessible}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; data is shared, publicly disseminated and published in compliance with national data protection}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{SDG portals, platforms and websites}</i>			
16. Are forcibly displaced and stateless persons considered in the data collection efforts informing the response plans to COVID-19?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{COVID-19 national response plans, measures, social-economic</i>			

			impact assessments}			
17. Additional questions specific for the national SDG data and monitoring framework relevant for the displaced and stateless persons in the country.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>			
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES /NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN					

Pillar IV

National SDG Reporting and VNRs

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: regular and inclusive country-level reviews of progress, challenges, trends, successes and lessons learnt based on inputs of quality data and multi-stakeholder participation are important factors for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Objectives: the questions will examine the degree of inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national SDG reporting and the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying the ***national SDG reports, VNR(s)*** and, if applicable, ***non-official/CSOs SDG spotlight*** reports. A summary of whether, and to which extent, forcibly displaced and stateless persons and considerations around their inclusion are being recognized in national SDG reporting and the global follow-up and review process should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcomes: i) increase visibility and scale up ***measures to mainstream displaced and stateless persons in SDG reporting initiatives***; ii) open up avenues for ***effective and systematic contributions in the SDG reporting mechanisms by government agencies, UNCT members and non-state actors*** with protection and solution mandate responsibilities; and iii) explore opportunities to ***institutionalize approaches for inclusive reporting***.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), *Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals* (2017). Available at: [SDG Reporting Guidelines](#)
- United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), *Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Reviews* (2021 Edition). Available at: [VNR 2021 Handbook](#)
- The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, *A Guide to Report on SDG 16 in a Voluntary National Review* (2020). Available at: [Guide SDG16](#)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; Transparency, Accountability and Participation Network for the 2030 Agenda (TAP Network), *SDG16 in VNRs and Spotlight Reports* (2020). Available at: [SDG16 VNRs and Spotlight Reports](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1.Are forcibly displaced persons included in the country`s VNR(s) as population groups of a particular need?	<i>{NO; very few references in the VNRs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; mentioned in the VNRs but not adequately mainstreamed across the relevant SDGs; mentioned mostly as a security, humanitarian or health challenge}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; multiple references relevant for inclusion and LNOB; properly mainstreamed to understand the progress made across the relevant SDGs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Country`s VNRs}</i>			
2. Are stateless persons included in the country`s VNR(s) as a population group of a particular need? <i>*Skip if not relevant</i>	<i>{Same as above}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; mentioned in the VNRs but not adequately mainstream}</i>	<i>{Same as above}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			

		ed across the relevant SDGs} <input type="checkbox"/>					
<p>3. Are forcibly displaced persons included in national SDG reports as population groups of a particular need?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant (i.e., no national SDG reports)</i></p>	<p>{NO; very few references in national SDG reports}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Partly; mentioned in national SDG reports but not adequately mainstreamed across the relevant SDGs; mentioned mostly as a security, humanitarian or health challenge}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES; multiple references relevant for inclusion and LNOB; properly mainstreamed to understand the progress made across the relevant SDGs}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	{National SDG reports}			
<p>4. Are stateless persons included in national SDG reports as a population group of a particular need?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant</i></p>	<p>{Same as above}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Partly; mentioned in national SDG reports but not adequately mainstreamed across the relevant SDGs}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Same as above}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	{Same as above}			

5. Is the content of the VNRs (and national SDG reports) informed by adequate data analysis and integrated assessment of policies, plans and budgets?	<i>{NO; general lack of data across SDG indicators; mostly descriptive reports; difficult to understand trends and dynamics; vulnerable and marginalized groups not properly recognized; areas where further support is needed not well defined}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; proper analysis of data, policies, plans and budgets; include clear and concrete follow-up actions; vulnerable and marginalized groups explicitly identified}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Country's VNRs; national SDG reports}</i>			
6. Are displaced or stateless population groups included in the follow-up actions or next steps of the VNRs?	<i>{NO; unclear follow-up actions or next steps; yes, but challenging to measure accountability towards displaced/stateless persons}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; clear commitments and follow-up actions; areas where further support for displaced/stateless persons is needed are identified}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Country's VNRs; national assessments of the country's VNRs}</i>			
7. Has a formal multi-stakeholder mechanism been set-up for the engagement of stakeholders and consultation of different groups in the preparation of the country's VNRs (and national SDG reports)?	<i>{NO; some steps undertaken but not yet operationalized; yes, but not fully representative; inputs during the VNR/SDGR drafting and preparation process provided by different stakeholders but not included in the final}</i>	<i>{YES; plans to extend stakeholders participation}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Country's VNRs; SDG reporting platforms and initiatives}</i>			

	versions of the VNR/SDGR} <input type="checkbox"/>					
8. Have UNHCR country office and other national institutions/organizations with protection and solutions responsibilities been consulted and included in the multi-stakeholder mechanisms and VNR preparation processes?	{NO; not applicable as no such multi-stakeholder mechanism in the country} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; UNHCR, and other relevant institutions/organizations consulted and included in the VNR preparation processes and multi-stakeholder engagement mechanisms on an ad-hoc/informal basis} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; UNHCR, and other relevant institutions/organizations consulted and formally included, even if not all inputs provided during the VNR preparation process have been incorporated in the final version of the VNR} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}		
9. Are national Human Rights Institutions involved in the VNR/SDGR reporting mechanisms?	{NO; partly on an ad-hoc/informal basis} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; regularly consulted} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Country's VNRs; national SDG reports; SDG reporting platforms and initiatives; thematic reports from national Human Rights Institutions}			

10. Have the CSOs in the country prepared a spotlight (shadow) report on the implementation of the SDGs?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Country's spotlight report(s)}			
11. Do the spotlight (shadow) reports pay particular attention to the needs and vulnerabilities of the forcibly displaced or stateless population groups? <i>NB: related to Q10 (if answer is "NO" to Q10 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO; limited inclusion} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
12. Additional questions specific for the national SDG reporting mechanisms and VNR preparation processes relevant for the inclusion of the displaced and stateless persons in the country.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>		{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>			
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES / NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN						

Pillar V

Leave No One Behind

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: the leave no one behind (LNOB) commitment is central for achieving the 2030 Agenda and is applicable to forcibly displaced/stateless persons given the extent of vulnerability and marginalization these populations frequently face. This means prioritizing progress for the poorest and most disadvantaged groups across all SDGs and policies. The overarching objective to reach the furthest behind first, however, clearly means taking targeted actions for all vulnerable and marginalized populations, even for those not explicitly mentioned in the 2030 Agenda, including those who are deprived from opportunities to participate in and benefit from the development progress as a consequence of being stateless.

Objectives: the questions will examine whether forcibly displaced and stateless persons are being included in national LNOB assessments identifying which population groups should be on the focus of response interventions.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying *relevant laws, policies and programs to understand whether the specific vulnerabilities and needs of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons are duly recognized as a state obligation to protect and uphold rights*. A secondary analysis of already undertaken LNOB assessments, thematic studies and reports, and the availability of targeted and disaggregated indicators relevant for a *LNOB contextual analysis to compare situations between groups, within groups* (e.g., allowing disaggregation by multiple characteristics simultaneously to reflect intersectionality) and with the rest of the population should be conducted. A summary of key protection gaps and whether explicit inclusion of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons is prioritized and fast-tracked in tailored actions to enable and accelerate progress towards achieving the relevant goals and targets should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: i) identify barriers to the *explicit recognition* of forcibly displaced and stateless persons as a specific vulnerable group and – if this is not considered feasible– identify measures for their *implicit recognition* tailored to the country's context; ii) draw the attention of multiple stakeholders to the need for *multisectoral* (e.g., environment and health) and *targeted* (e.g., promoting employability of refugees) measures; iii) provide basis for more in-depth LNOB national assessment; and iv) support shared understanding on joint funding pledges of prioritized programmatic interventions in areas likely to have the biggest impact on the well-being of these marginalized groups.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), *Leaving No One Behind: A UNSDG Operational Guide for UN Country Teams* (2019). Available at: [LNOB Operational Guide](#)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Discussion Paper: What Does it Mean to Leave No One Behind?* (2018). Available at: [LNOB Discussion Paper](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Tool for Participatory Assessment in Operations* (2006). Available at: [UNHCR Tool](#)

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Has a national/government-led detailed inventory been undertaken to understand: - levels of deprivation (considering multidimensional deprivations); and - characteristics of the deprived and marginalized populations?	{NO; yes, but mostly focusing on income and excluding other important factors such as education, health, etc.} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{National reports on vulnerable and marginalized groups; Country's VNR and SDG reports; national LNOB assessments; national MPI}			
2. Have forcibly displaced/ stateless persons been identified in such assessments? <i>NB: related to Q1 (if answer is "NO" to Q1 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
3. Are there specific programs or policies taking into account the needs of the forcibly displaced or stateless persons in the areas where they reside?	{NO; yes, multiple interventions in specific geographic areas with forced displaced persons but		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Thematic policies or programs; reports from national authorities,			

<p><i>NB: please consider also partnerships in interventions and service-delivery likely to improve outcomes in health, education, social protection, employability, etc.</i></p>	<p><i>mostly focused on short-term needs}</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p><i>international organizations and CSOs working in areas with high numbers of forced displaced persons}</i></p>			
<p>4. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons covered by anti-discrimination policies?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Relevant national legislation and strategies; reports from national authorities, international organizations and CSOs with protection mandate responsibilities; UNHCR rights mapping}</p>			
<p>5. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons covered by any legal initiatives (reforms) increasing the access to justice and identity documents?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Same as above}</p>			
<p>6. Have the UNCT supported/conducted a contextual and target group analysis to identify the population groups and characteristics of the people left furthest behind in the country?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES}</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{UNCT relevant LNOB reports and assessment results}</p>			

<p>7. Have forcibly displaced or stateless persons been identified in such assessments?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q6 (if answer is "NO" to Q6 this question should be skipped)</i></p>	<p>{NO} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Same as above}</p>				
<p>8. Have results been shared with relevant national and local authorities and other stakeholders in the country?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q6 (if answer is "NO" to Q6 this question should be skipped)</i></p>	<p>{NO} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{YES} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Publications; correspondence; info notes}</p>				
<p>9. Are there LNOB indicators in the country that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - targeted: focus on a specific group of the population that is considered to be left behind; - disaggregated: provide information on different subgroups (e.g., by multiple characteristics to understand intersecting/multiple deprivations and break down averages); - group difference indicators: allow for comparison of the situation of groups left behind to the whole population. 	<p>{NO; yes, but information is not adequately shared or utilized for LNOB analysis} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{Partly; yes, there are some targeted and disaggregated indicators (e.g., by more than one characteristic) but intersectionality (e.g., multiple forms of discrimination,</p>	<p>{YES; allow to monitor national trends; reflect intersectionality; provide detail information on sub-groups; enables comparison} <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>{National SDG monitoring framework; national MPI; Country's VNR and SDG reports; additional data collected by the national statistical system}</p>			

		interesting deprivations /disadvantages) and compare groups left behind with the rest of the population not possible} <input type="checkbox"/>					
10. Does the UNCT indicator-model of projects and interventions in situations of forced displacement/statelessness measure results on output, outcome or impact level that are LNOB sensitive?	{NO; yes, but information used mostly for internal operational or reporting purposes} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; also shared with national counterparts} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNCT result frameworks}				
11. Is a national exercise planned to assess the available evidence of who is left behind and to what degree with consideration of: - discriminatory practices (based on assumed or ascribed identity or status); - geography (considering sub-national regions in terms of isolation, transportation and infrastructure links, sub-national development and poverty levels, environmental degradation, access to internet/technology, etc.);	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; already undertaken; yes, even if methodology to be used differs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Government decisions, decrees; official correspondence; LNOB national assessments}				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vulnerability to shocks (places or population groups that experience more frequent conflicts, crimes, violence, environmental or man-made disasters, etc.); - governance (considering the impact of laws, policies, access to institutions, representation in decision-making and participation in specific locations and for different sub-groups); - social-economic status (the multi-dimensional poverty levels for different populations or sub-groups, additional health and educational outcomes, employment and informal employment rates, etc.). 						
<p>12. Do you know if UNHCR or other institutions/organizations with protection or solutions mandate responsibilities will be consulted during the planned LNOB assessment exercise?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q11 (if answer is "NO" to Q11 this question should be skipped)</i></p>	<p>{NO; unaware/unsure}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES; highly likely; already consulted}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Same as above}</p>			
<p>13. Have forcibly displaced or stateless persons been included in Covid-19 socioeconomic impact or other relevant assessments,</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Covid19 social-economic impact assessments, response/recovery plans}</p>			

including those conducted/planned to inform longer term recovery?						
14. Additional questions relevant for the identification and monitoring of the furthest behind groups in the country, or/and specific for the displaced or stateless persons in the country.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>			
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: N ₀ YES / N ₀ NO N ₀ RED; N ₀ ORANGE; N ₀ GREEN					

Pillar VI

SDG Localization

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: the SDGs must be achieved at global, national and sub-national levels. Localizing the 2030 Agenda means taking into consideration the diverse subnational contexts in enabling the implementation of the SDGs through a local development and monitoring framework that is guided by the SDGs. Particularly important is the role of local and regional authorities in delivering basic services, responding to specific territorial needs and circumstances, reflecting on local priorities and measuring and monitoring local SDG progress, especially for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Objectives: the questions will look first at the local enabling environment in terms of alignment of the local/regional development (action) plans with the SDGs and national development strategies, and then how inclusive those plans are in responding to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the forced displaced or stateless population groups in the particular provincial territories.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying *local/regional development plans, the availability of relevant local indicators, monitoring frameworks and project reports in territories with large numbers of forced displaced persons*. A summary of key challenges, gaps and area-based opportunities for local inclusion using the SDG framework should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: i) support shared understanding among stakeholders on the *local gaps, needs and priorities to enable progress across SDGs in territories most affected by forced displacement (statelessness)*; ii) inform potential *joint initiatives and projects based* on the identified needs and priorities at subnational level; iii) identify accelerators and drivers that have multiplier effects across SDGs and communities; iv) support sub-nationally tailored resource mobilization and raising-awareness activities for local and regional authorities.

Useful resources:

- Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT), *Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level* (2016). Available at: [Roadmap Localizing the SDGs](#)
- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), *Towards the Localization of the SDGs* (3rd Report; 2019). Available at: [Towards SDG Localization](#)
- Multiple UN organizations, *Localizing the SDGs Toolbox* (various tools and resources). Available at: [Local 2030](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Are there local/regional development plans in subnational regions with high numbers of forced displaced persons?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Local/regional development plans}			
2. Are those plans sufficiently aligned with the SDGs and national development priorities? <i>NB: related to Q1 (if answer is “NO” to Q1 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO; yes, with the national development priorities but varying degrees of explicitness with the SDGs} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
3. Do the existing local/regional development (or stand-alone action SDG) plans make explicit references in terms of targets and commitments to forcibly displaced (stateless) persons?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security}	{YES, forcibly displaced/stateless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current local/regional}	{Same as above}			

		or humanitarian perspective} <input type="checkbox"/>	development/SDG action plans} <input type="checkbox"/>				
4. Is there a monitoring framework and indicators developed at local level to measure SDG progress in the subnational context?	{NO; yes, there are some indicators develop to measure specific programs/actions but they are not aligned with the SDGs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Local data collection reports and indexes; national MPI; relevant datasets of surveys; national SDG monitoring framework}				
5. Are there localized targets and indicators that are sufficiently disaggregated to facilitate effective SDG monitoring and reporting in different territories and communities (including both forcibly displaced persons and host-communities)? <i>NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forced displaced/stateless persons.</i> <i>Consider targeted and outcome data collected by UNHCR, UNCT and other organizations with protection and solution mandates and shared with local authorities</i>	{NO; information collected by UNHCR, UNCT and other organizations but not shared with local authorities} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; some targeted and disaggregated indicators exist but do not allow to compare the forced displaced groups with the host-communities ; UNHCR/UNCT and other organizations regularly share information	{YES; the information provided by UNHCR/ UNCT and other organizations complements the local development planning and review processes} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above; UNHCR/UNCT result frameworks and project outcomes}			

		with local authorities to support more holistic evidence-based policy making at local level} <input type="checkbox"/>					
6. Have Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) been developed? <i>NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forced displaced/stateless persons.</i>	{NO; under consideration} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, even in case of only one or limited regions} <input type="checkbox"/>	{VLRs}				
7. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons included in the VLRs as population groups of a particular need? <i>NB: related to Q6 (if answer is "NO" to Q6 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO; very few references in the VLRs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; mentioned in the VLRs but not adequately mainstreamed across the relevant SDGs; mentioned mostly as a security, humanitarian or health challenge} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; multiple references relevant for inclusion and LNOB; properly mainstreamed to understand the progress made across the relevant SDGs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
8. Have UNHCR and other organizations with protection and	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Official correspondence;				

<p>solution mandates been consulted during the preparation process of the local/regional development plans (and VLRs if applicable)?</p> <p><i>*Skip this question if there are no local/regional development plans (or VLRs)</i></p>			<p>communication on feedback and comments}</p>			
<p>9. Are there participatory mechanisms at local/regional level for the inclusion/consultation of vulnerable groups in decision-making and budgeting?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Reports from international organizations and CSOs on the accountability and transparency of local institutions}</p>			
<p>10. Has an SDG costing exercise been undertaken to understand the financial gaps and needs in achieving the relevant targets at subnational levels?</p> <p><i>NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forced displaced/stateless persons.</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Local/regional SDG costing exercises and financial assessment results}</p>			
<p>11. Are the needs of forcibly displaced persons included in local budgets, resource mobilization and investment initiatives of local authorities?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Local/regional budgets, programs and projects; financial requests for donor or private sector support}</p>			

<p>12. Are there specific local support programs for vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion, such as asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs, returnees or stateless persons?</p> <p><i>NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forced displaced persons.</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Partly; yes, but mostly led by UN agencies/other non-state actors with limited involvement of local governments}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Local/regional programs and projects; UNCT programs and projects}</p>			
<p>13. Is access to basic services in refugee/IDP hosting areas comparable to the national average?</p> <p><i>NB: Differentiate between urban and rural contexts, if relevant.</i></p> <p>Please consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to adequate housing/shelter; - food security and nutrition; - access to water and sanitation; - transportation links and connectivity; - access to reliable energy and clean fuels; - sustainable waste management. 	<p>{NO; substantial disparities; no subnational data to allow comparison}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Partly; yes, for some of the services}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES, no statistically significant differences}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Local data collection reports and indexes; national MPI; relevant datasets of surveys; national SDG monitoring framework}</p>			
<p>14. Are there tailored local plans, strategies and mechanisms for the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{Local plans, strategies and mechanisms for}</p>			

			<i>inclusion of refugees}</i>			
15. Are there tailored local plans for the social-economic inclusion of IDPs, returnees or stateless persons? <i>*Skip if not relevant</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Local plans for the inclusion of IDPs, returnees or stateless persons}			
16. Is there a funding mechanism to support activities related to local inclusion? <i>NB: related to Q14 & Q15 (if answer is "NO" to Q14 & Q15 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Local financial plans, budgets and strategies; funding pledges}			
17. Do local/regional authorities participate in the national SDG and VNR coordination and reporting mechanisms?	{NO; yes, but on an ad-hoc basis or informally} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; regularly consulted} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Government decrees, orders, decisions on the establishment of SDG/VNR coordination mechanisms; meeting protocols; SDG Roadmap; ToRs, including structure, composition, roles and responsibilities; VNR section on institutional mechanisms}			

18. Are there any consultative or multi-partnership mechanisms (councils, joint working groups, etc.) at local/regional level in which UNHCR/UNCT or other organizations with protection and solution mandate participate?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{ToRs of local/regional councils, working groups, etc.; meeting protocols and minutes}			
19. Additional questions relevant for the SDG localization towards forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the country.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>			
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: N _o YES /N _o NO N _o RED; N _o ORANGE; N _o GREEN					

Pillar VII

Country Level Alignment of the Global Compact on Refugees and the SDGs

Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) seeks to operationalize fairer international response to large-scale refugee movements and protracted refugee situations through effective arrangements for burden- and responsibility-sharing in line with the international refugee protection regime, with four main objectives: i) easing pressures on host countries; ii) enhancing self-reliance of refugees; iii) expanding access to third-country solutions; and iv) supporting conditions in countries of origin to enable refugees to return. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) is an integrative part and a key driver for the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees. Various national arrangements and regional approaches are being applied to operationalize the GCR. The pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) by governments and other stakeholders give a good indication of the context-specific priorities for the application of the GCR and serve as a good entry point for identifying synergies with progress towards the SDGs and how this is reflected in laws, plans and policies relevant to the access to rights and services for forcibly displaced/stateless persons.

Objectives: the questions will examine the alignment and linkages between the GCR/national refugee response frameworks and/or national statelessness strategies and the implementation of the SDGs.

Prior steps: A desk-based review may be conducted before commencing with the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying national arrangements and commitments, including reference to regional approaches or support platforms where relevant, that promote a comprehensive response to the specific displacement situation in the country, including plans, monitoring frameworks, coordination and partnerships mechanisms and *specific country's pledges and commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness*. If available, a secondary analysis of outcome-level assessments, interlinkages and mapping exercises between the national refugee response model and the SDGs should be conducted. A summary of key observations in utilizing national refugee or statelessness frameworks alignment and complementarity with the SDGs should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcome: i) identify opportunities for leveraging *coherence of objectives and outcomes between the national refugee/IDP response frameworks or statelessness strategies and the SDGs*; ii) improve *efficiency and coordination among relevant national institutions, UNCT, CSOs and the private sector* in advancing implementation on the national refugee/IDP response frameworks or statelessness strategies aligned with SDG progress; iii) inform further more in-depth assessments or review of the level of compatibility between the national refugee/IDP response frameworks or statelessness strategies and

the SDGs at a country level; and iv) discuss joint funding pledges to advance improved access to services, infrastructure, technology and economic opportunities for refugee and host communities.

Useful resources:

- Global Compact on Refugees (GCR; 2018). Available at: [GCR](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework* (2019). Available at: [GCR Indicator Framework](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *The Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact on Refugees* (2020). Available at: [SDGs-GCR](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Outcomes of the Global Refugee Forum* (2019). Available at: [GRF Outcomes](#)
- New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016). Available at: [New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Has the application of the Global Compact on Refugees, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework been initiated in the country (e.g., follow-up to the Global Refugee Forum commitments, potential CRRF piloting before GCR endorsement)? <i>NB: only applicable to refugee situations</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{GCR/GRF application plans, national arrangements incl, potential CRRF frameworks; regional approaches/ support platforms}			
2. Has the GCR/CRRF implementation been supported by suitable planning and coordination mechanisms? <i>NB: related to Q1 (if answer is “NO” to Q1 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{GCR/CRRF roadmaps and other key documents; relevant sectoral and response plans; coordination structures}			
3. Are there any specific national comprehensive plans/strategies for	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Relevant plans/strategies}			

the inclusion of forcibly displaced or stateless persons in the country?			for inclusion of forcibly displaced/stateless persons}			
4. Did the Government make specific pledges at the 2019 GRF?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNHCR Pledges & Contributions Dashboard: Pledges & Contributions }			
5. Has the Government undertaken steps to enable progress on the pledges, such as policy or funding initiatives? <i>NB: related to Q4 (if answer is "NO" to Q4 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Reports from international organizations and CSOs on the implementation of the GCR/CRRF}			
6. Are the pledges made at the 2019 GRF harmonized with national SDG priorities and commitments? <i>NB: related to Q4 (if answer is "NO" to Q4 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO; weak prioritization and alignment of the national refugee response frameworks with the SDGs} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; priorities and commitments aligned but weak implementation; properly harmonized but lack funding} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, consistent with SDG commitments; funds secured} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}		
7. Did the Government make specific pledges at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Results of the High-Level Segment on			

NB: you may also consider country-specific commitments of other stakeholders, if relevant.			Statelessness: Results HLSS			
8. Has the Government undertaken steps to enable progress on the pledges, such as policy or funding initiatives? NB: related to Q7 (if answer is “NO” to Q7 this question should be skipped)	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Reports from international organizations and CSOs on the status of stateless persons and tracking progress on the pledges made at the HLS on Statelessness}			
9. Are the pledges made at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness harmonized with national SDG priorities and commitments? NB: related to Q7 (if answer is “NO” to Q7 this question should be skipped)	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; properly harmonized but lack funding} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, consistent with SDG commitments; funds secured} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}		
10. Do the existing CRRF or similar national plans/strategies for displaced/stateless persons align with national development priorities and the SDGs? NB: Please consider objectives and outcomes	{NO; comprehensive assessment has not been undertaken to understand}	{Partly; assessment has been undertaken but varying degrees of alignment} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, fully aligned and complementarities ensured for comprehensive interlinked implementation}	{Objective/outcome-level assessments, reports on interlinkages and mapping exercises}		

	<i>the level of alignment</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		<i>n with the SDGs</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<p>11. Do the existing national GCR/CRRF or similar arrangements for the displaced/stateless persons have indicators` frameworks aligned with the national development/SDG monitoring frameworks?</p> <p><i>NB: Please consider also relevant level of disaggregation</i></p>	<p>{NO; comprehensive mapping and comparative analysis of the relevant indicators frameworks has not been undertaken}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Partly; mapping and comparative analysis undertaken but varying degrees of alignment}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES, fully aligned and complementarities ensured for comprehensive monitoring}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Reports from indicator mapping and comparative analyses}</p>			
<p>12. Has a cost-analysis been conducted to understand the financial gaps and needs to meet the objectives of the GCR (national refugee response frameworks) in the country?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Reports from national GCR/CRRF cost-assessments}</p>			
<p>13. Is the cost-analysis aligned with other SDG related financing strategies and harmonized with relevant SDG targets?</p> <p><i>NB: related to Q12 (if answer is "NO" to Q12 this question should be skipped)</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Same as above; national SDG costing exercises and funding strategies}</p>			

<p>14. Is the reporting for the GCR/CRRF/ national refugee response framework aligned with SDG reporting frameworks (national SDG reports; VNRs) in terms of structure and periodicity?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Relevant reports on the implementation of the GCR/CRRF, comprehensive national refugee plans and migration strategies}</p>			
<p>15. Are there joint GCR/CRRF (similar national arrangements) – SDG coordination structures tasked to ensure operational coherence and synergies?</p> <p><i>NB: Please consider a “whole of government” and multi-stakeholder coordination arrangements</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{ToRs, structure and responsibilities of relevant joint working groups}</p>			
<p>16. Do the UNCT currently implement or support programs designed to advance simultaneously CRRF (national refugee response framework) and SDG implementation in the country, including possible area-based plans?</p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>		<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{UNCT programming; joint initiatives and area-based plans}</p>			
<p>17. Additional questions relevant to understand the level of alignment, potential synergies and operational coherence between the different frameworks under the GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks and</p>	<p>{NO; very weak}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Moderate}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES; strong}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>				
	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>					

<i>statelessness strategies) and the SDGs at national level.</i>						
Score	<i>Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES /NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN</i>					

DRAFT

Pillar VIII

Synergies and Inclusion Opportunities with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

Rapid Diagnostic Template For UNCT Internal Use

Description: the UNSDCF (i.e., Cooperation Framework) represents the collective support of the UN Country Team (UNCT) offered to the host Government in achieving the SDGs. The Cooperation Framework anchors national development priorities and aligns to the national SDG monitoring framework and reporting cycles with a particular focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Objectives: the questions will examine whether appropriate measures for inclusion of forcibly displaced and/or stateless persons are incorporated in the UNSDCF and the Common Country Analysis (CCA), and whether these measures complement the implementation of the national refugee response frameworks and statelessness strategies.

Assessment approach: focal points from UNHCR or UNDP country offices, in close consultation with the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), through a desk-based comparative analysis, **map and identify synergies and potential inconsistencies in approaches and frameworks that operationalize the UNSDCF and the national GCR planning and monitoring** models (including GRF pledges) **vis-à-vis the national SDG architecture** considering the key elements for inclusion of and solutions for forcibly displaced/stateless persons. Synthesized findings of the identified complementarities and gaps in aligning operational consistence between the different frameworks, including recommendations for actions in successive Cooperation Frameworks preparation cycles should be discussed with UNCT members in a consultative session alongside the questionnaire matrix. Final report with observed synergies, gaps and opportunities, incorporating feedback from the UNCT consultative session, should be shared with relevant government counterparts, development partners and other stakeholders.

Expected outcome: i) **identify interlinkages, gaps and synergies** between the UNSDCF/CCA and the GCR frameworks (including national refugee, IDPs and stateless plans) to enable national progress towards the relevant SDG targets for forcibly displaced and stateless persons in an **integrated manner**; ii) improve UNCT programme efficiency and define joint tangible actions for these populations of concern, linking framework activities and intersectoral objectives; iii) inform evaluation exercises, annual reviews and ensure more comprehensive inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in successive Cooperation Frameworks.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Internal Guidance* (2019). Available at: [UNSDCF Guidance](#)
- United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), *Foundational Primer on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2019). Available at: [SDG Foundational Primer](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Engagement with the Sustainable Development Goals* (Guidance Note 2019). Available at: [UNHCR Engagement Sustainable Development Goals 2019](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Operational How-To-Guide: UNHCR Engagement with the SDGs and UNSDCF* (2020). Available at: for UNHCR staff: [Operational How To Guide](#); for non-UNHCR staff, please contact: hqdevelopart@unhcr.org
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Toolbox: UNHCR Engagement with the SDGs and UNSDCF* (2020). Available at: for UNHCR staff: [Toolbox](#); for non-UNHCR staff, please contact: hqdevelopart@unhcr.org
- Global Compact on Refugees (GCR; 2018). Available at: [GCR](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework* (2019). Available at: [GCR Indicator Framework](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *The Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact on Refugees* (2020). Available at: [SDGs-GCR](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Briefing Note: The Sustainable Development Goals and Addressing Statelessness* (2017). Available at: [SDGs and Statelessness](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Are the targets and indicators of the UNSDCF (UNDAF) properly aligned with national development priorities and financial commitments that are in turn informed by the SDGs?	{NO; UNSDCF (UNDAF) is aligned to national development priorities but not triangulated with the SDGs/or vice-versa} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; adjustments based on assessment results in progress} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNSDCF (UNDAF); UN CCA; reports from assessment exercises; UNSDCF evaluation reports and annual reviews}			
2. Has an in-depth assessment been conducted to understand the synergies and complementarities between the UNSDCF (UNDAF) and the GCR/CRRF (or similar national arrangements) in the country?	{NO, in-depth assessment; comprehensive assessment has been conducted but targets and indicators are inconsistent} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES, in-depth assessment has been conducted and targets and indicators are aligned; reflected in the CCA} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNSDCF (UNDAF); UN CCA; assessments, reports on interlinkages and mapping exercises; UNSDCF evaluation reports and annual reviews; CRRF adoption}			

				<i>framework; implementation plans and strategies; UNHCR multi- sectoral assessments and situational analysis}</i>			
3. Does the existing UNSDCF (UNDAF) make explicit references in terms of targets and indicators to forcibly displaced/stateless persons?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security or humanitaria n perspective}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, forcibly displaced/stat eless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current UNSDCF (UNDAF)}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{UNSDCF (UNDAF); UN CCA; UNSDCF evaluation reports and annual reviews}</i>			
4. Are the indicators of the UNSDCF (UNDAF) Result Framework sufficiently disaggregated to provide information by forced displacement/stateless status? NB: as a minimum standard please consider the 12 priority SDG indicators recommended by EGRIS to be disaggregated by forced displacement status across 3 priority policy areas:	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; disaggregat ed data available for some of the priority indicators}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES; disaggregated data available for most (all) of the priority indicators}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{UNSDCF (UNDAF) Result Framework}</i>			

1. Basic needs and living conditions: Indicators: 2.2.1; 3.1.2; 6.1.1; 11.1.1 2. Livelihoods and economic self-reliance: Indicators: 1.2.1; 4.1.1; 7.1.1; 8.3.1; 8.5.2 3. Civil, political and legal rights: Indicators: 1.4.2; 16.1.4; 16.9.1						
5. Has UNHCR mapped the relevant objectives, outcomes and indicators of the different strategic frameworks (e.g., RRRPs, CRRF, etc.) to complement the development of the UNSDCF (UNDAF) or provide support to national partners?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; areas that need to be improved to ensure coherence between frameworks identified} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNHCR strategic mapping exercises; multi-sectoral assessments and situational analysis}			
6. Are there joint structures (e.g., technical working groups) or mechanisms for efficient coordination between the UNSDCF and the CRRF (or similar national refugee response frameworks)?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNSDCF/CRRF coordination structures, joint working groups and mechanisms}			
7. Is the UNSDCF (UNDAF) reporting considering outcomes from the GCR/CRRF (or similar national refugee/IDP response frameworks) implementation in the country, even if relevant plans/responses are mainly area-based or applicable to certain sub-national contexts only?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNSDCF (UNDAF) reports and annual reviews}			

8. Has the UNSDCF programming been adapted to allow to leverage plans, activities and resources to support the implementation of the pledges made at the 2019 GRF by members of the UN or the host Government?	{NO; unclear} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; joint planning and programming in progress} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES, some joint programs are already being implemented} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNCT implementation reports from programs and joint projects; UNHCR Pledges & Contributions Dashboard: Pledges & Contributions }			
9. Are forcibly displaced and stateless related issues adequately considered in relevant UNSDCF (UNDAF)-Government steering committees or in the working groups?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{UNSDCF (UNDAF) steering committees and working groups agendas, meeting minutes and conclusions}			
10. Additional questions measuring framework alignment, identifying synergies and mapping areas that need to be improved to enable better coherence and inclusion of displaced or stateless persons in the different strategic and operational frameworks.	{NO; very weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Moderate} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; strong} <input type="checkbox"/>				
	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>				
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES / NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN						

Pillar IX

SDG Country Level UNDP - UNHCR Cooperation

Rapid Diagnostic Template

For UNDP- UNHCR Internal Use

Description: the overarching objective of the SDGs to “leave no one behind” is an important factor for bridging the humanitarian-development- peace (HDP) nexus approach in situations of forced displacement.

Objectives: the questions will examine how the application of a systematic SDG approach (based on the outcomes from the previous eight pillars) could inform programming and resource mobilization priorities of UNDP-UNHCR collaboration at a country level, and how this can be applied to both planning, regular reviews, measurement of results and knowledge management and documentation of good practices from field collaboration.

Assessment approach: a joint consultative session between relevant staff from UNDP and UNHCR country offices guided by a facilitator from the RCO, UNCT members or the UNDP/UNHCR SDG focal points discuss and agree on the responses of the appraisal matrix. The populated appraisal matrix with the assigned score and an action-oriented summary report identifying feasible and realistic measures for moving forward greater HDP coherence and harmonization with the SDG-GCR/CRRF outcomes is prepared by the facilitator and shared for verification with the relevant UNDP and UNHCR staff. The final report could be further disseminated with the UNCT, development partners and other stakeholders.

Expected outcome: i) identify mutually reinforcing programme areas that can trigger positive multiplier effects across relevant SDG targets and GCR/CRRF outcomes for persons of concern to UNHCR who are vulnerable, marginalized or suffer from abuse consistent with the UNDP mandate; ii) agree on a list of prioritized actions that complement national development priorities and the targets of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and can be put forward for joint planning, programming or resource mobilization; iii) elaborate on the need for a full and comprehensive joint contextual analysis on the legal gaps, policy implications and the social-economic situation of the forcibly displaced persons towards achieving the SDGs and the objectives of the GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks); iv) inform joint advocacy initiatives for the inclusion of the forcibly displaced persons in national development planning, service-delivery, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, or track progress towards pledges made at the 2019 GRF.

Useful resources:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Responding to Protracted Displacement Using the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Approach: UNDP and UNHCR Theory of Change* (2020). Available at: [HDP Theory of Change](#)
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), *Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus* (2019). Available at: [DAC Recommendations](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Engagement with the Sustainable Development Goals* (Guidance Note 2019). Available at: [UNHCR Engagement Sustainable Development Goals 2019](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Operational How-To-Guide: UNHCR Engagement with the SDGs and UNSDCF* (2020). Available at: for UNHCR staff: [Operational How To Guide](#); for non-UNHCR staff, please contact: hqdeveloppart@unhcr.org
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Toolbox: UNHCR Engagement with the SDGs and UNSDCF* (2020). Available at: for UNHCR staff: [Toolbox](#); for non-UNHCR staff, please contact: hqdeveloppart@unhcr.org
- Global Compact on Refugees (GCR; 2018). Available at: [GCR](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework* (2019). Available at: [GCR Indicator Framework](#)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *The Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Compact on Refugees* (2020). Available at: [SDGs-GCR](#)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Has a common contextual country analysis of the legal gaps, bottlenecks and policy implications or risk-informed analysis of the displacement dynamics been conducted?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; planned/under preparation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Final assessment reports; ToRs for studies}			
2. Has the analysis considered the identified gaps and risks in the context of broader attainment of the country's development priorities and commitments towards the SDGs and GCR/CRRF (or similar national arrangements)? <i>NB: related to Q1 (if answer is "NO" to Q1 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; planned/under preparation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
3. Has a comprehensive mapping of existing/planned humanitarian, development and peace interventions relevant to the	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>		{YES; planned/under preparation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Final mapping reports}			

inclusion of forcibly displaced been conducted? <i>NB: please consider national or area-based mappings</i>						
4. Have the UNDP and UNHCR teams (or UNCT members) categorized and prioritized the HDP support into catalytic programming approaches within key policy areas relevant for advancing inclusion of forcibly displaced (stateless) persons into national systems? <i>NB: such as, health, education, livelihoods, employment and social protection.</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly; categorization has been completed but no prioritization in terms of potential multiplier effect across policy areas} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; planned/under preparation} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Joint strategies and action plans; joint programming}		
5. Has the categorization and prioritization of the HDP support considered key cross-cutting issues and enablers relevant for forcibly displaced (stateless) persons? <i>NB: such as, legal identity, governance, rule of law and access to justice, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence, gender and diversity.</i> <i>NB: related to Q4 (if answer is "NO" to Q4 this question should be skipped)</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Partly} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}		
6. Are the identified HDP nexus priority interventions aligned and/or	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Joint strategies and action plans;			

harmonized with national SDG commitments and GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks) objectives?			<i>assessment reports, mapping exercises and contextual/compl exity analyses; programme documents}</i>			
7. Are the identified HDP nexus priority interventions aligned and/or harmonized with the SDG localization processes and local development planning frameworks? <i>NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forced displaced (stateless) persons.</i>	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
8. Have the UNDP and UNHCR teams (UNCT members) agreed on collective outcomes that complement other result frameworks, such as the UNSDCF, CRRF and the relevant national SDG indicators?	{NO; yes, but only with the UNSDCF} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES; even if the national SDG monitoring framework is considered weak} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Identified collective outcomes; programme documents}			
9. Is there a joint (either bilateral or multi-agency) partner incentivization and resource mobilization plan/strategy supporting the agreed collective outcomes?	{NO} <input type="checkbox"/>	{YES} <input type="checkbox"/>	{Joint strategies and action plans}			
10. In geographic areas where the provision of humanitarian assistance for basic services to populations of	{NO; yes, but rather limited}	{Partly; yes, but not properly}	{YES; already developed considering}	{Issue and research papers; Area Based}		

concern and host communities has been recurrent or protracted, is a strategy for more targeted and integrated development planning being elaborated with relevant national and local authorities and other stakeholders? <i>*Skip is not relevant</i>	<i>stand-alone UNDP-UNHCR action plan}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>aligned and/or harmonized with the SDGs, CRRF and the national and local planning processes}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>national and local priorities and utilizing a multi-stakeholder and a whole-of-government approach}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Development Plans/Strategies}</i>			
11. Are there effective HDP coordination mechanisms and stakeholder engagement, involving (beyond UNCT members) the host government, local authorities, development partners and other stakeholders?	<i>{NO; yes, but only the UNCT and the host government }</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Partly; there are multiple cross-cutting and thematic working groups and coordination mechanisms but it is unclear how they ensure synergies or avoid duplication and overlaps}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, cross-cutting and thematic working groups are linked to other coordination mechanisms, such as for the SDGs, CRRF and local coordination structures}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Stakeholder mapping assessments; reviews of the efficiency and linkages between the different coordination mechanisms}</i>			
12. Are there any ongoing/recently completed joint interventions	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>		<i>{Joint program documents;</i>			

<p>between UNHCR-UNDP (UNCT members) that explicitly target the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons towards achieving the relevant SDGs?</p> <p>Please consider interventions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use explicit SDG language; - complement the implementation of prioritized SDGs and targets in the country; - are aligned and/or harmonized with the GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks) objectives; - results are shared or support national SDG or CRRF monitoring frameworks. 			evaluation reports of completed projects}			
<p>13. Do the UNDP- UNHCR advocacy efforts and programs support the implementation of the pledges made by the Government at the 2019 GRF?</p>	<p>{NO; unsure/unclear}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			
<p>14. Do the UNDP- UNHCR advocacy efforts and programs support the implementation of the pledges made by the Government at the 2019 HLS on Statelessness?</p> <p><i>*Skip if not relevant</i></p>	<p>{NO; unsure/unclear}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	{Same as above}			

<p>15. Have the identified collective outcomes been included in national SDG reports or in the country's VNR(s)?</p> <p><i>NB: either as good practice examples or as a part of the monitoring efforts</i></p>	<p>{NO}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{National SDG reports; country's VNR(s)}</p>			
<p>16. Additional questions relevant for the HDP nexus approaches in the country and their coherence and complementarities with the SDGs, GCR/CRRF (similar national arrangements) and national and local development planning and monitoring frameworks.</p>	<p>{NO; very weak}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{Moderate}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>{YES; strong}</p> <input type="checkbox"/>			
<p>Score</p>	<p>Total number of questions assessed: of which: NoYES / NoNO NoRED; NoORANGE; NoGREEN</p>					

Annex 2: Indicative outline of the summary report

I Front section

- Name of the country; subnational region/province; specific geographical area(s);
- Date of endorsement and responsible national entity/entities;
- Key populations of concern: facts and figures;
- Details and composition of the core expert/assessment team;
- List of consulted stakeholders;

II Executive summary

- brief summary of the report, including pillars assessed, key findings, challenges and recommendations;

III Main body of the report

- Introduction and context (results from the reviews of existing information and data, SDG country priorities, means of implementation, social-economic situation of the key populations of concern, legal gaps and practical obstacles in attaining access to services and rights, availability of data and reference to studies and surveys, etc.);
- Methodological approach (engagement process, methodology used, pillars assessed and justification, assessment questions and overall score, verification and endorsement process, etc.);
- Limitations and structural issues (externalities and domestic implications);
- Key findings by pillars (highlight the main gaps and challenges in connection to the assessed questions, identified needs, bottlenecks and potential solutions, subnational difficulties and contextual incentives; highlight the main opportunities, such as policy reviews, legal amendments, new cooperation possibilities and joint initiatives);

IV Follow-up actions

- (Joint) Actions required against the assessed pillars (if feasible, please consider activities, deliverables, resources needed for each action, timeline, responsible entity/entities, capacity and monitoring considerations, etc.);

Consider graphics and tables to highlight the required actions

IV Conclusion and recommendations

- Summary of the assessment results, next steps and recommendations;

V Annexes

- List of documents reviewed and stakeholders' inputs/commitments.



Inter-Agency
Coordination
Turkey

Final assessment report: results from the SDG tool pilot for forced displacement and statelessness in Turkey

Overview

Country: Turkey

Date of endorsement: 14 October 2021 – presented at the regular meeting of the Syria Task Force (STF) for approval

Responsible agencies: UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Turkey (RCO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Key populations of concern: approx. 4 million persons under international or temporary protection in Turkey

Details and composition of the core assessment team: UNDP & UNHCR 3RP Inter-Agency Team

List of consulted stakeholders: Syria Task Force (inter-sector technical coordination body of the 3RP); relevant pillars of the UNSDCF: RG3 on Migration and International Protection; selected members of RG5 on Governance; UNSDCF Monitoring for Strategic Results Working Group; Hacettepe University; United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT); Resilience in Local Governance Project (SKL-RESLOG).

Overview of the process: the SDG appraisal tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts was developed in early 2021 jointly by UNDP and UNHCR to support governments, UN agencies, local and regional authorities and other stakeholders to apply the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to situations of forced displacement and statelessness in line with national development priorities and country-specific circumstances. The SDG tool is being tested in a number of countries, including Turkey, and its structure and thematic application will be further refined based on feedback from these

experiences to facilitate its longer-term operationalization with concrete and actionable outcomes obtained at country level.

The pilot in Turkey ran from May 2021 to October 2021 and the primary objectives were to: i) substantiate a more integrated SDG monitoring approach between different data sources, instruments and frameworks relevant for persons under international & temporary protection; ii) outline the potential Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP): Turkey Country Chapter's contributions to the sustainable development agenda and the leave no one behind (LNOB) commitments in Turkey at national and sub-national levels; and iii) assess the level of inclusion of refugees in municipal development processes, initiatives and institutional set-ups to address specific needs *vis-à-vis* municipal efforts for context-oriented SDG prioritization and alignment. The application of the tool focused on **two thematic pillars – Data & Monitoring and SDG Localization** – and used a mixed-methods assessment approach consisting of three different phases:

I. Desk review of relevant documents and data sources. For the pillar on Data & Monitoring the desk phase activities included review of the main data sources, such as statistics produced by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), including thematic administrative data collection instruments (e.g. the Ministry of National Education- MoNE; Ministry of Health- MoH); large-scale (e.g., Turkey Demographic and Health Survey- TDHS) and specialized surveys (e.g. Syrian Barometer); data collected across relevant frameworks (e.g., UNSDCF, 3RP, etc.). For the SDG Localization pillar, the review included mapping refugee inclusion in municipal strategic plans; subnational/local participatory and engagement mechanisms; institutional municipal structures to improve access to services and rights; municipal involvement in global processes; whether prioritization of goals and targets that best respond to the specific local circumstances and refugee/migrant needs has been undertaken.

II. Consultative workshop to discuss and verify preliminary findings, and gather feedback from relevant stakeholders on the identified gaps. Workshop participants included the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), civil society representatives, academia, development partners, etc., and captured multiple stakeholder perspectives on the identified issues and priority areas. The workshop also generated complementary inputs, filled information gaps and enhanced the credibility and usability of the assessment results and the follow-up actions.

III. Synthesis of findings: final summary report preparation. To guarantee the continuity and sustainability of the assessment results, the present final summary report, alongside the validated SDG tool outputs (see Annexes), will be first presented at the October 2021 STF meeting, and then, if needed, disseminated to relevant government counterparts and other interested stakeholders.

Introduction and context

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development makes an explicit commitment to “leave no one behind” urging Member States to prioritize actions for the most vulnerable population groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants. To properly measure progress and understand the multiple deprivations and exclusions these population groups face, sufficiently disaggregated data across relevant indicators and dimensions must be systematically produced, processed and analyzed.

Methodological approach: during the initial phase of the pilot a robust review process examined the following data collection instruments and documentary:

- [SDG datasets produced by TURKSTAT](#), including the availability or the main issues that hinder the possibility of producing statistics for the priority SDG indicators recommended by the international Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS) to be disaggregated by migratory status.
- The Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA) [“Assessment of the Preparation Processes for Implementing the SDGs”](#) to reflect on key recommendations of how to address the data collection challenges and the required efforts/capacity development needs to support the production of disaggregated data, especially by migratory status.
- Administrative sources of data relevant for the populations of concern, such as records from institutions that have mandates to gather thematic data (for the population in general or sub-population groups), including the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Ministry of Health (MoH), Social Security Institution (SSI).
- Datasets from large-scale surveys, e.g., the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) with its sub-sample available (as of 2018) for refugees - “Syrian Migrant Sample” to understand whether there is a systematic inclusion of the populations of concern in the sampling and whether the sampling size is sufficient to induce statistically significant (comparable to host populations) results.
- Specialized surveys and studies providing non-official/complementary information for the targeted populations, such as the Syria Barometer and the Inter-sectoral Vulnerability Study (TRC/IFRC), to assess the possibility to utilize additional information for the identified data gaps.
- The variation of indicators, consistency and transparency of the national data infrastructure supporting the Indicator Framework of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).
- The results framework of the UN Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to understand the level of inclusion of the populations of concern (refugees & migrants); and the 3RP accountability framework to understand the level of alignment to the SDG targets and indicators; drawing comparison of targets and indicators between the two frameworks to ensure their “operational linkages”.
- Mapping more than 40 municipalities and districts (focusing on the main refugee hosting municipalities & districts), and developing a “profile questionnaire” using key criteria to assess the level of inclusion/institutionalization of the populations of concern (refugees & migrants) in

existing municipal strategic plans, including specific actions to meet their needs; the implementation of refugees-related projects and their explicit linkages to the SDGs; cooperation arrangements with international organizations for the inclusion of refugees in the strategic plans; opportunities for engagement or/and inclusion, such as preparations of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)/LNOB local assessments; pledges made by the municipality at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the municipal participation in global refugee processes; specific partnerships/engagement structures at the level of municipality with other stakeholders to support refugees inclusion, including the municipal efforts to foster social and economic inclusion of refugees; participatory mechanisms for the involvement of refugees in local consultative bodies, councils and working groups.

- The desk phase also included a review of the national pledges of state institutions and other national stakeholders (eight commitments in total) made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and their linkages to the SDGs/national development priorities in Turkey. Most of the examined pledges indicate synergies with the education sector, and are quite aligned with the identified national priorities in the sector as specified by the Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023). The pledges related to other sectors, were quite challenging to assess because of the lack of explicitness in terms of formulation/expected outcomes. A number of “good practices” were also mapped, which was another challenge as the qualification criteria/principles for submitting good practices are not properly defined, and therefore, difficult to evaluate in terms of quality and relevance for the different pledges made. Overall, some of the pledges made by state institutions seems to originate from ongoing/planned projects and mostly focus on immediate results to be achieved through these projects rather than sustainable impact or change in policy or practice. Given these limitations, it was decided by the core assessment team not to proceed with a full assessment under Pillar 7 on the Contextual Alignment of the Global Compact on Refugees and the SDGs (preliminary findings from the mapping exercise are available in Annex XXX).

The initial phase 1 of the pilot resulted in the following list of documents, revised and validated at the thematic working group discussions held during the consultative workshop in August 2021:

- Summary report on the Pillar on Data and Monitoring (Annex 1).
- Indicator matrix of relevant data instruments and frameworks (Annex 2).
- Populated questionnaire for the Pillar on Data and Monitoring, including provisional scoring to facilitate subsequent exercises; means of verification for the generated information; additional information for specific questions (when applicable); agreed follow-up actions for the identified issues (Annex 3).
- Result matrix of the SDG Localization mapping and municipal (district) questionnaire-based profiling (Annex 4).
- Populated questionnaire for the Pillar on SDG Localization, including provisional scoring to facilitate subsequent exercises; means of verification for the generated information; additional information for specific questions (when applicable); agreed follow-up actions for the identified issues (Annex 5).

- Action plan for improving local capacities, planning processes, including opportunities, when relevant, to support localized set of data disaggregation by migratory status, and ultimately ensure refugee inclusion in subnational development processes (Annex 6).
- Action plan to improve inclusion of refugees and migrants in the national statistics system, through appropriate disaggregation by migration status and/or institutionalization of specific surveys focused on the needs of refugees and migrants (Annex 7).

Phase 2 of the pilot consisted of a virtual consultative workshop with around 50 UNCT experts and other stakeholders in Turkey coming together to discuss the preliminary findings of the initial phase and collect feedback on the identified issues and follow-up actions. The workshop was divided into two thematic working group discussions for each pillar, facilitated through key guiding questions to promote sharing of knowledge, experience and information among participants.

Some of the main consultative inputs for the Pillar on Data and Monitoring included:

- The possibilities to maintain or further disaggregate data for refugees (beyond Syrians) in existing survey samplings, such as the TDHS, and the extent to which informal estimates can be provided by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS) for the Syrian population, given the lack of disaggregation by TURKSTAT for the targeted population.
- The allocation of appropriate resources (financial, capacity development, training, etc.) to line-up data collection institutions, i.e. TURKSTAT.
- How to advance further the development of administrative data instruments that can support the production of statistics/disaggregates for refugees (e.g., MoNE; the Directorate General of Migration Management, DGMM; etc.).
- Potential linkages and synergies between the SDG tool findings and the joint UNICEF- Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) initiative to map and analyze key statistics on different populations, focusing on children (including Syrian children), and gathering various social-economic and health statistics, including the possibility to consider non-Syrian refugees.
- How to ensure the systematic inclusion of Syrian population groups in sampling frameworks in subsequent rounds of the TDHS, and the technical limitations to include other refugees (e.g. small population size, design of different sub-sample surveys, etc.).
- How to support more inclusive SDG-related data collection and encourage data sharing protocols with relevant government ministries and agencies for accessing non-sensitive data that is already in place.
- How to operationalize linkages between different frameworks (e.g. 3RP) and the SDG indicators at outcome and impact levels, given the rather short-term focus of the 3RP refugee component indicators vs. the more medium/long-term nature of the SDG indicators; emphasizing that the 3RP resilience component might be easier to link operationally with the SDGs.

The working group discussions on the preliminary findings of the Pillar on SDG Localization, included:

- The local level complexities in translating the SDGs into concrete practical actions, amplified with general (mis-)perceptions on the refugee/migrant terminology used by municipal officials

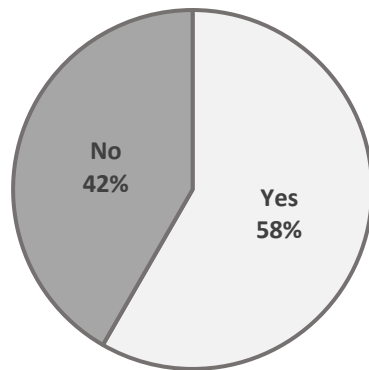
applying the term “refugee” exclusively to Syrians under temporary protection while there are also other nationalities under international protection in Turkey.

- How to further engage with the targeted populations through Refugee Committees within City Councils and get their perspectives on the priorities of the SDG localization; SKL Resilience in Local Governance (RESLOG) Project has been working on a Study on the City Councils that can further inform the findings/follow-up actions identified during the SDG tool pilot.
- How to facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in the development of the municipal strategic plans, leveraging expertise and resources among relevant partners.
- The key challenges in terms of capacities, available expertise and funding support that municipalities need (especially in municipalities with less funding opportunities), including mobilizing funding through the Global Task Force on Migration (GTFM) and similar platforms, as well as how to facilitate cross-learning and exchange of experiences between municipalities on their refugee-related work.
- How to ensure the inclusion of refugees in the subnational strategic planning processes, such as through the annual plans; and learning from previous experiences such as the development of the Migration Master Plans which resulted in the prioritization of actions to address specific needs of refugees, as a window of opportunity.
- The UN RCO and UNICEF are planning to deliver trainings on the SDGs to Supreme Audit Institutions from across the region, which will include a section on the localization of the SDGs; an initial training was delivered at regional level in September 2021, including training for the Turkey Court of Accounts. If this is to be followed up by specific support to the Turkey Court of Account, relevant linkages with the 3RP would help include refugee considerations in interaction between the Court and municipalities on SDG localization.
- This engagement with the Court of Account could help tackle another challenge is the uncertainty in terms of legal guidance provided by the Court of Accounts as to what services municipalities can provide to the refugee populations.
- How to (re)activate the more “passive” municipalities, including through the engagement of CSOs/NGOs and international partners in those municipalities, and work through already existing municipal networks, such as the Union of Municipalities of Turkey (UMT), the Istanbul Coordination Platform, Global Task Force on Migration, etc.
- How can further support be provided to municipalities with existing databases to further strengthen local planning processes and data collection methods, including the inclusion of refugees.
- A key limitation of the initial analytical phase was the lack of engagement of other relevant stakeholders such as CSOs/NGOs working with refugee populations, municipal authorities, refugee groups within the local City Councils, Supreme Audit Institutions (e.g., TAC), development agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, and consideration in the assessment of intersectionality and multiple forms of deprivations involving women’s organizations, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ groups, etc.

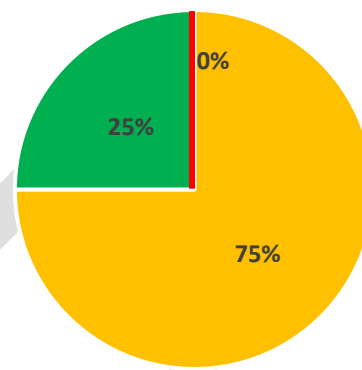
Results from the two thematic pillar questionnaires

Pillar on Data and Monitoring

Total number of questions assessed: 16



Results based on 12 **non-key** questions assessed



Results based on 4 **key** questions assessed

Legend

Red = non-existent; fair; requires targeted follow-up actions;

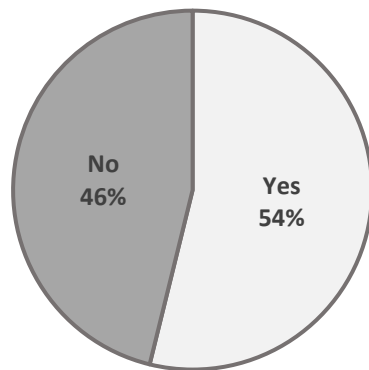
Orange = some processes and milestones achieved or underway, but targeted follow-up actions may be deemed necessary to enable progress;

Green = excellent; on track.

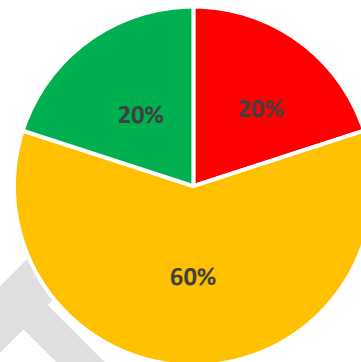
With respect to both the non-key and key questions under the Data and Monitoring pillar, the overall scoring indicates that many processes and milestones have been either achieved or are underway, such as an existing legal framework for SDG measurement and data collection; availability of a national SDG statistical plan; data collection system integrating different sources and institutions; sufficient data available for the SDG indicator framework to enable effective planning and monitoring; partial availability of disaggregated indicators for the priority SDG indicators recommended to be disaggregated by forced displacement (*migratory) status; availability of additional/complementary data instruments, large-scale surveys and specialized studies; data disaggregation based on internationally accepted and harmonized definitions; processes that support the data harmonization between relevant frameworks; a functional system for data sharing and dissemination. The pillar assessment also identified targeted follow-up actions against specific questions that were considered necessary to enable progress in regard to the further statistical support required by relevant institutions to enable indicator disaggregation by migratory status, including engagement opportunities for refugee inclusion in the Official Statistics Program (2022-2025); how to support the enhancement of the additional (complementary) data collection tools and methods; how to build more explicit linkages between the 3RP outcomes and the SDGs/NDPs.

Pillar on SDG Localization

Total number of questions assessed: 18



Results based on 13 **non-key** questions assessed



Results based on 5 **key** questions assessed

Legend

Red = non-existent; fair; requires targeted follow-up actions;

Orange = some processes and milestones achieved or underway, but targeted follow-up actions may be deemed necessary to enable progress;

Green = excellent; on track.

The overall score for the SDG Localization pillar also indicates adequate progress in terms of institutionalized inclusion of refugees and migrants in strategic local development processes and frameworks; the existence of participatory mechanisms in municipalities to facilitate the participation of refugees and migrants in decision-making; the availability of support programs for refugees and migrants in the different municipalities; opportunities for cross-learning between municipalities on the preparation of VLRs and the inclusion of refugees and migrants. The assessment identified a number of follow-up actions with regards to the further support needed by municipalities to strengthen the local planning processes and data management systems; how to integrate specific SDG targets in local policies; engage with the United Cities and Local Governments Middle East and West Asia Section (UCLG MEWA) to coordinate support to municipalities in terms of technical assistance for the development of VLRs/LNOB assessments and how to disseminate good practices among municipalities, including participation in relevant global processes; how to support the access to central-level data on refugees/migrants or the development of a set of localized indicators specific to each municipality (especially relevant in less developed regions); how refugee hosting municipalities can mobilize more evidence-driven funding from domestic and international sources, including alternative finance channels or through the GTFM and similar platforms; ensure the conceptual clarity as to what services municipal authorities are allowed to provide to refugees; follow-up on the outcomes of the UMT mapping on municipal initiatives related to refugees to understand which municipalities are less proactive and promote further engagement; how to foster social-economic inclusion programs tailored to local realities (beyond solely initiatives implemented by the 3RP) and build partnerships for local development with different stakeholders, including the private

sector, chambers of commerce, umbrella organizations, etc.; ensure more explicit linkages of the 2022 3RP planning (sector objectives & targets) to the SDGs/NDPs.

The workshop consultations informed the development of follow-up action plans, arising from the pillar assessment results and designed to improve the institutionalized inclusion of refugees and migrants in local development systems and inclusion of refugees and migrants in the national statistical system. The action plans will be integrated into the regular 3RP process to ensure proper follow up, namely the 3RP advocacy messages being developed, and the STF action plan updated every year.

Main findings

At the preparatory phase of the assessment, the methodology of the SDG appraisal tool was adapted and further contextualized by the UN RCO, UNDP and UNHCR country teams in Turkey to produce a dynamic instrument for measuring the availability of disaggregated SDG indicators for persons under temporary and international protection across sources, instruments and frameworks; and evaluate the institutionalized inclusion of refugees and migrants in local development processes vis-à-vis the SDG alignment.

The findings are structured according to the two pillars assessed and suggest:

- The existence of a robust national statistical system that supports the production of data for the SDGs in Turkey, however, **indicator disaggregation by dimensions and categories is insufficient**, especially by “migratory status”.
- Out of the 12 priority SDG indicators recommended by [EGRIS](#) to be disaggregated by displacement status, 10 are accessible in Turkey of which **6 are disaggregated for refugees** (through different data sources and instruments).
- Large-scale surveys (e.g., TDHS) and specialized studies (e.g., Syria Barometer) **only partly fill key data gaps**, and lack periodicity (TDHS “Syrian Migrant Sample” available only in 2018), systematic inclusion of other refugee groups beyond Syrians (TDHS; Syria Barometer), or indicators are not necessarily aligned to the SDGs (Syria Barometer).
- There is **limited socio-economic data on refugees** (and migrants) to measure overall progress for these population groups towards the SDGs in Turkey.
- Overall, out of the 131 SDG indicators that are currently measured in Turkey, **only 25 have migrant/refugee disaggregated data available** (mostly through complementary sources).
- **UNSDCF (2021-2025) includes multiple targets for Syrian refugees**, expanding opportunities to take stock of overall progress on the SDGs with a particular focus on Syrian refugees.
- **3RP framework has limited linkages to the SDGs/NDPs reaffirming that refugee responses in Turkey are largely addressed with short-term approaches** and not necessarily harmonized with national/local development plans/priorities.
- While most of the strategic plans of refugee hosting municipalities **include references to refugees**, their **development potential is rarely captured as a source to accelerate progress** towards the SDGs.

- There is a **lack of data** (or inaccessible central-level data) **at local levels**, including **localized indicators specific to each municipality** that would improve municipal planning and monitoring processes.
- The **SDGs are not properly prioritized, adapted and integrated in municipal plans** and accountability mechanisms, but considered retroactively.
- **Not all refugee hosting municipalities have specific administrative structures** (e.g., Project Management Office, Migration Department, Protection Desk, etc.) to uphold service delivery to refugees.
- Multiple municipalities have **enabled refugee participation in decision-making** through working groups, committees, and councils that has the potential to enhance local accountability mechanisms, **facilitate improved access to rights and services and foster social-economic inclusion**.
- There are **differences across municipalities in terms of proactive engagement and support for refugee initiatives**, and as a result, rather concentrated support provided by development partners and stakeholders in the more “active” municipalities.

Conclusions and recommendations

the SDG tool pilot in Turkey drew important conclusions, and allowed the UN RCO, UNDP and UNHCR assessment team, in consultation with other stakeholders to formulate a number of recommendations to strengthen the joint efforts in improving the availability of statistics for refugees, support the SDG alignment at subnational level addressing refugee needs, and scale-up more harmonized planning approach between the 3RP commitments and the SDGs/NDPs. The systematic and structured nature of the tool was critical to help the country team to further structure and deepen existing conversations and analysis on these topics, while its flexibility also facilitated a smooth adaptation to the local context. The support provided by UNHCR & UNDP HQs was also key to implement the exercise effectively and feed into the local coordination and strategic planning processes.

The key recommendations and follow up actions identified through the process can be summarized as follow:

I. Continued engagement with TURKSTAT and relevant custodian agencies to increase the availability of refugee statistics to measure progress towards the SDGs. Explore the opportunities to influence the Official Statistics Program (2022-2025) and the required financial, technical, capacity and human resources to improve the generation of disaggregated SDG indicators for refugees and migrants, including possibilities to integrate different data sources and instruments. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Turkish Court of Accounts to support data collection efforts to produce disaggregation by dimensions with focus on “by migrant status” and categories.

II. Support national institutions that have mandates to collect thematic data for subpopulations groups. Improve collaboration with relevant institutions, MoNE, MoFSS, DGMM, etc., to diversify disaggregation characteristics and include migrant status linked to their mandate-related data collection responsibilities, including how to foster sharing of data.

III. Ensure the systematic inclusion of refugees and migrants in the subsequent rounds of the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey. Ensure the continuity of the “Syrian Migrant Sample” in the 2023 TDHS, and onwards to keep track of changes from the baseline (2018), and discuss the feasibility, technical and financial needs to include refugees from other nationalities in future sampling frameworks.

IV. Utilize on the “complementary” data sources to supplement public data from official sources. Discuss with relevant national authorities how data from non-official sources can inform SDG progress monitoring for refugees and migrants (e.g., information needs, quality, reliability, comparability, etc.).

V. Ensure that the overall conceptual framework of the 3RP builds on synergies and links with the SDGs/national development priorities. Further examine the linkages of the 3RP result frameworks with the SDG targets and National Development Priorities as potentially important contribution that can help measure progress for refugees towards the SDGs and national development in Turkey.

VI. Foster multi-stakeholder cooperation to align municipal strategic plans with the relevant SDG targets, and facilitate refugee inclusion. Short-term options can include:

- engage in cooperative discussions with UCLG, UMT, relevant CSOs, private sector representatives, chambers of commerce, development partners and other stakeholders to leverage resources, expertise and plans on how to support municipalities prioritize and localize the SDGs with focus on the furthest behind groups.
- explore possibilities to develop a set of localized indicators specific to each municipal “refugee context” to enable more evidence-based interventions for refugees and migrants (Municipality activity/performance plans since it draft every year).
- ensure refugee inclusion in local development planning processes, capitalize on existing participatory mechanisms and scale-up institutional and administrative structures to improve service delivery for refugees and migrants.
- mobilize additional resources, including through GTFM and similar platforms, explore domestic and international reallocations/opportunities, set up new partnerships with stakeholders, look for alternative finance channels, upscale services and develop local capacity building programs to reflect on the emerging evidence and the optimized inclusive planning processes.
- proactively reach out to less developed and less active municipalities to raise their awareness on the “development potential” of refugees and migrants to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.
- improve peer-to-peer learning and promote the exchange of good practices among municipal authorities in cooperation with relevant partners (UCLG, UMT, etc.).
- expand Reslog support to Migration Master Plans to other municipalities.

VII. Improve evidence-based / use of data & reporting from municipalities. Support UMT / TBB efforts to create a database of municipal refugee responses also to monitor municipal contribution to the harmonization strategy action plan. Explore adopting UN-Habitat neighborhood Profiling Approach to Turkey. Engage with the RCO support to Court of Account on SDG localizations to improve reporting, accountability of municipal expenditures on refugees.

SDG appraisal tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts

Introduction and opportunities for application

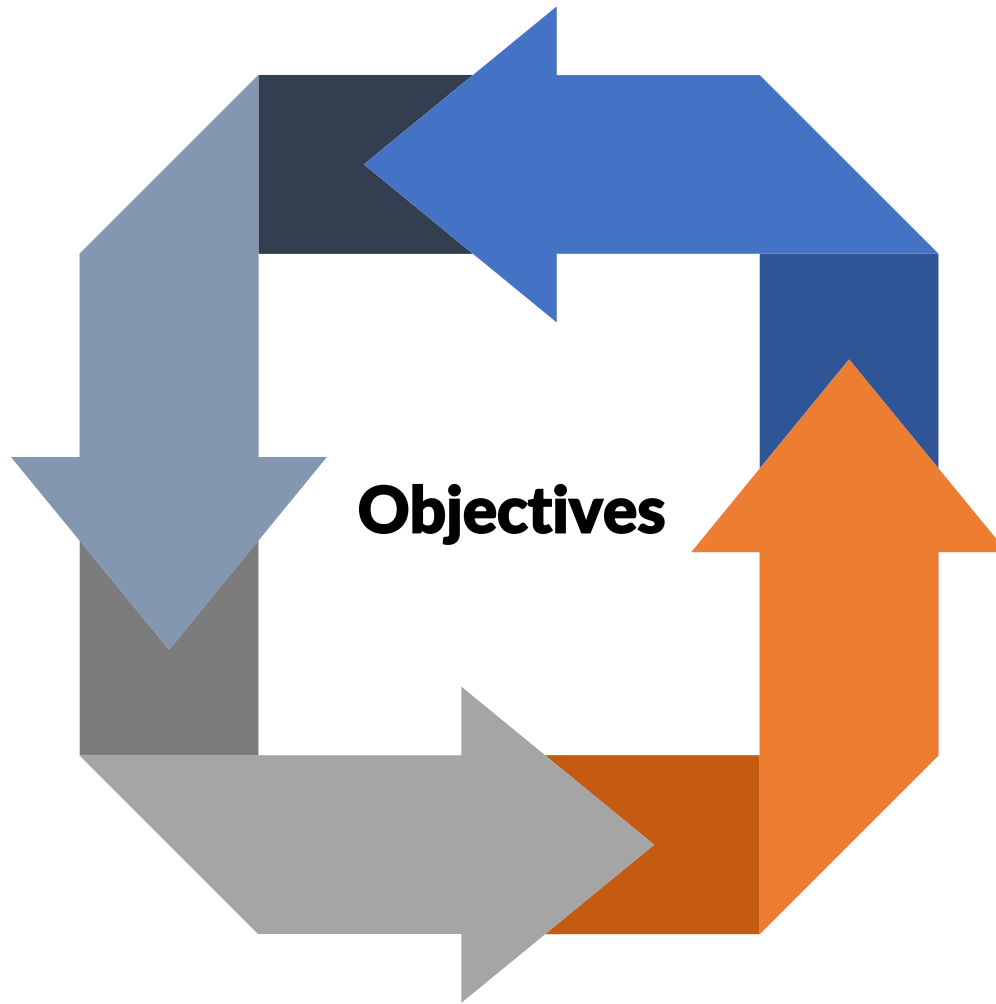


Why a dedicated tool on forced displacement/statelessness?



Initiated as part of UNDP-UNHCR Global Joint Action Plan

Developed for broader support to national/local authorities, UNCT and partners



Objectives



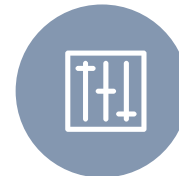
Facilitate joint and **consultative analysis** on the application of the SDGs to forcibly displaced/ stateless persons and host communities



Articulate country-specific linkages and opportunities for **alignment** between the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact on Refugees



Suggest short and longer-term responses for national/local governments, UNCTs & other partners to reach the furthest behind first (including inter-agency interventions)



Promote multi-stakeholder **partnerships** and strengthen **resource mobilization**.

Thematic pillars of the tool

One or several pillars can be applied, including selecting and adapting questions within/across pillars

1 - SDG institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement	2 - National development frameworks & sectoral coherence	3 - Data and monitoring
4 - National SDG reporting and Voluntary National Reviews	5 - Leave no one behind	6 - SDG localization
7 - Contextual Alignment: Global Compact on Refugees & SDGs	8 - Synergies with UN Cooperation Framework (for UNCT use)	9 - UNDP-UNHCR collaboration on SDGs in-country (bilateral)

Three stages of application: desk review, stakeholder consultations, report/recommendations

Sample question – Pillar 1: SDG institutional mechanisms & stakeholder engagement

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments <i>{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}</i>	Follow-up actions <i>{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}</i>	Progress from baseline appraisal <i>{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}</i>
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)				
	NO (%)	YES (%)					
4. Does the SDG coordination mechanism include government institutions/bodies mandated with the rights protection and solution framework for forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country?	<i>{NO}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{On a case-by-case or ad-hoc basis, or in the process of inclusion; included but lack capacities to meaningfully engage in the SDG discussions}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; meaningful participation supporting the SDG implementation for forcibly displaced/stateless persons}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			
9. Has the inclusion of forcibly displaced (or stateless) persons been discussed/on the agenda during the SDG coordination meetings?	<i>{NO, never been on the agenda}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Few times but from a limited perspective, e.g., security, humanitarian needs}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Yes, including marginalization, access to rights, provision of services, solutions, disaggregated data, etc.}</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>{Same as above}</i>			

From piloting to longer-term application



2020

- Country consultations and desk review for the tool completed
- Draft tool and user guide produced

2021

- Tool piloted in five countries, focus on operational value-add: ***Turkey, Chad, Colombia, North Macedonia, Thailand***
- Contributions to reinforced evidence base and follow-up recommendations, countries accompanied with support
- Refined tool, user guide and country case studies prepared
- Scoping for interested countries ongoing

2022–

- Tool and user guide finalized and disseminated (beginning of 2022)
- Usability considerations
- Mainstreaming around government/ UNCT-led entry points: VNRs, UNSDCF
- Integration into (sub-)regional frameworks -> **relevance of 3RP**



**Thank
you**

Questions? Comments?

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