APPRAISAL TOOL

on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Acknowledgements

Contents

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

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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 for human development by tackling a wide range of issues such as poverty eradication, combating inequalities, ensuring access to health, education, clean water and sanitation, preventing and recovering from natural disasters, adapting to climate change and so forth. Fundamental for the effective and inclusive SDG implementation is the 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 impact of migration on development.

Forced displacement disproportionately affects individuals who live in 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 2030 Agenda, the fact that the vast majority of stateless people face multiple challenges in terms of access to economic opportunities, political participation and social inclusion, the pledge to "leave no one behind" clearly applies to those who suffer from exclusion as a result of not being nationals of any country.[2] The responsibility for achieving the SDGs rests with Member States. It includes determining national and subnational development priorities, collecting and disaggregating data, and identifying those left furthest behind. In situations of forced displacement, the 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 the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).

1 According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *States of Fragility Report* (2020), 1.8 billion people lived in fragile contexts in 2020, which is projected to further grow and reach 2.2 billion by 2030. Available at: https://www.oecd.org/dac/states-of-fragility-fa5a6770-en.htm
2 UNHCR, *Briefing Note: The Sustainable Development Goals and Addressing Statelessness (2017)*.
Available at: https://www.refworld.org/docid/58b6e3364.html

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2020 illustrate the varying degrees to which countries include and report on forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

Out of the 47 countries that prepared VNR reports, 19 countries did refer briefly to refugees, while 14 referenced IDPs and 5 stateless persons (UNHCR; 2020). 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 groups can have for more informed and inclusive national and subnational planning processes. Against this background, UNDP and UNHCR have developed this joint *Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs*[3] to offer an **integrated framework to assess the inclusion of forced displaced and stateless persons** in the achievement of the SDGs. The tool is a multilayered, **context-adaptable** and practice-driven, **question-based assessment framework for targeted analyses and responses**. The tool is designed to support decision makers including government officials, local authorities and UN agencies as well as development donors and partners, civil society, academia and other stakeholders working with forcibly displaced and stateless persons, to identify systemic barriers for the inclusion of these populations in national systems and development processes, prioritize action pathways to address the identified challenges and enable inclusion, mobilize (leverage) resources required to implement concrete follow-up actions and promote partnerships for inclusive and sustainable development.

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

Depending on the national arrangements and specific local circumstances, governmental agencies and local authorities as well as UNDP, UNHCR or other UN agencies can play a key coordinating role to support the application of the tool. The initiation and application approach, including the particular roles and responsibilities of the engaged actors, however, can be adapted to the specific contexts, needs and available resources. UNDP and UNHCR colleagues at country and regional levels can help determine the scope and complexity of the tool's applicability from a focused approach, such as prioritizing a single or limited number of pillars over a more comprehensive scale of multiple thematic pillars and questions.

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3 Hereafter, SDG tool for forced displacement and statelessness contexts, or SDG appraisal tool.

Objectives, structure, expected outcomes and users of the tool

The SDG appraisal tool is intended to respond to an increasing demand from UNHCR and UNDP country offices as well as from a wide range of government authorities, national stakeholders and partners for identifying the critical gaps, and mapping the potential opportunities for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the implementation of the SDGs.

The SDG appraisal tool can be used to analyse, monitor and facilitate partner engagement and follow-up through thematic assessments, consisting of structured questions subject to consultative inputs. The thematic assessments are adaptable, and allow for either more holistic (in-depth) or rapid (light) appraisals, depending on and adapted to the country's context, available resources and priorities.

The tool aims to:

1) **Facilitate joint and consultative analysis** on the inclusion of forcibly displaced, stateless persons and host communities in national efforts and actions aimed to achieve the SDGs and ensure an evidence-driven and inclusive sustainable development planning at national or local levels.

2) **Identify short- and medium-term actions** for national/local governments, UN Country Teams (UNCT) and other stakeholders to reach the furthest behind first **and refine joint responses to support governments and local authorities** in addressing the needs of forcibly displaced, stateless and local populations more effectively.

3) **Articulate country-specific** linkages and opportunities for **alignment between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact on Refugees** (e.g. the Global Refugee Forum pledges and contributions), as well as between the SDGs and national frameworks relevant to refugees, internally displaced or stateless persons.

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:

1. SDG institutional mechanisms and stakeholder engagement	**2. National development frameworks and 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 & the SDGs	**8. Synergies with the UN Cooperation Framework** ***(for UNCT use)***	**9. UNDP-UNHCR country collaboration on the SDGs** ***(bilateral)***

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

The tool represents a set of key questions that can be applied **holistically** (all nine pillars or multiple questions across pillars) or **selectively** (one or several pillars) depending on the country`s specific priorities and needs, to provide quick, exploratory, updated or generate new information on the status of forcibly displaced and stateless persons *vis-à-vis* the level of inclusion in national SDG policy, monitoring and reporting frameworks. This means that the methodological choice in some contexts might be more comprehensive, capturing interconnected challenges, while in others, the choice might be for more of a focused (rapid) and less costly approach, but generating results that are more indicative in nature.

The tool seeks to fill information gaps at a 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 actions and mechanisms aimed at achieving the SDGs. In addition, the tool provides a framework for periodic monitoring to keep track on the success or failure of the assessment results, adjustments and follow-up actions. Results of the assessment can feed into theories of change for multi-year projects or plans, inform the preparation of the Common Country Analysis (CCA), situational analysis or other assessments, facilitate joint mobilization of resources, development of regional strategies and outreach campaigns, and foster multi-stakeholder collaborations to deliver the desired solutions and positively impact the achievement of the SDGs across geographies, people and groups.

The **intended outcomes** of the assessment should support national and local authorities, UN agencies (e.g. UNDP and UNHCR) or other partners to leverage resources and define tangible steps to practically implement the key findings and recommendations of the assessment, through policy uptakes, programmatic interventions or other avenues. Possible outcomes could include:

- Incentivize the development, review or enactment of **policies, laws and reforms** of relevance to forcibly displaced and stateless people to confront systemic inequalities and exclusion.
- Improve the collection, processing and sharing of **data**, and foster discussion on the technical and capacity needs to support the production of disaggregated statistics for subpopulations (e.g. by forced displacement status across priority SDG indicators) and within groups of interests (by sex, age, etc.).

- Promote **stakeholder engagement** in existing 2030 Agenda institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms to ensure inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes.
- Identify concrete, targeted options for joint **programming** either at national or regional levels, or more in-depth **assessments**.
- Support the development of **accountable local governance systems** to accurately reflect local needs and priorities, particularly of the most vulnerable groups, and align local plans with the SDGs.
- Inform planning and **prioritization of actions** (policy, programmatic, advocacy, etc.) among UNCT or relevant humanitarian/development multi-stakeholder working groups and committees

Results of the assessment can be used to highlight strengths, weaknesses and response options in relation to national **SDG policy planning, coordination and implementation frameworks** in reaching the furthest behind first, and enhance the **cross-sectoral interactions** and **harmonization of service delivery between national and local governments**. Outcomes of the tool can be particularly beneficial in identifying opportunities and discrepancies around approaches and programmes seeking to reinforce the **humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus**, and scale up synergies in pursuing the GCR objectives and the SDGs in a joint manner, including on the follow-up of the commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF).

In terms of value creation, the process of applying the tool can further:

- Support the **review of relevant government measures designed to enable inclusion** of these populations of concern in national systems.
- Trigger changes in **service delivery or access to rights**, at both national and local levels.
- Draw attention of decision makers and partners to **address specific bottlenecks** that impede progress towards the SDGs for these populations of concern and local host communities.
- Maintain open and participatory engagement in the preparation of **(sub) national plans and priority actions** to support the SDG implementation in contexts of forced displacement.

- Initiate (enhance) **structured dialogue** and new partnerships among key government actors and stakeholders on the **priorities for the forcibly displaced or stateless persons that should be addressed by the SDGs.**
- Improve the overall **visibility** of forcibly displaced/stateless persons.
- Lead to **institutional and donor support** for more comprehensive assessments.
- Strengthen the **complementarity between SDG working groups and task forces dealing with forced displacement.**

The intended users of the tool are:

- **National and local authorities** (including inter-ministerial, cross-sectoral, multi-level, multidepartmental working groups, committees, councils, etc.).
- **Specialized national institutions** and bodies with mandated responsibilities to work with forcibly displaced and stateless persons (national refugee commissions, human rights councils, etc.).
- **UNCT, or UN agencies in their individual capacities.**

In addition, other relevant stakeholders can include:

- Organizations led or co-led by forcibly displaced persons and/or stateless persons.
- Development donors, partners and regional organizations.
- National and international civil society organizations.
- Academia, research institutes, technical experts and consultants, especially for 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, or other relevant national stakeholders, recognizing the role of the two agencies in the initial stages of the tool's application. Participation of affected persons can also be actively encouraged throughout the different stages of the appraisal process.

The analysis of the thematic templates for pillars I-VII (Annex 1) is designed mainly to be carried out by government experts or external consultants together with the SDG focal points and other relevant team members in UNDP and UNHCR country offices through a multi-stakeholder consultative approach. 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 provided with a separate application process (Annex 1 pillars VIII and IX).

The SDG appraisals can be undertaken **as a stand-alone exercise** with **cycles expected to be repeated periodically**, at regular intervals of two to three years to allow sufficient time to incorporate and implement the identified follow-up actions and enable monitoring of progress over time. The periodicity and which pillars will be assessed should be determined on the basis of the particular gaps, 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 time-frame of the national roadmaps for the preparation of the VNRs or the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) at a subnational level in different countries. The findings can also inform the deliberations of the consultative phases of the UNSDCF/Common Country Analysis (CCA) or the preliminary stages for the preparation of National Development Plans (NDPs), sectoral strategies and local development plans/agendas.

Methodology, key steps and scoring

The SDG appraisal exercise consists of three main phases: i) **desk research and review of existing information and data**; ii) **information generation through consultative inputs**, either through a multi-stakeholder workshop or series of interviews/smaller expert meetings, facilitated (guided) by the thematic questionnaires in the pillars; and iii) **analysis of the generated results, validation and reporting**, with specific focus on actionable recommendations for different stakeholders:

1 Desk research and review of relevant information

2 Consultative workshop or expert interviews/ meetings

3 Results analysis, validation and reporting
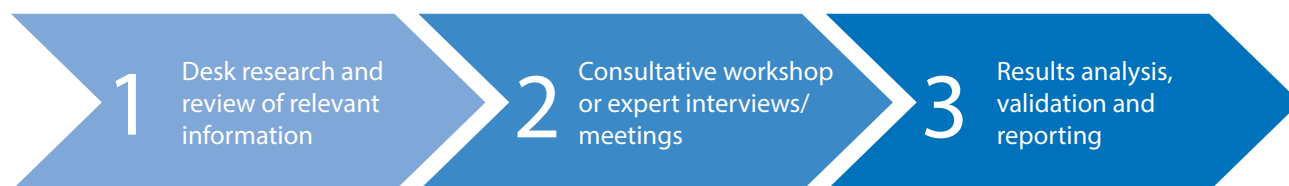
The tool's core component is the nine thematic pillars with structured questions designed to collect information through a participatory and multi-stakeholder consultative engagement. The questions are divided into two groups of **core and complementary questions** with an attached differentiated "coloured" 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 and SDG frameworks. The differentiated approach in the scoring process reflects the fact that some questions are considered more relevant than others, and therefore, provided with more detailed scoring criteria.

Since the SDG appraisals aim to produce a country-specific analysis, many of the **questions in the different thematic pillars can be tailored** to the national context, legislation and policy implications of the country, using the same method for the scoring criteria and for the definition of the means of verification. 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 number of questions and a case-by-case decision on the most realistic method of engagement (solely desk-based assessment, independent research, external review,

etc., or combined with a smaller group expert consultations), the recommended process for conducting the SDG appraisals should follow the illustrated 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, analysing the results and their translation into follow-up actions, the initial experiences gained in the implementation 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.

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. A core group of experts and partners can make the initial identification of priority areas.

The information gathering for each of the thematic pillars should ideally be organized through a **consultative workshop** (or separate theme sessions/meetings or individual expert consultations) that will generate most of the responses in the questionnaires, agree on the scoring and formulate follow-up actions including a timeline.

The findings from the first two stages, the document reviews and analysis of existing data and information, alongside the key observations from the consultations with experts and stakeholders, should be triangulated with an analysis of the inputs (contributions) and responses from the multi-stakeholder workshop, and summarized in a **final results report.** The scoring scale and the results of the questions should be validated at the end of the multi-stakeholder workshop (sessions/individual consultations), then summarized by the lead organization(s)/facilitator(s) in a narrative templated report (Annex 2) **with key recommendations and follow-up actions** and 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 and the timeline should be and shared with all relevant stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability for the decisions on the next steps.

The SDG appraisal tool is most suited to protracted and long-lasting displacement situations but it can also be applied in any forced displacement and statelessness context to measure the degree of inclusion/exclusion of displaced and stateless persons from national systems, development planning processes and reviews of progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. It can be applied at national, local or specific geographical areas in a country (the tool pilot in Colombia was implemented in the municipality of Bello in Antioquia Department). The **tool is not designed to measure a particular institutional/organizational performance** (no ranking intended), or sector-specific progress related to the achievement of certain SDG service delivery targets, but it should be used to assess the level of inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national SDG processes, engagement instruments and participatory mechanisms.

While the broad-contextual or non-key questions yield "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-colour scale to inform scoring:

Red = missing or limited; requires targeted follow-up actions;

Orange = partial; some processes and milestones achieved or underway, but targeted follow-up actions might be deemed necessary to enable (accelerate) progress;

Green = on track; progress is achieved, only minor follow-up actions, if any, are needed.

The overall score for each pillar is visualized as a percentage of 100, which is the maximum possible score, based on the total number of questions being assessed for the yes/no portion and for the three-coloured scale, providing separate assessment results for each pillar (see examples below from North Macedonia and Türkiye). If the SDG appraisal tool is used 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-coloured scale. The final score of the SDG appraisal is an average of the values of the seven pillars. Since pillars VIII and IX are subject to individual application, the assessment results of these theme areas cannot be integrated into the final score with the other pillars.

In case of adjusting the number of questions in a given pillar by either adding a specific questionand/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.

However, the **scoring is optional,** and therefore it **might be excluded from the application** of the SDG appraisal tool (e.g. the pilot testing in Colombia did not include the scoring scale).

Two examples of the differentiated scoring scale: results from Pillar I on SDG Institutional Mechanisms and Stakeholder Engagement (North Macedonia) and Pillar III on Data and Monitoring (Türkiye).

North Macedonia (Pillar 1; 10 questions assessed)

No **33%** Yes **67%**

25% 0% 75%
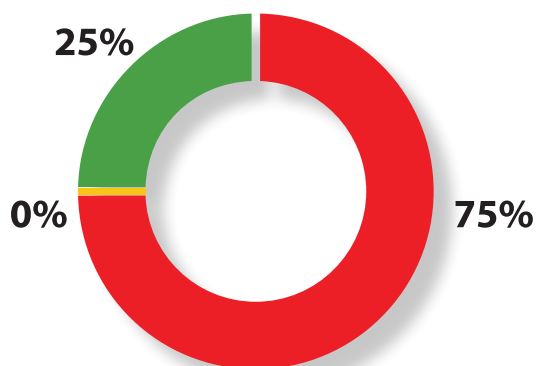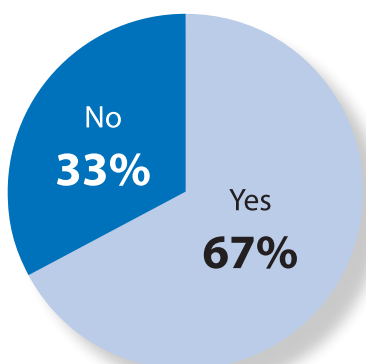
Türkiye (Pillar 3; 16 questions assessed)

No **42%** Yes **58%**

0% 25% 75%
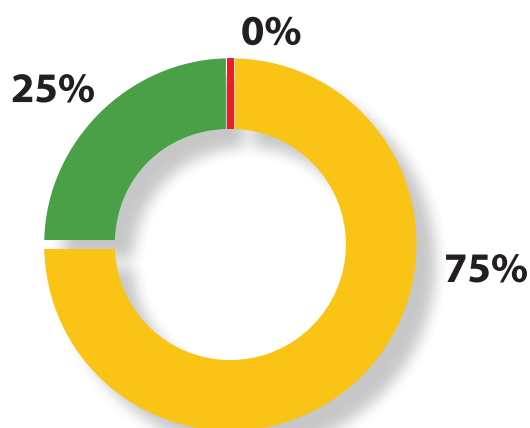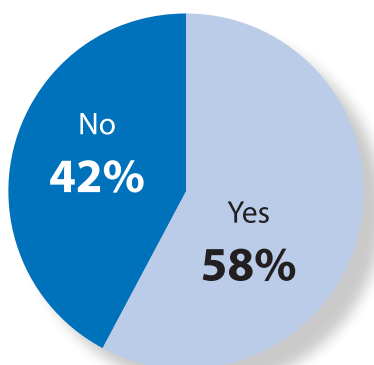
Are there plans to digitalize the SDG appraisal tool?

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 instant scoring and provide different types of visualization to showcase the results from the assessment.

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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. It can be adjusted to a lighter and less time-consuming modality, as per country and regional relevance. Other ways the SDG appraisals can be applied include independent research, external analysis, peer review 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 identification of joint follow-up activities to address the most pressing 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 potential synergies with other relevant 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 research and review of existing information and data

UNDP, UNHCR, other UN agencies or mandate-relevant organizations should lead the process of initiating and preparing to conduct the assessment, and should designate relevant staff members (or a multidisciplinary expert team) responsible for operationalizing the different phases of the SDG appraisal tool. The initial stages could also include mapping the potential priorities and thematic pillars that the assessment would focus on.

Once the staff members/multidisciplinary expert team from the UNHCR, UNDP, other UN agencies or mandate-relevant organizations have been identified, the following steps should be undertaken to launch the appraisal process:

1. Map out key government institutions, local authorities, UN agencies, development partners, civil society representatives and academia to be engaged or lead some elements of the assessment.

2. Identify potential key national institution(s), working group(s) or government experts to co-lead the process from the inception.

3. Share a brief 2-3-page concept note (e.g. the 4-page global summary can serve as a 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, the expected outcomes, 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 (or questions) to be assessed and the corresponding activities, discuss the roles and responsibilities of each institution/organization, and 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 of engaging an external organization or consultant (depending on the choice of the assessment method, the SDG appraisals may require very limited or no resources at all).

6. Establish a joint core team to 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 medium-term national/subnational development plans, relevant sector specific strategies and policies, SDG and thematic reports, national surveys, statistical datasets, studies and other reference documents or data collection instruments considered relevant by the core team of 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 consultation is a maximum 120-minute session to complete the questions and agree on the scoring scale, considering possible adaptions 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 prepare thoroughly preparation before the workshop, to be able 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 inclusive planning, technical challenges related to the data collection, analysis or the availability of disaggregated data for localized set of indicators, limited resources, structural issues and geographical remoteness). Participants at this stage may already 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 priority themes (selective approach) or undertake key informant interviews (e.g. phase two of the pilot in North Macedonia included 12 expert interviews with government representatives, civil society organizations and UN agencies facilitated by an academic researcher, and instead of a consultative workshop a validation workshop was organized by UNDP and UNHCR).

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 the independent researcher/external consultant) and written in the recommended templated report format (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 with a timeline 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/Local Reviews, national SDG reports, roadmaps and support the consultations around the development of national and subnational plans and sectoral strategies.

Follow-up and subsequent exercises

UNDP, UNHCR, other UN agencies or mandate-relevant organizations in cooperation with the co-leading national institution(s)/working groups should share and provide regular updates on implementing 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.

The core expert team can also point out potential adjustments and consultations with relevant governmental institutions or other stakeholders to make them. Depending on progress, the core expert team should decide when to repeat the exercise.

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 follow-up actions/recommendations are "owned" by decision makers. They will be easier to implement and likely to be 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 formulating follow-up actions. The involvement of different entities and organizations will also leverage expertise, resources and plans, align priorities and promote new partnerships to advance the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in national systems and development processes in line with the GCR objectives and the SDGs.

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Lessons learned from designing and developing the tool

From the October to December 2020, nine joint UNDP-UNHCR country office consultations were held with staff in Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Türkiye and Zambia. 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 applicability needs and challenges, field practices with similar approaches and potential uses of the tool. The discussions reflected key considerations from the operational experiences and shaped 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 methodology. The lessons learned from the consultations provided a sound factual basis and were used to strengthen the development of the tool.

Most of the UNDP and UNHCR country offices and authorities, partners or other stakeholders with whom they discussed this initiative, re-confirmed the strong interest and need for a tool tailored to reveal both the gaps and opportunities for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the national SDG planning, monitoring and reporting frameworks. Staff at all country offices of UNHCR and UNDP emphasized the critical importance of involving the government (both national and local) and other UN agencies through a participatory and consultative process to ensure full ownership, commitment, synergies and sustainability of the operational cycles and results. Staff from both offices, highlighted the two main roles that UN agencies in the countries can play in the operationalization process for the tool: i) directly facilitate the application of the tool in close coordination with the government and among UNCT members; and ii) provide technical and capacity support (guidance) to relevant government entities in using the tool.

Each of the consulted country offices confirmed that the availability of disaggregated data by forced displacement and stateless status for priority SDG indicators are among the main challenges in measuring and monitoring progress. Some country offices (Türkiye, 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 and 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 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
- increased visibility of forcibly displaced and stateless persons
- promotion of partnerships
- identifying gaps as well as opportunities
- informing joint-programming, outreach and advocacy initiatives
- more critical discussions around the HDP nexus approaches
- 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.

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Lessons learned from piloting and testing the tool

Pilot tests took place in Colombia, North Macedonia and Türkiye. Chad, Sudan and some other countries are also seriously considering trying out the tool. The goal was to test the tool's functionalities and illustrate how it can be applied in diverse situations, using contextualized methods reflecting the particular circumstances, needs and interests in the country. A great range of applicability options, required resources and engagement approaches were observed in the three pilot countries, indicating the flexible, adaptable and practical characteristics of the tool's assessment methodology. The actionable recommendations in the final reports were perceived as concrete, sufficiently specific, meaningful and measurable for further engagement with the government, UNCT and other stakeholders. The pilot experiences yielded insights on the tool's usability, and important lessons on how to initiate and launch it (even without a full government commitment); how to ensure an inclusive, participatory and sufficiently rigorous assessment process, and what to do with the assessment results to foster greater impact and guarantee the sustainability of the process (continuity regarding the identified actions and their implementation).

In Colombia, the testing took place in the municipality of Bello within the UNDP-UNHCR joint Human Security Business Partnerships project due to the high number of populations of concern (e.g. IDPs, victims of armed conflict, returnees, and Venezuelan populations). The pilot, which was facilitated by existing UNDP and UNHCR staff with no added financial costs involved, included the LNOB and localization pillars. The selected questions were adapted to the specific context and target populations in the municipality. The overall objective was to gather consultative inputs and additional contributions from local authorities and stakeholders on the identified community needs and priorities, and verify the findings of the project's household survey, undertaken among the targeted populations. During two rounds of consultations, local authorities, stakeholders, research institutions and UNDP/UNHCR staff discussed the main challenges in the municipal provision of goods and services, and proposed possible new solutions by taking an integrated approach to scale up resources and align activities in the implementation of the SDGs in Bello.

The pilot in North Macedonia was facilitated by an external PhD researcher from the Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje under the direct guidance of UNHCR and UNDP country teams, and included a small grant to cover the human and material costs related to the research, publication and dissemination activities.

The researcher was responsible for tailoring the prioritized questions to the national legal terminology and policy framework, collecting data and information, conducting expert interviews with government counterparts, civil society organizations and UN agencies in North Macedonia, facilitating a multi-stakeholder validation workshop and preparing a summary with key findings and a final report (accessible in the local languages) to be shared with a range of national institutions and stakeholders. The assessment included more than 60 questions from across eight pillars, divided into two groups of questions for the desk research phase and the expert interviews. The objective of the assessment was to look at the enabling environment, institutional framework, coordination arrangements and explore the challenges and opportunities for the inclusion of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and stateless persons in the framework of actions under the new National Development Strategy, and improve the outcomes and update the drafting process of the National Strategy for the Integration of Refugees and Foreigners.

The testing in Türkiye was conducted within the existing structures and initiatives of the UNCT, focusing on the data and monitoring and localization pillars. The pilot was led by the UNDP & UNHCR Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) Inter-Agency team with the RCO providing the necessary coordination support. The primary objectives of the assessment in Türkiye were to: i) substantiate a more integrated SDG monitoring approach between different data sources, instruments and frameworks relevant for persons under international and temporary protection; ii) outline the potential 3RP Türkiye Country Chapter's contributions to the sustainable development agenda and the LOB commitments in Türkiye at national and subnational levels; and iii) assess the level of inclusion of refugees in municipal development processes, initiatives and institutional mechanisms to address specific needs *vis-à-vis* the municipal efforts for context-oriented SDG prioritization and alignment. A number of outputs were produced, including a results matrix for the data availability and gaps for priority SDG indicators and a joint action plan for improving local capacities and planning processes, including through technical support for the development of localized sets of data disaggregated by migratory status.

All questions from the selected two pillars were directly assessed by the 3RP Inter-Agency team without any terminological or substance modifications or additional financial or human resources.

A key lesson learned in the three pilots is that the tool can help initiate a focused (multi-stakeholder) dialogue with a wider range of governmental and non-state actors on systemic factors, such as the availability and quality of statistics for forcibly displaced and stateless persons, the policy and institutional implications, the on-the-ground experiences with law and particular government procedures, and the inclusivity flaws of the national development planning process, building on information and initiatives that are already available but not largely (jointly) used by different stakeholders. The assessment exercise and engagement dynamics also helped members of the core team to increase their practical knowledge of how forcibly displaced and stateless populations are supported by partners and how results are being generally shared to advance their inclusion in national development processes and systems.

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Annexes and resources

Annex 1: SDG Appraisal Templates

Country	*{Name of country}*
Key facts and figures	*{Main populations of concern: refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, persons with dual status (e.g., stateless refugees) and others of concern to the Government and UNHCR Country Office)*
Engagement approach 1. Individual consultative meetings (key informant interviews), and/or 2. Multi-stakeholder consultative workshop/sessions, and/or 3. Other (remote consultations, desk-based review, independent research and analysis, etc.)	*{The undertaken method of engagement}*
Facilitator 1. UNDP/UNHCR Country Office staff member(s) 2. Government representative(s) 3. UNCT expert(s) 4. External consultant 5. Other, please specify	*{The lead organization(s)/institution(s)/expert(s) facilitating the discussions}*
Focal point(s) details	*{Key responsible person(s)' contact details}*
List of participants (workshop/sessions); **list of consulted stakeholders** (consultative meetings)	*{Name, position, organization/institution, contact details}* *NB: if preferred, please enclose as an attachment*
Completion date	*{Date when the exercise was completed}*
Validation date	*{Date when the exercise outputs were validated}*
Results dissemination	*{Where do you plan to share and disseminate results: e.g. VNRs, country thematic reports, institutions/stakeholders' websites, planned publications, etc.}*
Previous appraisal details	*{Applicable only for subsequent appraisals: date, pillars reviewed, lead organization, engagement approach, etc.}*

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 2030 Agenda 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 should be conducted before starting the consultations on the questions. This can involve studying the existing SDG institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, multi-stakeholder processes, mapping the roles and responsibilities of relevant government institutions and 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 mechanisms are to shape and influence policies and initiatives** that are key to **enable the 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 mechanisms to support national review of progress towards the achievement of 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 outcomes: Identify gaps and explore opportunities for a broad-based engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogue that can strengthen participation and representation of national institutions and bodies responsible for displacement and statelessness, other relevant stakeholders and UN organizations with mandate responsibilities to support forcibly displaced and stateless persons, and thereby, 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

- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *What is a Good Practice? A Framework to Analyse the Quality of Stakeholder Engagement in the Implementation and Follow-up of the 2030 Agenda* (2020). Available at: What is a Good Practice?

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	**Orange (%)**	**Green (%)**		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other nsiderations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	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}* ☐	*{YES, there is an officially mandated national institution/ body}* ☐		*{Government decrees, orders, decisions, protocols, ToRs etc. establishing or designating a national institution or a body; the national 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? *NB: Consider both high-level strategic and political coordination councils, committees, etc. as well as operational coordination, such as SDG working groups or multi-stakeholder platforms.*	*{NO, proper multi-stakeholder (inter-institutional) coordination mechanism or inadequate capacities to support participatory SDG decision-making, planning, monitoring and reporting}* ☐	*{YES, there is a multi-stakeholder (inter-institutional) coordination mechanism or some processes to establish it or extend representation}* ☐		*{Government decrees, orders, decisions; meeting protocols; the national SDG Roadmap; ToRs, including structure, composition, roles and responsibilities; VNR section on institutional mechanisms; websites of SDG platforms}*			
3. The SDG coordination mechanism includes various government institutions, ministries and agencies as well as local authorities. *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.)*	*{NO; limited representation; no local authorities}* ☐	*{YES, diverse and inclusive representation, including local authorities}* ☐		*{Official correspondence; members nominations; composition structure; meeting protocols; VNR section on institutional mechanisms}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
4. Does the SDG coordination mechanism include government institutions/bodies mandated with rights protection and solutions for forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country?	{NO} ☐	{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} ☐	{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; meaningful participation supporting the SDG implementation for forcibly displaced/stateless persons} ☐	{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} ☐	{YES; mostly inclusive or has made special framework arrangements with different marginalized groups} ☐		{External correspondence; members nominations; composition structure; meeting protocols; the national SDG Roadmap; VNR section on institutional mechanisms}			
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 (including organizations led or co-led by forcibly displaced persons and/or stateless persons)?	{NO} ☐	{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} ☐	{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; meaningful participation- e.g. provide substantial inputs to the SDG progress review for these vulnerable groups} ☐	{Same as above}			
7. Does the SDG coordination mechanism involve the UNCT, including UNHCR and other UN organizations with mandates to support forcibly displaced/stateless persons?	{NO} ☐	{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 forcibly displaced/ stateless} ☐	{YES, included in the coordination mechanism; UNHCR and other UN agencies with mandate responsibilities regularly participate in the SDG meetings/ consultations} ☐	{Same as above}			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
8. The SDG coordination mechanism fosters open and transparent inputs/contributions and discussions among members on policy reviews or limitations in terms of planning, budgeting, monitoring and reporting.	*{NO, critical overview/limited inputs}* ☐	*{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 programmes/policies effectiveness and delivery}* ☐		*{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}* ☐	*{Few times but from a limited perspec-tive, e.g. security, humanitarian needs}* ☐	*{Yes, including marginalization, access to rights, provision of services, solutions, disaggre-gated data, etc.}* ☐	*{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? *The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the vulnerability of refugees and IDPs.*	*{NO, such mechanism/platform}* ☐	*{YES, inclusive and participatory non-state actors' mechanism/platform exists}* ☐		*{Partnership agreements, structures, members; platform website; public announcements, info and decision notes}*			
11. Additional questions specific for the SDG institutional setup and coordination mechanisms particularly relevant for addressing the vulnerabilities of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the country.	*{NO; very weak}* ☐	*{Moderate}* ☐	*{YES; strong}* ☐				
	{NO} ☐	*{YES}* ☐					
Score	*Total number of questions assessed:* *of which:* *NºYES /NºNO* *NºRED; NºORANGE; NºGREEN*						

Pillar II
National Development Frameworks and Sectoral Coherence
Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: Balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development, incorporating the SDGs in national development plans and sectoral strategies, and ensuring an integrated planning approach for policy coherence are key steps for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and for reducing inequalities, poverty 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 should be conducted before beginning 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 focusing on the national legal protection framework and the access to rights and services for forcibly displaced/stateless persons could 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 outcomes: 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 in national development plans and sector-specific strategies to enable 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 SDG progress and increase the visibility of forcibly displaced/stateless persons, alongside the communities most affected by the displacement.

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

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}	{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}	{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}
	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} ☐		{YES, in-depth assessment has been conducted} ☐	{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 have been integrated in the national development plans and strategies, legislation, sector-specific policies and programmes; unknown/unsure} ☐		{YES; more than 70% of the relevant and applicable SDG targets to the country`s context have been integrated in the national development plans and strategies, legislation, sector-specific policies and programmes} ☐	{Same as above}			
3. Does the existing national development plan/strategy make explicit references in terms of targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons?	{NO} ☐	{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security or humanitarian perspective} ☐	{YES, forcibly displaced/stateless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current national development plan/strategy} ☐	{National Development Plan/Strategy; reports from international organizations and CSOs; VNR section on progress on the goals and targets}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
4. Do the relevant sectoral plans and programmes make explicit references in terms of targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons? **Please consider the following policy areas:** -poverty reduction strategies and programmes; -social protection schemes and policies, including access to child protection and social services for children; -access to decent work, employment schemes and preventive forced labour measures; - access to health services and health planning; - access to education, vocational training and certification; - disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes; - gender equality programmes; -anti-discriminatory, preventive measures to eliminate violence against women and girls and elimination of human trafficking and all forms of exploitation strategies. **If applicable: For refugee hosting and camp areas, you may additionally consider any specific area-based development programmes targeting these populations of concern and the specific geographical areas:** - access to adequate housing/shelter, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, transportation, reliable energy and clean fuels, waste management. *NB: in the comments section you may list those plans and programmes that **don't** make explicit mention of the targeted populations but you consider important factors to ensure inclusion and improve public services. This will help identify more specific follow-up actions.*	*{NO; multiple limitations in the provisions and obstacles in practical implementation}* ☐	*{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but only, for example, access to emergency health services, primary education, some provisions against human trafficking}* ☐	*{YES; forcibly displaced/stateless persons are provided with equal access to resources and opportunities and basic services}* ☐	*{Relevant sectoral plans, strategies and programmes; UNHCR country`s situational analysis and multisectoral assessments; reports from international organizations and CSOs; VNR section on progress on the goals and targets; CCA}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
5. Similarly, is the relevant legislation providing an enabling environment for inclusion of the forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the national development agenda? **Please consider:** - 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. *NB: You may consider additional human rights that pertain to the particular situation of the different targeted populations (e.g. refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons) in the country and are connected to the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda.* *NB: In the comments section, consider to listing the legal gaps and their link to any of the 169 targets to enable more specific follow-up actions.*	*{NO; multiple limitations in the provisions and obstacles in practical implementation}* ☐	*{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 favourably than nationals}* ☐	*{YES; forcibly displaced (stateless) persons are provided with equal access to resources, opportunities and basic services; the institutional framework guarantees equal treatment in practice}* ☐	*{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. details on the progress of SDG 16; the country`s Universal Periodic Reviews and Treaty Body recommendations; CCA}*			
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}* ☐		*{YES; the strategic and sector-specific frameworks clearly prioritize SDGs relevant for the national context}* ☐	*{Outcomes from prioritization exercises/ workshops; assessment results; external reviews/mid-term evaluations of the National Development Plan/Strategy, sector-specific programmes}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
7. Are the prioritized SDGs of particular relevance for the inclusion of forcibly displaced/stateless persons in the country? *NB: If answer to Q6 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO; yes, but challenging due to political implications; not all relevant; unknown/unaware}* ☐	*{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 forcibly displaced/ stateless persons}* ☐		*{Outcomes from prioritization exercises/ workshops; assessment results; external reviews/mid-term evaluations of the National Development Plan/Strategy, sector-specific programmes; UNHCR country`s situational analysis; reports from international organizations and CSOs}*			
8. Do you believe the prioritized SDGs will address key (or multiple) barriers and enable progress for forcibly displaced/stateless persons comparable to local communities? *NB: If answer to Q6 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO; minimum impact}* ☐	*{Partly; some of the development needs might be addressed but will not accelerate progress across all relevant SDGs and targets for the forcibly displaced/stateless persons}* ☐	*{YES, the prioritized SDGs and corresponding interventions will trigger positive* *multiplier effects across the SDGs and targets relevant for forcibly displaced/ stateless persons}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
9. Are any new laws, policies or strategies under development (national or sectoral) or planned in the coming years (e.g. new national development plan/strategy, sectoral programmes, new/amended legislation, decrees or reforms, SDG action plans)?	*{NO; not yet agreed}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Government decisions/ decrees/official communication; issue and research papers; external reviews of existing plans, strategies, legislation; reports from international organizations and CSOs; the national SDG Roadmap}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
10. Do you believe these potential processes can be used to include explicit targets and commitments to forcibly displaced/stateless persons? NB: If answer to Q9 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	*{NO; yes, but challenging due to political implications}* ☐	*{YES; useful entry points for inclusion; there are already government commitments}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			
11. Have (will) UNHCR and other UN agencies (UNDP, IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, etc.) and national non-state actors with mandates to work with forcibly displaced/ stateless persons been (be) consulted during the formulation/preparation process? NB: If answer to Q9 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	*{NO; not expected; not a practice- restricted consultative process; consulted but inputs not considered}* ☐	*{YES; ongoing consultative process; national authorities elaborate the inputs and feedback received}* ☐		*{Minutes/ summary reports from consultative workshops/ meetings; official correspondence; draft documents with feedback and comments}*			
12. Is there a dedicated national plan/strategy (e.g. migration strategy, IDPs action plans, refugee integration programmes) that tackles issues of forced displacement/statelessness and is aligned with the SDG priorities in the country?	*{NO}* ☐	*{Partly; there is but it is not aligned with the SDGs}* ☐	*{YES, comprehensive plan(s)/strategy(ies) exist and they are adequately aligned with the relevant SDG priorities}* ☐	*{Relevant national plans/ strategies for forcibly displaced/ stateless persons; UNHCR country`s situational analysis; reports from international organizations and CSOs}*			
13. Are the national budget allocations aligned with the identified SDG priorities in the country and do they prioritize the rights of poor and vulnerable groups?	*{NO; insufficient funds; lack of capacities to align interventions with priorities vis-à-vis poor and vulnerable groups}* ☐	*{YES, fully; allocations meet most of the development needs of the poor and vulnerable groups}* ☐		*{Annual budgets; external expenditure reviews; reports from relevant ministries and agencies; VNR section on means of Implementation}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring		Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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?	*{NO; financial needs assessments undertaken but not against the relevant SDGs}* ☐	*{YES, comprehensive costing exercise completed and aligned to the relevant SDGs and targets for the persons of concern}* ☐	*{Outcomes from thematic cost-analysis/ exercises; financial gap assessments}*			
15. Do you consider the donor funding aligned with the national SDG priorities with particular focus on poor and vulnerable groups?	*{NO; on ad hoc basis; no proper donor coordination mechanisms; no dedicated resources; vulnerable and poor groups not prioritized; unknown/unsure}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{Annual donor budgets; reports from relevant ministries and agencies on the official development assistance; donor financial reports; VNR section on means of Implementation}*			
16. Is there a clear government strategy to further incentivize investments in the SDGs (including through engagement with the private sector)?	*{NO; lack of incentives to facilitate private sector investments; no proper SDG costing to understand the financial gaps and needs}* ☐	*{YES; under consideration; detailed SDG costing completed/ongoing; financial gaps and priorities shared with relevant stakeholders}* ☐	*{SDG funding strategy; outcomes from SDG costing exercises; the national SDG Roadmap; VNR section on means of implementation}*			
17. *Additional questions specific for the national policy frameworks, sectoral strategies and legislation relevant for enabling or accelerating progress on the SDGs for displaced and stateless persons in the country.*	*{NO; very weak}* ☐ *{Moderate}* ☐ *{YES; strong}* ☐ *{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐				
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 analysed.

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 assess the potential use of complementary (non-official) data sources.

Prior steps: A desk-based review should be conducted before beginning the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying the *national SDG indicator framework of the statistical system, including administrative sources of relevant government ministries and agencies (e.g. records for subpopulations linked to their institutional mandate, such as health, education, income, housing and food), population censuses and household surveys* as well as complementary (non-official) data collected by other stakeholders, UN agencies or research 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 outcomes: i) increase visibility and incentivize the development of new/additional statistics on forcibly displaced/stateless persons (or include questions in the censuses and existing data instruments that compile statistics to ensure that forcibly displaced and stateless persons are identified) by building momentum and awareness among government officials and other stakeholders/UNCT partners on **key considerations related to disaggregating priority 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

- International Organization for Migration (IOM), country specific information on displacement and migration. Available through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/ challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	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 they only partly adhere to the principles}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{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 applicable SDG indicators relevant 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; -data gaps, capacity needs and short-term priorities.	*{NO; ad hoc discussions on some of the listed components}* ☐		*{YES; under preparation}* ☐	*{National SDG statistical plan, roadmap; national statistical mapping assessments; the national SDG Roadmap}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
3. Is the national SDG monitoring framework informed by well-integrated datasets from different sources and institutions?	*{NO; limited data sources and institutions involved in the SDG monitoring; general lack of data accessibility and metadata}* ☐	*{Partly; different data sources and institutions produce data but it is not properly aligned with the SDGs}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{National SDG monitoring framework; VNR`s Statistical Annex; National Statistical Office website; statistical mapping exercises and reviews}*			
4. Is the country able to provide data for the applicable SDG indicators to ensure effective measuring of progress?	*{NO; data available for less than 60% of the applicable SDG indicators in the country; unknown/unsure}* ☐	*{YES; data available for more than 60% of the applicable SDG indicators in the country}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			
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? *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.*	*{NO; limited disaggregation by category and dimensions, available mostly by income, sex and age}* ☐	*{YES; disaggregated data generated at sufficient level (beyond income, sex and age and by multiple characteristics simultaneously) to 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}* ☐		*{National SDG monitoring framework; VNR`s Statistical Annex; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from national institutions, international organizations and CSOs}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
6. Is the country able to produce reliable disaggregated data across the priority SDG indicators by forced displacement 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:** **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	*{NO; not yet planned; there is a critical need for methodological and capacity support}* ☐	*{Partly; disaggregated data available for some of the recommended indicators; methodological work for some of the indicators is in progress}* ☐	*{YES; disaggregated data available for most (all) of the recommended indicators; future plans exist for the non-available data disaggregates}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
7. Does the country generate additional data either for the 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? *NB: Related to Q6* *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*	*{NO; not feasible as relevant targets are not included in the national development policy priorities}* ☐	*{Partly; some data disaggregates included in the national development strategy/sectoral plans; new statistical plans regarding additional data disaggregation are under development}* ☐	*{YES; the indicator datasets of the national development strategy/sectoral plans ensure sufficiently disaggregated information is available for forcibly displaced/ stateless groups}* ☐	*{The indicator framework of the National Development Plan/Strategy; the national SDG monitoring framework}*			
8. Does the national SDG monitoring framework include statistics on stateless persons? *Skip if not relevant*	*{NO; general lack of data on stateless persons}* ☐		*{YES; future plans to disaggregate information by stateless status}* ☐	*{National SDG monitoring framework; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from national institutions, international organizations and CSOs; UNHCR country`s situational analysis}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
9. Are forcibly displaced/stateless persons sufficiently included in the scope of national surveys and studies, including LSMS, MICS, DHS and others?	{NO; yes, but not in appropriate sample sizes; populations of concern residing outside usual residential dwellings, such as refugee camps, reception centres, informal settlements, etc. not included; technically/ methodologically possible/ available, but challenging to implement due to political implications} ☐	{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} ☐	{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} ☐	{Reports, datasets, questionnaires (if available) from national surveys and studies, MICS, DHS, LSMS, etc.}			
10. Does the national MPI include disaggregated data according to different vulnerable subgroups, including forcibly displaced and stateless? *Skip if not relevant (only for countries with national MPI)*	{NO; yes, but only for a limited number of subgroups; methodology for disaggregated data developed but not implemented due to political implications} ☐	{YES; disaggregation by forced displacement/ stateless status in progress} ☐		{National MPI}			
11. Do the existing data sources (censuses, household surveys, administrative records, studies, etc.) use harmonized and internationally agreed definitions for forcibly displaced/stateless persons?	{NO; national definitions harmonized across data sources but they are inconsistent with agreed international normative definitions} ☐	{YES; internationally compliant and harmonized legal definitions serve as the basis for collecting statistics on forcibly displaced/ stateless persons nationally} ☐		{Reports, datasets, questionnaires from national surveys and studies on forcibly displaced/ stateless groups; UNHCR in-country reports, data and legal assessments, etc.}			
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?	{NO; yes, but no explicit disaggregation by forced displacement/ stateless status; yes, but not adequate for SDG monitoring; covers mostly operational and reporting needs} ☐	{YES; data alignment in progress} ☐		{Result frameworks of the UNCT}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
13. Consolidated summary, analysis or aggregated data is periodically shared with relevant government institutions. NB: related to Q12	{NO; upon specific requests; yes, but does not inform SDG progress monitoring} ☐	{YES; data sharing agreements (formal or informal) with relevant government institutions exist} ☐		{Data sharing agreements between UNCT and relevant government institutions}			
14. Complementary (non-official) data sources inform some of the indicators that are relevant for displaced and stateless persons in support of more comprehensive SDG monitoring. NB: Consider alternative data sources and stakeholders.	{NO; issues with data quality and comparability; lack of proper data sharing mechanisms} ☐	{YES; complementary data for the SDG indicators relevant for displaced and stateless persons supplements the national SDG data infrastructure} ☐		{National SDG monitoring framework; National Statistical Office website; thematic reports from national institutions, international organizations and CSOs}			
15. Is there a system for broad and open data sharing and dissemination in the country? NB: in compliance with national data protection regulations	{NO; yes, some aggregated data is shared beyond government institutions but it is not easily accessible} ☐	{YES; data is shared, publicly disseminated and published in compliance with national data protection laws} ☐		{SDG portals, platforms and websites}			
16. Are forcibly displaced and stateless persons considered in the data collection efforts informing the response plans to Covid-19?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Covid-19 national response plans, measures, social-economic 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} ☐	{Moderate} ☐	{YES; strong} ☐				
	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐					
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 learned based on inputs of quality data and multi-stakeholder participation are important factors for implementing 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 should be conducted before commencing 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 what extent, forcibly displaced and stateless persons and considerations around their inclusion are being recognized in national SDG reporting frameworks 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

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

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
5. Is the content of the VNR(s) (and national SDG reports) informed by adequate data analysis and integrated assessment of policies, plans and budgets?	*{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}* ☐	*{YES; proper analysis of data, policies, plans and budgets; include clear and concrete follow-up actions; vulnerable and marginalized groups explicitly identified}* ☐		*{Country`s VNR(s); national SDG reports}*			
6. Are displaced or stateless population groups included in the follow-up actions or next steps of the VNR(s)?	*{NO; unclear follow-up actions or next steps; yes, but challenging to measure accountability towards the displaced/stateless persons}* ☐	*{YES; clear commitments and follow-up actions; areas where further support for displaced/stateless persons is needed are identified}* ☐		*{Country`s VNR(s); national assessments of the country`s VNR(s)}*			
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)?	*(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 versions of the VNR/SDGR}* ☐	*{YES; plans to extend stakeholders participation}* ☐		*{Country`s VNR(s); SDG reporting platforms and initiatives}*			
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}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
9. Are national human rights institutions involved in the VNR/SDGR reporting mechanisms?	{NO; partly on an ad hoc/informal basis} ☐	{YES; regularly consulted} ☐		{Country`s VNR(s); 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} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Country`s spotlight report(s)}			
11. Do the spotlight (shadow) reports pay particular attention to the needs and vulnerabilities of forcibly displaced or stateless population groups? NB: If answer is "NO" to Q10 this question should be skipped.	{NO; limited inclusion} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Same as above}			
12. *Additional questions specific for the national SDG reporting mechanisms and VNR preparation processes relevant for the inclusion of displaced and stateless persons in the country.*	{NO; very weak} ☐	{Moderate} ☐	{YES; strong} ☐				
	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐					
Score	*Total number of questions assessed:* *of which:* *NºYES /NºNO* *NºRED; NºORANGE; NºGREEN*						

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

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 SDGs and policies. The overarching objective to reach the furthest behind first, however, also implies taking targeted actions for all vulnerable and marginalized populations, even those not explicitly mentioned in the 2030 Agenda. These include people deprived of opportunities to participate in and benefit from 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 the focus of response interventions.

Prior steps: A desk-based review should be conducted before beginning consultations on the questions. This would involve studying *relevant laws, policies and programmes to understand whether the specific vulnerabilities and needs of forcibly displaced and stateless persons are duly recognized as a state obligation to protect and uphold rights*. A secondary analysis of previous LNOB assessments, thematic studies and reports, and the availability of relevant targeted and disaggregated indicators *to compare situations between and within groups* (including 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 forcibly displaced and stateless persons is prioritized and fast-tracked in tailored actions to enable and accelerate progress towards achieving relevant goals and targets should be shared in advance with participants (multi-stakeholder consultative workshop and sessions)/ stakeholders to be consulted (individual meetings).

Expected outcomes: 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 potential 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

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	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.}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{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? NB: *If answer to Q1 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
3. Are there specific programmes or policies taking into account the needs of forcibly displaced or stateless persons where they reside? NB: *Please also consider partnerships in interventions and service delivery likely to improve outcomes in health, education, social protection, employability, etc.*	*{NO; yes, multiple interventions in specific geographic areas with forcibly displaced persons but mostly focused on short-term needs}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Thematic policies or programmes; reports from national/local authorities, international organizations and CSOs working in areas with high numbers of forcibly displaced persons}*			
4. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons covered by anti-discrimination policies?	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Relevant national laws and strategies; reports from national authorities, international organizations and CSOs with protection mandate responsibilities; UNHCR rights mapping}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
5. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons covered by any legal initiatives (planned reforms) increasing the access to justice and identity documents?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Same as above}			
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?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{UNCT relevant LNOB reports and assessment results; UNSDCF; CCA}			
7. Have forcibly displaced or stateless persons been identified in such assessments? NB: If answer is "NO" to Q6 this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Same as above}			
8. Have results been shared with relevant national and local authorities and other stakeholders in the country? NB: If answer to Q6 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Publications; correspondence; info notes}			
9. Are there LNOB indicators in the country that are: - **targeted**: focus on a specific group of the population that is considered 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.	{NO; yes, but information is not adequately shared or utilized for LNOB analysis} ☐	{Partly; yes, there are some targeted and disaggregated indicators (e.g. by more than one characteristic) but intersectionality (e.g. multiple forms of discrimination, intersecting deprivations/ disadvantages) and to compare groups left behind with the rest of the population not possible} ☐	{YES; allow to monitor national trends; reflect intersectionality; provide detailed information on sub-groups; enable comparison} ☐	{National SDG monitoring framework; national MPI; Country`s VNR and SDG reports; additional data collected by the national statistical system}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring		Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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}* ☐	*{YES; also shared with national counterparts}* ☐	*{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 subnational regions in terms of isolation, transportation and infrastructure links, subnational development and poverty levels, environmental degradation, access to internet/technology, etc.); - **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); - **socioeconomic status** (the multi-dimensional poverty levels for different populations or sub-groups, additional health and educational outcomes, employment and informal employment rates, etc.).	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES; already undertaken; yes, planned, even if methodology to be used differs}* ☐	*{Government decisions, decrees; official correspondence; LNOB national assessments}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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? *NB: If answer to Q11 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*(NO; unaware/unsure}* ☐	*{YES; highly likely; already consulted}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			
13. Have forcibly displaced or stateless persons been included in Covid-19 socioeconomic impact or other relevant assessments, including those conducted/planned to inform longer-term recovery?	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Covid-19 social-economic impact assessments, response/ recovery plans}*			
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}* ☐	*{Moderate}* ☐	*{YES; strong}* ☐				
	{NO} ☐	*{YES}* ☐					
Score	*Total number of questions assessed:* *of which:* *№YES /№NO* *№RED; №ORANGE; №GREEN*						

Pillar VI
SDG Localization
Rapid Diagnostic Template

Description: The SDGs must be achieved at global, national and subnational levels. Localizing the 2030 Agenda means taking diverse subnational contexts into consideration to implement the SDGs through a local development and monitoring framework that is aligned with the goals. 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 in their territories.

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 forcibly displaced or stateless population groups in the particular provincial territories.

Prior steps: A desk-based review should be conducted before commencing the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying *local/regional development plans, the availability and quality of local indicators, monitoring frameworks and project reports in territories with large numbers of forcibly 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 outcomes: 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 to the specific subregion; iii) identify accelerators and drivers that have multiplier effects across SDGs and communities; iv) support subnationally tailored resource mobilization and 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

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	NO (%)		YES (%)				
1. Are there local/regional development plans in subnational regions with high numbers of forcibly displaced persons?	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Local/regional development plans}*			
2. Are those plans sufficiently aligned with the SDGs and national development priorities? *NB: If answer to Q1 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO; yes, with the national development priorities but varying degrees of explicitness with the SDGs}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security or humanitarian perspective}* ☐	*{YES, forcibly displaced/stateless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current local/regional development/SDG action plans}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
4. Is there a monitoring framework and indicators developed at a local level to measure SDG progress specific to the territorial context?	*{NO; yes, there are some indicators develop to measure specific programmes/ actions but they are not aligned with the SDGs}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Local data collection reports and indexes; national MPI; relevant datasets of surveys; national SDG monitoring framework}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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)? *NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forcibly displaced/stateless persons.* *Also consider targeted and outcome data collected by UNHCR, UNCT and other organizations with protection and solution mandates, and shared with local authorities.*	*{NO; information collected by UNHCR, UNCT and other organizations but not regularly shared with local authorities}* ☐	*{Partly; some targeted and disaggregated indicators exist but do not allow comparing forcibly displaced groups with host communities; UNHCR/ UNCT and other organizations regularly share information with local authorities to support more holistic evidence-based policymaking at a local level}* ☐	*{YES; the information provided by UNHCR/ UNCT and other organizations complements the local development planning and review processes}* ☐	*{Same as above; UNHCR/UNCT result frameworks and project outcomes}*			
6. Have Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) been developed? *NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forcibly displaced/stateless persons.*	*{NO; under consideration}* ☐	*{YES, even in case of only one or limited regions}* ☐		*{VLRs}*			
7. Are forcibly displaced or stateless persons included in the VLRs as population groups with a particular need? *NB: If answer to Q6 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO; very few references in the VLRs}* ☐	*{Partly; mentioned in the VLRs but not adequately mainstreamed across the relevant SDGs; mentioned mostly as a security, humanitarian or health challenge}* ☐	*{YES; multiple references relevant for inclusion and LNOB; properly mainstreamed to understand the progress made across the relevant SDGs}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
8. Have UNHCR and other organizations with protection and solution mandates been consulted during the preparation process of the local/regional development plans (and VLRs if applicable)? *Skip this question if there are no local/regional development plans (or VLRs).*	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Official correspondence; communication on feedback and comments}			
9. Are there participatory mechanisms at local/regional levels for the inclusion/ consultation of vulnerable groups in decision-making and budgeting?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Reports from international organizations and CSOs on the accountability and transparency of local institutions}			
10. Has an SDG costing exercise been undertaken to understand the financial gaps and needs in achieving the relevant targets at subnational levels? NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forcibly displaced/stateless persons.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Local/regional SDG costing exercises and financial assessment results}			
11. Are the needs of forcibly displaced persons included in local budgets, resource mobilization and investment initiatives of local authorities?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Local/regional budgets, programmes and projects; financial requests for donor or private sector support}			
12. Are there specific local support programmes for vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion, such as asylum seekers, refugees, IDPs, returnees or stateless persons? NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forcibly displaced persons.	{NO} ☐	{Partly; yes, but mostly led by UN agencies/ other non-state actors with limited involvement of local governments} ☐	{YES} ☐	{Local/regional programmes and projects; UNCT programmes and projects}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
13. Is access to basic services in refugee/IDP hosting areas comparable to the national average? *NB: Differentiate between urban and rural contexts, if relevant.* **Please consider:** - 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.	*{NO; substantial disparities;* *no subnational data to allow comparison}* ☐	*{Partly; yes, for some of the services}* ☐	*{YES, no statistically significant differences}* ☐	*{Local data collection reports and indexes; national MPI; relevant datasets of surveys; national SDG monitoring framework}*			
14. Are there tailored local plans, strategies and mechanisms for the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees?	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Local plans, strategies and mechanisms for inclusion of refugees}*			
15. Are there tailored local plans for the socioeconomic inclusion of IDPs, returnees or stateless persons? *Skip if not relevant.*	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Local plans for the inclusion of IDPs, returnees or stateless persons}*			
16. Is there a funding mechanism to support activities related to local inclusion? *NB: If answer to Q14 and Q15 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Local financial plans, budgets and strategies; funding pledges}*			

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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)* ☐	*{YES; regularly consulted}* ☐		*{Government decrees, orders, decisions on the establishment of SDG/VNR coordination mechanisms; meeting protocols; the national 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, platforms, etc.) at local/regional levels in which UNHCR/UNCT or other organizations with protection and solution mandates participate?	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{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}* ☐	*{Moderate}* ☐	*{YES; strong}* ☐				
	{NO} ☐	*{YES}* ☐					
Score	*Total number of questions assessed:* *of which:* *NºYES /NºNO* *NºRED; NºORANGE; NºGREEN*						

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 sharing burdens and responsibilities 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 also 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 forcibly displaced/stateless persons' access to rights and services.

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 should be conducted before commencing the consultations on the questions. This would involve studying national arrangements and commitments, including reference to regional approaches or support platforms where relevant, which promote a comprehensive response to the specific displacement situation in the country. These include plans, monitoring frameworks, coordination and partnerships mechanisms and *specific countries' pledges and commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness*. If available, a review of completed 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 using 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 outcomes: 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 e*fficiency 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 in line with SDG progress; iii) inform 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 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	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/ challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	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)? *NB: only applicable to refugee situations.*	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{GCR/GRF application plans, national arrangements including potential CRRF frameworks; regional approaches/ support platforms}*			
2. Has the GCR/CRRF implementation been supported by suitable planning and coordination mechanisms? *NB: If answer to Q1 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{GCR/CRRF roadmaps and other key documents; relevant sectoral and response plans; coordination structures}*			
3. Are there any specific national comprehensive plans/strategies for the inclusion of forcibly displaced or stateless persons in the country?	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{Relevant plans/ strategies for inclusion of forcibly displaced/ stateless persons}*			
4. Did the Government make specific pledges at the 2019 GRF? How are preparations for pledges at the 2023 GRF taking shape? *NB: You may also consider country-specific commitments of other stakeholders, if relevant.*	*{NO}* ☐		*{YES}* ☐	*{UNHCR Pledges & Contributions Dashboard: Pledges & Contributions}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
5. Has the Government undertaken steps to enable progress on the pledges, such as policy or funding initiatives? NB: If answer to Q4 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{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? NB: If answer to Q4 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO; weak prioritization and alignment of the national refugee response frameworks with the SDGs} ☐	{Partly; priorities and commitments aligned but weak implementation; properly harmonized but lack funding} ☐	{YES, consistent with SDG commitments; funds secured} ☐	{Same as above}			
7. Did the Government make specific pledges at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness? NB: You may also consider country-specific commitments of other stakeholders, if relevant.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Results of the High-Level Segment on Statelessness: Results HLSS}			
8. Has the Government undertaken steps to enable progress on the pledges, such as policy or funding initiatives? NB: If answer to Q7 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{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: If answer to Q7 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{Partly; properly harmonized but lack funding} ☐	{YES, consistent with SDG commitments; funds secured} ☐	{Same as above}			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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 the level of alignment} ☐	{Partly; assessment has been undertaken but varying degrees of alignment} ☐	{YES, fully aligned and complementarities ensured for comprehensive interlinked implementation with the SDGs} ☐	{Objective/ outcome-level assessments, reports on interlinkages and mapping exercises}			
11. Do the existing national GCR/CRRF or similar arrangements for displaced/stateless persons have indicator frameworks aligned with the national development/SDG monitoring frameworks? NB: Please also consider relevant level of disaggregation.	{NO; comprehensive mapping and comparative analysis of the relevant indicators frameworks has not been undertaken} ☐	{Partly; mapping and comparative analysis undertaken but varying degrees of alignment} ☐	{YES, fully aligned and complementarities ensured for comprehensive monitoring} ☐	{Reports from indicator mapping and comparative analyses}			
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?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Reports from national GCR/CRRF cost-assessments}			
13. Is the cost-analysis aligned with other SDG-related financing strategies and harmonized with relevant SDG targets? NB: If answer to Q12 is "NO" this question should be skipped.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Same as above; national SDG costing exercises and funding strategies}			
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? *Skip if not relevant.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{Relevant reports on the implementation of the GCR/CRRF, comprehensive national refugee plans and migration strategies}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
15. Are there joint GCR/CRRF (similar national arrangements) – SDG coordination structures tasked to ensure operational coherence and synergies? NB: Please consider "whole of government" and multi-stakeholder coordination arrangements.	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{ToRs, structure and responsibilities of relevant joint working groups}			
16. Does the UNCT currently implement or support programmes designed to simultaneously advance the CRRF (national refugee response framework) and SDG implementation in the country, including possible area-based plans?	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐		{UNCT programming; joint initiatives and area-based plans}			
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 statelessness strategies) and the SDGs at a national level.	{NO; very weak} ☐	{Moderate} ☐	{YES; strong} ☐				
	{NO} ☐	{YES} ☐					
Score	Total number of questions assessed: of which: NºYES /NºNO NºRED; NºORANGE; NºGREEN						

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Pillar VIII
Synergies and Inclusion Opportunities with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)
Rapid Diagnostic Template
For UNCT Internal Use

Description: The UNSDCF (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 the 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. Synthetized 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 outcomes: 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.

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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

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	**Orange** (%)	**Green** (%)		*{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}*	*{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/ challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}*	*{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}*
	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}* ☐		*{YES; adjustments based on assessment results in progress}* ☐	*{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}* ☐		*{YES, in-depth assessment has been conducted and targets and indicators are aligned; reflected in the CCA}* ☐	*{UNSDCF (UNDAF); UN CCA; assessments, reports on interlinkages and mapping exercises; UNSDCF evaluation reports and annual reviews; CRRF adoption framework; implementation plans and strategies; UNHCR multisectoral assessments and situational analysis}*			
3. Does the existing UNSDCF (UNDAF) make explicit references to forcibly displaced/ stateless persons in terms of targets and indicators?	*{NO}* ☐	*{Partly; limited references in terms of measurable targets; yes, but mostly from security or humanitarian perspective}* ☐	*{YES, forcibly displaced/ stateless persons are mainstreamed throughout the current UNSDCF (UNDAF)}* ☐	*{UNSDCF (UNDAF); UN CCA; UNSDCF evaluation reports and annual reviews}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
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:** **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	{NO} ☐	{Partly; disaggregated data available for some of the priority indicators} ☐	{YES; disaggregated data available for most (all) of the priority indicators} ☐	{UNSDCF (UNDAF) Result Framework}			
5. Are displaced populations and/or stateless persons considered in the outcomes of the UNSDCF Results Framework?	{NO} ☐	{Partly; for some of the priority areas} ☐	{YES; for most (all) of the priority areas} ☐	{Same as above}			
6. Has a mapping of relevant objectives, outcomes and indicators of the different strategic frameworks (e.g. RRRPs, CRRF) been completed to complement the development of the UNSDCF (UNDAF) or provide support to national partners?	{NO} ☐		{YES; areas that need to be improved to ensure coherence between frameworks identified} ☐	{UNHCR or other mandate-relevant organizations' strategic mapping exercises; multisectoral assessments and situational analysis}			
7. 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} ☐		{YES} ☐	{UNSDCF/CRRF coordination structures, joint working groups and mechanisms}			
8. 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 only to certain subnational contexts?	{NO} ☐		{YES} ☐	{UNSDCF (UNDAF) reports and annual reviews}			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
9. Has the UNSDCF programming been adapted to allow for leveraging 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} ☐	{Partly; joint planning and programming in progress} ☐	{YES, some joint programmes are already being implemented} ☐	{UNCT implementation reports from programmes and joint projects; UNHCR Pledges & Contributions Dashboard: *Pledges & Contributions*}			
10. Are forced displacement and statelessness issues adequately considered in relevant UNSDCF (UNDAF)-Government steering committees or working groups?	{NO} ☐		{YES} ☐	{UNSDCF (UNDAF) steering committees and working groups agendas, meeting minutes and conclusions}			
11. *Additional questions measuring framework alignment, identifying synergies and mapping areas that need to be improved for better coherence and inclusion of displaced or stateless persons in the different strategic and operational frameworks.*	{NO; very weak} ☐	{Moderate} ☐	{YES; strong} ☐				
	{NO} ☐		{YES} ☐				
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 relevant UNDP and UNHCR staff. The final report could be further disseminated within UNCT, development partners and other stakeholders.

Expected outcomes: i) identify mutually reinforcing programme areas that can trigger positive multiplier effects across relevant SDG targets and GCR-related outcomes for persons of concern to UNHCR who are vulnerable, marginalized or at risk of being left further behind, 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 forcibly displaced/stateless persons towards achieving the SDGs and the objectives of the GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks); iv) inform joint advocacy (outreach) initiatives for the inclusion of the forcibly displaced/stateless 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 UNSD-CF* (2020). Available at: for UNHCR staff: Operational How To Guide; for non-UNHCR staff, please contact: hqdevelopart@unhcr.org

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Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
	Red (%)	Orange (%)	Green (%)		{summary of the responses, additional information, other considerations, limitations, capacities, etc.}	{prioritized follow-up actions needed to address the identified gaps/challenges, including responsible entity if applicable}	{applicable only for subsequent appraisals; change of scoring; progress of the follow-up actions}
	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} ☐		{YES; planned/ under preparation} ☐	{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)? *NB: If answer to Q1 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	{NO} ☐		{YES; planned/ under preparation} ☐	{Same as above}			
3. Has a comprehensive mapping of existing/planned humanitarian, development and peace interventions relevant to the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons been conducted? *NB: Please consider national or area-based mappings.*	{NO} ☐		{YES; planned/ under preparation} ☐	{Final mapping reports}			
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? *NB: such as, health, education, livelihoods, employment and social protection.*	{NO} ☐	{Partly; categorization has been completed but no prioritization in terms of potential multiplier effect across policy areas} ☐	{YES; planned/ under preparation} ☐	{Joint strategies and action plans; joint programming}			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
5. Has the categorization and prioritization of the HDP support considered key cross-cutting issues and enablers relevant for forcibly displaced (stateless) persons? *NB: legal identity, governance, rule of law and access to justice, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence,* *gender and diversity, etc.* *NB: If answer to Q4 is "NO" this question should be skipped.*	*{NO}* ☐	*{Partly}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
6. To what extent have SDG-related considerations been reflected in existing joint UNDP-UNHCR interventions (including the use of SDG-related baseline data as part of programme rationale; articulation of how programme outcomes/outputs contribute to advancing SDG achievement/national SDG priorities; monitoring frameworks)? *NB: This can include country interventions or country components of regional interventions. In the absence of bilateral interventions, you may also consider multi-agency interventions in which UNDP and UNHCR have both participated.*	*{NO}* ☐	*{Partly}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐	*{Same as above}*			
7. To which extent are SDG-related considerations being reflected in planned joint UNDP-UNHCR interventions?	*{NO}* ☐	*{Partly}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐	*{Joint programme documents}*			
8. Have key gap areas related to the achievement of the SDGs been included in the coverage of ongoing or completed joint interventions, either bilateral or as a part of broader inter-agency interventions?	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Joint programme documents; joint strategies and action plans; assessment reports}*			

Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
9. Are the identified HDP nexus priority interventions aligned and/or harmonized with national SDG commitments and GCR/CRRF (national refugee response frameworks) objectives? NB: See questions 4 and 5.	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Joint strategies and action plans; assessment reports, mapping exercises and contextual/ complexity analyses; programme documents}*			
10. Are the identified HDP nexus priority interventions aligned and/or harmonized with the SDG localization processes and local development planning frameworks? NB: Please consider territories with high numbers of forcibly displaced (stateless) persons.	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			
11. Have the UNDP and UNHCR teams (UNCT members) agreed on collective outcomes that complement other result frameworks, such as the UNSDCF, CRRF and relevant national SDG indicators?	*{NO; yes, but only with the UNSDCF}* ☐	*{YES; even if the national SDG monitoring framework is considered weak}* ☐		*{Identified collective outcomes; programme documents}*			
12. Is there a joint (either bilateral or multi-agency) partner incentivization and resource mobilization plan/strategy supporting the agreed collective outcomes?	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Joint strategies and action plans}*			
13. In geographic areas where the provision of humanitarian assistance for basic services to populations of 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? Skip if not relevant.	*{NO; yes, but rather limited stand-alone UNDP-UNHCR action plan}* ☐	*{Partly; yes, but not properly aligned and/or harmonized with the SDGs, CRRF and the national and local planning processes}* ☐	*{YES; already developed considering national and local priorities and utilizing a multi-stakeholder and a whole-of- government approach}* ☐	*{Issue and research papers; Area Based Development Plans/Strategies}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
14. Are there effective HDP coordination mechanisms and stakeholder engagement, involving (beyond UNCT members) the host government, local authorities, development partners and other stakeholders?	*{NO; yes, but only the UNCT and the host government}* ☐	*{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}* ☐	*{YES, cross-cutting and thematic working groups are linked to other coordination mechanisms, such as for the SDGs, CRRF and local coordination structures}* ☐	*{Stakeholder mapping assessments; reviews of the efficiency and linkages among the different coordination mechanisms}*			
15. Are there any ongoing/recently completed joint interventions between UNHCR-UNDP (UNCT members) that explicitly target the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons towards achieving priority SDGs? **Please consider interventions that:** - use explicit SDG language (or have an explicit LNOB focus); - 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; - share results or support national SDG or CRRF monitoring frameworks.	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Joint programme documents; evaluation reports of completed projects}*			
16. Do the UNDP-UNHCR advocacy efforts and programmes support the implementation of the pledges made by the Government at the 2019 GRF?	*{NO; unsure/ unclear}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			
17. Do the UNDP-UNHCR advocacy efforts and programmes support the implementation of the pledges made by the Government at the 2019 HLS on Statelessness? *Skip if not relevant.*	*{NO; unsure/unclear}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{Same as above}*			

Key questions/checklist items	Scoring			Means of verification	Comments	Follow-up actions	Progress from baseline appraisal
18. Have the identified collective outcomes been included in national SDG reports or in the country`s VNR(s)? *NB: either as good practice examples or as a part of monitoring efforts*	*{NO}* ☐	*{YES}* ☐		*{National SDG reports; country`s VNR(s)}*			
19. *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.*	*{NO; very weak}* ☐	*{Moderate}* ☐	*{YES; strong}* ☐				
	{NO} ☐	*{YES}* ☐					
Score	*Total number of questions assessed:* *of which:* *№YES /№NO* *№RED; №ORANGE; №GREEN*						

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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 and messages, 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/consultation process, methodology used, pillars assessed and justification, assessment questions and overall score, verification and endorsement process, etc.);

- Limitations and structural issues (externalities and domestic/political implications);
- Key findings by pillars (highlight the main gaps and challenges in connection to the assessed questions, identified needs, bottlenecks and potential solu-tions, subnational difficulties and contextual incentives; highlight the main opportunities, such as policy reviews, legal reforms, new cooperation possibilities and joint initiatives).

IV Follow-up actions and timelines

- (Joint) Actions required against the assessed pillars (if feasible, please consider activities, deliverables, resources needed for each action, timelines, 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/contributions.

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Annex 3: Country Examples

🔍 #1 CASE STUDY

Country: Colombia

Timeframe: June 2021 – December 2021

Responsible entity: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Resources: None (cost sharing with the Human Security Business Partnerships project).

Targeted populations: IDPs, victims of armed conflict, returnees, ex-combatants, and the Venezuelan populations in the municipality of Bello.

List of consulted stakeholders: Staff from the municipality of Bello, traditional/village leaders, Secretary of Coexistence – Directorate of Human Rights, Secretary of Health, Secretary of Environmental, Secretary of Housing, Public Enterprises of Medellín, House of Rights of the Ombudsman, Pro-immigrants Corporation, Secretary for the Elderly, Confenalco, project experts from UNHCR and UNDP, community-based organizations and representatives from the University of Antioquia.

Methodological approach, process and activities: The testing exercise of the SDG appraisal tool in Colombia consisted of three main phases:

I. Conceptual overview of the Human Security project objectives and outcomes and review of the results obtained in the framework of the human security survey to increase synergies and understand the identified gaps and needs in terms of access to economic opportunities, education and health services and satisfaction in local decision-making processes.

II. Two rounds of focused consultations with authorities and relevant stakeholders in Bello municipality were organized to gather inputs and contributions from key actors, in addition to the perceptions and views of the project beneficiaries, which were not captured through the human security tool/survey, and which helped identify programmes and actions to advance solutions for the targeted persons of concern.

III. Development of joint individual theme-based "solution cards" capturing both the perceptions of the populations of concern and local decision makers and partners.

IV. Development of a human security agenda including clear advocacy pathways with key public and private sector actors, with the objective to engage in transitional solutions towards sustainable solutions that advances local integration in the second biggest urban settlement in Colombia.

Scope and objectives: Building on the work undertaken within the objectives of the human security project, and in particular, supplementing the results of the human security survey with consultative contributions to: i) engage with local authorities and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector in Bello municipality to increase the direct communication and dialogue on the identified community needs and priorities, and verify the project survey results targeting the populations of concern; and ii) support and facilitate the operationalization of a multi-stakeholder approach towards sustainable solutions in Bello municipality in line with priority SDGs specific to the local context that can be subsequently replicated in other project areas.

Specific outputs: Adapted questionnaires; individual theme-based "solution cards" summarizing and interpreting the survey results and conclusions reached during the two rounds of consultations.

Results and impact: Integrating the SDG appraisal tool in the outcomes of the joint UNDP-UNHCR Human Security project helped to bring together different stakeholders towards joint sustainable solutions linked to the achievement of particular SDG targets in Bello municipality. In practice, this fostered a shared understanding and leveraging activities in response to the feedback received from the targeted populations, thereby increasing community participation in SDG planning and decision-making mechanisms.

#2 CASE STUDY

Country: North Macedonia

Timeframe: October 2021 – January 2022

Responsible entity: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Resources: US$4,500 (including human and material costs, such as translations and graphic design of the summary and final reports), co-shared between UNDP and UNHCR country offices.

Targeted populations: Asylum seekers, persons granted international protection, returnees and stateless persons.

List of consulted stakeholders: Experts from the Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Prime Minister's Office, staff members and project consultants from UNHCR, UNDP, IOM, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and representatives from relevant civil society organizations.

Methodological approach, process and activities: The assessment exercise was undertaken by an external researcher and consisted of three main phases, covering 63 questions across 8 pillars. The questions were chosen by UNHCR and UNDP working teams as being the most appropriate for the national context in North Macedonia.

I. Desk review and in-depth legal analysis of existing information pertaining to the status of the targeted populations was undertaken, including the law on citizenship and its successive amendments, the law on foreigners, the law on civil registries and its amendments, the law on unregistered persons, the law on free legal aid, the law on census and the law on asylum and temporary protection as well as the national transpositions of international treaties and European law relating to asylum. The review also included the relevant national policy framework, including sectoral plans and development strategies, the related outputs and outcomes of the UNSDCF, and the institutional structures for the SDG coordination to measure representation and accountability.

II. Expert interviews. Additional information was generated through structured interviews with key experts from the government, UN agencies and civil society organizations to complement (and verify) the critical conclusions reached at the desk research phase. Furthermore, the expert interviews helped to discuss the implementation deficits of specific laws and policies, the efficacy of administrative municipal procedures and the capacity limitations from a practical (multisectoral) perspective.

III. Results analysis, validation workshop and reporting. A multi-stakeholder workshop was organized to validate and share information and tentative results, and steer discussion around the most critical challenges, outline possible solutions and support the preparation of the final report.

Scope and objectives: The overall objective of the pilot was to conduct a comprehensive assessment covering multiple aspects of the policy, legal and institutional environment and understand how the SDG priorities identified by the National Council for Sustainable Development and reported on in the first VNR report of North Macedonia can be used to advance the inclusion of the targeted populations in national systems and development processes.

Specific outputs: Preliminary report with key findings from the desk research; populated questionnaires and interview protocols; executive summary with key findings and recommendations; and a final report.

Results and impact: The assessment enabled UNHCR and UNDP to identify specific areas to improve, where state institutions and stakeholders can do better, such as at the local level, and how municipalities can facilitate more comprehensive policymaking towards the inclusion of vulnerable communities, building on the results obtained from the application of the SDG tool. The assessment further helped UNHCR and UNDP country offices as well as the participating institutions to formulate a number of concrete and evidence-based recommendations to improve the representation and extending the agenda coverage of the National Council for Sustainable Development, promote systematic monitoring and reporting (e.g. through new methodologies, digital tools and/or partnerships) of national human rights institutions and accountability mechanisms on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and stateless persons towards the achievement of relevant SDG targets, build on the GRF pledges to identify sustainable solutions for all persons without legal status, improve communication and systematize the responsibilities of key institutions to enable non-state actors and stakeholders to better understand which institution is responsible for "what" and "how", and accelerate the adoption of the Strategy for the Integration of Refugees and Foreigners, reflecting on key findings and new challenges identified through the assessment. Indeed, it was reaffirmed during the stakeholder consultations that the implementation of the Strategy for the Integration of Refugees and Foreigners can be achieved with a stronger political will, and joint commitments by all institutions. This will require the closer alignment of the Strategy with the national development priorities in North Macedonia and the EU *acquis*, alongside more joint initiatives between different actors that could bring about the desired impact. The results and findings of the SDG Tool will also inform the Common Country Analysis and other key documents, contributing to strategies and strategic directions.

#3 CASE STUDY

Country: Türkiye

Timeframe: May-October 2021

Responsible entity: The UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Türkiye (RCO); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Resources: None.

Targeted populations: Approximately 4 million persons under international or temporary protection in Türkiye.

List of consulted stakeholders: Syria Task Force (STF; 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; Hacetteppe University; United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (UMT); Resilience in Local Governance Project (SKL-RESLOG).

Methodological approach, process and activities: The application of the tool focused on two thematic pillars - Data and Monitoring (Pillar 3) and SDG Localization (Pillar 6) – and used a mixed-methods assessment approach consisting of three different phases:

I. Desk review of relevant documents and data sources (instruments). For the pillar on Data and 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; the Ministry of Health, MoH); large-scale (e.g. Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey, TDHS) and specialized surveys (e.g. the Syrian Barometer); and data collected across relevant frameworks (e.g. UNSDCF, 3RP). 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; and whether goals and targets that best respond to the specific local circumstances and refugee/migrant needs have been prioritized.

II. Consultative workshop to discuss and verify preliminary findings, and gather feedback from relevant stakeholders and partners 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 proposed follow-up actions.

III. Synthesis of findings: final summary report preparation. To guarantee the continuity and sustainability of the assessment results, a final summary report, alongside the validated SDG appraisal tool outputs (see outputs section), was first presented at the STF meeting, and then disseminated to relevant government counterparts and other interested stakeholders.

Scope and objectives: i) Substantiate a more integrated SDG monitoring approach between different data sources, instruments and frameworks relevant for persons under international and temporary protection; ii) outline the potential 3RP Türkiye Country Chapter's contributions to the sustainable development agenda and the LNOB commitments in Türkiye at national and subnational levels; and iii) assess the level of inclusion of refugees in municipal development processes, initiatives and institutional mechanisms to address specific needs *vis-à-vis* the municipal efforts for context-oriented SDG prioritization and alignment.

Specific outputs: Summary report on the Pillar on Data and Monitoring; indicator matrix of relevant data instruments and frameworks; 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 and the agreed follow-up actions for the identified issues; result matrix of the SDG Localization mapping and municipal (district) questionnaire-based profiling; 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 and the agreed follow-up actions for the identified issues; action plan for improving local capacities, planning processes, including opportunities, when relevant, to support localized sets of data disaggregated by migratory status, and ultimately ensure refugee inclusion in subnational development processes; 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.

Results and impact: Key findings of the assessment were translated into actionable short-term recommendations with shared follow-up responsibilities among the 3RP Inter-Agency team. The proposed conclusions and recommendations linked a number of systemic issues with integrated efforts to address them, including through a continued engagement with TURKSTAT and relevant custodian agencies to increase the availability of refugee statistics to measure progress towards the SDGs, further explore the opportunities to influence the development of the Official Statistics Program (2022-2025) and improve the generation of disaggregated SDG indicators for refugees and migrants, and foster a multi-stakeholder cooperation to align municipal strategic plans with the relevant SDG targets, and facilitate refugee inclusion through the implementation of the action plan responding to the assessment results.

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