

XXXXXXX (INSERT NAME OF SITUATION)

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Template Instructions

Add full background picture & photo credit here.

Cover photo to be selected by Regional Bureau Coordination Office/HQ and inserted before being circulated to Country Offices.

- Photograph or other artwork which is representative of the Situation
- High Resolution
- Short caption needed and photo credit
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General Instructions

With the aim of producing a more strategic, concise and effective plan please follow the guidelines as much as possible – they are here to help steer you as you complete the RRP. Please also refer to the [RRP Guidance Package](#) for further clarification.

The template along with these instructions are intended to provide a **practical, step-by-step guide** on structuring, planning and drafting of the different components of a Regional RRP for 2025.

The **RRP publication is “more than a document”** as it should be the culmination and expression of the coordination, strategic planning, and implementation efforts by all the partners involved throughout the planning cycle and in the response, and these endeavors should be reflected throughout the text.

Please adhere to the word count provided in each section – be concise and direct. Each Regional RRP coordination team should determine what is a concise length for their given situation and can adjust the suggestions in the sections below. Avoid duplicating or simply adding-on text to a previous year’s RRP, instead edit and tailor the narrative to reflect the updated and evolving context/needs/strategy/priority/position, etc. A concise narrative will be more impactful on the reader as we continue to receive feedback that RRP’s are becoming much too long and repetitive.

Please include **high quality/resolution images throughout the document that reflect the diversity of people that will be served through the RRP**: showing different activities, ages, genders, disabilities, etc. Also **please add any human stories or highlight boxes** where relevant and impactful.

Please apply the branding, layout and template (including colours) presented in the template to ensure consistency among the 2025 Regional RRP’s. Different branding may be allowed for Regional RRP’s with co-leading arrangements (please contact PCS for more information). You can write directly in the new template. Please use font/size as found in the template.

Insert footnotes/sources for facts and figures, where available.

Follow spellings and terminology in the [UNHCR style companion](#). If references not found, you can also consult the: [UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms](#); [UN Terminology Database](#); and [UN Editorial Manual](#) (including abbreviations and acronyms).

Special note: An emergency response template, covering the initial response is available. Templates can also be adjusted for multi-year plans. Ask PCS contacts for additional guidance and support.

Special note: Consider how the Refugee Coordinator and partners could leverage the RRP-related coordination fora to engage stakeholders in the follow-up to the 2019 and 2023 GRFs on pledge matching and implementation to address gaps and needs in the RRP.

For extra guidance please contact Lauren Panetta, panetta@unhcr.org or Géraldine-Maitreyi Gupta guptag@unhcr.org in PCS, DER.

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At a Glance

Regional Planned Response

January-December 2025



x.x M

Projected refugee population



x.x M

Projected assisted host-community members

Add other population groups (i.e.: refugee returnees, third country nationals, etc.) if applicable.



x.xx M USD

Total financial requirements



xxx

RRP Partners

Count partners as one for each country (i.e.: UNHCR Iran and UNHCR Pakistan count as 2 partners, not as 1).

Fill in the tables in the template – ensuring to include all categories.

Insert map

Insert map of country of origin and countries of asylum with population arrows (without UNHCR logo)

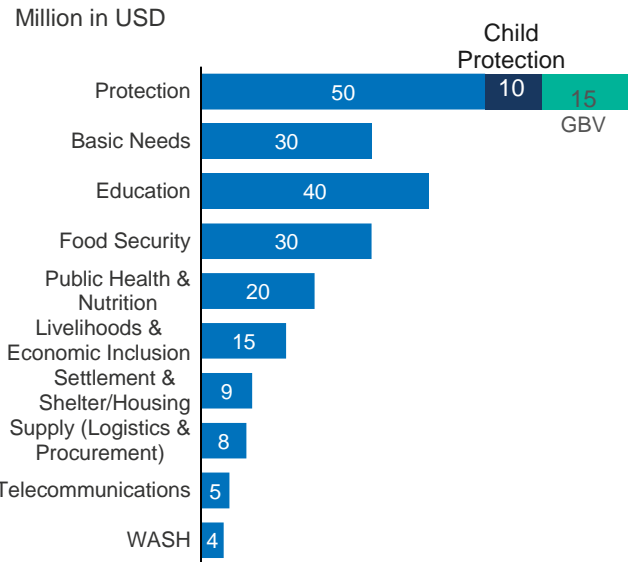
Map and Regional Dashboard to be created by UNHCR Regional Bureau Coordination team based on information provided in individual country responses (in separate Excel templates).

The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Regional Financial Requirements

Country	Financial requirements in USD	Partners involved
Country 1	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 3	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 4	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 5	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 7	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 8	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 9	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 10	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 11	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 12	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 13	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX

Budget summary by sector



Total Cash Assistance requirements*
\$ xxxxxx

Partners involved	UN Agencies	International NGOs			National NGOs			Academia	Development actors
	XX	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx			\$xxxxxxx			\$xxxxxxx
Partners involved	IFRC&RC	RLOs	FBOs	WLOs	RLOs	FBOs	WLOs	Sports Organizations	Private sector
	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx

*Add an asterisk if a partner belongs to more than 2 categories.

Add other partners according to needs from the list below (consult [partner classification guidance](#) for additional details):

- Other Inter-governmental Organizations
- Regional organizations
- International and regional financial institutions

- Media

For guidance on Sports Partners and Sports in RRP, see [Brief Guidance on Inclusion of Sport Activities in RRP \(July 2022\)](#).

Count partners as one for each country (i.e.: In the Regional Afghanistan RRP UNHCR Iran and UNHCR Pakistan count as 2 partners, not as 1).

Notes: This list only includes stand-alone appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which will fund and support other partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes. Partners that are funded by appealing organizations can be included in the partnership section or listed in an annex to highlight their contribution.

The protection budget shows the totality of the protection activities, of which GBV and child protection are also a part.

**This is the total cash assistance requirements which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance contributing to protection outcomes in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors, and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Population Planning Figures

Country	REFUGEE POPULATION		HOST COMMUNITY POPULATION to be assisted	
	Current Population as of XX 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025	Current Population as of XX 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Country 1	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
Country 2	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XX
TOTAL				

The planning figures in the Regional RRP should be agreed following interagency consultations on the projected populations that will require assistance and international protection in 2025, including refugees and asylum-seekers as well as affected host communities and other populations, as agreed with all counterparts and applicable in the plan (for instance refugee returnees, etc.). Population planning figures should be consulted with and agreed by the host governments. The planning figures assume that all refugees/ asylum-seekers will be in need of protection and assistance and therefore there is not a distinction between 'People in Need' and the 'Target Population'. For the host community, figures are calculated based on those who are affected by new arrivals, for example due to their location and who will benefit from initiatives that aid refugees as well as host communities. Guidance on defining the boundaries of host communities can be accessed [here](#).

Please fill in the graphs and charts in the template.

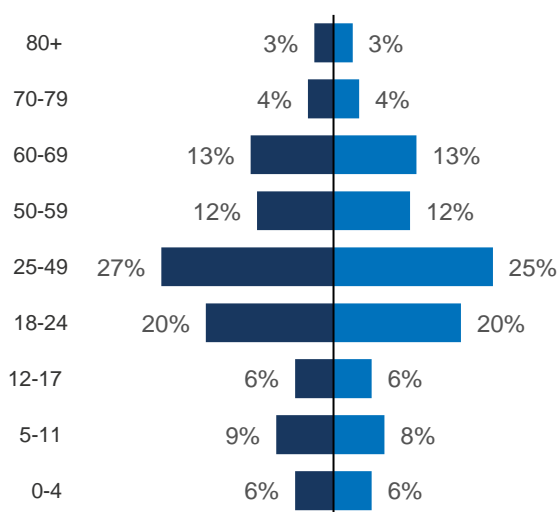
Important population data instructions:

- Use sex, age and disability-disaggregated data (SADD) to inform programme design, monitoring, results measurement, and in reporting. SADD must be both collected and analysed to inform programming. SADD is critical to inform analysis and programming that reflect the different needs and characteristics of the affected population and are critical in tailoring interventions that take into account age, gender and diversity considerations, thus contributing to gender equality and to the inclusion of persons with disabilities. SADD is in line with UNHCR’s [Age, Gender and Diversity Policy](#); UNHCR RBM standards; [the IASC Guidelines, Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, 2019](#); the [Sphere Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for people with disabilities and older people](#); and the [IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action](#) (2024). Please include as a minimum the three following age groups: 0-17; 18-59; and 60+. If available, please breakdown further according to the example population pyramid in the template.

- Persons with disabilities¹ make up an estimated 16 per cent² of any population, with higher numbers expected in situations of forced displacement. In needs analysis, recognize that data, including from proGres, will often significantly under-identify persons with disabilities. Therefore, use the global estimate of 16 per cent in the absence of more accurate quantitative data. Add a footnote to explain the latter, recognizing that numbers may be expected to be higher in populations affected by humanitarian emergencies This is standard practice across all HRPs and RRP.
- For planning purposes, it is recommended to use a gender breakdown in estimates, as the prevalence of disability is higher among women (19.2%) than men (12%) (WHO World Report on Disability, [Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities \(who.int\)](#) & [Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities | UN Women – Headquarters](#)).
- Quote the sources used for the various population figures for example registration data, PRIMES, nowcasting, etc.

Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



- 
16%
 Persons with disabilities

- 
xx%
 Women and girls

- 
xx%
 Men and boys

- 
xx%
 Children

¹ UNHCR adopts the approach to disability reflected in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Accordingly, UNHCR understands persons with disabilities to include those who have long-term physical, psychosocial, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers, hinder their participation in society on an equal basis with others. For more information: UNHCR, [Need to Know Guidance: Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement | Refworld](#)

² WHO, [Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities \(who.int\)](#). P.25 includes prevalence of disability by Region, and by age and sex.

Regional Overview

(max. 800 words)

The purpose of the summary is to give a brief but comprehensive overview of the regional situation that has helped inform the regional RRP strategy, concisely addressing the regional analysis of the political/conflict situation, socio-economic situation, population trends (current and foreseen), and protection risks and needs (avoid simply listing information from the specific countries, that will be covered in each country chapter).

Only include context that is directly related to the situation of refugees/ asylum-seekers and affected host communities (or other populations in the plan) and/or to the operational reality of response actors and host governments.

More specifically, this section should:

- Outline regional planning assumptions i.e., explanation on the rationale for regional planning scenario/population figures.
- Explain the objectives of the regional RRP and how it was developed (ensure description of engagement of governments). Briefly describe the response from the wider regional perspective and summarize any challenges (in the planning, response, operational issues, humanitarian access, etc.). Synthesize information from countries by highlighting any differences in the context and the response across countries, providing an overall regional perspective. Do not write separate paragraphs for each country i.e., do not go into details as this will be done more at length in the sections below and in the country chapters.
 - For emergency situations, include basic details on the emergency/humanitarian situation that triggered the implementation of the Refugee Coordination Model and the decision to formulate a RRP. Mention the operations that have activated contingency plans for the emergency and how these prior plans have informed the regional RRP strategy.
 - For more protracted situations, briefly describe a few of the achievements to date of the coordinated refugee response represented by the RRP and major gaps or new developments that needs to be considered.
- Highlight key figures included in the plan. (Note: this can also include visualizations of the information/data captured in this section (ex. assisted populations from previous year(s); funding received, etc.)

To guide your response, consider:

- Patterns of displacement & impact on national and local systems, services and infrastructure (analysis of key causes & triggers and their impacts on the operational context) as well as on the host population.
- Political, socio-economic, climate and environmental, humanitarian access & security contexts and conditions including regional policies and structures (such as regional bodies and regional economic communities), challenges, opportunities (how these different categories of analysis of the operational context have an impact on refugees, host communities, others in this plan).

- Legal framework, particularly relevant to persons in need of international protection and other population groups as included in the plan, with reference to level of inclusion of refugees in national systems (main aspects of analysis of key law and policy frameworks in region and concerned countries).

Where relevant, also include:

- References to any State-led pledges and/or GRF multi-stakeholder pledges (for instance the UN Common Pledge, Localization, Education, Economic Inclusion & Social Protection, Health, Climate, Resettlement, Labour Mobility, etc.), GCR initiatives that can be of relevance (e.g., National Arrangements, Support Platforms, Asylum Capacity Support Group, Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network, etc.), national and regional protection and solutions strategies, and to previous plans – including appeals, emergency plans or other inter-agency documents that exist in the region (if applicable).
- Ensure children demographics (including percentages of children at risk), impact of overall displacement context on children and families, child protection legal framework, child protection risks and protective factors at individual, family and community levels, level of inclusion of refugee children in national child protection systems, as well as gaps in child protection services and barriers to access are included under the needs and risks analysis of RRP (for more information on CP assessments, see: CP minimum standards - P84.85).
- Ensure GBV risks and contributing factors, gender power analysis, gaps in GBV services, barriers to care for specific groups are included under the needs and risks analysis of RRP. To support GBV assessments, check tools available [here](#)
- Ensure GBV related terminology is aligned with latest [Inter-Agency GBV terminology glossary](#).
- Ensure GBV guiding principles (see GBV Minimum Standards - Standard 1) , particularly those related to GBV data (see GBV Minimum Standards - Standard 14) are respected throughout the document. In particular, avoid using numbers when reporting GBV incidents and use percentages instead.

Part 1: Regional Risks and Needs

(max. 500 words)

Note: This section should summarize the analysis of the main risks, including protection-related risks, and needs faced by the refugees and other affected populations, and how these risks/needs affect the various segments of the population differently according to age, gender, and diversity considerations. It should remain distinct from the 'Regional Strategic Objectives and Priorities' section below, which outlines the main elements of the regional response i.e., objectives and plans designed to mitigate the identified risks and address the identified needs.

This section should provide an overview at regional level of the major protection risks and needs of the population, including based on the results of needs assessment analysis, protection monitoring, consultations with communities, etc., done to prepare the RRP development. This section should focus on highlighting specific protection risks and overall needs, including for children, women and girls, men and boys, persons with disabilities, older persons, other forcibly displaced groups in vulnerable situations or at risk of exclusion (e.g. LGBTIQ+, minorities etc.). It should also portray other major sectoral/multi-sectoral needs of the targeted population, including both humanitarian and resilience

needs. It is recommended to avoid using generic references to protection risks such as CP or GBV by making specific reference to the types of risks that are reported in the context.

This section can be arranged under sub-headings, for example (based on a Situation Analysis Framework):

- Overall protection environment (analysis of the right to access to territory, including non-refoulement, right to seek and enjoy asylum, liberty, security, freedom of movement and choice of place of residence).
- Overall situation of women and girls and children rights and main risks; gender dynamics and intersecting factors contributing or hindering the protection of refugees; situation and rights of persons with disabilities and older persons, or other persons with diverse characteristics (e.g. LGBTIQ+ individuals), instances of de jure or de facto discrimination. It is recommended to avoid using generic references to protection risks such as CP or GBV risks and to make specific reference to the types of risks that are reported in the given context, while maintaining agreed standards of reporting (e.g. for GBV statistics).
- Access to rights and services in safe environments (analysis of access to rights and services, including barriers to access for certain groups, quality, inclusion, and coverage of basic services).
- Access to assistance and supporting well-being (analysis of access and level of assistance and needs for specialized protection services, including Child Protection and GBV, other specialized protection services, health (including mental health), nutrition, food security, education, WASH, shelter and housing, other basic needs).
- Capacity of communities and considerations on gender and power dynamics and socio-economic profiles including level of education, skills, occupation, and income.
- Opportunities and pathways towards solutions (analysis of available durable solutions, including potential for voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement and complementary pathways).

This section should also:

- As applicable to the context, identify climate risks related to natural hazards and slow onset climate change and their impacts on the situation of refugees and asylum-seekers of different age, gender, diverse characteristics.
- Indicate the impact on the overall needs of host communities resulting from the presence of refugees in their areas.
- If other categories of populations are considered (such as refugee returnees or stateless), provide definitions/rationale and explain their situations, risks and obstacles, and major needs here.

REMINDER! When including specific data on this section ensure to refer to the source of the data, including joint needs assessments conducted by RRP partners, protection monitoring, and briefly note the methodologies used to carry out the need assessment analysis, including through direct participation of communities. The need assessment analysis methodology document produced during the implementation of the joint need assessment can be added as an annex for additional information. Refer also to how information was collected from feedback and response mechanisms. Additional information can be outlined in footnotes to not overload the main text.

Part 2: Regional Strategic Objectives and Priorities

Regional Strategic Objectives

(max. 800 words)

Based on population needs, risks and key findings from the need assessment analysis, strategic objectives and priorities are established. This section should be drafted as follows:

Short description of each strategic objective. The strategic objectives are the protection and solutions priorities of the RRP.

- Each Strategic Objective should include short text elaborating on the objective and the key response areas for this objective including for emergencies triggered by climate-related and other natural hazards. The strategic objectives and sectoral priorities are planned in a way that they are coherent. Please ensure that one SO addresses refugee resilience, inclusion and solutions (more information below).

Ensure that the strategic objectives:

- Outline how it relates to the risks and needs outlined above – refer to figures.
- Describes the overall results expected from the response for the next year, with connections also to the regional indicators (if developed).
- Outlines the role and leadership of national institutions and how UNHCR and other RRP partners can accompany them in strengthening protection, assistance, access to national services, and solutions for refugees and affected host communities.
- Address the needs of the population in relation to age, gender and diversity considerations as well as risks of exclusion (e.g. disability, diverse SOGIESC, minorities, as applicable).
- Indicate overall priority areas of intervention to support host communities, where relevant.
- Include overall information on response modalities i.e., cash assistance, in-kind assistance, services and other assistance modalities that should be highlighted.
- Are based on reliable data, evidence and analysis.
- Ensure child protection is visible under the RRP strategic priorities.
- Ensure GBV is visible under the RRP strategic priorities.

SO1: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

SO2: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

SO3: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

Note for Objective with a focus on building resilience, inclusion and solutions. Providing appropriate support for the local authorities and populations most severely affected by the conflict and the large refugee presence is an important new aspect of the RRP overarching strategy. Building resilience and ensuring social cohesion among local and refugee populations will be key.

Resilience for the purpose of this RRP is defined as the “ability of individuals, households, communities, national institutions and systems to prevent, absorb and recover from shocks, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights.” These shocks can include, for example, economic and financial crises, natural hazards and climate change, conflict and violence, health risks, and disruptions in supply chains. The response across sectors should prioritize strengthening resilience capacities from the start on national, local and individual levels. Sector partners’ engagement will aim to achieve the structural transformations needed to address the underlying and root causes of protracted crises and fragility, strengthen climate action and social cohesion, and promote risk-informed, preparedness, anticipatory action, response and recovery for the furthest behind, leading to more resilient and sustainable pathways from fragility to development. In this respect, the RRP sets to generate self-sustaining nationally and locally-owned processes and models and strengthening national systems to better prepare and respond, basing interventions on a joint RRP partner-government assessment of the needs of the refugees and host communities to address root causes and vulnerabilities as well as the immediate devastating impacts of the ongoing refugee crisis, with a forward looking perspective to mid and longer-term development and durable solutions.

Note: (optional for more protracted situations) if a Theory of Change is available and response is organized accordingly, you can indicate it in this section.

HDP Nexus Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

(max 200 words)

Describe how the regional response strategy will achieve peaceful outcomes through e.g. promoting peaceful coexistence, social cohesion, resilience, the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and lead to greater inclusion and integration into national services (protection services, basic services such as health, education, WASH as well social protection systems).

- Reflect on how inclusion and solutions components can be built in from the onset of and throughout the crisis.
- Refer to the importance of building and strengthening partnerships to ensure durable and sustainable interventions, as well as add references to regional climate policies and plans.
- Reflect on whether RRP activities are conflict sensitive and contribute to peacebuilding and peace outcomes.

- Reflect how RRP activities are designed to reduce the establishment of parallel services, channelling support through national services where possible or aligning service provision standards. Explain how the activities are complementing or creating synergies with ongoing efforts by other key stakeholders not necessarily engaging in coordination mechanisms (private sector, academia, some development entities, etc.).
- Describe how the plan will support the capacity of communities and institutions to include refugees in their services, plans and programme, which will help to avoid overstretching of resources and maintain the strong solidarity witnessed in the hosting communities, while contributing to the inclusive local development of refugee hosting areas.
- Describe how partners will promote strengthening of national systems to better prepare and respond as well as how they will advocate for (or promote) development approaches that include longer-term risk reduction, self-reliance, and resilience strategies into national and local policies, plans, programmes, and budgets. In this context, the strategy should outline how assistance to the host government/community will focus on support to institutions, key services and facilities used both by refugees and members of host communities, to strengthen their resilience and capacities. This is also crucial to promoting solidarity and social cohesion between host and refugee communities.
- The role and leadership of national institutions and local authorities, and how agencies can accompany them in strengthening protection, assistance and solutions for refugees and host communities.
- Consider including and describing development and peace actor initiatives in the areas of:
 - Data sharing and the development of baselines;
 - Context and situation analysis including market system analyses, poverty assessments, conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive approaches;
 - Joint planning for inclusion and solutions;
 - Technical assistance, financing and investment for system strengthening;
 - Collaborative, joint or joined-up programming and response;
 - Joint or joined-up monitoring and reporting; and
 - Resourcing, funding and financing.

Refer to planned partnerships with development actors at regional to support policy adjustments and systems strengthening for inclusion in national systems and economies or outline key areas in which such support is being sought.

Recommendation on linking the RRP to the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023:

Elaborate on how UNHCR as Refugee Coordinator will leverage the RRP-related coordination fora to organize multi-stakeholder consultations in the follow-up to GRF 2023 and ensure that pledges are addressing the gaps and needs identified by the government and RRP partners. Specifically, through these consultations with RRP partners and government elaborate:

- How the gaps and needs identified through the RRP (and related assessments) inform the development and implementation of pledges and initiatives at the country and regional level.

- How the gaps and needs identified through the RRP (and related assessments) can be facilitated through pledge matching (matching of host country needs and policy pledges with financial, technical or material support).

For further details, please contact the GCR Team (hqgcr@unhcr.org) or visit the [Pledge Portal](#).

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Under each sub-heading, articulate the strategic approach to the cross-cutting priorities that apply to the countries in the regional RRP. This section in the regional chapter should develop general information that applies across the region and each country chapter has a box that refers to this section and provides an opportunity to highlight any country-specific initiatives or specificities.



Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

(max. 200 words)

- AGD considerations must guide the overall analysis, response strategy and sector-specific responses.
- AGD considerations should be reflected in the needs assessment (e.g. consultation with various segments of the population), strategy and response plan (e.g. in the type of interventions, in modalities to improve inclusiveness and accessibility of services as well as in modalities that minimize risks (e.g. GBV risk mitigation for women and girls, etc.), through both mainstreamed and targeted efforts to ensure inclusive programming and services. For further guidance see [UNHCR - Policy on Age, Gender and Diversity Accountability 2018](#).
- Where contextually appropriate and possible, use sex, age and disability-disaggregated data (SADD), to display population in need, inform programme design, monitoring, and results measurement and in reporting. SADD is critical to gender analysis and contributes to the promotion of gender equality and the inclusion of persons with disabilities. SADD is in line with UNHCR's RBM standards, the [IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action \(2019\)](#), the [Sphere Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for people with disabilities and older people](#), and the [IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action \(2024\)](#).



Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion

(max. 200 words)

UNHCR adopts the approach to disability reflected in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Accordingly, UNHCR understands persons with disabilities to include those who have long-term physical, psychosocial, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers, hinder their participation in society on an equal basis with others.

- Further expand on the factors contributing to heightened risk for persons with disabilities.
- If accurate disability disaggregation is not available from registration statistics, or if it is an evident underestimation, refer to the 16 per cent of people with disabilities cited by WHO³.
- Identify opportunities to strengthen participation of persons with disabilities in the response, including in cooperation with specialized partners or organizations led by persons with disabilities.
- Avoid using “address challenges” and use instead “mitigate physical, information, communication, attitudinal and institutional barriers”.
- Avoid using the acronym “PWD”.
- Include concrete ways to monitor results of response activities for persons with disabilities in the monitoring framework.
- For more information, see [Brief Guidance on the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in RRP \(July 2023\)](#).



Sub-Section: Youth

(max. 200 words)

- Expand on the factors contributing to heightened risk for youth (UNHCR considers youth between 15-24 years of age).
- Based on assessments and consultations, highlight some of the capacities and skills that youth may have to contribute to the response.
- Identify opportunities to strengthen participation of youth in the response, including organizations led by youth and if specific initiatives for support are included (e.g. grants for youth organizations etc.).
- If possible and appropriate, include concrete ways to monitor results of response activities for youth in the monitoring framework.
- Create linkages with the education and livelihoods sector responses that promote access to higher education, skills development (both formal TVET and activities that support workplace-based skills acquisition and recognition), employment and self-employment/entrepreneurship.



Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

(max. 200 words)

³ WHO, [Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities \(who.int\)](#). P.25 includes prevalence of disability by Region, and by age and sex.

- Ensure that the voices, needs and priorities of refugees, with particular attention to people at heightened protection risk (including persons with disabilities, older persons and other persons in vulnerable situations or at risk of exclusion), are included and addressed in planning, implementation, and monitoring of all response activities. This could include conducting consultations with various profiles of refugees and host communities in the assessment, implementation and monitoring phases of the response.
- Include general references to the efforts planned by all sectors in: (a) assessing refugees and host communities' preferred methods to be consulted and to receive information and provide feedback; and (b) supporting measures related to establishing or enhancing safe and accessible two-way communication with communities (based on the population preferred and trusted channels), including agency-based or interagency feedback and response mechanisms that can also support sensitive complaints, such as SEA.
- Include considerations on the overall systems in place to solicit and receive feedback from communities, analyse it, including collectively, consider the feedback in designing of modifying the response activities.
- Include responsibilities for coordinating AAP activities involving multiple stakeholders in an inter-agency setting with a focus on engaging local actors, including refugee-led organizations.



Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

(max. 200 words)

- PSEA must be reflected (includes listing of specific actions for PSEA), including in community awareness-raising, SEA [risk assessment and mitigation](#), training for staff, partners, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders, reporting channels and referral mechanisms, including referral of victims / survivors for assistance through GBV and child protection referral pathways, and ensuring community engagement in prevention and response. For further guidance please see [2023 – 2025 Strategy and Action Plan on Tackling Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment](#), [the Policy on Addressing Sexual Misconduct](#), and the [UNHCR's Policy on a victim-centred Approach Policy in Response to Sexual Misconduct](#).
- Include inter-agency coordination on PSEA at regional and operational levels, including the coordination structure and collective PSEA activities (e.g. PSEA Network, country-level PSEA Action Plan, etc.). This is (co)-led by UNHCR in a refugee response. For further guidance, see the section on Coordination on PSEA in the Emergency Handbook.
- Reflect the above here, and highlight country-specific contexts, approaches or priorities in the country chapters.
- Separate from GBV.
- For further guidance see [Brief Guidance on PSEA in RRP \(July 2024\)](#).



Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS)

(max. 200 words)

- MHPSS activities are integrated within programming for public health, protection (child protection, GBV, community-based protection) and education.
- However, MHPSS must also be specified as a subsector of Public Health and Nutrition Sector.
- Suggestion of phrasing for this paragraph: “This RRP prioritizes the following approaches for MHPSS within the relevant sectors. 1)... 2... 3)... 4)... For details see the respective paragraphs in the sectors in the country chapters.”



Localization

(max. 200 words)

- Explain how the plan was co-created and includes national / local actors (including those, led by refugees, and/or stateless people women, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ individuals).
- Detail how the response plan will be implemented, ensuring thorough inclusion of national/local actors throughout the response cycle, from the emergency preparedness and needs assessments, to response planning and implementation as well as to monitoring and evaluation of the response.
- Highlight the challenges and the foreseen way to address those, to support the localization agenda.
- In statistical analysis, it is strongly recommended to categorize NGOs as national/local or international and to further identify their specific characteristics (i.e. refugee-led, women-led and faith-based organizations) to demonstrate how UNHCR’s partnership strategy is diverse.
- For further guidance see [Localization in UNHCR-led Coordination Structures \(July 2023\)](#).
- To showcase the localization criterion for each organization, refer to the [Brief Guidance on RRP Partnerships in RRP’s \(July 2024\)](#).



Climate Action

(max. 200 words)

Climate change contributes to and exacerbates humanitarian crises. RRP partners have a role to play in supporting refugees and their hosts to adapt to the impacts of the climate and environmental crises, while reducing the climate and environmental impact of their work. RRP programming and activities should be aligned with national climate policies and plans, including National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions, Disaster Risk Reduction

Strategies and Early Warning Systems. If refugees are not included in such plans, partners should advocate for their inclusion.

- In the RRP, climate and environmental risks affecting refugees and their hosts need to be taken into consideration in the situation analysis. Particular focus should be given to potential future implications and on how climate and environmental risks may add to protection needs. Highlight the main regional climate-related risks, including climate-change related extreme weather events and slow onset events that lead to worsening conditions, their potential impact on humanitarian needs and (onward) displacements, as well as actions for preparedness and response.⁴
- Focus on the implications of climate and environmental risks on the protection situation of refugees and hosting communities, with reflection on any different impact due to their age, gender and diverse characteristics, and steps that are being taken to mitigate those risks. Preventing, preparing for, and responding to the protection consequences of climate change on refugees and hosting communities provide the main entry point for analysis and programming, however, impacts on the environment and climate should also be considered.
- Climate and environmental considerations should equally be incorporated in sectoral interventions to strengthen the climate-resilience of refugees and their hosts, improve overall natural resources management, and reduce the impact of humanitarian programmes on the environment.
- Climate and environmental risks should be integrated in all disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities, including context analysis, planning, training and capacity strengthening, partnership development and coordination, and resource pre-positioning.
- Explain the environmental and climate risks which threaten the successful implementation of activities. In turn highlight initiatives adopted to reduce the risk.
- If appropriate, highlight efforts to include refugees and hosting communities in climate action laws, policies and plans, including the development and update of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategies, Early Warning systems, and Early Action protocols.
- Use “climate-related and other natural hazards” or “climate shocks and stresses” instead of natural disaster⁵



Use of Cash Assistance

(max. 200 words)

- Highlight the efforts made through the RRP strategy to prioritize cash in the response through the CBI Policy “why not cash” approach.

⁴ [Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are geophysical events \(generally not-climate related\).](#)

⁵ [No Natural Disasters | UNDRR](#)

- Emphasize the main types of cash across the RRP countries:
- Multisectoral/unrestricted aimed primarily at fulfilling basic needs, with positive effects on protection outcomes. This is the preferred and most efficient modality that can also be used at scale.
- Sectoral cash assistance to achieve sector outcomes.
- (Cash for protection to meet specific protection outcomes.
- Describe, as appropriate the main cash coordination mechanism in line with UNHCR's cash coordination responsibility in refugee settings.
- For further guidance refer to [UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026](#) and [UNHCR Cash Coordination Checklist](#).

Regional Partnerships and Coordination

(max. 150 words)

- Explain the regional partnership and inter-agency strategy and approach to support the country response plans and national response mechanisms, based on the Refugee Coordination Model and the GCR.
- Elaborate on regional-level coordination mechanisms, if any, including working groups established. Add coordination organigram, if available.
- Elaborate on multi-stakeholder and partnership approach (GCR para 33-44), incl. how UNHCR plays a catalytic role.
- Highlight efforts to broaden the base of support by deepening partnerships with existing stakeholders (i.e., development partners) and mobilizing new actors (not traditionally engaged on refugee-related issues), including the private sector.
- Mention the number of partners and types that are contributing across the response.
- Articulate any of the joint assessment, analysis, information management, advocacy that is taking place and envisaged.

Regional Monitoring Framework

- Explain how the monitoring framework was developed (and make reference to the list of regional indicators in the annex).
- Mention any specific tools that will be used for monitoring (5Ws, Activity Info, etc.) as well as the frequency of reporting.
- Explain how the data will be analysed and where the findings will be reported (e.g., in RRP updates or any other additional planned publications or documents).
- Explain how the monitoring data will be used by RRP partners.

- For more information, see [Monitoring Guidance for RRP \(July 2023\)](#).

*Kindly refer to [Annex 2 – Monitoring Results](#).

HIGHLIGHTS

Use pop-out boxes like this one to highlight a story, spotlight an achievement or an initiative, etc., link to another plan, etc. Examples of highlights are:

- Highlight a National NGO partner that is participating in the Regional RRP and its planned contribution.
- Enhance good practices, special highlight on gender mainstreaming or other AGD or AAP aspects, etc.
- Highlight a good practice in including grassroots actors such as RLOs/ WLOs etc.

XXXXXXX (INSERT NAME OF COUNTRY)

Country chapter

Add full background map here

Cover photo to be selected by Regional Bureau Coordination Office/HQ and inserted before being circulated to Country Offices.

- Photograph or other artwork which is representative of the Situation
- High Resolution
- Short caption needed and photo credit
- Ensure you have the authorization to use the picture (contact HQMEDIA@unhcr.org to receive updated guidance on communication material authorized for your situation).



At a Glance

(Insert Country name) Planned Response

January-December 2025

Add other population groups (i.e.: refugee returnees, third country nationals, etc.) if applicable.



x.x M

Projected refugee population



x.x M

Projected assisted host-community members



x.xx M

Total financial requirements



xxx

RRP Partners

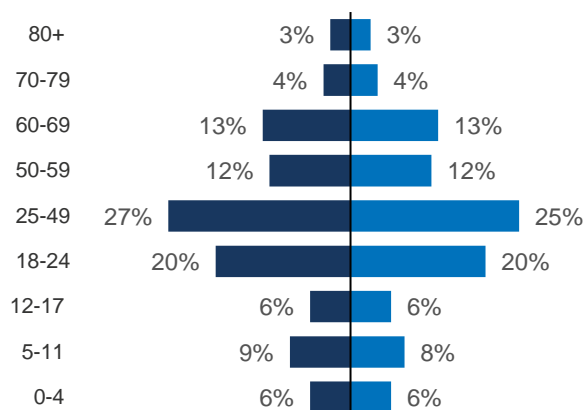
Population Planning Figures

Add other population groups (i.e.: refugee returnees) if applicable.

Country	Estimated Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Refugee Population		xx xx
Total		
Host community		xx xx
Total		

Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



16% of total xxx

Persons with disabilities



xx%

Women and girls



xx%

Men and boys



xx%

Children

The planning figures in the RRP should be agreed following interagency consultations on the projected population that will require international protection and assistance in 2025, including refugees and asylum-seekers as well as affected host communities. The planning figures must also be consulted with and agreed by the host government. The planning figures assume that all refugees/asylum-seekers will be in need of protection and assistance and therefore there is not a distinction between ‘People in Need’ and the ‘Target Population’. For the host community, figures are calculated based on the population in the areas that are most affected by the new arrivals/or (protracted) of areas hosting significant numbers of refugees, for example due to their location and who will benefit from initiatives that aid refugees as well as host communities. UNHCR guidance on defining the boundaries of host communities can be accessed [here](#).

Important population data instructions:

- Ensure the population planning figures are coherent with population planning figures in the UNHCR strategy for the country.
- Use sex, age and disability-disaggregated data (SADD) to inform programme design, monitoring, results measurement, and in reporting. SADD must be both collected and analysed to inform programming. SADD is critical to inform analysis and programming that reflect the different needs and characteristics of the affected population and are critical in tailoring interventions that take into account age, gender and diversity considerations, thus contributing to gender equality and to the inclusion of persons with disabilities. SADD is in line with UNHCR’s [Age, Gender and Diversity Policy](#); UNHCR RBM standards; [the IASC Guidelines, Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action, 2019](#); [the Sphere Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for people with disabilities and older people](#); and the [IASC Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action](#) (2024). Please include as a minimum the three following age groups: 0-17; 18-59; and 60+. If available, please breakdown further according to the example population pyramid in the template.(2024). Please include as a minimum the three following age groups: 0-17; 18-59; and 60+. If available, please breakdown further according to the example population pyramid in the template.

- Persons with disabilities⁶ make up an estimated 16 per cent⁷ of any population, with higher numbers expected in situations of forced displacement. In needs analysis, recognize that data, including from proGres, will often significantly under-identify persons with disabilities. Therefore, use the global estimate of 16 per cent in the absence of more accurate quantitative data. Add a footnote to explain the latter, recognizing that numbers may be expected to be higher in populations affected by humanitarian emergencies This is standard practice across all HRPs and RRP.
- For planning purposes, it is recommended to use a gender breakdown in estimates, as the prevalence of disability is higher among women (19.2%) than men (12%) (WHO World Report on Disability, [Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities \(who.int\)](#) & Empowering and including women and girls with disabilities | UN Women – Headquarters).
- Quote the sources used for the various population figures for example registration data, PRIMES, nowcasting, etc.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

(max. 250 words)

Please provide a brief but comprehensive situation overview that informed the country RRP strategy, particularly national policies, frameworks, plans and strategies developed by host countries in relation to the protection, assistance and inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers. Only include elements that are directly related to the situation of refugees (or other populations considered in the plan) and/or to the operational context relevant for RRP partners, other response stakeholders and host governments. Recommend using the situation analysis of the UNCHR strategy to the extent possible and relevant to ensure coherence.

To guide the drafting of your overview consider using subheadings on the:

- Patterns of displacement & impact on national and local systems, services and infrastructure (analysis of key causes & triggers and their impacts on the operational context).

⁶ UNHCR adopts the approach to disability reflected in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Accordingly, UNHCR understands persons with disabilities to include those who have long-term physical, psychosocial, intellectual or sensory impairments, which, in interaction with various barriers, hinder their participation in society on an equal basis with others. For more information: UNHCR, [Need to Know Guidance: Working with Persons with Disabilities in Forced Displacement | Refworld](#)

⁷ WHO, [Global report on health equity for persons with disabilities \(who.int\)](#). Page 25 includes prevalence of disability by Region, and by age and sex.

- Political, socio-economic, humanitarian access & security contexts and conditions (analysis of the operational context in relation to refugees, host communities, others in this plan, including sustainable development challenges and potential access to economic and financial opportunities).
- Legal framework, particularly relevant to persons in need for international protection and other population groups included in the RRP, with possible reference to the level of inclusion of refugees in national systems and services (analysis of regional and national key law and policy frameworks in region and concerned countries including freedom of movement, access to documentation, right to work, access to financial services, inclusion in health, education, social protection systems etc.).

Also include:

- Country planning assumptions, i.e., explanation on the rationale for planning scenario/population figures, target locations, and based on consultation and agreement of RRP partners.
- References to any State-led initiatives and [GCR initiatives](#) or GRF multi-stakeholder pledges that can be of relevance (e.g.: National Arrangements, Support Platforms, Asylum Capacity Support Group, Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways, Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network, etc).
- Ensure children demographics (including percentages of children at risk), impact of overall displacement context on children and families, child protection legal framework, child protection risks and protective factors at individual, family and community levels, level of inclusion of refugee children in national child protection systems, as well as gaps in child protection services and barriers to access are included under the needs and risks analysis of RRP (for more information on CP assessments, see: CP minimum standards - P84.85).
- Ensure GBV risks and contributing factors, gender power analysis, gaps in GBV services, barriers to care for specific groups are included under the needs and risks analysis of RRP. To support GBV assessments, check tools available [here](#)
- Ensure GBV related terminology is aligned with latest [Inter-Agency GBV terminology glossary](#).
- Ensure GBV guiding principles (see GBV Minimum Standards - Standard 1) , particularly those related to GBV data (see GBV Minimum Standards - Standard 14) are respected throughout the document. In particular, avoid using numbers when reporting GBV incidents and use percentages instead.

Country Risks and Needs

(max. 400 words)

Note: This section summarizes the analysis of the main risks, particularly protection-related risks, and needs faced by refugees and other affected populations and how these risks/needs affect differently various segments of the population according to location, age, gender and diversity considerations. It should remain distinct from the 'Country Response and Solutions Strategy' section below, which outlines the main elements of the country response i.e., objectives and plans designed to mitigate the identified risks and address the identified needs. This section should be completed after conducting a secondary data review of available data, including analysis of data sets where available.

This section should summarize the overview at country level of the major protection risks and needs of the population, including based on the results of needs assessment analysis, protection monitoring, regular consultations with communities done to prepare for the development of the RRP. This section should focus on highlighting specific protection risks and overall needs, including for children, women and girls, men and boys, persons with disabilities, older persons, other forcibly displaced groups in vulnerable situations or at risk of exclusion (e.g. LGBTIQ+, minorities etc.). This section should also portray other major multi-sectoral needs of the targeted population, including both humanitarian and resilience needs.

This section can be arranged under sectoral sub-headings, for example (base on UNHCR Situation Analysis):

- Overall protection environments (analysis of rights to access to territory, including non-refoulement, and right to seek and enjoy asylum, liberty, security, freedom of movement and choice of residence).
- Overall situation how women and girls, children rights and main risks, rights and situations of persons with disabilities and older persons, or other individuals with diverse characteristics (e.g. LGBTIQ+ individuals). Instances of de jure or de facto discrimination, It is recommended to be as specific as possible in highlighting the risks, while maintaining agreed standards of reporting (e.g. for GBV statistics).
- Analysis of access to rights and services, including barriers to quality, inclusion and coverage of basic services), including national services or specialised services such as for children, survivors of GBV, persons with disabilities etc.
- Capacity of the communities and considerations on gender and power dynamics, level of education, skills, occupation and income analysis.
- Opportunities and pathways towards solutions (analysis of available durable solutions, including potential for voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement and complementary pathways).
- Access to assistance and services such as health (including mental health), nutrition, food security, education, shelter and housing, WASH, other basic needs).
- Etc.

When including specific data on this section ensure to make reference to the source of the data, especially joint needs assessments conducted by RRP partners, protection monitoring, other forms of participatory assessments. Briefly note the methodologies used to identify and jointly analyse needs, including through direct participation of communities. If needed, explain how information was collected from feedback and response mechanisms.

This section should also:

- As applicable to the context, identify climate risks related to sudden onset hazards, including extreme weather events, and slow onset hazards linked to long-term shifts in climate patterns on protection needs of refugees.
- Indicate the impact on the overall needs of communities resulting from the presence of refugees in their areas.
- If other categories of populations are given, such as returnees or stateless persons, provide definitions/rationale and explain their situations, risks and obstacles, and major needs here.
- When quoting quantitative or qualitative data, refer to the sources in footnotes or in the text.

Part 2: Country Response and Solutions Objectives and Priorities

Role of the Government

The refugee crisis and its impact on neighbouring countries merits a comprehensive regional response, aligned with national plans and strategies led by the host government. The preparation of the RRP is to be coordinated with host government whose own contributions to the refugee crisis are often very substantial. In this section feature the lead role of the Government, its contributions and articulate that the country chapter of the regional RRP supports these efforts.

Country Strategic Objectives

Based on population needs, risks and key findings from the need assessment analysis, strategic objectives and priorities are established. This section should include a **short description of each country strategic objective. The strategic objectives are the protection and solutions priorities of the RRP.**

- Each Strategic Country Objective should be linked to the Regional SOs and include short text elaborating on the objective and the key response areas for this objective including for emergencies triggered by climate-related and other natural hazards. The strategic objectives and sectoral priorities are planned in a way that they are coherent. Please ensure that one SO addresses refugee resilience, inclusion and solutions (more information below).

Ensure that the strategic objectives:

- Outline how it relates to the risks and needs outlined above – refer to figures.
- Describes the overall results expected from the response for the next year, with connections also to the regional indicators (if developed).
- Outlines the role and leadership of national institutions and how UNHCR and other RRP partners can accompany them in strengthening protection, assistance, access to national services, and solutions for refugees and affected host communities.
- Address the needs of the population in relation to age, gender and diversity considerations as well as risks of exclusion (e.g. disability, diverse SOGIESC, minorities, as applicable).
- Indicate overall priority areas of intervention to support host communities, where relevant.
- Include overall information on response modalities i.e., cash assistance, in-kind assistance, services and other assistance modalities that should be highlighted.
- Are based on reliable data, evidence and analysis.
- Ensure child protection is visible under the RRP strategic priorities.
- Ensure GBV is visible under the RRP strategic priorities.

SO1: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

SO2: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

SO3: Write here.

Keep objective concise, simple and think about how they can be measured (SMART objectives).

Note for Strategic Objective with a focus on building resilience, inclusion and solutions. Providing appropriate support for the local authorities and populations most severely affected by the conflict and the large refugee presence is an important new aspect of the RRP overarching strategy. Building resilience and ensuring social cohesion among local and refugee populations will be key.

Resilience for the purpose of this RRP is defined as the “ability of individuals, households, communities, national institutions and systems to prevent, absorb and recover from shocks, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights.” These shocks can include, for example, conflict and violence, economic and financial crises, natural hazards and climate change, health risks, and disruptions in supply chains. The response across sectors should prioritize strengthening resilience capacities from the start on national, local and individual levels. Critically, a resilience-based approach that includes development programming does not replace humanitarian assistance, rather, it builds on it and aims to gradually reduce the need of refugees and other persons affected for long-term emergency assistance, capitalizing on development opportunities and reducing future risks. Sector partners’ engagement will aim to achieve the structural transformations needed to address the underlying and root causes of protracted crises and fragility, strengthen climate action and social cohesion, and promote risk-informed, preparedness, anticipatory action, response and recovery for the furthest behind, leading to more resilient and sustainable pathways from fragility to development. In this respect, the RRP sets to generate self-sustaining nationally and locally-owned processes and models and strengthening national systems to better prepare and respond, basing interventions on a joint RRP partner-government assessment of the needs of the refugees and host communities to address root causes and vulnerabilities as well as the immediate devastating impacts of the ongoing refugee crisis, with a forward looking perspective to mid and longer-term development and durable solutions.

Note: (optional for more protracted situations) if a **Theory of Change** is available and response is organized accordingly, you can indicate it in this section.

HDP Nexus Approaches to Promote Protection, Resilience, Inclusion and Solutions

(max 300 words)

Describe how the response strategy will achieve peaceful outcomes through e.g. promoting peaceful coexistence, social cohesion, resilience, the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and lead to greater integration into national services (protection services, basic services such as health, education, WASH as well social protection systems).

- Reflect on how inclusion and solutions components can be built in from the onset of and throughout the crisis.

- Refer to the importance of building and strengthening partnerships to ensure durable and sustainable interventions, as well as add references to regional climate policies and plans.
- Reflect on whether RRP activities are conflict sensitive and contribute to peacebuilding and peace outcomes.
- Reflect how RRP activities are designed to reduce the establishment of parallel services, channelling support through national services where possible or aligning service provision standards. Explain how the activities are complementing or creating synergies with ongoing efforts by other key stakeholders not necessarily engaging in coordination mechanisms (private sector, academia, some development entities, etc.)
- Describe how the plan will support the capacity of communities and institutions to include refugees in their services, plans and programme, which will help to avoid overstretching of resources and maintain the strong solidarity witnessed in the hosting communities, while contributing to the inclusive local development of refugee hosting areas.
- If possible, refer to government and private sector partnerships that contribute to this effort, including to the importance of strengthening government capacity and partnerships to ensure durable and sustainable interventions, as well as add references to national climate policies and plans advocating for and facilitating refugees' inclusion in these policies and plans (NDCs, NAPs, DRR strategies, Early Warning Systems, etc.). Also map out and articulate linkages with development actors (multilateral development banks, such as the World Bank and bilateral development actors) and initiatives/projects that support the refugee response and hosting communities; how their support normally given to host governments, also supports resilience activities in the RRP.
- Describe how partners will promote strengthening of national systems to better prepare and respond as well as how they will advocate for (or promote) development approaches that include longer-term risk reduction, self-reliance, and resilience strategies into national and local policies, plans, programmes, and budgets. In this context, the strategy should outline how assistance to the host government/community will focus on support to institutions, key services and facilities used both by refugees and members of host communities, to strengthen their resilience and capacities.
- The role and leadership of national institutions and local authorities, and how agencies can accompany them in strengthening protection, assistance and solutions for refugees and host communities.
- Consider including and describing development and peace actor initiatives in the areas of:
 - data sharing and the development of baselines;
 - context and situation analysis including conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive approaches;
 - joint planning for inclusion and solutions;
 - collaborative, joint or joined-up programming and response;
 - joint or joined-up monitoring and reporting; and
 - resourcing, funding and financing.

The RRP can serve as a catalyst to encourage development and private sector engagement. Refer to planned partnerships with these actors to support policy adjustments and systems strengthening for inclusion in national systems and economies or outline key areas in which such support is being sought.

Recommendation on linking the RRP to the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2023:

Elaborate on how UNHCR as Refugee Coordinator will leverage the RRP-related coordination fora to organize multi-stakeholder consultations in the follow-up to GRF 2023 and ensure that pledges are addressing the gaps and needs identified by the government and RRP partners. Specifically, through these consultations with RRP partners and government elaborate:

- How the gaps and needs identified through the RRP (and related assessments) inform the development and implementation of pledges and initiatives at the country and regional level
- How the gaps and needs identified through the RRP (and related assessments) can be facilitated through pledge matching (matching of host country needs and policy pledges with financial, technical or material support).

For further details, please contact the GCR Team (hqgcr@unhcr.org) or visit the [Pledge Portal](#).

Sectoral Responses

(max. 200 words per Sector)

Outline the key country response priorities/areas for each sector outlined below, as well as how the sector will promote the inclusion of refugees in national systems, processes and economies to avoid the need for parallel systems to cater to the needs of refugees, while also supporting access to services for vulnerable host communities. Each sector should outline what are the live-saving activities as well as the resilience approach/strategy and planned activities by Sector.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

- List different regional cross-cutting priorities.
- List different regional cross-cutting priorities.
- List different regional cross-cutting priorities.
- *Read more in the Regional Overview p.XX*

Add here any element/consideration about cross-cutting issues/approaches in the country if different from regional ones.

Describe the main elements of the response using inter-agency neutral language, since the RRP does not reflect only UNHCR’s response strategy and activities but is the result of the coordinated efforts of all RRP partners. Make sure that the text is understandable by all RRP partners.

- The sectoral priorities are derived from the strategic objectives and developed by each sector based on the analysis of risks, needs and capacities.
- The sectors identify interventions to realize the identified priority. The result of the sectoral planned interventions is measured by a series of indicators included in the monitoring framework.

- The text should highlight how the planned response will address the protection risks and other needs identified in the previous analysis and should mention specific interventions (what activities, where they will be carried out, for whom), emphasizing the programmatic and geographical scope.
 - I.e.: “To address needs identified in the areas of food security/ shelter, and lack of documentation for refugees in xx, regional RRP partners will...”
 - I.e.: To address instances of involuntary separation of families and the presence of unaccompanied refugee children, specialized child protection partners will cooperate with national and local authorities and other expert humanitarian actors in family tracing activities and will work towards supporting caregiving arrangements, through Best Interests Procedures and community-based mechanisms.
 - I.e.: Providing education and recreational supplies for children and adolescents and facilitating access to temporary learning, recreational and early childhood development activities, while supporting inclusion in the national education systems to avoid the creation of parallel mechanisms.
 - I.e.: Facilitating economic and financial inclusion, stabilizing livelihoods, and improving financial well-being; Advocating for an enabling environment and building the evidence for refugees’ economic inclusion, mobilizing partners, and empowering refugees to contribute to building a resilient and equitable local and national economy.
- Response modalities – explain which response modalities will be used by the sector to deliver assistance, for example: cash, in-kind, specialized service provision, capacity development, etc.
- Sectors should refer to how their interventions will integrate protection considerations (please refer to the [short document on protection mainstreaming](#)), to make their interventions accessible, inclusive and avoid generating protection or other risks of doing harm.
- As part of a general commitment to protection mainstreaming, every sector will cite at least **two concrete actions/measures intended to reduce or mitigate risks of GBV** in the sector, capacity development needs of the sector on GBV risk mitigation, and any Risk Mitigation Action Plan or Sector-specific plan.

SDG linkages (max. 50 words per Sector)

Include a short reference to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs – how the SDGs relate to the sector response, and which SDG(s) the RRP is helping to achieve – include their logos and one sentence explaining the rationale if applicable. You can find [here a table demonstrating links between GCR and SDGs](#).



I.e.: SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: By promoting access to fundamental rights and building capacity of the national social and protection services, RRP partners are helping to promote strong legal institutions and remedies for justice which can be used by local and refugee communities.



PROTECTION

(max. 300 words)

Describe how protection partners will cooperate and what activities they will implement to mitigate protection risks, respond to right violations, and improve the protection environment for refugees, asylum-seekers and other affected population (as applicable). Specific attention should be put on activities to contribute to the right to seek and enjoy asylum, respond to the most common risks and violations identified in the analysis, or to other situations that hinder the full enjoyment of rights, and address the protection needs of groups and individuals considered at heightened risks.

Describe how partners will work through community-based protection approaches that will capitalize on the capacity of the communities as well as through the engagement of community-based organizations, in particular those led by refugees, or women, or persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ etc.

Highlight how RRP protection partners will support other actors and duty bearers in developing protection capacity and in sensitizing other sectors in mainstreaming protection throughout the response. Reference should also be made to the strategic use of advocacy with duty bearers to improve the overall protection environment, the enjoyment of rights, and to include refugees in national systems.

Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.

As a specific form of sectoral cash assistance, cash for protection designed to mitigate specific protection risks or meet specific protection needs should be budgeted under protection and should not be confused with multipurpose cash.



Sub-Sector: Child Protection

(max. 200 words)

- Child protection sub-sector response should be based on the sub-sector workplan and/or strategy (if available or overall protection and solutions strategy). It should respond to risks and needs identified in the RRP context analysis and include clear priorities:
- Include child protection sub-sector efforts to advocate and work with national systems to ensure access for refugee children (including on birth registration and child-friendly asylum procedures, etc.)
- Include description of child protection response services delivered by humanitarian actors, including best interest procedures, alternative care arrangement for unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, specific interventions to tackle specific child protection risks, including child marriage, child labor, etc.
- Include community-based child protection efforts and how the sub-sector is working with children, families and communities to protect children. This might include efforts to support identification of children at risk, communication with children, families and communities on available services and rights, CP prevention activities, etc.
- Include collaboration with other sectors on response to child protection risks, including GBV sub-sector for child survivors of GBV and child marriage, education, health, livelihood, etc.

- Include information on collaboration with other sectors to promote child protection mainstreaming in sectoral interventions.
- Include sub-sector efforts in promoting child participation, child friendly communication and accountability.
- Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.
- For further guidance see [Brief Guidance on Child Protection in RRP \(October 2020\)](#).



Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

(max. 200 words)

- The sub-sector response should be based on the sub-sector workplan and/or strategy (if available or overall protection and solutions strategy). It should respond to risks and needs identified in the context analysis of the RRP and include clear priorities. Align the content to the Protection Sector to the extent possible.
- Use specific terms and avoid general phrasing when referring to GBV (intimate partner violence, sexual violence, etc.).
- Ensure sub-sector's outputs are aligned GBV risks and gaps identified in the context analysis.
- Include information on survivor-centred GBV response services set by the sub-sector, including any collaboration with national authorities and with other sectors providing services to GBV survivors, such as health, legal, etc.
- Indicate sub-sector efforts to remove barriers to care for specific groups.
- Include information on GBV prevention interventions planned by the sub-sector.
- Indicate sub-sector efforts to ensure quality of GBV interventions, including establishment of survivor-centred referral pathways, GBV SOPs, capacity development for GBV actors, safe and ethical data management and sharing, Minimum Standards contextualization, etc.
- Include information on how the sub-sector is collaborating with other coordination mechanisms with cross-cutting responsibilities including child protection, PSEA, AAP, MHPSS, gender, etc.
- Include any support provided to other sectors on GBV risk mitigation, including GBV risk mitigation capacity development, review key documents and strategies, joint GBV safety audit and add any joint action plan with other sectors.
- Include Women and girls' participation and empowerment efforts, with focus on efforts to support RWLOs and WLOs in GBV programmes and involvement in GBV coordination as members or co-chairs.
- Include GBV sub-sector AAP and CoC efforts.
- Include GBV sub-sector support to SEA victim-centered approach and SEA prevention efforts.
 - Separate this sub-sector from the PSEA cross-cutting paragraph.

- For further guidance see [Brief Guidance on GBV Prevention, Risk Mitigation and Response in RRP \(August 2022\)](#).
- Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.



EDUCATION

(max. 200 words)

Describe how partners will work to ensure continuity of learning for newly displaced refugee learners. The education chapter and resourcing should consider all levels of education, from early childhood to tertiary education. Note how initial responses will support or lead to inclusion in the national education system - in line with the [Refugee Education 2030 Strategy](#). Make reference where refugees will be responsible for the delivery of formal or non-formal education programmes. Make specific reference to efforts to offer language learning support (if needed) and support to refugee teachers and teachers of refugees. Note efforts to support host community schools and institutions.

Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.

- Targeting should take into account enrolment rates prior to displacement. While education is a right that all *should* be able to enjoy, where targets need to be set these should be evidence-based.
- Avoid reference to “informal” education. For activities that fall outside of the national education system or the formal education system – such as catch-up classes and language support programmes – these should be referred to as “non-formal education”.
- Where MHPSS programming will be delivered through educational institutions or as part of non-formal education programmes, linkages should be made with both the Child Protection and MHPSS elements in the plan.
- RRP budgeting should include provision for both secondary and tertiary education support, and not be limited to ECE and primary education programming.
- The Education Chapter should make clear how programming supports an “inclusion from the start” approach and prioritizes activities that will enable refugee learners to succeed when learning using the host country curriculum.
- For further guidance on education responses in emergency contexts, please consult the relevant entries (camp and urban) in the Emergency Handbook.



FOOD SECURITY

(max. 200 words)

Describe how agencies are collaborating to understand and meet food (and other basic) needs. Indicate if humanitarian assistance to meet food needs is targeted (based on need) or prioritized (funding not able to meet needs) and how agencies are collaborating on this process, including efforts to consult communities on the targeting process, to effectively communicate the process, to put in place feedback and response mechanisms to address inclusion and exclusion errors in targeting.

Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.



PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

(max. 200 words)

Describe how partners will meet public health, MHPSS and nutrition needs through strengthened national health systems and/or complementary interventions. Include information on addressing acute and chronic health needs through preventive, promotive and curative services including sexual and reproductive health, including clinical management of rape (CMR); outbreak prevention, preparedness and response plans; prevention and treatment of malnutrition; and mental health and psychosocial support. Highlight how the needs of groups at risk of exclusions are addressed and efforts to make services inclusive and safe for individuals of all age, genders and diverse characteristics (e.g. persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+).

Make a brief reference on the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.



Sub-sector: Mental health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

MHPSS must be specified as a subsector of Public Health and Nutrition Sector that requires multi-sectoral action and needs to be reflected and budgeted in the relevant sectors such as public health, protection (including child protection, GBV) and education. The Public Health and Nutrition sector coordinates with relevant sectors to integrate MHPSS.

To prevent a fragmented approach to MHPSS, the RRP may include a text on MHPSS in the section '[Regional Cross Cutting Response Priorities](#)' describing the overall priorities and approaches for MHPSS.

For more information see [MHPSS Entry in UNHCR Emergency Handbook and Interagency Minimum Service Package for MHPSS](#).

For further guidance, see [Health, Nutrition and MHPSS in RRP \(July 2024\)](#).



LIVELIHOODS & ECONOMIC INCLUSION (LEI)

(max. 200 words)

Describe how the sector response will facilitate economic and financial inclusion, improve livelihoods, and strengthen the resilience of systems and affected communities. Focus on how partners are planning to strengthen public capacities, use data and evidence to inform inclusive policymaking and programming, address the legal and practical barriers to economic inclusion, enhance self-reliance and strengthen resilience, including to climate-related and other environmental risks, based on a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach, leveraging the specialization and expertise of each stakeholder.

Investments in inclusive and sustainable local economic development, market systems strengthening, building resilient and inclusive agricultural and food systems and in the empowerment of affected communities, along with measures to accelerate job creation, decent work and entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and financial well-being are pillars of the resilience response and should be included here, including with additional focus on gender dimensions.

- If applicable mention efforts for inclusion in the social protection system.
- Show how the inter-agency response is expected to benefit hosting areas and community members.
- Include an impact initiative that highlights the livelihoods, inclusion, or resilience.
- Mention role of private sector and development actors and draw on examples from a country office to highlight best practice if available.
- Reference disaster risk reduction, including inclusion of refugees and refugee-hosting areas in preparedness measures, early warning and early action, and anticipatory action.
- Make a brief reference on the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.



SETTLEMENT AND SHELTER/HOUSING

(max. 200 words)

Describe how the interagency response will meet settlement and shelter/housing needs through humanitarian support, including for hosting arrangements. In new emergency situations where camps cannot be avoided, provide the rationale and information on how locations are identified (in close consultation with local authorities and communities), and any risk mitigated. Include information on how settlement and shelter standards are met and monitored, also in line with local standards, policies and norms. Shed a light on advocacy and collaboration with development actors. Highlight how the needs of women and girls, older persons, children, people with disabilities or other specific accessibility needs, are addressed using an AGD lens. Include needs of hosting communities and how these will be met. In urban/out of camp settings, expand on use of CBI to meet shelter/housing needs, including the targeting approach that will be adopted. Depending on the context include information to energy and/or WASH response.

Make a brief reference to the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.

**Important Note: Where there is no active Basic Needs sector, the Shelter Sector Working Group covers the coordination and budgeting of in-kind non-food item (NFI) activities to meet refugees’ basic needs for household and domestic items.*



WASH

(max. 200 words)

Describe how partners will meet water, sanitation (incl. wastewater and solid waste management) and hygiene needs through humanitarian support and linking with existing service providers, including strengthening existing systems and/ or complementary interventions. Include information on how minimum WASH standards are set (based on specific population cultural habits and needs), monitored and met. Highlight how the needs of women, girls, older persons, children, people with disabilities, and others, are addressed using an AGD lens. Highlight how the risk of water-borne diseases will be mitigated. Shed a light on advocacy and collaboration with development actors to enhance existing water and sanitation systems. Include needs of hosting communities and how these will be met, including the role of community-based approaches in the response. In urban/out of camp settings, expand on use of CBI to meet WASH needs.

Make a brief reference on the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.



BASIC NEEDS

(max. 200 words)

Note: Sectoral cash grants should be budgeted under the relevant sectors whereas unrestricted/ multipurpose cash should be coordinated and budgeted under the Basic Needs sector.

Describe how the sector response will meet basic needs using unrestricted/multipurpose cash grants and, if applicable, the distribution of in-kind non-food items (NFIs). Explain how the response is coordinated at the national and sub-national level and what are the linkages, if any, with already ongoing cash assistance, including the government’s social protection schemes. Shed light on how unrestricted/ multipurpose cash assistance is linked with other sectoral responses, with the aim to comprehensively meet basic and other needs of affected populations and contribute to protection outcomes. Highlight how the needs of groups in vulnerable situations or at risk of exclusion are addressed using the AGD approach. Where relevant, expand on the targeting approach. If applicable, outline the household and domestic NFIs that will be distributed in-kind to targeted populations and the basis for the selection of these items. Explain how the NFI distributions are harmonized and coordinated at the national and sub-national level.

For further guidance on the basic needs approach, see [Basic Needs Approach in the Refugee Response.](#)



SUPPLY (LOGISTICS AND PROCUREMENT)**(max. 200 words)**

Make a brief reference on the overall coordination arrangements at national and – where applicable – sub-national levels.

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS****(max. 200 words)**

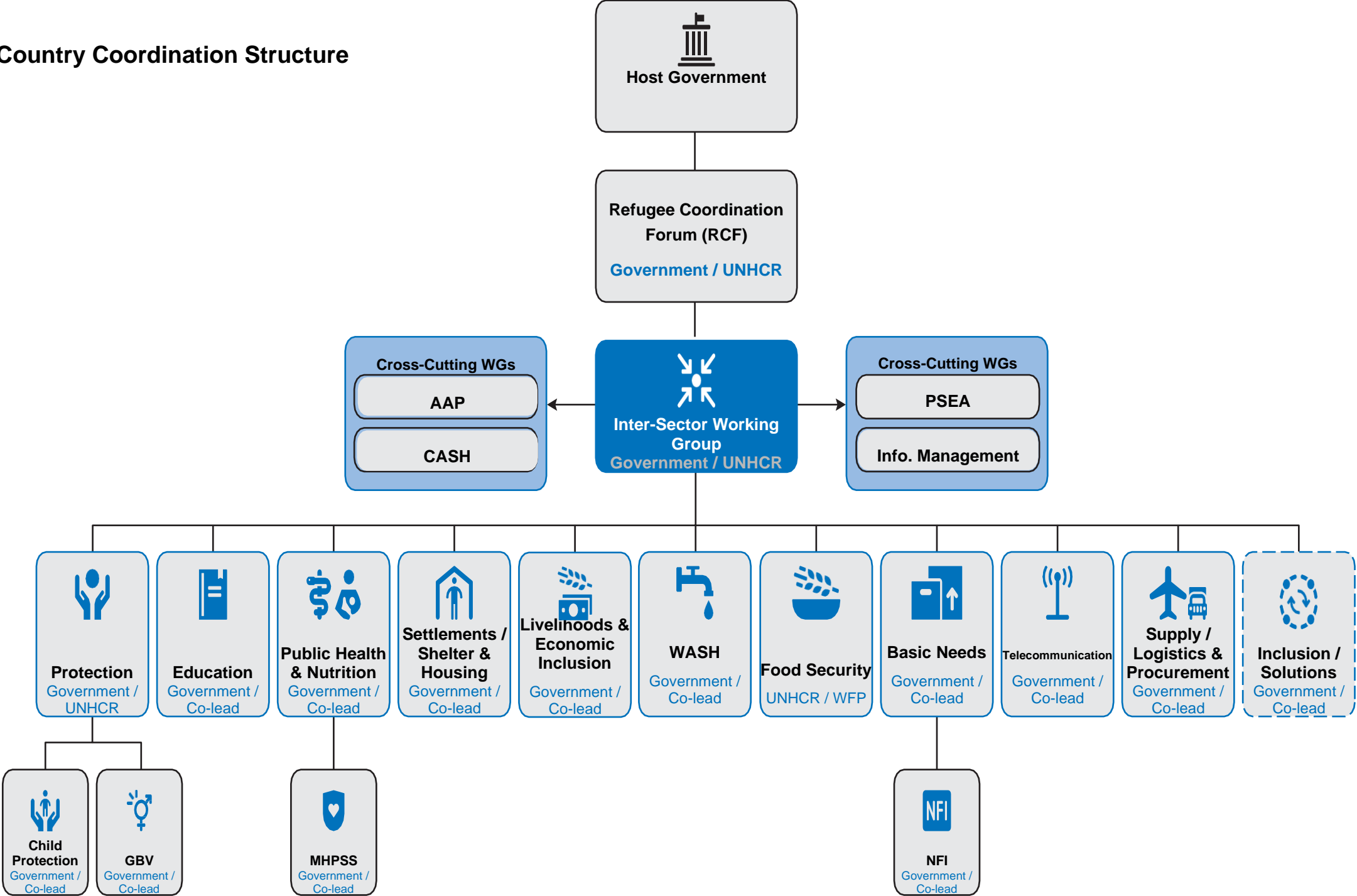
For guidance on IT and Communication see [Brief Guidance on IT and Communication in RRP \(August 2022\)](#).

Partnership and Coordination**(max. 200 words)**

Elaborate inter-agency coordination mechanism and partnership approach led or co-led by UNHCR, with the Government, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model and the Global Compact on Refugees.

- Highlight government involvement in leading or co-leading roles and show how UNHCR and partners are working towards strengthening national capacity.
- Highlight government involvement at country level and describe how UNHCR and RRP partners are working towards strengthening national capacity and bolstering host communities in hosting countries.
- Elaborate on country-level coordination mechanisms, if working groups established/sectoral coordination. Add coordination organigrams, if available.
- Elaborate on multi-stakeholder and partnership approach (GCR para 33-44), incl. how UNHCR plays a catalytic/convener role.
- Highlight efforts to broaden the base of support by deepening partnerships with existing stakeholders (i.e., development partners) and mobilizing new actors (not traditionally engaged on refugee-related issues).
- Highlight localization efforts put in place by UNHCR and RRP partners to better support the active participation and contribution of national NGOs, as well as grass-root organisations, including those led by refugees, by women, by persons with disabilities and other groups with specific characteristics. Explain steps taken to enhance coordination (including common assessments, monitoring and reporting tools, innovative systems/initiatives, agile and flexible funding mechanisms).
- Use the Partnership Classification Guidance and use two criteria when necessary (INGO/FBO, NNGO/RLO, etc.)
- Ensure consistency between Regional and Country organizations' classification (i.e.: if an organization is classified as an FBO at regional level, it should also be classified as such at a country level).

Country Coordination Structure



















Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

- Budgets of all appealing partners providing assistance to the refugee population in the country should be included in the RRP. The budget should be broken down by sector, and sub-sector if applicable (i.e.: CP and GBV). Budget for inter-agency or agency activities on cross-cutting priorities should also be included where applicable.

Note: while governments' financial requirements will not be reflected, the RRP should support government leadership and strategies that are aligned with international standards.

- Budgets for assistance to the host population should also be included as part of the RRP budget after ensuring that participating partners share a common understanding of the extent of who from the host community should be included.
- The response is costed per RRP partner and per each sector. It is important that budget requirements are based on the assessed cost of the sectoral response. This may be done by RRP partners costing their proposed interventions for realizing the planned sectoral response priorities.
- Budget per partner should include operational, staffing and administrative costs broken down by sector, sub-sector, or by any other response theme agreed upon.
- For additional tips on budgeting, see [Brief Guidance on Budgeting in RRP \(July 2024\)](#).

For further information on how to classify partners, refer to the [Brief Guidance on Partner Classification \(July 2024\)](#).

  Partners involved	 UN Agencies	 International NGOs			 National NGOs			 Academia	 Development actors
	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx			\$xxxxxxx			\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx
	 IFRC&RC	 RLOs	 FBOs	 WLOs	 RLOs	 FBOs	 WLOs	 Sports Organizations	 Private sector
	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx	\$xxxxxxx

*Add an asterisk if a partner belongs to more than 2 categories.

Add other partners according to needs from the list below:

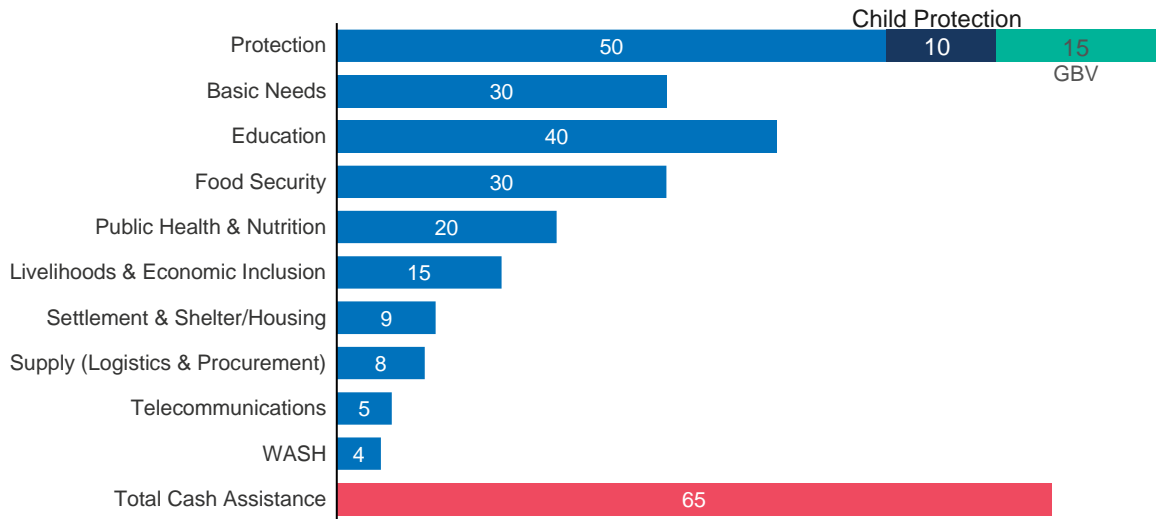
- Other Inter-governmental Organizations
- Private sector
- Regional organizations

■ International and regional financial institutions

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type in the annexes.

Budget summary by sector at Country Level

Million in USD



**This is the total cash assistance requirements which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance contributing to protection outcomes in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance can be used as sectoral modality and as a cross-cutting modality of assistance across the various sectors and is budgeted for accordingly. Unrestricted/ multipurpose cash grants for basic needs are budgeted under the basic needs sector. As the modality of choice of the people we work for and with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and to contribute to protection outcomes.*

Annex 1 – Budget Summary by Partner

Budget Summary by Partner

List all appealing partners⁸ including their budgets in the RRP by including their full official name (you can add acronyms between brackets when necessary) and classify them under the respective partner category. Within each sub-heading ensure that partners are listed in alphabetical order. The type of organization can include two types (i.e.: National NGO that is also a Faith-Based Organization). For more information on how partners should be classified, refer to Guidance on Partner Classification.





Partner	Type	Sector	Requirements in US\$
Country 1			
Total: \$ xxxxxxxx			













⁸ Appealing partners are entities whose activities are submitted under the RRP for funding, and which will be monitored through the Plan’s monitoring and reporting framework. An entity that is contracted by an appealing organization to implement that organization’s activity shall not submit a funding requirement to the RRP (and needs not report it under the monitoring framework).

Annex 2 – Monitoring Results





- RRP partners monitor the progress of the planned results based on a sector-specific monitoring framework developed by each sector as part of the RRP response strategy. They also monitor funding received to implement the response (see fund tracking).
- Every RRP should have a monitoring framework that sets out sectoral indicators (and respective targets), as well as the process and tools for collecting data, analyzing, using and disseminating the monitoring findings.
- Based on the objectives, select meaningful indicators measuring the impact of the main sectoral activities of the RRP. UNHCR Core outcome and output indicators can serve as a basis, and some sectors have also developed good samples to be used in the RRP. Ideally, the regional indicators should be compatible with the country indicators and provide an overall synthesis of the results.
- Indicators should be simple, measurable, and representative of the activities and interventions.
- As per the [Brief Guidance on PSEA in RRP \(July 2024\)](#), a PSEA indicator should be included in the monitoring framework.

Detailed guidance on establishing and implementing a monitoring framework for an RRP is available in the [Brief Guidance on Monitoring in RRP \(July 2023\)](#).

Country	Sector	Indicator	Target
Regional Monitoring Results	 Protection		
	Sub-Sector: Child Protection		
	Sub-Sector: GBV		
	 Basic Needs		
	 Education		
	 Food security		

		Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
		Public Health & Nutrition		
		Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion		
		Supply (Logistics and Procurement)		
		Settlement & Shelter/Housing		
		Telecommunications		
		WASH		
Country 1		Protection		
		Sub-Sector: Child Protection		
		Sub-Sector: GBV		
		Basic Needs		
		Education		
		Food security		
		Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		

	Public Health & Nutrition		
	 Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion		
	 Supply (Logistics & Procurement)		
	 Settlement & Shelter/Housing		
	 Telecommunications		
	 WASH		

	Sector	Indicator	Country 1 Target	Country 2 Target
	Protection			
	Sub-Sector: Child Protection			
	Sub-Sector: GBV			
	Basic Needs			
	Education			
	Food security			

	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse			
	Public Health & Nutrition			
	Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion			
	Supply (Logistics & Procurement)			
	Settlement & Shelter/Housing			
	Telecommunications			
	WASH			