



APPENDIX

Refugee Response Index Australia Review

Indicator scores

The following tables show the breakdown of scoring for each indicator in the Refugee Response Index (RRI) Australia Review. The summary RRI Australia Review Report can be accessed here: <https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au/refugee-response-index/>

The wording for indicators and scores are taken directly from the RRI Guidebook and Questionnaire developed and published by DARA. This Guidebook also provide further source information about how indicators reference international law, institutional guidelines and best practice. For further information about any of the indicators, consult the RRI Guidebook: <https://daraint.org/2022/03/16/6050/refugee-response-index-methodology-published/>

For indicators where the scores do not fit the Australian context, a ‘best fit’ approach was taken and a footnote explaining the variation is included. Indicators that were not applicable or where data was not available have been left blank.

Due to the considerable variation in experiences and policy linked to mode of arrival and visa subclass, indicators in Pillars 3 and 4 have been assessed separately for refugees who sought asylum in Australia and have been granted permanent onshore protection, temporary protection, or are awaiting a final decision on an asylum application (i.e., refugees – Group A) and for people who have been recognised as refugees in another country and resettled in Australia on permanent visas through the offshore Refugee and Humanitarian Program (i.e., former refugees – Group B).



Pillar 1 | Access to asylum

Component	Description	Scores		Score (Aus)	
1.1 Asylum seekers are not arbitrarily turned away	1.1.1 Have there been any cases of <i>refoulement</i> at the border, other entry points or when inside the territory of the country in the last 12 months?	5	No confirmed cases of <i>refoulement</i>	3	
		4	Rarely – less than 5 confirmed cases or less than 1% of the overall refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater		
		3	Occasional cases (5-10) of <i>refoulement</i> identified or between 2-5% of the refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater		
		2	Frequent or categorical <i>refoulement</i> , or 5-10% of the refugee caseload for this country, whichever is greater		
		1	Yes, systematic cases of <i>refoulement</i> , or more than 10% of the refugee caseload for this country		
	1.1.2 Has the country implemented measures to stop people seeking asylum from accessing its border areas and territory, including by sea, in order to seek asylum by requiring inaccessible documentation/ID, or prior visa approval?	5	No measures preventing people seeking asylum	1	
		4	Some light and/or arbitrary measures are in place		
		3	Measures established, such as requesting some form of ID, with possibilities to overcome them		
		2	Increasing measures in place to stop access, such as requiring ID or visa approval that is difficult to acquire		
		1	Yes, established a system to stop access		
	1.1.3 Have people seeking asylum been returned to any country including so-called ‘safe third countries’? (e.g. ‘countries of return’ may be part of bilateral or multilateral agreements between States)	5	No returns occur	1	
		4	Occasional returns occur		
		3	Select returns occur to countries with questionable safety conditions		
		2	Select categorical returns occur, for example based on nationality or religion		
		1	There is a general policy of denying refugees access at the border		
			5	The borders have safe crossing points and are controlled by an authority (border patrol, migration authorities, army, federal or local police, UNHCR liaison)	1
			4	Most borders are safe and, in most cases, controlled by an authority	
			3	Most borders have safe crossing points. They are not always controlled by an authority	

	1.1.4 Do border management processes include protection-sensitive entry systems? ¹	2	Only some borders are safe and, in few cases, controlled by an authority	
		1	Most borders are not safe to cross. The authorities are not willing or able to perform their duties.	
	1.1.5 Can asylum seekers apply for refugee status or asylum from outside the country where they are seeking protection, such as through an embassy or obtaining short-term visas from diplomatic missions?	5	There are robust procedures for asylum seekers to apply for refugee status and other forms of asylum, either from inside their country of origin or from third countries. They are effective and don't entail prohibitive costs or requirements	3
		4	There are clear procedures to apply for refugee status outside the destination asylum country, with some restrictions	
		3	There are some procedures for asylum seekers to apply for refugee status and asylum in this country, either from inside their country of origin or from third countries. Procedures are mostly effective, although the process is partially restrictive due to cost, requirements, or number of places available	
		2	Procedures are only in place for applications concerning family reunification.	
		1	No procedure exists or the procedures are ineffective	
1.2 Asylum seekers are safe at the border.	1.2.1 Do asylum seekers have access to assistance at the border at levels commensurate with UNHCR Guidelines?	5	High-quality, complete assistance for the majority of persons in need	2
		4	Good quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements and one or more additional requirement for the majority of persons in need	
		3	Acceptable quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements and reaches most persons in need	
		2	Poor quality assistance that fulfils minimum requirements or does not adequately cover persons in need	
		1	No access to immediate assistance at the border	
	1.2.2 When crossing borders are asylum seekers provided with information about the asylum process and their legal status?	5	Asylum seekers are provided comprehensive information on the asylum process and what they are required to present to claim refugee status, as well as their rights and obligations, in a language they understand	1
		4	Information is accessible and adequate with some limitations	
		3	In most cases, asylum seekers have access to information on the asylum and refugee status determination process, and their rights and obligations in a language they understand	
		2	Minimal information is available, but in many cases inaccessible or not adapted to recipients/asylum applicant's needs (i.e. translated to relevant languages, etc)	
		1	There is minimal, inaccurate or no information on the asylum process and determination process or rights and obligations made available	

¹ RCOA considers none of these responses accurate in the Australian context. Borders (either maritime or at airports, as Australia does not have any land borders) are controlled by authorities – either the military in the case of maritime borders, or Australian Border Force in the case of airports. Furthermore, these authorities *are* willing to perform their duties. The reason that we selected '1' is that the duties themselves are not protection-sensitive as indicated in the UNHCR guidelines referenced in this indicator. Contrary to UNHCR guidelines, measures to control entry are applied arbitrarily in Australia and do not allow asylum seekers and other groups with specific protection needs to be identified and granted access to a territory where their needs can be properly assessed.

	1.2.3 When crossing borders are asylum seekers provided with access to legal assistance?	5	Asylum seekers are provided access to quality legal assistance at no cost, including interpretation, where necessary, and the opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative	2	
		4	Legal assistance is mostly accessible and adequate with some limitations		
		3	Access to free and competent legal assistance, interpretation, and the opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative is generally adequate		
		2	There is occasional access to free and competent legal assistance, interpretation and UNHCR representatives, although it is not guaranteed		
		1	There is a complete absence of legal assistance and interpretation, and no opportunity to contact a UNHCR representative		
	1.2.4 Does the country have a contingency plan for an influx of asylum seekers?	2 to 5	Scoring calculated based on number of contingency plan components present – see component list below.		TBC
		1	No		
		Contingency plan components (+1 each)	Resources and funding sources identified		
			Coordination mechanisms in place with clear lines of government authority		
			Plan includes expert input (including from NGOs and/or UNHCR)		
Staff training and simulation or testing of plan conducted					
1.3 National legislation and policies do not impede the right to seek asylum	1.3.1 Are there safeguards to protect against indirect <i>refoulement</i> , including during interception operations, such as protection screening and referral assistance processes?	5	Yes, comprehensive policies and practices are followed consistently	2	
		4	Yes, relatively complete policies and practices/some inconsistencies in how these are followed		
		3	Adequate policies and practices, some gaps identified		
		2	No, incomplete or poorly followed policies and practices		
		1	No safeguards in place		
	1.3.2 Are there specific measures to identify and protect asylum seekers in cases of carrier sanctions?	5	Yes, comprehensive policies and practices that are followed consistently.		1
		4	Yes, relatively complete policies and practices/some inconsistencies in how these are followed		
		3	Adequate policies and practices are in place		
		2	No, incomplete or poorly followed policies and practices		
		1	No safeguards are in place		
	1.3.3 Are claims of national security by government authorities used as a justification for refusing to consider asylum claims?	5	No		3
		4	Almost never used		
		3	Occasionally		

		2	Frequently	
		1	Yes	
	1.3.4 Does irregular entry negatively impact the ability to seek asylum?	5	Irregular entry is not used as a means of penalizing asylum seekers	1
		4	Irregular entry only seldom impacts the right to seek asylum	
		3	Irregular entry occasionally negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	
		2	Irregular entry frequently negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	
		1	Irregular entry always negatively impacts the right to seek asylum	
1.4 Detention practices concerning asylum seekers	1.4.1 Are grounds for detention of asylum seekers clearly established by law and under the circumstances contemplated in UNHCR Guidelines? ²	5	There is no detention of asylum seekers under any circumstance	1
		4	Detention of asylum seekers only occurs in exceptional circumstances in line with UNHCR Guidelines and is clearly established by law	
		3	Grounds for detention are clearly established by law. Detention applies but only to particular cases, and exceptions exist for people with special protection needs (for example LGBTQI, trafficking or smuggling victims, children, pregnant women, older refugees, ill individuals)	
		2	Detention applies to all cases, but asylum seekers have the right to an effective legal remedy (e.g. applying for <i>habeas corpus</i> or similar judicial review) against detention with legal aid support or otherwise to have their cases timely reviewed by a responsible authority.	
		1	Detention applies in all cases without distinction, with no possibility of legal remedy or review	
	1.4.2 Are there specific legislative and/or policy guarantees that asylum seekers will be in detention for as short as possible, and that it comes to an end as soon as the specific justification is no longer valid?	5	Yes, guarantees exist and are always applied	1
		4	Guarantees are often applied	
		3	Guarantees exist but are not always applied/ enacted	
		2	Guarantees are rarely enacted	
		1	No legislation and/or policy guarantees exist	
	1.4.3 Are there maximum periods of detention of asylum seekers established by law?	5	Yes	1
		4	Maximum periods exist and are generally applied	
		3	Maximum periods exist but are not always applied	
		2	Maximum periods exist but are rarely applied	

² None of these scores accurately reflect the Australian context. In the vast majority of cases, asylum seekers arrive in Australia on different visas and live in the community while their protection claim is heard. However, as this pillar is concerned with access to asylum, we have scored this as '1' because detention applies in all cases *when a person seeks asylum at the border*, either at an airport or when intercepted by boat.

		1	No	
	1.4.4 Are conditions of detention dignified and humane and minimum rights respected?	5	Yes, always	2
		4	Commonly	
		3	Partially	
		2	Rarely	
		1	No	
Pillar 1 Cross-cutting indicators		Gender 1.1. There are screening mechanisms to identify and offer special protection based on the specific needs of cross-cutting groups at the border.	5	
	4		This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
	3		This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
	2		This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
	1		No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Gender 1.2. These specific vulnerabilities, once identified, are addressed at the border by the responsible authorities.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Gender 1.3. Specific protection guarantees are considered when applying measures which restrict an individual's ability to seek asylum.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Gender 1.4. There are specific provisions in order to exclude detention and/or address special needs during detention.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1

	Age 1.1. There are screening mechanisms to identify and offer special protection based on the specific needs of cross-cutting groups at the border.	4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	1
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Age 1.2. These specific vulnerabilities, once identified, are addressed at the border by the responsible authorities.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Age 1.3. Specific protection guarantees are considered when applying measures which restrict an individual's ability to seek asylum.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Age 1.4. There are specific provisions in order to exclude detention and/or address special needs during detention.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	Disability 1.1. There are screening mechanisms to identify and offer special protection based on the specific needs of cross-cutting groups at the border.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
4		This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.		
3		This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.		
2		This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.		
1		No, this does not occur for this group.		
Disability 1.2. These specific vulnerabilities, once identified, are addressed at the border by the responsible authorities.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1	
	4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.		
	3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.		

		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
Disability 1.3. Specific protection guarantees are considered when applying measures which restrict an individual's ability to seek asylum.		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	
Disability 1.4. There are specific provisions in order to exclude detention and/or address special needs during detention.		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
Sexual Minorities 1.1. There are screening mechanisms to identify and offer special protection based on the specific needs of cross-cutting groups at the border.		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
Sexual Minorities 1.2. These specific vulnerabilities, once identified, are addressed at the border by the responsible authorities.		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
		5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
Sexual Minorities 1.3. Specific protection guarantees are considered when applying measures which restrict an individual's ability to seek asylum.		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	

	Sexual Minorities 1.4. There are specific provisions in order to exclude detention and/or address special needs during detention.	5	This occurs and is effective at all points of entry.	1
		4	This occurs and is effective at most points of entry.	
		3	This occurs, but it is inconsistently applied or somewhat ineffective.	
		2	This occurs rarely or is hardly effective.	
		1	No, this does not occur for this group.	
	1.1 M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach in relation to protection against <i>refoulement</i> at the border; e.g. facilitating independent monitoring in all border points?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	1
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	
	1.2 M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach in order to guarantee that refugees are safe and protected at the border, for example by permitting assistance and access to local authorities, NGOs, and international agencies?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	1
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	
	1.3 M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to safeguard the right to seek asylum; e.g. enabling independent monitoring and/or access to legal assistance or specialized NGO personnel during protection screening and referral processes, ensuring training of carrier companies' staff and relevant authorities?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	1
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible	
1.4 M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach, including by providing access for NGOs and international agencies to detention facilities and thereby facilitate assistance to detainees?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	3	
	4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible		
	3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach		
	2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates		

		1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	
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Pillar 2 | Recognition as refugees

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
2.1 National legal frameworks provide adequate interpretation of refugee definitions	2.1.1. Are international and other refugee definitions including at the regional level reflected in domestic legislation?	5	Yes, both international and other (where relevant) definitions are reflected in domestic law	2
		4	International and other definitions are mostly reflected	
		3	Either international or other definitions are reflected, not both	
		2	International or other definitions are somewhat reflected	
		1	No	
	2.1.2. In the country, do administrative and judicial decisions on asylum cases reference interpretations of the 1951 Refugee Convention found in the UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status and related UNHCR Guidelines?	5	Yes, the procedures and criteria are fully applied	2
		4	The majority of the procedures and criteria are applied	
		3	The procedures and criteria are partially applied but some gaps remain	
		2	The procedures and criteria are somewhat or inconsistently applied, many gaps exist	
		1	No, the procedures and criteria are never or rarely applied	
	2.1.3. Do refugee status determination first instance and appeal decisions apply legal reasoning from the judgments of international human rights bodies and/or regional courts or tribunals?	5	Excellent decisions, comprehensive legal reasoning is fully applied	2
		4	Good procedures, comprehensive legal reasoning is mostly applied	
		3	Adequate procedures, comprehensive legal reasoning is partially applied	
		2	Poor procedures, legal reasoning is inadequately applied	
		1	Inadequate or non-existent decision making and legal reasoning rarely or never applied	
	2.1.4. Is prima facie refugee admission, under certain circumstances, permitted or provided for under national law, procedures or practice?	5	Yes, prima facie refugee admission is permitted and applied effectively in law and practice	2
		4	Prima facie refugee admission is permitted and applied in a mostly effective way	
		3	Prima facie refugee admission is permitted but only partially applied	
		2	Prima facie refugee admission is permitted but rarely applied	
		1	No, prima facie refugee admission is not permitted or applied	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	2.1.5. Are categories of complementary protection or other human rights-based or humanitarian status adequately available and applied?	5	Consistently applied	3
		4	Generally applied	
		3	Frequently applied, with some restrictions	
		2	Rarely applied	
		1	No	
2.2 Institutional frameworks support fair Refugee Status Determination (RSD)	2.2.1. Do procedures regarding "manifestly unfounded" or abusive applications for protection incorporate all relevant safeguards and guarantees including an individual interview?	5	Yes, safeguards meet all best practice guidelines	3
		4	Yes, safeguards meet most of the best practice guidelines	
		3	Partial application of best practice guidelines	
		2	Inconsistent application of best practice guidelines	
		1	No, the safeguards do not exist or are insufficient	
	2.2.2. Do asylum seekers have access to procedural processes including an individual case review and appeal as part of the RSD process, whether conducted by a government determination authority, UNHCR or another relevant entity?	5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to RSD procedures including an individual review and appeal, in line with best practices and relevant UNHCR guidelines	4
		4	Asylum seekers mostly have access to RSD procedures including review and appeal, with occasional exceptions	
		3	Partially (please explain/describe limitations)	
		2	Minimal access to protection processes for RSD	
		1	No or not applicable	
	2.2.3. Are there established administrative and/or judicial institutions to conduct RSD and the granting of subsidiary, humanitarian or temporary protection?	5	Yes, there are effective administrative and judicial institutions for RSD and the granting of subsidiary, humanitarian or temporary protection	3
		4	Mostly effective administrative and judicial institutions for this purpose	
		3	Partially, but some limitations exist in practice	
		2	Minimally effective administrative and judicial institutions for this purpose	
		1	No, institutions do not exist or are rarely effective	
	2.2.4. Are interviews and treatment of applicants during RSD processes in line with UNHCR Guidelines and procedural standards?	5	Excellent RSD interview process established. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD	3
		4	Good interview process. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD in most cases	
		3	Adequate interview process. Best practice treatment of applicants during RSD partially applied	
		2	Poor quality interview process, minimal best practice criteria met	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
		1	Interviews and treatment of applicants do not meet any of the criteria	
	2.2.5. Does the State create or permit conditions for UNHCR to effectively conduct RSD in cases of delegation?	5	Yes, full and unconditional cooperation with UNHCR provided	N/A
		4	The State is mostly cooperative	
		3	Partial cooperation but no barriers, potential for improvement	
		2	No real cooperation, but the state does not create barriers for UNHCR	
		1	Cooperation is insufficient or non-existent	
		2.2.6. Do asylum seekers have access to legal assistance during RSD procedures?	5	
	4		Asylum seekers have access to legal assistance during RSD procedures, mostly at their own cost (occasional pro bono)	
	3		Asylum seekers have partial access to legal assistance during RSD procedures, with some limitations	
	2		Asylum seekers can occasionally access legal assistance, but there are often barriers	
	1		There is a complete absence of legal assistance	
	2.2.7. Do asylum seekers have access to an interpreter during RSD procedures?	5	Yes, always	4
		4	Mostly accessible interpreters	
		3	Access is dependent on available interpreters, covers about 50% cases	
		2	seldom	
		1	There is a complete absence of access to information on their rights or the asylum process in a language they understand	
	2.2.8. Are asylum seekers able to access information on the asylum determination process and their rights in a language they understand?	5	Asylum seekers are consistently provided with complete information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand	3
		4	Asylum seekers are mostly provided with complete information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand	
		3	Asylum seekers are partially provided with information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand, some gaps	
		2	Asylum seekers are occasionally provided with information on the asylum process and their rights in a language they understand, many gaps	
		1	There is a complete absence of access to information on their rights or the asylum process in a language they understand	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
2.3 Asylum seekers are provided with basic needs and services while awaiting status determination	2.3.1. Do asylum seekers have access to food that meets requirements for nutrition and food diversity, through either direct distribution or financial assistance?	5	Asylum seekers have access to excellent quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	3
		4	Asylum seekers have access to good quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
		3	Asylum seekers have access to adequate quality food which meets most minimum requirements	
		2	Asylum seekers have access to poor food, which meets some minimum requirements for nutrition and food diversity	
		1	There is no access to food, or the food assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	
	2.3.2. Do asylum seekers have access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities that meets minimum requirements through either direct distribution or financial assistance?	5	Asylum seekers have access to excellent quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	3
		4	Asylum seekers have access to good quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	
		3	Asylum seekers have access to adequate quality WASH facilities which meets most minimum requirements	
		2	Asylum seekers have access to poor WASH facilities, which meets some minimum requirements	
		1	There is no access to WASH facilities, or the assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements	
	2.3.3. Do asylum seekers have access to accommodation that is safe, secure, weather-appropriate and meets international minimum standards or higher national standards, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?	5	Asylum seekers have excellent quality accommodation	2
		4	Asylum seekers have good quality accommodation	
		3	Asylum seekers have adequate quality accommodation	
		2	Asylum seekers have poor quality accommodation that is safe, secure, and weather-appropriate but does not meet all international minimum standards	
		1	Asylum seekers do not have access to accommodation, or the accommodation provided meets less than half of the international minimum standards	
	2.3.4. Do asylum seekers have access to primary health care according to international standards or higher national standards?	5	Asylum seekers are entitled to the same level of free health care as residents, including specialized care	3
		4	Asylum seekers are entitled to the same level of free primary health care as that given to non-refugee foreigners	
		3	Asylum seekers are entitled to primary health care	
		2	There is no free health care in the country, for residents or asylum seekers	
		1	There is free health care in the country for residents and non-refugee aliens but not for asylum seekers	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	2.3.5. Are barriers to accessing health care for asylum seekers addressed, including through targeted health promotion and access to free healthcare services, interpreter services and information provided in required languages?	5	Barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed effectively	
		4	Most barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed	
		3	There are partial efforts to address barriers to accessing free health care	
		2	Minimal or inconsistent efforts are made to address barriers to accessing free health care	
		1	No effort to address barriers, or no free health care provided	
	2.3.6. Do asylum seekers have access to non-food items (NFIs) that meet international requirements, either through direct distribution or provision of financial assistance?	5	All minimum requirements for NFIs are met or exceeded and delivered with dignity	3
		4	Most minimum requirements for NFIs are met and delivered with dignity	
		3	Minimum requirements for NFIs are partially met and delivered with dignity	
		2	Minimum requirements for NFIs are occasionally/ inconsistently met	
		1	Inadequate or no distribution of NFIs	
	2.3.7. Do asylum seekers have freedom of movement during RSD procedures? ³	5	There are no restrictions in policy or practice	2
		4	There are occasionally restrictions in certain circumstances (specify), but they are brief and temporary	
		3	There are partial restrictions, or the restrictions are brief and temporary	
		2	There are partial restrictions in place for the duration of the RSD process, but they do involve detention	
		1	Asylum seekers movements are completely restricted for the duration of the RSD process, including by detention	
	2.3.8. Do asylum seekers have access to the same quality and level of education, and additional language training as necessary, as nationals or non-refugee foreigners during RSD procedures?	5	Yes	3
		3	Partially	
		1	No	
2.4.1. Do asylum seekers have the legal right to work during RSD procedures?	5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to work during RSD procedures	3	
	4	Asylum seekers are mostly able to access work during RSD procedures, with occasional barriers or limitations		

³ While '2' was considered the best fit for the Australian context, it should be noted that detention is only used occasionally, and the vast majority of RSD processes are undertaken while asylum seekers are living in the community on bridging visas.

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
2.4 Asylum seekers and work rights		3	Partial access to work granted, e.g. certain sectors, temporary employment, or following a wait-period	
		2	There is minimal access to work for asylum seekers, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, and access to work for asylum seekers is practically impossible	
	2.4.2. Do asylum seekers have access to protection from discrimination in the workplace?	5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to protection from discrimination in the workplace	4
		4	Asylum seekers are mostly protected from discrimination in the workplace, with occasional gaps in protections	
		3	Partial protection from discrimination in the workplace, less than that of nationals	
		2	There is minimal protection from discrimination for asylum seekers, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
		1	No law or policy or practice exists, or access to protection from discrimination in the workplace for asylum seekers is practically impossible	
	2.4.3. Does the State provide vocational or skills training for asylum seekers?	5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to vocational or skills training	3
		4	Asylum seekers mostly have access to vocational or skills training, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
		3	Partial access to vocational or skills training, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
		2	There is minimal access to vocational or skills training, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to access to vocational or skills training for asylum seekers is practically impossible	
	2.4.4. Does the State provide job placement assistance to asylum seekers?	5	Yes, asylum seekers have full access to job placement assistance	2
		4	Asylum seekers mostly have access to job placement assistance, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
		3	Partial access to job placement assistance, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
		2	There is minimal access to job placement assistance, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to access to job placement assistance for asylum seekers is practically impossible	
2.4.5. Is there a formal process for the recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses for asylum seekers?	5	Yes, there is a formal process for the fair and expeditious recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications and licenses	2	
	4	There is a formal process in place that is mostly effective, with occasional gaps or barriers to recognition		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
		3	There is a somewhat-effective process in place, although there are often gaps or barriers in relation to certain sectors or types of qualifications	
		2	There is a formal process in place, but many barriers exist and only minimal recognition of qualifications is available	
		1	No formal process exists or the formal process is ineffective	
2.5 Deportation of failed asylum seekers respects international standards	2.5.1. Are rejected asylum seekers able to appeal deportation decisions?	5	Yes, rejected asylum seekers have full access to appeal deportation decisions	3
		4	Rejected asylum seekers generally have access to appeal deportation decisions, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions	
		3	Partial access to appeal deportation decisions, although there are many gaps or restrictions	
		2	There is minimal access to appeal deportation decisions due to practical barriers or inadequate policies	
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to appeal deportation decisions for rejected asylum seekers is practically impossible or ineffective	
	2.5.2. Are application of the exclusion clauses subject to fair procedures, such as not automatically requiring expulsion of the asylum seeker from the country of asylum?	5	Yes, exclusion clauses meet all best practice guidelines	3
		4	Yes, exclusion clauses meet most of the best practice guidelines	
		3	Partial application of best practice guidelines	
		2	Inconsistent application of best practice guidelines	
		1	No best practice guidelines met	
	2.5.3. Are there voluntary return assistance programmes for rejected asylum seekers in place, including in cooperation with countries of origin and transit?	5	Always	5
		4	Frequently	
		3	Often	
		2	Sometimes	
		1	No	
	2.5.4. Can asylum claims and/or applications to remain be exceptionally considered for asylum seekers and refugees who are eligible to be returned to safe third countries; e.g. where they may receive less protection?	5	Always	1
		4	Frequently	
		3	Often	
		2	Sometimes	
		1	No	

Component	Indicator	Scores						Aus	
	2.5.5. Is the prohibition of collective expulsion respected with regard to failed asylum applicants?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times						
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						
3									
Pillar 2 Cross-cutting indicators	Cross cutting groups			Gender	Age	Disability	Sexual minorities	Ethnic/religious minorities	Trafficking victims
	2.1. Are the specific circumstances and characteristics of cross-cutting groups considered when interpreting the refugee definition?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	1	3	3	3	3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						
	2.2. Are there provisions and measures in place to address the specific needs of cross-cutting groups during RSD processes, particularly if pre-screening does not occur at the border?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	2	1	1	1	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						

Component	Indicator	Scores					Aus	
2.3. Are the different assistance needs of cross-cutting groups met while awaiting status determination?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	1	3	1	1	1	4
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						
2.4. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for asylum seekers that are members of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	1	1	1	1	1	4
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						
2.5. Are specific guarantees related to the cross-cutting groups considered when taking, reviewing or implementing deportation decisions?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	1	1	1	1	1	2
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time						
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied						
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally						
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist						
2.1.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. including access to UNHCR and NGOs' protection functions as they advocate for a broad	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach					3	
	4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible						
	3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach						

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	application of the refugee definition and other protection status?	2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	
	2.2.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. by allowing NGOs and UNHCR to contribute to and facilitate the RSD process through, for example, providing legal advice and/or representation to asylum seekers?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	3
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	
	2.3.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding assistance to asylum seekers during status determination processes, e.g. by involving local authorities in the granting of services, facilitating NGO complementary support and programmes?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	4
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	
	2.4.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to promote employment for asylum seekers; e.g. facilitating complementary training by NGOs and international agencies, involving the private sector in job placement assistance programmes?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	4
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach	
	2.5.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach; e.g. monitoring deportations and support programmes to those deported by NGOs and international agencies?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	2
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
2		The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach through, for example, limiting certain actors or activities.		
1		The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stakeholder approach		



Pillar 3 | Refugees enjoy their rights

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
3.1 Refugees are not arbitrarily deported	3.1.1. Are recognized refugees sent back to their country of origin, a transit country, or any third country where adequate protection is not guaranteed?	5	No returns occur	2	N/A
		4	Occasional unjustified returns occur		
		3	Select returns occur to countries with questionable safety conditions		
		2	Select categorical returns occur, for example based on nationality or religion		
		1	There is a general policy of returning recognized refugees		
	3.1.2. Are the cessation clauses applied according to UNHCR guidance; e.g. allowing refugees to challenge decisions or rebut presumptions applied on a group basis?	5	Best practice application of cessation clauses	4	N/A
		4	Good application of cessation clauses		
		3	Adequate application of cessation clauses		
		2	Poor application of cessation clauses		
		1	No application of cessation clauses		
	3.1.3. Is the international prohibition of collective expulsions respected with regard to recognized refugees?	5	Always	5	N/A
		4	Frequently		
		3	Often		
		2	Sometimes		
		1	No		
		5	Yes, all possible efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is fully protected	3	5

⁴ Group (a) refers to refugees who sought asylum in Australia and are granted permanent onshore protection, temporary protection or bridging visas..

⁵ Group (b) refers to people who were recognised as refugees in another country and resettled in Australia on permanent Refugee and Humanitarian visas (i.e., former refugees).

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
3.2 Refugees enjoy civil and political rights	3.2.1. Is the security and physical integrity of recognized refugees guaranteed in all circumstances?	4	Most efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected, with occasional gaps		
		3	Partial efforts are made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected, but there are often gaps		
		2	There are minimal efforts made to ensure refugees security and physical integrity is protected		
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or efforts to protect refugees' security and physical integrity are ineffective		
	3.2.2. Are recognized refugees issued official identity documents?	5	Yes, all refugees are issued official identity documents with no restrictions, undue delays (i.e. more than two weeks) or cost	4	5
		4	Most refugees are issued official identity documents, but there are occasional restrictions, some delays (more than two weeks) or barriers due to cost		
		3	Some obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to obtain official identity documents (please specify)		
		2	Frequent obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees obtain official identity documents		
		1	No, refugees are never or rarely issued official identity documents at all		
	3.2.3. Can recognized refugees renew identity documents?	5	Yes, all refugees are able to renew official identity documents with no restrictions, delay or cost	3	5
		4	Most refugees are able to renew official identity documents, but there are occasional restrictions, delays or barriers due to cost		
		3	Some obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to renew official identity documents		
		2	Frequent obstacles and/or delays exist for refugees to renew official identity documents		
		1	No, refugees are not issued official identity documents at all, or are not able to renew them		
	3.2.4. Do State authorities issue international travel documents to recognized refugees in line with the 1951 <i>Refugee Convention</i> , Article 28?	5	Always	5	5
		4	Frequently		
		3	Often		
		2	Sometimes		
		1	No		
			5	Refugees can move freely and there are no restrictions in policy or practice	4

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	3.2.5. Do recognized refugees have freedom of movement within the country of asylum?	4	There are occasionally temporary restrictions in certain circumstances		
		3	There are partial restrictions, or the restrictions are brief and temporary		
		2	There are partial/temporary restrictions, or nationality-specific restrictions, that limit access to services		
		1	Freedom of movement for refugees is permanently restricted		
	3.2.6. Are recognized refugees, particularly those not under temporary/ complementary protection regimes, entitled to family reunification according to international guidelines?	5	Yes, refugees are entitled to family reunification according to international guidelines, including dependent parents of adult refugees, other dependent relatives and dependent members of the family unit	2	3
		4	Refugees are entitled to family reunification of the “nuclear family”, with some extension of the definition to other dependent groups in certain circumstances		
		3	Refugees are entitled to family reunification of the “nuclear family” only		
		2	There are frequent obstacles to family reunification in practice.		
		1	Refugees are not entitled to family reunification, or it is practically impossible for family reunification to occur		
	3.2.7. Do recognized refugees have the right to own property in not less favourable conditions than non-refugee foreigners?	5	Refugees have full rights to movable and immovable property, leasing and other access equal to nationals	5	5
		4	Refugees mostly have the right to movable and immovable property, leasing and other access equal to other migrants		
		3	Partially, as some restrictions apply that result in lesser rights than other migrants		
		2	Minimal property rights with many restrictions		
		1	Refugees do not have access to any type of property rights		
	3.2.8. Are recognized refugees entitled to industrial intellectual and artistic property rights equal to nationals?	5	Yes	5	5
		1	No		
3.2.9. Do recognized refugees enjoy the right to non-political civil association?	5	Yes	5	5	
	1	No			
3.2.10. Do recognized refugees have freedom to practice their own religion?	5	Yes	5	5	
	1	No			
		5	Yes	5	5

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	3.2.11. Do refugees have free access to the courts and legal system of the host country under the same treatment as nationals?	1	No		
3.3 Refugees are provided with basic needs and services	3.3.1. Do refugees have sufficient access to food that meets requirements including for nutrition and food diversity through either direct distribution or financial assistance? Refer to Sphere Standards Key Indicators and UNHCR Guidelines on Food and Nutrition Needs in Emergencies.	5	Refugees have access to excellent quality food which exceeds minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	3	4
		4	Refugees have access to good quality food which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity		
		3	Refugees have access to adequate quality food which meets most minimum requirements		
		2	Refugees have access to food, which meets some minimum requirements for nutrition and food diversity		
		1	There is no access to food, or the food assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements		
	3.3.2. Do refugees have access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities that meets minimum requirements through either direct distribution or financial assistance?	5	Refugees have stable and consistent access to excellent quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity	4	5
		4	Refugees have stable and consistent access to good quality WASH facilities which meets minimum requirements and is delivered with dignity		
		3	Refugees have access to adequate quality WASH facilities which meets most minimum requirements most of the time		
		2	Refugees have inconsistent access to poor WASH facilities, which meets some minimum requirements		
		1	There is no access to WASH facilities, or the assistance is so limited that it meets less than half of the minimum requirements		
	3.3.3. Do recognized refugees have access to accommodation that meets international minimum standards or national standards for social housing, whichever is higher, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?[51]	5	Refugees have access to excellent quality accommodation	3	4
		4	Refugees have access to good quality accommodation		
		3	Refugees have access to adequate quality accommodation		
		2	Refugees have poor quality accommodation that is safe, secure, and weather-appropriate, but does not meet all international minimum standards		
		1	Refugees do not have access to accommodation, or the accommodation provided meets less than half of the international minimum standards		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	3.3.4. Are refugees entitled to primary and secondary health care according to international standards or higher national standards?	5	Refugees are entitled to the same level of free health care as residents, including specialized care	4	5
		4	Refugees are entitled to the same level of free primary and secondary health care as that given to non-refugee aliens		
		3	Refugees are entitled to access limited primary and secondary health care, compared to what is provided to the host population		
		2	There is no free access to health care in the country, for residents or refugees		
		1	There is free access to health care in the country for residents and non-refugee foreigners, but not for refugees.		
	3.3.5. Are barriers to health care for refugees addressed, including through targeted health promotion, interpreter services, free transport and information provided in required languages?	5	Barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed effectively	3	4
		4	Most barriers to accessing free healthcare are identified and addressed		
		3	There are partial efforts to address barriers to accessing free health care		
		2	Minimal or inconsistent efforts are made to address barriers to accessing free health care		
		1	No effort to address barriers, or no free health care provided		
	3.3.6. Do refugees have access to non-food items (NFIs) that meet international requirements, either through direct distribution or financial assistance?	5	All minimum requirements for NFIs are met or exceeded and delivered with dignity	4	5
		4	Most minimum requirements for NFIs are met and delivered with dignity		
		3	Minimum requirements for NFIs are partially met and delivered with dignity		
		2	Minimum requirements for NFIs are occasionally/ inconsistently met		
		1	Inadequate or no distribution of NFIs		
	3.3.7. Are refugees, including women, children, older refugees and persons with disabilities, able to access State-sponsored social services and other support equal to that available to nationals?	5	Yes, access is granted on par with nationals	3	5
		4	Access is mainly possible, with some limitations		
		3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases		
		2	In some cases access is provided		
		1	No access provided, or no services exist for refugees or nationals		
3.3.8. Do refugees have access to the same primary education as nationals?	5	Yes	5	5	
	4	Access is mainly possible, but with some limitations			
	3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases			

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
		2	In some cases access is provided		
		1	No		
	3.3.9. Do refugees have access to secondary education at least as favourable as that given to non-refugee foreigners?	5	Yes	5	5
		4	Access is mainly possible, with some limitations		
		3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases		
		2	In some cases access is provided		
		1	No		
	3.3.10. Do refugees have access to university education at least as favourable as that given to non-refugee foreigners?	5	Yes	3	5
		4	Access is mainly possible, with some limitations		
		3	Access is frequent, but not systematic for all cases		
		2	In some cases access is provided		
1		No			
3.4 Refugees have access to the labour market	3.4.1. Do refugees have the right to work?	5	Yes, refugees have full access to work	3	5
		4	Refugees are mostly able to access work during RSD procedures, with occasional barriers or limitations		
		3	Partial access to work is granted, e.g. certain sectors, temporary employment, or following a wait-period		
		2	There is minimal access to work for refugees, due to practical barriers (e.g. prohibitive cost of permit) or inadequate policies.		
		1	No policy exists, or access to work for refugees is practically impossible		
	3.4.2. Do refugees have access to protection from discrimination in the workplace?	5	Yes, refugees have full access to protection from discrimination in the workplace on par with nationals	4	4
		4	Refugees are mostly protected from discrimination in the workplace with occasional gaps in protection		
		3	Partial protection from discrimination in the workplace, less than that of nationals		
		2	There is minimal protection from discrimination for refugees due to practical barriers or inadequate policies		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to protection from discrimination in the workplace for refugees is practically impossible		
	3.4.3. Does the State provide vocational or skills training for refugees?	5	Yes, refugees have full access to vocational or skills training	4	5
		4	Refugees mostly have access to vocational or skills training, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions		
		3	Partial access to vocational or skills training, although there are many gaps or restrictions		
		2	There is minimal access to vocational or skills training due to practical barriers or inadequate policies		
		1	No policy exists, or access to access to vocational or skills training for refugees is practically impossible		
	3.4.4. Does the State provide job placement assistance to refugees?	5	Yes, refugees have full access to job placement assistance on par with nationals	3	5
		4	Refugees have access to most job placement assistance available to nationals, although there are occasional gaps or restrictions		
		3	Partial access to job placement assistance, although there are many gaps or restrictions (lower than that of nationals)		
		2	There is minimal access to job placement assistance, due to practical barriers or inadequate policies		
		1	No law, policy or practice exists, or access to job placement assistance for refugees is practically impossible		
	3.2.5. Is there a formal process that results in the recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses for refugees?	5	Yes, there is a formal process for the fair and expeditious recognition of prior studies, experience, certifications, and licenses that is accessible and effective	3	3
		4	There is a formal process in place that is mostly effective, with occasional gaps or barriers to recognition		
		3	There is a somewhat effective process in place, although there are often gaps or barriers in relation to certain sectors or types of qualifications		
		2	There is a formal process in place but barriers exist and only minimal recognition of qualifications is available		
		1	No formal process exists or the formal process is ineffective		
		5	Yes	5	5

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	3.4.6. Are there policies or practices in place to combat forced labour and other abuses towards refugees?	1	No policies or practices exist or they do not apply to refugees		
	3.4.7. Do refugees who obtain employment have the same access to social security and benefits available to nationals?	5	Yes	3	5
		1	No		
Pillar 3 cross-cutting indicators	Gender 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugees civil and political rights?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Gender 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Gender 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Age 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Age 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Age 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Disability 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Disability 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
4		They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
3		Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
2		There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
1		No specific measures or guarantees exist			

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	Disability 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Sexual Minorities 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Sexual Minorities 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Sexual Minorities 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Ethnic/Religious Minorities 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	4	
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights?	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/Religious Minorities 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	5
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/Religious Minorities 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	5
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Trafficking Victims 3.1. Are there specific guarantees, policies or procedures in place for the cross-cutting categories when protecting refugee's civil and political rights?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	N/A
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Trafficking Victims 3.2. Are the basic assistance needs of refugees from cross-cutting groups met in the areas of food, shelter, healthcare?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	N/A	
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist			

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a) ⁴	Group (b) ⁵
	Trafficking Victims 3.3. Are there specific measures in place to facilitate access to work for refugees from cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	N/A
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	3.2.M. Does the State facilitate a multi-stakeholder approach regarding the protection of refugee's civil and political rights; e.g. NGOs can complement providing information and protection services, or faith-based/women's rights/other organisations can be established by refugees or they have access to them?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	5	5
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible		
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach		
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates		
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach		
	3.3.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding access to services and assistance in the areas of providing food, shelter, healthcare for refugees; e.g. involving local authorities in the granting of services, facilitating NGO and international organization complementary action and support?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	5	5
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible		
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach		
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates		
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach		
3.4.M. Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to refugee labour market access for refugees; e.g. provision of complementary training provided by NGOs and international agencies, and/or involving the private sector in job placement assistance programmes?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	5	5	
	4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible			
	3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach			
	2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach through, for example, limiting certain actors or activities.			
	1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach			



Pillar 4 | Refugees become self-reliant

Component	Indicator	Scores		Group (a)	Group (b)
4.1. Refugee social and cultural inclusion is encouraged	4.1.1 Do refugees have access to language classes to learn the official language(s) of the host country?	5	Yes	4	5
		4	Access is possible in most cases		
		3	Partial access, some gaps exist, and waiting list limits access		
		2	In some cases		
		1	No		
	4.1.2 Does legislation or policies in the asylum country effectively protect ethnic and religious identities?	5	Yes, there is complete and effective protection of non-dominant cultural/ethnic identities and religious expression	4	4
		4	There are protections in place that are effective in the majority of scenarios		
		3	There are protections in place that are somewhat effective, but gaps remain		
		2	There are minimal protections in place, or those that exist are only occasionally effective		
		1	No policy exists, or the protection is rarely effective		
	4.1.3 Does the education system promote diversity and intercultural education as defined by UNESCO Guidelines,[60] through curricula that includes learning about the histories and cultures of non-dominant groups in society?	5	Yes, in all instances	5	5
		4	In many instances this is present in the education system		
		3	Partially		
		2	Very limited		
		1	No		
	4.1.4 Is socio-cultural support available to refugees from the government, NGOs, international organisations and refugee community associations <i>et al</i> to facilitate cultural familiarization such as social orientation and	5	Yes	3	5
		4	Mostly		
		3	Partial support, but some gaps exist		
		2	Rarely		

	other opportunities to take part in the cultural life of host communities?	1	No		
	4.1.5 Are there public information campaigns by the government, NGOs, international organisations and refugee community associations <i>et al</i> providing objective information about refugees, including their status as victims of persecution and conflict and their contributions to host communities?	5	Yes, anti-discrimination campaigns consistently exist	3	3
		4	There are some campaigns, but not regular or systematic		
		3	Partially addressed		
		2	Rarely addressed		
		1	No		
	4.1.6 Does the State confront hate speech and xenophobia through law, policy or practice when refugees are targeted?	5	Yes	3	3
		4	On a reactive basis, not wide enough		
		3	Some efforts made but gaps still exist		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
	4.1.7 Is there the possibility of legal redress to criminally prosecute or take other action against hate crimes, hate speech, racial discrimination, and xenophobia against refugees, including when committed by public authorities or institutions?	5	Yes	4	4
		4	It is possible, but no action taken against public authorities		
		3	It is possible, but initiatives so far lack consistency		
		2	Rarely possible, there is resistance in the justice system to prosecute such crimes		
		1	No		
4.2. Refugees economic inclusion is supported	4.2.1 Are there efforts to provide sustainable labour market-based livelihoods and self-reliance programmes for refugees?	5	Yes, extensive livelihoods and self-reliance programmes exist	4	4
		4	Efforts are provided, but gaps exist		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
	4.2.2 Does the State create conditions towards self-reliance of refugees <u>in camps</u> , including open camp policies; e.g. through cash-based support, food-for-work projects?	5	Yes	N/A	N/A
		4	Conditions are provided, but gaps exist		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		

		1	No		
4.2.3 Are there efforts to enable refugees to live <u>outside of camps</u> ?	5	Yes, refugees are enabled to live outside of camps	5	5	
	4	There are efforts, but gaps exist			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			
4.2.4 Does the State create conditions towards self-reliance of refugees outside of camps; e.g. through cash-based support, cash-for-work projects?	5	Yes	4	5	
	4	Conditions are provided, but gaps exist			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			
4.2.5 Are refugee needs mainstreamed into national economic development plans?	5	Yes	4	4	
	4	To a significant extent, but gaps exist			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			
4.2.6 Do refugees have equal access to basic financial services in the host country, e.g. bank accounts and credit?	5	Yes	4	5	
	4	To a significant extent, but gaps exist			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			
4.2.7 Do refugees have access to property and small business loans?	5	Yes, always	3	4	
	4	Mostly			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			

4.3. Refugee and host community sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic cohesion is supported	4.3.1 Do socio-economic programmes and assistance efforts provided by or facilitated by the State to the benefit of refugees also directly benefit host communities?	5	Yes, always	5	5
		4	Mostly		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
	4.3.2 Are there specific mechanisms in place in the asylum country to support or mitigate against the economic impact of refugee camps and settlements on host communities?	5	Yes	N/A	N/A
		4	Mostly		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
	4.3.3 Are there specific mechanisms in place to work with or mitigate against the environmental impact of refugee camps and settlements?	5	Yes	N/A	N/A
		4	Mostly		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
	4.3.4 Are there efforts made by State-sponsored or facilitated assistance programmes to maximize the economic benefits that refugees bring to host communities?	5	Yes	4	4
		4	Mostly		
		3	Partially		
		2	Rarely		
		1	No		
4.3.5 Are there efforts made by State-sponsored or facilitated assistance programmes to foster socio-economic links between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes	4	5	
	4	Mostly			
	3	Partially			
	2	Rarely			
	1	No			

Cross-cutting indicators	Gender 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Gender 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Gender 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Age 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Age 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4	
	4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			

	considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Age 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	3
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Disability 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Disability 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
3		Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied			
2		There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
1		No specific measures or guarantees exist			
Disability 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	3	
	4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
	3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied			
	2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist			

	Sexual minorities 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	3
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Sexual minorities 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	3
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Sexual minorities 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	3
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/religious minorities 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Ethnic/religious minorities 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4	
	4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			

	considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/religious minorities 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	4
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Trafficking victims 4.1 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when facilitating social and cultural inclusion?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	4	N/A
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Trafficking victims 4.2 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting refugee self-reliance?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	N/A
		4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
3		Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied			
2		There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
1		No specific measures or guarantees exist			
Trafficking victims 4.3 Are the specific needs and considerations of cross-cutting groups considered when promoting sustainability and socioeconomic cohesion between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all times	3	N/A	
	4	There are specific measures/guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
	3	Specific measures/guarantees but are not consistently applied			
	2	There are specific measures/guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist			

	4.1.M Does the State create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach regarding social and cultural inclusion of refugees; e.g. providing incentives for civil society and faith-based organisations working with refugees; creating conditions for media to provide objective information about refugees, and facilitating local authorities' involvement in confronting xenophobia targeting refugees?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	5	5
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible		
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach		
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities		
		1	The State makes a multi-stakeholder approach practically impossible		
	4.2.M.U Does the State create conditions for UNHCR and other international actors to provide support to foster refugees' economic inclusion in the host community or asylum country?	5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	N/A	N/A
		4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist		
		3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied		
		2	Yes, but they are not effective		
		1	No		
	4.2.M.P Does the State create conditions for the private sector to contribute to the self-reliance of recognized refugees by providing economic incentives, facilitating work permits, encouraging hiring of refugees in the work force, etc.?	5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	3	4
		4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist		
		3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied		
		2	Yes, but they are not effective		
		1	No		
	4.2.M.L Does the State create conditions for local authorities to participate in the design and implementation of self-reliance programmes and assistance for refugees?	5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	2	3
		4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist		
		3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied		
		2	Yes, but they are not effective		
		1	No		
4.3.M.U Does the State create conditions for UNHCR and other international actors to foster socio-economic links between refugees and host communities?	5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	4	5	
	4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist			
	3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied			
	2	Yes, but they are not effective			

		1	No		
4.3.M.P Does the State create conditions for the private sector to contribute to sustainability and socio-economic cohesion?		5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	3	4
		4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist		
		3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied		
		2	Yes, but they are not effective		
		1	No		
		1	No		
4.3.M.L Does the State create conditions for local authorities to participate in the design and implementation of relevant assistance programmes for refugees?		5	Yes, provisions are in place, they are effective and consistently applied	2	3
		4	Yes, effective provisions are in place and applied, but gaps exist		
		3	Yes, effective provisions are in place, but not consistently applied		
		2	Yes, but they are not effective		
		1	No		



Pillar 5 | Towards durable solutions

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
5.1 Local integration as a durable solution	5.1.1. Can refugees obtain permanent residence or nationality in the asylum country?	5	Yes, all refugees are able to obtain permanent residence or nationality in the same manner or better than the best treated non-refugee foreigners	2
		4	Most refugees are able to obtain permanent residence or nationality in the same manner as the best treated non-refugee foreigners, with some restrictions	
		3	Some obstacles exist for refugees to obtain permanent residence or nationality, such as additional costs or requirements not expected of non-refugee foreigners	
		2	Frequent obstacles exist for refugees to obtain permanent residence or nationality	
		1	No, refugees are not able to obtain permanent residence or nationality, or access is rarely granted	
	5.1.2. What percentage of refugees hosted over 5 years have obtained permanent residence or nationality?	5	Between 75-100%	3
		4	Between 50-75%	
		3	Between 25-50%	
		2	Less than 25%	
		1	None	
	5.1.3. What percentage of refugees hosted over 10 years have obtained permanent residence or nationality?	5	Between 75-100%	4
		4	Between 50-75%	
		3	Between 25-50%	
		2	Less than 25%	
		1	None	
	5.1.4. Do refugees have access to information or other support regarding how to apply for nationality in the asylum country?	5	Yes, complete and effective information is provided to refugees	4
		4	Mostly complete information is provided to refugees	
		3	Partial access to information, some barriers exist	
		2	There are often barriers that restrict refugees' access to information	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
		1	No, refugees do not have access to information on their right to nationality, or they do not have the right to nationality	4
	5.1.5. Is there a system in place in the asylum country to review refugee status once it has been granted? If so, what is the frequency of refugee status reviews?	5	Every 5 years or more, or not applicable	
		4	Every 4 years	
		3	Every 3 years	
		2	Every 2 years	
		1	Every year	
	5.1.6. Is there a process of individual judicial review for refugees whose status is determined to have changed as a result of a review or determination by the authorities in the asylum country?	5	Yes	
1		No		
5.2 Repatriation is undertaken in safety and dignity	5.2.1. Does the country support, incentivize, or undertake premature or involuntary returns or repatriation?	5	No	1
		1	Yes	
	5.2.2. Does the country allow voluntary, safe and dignified repatriation of refugees consistent with the recommended practice in UNHCR Guidelines?	5	Yes	3
		1	No	
	5.2.3. Does the country ensure refugees have information on the country of origin and other means such as 'go and see visits' to enable free and informed individual decision-making in the repatriation process?	5	Yes, refugees have access to sufficient country of origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation at all times	3
		4	Refugees are mostly able to access to sufficient country of origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation	
		3	Partial access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation, many gaps exist	
		2	There is minimal access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation	
		1	No policy exists, or access to country-of-origin information to make a free and informed decision on their repatriation is rarely available	
		5	Yes	3

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	5.2.4. Are efforts made by the State, including allocation of resources and assistance to countries of origin or repatriation, to create a conducive environment inside the sending country to facilitate sustainable repatriation and support reintegration?	3	Partially	
		1	No	
5.3 Countries undertake resettlement	5.3.1. How many refugees have been resettled in the previous year, relative to the country's weighted share of the global resettlement target set out in the UNHCR Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways?	5	More than 100%	5
		4	Between 75-100%	
		3	Between 50-75%	
		2	Between 25-50%	
		1	Less than 25%	
	5.3.2. What is the percentage of resettlement pledges by the asylum country honoured: tracking effective implementation of resettlement programmes?	5	More than 100%	2
		4	Between 75-100%	
		3	Between 50-75%	
		2	Between 25-50%	
		1	Less than 25%	
	5.3.3. Where applicable, due to expertise with resettlement, does the State provide support to other countries looking to build their capacity in resettlement or join the resettlement programme?	5	Yes	5
		1	No	
	5.3.4. Is additional support provided to refugees being resettled?	5	Yes	5
		1	No	
	Pillar 5 cross-cutting indicators	Gender 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times
4			They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
3			Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
2			There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
1			No specific measures or guarantees exist	
5		Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	Gender 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	4	There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Gender 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Age 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Age 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Age 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4
4		They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
3		Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
2		There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
1		No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	Disability 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Disability 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Disability 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Sexual Minorities 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
3		Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
2		There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
1		No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Sexual Minorities 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3	
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Sexual Minorities 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4	
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/Religious Minorities 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times		4
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/Religious Minorities 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times		3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
	Ethnic/Religious Minorities 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times		3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time		
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied		
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally		
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist		
Trafficking Victims 5.1. Do naturalization policies take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	4		
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist			
Trafficking Victims 5.2. Do repatriation policies in the asylum country (or receiving country) take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3		
	4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
	3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
	2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			

Component	Indicator	Scores		Aus
	Trafficking Victims 5.3. Do resettlement policies in the country take into consideration specific concerns of cross-cutting groups?	1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	4
		5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	5.1.M. Does the asylum country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to naturalization; e.g. refugees have access to relevant information and assistance provided by UNHCR and/or NGOs and/or legal aid or other service providers?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	4
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach	
	5.2.M. Does the country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to repatriation; e.g. UNHCR, other international agencies and NGOs can provide information about the situation in the country of origin, and can undertake complementary support programmes in the asylum country?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	3
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach	
	5.3.M. Does the receiving country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to resettlement; e.g. UNHCR, other international agencies and NGOs can provide information and undertake complementary support and assistance programmes or refugee sponsorship?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	5
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
3		The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach		
2		The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach through, for example, limiting certain actors or activities.		
1		The State rejects, or makes practically impossible, a multi-stake holder approach		



Pillar 6 | Making the international refugee system work

Component	Indicator	Scores or measurement		Aus
6.1 There is adequate financing for the international refugee response system	6.1.1. Country's financial contribution to the global estimated cost of UNHCR and UNRWA-coordinated assistance and protection programmes for refugee populations and host communities	Total Annual Figure	USD 46.3 million (UNHCR) ⁶ USD 7.6 million (UNRWA) ⁷	-
		% of GDP (National Share)	0.0035%	
		OECD Country Ranking	Private donors in Australia were the 27th largest donor to UNHCR, with the Australian Government ranked 31st	
	6.1.2. Country's contribution to most relevant pre-identified refugee response plans	Total Annual Figure	USD 3,823,780 (Syria Regional 3RP and Afghanistan Regional RRP) ⁸	-
		% of Country's Annual ODA	0.12%	
	6.1.3. Country's contribution to multi-donor refugee related trust funds	Total Annual Figure	USD 12,733,047 (The Trust Fund for Victims, The Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund, and Women's Peace & Humanitarian TF) ⁹	-
		% of Country's Annual ODA	0.37%	
	6.1.4. Amount of international development cooperation support committed to refugee-specific programmes	Total Annual Figure	USD 106 million ¹⁰	-
		% of GDP (National Share)	0.0069%	

⁶ Figure includes both government and private donations by Australians to UNHCR through 'Australia for UNHCR'. Source: UNHCR (2022). [Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme](#)

⁷ UNRWA (2021). [2021 Pledges towards UNRWA's Programmes](#)

⁸ Refugee Response Plan (RRP) (2021), <https://refugee-funding-tracker.org/>

⁹ The Trust Fund for Victims (2021). [TFV Management Brief Q4/2021](#); Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (2022). [Administrator's Report on Financial Status](#); Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (2022). [Trust Fund Factsheet: Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund](#); Women's Peace & Humanitarian Fund (2021). [Annual Report 2021](#).

¹⁰ The exact amount is difficult to ascertain through available data sources, as some transfers listed in the OCHA Financial Tracking Service may be directed towards refugees (e.g. in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan), but some descriptors in the FTS database are not detailed and these and amounts within broader or general funding have been excluded. Source: Financial Tracking Service (FTS) (2021). [Australia, Government of 2021](#)

Component	Indicator	Scores or measurement		Aus
	6.1.5. Country's financial contribution to non-UNHCR-coordinated international and local NGO assistance programmes for refugee populations and host communities in other countries	Total Annual Figure	USD 82.2 million ¹¹	-
		% of GDP (National Share)	0.0053%	
	6.1.6. Country's Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to top 15 refugee recipient low and middle-income countries	Total Annual Figure	USD 50.1 million (To Bangladesh, Pakistan and India) ¹²	-
		% of GDP (National Share)	0.0032%	
	6.1.7. Country's ODA promotes effective multilateral action	Australia's ODA includes a range of measures to promote multilateral action, e.g. in 2020-21, Australia made AUD 362.6 million in cash payments to multilaterals, along with AUD 265.5 million in grants to UN, Commonwealth and Other International Organisations. ¹³		-
	6.2 There is global, regional and bilateral cooperation and engagement towards improved refugee responses	6.2.1. Does the country engage in global, regional and bilateral cooperation towards improved refugee responses?	5	Yes, the country is fully engaged in global, regional, and bilateral cooperation
4			The country is mostly engaged but additional steps could be taken	
3			The country partially engages	
2			There is minimal engagement from the country	
1			No, the country does not engage at all	
6.2.2. Does the county honour pledges made towards supporting refugee response through funding, settlement places and other means including at regional conferences?		5	Yes, completely	4
		4	To a great extent	
		3	Partially	
		2	Minimally	
		1	Not at all	
6.2.3. Does the country participate in regional schemes and contingency planning, respecting the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> in case of mass influx of refugees?		5	Yes, the country fully participates in this kind of schemes and contingency planning	3
		4	The country participates in schemes and contingency planning most of the time	
		3	The country's participation is partial	

¹¹ Financial Tracking Service (FTS) (2021). [Australia, Government of 2021](#)

¹² Top 15 refugee hosting low and middle income countries: Uganda, Pakistan, Sudan, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Ethiopia, Iran, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Cameroon, South Sudan, Egypt, Niger, India. This was determined using [UNHCR data](#) of top refugee hosting countries and filtering for low and middle income countries classified using [World Bank Country Classifications](#) for 2021. Country (bilateral) ODA data: The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (2021). [Partnerships for Recovery Australian Official Development Assistance 2021](#)

¹³ <https://www.dfat.gov.au/about-us/corporate/portfolio-budget-statements/pbs-2021-22-aid-budget-summary>

Component	Indicator	Scores or measurement		Aus
		2	There is minimal participation from the country	
		1	No, the country does not participate at all in these kinds of initiatives	
	6.2.4. Does the country support bilateral and regional cooperation to prevent trafficking and smuggling, counter violent extremism, or avert refugee flows and irregular migration while preserving the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> ?	5	Yes, the country completely supports and participates in this type of cooperation	4
		4	The country mostly supports this type of cooperation, with some exceptions	
		3	The country partially supports this type of bilateral and regional cooperation	
		2	There is minimal support from the country	
		1	No, the country does not support this kind of cooperation	
	6.2.5. Do the bilateral and multilateral overseas development assistance (ODA) programmes of the country address issues concerning the root causes of refugee movements, e.g. support advancing human rights in countries of origin; engage in development cooperation agreements with countries of origin?	5	Yes, the country consistently integrates how to address root causes in their programmes aiming to prevent refugee movements	4
		4	The country programmes integrate root causes in most of the cases	
		3	The country programmes sometimes integrate root causes in their programmes	
		2	The country rarely addresses root causes in their programmes	
		1	No, the country does not address root causes in its programmes	
	6.2.6. Does the country contribute bilaterally and regionally, including through technical cooperation such as training, financial support or sharing information, to the strengthening of refugee status determination and asylum processes, and reception and integration capacity in other countries and regions of origin?	5	Yes, completely	3
		4	To a great extent	
		3	Partially	
2		Minimally		
1		Not at all		
6.3 There is adequate monitoring of the country response to refugees	6.3.1. Are refugees specifically referenced in reports submitted to the country under the Universal Periodic Review and International Human Rights Treaty-body system?	5	Refugees are specifically contemplated and incorporated	5
		4	Refugees are usually contemplated and incorporated	
		3	Partial contemplation and inclusion of refugees, potential for improvement	
		2	There is minimal consideration and inclusion of refugees	
		1	No consideration or inclusion of refugees is done	
	6.3.2. Does the country make existing data about refugees accessible through publication or other means to all relevant stakeholders such as	5	Yes, this data is fully available and/or published	4
		4	Most of the data is available and/or published	
		3	This data is partially available and under specific request	

Component	Indicator	Scores or measurement		Aus		
	UNHCR, the NGO community and civil society organisations, the media and the public?	2	There is minimal data available or published	4		
		1	No data is available or published			
	6.3.3. Are there efforts to improve the reliability and comparability of data collection including through international harmonization?	5	Very high		4	
		4	Above average			
		3	Average			
		2	Below average			
		1	Very low			
	6.3.4. Does the country have policies and procedures that support the independent monitoring of whether refugee rights and basic needs are met through, for example, permitting specialized missions to visit the country and/or NGOs to conduct research and publicly disclose their findings?	5	The policies and procedures that exist are fully used and function well		4	
		4	There are policies and procedures in place that function well in the majority of cases			
		3	There are some policies and procedures, although some gaps exist in practice			
		2	There are minimal procedures in place, or those that exist only occasionally function			
		1	No policy nor procedures to support independent monitoring exist, or they don't function at all			
	Pillar 6 cross-cutting indicators	Gender 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?	5		Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	5
			4		They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
3			Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
2			There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
1			No specific measures or guarantees exist			
Age 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?		5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	5		
		4	There are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist			
Disability 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?		5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	1		
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time			
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied			
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally			

Component	Indicator	Scores or measurement		Aus
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Sexual minorities 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	1
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
		Ethnic/religious minorities 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?	5	
	4		They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
	3		Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
	2		There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
	1		No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	Trafficking victims 6.1. Do national data-collection efforts and reports on refugees disaggregate and conduct analysis of the cross-cutting groups?	5	Yes, there are specific measures/ guarantees in place and they are effectively applied at all the times	3
		4	They are specific measures/ guarantees in place that are applied most of the time	
		3	Specific measures/ guarantees exist but are not consistently applied	
		2	There are some specific measures/ guarantees but they are only applied occasionally	
		1	No specific measures or guarantees exist	
	6.3.M. Does the country create conditions for a multi-stakeholder approach to monitoring; e.g. UNHCR and international and local NGOs permitted to monitor compliance with refugee and other international protection standards?	5	The State creates conditions and incentivizes a multi-stakeholder approach	4
		4	The State removes obstacles to a multi-stakeholder approach as required and to the extent possible	
		3	The State tolerates a multi-stakeholder approach	
		2	The State imposes certain limits to a multi-stakeholder approach, be it to certain actors or certain activities within their goals and mandates	
		1	The State makes a multi-stake holder approach practically impossible	