

APPLYING COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES (CRRF) IN AFRICA



Elizabeth Abuk Winnow from South Sudan harvests rice in a farm in Adjumani in Northern Uganda alongside locals. The farm is a donation from a Ugandan national who works with the refugees to grow rice, casava on seven acres.

I. NEW YORK DECLARATION COMMITMENTS (19 SEPTEMBER 2016)



Shared global responsibility

Specific acknowledgement that the protection of refugees and assistance to host States are a shared international responsibility.



Whole of society approach

Even stronger partnerships between host governments including line ministries, UN Agencies, development actors, the private sector, NGOs, financial institutions, and civil society.



Supporting host countries

Providing them with additional and predictable humanitarian funding and development support.



Well-funded emergency responses

Pledge to meet the needs of refugees and host communities at the start of emergencies.



Self-reliance

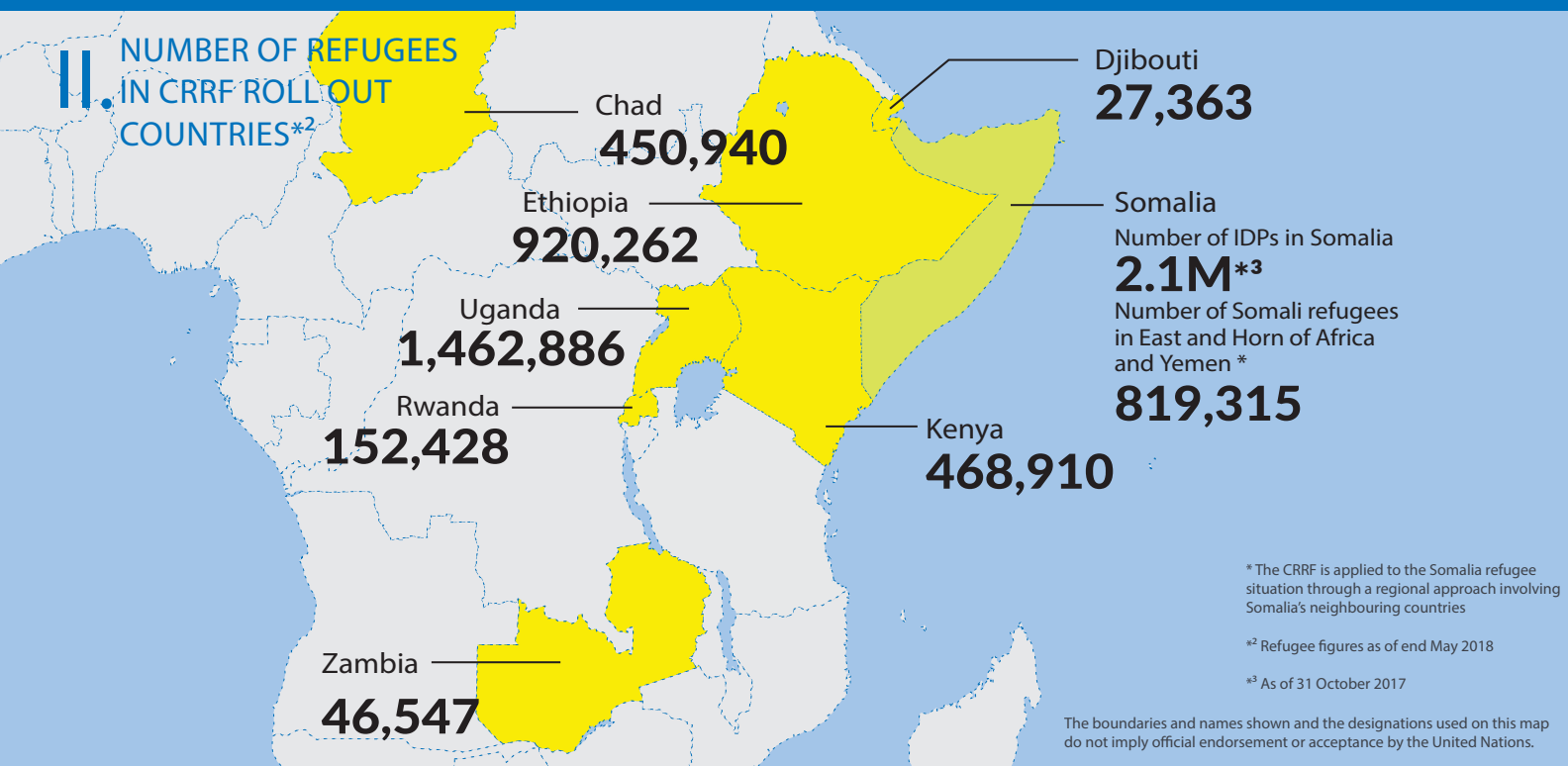
Commitment to include refugees in national development plans and invest in the future of refugees and local communities alike.



Enhancing durable solutions

Commit to wider avenues for refugees through resettlement and complementary pathways.

II. NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN CRRF ROLL OUT COUNTRIES*2



Number of IDPs in Somalia
2.1M*3
Number of Somali refugees in East and Horn of Africa and Yemen *

819,315

* The CRRF is applied to the Somalia refugee situation through a regional approach involving Somalia's neighbouring countries

*2 Refugee figures as of end May 2018

*3 As of 31 October 2017

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

I. KEY AREAS OF CRRF APPLICATION

• The CRRF roll-out will be guided by the Government's pledges made at the Leaders' Summit, which include to:

1. Improve access to **secondary education** by: accrediting qualified refugee teachers and allowing them to teach, and employing **more qualified teachers** in public schools with refugee students;
2. Encourage universities to offer refugees the **same tuition as Chadian** students;
3. Provide access to **arable land** for up to 236,000 refugees; and
4. Issue **birth certificates** for an estimated 140,000 refugee children born before 2013.

• The CRRF builds on the three pledges made at the Leaders' Summit, namely to:

1. Adopt a **new refugee law** giving more rights to refugees;
2. Provide **quality education** to all refugee children; and
3. Grant refugees access to **national health system**.

• The CRRF is the **vehicle to implement the 9 pledges** made by the Government at the Leaders' Summit.

• The pledges are divided into **6 thematic areas**:

1. Out of camp policy
2. Education
3. Work and livelihoods
4. Documentation
5. Other social / basic services
6. Local integration

• The CRRF builds on Kenya's Leaders' Summit pledges to:

1. Undertake **self-reliance and inclusion measures** for refugees in Kenya, including support for the development of the **Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement** to benefit refugees and residents of Turkana County;
2. Facilitate the **legal status** for refugees with claims to citizenship/residency through marriage and parentage; and
3. **Facilitate school enrolment** of refugees and Kenyans by implementing the guidelines on their admission to institutions.

II. KEY PROGRESS / ACHIEVEMENTS

• On 3 May 2018, the Republic of Chad announced its formal application of the CRRF through a letter signed by the Minister of Territorial Administration, Public Security and Local Governance.

• Chad is the **leading asylum destination in Africa** in relation to the density of its population. The application of the CRRF aims to strengthen the pursuit of protection, assistance and solutions for refugees and other displaced populations, and for the **communities that host them**.

• The **new refugee law** and its two implementing decrees give refugees **access to social services** such as education, health, justice and employment.

• Refugees are included in the **national health system** since a January 2018 agreement. The Ministry of Health is now responsible for refugee healthcare.

• With support from the **Djiboutian Chamber of Commerce**, representatives of the private sector have committed to consider **including refugees in their workforce** and to respect the policy of non-discrimination of refugees in employment.

• The **enrollment of refugee children** in primary schools has **increased by 37%** since the 2016 school year (72% enrollment for this age group; close to the Leaders' Summit pledge to enroll 75%).

• Refugees can now **register their vital life events**, such as births and marriages, thanks to the extension of national civil documentation to all refugees.

• The **new comprehensive Refugee Proclamation** has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers, signalling an important step towards more dignified lives for refugees in Ethiopia. The text is now expected to go to Parliament for final approval.

• Refugees are included in the draft **County Integrated Development Plans** of Turkana and Garissa counties.

• The Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework (**UNDAF**) 2018-2022 has been finalised in June 2018 and, for the first time, **fully integrates refugees** and stateless persons as target populations of the plan.

• The International Finance Corporation's report on **"Kakuma as a Market Place"** shows huge opportunities for private sector in Kakuma refugee camp and its neighbouring town.

I. KEY AREAS OF CRRF APPLICATION

• The CRRF is guided by the Government's Leaders' Summit pledges, including to:

1. Promote refugee inclusion through the **livelihoods strategy** and allowing 58,000 refugees to **enjoy banking services**
2. Issue **ID cards and travel documents** to 160,000 refugees;
3. Allowing 30,000 urban refugees to buy into the **national health insurance**;
4. Improve refugee children's inclusion in the **national education system** for 53,000 primary and secondary school children

• The CRRF in Uganda addresses **5 key areas**:

1. Admission and rights
2. Emergency response and ongoing needs
3. Resilience and self-reliance
4. Expanded solutions
5. Voluntary repatriation

The comprehensive refugee response builds on the Government's Leaders' Summit pledges, which include:

1. **Locally integrate** eligible Angolans, Rwandans, and protracted Congolese refugees;
2. Consider **relaxing the encampment policy**;
3. Enhance measures for **refugees to access work**;
4. Improve access to **education in settlements**; and
5. Provide access to **civil registration** and other **legal documents**.

• The CRRF approach to the Somali situation addresses **two key strategic aims**:

1. Addressing the **root causes of displacement** of Somalis inside the country and throughout the region through State- and peace-building and creating conditions that allow for voluntary return in safety and dignity.
2. **Foster burden-sharing** among countries in the region hosting Somali refugees.

REGIONAL LEVEL:

• IGAD Member States adopted the **Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action** in March 2017, agreeing to collectively pursue a regional response to the situation.

Building on its pledges, the Government agreed to align the application of the CRRF with the **Strategic Framework for Refugee Inclusion** and to create a dedicated **task force** to produce a roadmap for the application of the CRRF

• The verification of urban and camp-based refugees that is underway will enable 30,000 urban refugees to buy into the **national health insurance** and 160,000 refugees to receive **refugee ID cards and travel documents**.

• Refugees are **included in the Uganda's development plans** through the Settlement Transformative Agenda. The STA is part of the country's National Development Plan II and seeks to **enhance livelihood opportunities** for refugees and host communities, and foster peaceful coexistence.

• To **strengthen the CRRF at the local level**, the Kampala Capital City Authority launched a comprehensive response strategy (2018-2022) and the **Ministry of Local Government** was appointed to **co-chair the CRRF Steering Group** with the

• Zambia's **new 2017 Refugee Act** is a significant shift from the 1979 Refugee Control Act as it enables the Government to: implement a **settlement approach**, grant refugees a **variety of rights** and access to services, and facilitate **permanent residency and naturalization**.

• The Government is developing a **roadmap** that will set the strategic direction and formalise the comprehensive refugee response in Zambia.

• In the **Djibouti Declaration** of December 2017, IGAD Member States agreed to improve education standards for refugees by, amongst other things, **including refugees in their national education systems by 2020**.

INSIDE SOMALIA:

• Durable **solutions and reintegration of Somali refugees**, for the first time, are included in Somalia's **National Development Plan**, which guides the CRRF inside Somalia.

• A draft National Policy National Plan on Durable Solutions and a Policy on IDPs and refugees resulted from a **National Forum on Durable Solutions** where Somalis themselves lead discussions on displacement.