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.

Well-funded emergency responses
Pledge to meet the needs of refugees and host communities at the start of emergencies.

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.

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

Supporting host countries
Providing them with additional and predictable humanitarian funding and development support.

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

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

Ethiopia 920,262
Uganda 1,462,886
Kenya 468,910
Somalia 2.1M*³
Djibouti 27,363
Rwanda 152,428
Zambia 46,547

* The CRRF is applied to the Somalia refugee situation through a regional approach involving Somalia’s neighbouring countries
³ Refugee figures as of end May 2018
* 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chad</th>
<th>Djibouti</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
<th>Kenya</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. KEY AREAS OF CRRF APPLICATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>II. KEY PROGRESS / ACHIEVEMENTS</strong></td>
<td><strong>I. KEY AREAS OF CRRF APPLICATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>Regional approach for Somali refugees</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>- The CRRF roll-out will be guided by the Government’s pledges made at the Leaders’ Summit, which include:</td>
<td>- The CRRF builds on the three pledges made at the Leaders’ Summit, namely to:</td>
<td>- The CRRF in Uganda addresses 5 key areas:</td>
<td>- The CRRF approach to the Somali situation addresses two key strategic aims:</td>
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<tr>
<td>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;</td>
<td>1. Adopt a new refugee law giving more rights to refugees;</td>
<td>1. Admission and rights</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Encourage universities to offer refugees the same tuition as Chadian students;</td>
<td>2. Provide quality education to all refugee children;</td>
<td>2. Emergency response and ongoing needs</td>
<td>2. Foster burden-sharing among countries in the region hosting Somali refugees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Provide access to arable land for up to 236,000 refugees; and</td>
<td>3. Grant refugees access to national health system.</td>
<td>3. Resilience and self-reliance</td>
<td>REGIONAL LEVEL:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.**

- Refugees are included in the Uganda’s development plans through the Settlement Transformation 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. | - Refugees in Zambia are included in the Uganda’s development plans through the Settlement Transformation 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. | - 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. | - 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. |
- The verification of urban and camp-based refugees that is underway will enable 30,000 urban refugees to benefit into the national health insurance and 160,000 refugees to receive refugee ID cards and travel documents. | - 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 | - The Government is developing a roadmap that will set the strategic direction and formalise the comprehensive refugee response in Zambia. | INSIDE SOMALIA: |
- Refugees in Zambia are included in the Uganda’s development plans through the Settlement Transformation 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. | - Refugees are included in the Uganda’s development plans through the Settlement Transformation 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. | - 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. |
- The CRRF builds on Uganda’s primary and secondary school children response in Uganda. | - The CRRF builds on the three pledges made at the Leaders’ Summit, namely to: | - The CRRF in Uganda addresses 5 key areas: | - The CRRF builds on Kenya’s Leaders’ Summit pledges to: |
| - 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; | 1. Admission and rights | 1. Undertake self-reflexion and inclusion measures for refugees in Kenya, including support for the development of the Kalobeyi Integrated Settlement to benefit refugees and residents of Turkana County; |
| 1. Adopt a new refugee law giving more rights to refugees; | 2. Provide quality education to all refugee children; and | 2. Emergency response and ongoing needs | 2. Facilitate the legal status for refugees with claims to citizenship/residency through marriage and parentage; and |
| 2. Provide quality education to all refugee children; and | 3. Grant refugees access to national health system. | 3. Resilience and self-reliance | 3. Facilitate school enrolment of refugees and Kenyans by implementing the guidelines on their admission to institutions. |

**For more information, please visit:** [www.globalcrrf.org](http://www.globalcrrf.org) **or contact Anouchik Bronne, Task Team on Comprehensive Responses - bronne@unhchr.org**

**As of June 2018**