

# APPLYING COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES (CRRF) IN AFRICA



Seven year old Fatuma from Somalia and her teacher, Angosom Tesfu, himself a refugee from Eritrea, in a classroom in the refugee site of Ali Addeh in Djibouti. Refugees in Djibouti have begun to use the national education curriculum.

## 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

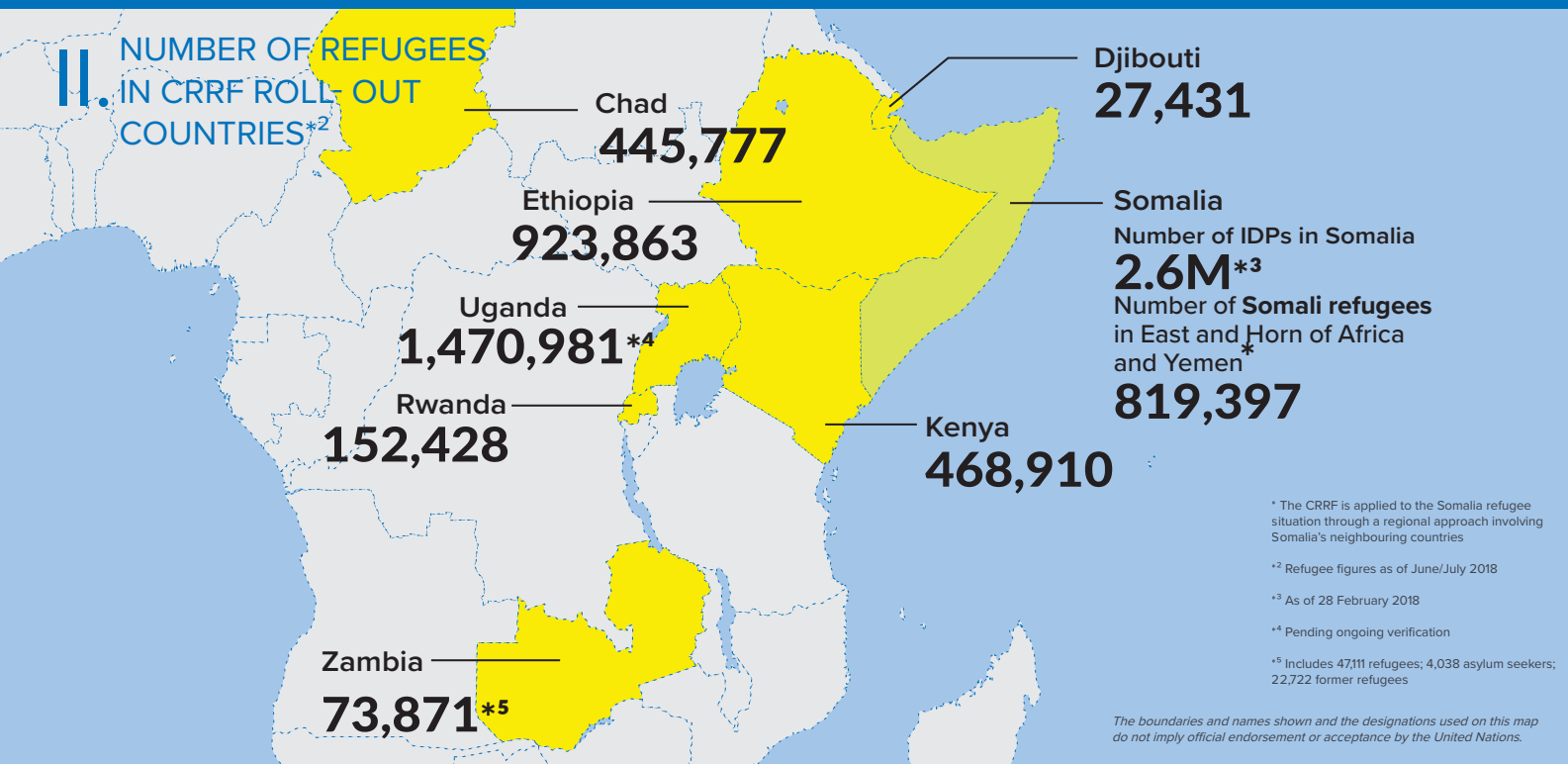
Commitment to include refugees in national development plans and invest in the future of refugees and local communities



### Enhancing durable solutions

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

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



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

\*2 Refugee figures as of June/July 2018

\*3 As of 28 February 2018

\*4 Pending ongoing verification

\*5 Includes 47,111 refugees; 4,038 asylum seekers; 22,722 former refugees

## KEY AREAS OF APPLICATION AND PROGRESS

• 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**;

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.

• In June 2018, **108 schools** located in refugee camps and settlements have been **declared official Chadian schools**, enabling refugee children to study alongside Chadian students.

• 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 **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.

• The CRRF is the **vehicle to implement 9 pledges** made by the Government, which 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 **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 **register their vital life events**, such as births, directly with national authorities.

• The CRRF builds on the Government's pledges, as follows:

1. Undertake **self-reliance and inclusion measures** for refugees in Kenya;

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.

• 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.

## KEY AREAS OF APPLICATION AND PROGRESS

• The CRRF is guided by the Government's pledges, which include to:

1. Allow 58,000 refugees to **enjoy banking services**;

2. Issue **ID cards and travel documents** to 160,000 refugees;

3. Allow 30,000 urban refugees to buy into the **national health insurance**; and

4. Improve refugee children's inclusion in the **national education system**.

• 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**.

• 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; and

5. Voluntary repatriation.

• A new **national Education Response Plan (2018-2021)** was adopted to ensure that all children and adolescents from refugees and host communities have access to **quality education at all levels**. The plan will benefit over 675,000 children per year.

The CRRF builds on the Government's pledges, which include to:

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.

• Zambia's **new Refugee Act** enables the Government to: implement a **settlement approach**, grant refugees **more rights** and services, and facilitate **permanent residency and naturalization**.

• The CRRF approach to the Somali situation:

1. Addresses the **root causes of displacement**, and

2. **Fosters burden-sharing** among countries in the region hosting Somali refugees.

REGIONAL LEVEL:

• IGAD Member States that signed the Djibouti Declaration are working to **include refugees in their national education systems by 2020**.

INSIDE SOMALIA:

• The **National Action Plan** on Durable Solutions for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs has been adopted, resulting from a **National Forum on Durable Solutions** where Somalis themselves had lead discussions on displacement.