APPLYING COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES (CRRF) IN AFRICA

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

- **Chad**: 445,777
- **Ethiopia**: 923,863
- **Uganda**: 1,470,981
- **Rwanda**: 152,428
- **Somalia**: 2.6M
- **Kenya**: 468,910
- **Djibouti**: 27,431
- **Zambia**: 73,871

* The CRRF is applied to the Somali 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.

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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.
### Chad

- 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.

### Djibouti

- 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.

### Ethiopia

- 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.

### Kenya

- 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.

### Rwanda

- 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.

### Uganda

- 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.

### Zambia

- 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.

### Regional approach for Somali refugees

- 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.