

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

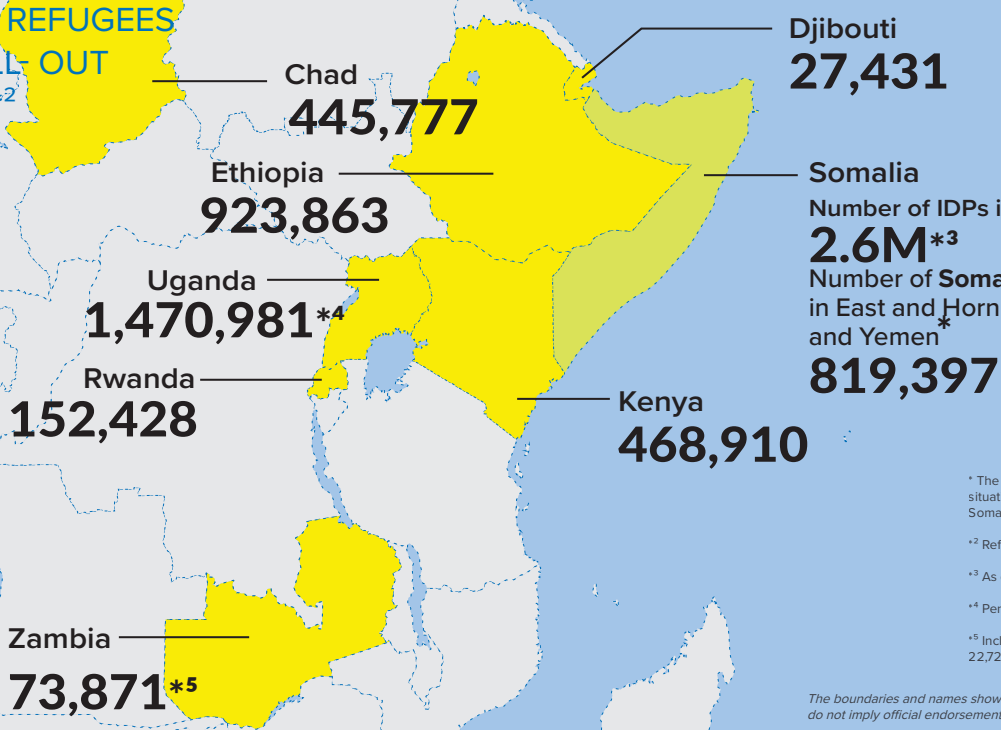
Commitment to include refugees in national development plans and invest in the future of refugees and local communities



Enhancing durable solutions

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

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



Djibouti
27,431

Chad
445,777

Ethiopia
923,863

Uganda
1,470,981*4

Rwanda
152,428

Kenya
468,910

Somalia
Number of IDPs in Somalia
2.6M*3
Number of Somali refugees in East and Horn of Africa and Yemen*
819,397

* 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

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

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.