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 from the start of emergencies.

**Whole of society approach**
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 alike.

**Enhancing durable solutions**
Commit to wider avenues for refugees through resettlement and complementary pathways, and create conditions in countries of origin that are conducive to return.

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

- **Ethiopia**: 923,863
- **Uganda**: 1,190,922*
- **Rwanda**: 152,428
- **Somalia**: 2.6M*³
- **Chad**: 445,777
- **Djibouti**: 27,803
- **Zambia**: 73,871*
- **Kenya**: 471,330

* The CRRF is applied to the situation of Somali refugees through a regional approach involving Somalia and neighbouring countries.

**As of June/July 2018**

**As of August 2018**

**As of December, 2018**

**Pending continuous verification**

* 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 constitute official United Nations approval or acceptance.

Refugees and Ethiopians receive vocational training through the German Qualifications and Employment Prospects Programme for Refugees and Host Communities in Ethiopia (QEP-GIZ).

December 2018
### Rwanda

- The CRRF is guided by the Government’s pledges, which include:
  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 ‘machine-readable’ Convention Travel Documents for refugees has been launched. The new ID will enable refugees to travel abroad for business and education opportunities.

### Uganda

- 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.

- In an effort to boost refugees’ computer literacy, a new IT learning centre was established in Markazi settlement benefiting 2,000 Yemeni refugees living there. The centre was built with U.S. State Department’s Julia Taft Grant and is supported by the Danish Refugee Council.

- The German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) has launched a 5-year “Qualifications and employment perspectives programme” to create better employment perspectives for refugees and Ethiopians. The QEP programme will benefit 1,500 refugees and Ethiopians.

### Zambia

- The CRRF builds on the Government’s 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.

- Kalumbila town hosting more than 21,000 refugees, asylum-seekers and former refugees has joined 63 cities worldwide in the #WithRefugees Cities initiative, in solidarity with refugees. The town commits to be a more hospitable and welcoming place for refugees.

### 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.

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

### Key Areas of Application and Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rwanda</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
<th>Zambia</th>
<th>Regional approach for Somali refugees</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei participated in discussions with Turkana County officials on the draft Finance Bill for Turkana. This is a true reflection of inclusivity for refugees in local affairs.</td>
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<td>The Chadian President has exceptionally authorised free “jugements supplétifs” to enable late birth registration for more than 120,000 refugee children who were born between 2003 and 2015; and were not able to register before the 3-month birth time limit.</td>
<td>In an effort to boost refugees’ computer literacy, a new IT learning centre was established in Markazi settlement benefiting 2,000 Yemeni refugees living there. The centre was built with U.S. State Department’s Julia Taft Grant and is supported by the Danish Refugee Council.</td>
<td>The German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) has launched a 5-year “Qualifications and employment perspectives programme” to create better employment perspectives for refugees and Ethiopians. The QEP programme will benefit 1,500 refugees and Ethiopians.</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>The ‘machine-readable’ Convention Travel Documents for refugees has been launched. The new ID will enable refugees to travel abroad for business and education opportunities.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
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### Regional Approach

**KEY AREAS OF APPLICATION AND PROGRESS**

**Kenya**

- 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

**Regional approach for Somali refugees**

1. Addresses the root causes of displacement, and
2. Fosters burden-sharing among countries in the region hosting Somali refugees.

**KEY AREAS OF APPLICATION AND PROGRESS**

**Chad**

- 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.

**Djibouti**

- Refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei participated in discussions with Turkana County officials on the draft Finance Bill for Turkana. This is a true reflection of inclusivity for refugees in local affairs.

**Ethiopia**

- The German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) has launched a 5-year “Qualifications and employment perspectives programme” to create better employment perspectives for refugees and Ethiopians. The QEP programme will benefit 1,500 refugees and Ethiopians.

**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
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**Regional approach for Somali refugees**

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**

- 900 refugee children and young asylum-seekers from Ethiopia have been included in 25 public schools in Somalia.