

# APPLICATION OF COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSES



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

## 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 from the start of emergencies.



### 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. COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES - FOUR OBJECTIVES

1. Ease pressure on host countries
2. Enhance refugee self-reliance
3. Expand refugees' access to third-country solutions
4. Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity



## III. COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES IN AFRICA: key achievements

Chad	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda
<p>Announced its formal application on 3 May 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2018, 108 schools located in refugee sites were declared official Chadian schools, enabling refugee children to study alongside Chadian students.</li> </ul>	<p>Announced its formal application in February 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new refugee law (Jan. 2017) gives refugees access to legal employment, and to education, health, and justice services on par with nationals. Since July 2018, refugees are allowed to open bank accounts.</li> </ul>	<p>Announced its formal application in February 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The enrolment of refugee children in primary schools has increased by 37% since the 2016 school year (totalling a 72% enrolment for this age group; close to the Government's Leaders' Summit pledge to enrol 75%).</li> </ul>	<p>Announced its formal application in October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenya's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2018-2022 was finalised in June 2018 and fully integrates refugees and stateless persons as target populations of the plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Announced its formal application on 14 February 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The verification of urban and camp-based refugees will enable 30,000 urban refugees to gain access to the national health insurance, and 160,000 refugees to receive refugee ID cards and travel documents.</li> </ul>
Uganda	Zambia	Regional approach for the Somali refugee situation		
<p>Announced its formal application of the CRRF on 24 March 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (2018-2021) will ensure all refugee and host-community children and adolescents have access to quality education at all levels.</li> </ul>	<p>Announced its formal application of the CRRF in November 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zambia's new Refugee Act enables the Government to implement a settlement approach, grant refugees more rights and access to services, and facilitates permanent residency and naturalization.</li> </ul>	<p><u>REGIONAL LEVEL:</u></p> <p>In March 2017, Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) adopted the Nairobi Declaration and its Plan of Action to jointly pursue a regional response to the protracted Somali refugee situation, later extended to other groups of refugees within IGAD.</p> <p>IGAD Member States that signed the Djibouti Declaration on Regional Refugee Education are working to include refugees in their national education systems by 2020.</p> <p><u>INSIDE SOMALIA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following the National Forum on Durable Solutions where Somalis themselves led discussions on displacement, the National Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Refugees, Returnees and IDPs was adopted.</li> </ul>		

## IV. COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES IN THE AMERICAS: The MIRPS

<p>Building on existing regional cooperation and responsibility-sharing mechanisms, including the Brazil Plan of Action and the San Jose Action Statement, six States adopted the San Pedro Sula Declaration on 26 October 2017, agreeing to work together to develop and implement a Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (CRPSF) for Central America and Mexico (the MIRPS in its Spanish acronym).</p>	<p>6 participating countries</p> <p>10 cooperating States and entities supporting the MIRPS</p> <p>180 commitments by MIRPS countries and cooperating States</p> <p>15 action plans from regional and international actors on the MIRPS pillars</p> <p>273 organizations participated in consultations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Organization of the Americas States (OAS) has set up an annual follow-up mechanism for the implementation of the MIRPS.</li> <li>Reporting at regional level will be complemented by a national monitoring mechanism that intends to track national commitments for the period covering 2018-2020.</li> </ul>			
Belize	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Panama
<p>Joined the MIRPS on 21 October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognized refugees already have the right to social services such as education and health, equivalent to nationals. The MIRPS aims to expand that right to asylum-seekers.</li> </ul>	<p>Joined the MIRPS on 11 May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A cooperation agreement was signed between the Ministry of Labour and UNHCR to give work permits to refugees and asylum-seekers, which allow them to access public employment programmes on par with nationals.</li> </ul>	<p>Joined the MIRPS on 11 April 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The protection of unaccompanied children was enhanced through improved infrastructure of reception centers and strengthened protection capacity of the Attorney General's Office in Guatemala City, Quetzaltenango and Peten.</li> </ul>	<p>Joined the MIRPS on 3 March 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new agreement with the National Institute of Migration provides for local integration of current refugees, in line with the MIRPS commitment towards naturalization and access to employment.</li> </ul>	<p>Joined the MIRPS on 23 May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since June 2018, asylum-seekers are included in the national population registry and receive a temporary registration number granting access to services such as formal employment.</li> </ul>	<p>Joined the MIRPS on 18 July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A protocol to identify and assist children in need of international protection was recently signed, enabling coherent and predictable support for children at risk.</li> </ul>

## V. COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES IN ASIA: Afghanistan

The Government of Afghanistan officially announced its decision to "join and support the CRRF" as a country of origin on **16 July 2018**. Comprehensive responses in Afghanistan are rooted in the *Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration and Assistance to Host Countries (SSAR)* which involves the Governments of the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to facilitate the voluntary return of Afghan refugees and their sustainable reintegration, while supporting the host countries and communities.