

## Summary Overview Document Leaders' Summit on Refugees

On 20 September 2016, the United Nations Secretary-General and seven Member States co-hosted the Leaders' Summit on Refugees to increase global responsibility sharing for refugees worldwide and thereby strengthen the international community's capacity to address mass displacement. At the Summit, a geographically diverse group of 52 leaders and senior officials, including 32 heads of state or government, pledged to increase multilateral humanitarian assistance by approximately \$4.5 billion over 2015 levels. Funds pledged toward humanitarian assistance include contributions to UN humanitarian agencies and appeals as well as other international humanitarian organizations. The combined pledges also roughly doubled the total number of refugees afforded lawful admission into third countries. Third country admission commitments included pledges to admit refugees via UNHCR-facilitated resettlement programs, the provision of humanitarian and family reunification visas, and educational scholarships. Admissions commitments also included resettlement and relocation slots that had been allocated or implemented by individual states under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan. Finally, 17 Member States with significant refugee populations pledged to enact policy changes that will allow one million more refugee children to attend school and one million additional refugees to pursue lawful employment and livelihood activities. This document provides a summary of pledges, as articulated either during the Summit and/or through direct communication with participating Member States. It also includes pledges made by several Member States that did not participate in the Summit, but made pledges in advance or immediately afterwards. In a few instances, Member States made additional pledges that they do not wish to announce publicly.

As of November 10, 2016

- **Argentina** pledged to accept 3,000 refugees from Syria and/or neighboring countries affected by the current humanitarian crisis, including through the "Special Humanitarian Visa Program for Foreigners Affected by the Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic," which gives priority to families with children. Refugees who enter Argentina will receive temporary and renewable residence permits, which will become permanent after two years. They will be entitled to the same social services as national citizens, including access to lawful work and education.
- **Australia** pledged to contribute at least \$270 million (AU\$355 million) in humanitarian financing commitments for fiscal year 2016-2017, the bulk of which will be through multilateral partners. This includes the first year of multi-year commitments announced at the Summit: \$99 million (AU\$130 million) over the next three years to increase support for refugees, IDPs and host communities; and \$167 million (AU\$220 million) to the Syria crisis over the next three years. Australia also committed to increase its annual refugee and humanitarian intake to 16,250 places in 2017-18 and to 18,750 places every year from 2018-19 onwards, as well as providing an additional 12,000 Humanitarian places in response to the conflicts in Syria and Iraq. Australia also committed to participate in the United States-led program to resettle Central American refugees.

- **Austria** pledged to contribute approximately \$48 million (€41.1 million) in humanitarian financing in 2016 and \$174 million (€160 million) in humanitarian financing from 2017 onwards, and to offer 1,900 resettlement places through 2017 under the European Resettlement Scheme and the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan, and Austria will continue to admit refugees under family reunification, as appropriate.
- **Bangladesh** successfully completed a census of the undocumented Rohingya population and pledged to issue information cards to these people, which will provide protection and access to basic services, including freedom of movement, access to livelihood, and informal education opportunities. Bangladesh also pledged to allow informal education initiatives in order to increase access to education for this population.
- **Belgium** pledged to contribute \$193,832,700 in humanitarian financing commitments in 2016 and to offer admission to 14,253 refugees, including 1,100 refugees resettled through UNHCR in 2016-2017, an additional 150 refugees from the Great Lakes Region resettled through UNHCR in 2016-2017, 250 resettlement places under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan, 530 relocation places implemented or allocated under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism, an estimated 11,058 slots through its family reunification program in 2016-2017, and continuation of its humanitarian visa program in 2016 and 2017 at levels similar to 2015.
- **Cameroon** pledged to undertake, in cooperation with the UNHCR, to strengthen refugee access to education by establishing schools in camps and making teaching personnel available. Cameroon also pledged to undertake to continue and strengthen the access of refugees, under conditions equal to those afforded nationals, to institutions of higher learning. In addition, Cameroon intends to strengthen the process of issuing secure biometric ID cards to refugees via the Technical Secretariat of those agencies overseeing refugee status. In addition to the above commitments which related to the core goals of the Summit, Cameroon also made the following pledges above and beyond the goals of the Summit: Cameroon pledged to undertake, in conjunction with the UNHCR and the countries concerned, to facilitate the free and voluntary return of refugees to their countries of origin as soon as security conditions allow for such return.
- **Canada** pledged to increase total humanitarian assistance for fiscal year 2016-2017 by at least 10 percent over fiscal year 2015-2016 expenditures of \$512 million (\$684 million CAD). Canada also pledged \$28.3 million (CAD \$37.8 million) in multi-year funding in support of UNHCR's global response, \$14.98 million (CAD \$20 million) to the Education Cannot Wait Fund, \$553,000 (CAD \$739,000) through the International Development Research Centre, to improve the accessibility and quality of learning for refugee and host community children, as well as build the capacities of teachers and educators in up to 25 schools in Lebanon and Jordan; and announced an admission target of 44,800 resettled refugees in total in 2016, including 17,800 privately sponsored refugees. In addition, Canada, jointly with UNHCR and the Open Society Foundation, launched an initiative aimed at increasing private sponsorship for refugees around the world.
- **Chad** pledged to assume responsibility for and improve access to secondary education for approximately 75,000 refugee children in eastern Chad over the course of the next five years

by: a) providing sufficient textbooks to schools hosting refugees; b) accrediting qualified refugee teachers and allowing them to teach in camp, public, and private schools; and c) increasing the number of qualified teachers in public schools with refugee students. Chad also pledged to facilitate refugees' access to tertiary education by encouraging universities to offer refugees the same tuition as Chadian students. Additionally, within the next year, Chad pledged to begin the consultative process to facilitate access to arable land for up to 236,000 refugees and strengthen the system of agricultural technicians in the field to support refugees and the host community in agricultural activities. Chad also pledged to establish a system for the regulation of civil status documents, to include the issuance of birth certificates for an estimated 140,000 refugee children born before 2013. Finally, Chad pledged to adopt the National Law governing the status of refugees and asylum seekers, which will ensure compliance with international and regional instruments for refugee protection. By ensuring that Chadian domestic law incorporates UN and AU refugee convention protections, this measure will positively impact the 380,000 refugees residing in Chad.

- **China** pledged \$300 million in new assistance. Of that, \$100 million will be in the form of humanitarian assistance to relevant countries and international organizations, \$50 million will be given annually for the next three years to multilateral humanitarian organizations or relevant UN initiatives under the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, and \$50 million for bilateral humanitarian aid.
- **Costa Rica** pledged to continue to support the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA) for the most vulnerable asylum seekers from the Northern Triangle – up to 200 at a time to be moved to Costa Rica while awaiting final processing for a final destination country; re-design its refugee identification document (ID) card to be more in line with the Costa Rica national ID card, thereby improving the opportunity for asylum seekers to have more expeditious access to social services, education and work; reduce the cost of the refugee identification document by extending its validity; and reduce the processing time of asylum applications. Costa Rica will also continue to work with UNHCR through 2017 to reduce the backlog of asylum applications and establish processes to manage increased numbers of applications moving forward.
- **The Czech Republic** pledged to contribute \$34,096,909 in humanitarian financing commitments and to offer admission to 2,691 refugees in relocation programs, admission of 400 refugees in resettlement programs, 20 scholarships for Syrian students, and 57 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) admitted from Iraq.
- **Denmark** pledged to contribute approximately \$399 million in humanitarian financing in 2016 (subject to parliamentary approval), and to offer 85 resettlement places through UNHCR in 2016, as well as family reunification places to an expected approximately 14,000 family members to refugees in 2016-2017.
- **Djibouti** pledged to present the Refugee Bill, which will provide access to education, legal work, and the justice system, to the National Assembly in 2016. Djibouti also pledged to give all refugee children access to accredited education through: committing to assess and train an adequate number of refugee teachers to teach the refugee population hosted by Djibouti; working with the Government of Kenya to establish certificate equivalency for the English-

language curriculum taught in Djibouti's refugee camps; and convening a regional refugee education meeting among refugee education technical experts to reach agreement on certificate equivalency.

- **Ethiopia** pledged to expand its Out of Camp Policy to all refugees as defined by Ethiopian laws and policy documents, to benefit 75,000 refugees, or 10 percent of the current total refugee population in Ethiopia. If resources allow, Ethiopia intends to progressively expand the number of refugees who may benefit from the Out of Camp Policy. Ethiopia also pledged to provide work permits to refugees and to those with permanent residence ID within the bounds of domestic laws and to provide work permits to refugee graduates in the areas permitted for foreign workers by giving priority to qualified refugees. Ethiopia pledged to increase the enrollment of refugee children – without discrimination and within available resources – from approximately 148,361 students to 212,800 students overall, including through increasing refugee preschool enrollment from 46,276 to 63,000; increasing refugee primary school enrollment from 96,700 to 137,000; increasing refugee secondary school enrollment from 3,785 to 10,300; and increasing refugee enrollment in higher education from 1,600 to 2,500. Additionally, Ethiopia pledged to make available 10,000 hectares of irrigable land within the bounds of the national laws of Ethiopia to allow 20,000 refugee and host community households (100,000 people) to engage in crop production by facilitating irrigation schemes, subject to the availability of external financial assistance. Next, Ethiopia pledged to allow for local integration for protracted refugees who have lived in Ethiopia for 20 years or more, to benefit at least 13,000 refugees who have been living in camps already identified by the Administration of Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA). Ethiopia also pledged to work with international partners to potentially build industrial parks that could employ up to 100,000 individuals, with 30% of the jobs to be reserved for refugees. Finally, Ethiopia pledged to strengthen, expand, and enhance basic and essential social services for refugees, including health, immunization, reproductive health, HIV, and other medical services, within the bounds of national law; provide facilities for refugees to open bank accounts, obtain driving licenses, and access all other benefits to which any foreigner with a legal permanent residence permit is entitled; and provide birth certificates to children of refugees born in Ethiopia.

- **Finland** pledged a total of approximately \$194,500,000 in 2016 aid for refugee situations. This includes the EU-Turkey Facility, London Donor's Conference commitment, March 17 and Iraq Pledging Conference commitments, ECHO financing, humanitarian mine action pledge, support to Afghanistan and Somalia, a health project for transit migrants and support to UN Women in MENA, funding to NGOs and INGOs, as well as humanitarian funding including approximately \$15.4 million in additional funds to be made available by the end of this year. Finland committed to offer admission to at least an estimated 8,000 persons in 2016-2017. This includes approximately 4,537 persons through resettlement, relocation and family reunification in 2016, including quota resettlement places (Syrians mainly from Turkey), relocation slots implemented or allocated under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism as well as an estimate of family reunification places. In 2017, Finland expects the number of refugees admitted through the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism commitment, resettlement quota and family reunification cases to be above 4,000 persons.

- **France** pledged to contribute approximately \$218 million (€200 million) in aid to the Syrian crisis through contributions to international organizations, NGOs, and scholarships (including \$109 million or €100 million in aid to Lebanon, half of which is earmarked for education), and to offer admission up to 24,319 individuals relocated from Italy and Greece, 10,375 refugees resettled from Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, and 2,500 visas for admission into French territory under other legal means of access, including asylum visas.

**In addition to the above commitments which related to the core goals of the Summit, France also made the following pledges above and beyond the goals of the Summit:** *France committed approximately \$1.07 billion (€980 million) in concessional loans to Jordan through the French Agency for Development (AFD), approximately \$343 million (€315 million) in contributions to European fiduciary funds, approximately \$336 million (€309.2) million of which is dedicated to the EU-Turkey facility.*

- **Germany** pledged to contribute \$2.16 billion in humanitarian financing in 2016. On refugee admissions, Germany refers to the existing mechanisms under the EU-framework on relocation from Greece and Italy, as well as to the relevant stipulations of the EU-Turkey-statement of March 18, 2016, and continues to admit refugees under family reunification, as appropriate.
- **Greece** pledged to provide accommodation to asylum seekers and refugees while they remain in Greece, to ensure access to the asylum procedure, including through pre-registration where necessary and a fair determination of all asylum claims, to ensure that no minors seeking asylum will be placed into detention as protective custody, and to establish an education plan that enables migrant and refugee minors to access public education in the 2016-2017 school year.
- **Ireland** pledged to contribute nearly \$110 million (€99.8 million) in humanitarian financing commitments in 2016. Ireland continues to support resettlement of refugees and the existing mechanisms under the EU-framework on relocation from Greece and Italy, and will continue to admit refugees under family reunification, as appropriate.
- **Italy** pledged to contribute approximately \$392 million (€360 million) in humanitarian financing commitments in 2016-2018 and to offer admission to 3,212 refugees, including 1,712 resettlement places under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan, 500 additional resettlement slots for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and 1,000 persons resettled through the Humanitarian Corridor Program by the end of 2017.
- **Japan** pledged approximately \$2.8 billion in assistance to refugees and migrants for 2016-2018 and approximately \$100 million to support to the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility, a key component of the World Bank's Global Crisis Response Platform. It also committed to provide development assistance to approximately 1 million people affected by conflicts in 2016 and implement a development project in a refugee camp in cooperation with Japan Team for Refugees and Community (J-TRaC) and UNHCR. Japan further committed to accept up to 150 Syrian students and their families over the next five years. As of October 31, 2016, Japan's humanitarian contributions in 2016 total approximately \$986 million, based on Financial Tracking Service compiled by OCHA.

- **Jordan** pledged implementation of the Jordan Compact, which was announced on February 4, 2016 at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference, and where it committed, dependent on the level of international assistance received, to: (a) allow all children in Jordan to attend school, including an additional 50,000 Syrian refugees to attend Jordanian public schools for the 2016/2017 school year; and (b) continue to issue work permits toward the goal of 50,000 permits to Syrian refugees by end of the first year of Compact implementation and up to 200,000 work permits by 2020. Jordan also pledged to continue working with UNHCR to issue 4,000 work permits as part of UNHCR's pilot program.
- **Kenya\*** pledged to undertake several self-reliance and inclusion measures for refugees in Kenya, including support for the development of the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement to benefit refugees and residents of Turkana County; facilitation of legal status for those refugees with legitimate claims to citizenship and/or residency in Kenya through marriage or parentage; and implementation of the "Guidelines on Admission of Non-Citizens to Institutions of Basic Education and Training in Kenya," which will facilitate enrollment of refugees and other non-citizens in Kenyan schools.
- **Kuwait** pledged to contribute \$100 million for 2016 at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference on February 4, including \$5 million to UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and \$30 million toward humanitarian needs committed at the Pledging Conference in Support of Iraq, and will consider receiving another 3,000 Syrians over the next five years and supporting family reunification.
- **Lebanon** reaffirmed its continued commitment to facilitate access to public schools of displaced Syrian children of school age. It also stated that access of displaced Syrians to labor markets will be maintained in accordance with Lebanese laws.
- **Luxembourg** pledged to contribute \$60,914,361 in humanitarian financing in 2016 and to offer admission to 803 refugees in 2016-2017, including 246 resettlement places under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan and 557 relocation places implemented or allocated under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism by 2017.
- **Mexico** pledged to contribute a total of \$4 million in humanitarian financing, including \$3 million pledged at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference in London and \$1 million in additional international humanitarian financing contributions. Mexico will consider additional financial humanitarian contributions in 2016. Mexico also committed to strengthen and expand its asylum system including by: a) increasing the number of asylum adjudication officers and support staff by 80% such as local integration specialists, decision appeals reviewers, data management specialists, and other support staff of the Mexican Refugee Commission (COMAR) by December 2016; b) working with UNHCR to expand migrants' access to information about opportunities to claim asylum; and c) ensuring alternatives to detention for asylum seekers, with a special effort to ensure that by December 2016, all children under 11 years old leave migratory stations.

- The Netherlands** pledged to contribute \$822.69 million (€755 million) in 2016, of which approximately 80 percent is channeled through multilateral organizations, including \$494 million (€445 million) for direct humanitarian aid and \$344 million (€310 million) for support of refugees, internally displaced persons, and the host communities in countries around Syria, and \$4.36 million (€4 million) dedicated to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in Lebanon and Jordan. So far in 2016, the Netherlands has offered admission to 15,000 refugees, and will resettle 500 refugees under the UNHCR resettlement program by the end of 2016 and an additional 500 refugees in 2017. The Netherlands will resettle 4,000 refugees, and plans to continue relocating asylum seekers from within the EU, and continue to admit refugees under family reunification, as appropriate.
- Norway** pledged to contribute \$604,529,165 (4.976 billion Norwegian Kroner) in humanitarian financing commitments in 2016, and to offer admission to 3,120 refugees for resettlement in cooperation with UNHCR, 750 asylum-seekers for relocation under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism in 2016, and an additional 750 asylum-seekers for relocation in 2017. Norway also pledged to admit close members of family of persons granted asylum in Norway estimated at up to 7,600 in 2016.
- Pakistan** extended the validity of Proof of Registration cards and reaffirmed on July 19, 2016 the right enshrined in Pakistan's Constitution for Afghan refugees to access government schools. Provincial level actions to broaden awareness of this right include Balochistan's incorporation of refugees into their provincial education plans and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's public statements affirming refugees' access to public schools. As a step toward the goal of universal enrollment, Pakistan will work with the U.S., UNHCR and other potential donors to ensure that at least 29,000 additional refugee students are able to attend school in Pakistan in the coming year.
- Portugal** pledged to contribute approximately \$27.4 million in humanitarian financing commitments in 2016-2017, including \$200,000 to the IOM-UNHCR Emergency Resettlement Country Joint Support Mechanism or the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility, and to offer admission to 8,942 refugees, including 191 resettlement places under the EU Emergency Resettlement Mechanism which are to be made available in the context of the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan, 2,951 relocation places allocated under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism for the benefit of Italy and Greece, as well as 5,800 additional relocation places offered on a bilateral basis, and 100 scholarships for Syrian students to study at Portuguese universities through the Global Platform for Syrian Students.
- Qatar** pledged to contribute \$100 million at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference on February 4 with the expectation that these funds will be distributed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in 2016. Qatar also agreed to process at least 4,000 additional family reunification visas for Syrian nationals in Qatar. This new policy provides a mechanism for Syrians to be resettled with their families, away from the conflict, and could lead to the resettlement of more than 4,000 Syrians in the next few years.

- **Republic of Korea (ROK)** pledged to maintain its current level of annual humanitarian assistance at \$44 million every year for the next three years and committed an additional \$100 million beyond that level within the next three years subject to domestic procedures.
- **Romania** pursues the implementation of the decisions previously formulated at EU and international level with respect to relocation and resettlement, as well as financially. The decisions already taken at EU level foresee that Romania relocates 4,180 persons in need of international protection from Greece and Italy (as part of the intra-EU relocation) and made available 1,502 places, resettles 80 persons from Turkey under the EU-Turkey Joint Action Plan and contributes \$24,416,056 (€22,340,000) to humanitarian financing, including the EU Facility for Syrian refugees in Turkey.
- **Rwanda** pledged to promote the inclusion of refugees through the joint Rwanda-UNHCR livelihoods strategy focused on graduating camp-based refugees out of assistance programs and increasing formal access to work. This strategy will ensure that 18,000 camp-based refugees are graduated out of food and/or cash-for-food assistance programs by mid-2018, 60,000 refugees have formal employment opportunities by mid-2018 and 58,000 refugees use banking services by mid-2018. Rwanda also pledged to promote refugee integration by: a) issuing 100% of Rwanda's 160,000 refugees identity cards and 1951 Convention travel documents by the end of 2017, which will improve freedom of movement, including in the East African Community, and improve refugees' employability; and, b) providing 100% of the 30,000 urban refugees in Rwanda the opportunity to buy into the national health insurance system by the end of 2017. Currently only 3,000 refugees have access to the system. Finally, Rwanda pledged to integrate into the national education system 35,000 refugee students in secondary schools and 18,000 in primary schools by 2018. Currently only half of refugee students are integrated into the national school system. This will eliminate the need for most parallel camp-based education structures and boost secondary school enrollment.
- **Saudi Arabia** pledged to contribute \$364 million in 2016 to UN agencies, appeals and international humanitarian organizations. This includes \$100 million at the Supporting Syria and the Region conference on February 4, \$59 million to UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), \$10 million to International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), \$50 million to support Rohingya refugees in Indonesia through UN agencies and International NGOs, \$30 million to Afghan refugees in Pakistan through UN agencies and International NGOs, \$30 million to Syrian refugees through UN agencies and International NGOs, \$10 million in a joint relief program with Saudi Arabia's King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid, UNHCR and IOM, and \$75 million additional in multilateral aid announced at the Summit. Saudi Arabia also pledged to support 7,950 Syrian students studying at Saudi universities for the 2016-17 academic year, of which at least 3,000 have been or will be admitted from outside Saudi Arabia, and to permit 3,880 Yemenis to study at Saudi universities for the 2016-17 academic year, many of whom were admitted in 2016.
- **Slovakia** pledged to contribute \$15,824,430 in humanitarian financing in 2016 and an additional \$3,366,900 in humanitarian financing in 2017-2021, and 30 scholarships awarded to Syrians students to study in Slovakia in 2016, and 520 additional government scholarships in 2017-2021.

- **Spain** pledged to contribute at least \$209,277,389 in humanitarian financing. In 2015 Spain agreed to relocate, within two years, 15,888 foreigners seeking international protection and coming from refugee camps in Italy and Greece. Spain has also agreed to resettle 1,449 refugees by September 2017 from Turkey and Lebanon. Spain pledged to continue providing family reunification visas to family members of individuals granted international protection at levels comparable to or greater than last year.
- **Sweden** pledged to contribute approximately \$771 million in humanitarian financing, and to provide 1,900 resettlement slots through its UNHCR program in 2016, to be gradually increased to a yearly quota of 5,000 by the end of 2018, and 339 relocation places implemented or allocated under the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism. Pending parliamentary approval, Sweden also plans to contribute some \$17.5 million to the IOM-UNHCR Emergency Resettlement Country Joint Support Mechanism and \$20 million to the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility.
- **Tanzania** pledged to implement the following commitments: a) continue to receive persons running from wars, conflicts, political instability and persecution as defined under the international instruments to which the country is a party to; b) undertake the review of the 2003 National Refugee Policy and the Refugees Act, 1998 by the end of 2017 in order to ensure that the legal regime for refugee protection in the country is in line with international instruments and current humanitarian challenges related to mixed flows of asylum seekers, and migrants; c) continue to provide durable solution to the remaining 1972 Burundian refugees who were not naturalized but allowed to apply for Tanzania citizenship; d) improve the quality of protection for refugees in Tanzania by specifically enhancing their access to education and the domestic labor market; and e) support the adoption of the global compact on responsibility sharing for refugees and displaced people.
- **Thailand** pledged to develop an effective screening mechanism to distinguish those with genuine protection needs from economic migrants. Thailand also pledged to ensure access to education for all children inside temporary shelters and aimed to provide educational opportunities to at least 28,000 children in the near term. Additionally, Thailand will enhance skill trainings to displaced persons from Burma with possible income earning opportunities. This includes training at least 460 people, who in turn will train others in organic farming, and the provision of agricultural equipment to benefit at least 1,200 families in the next two years. Thailand further committed to issue birth certificates to all children in the temporary shelters.

**In addition to the above commitments which related to the core goals of the Summit, Thailand also made the following pledges above and beyond the goals of the Summit:** *to enact the Prevention and Suppression of Torture and Enforced Disappearance Act to strengthen the implementation of the principle of non-refoulement; to improve existing and expanding new immigration and rehabilitation facilities in order to improve the well-being of those awaiting resettlement to third countries; to adhere to non-detention of children in the Immigration Detention Centers, with consideration of the best interests of the child; to enhance understanding of stakeholders in order to provide irregular migrants and their dependents better access to health services and tackle health related challenges throughout the migration cycle; and, to*

*provide legal aid and compensation in criminal cases to all groups of irregular migrants, without any discrimination.*

- **Turkey** enacted a by-law in January 2016 enabling Syrians to work legally. Turkey is also working toward enrolling 450,000 refugee students in its public schools during the 2016/2017 school year.
- **Uganda** pledged to continue its settlement approach, providing access to education and legal employment for some 120,000 newly arrived refugees in 2016. Uganda's approach includes two new settlements, and access to employment, education, and health care have already been identified. Uganda also pledged to use recently secured additional funding, including a \$50 million World Bank loan, to sustain and expand work on the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment framework, which aims to improve income and productivity for host communities and refugees.
- **The United Arab Emirates (UAE)** pledged to admit 15,000 additional Syrian refugees over the next five years into the UAE. On humanitarian financing, the UAE committed and pledged approximately \$356 million thus far in 2016 to multilateral organizations and international humanitarian assistance.
- **The United Kingdom (UK)** pledged to contribute nearly \$2 billion in humanitarian financing, including \$3.25 million to the IOM-UNHCR Emergency Resettlement Country Joint Support Mechanism, \$39 million to Education Cannot Wait, and \$104 million to the Ethiopia Jobs Compact, and to offer admission to 23,750 refugees, including 20,000 refugees to be resettled by 2020 under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme, 3,000 refugees to be resettled by 2020 under the Vulnerable Children Resettlement Scheme, and 750 refugees resettled in 2016 and annually thereafter under the Gateway Protection Programme.
- **The United States** admitted 85,000 refugees in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 - 15,000 more than in FY 2015 - and pledged to increase its refugee admissions to 110,000 in FY 2017. The United States also increased alternative pathways of admission into the United States, providing special immigrant visas to more than 11,000 people at risk from Iraq and Afghanistan in FY 2016 – an increase of over 4,000 from FY 2015. The United States provided more than \$7 billion in humanitarian assistance to international organizations and non-governmental organizations in FY 2016 – an increase of \$1 billion over FY 2015 levels. This includes a special contribution of \$37 million to UNHCR to increase the number of refugee children able to attend school and receive a quality education, \$11 million to the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM), a pledge of \$20 million to the Education Cannot Wait Platform, and at least \$50 million over the next five years, subject to the availability of appropriations, to the Global Concessional Financing Facility, a key component of the World Bank's Global Crisis Response Platform.
- **Zambia** committed to convert Mayukwayukwa camp and the majority of Maheba camp to a settlement area as detailed in Zambia's local integration plan - which will include permanent residence and arable land for the 11,000 resident refugees. Zambia also committed to use recently secured funding, including a \$20 million World Bank loan to address three core sectors

in refugee-hosting areas, which will improve economic productivity for host communities and refugees alike.

*\* Member State made a pledge, but did not participate in the Summit.*

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