



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

THE SOLUTIONS CAPITAL INITIATIVE

**Realizing the Potential of Multi-Year,
Multi-Partner Planning**

SOLUTIONS CAPITAL

In the spirit of the New York Declaration and the consultations leading to the Global Compact on Refugees as well as the commitments made as part of the Grand Bargain, UNHCR proposes Solutions Capital - a donor pact. As part of this Pact, UNHCR is seeking additional funds to enable a select group of operations to implement their Multi-Year and Multi-Partner (MYMP) strategies. **MYMP strategies empower UNHCR's field operations to be an effective catalyst for comprehensive responses and to more efficiently use resources over time.** With additional funds, UNHCR will be able to reinforce systems, tools and guidance to build MYMP perspectives into its planning and budgeting processes. These lessons will also be integral for the revision of UNHCR's Results Based Management System.

In support of this learning process, the Pact includes monitoring based on a newly designed results framework along with an evaluation. Reports based on the results framework will be compiled and complemented by products prepared as part of the evaluation. Key elements of the monitoring and evaluation will be use of a theory of change and increased focus on outcomes in planning processes along with exploring assumptions about longer-term planning. The impact of multi-year funding will also be assessed.

Activation of this donor pact entails expressed donor commitment to:

- **Contribute in 2019 at least an additional US\$ 3 million ideally in January; and**
- **Contribute or pledge to contribute the same in 2020 and 2021.**

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Credits: @UNHCR: South Sudanese refugees who have fled from war.

A New Deal for Refugees

How can the world better share responsibility for refugees?

UNHCR and the international community are currently working on a new deal for refugees.

Known as the global compact on refugees, it aims to improve the international response to new and existing refugee situations.

The compact seeks to ensure that refugees and the people hosting them receive the support they need.



Glossary

Economic Inclusion refers to everyone, regardless of citizenship, having the right to work, and Governments are obliged to take progressive measures to safeguard this right. Non-citizens, who are lawfully present in a State, are entitled to the same treatment as enjoyed by citizens in the realm of employment and work.

Financial Inclusion is the combination of knowledge, skills and self-efficacy needed to make and exercise money management decisions that best fit the circumstances of one's life.

Graduation Approach is a poverty-reduction model that aims to “graduate” people in rural areas out of poverty through a sequenced combination of interventions.

Multi-year multi-partner protection and solutions strategies are envisaged to cover a period of three to five years bringing together the full range of national and international partners and stakeholders to plan for a longer-term vision which leverages all comparative advantages to tackle and resolve protection and solution challenges in a sustainable way for all persons of concern.

In September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted a set of commitments to enhance the manner in which the international community addressed human mobility known as the **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants**. Through the Declaration, States agreed that the responsibility for protecting those who are forced to flee and supporting the countries that shelter them must be shared more equitably and predictably.

This **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), adopted as part of the New York Declaration**, is now being applied in a range of specific situations. Under the lead of host governments, the CRRF builds on a whole of government approach with the support of a broad range of stakeholders including existing and new partnerships with development actors, local and international civil society and the private sector.

The Declaration gave UNHCR the task of building upon the practical implementation of the CRRF to develop a **‘global compact on refugees’ (GCR)**. Following a two-year process of consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, the focus will shift in 2019 from the compact's elaboration to its implementation. The compact's four key objectives mirror those of the CRRF. The compact includes the CRRF as an integral part, complemented by a programme of action with global and context-specific arrangements to operationalize comprehensive responses in a more systematic and sustainable manner.

Outcomes describe intended changes in capacities and behaviours of institutions, local communities and people of concern. Results at the Outcome level are not solely within UNHCR's accountability but are achieved jointly with partner organizations and entities, including governments. UNHCR will introduce outcomes within its results framework as part of the RBM revision process.

Outputs describe changes in skills, abilities or capacities in people of concern or institutions, or availability of products or service and are within UNHCR's control. The outputs in MYMP strategies draw upon and complement those in UNHCR's results framework.

Theory of change is a method that explains how a given intervention, or set of interventions, are expected to lead to a specific change, drawing on a causal analysis based on available evidence.

“The global compact on refugees is not the end, but rather the beginning, of a process that will allow a continuation of the dialogue. It is a working tool that creates the space for all of us to work towards stronger mechanisms for fair sharing of burdens and responsibilities. It is an architecture of support.”

Volker Türk

UNHCR’s Assistant High Commissioner for Protection

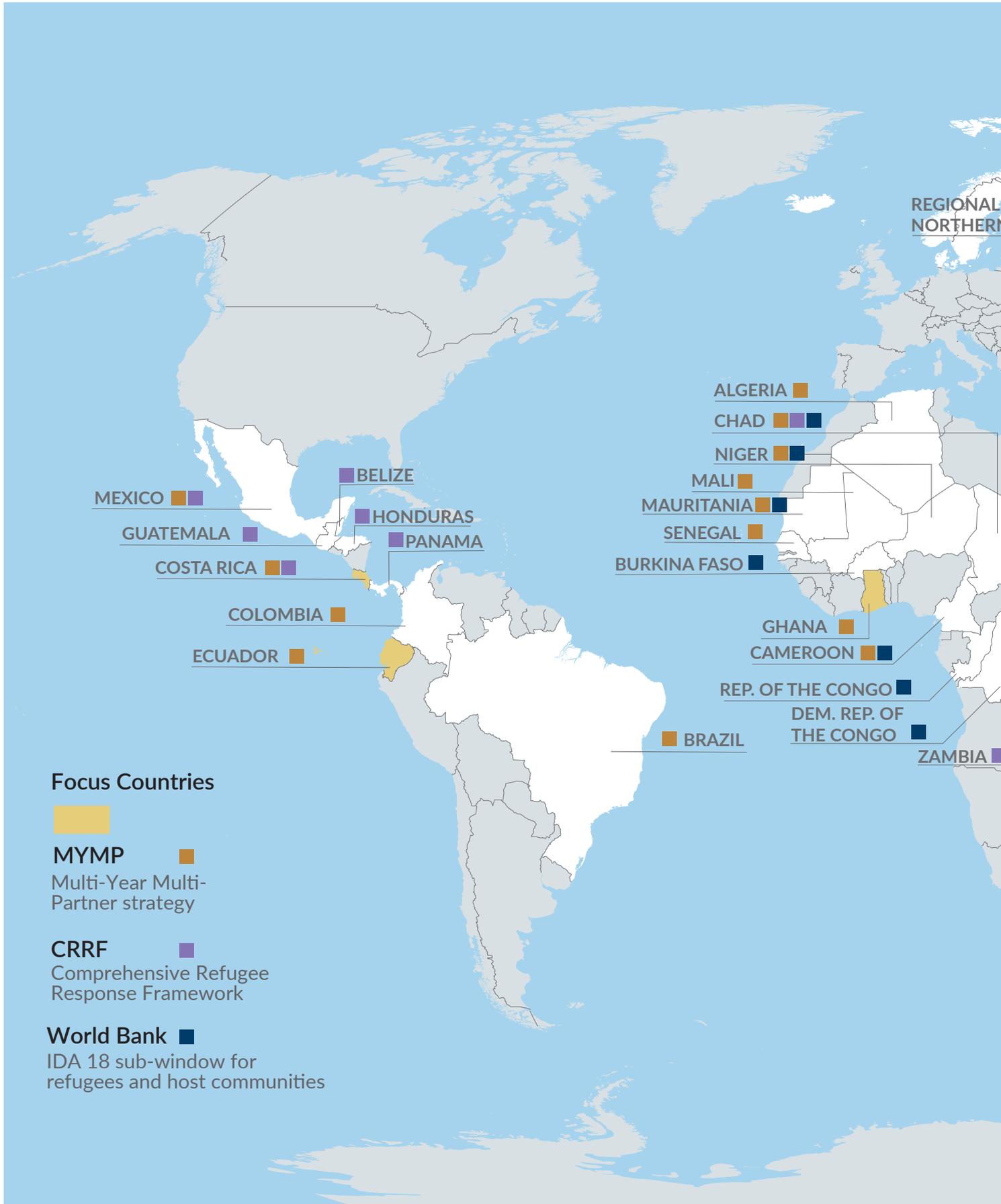
Introduction

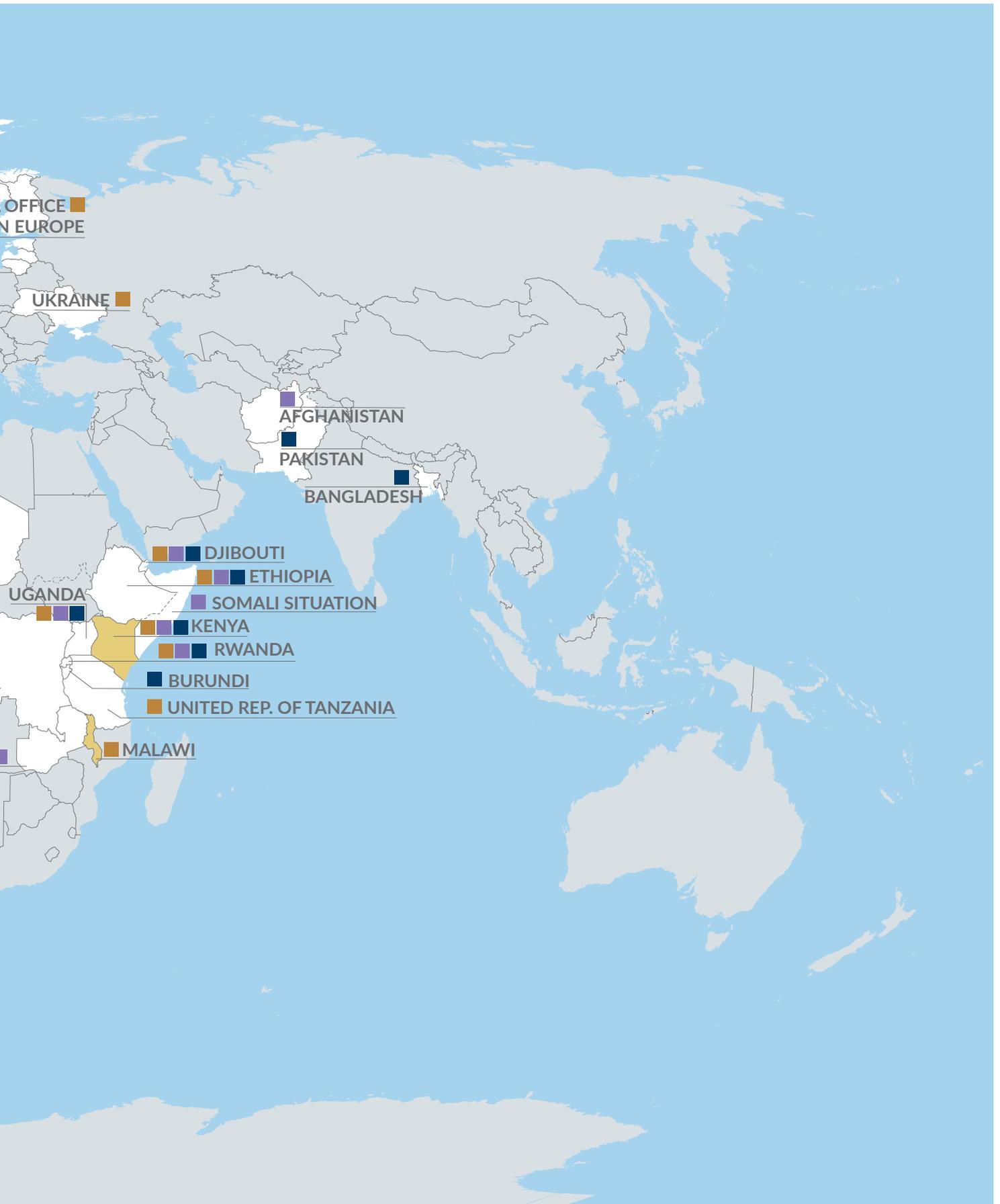
UNHCR has made an institutional commitment to building MYMP perspectives into its planning and budgeting processes. This vision is anchored in UNHCR’s Strategic Directions 2017–2021 and has been put into practice in 22 operations. The aim is to enable work towards longer-term transformative changes for people of concern (PoC) and local communities based on inclusive and coordinated strategy development with Governments and a broad range of partners. **This move strengthens UNHCR’s support to the application of comprehensive responses, as outlined in the New York Declaration and envisaged for further operationalization through the global compact on refugees and the context-specific mechanisms it entails.** MYMP strategies enable field operations to define UNHCR’s role and specific contributions to the application of comprehensive responses at country level.

Comprehensive responses build on government-led, multi-stakeholder approaches that incorporate the needs and capabilities of refugees and their host communities alongside the resources of a broad network of stakeholders. In keeping with its Grand Bargain Commitment, UNHCR’s field operations are using three to five-year MYMP strategies empower UNHCR to be an effective catalyst for comprehensive responses, and to more efficiently use resources over time.

The 22 operations with MYMP strategies are adapting programmes to weave in the concept of longer-term change. They have mapped and engage a broad network of stakeholders namely across national and local government, national and international civil society, regional and international organisations, humanitarians, development actors, International Financial institutions (IFIs) and the private sector. Operations have defined a longer-term vision for addressing protection and solution problems and identified the incremental changes needed to achieve this vision in a way that aims to leverage the comparative advantages of this network. This approach provides flexibility and space for UNHCR to align its plans with those of development and peacebuilding actors, and focus support on inclusion of PoC in national services, systems and civil society.

In 2016 six operations piloted MYMP strategies. In 2017 UNHCR expanded the approach to a further 16 operations focusing on countries that are applying the CRRF and/or which the World Bank is considering for funding under the IDA 18 sub-window for refugees and host communities (a new concessional financing facility to support lower-income refugee-hosting countries). The following global map shows the countries in which UNHCR has prepared a MYMP, a CRRF is being applied and those the World Bank is considering for funding under the IDA 18 sub-window. Regional maps can be found later in the document introducing the two regional sections of this document.





The Learning Process

The main focus now is on adapting UNHCR's planning and programming tools for the MYMP. Lessons gleaned to date are central to strengthening this tool. These lessons are also integral to the revision of UNHCR's Results Based Management (RBM) System which will frame how operations develop a theory of change focusing on impacts in future. The learning process continues as operations move into the second and third years of implementing their strategies, however, insufficient and unpredictable funding hinders their potential to maximize efficiencies and fully test the benefits of the MYMP approach to leading to the following:

- Fragmented approaches in implementing a strategy,
- Unfulfilled partnerships with new stakeholders, and
- Curtailed efforts to transform care and maintenance programmes into protection and solution oriented programming.

The Donor Pact

To advance the shift towards MYMP programming and the corresponding revision of UNHCR's planning and programming cycle UNHCR is proposing a donor pact titled Solutions Capital. This pact aims to mobilize additional funding for a select group of MYMP operations: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya and Malawi. The operations have been carefully selected primarily based on the strength of their strategy and the different scenarios they each face. The funding levels for these five operations in 2017 ranged between 38 per cent to 67 per cent. All operations benefited from softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions with the smaller operations being essentially entirely dependent softly earmarked and unearmarked.

The following chapters of this document provide an overview of these five operations' MYMP strategies highlight how they contribute to the application of comprehensive responses in line with the New York Declaration and as envisaged in the global compact on refugees. These chapters also include theory of change graphics that illustrate the changes needed by UNHCR (outputs) and other stakeholders (anticipated outcomes) to realize their respective strategic visions. Each country chapter concludes with the newly designed results framework.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluating results and planned changes will support UNHCR's adaption and learning. Moving towards MYMP strategies requires a monitoring and evaluation approach that is adapted to the strategies. Key elements include using a theory of change as a starting point for the monitoring approach and for the evaluation, as well as increased focus on outcomes as formulated in the MYMP Strategies. Assumptions about longer-term planning and cumulative impact over a three to five year period enabled by multi-year support will also be explored in this monitoring and evaluation effort.

As these elements are not used as standard within UNHCR's existing RBM System, the Solutions Capital Initiative will assist UNHCR to further explore the adaptations required to move to full-scale MYMP planning. This lessons learning process is a key element to support the revision of UNHCR's RBM System which will reflect core characteristics of MYMP notably theories of change as well as MYMP planning. As such, while

enabling more sustainable outcomes at country level, the Solutions Capital Initiative will also facilitate UNHCR's learning process on MYMP institutionally.

As MYMP strategies include multi-year budgets in support of longer-term outcomes, UNHCR will use the Solutions Capital Initiative to better understand the impact of multi-year funding on planning, monitoring and budgeting processes.

Reporting

As part of this Donor Pact, UNHCR is proposing to compile a substantial report in line with the results framework. This report will be complemented by products prepared as part of the evaluation.

Summary of Financial Requirements

The below budget reflects the financial needs of UNHCR and its funded partners for up to the coming three years. The length of the strategies vary on between operations. UNHCR will explore with contributing donors how the Office can extend multi-year financial contributions to funded partners whilst still ensuring compliance with financial rules and partner selection requirements.

OPERATION	SOLUTIONS CAPITAL MYMP OPERATIONS			
	2019	2020*	2021*	Total
GHANA	7,158,992	6,371,000	5,415,350	18,945,342
KENYA	170,118,834	153,106,942	-	323,225,776
MALAWI	9,219,800	8,463,830	9,317,593	27,001,223
COSTA RICA	10,100,003	17,500,000	-	27,600,003
ECUADOR	38,524,688	42,377,156	-	80,901,844
EVALUATION**	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,500,000
TOTAL	236,622,317	229,318,928	16,232,943	482,174,188

* Indicative only and subject to ExCom approval

**This includes some evaluative and monitoring work in all countries over a 3-year period, but will be related to actual funds received.



CREDIT: © ACNUR Ecuador: At the Ecuadorian Civil Registry in Quito, a family of Colombian refugees have their ID cards issued.

AMERICAS



Creation date: 19 Oct 2018 Sources: UNHCS, UNHCR Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org

COSTA RICA

Vision: Under the leadership of the Government of Costa Rica the national structures, inclusive of local government, civil society and the private sector, are reinforced to respond to considerable increases of PoC seeking asylum in Costa Rica as well as those seeking temporary protection for humanitarian purposes



© UNHCR/ Santiago Escobar-Jaramillo Since fleeing Colombia, this refugee family has successfully built a business making and selling bread in Costa Rica.

Introduction

UNHCR Costa Rica is on its third revision of a MYMP strategy. Starting even before the Agency decided to move in this direction, in 2014 UNHCR Costa Rica first designed its 2014 – 2016 Comprehensive Solutions Strategy (CSS), which targeted protection and local integration needs of the protracted Colombian refugee population. Revised in 2015 to respond to the exponential increase of people fleeing from North of Central America (NCA), the CSS set the ground for the elaboration of the 2016 – 2018 Comprehensive Protection and Solutions Strategy (CPSS) a framework that aligned UNHCR's strategic objectives with the Brazil Plan of Action (BPA) to which the Government of Costa Rica is a signatory. The CPSS relied on a wide array of partners: national and local authorities, the private sector (financial institutions and

chambers of commerce), the UNCT, civil society and academia. The CPSS was aligned with national legal frameworks and government policies and strategies including notably the 2013 – 2023 Public Policy on Migration and the National Plan for Integration and the National Development Plan 2014 – 2018.

In 2018, UNHCR drew on these past MYMP strategies and aligned its revision with the Government's own planning process to prepare the current 2018 – 2020 MYMP Protection and Solution Strategy. The revision occurred simultaneously with the Government's engagement in the development of two key strategies to respond to forced displacement: 1) the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework, (known more commonly by its Spanish acronym, MIRPS) and 2) the Costa Rica's National Chapter of the MIRPS (also known by its Spanish acronym as MINARE).

Through this latest revision, **UNHCR Costa Rica is demonstrating the adaptability of multi-year planning for alignment with government planning and also volatile humanitarian situations.** In preparing MINARE, the Government, led by the Vice President of the Republic, carried out extensive national consultations. MINARE includes a range of measures to reinforce Costa Rica's refugee protection system including for those who would merit alternative protection pathways. This 2018 – 2020 strategy enables UNHCR and its funded partners to support the governments in its implementation and operationalisation of its commitments in MINARE and to begin a gradual shift in UNHCR's role to that of a more strategic, monitoring, and advisory role than that of an operational partner. This shift will be contingent upon successful implementation of ongoing protection activities.

This MYMP strategy's strength draws on the political legitimacy of the MIRPS and MINARE and the country's long human rights tradition. The escalating humanitarian crises and mixed migratory flows could, however, overwhelm this legitimacy. These crises are also occurring at a time of widening fiscal deficit requiring urgent tax and austerity reforms, which do not well position bode well for the government for assuming greater responsibilities for non-citizens.

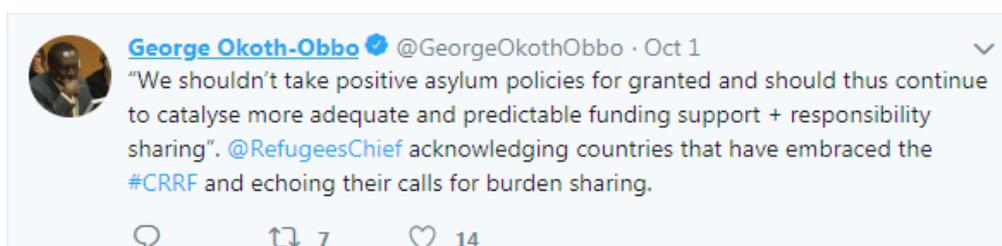
To realise the strategic vision, the strategy articulates three strategic objectives impacts that is aiming to realize inresponse to current day challenges and opportunities. Collectively, these objectives aim to assure that national protection processes conform to international standards, that vulnerable persons of concern can access government welfare programmes, and that refugees are economically and socially integrated. A whole of government approach centrally features in the strategy and aligns with MINARE, which calls upon the new engagement of different governmental actors at the national level as well as the local level. Through the "Living Integration" platform, comprising of 55 companies, the private sector also took part. Given the strategy's emphasis on integration and access to national systems, there are strong synergies with the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the areas of poverty reduction (SDG1), access to education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), full and productive employment (SDG 8), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), peace and justice (SDG 16) and partnerships (SDG 17). Through the ongoing regional efforts of the Government of Costa Rica and the support of MIRPS Collaborating States, this MYMP strategy exemplifies the meaning of global solidarity and responsibility sharing. Alongside the government, the strategy also draws on enhanced civil society and private sector engagement.

A number of achievements have been realised towards the Strategy’s vision, most notably among them are:

- Costa Rica has successfully implemented the UNHCR Regional Quality Asylum Initiative (QAI), in line with the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action. Asylum applications can now be registered at border points therein better guaranteeing effective access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures.
- Refugees and asylum seekers living in vulnerable conditions can access governmental social and poverty reduction programmes on par with nationals.
- Refugees and asylum seekers, who hold a valid work permit, can access labour markets and governmental job-placement programmes through the Ministry of Labour (MoL) on par with nationals.
- The support provided to refugee entrepreneurs in building their businesses has reinforced the message that refugees are contributing to national development as by law businesses must fulfil 2 of the 3 criteria: be registered as a tax contributor, contribute to social security and, or pay insurance.
- The Ministry of Education (MoE) prepared a teachers’ guide that enhanced teachers’ awareness and provided instructions for them on how to register refugee and asylum seekers in public education institutions therein better guaranteeing PoC access to education.
- Refugees and asylum seekers’ access to the National Music System (known by its Spanish acronym SINEM) on par with nationals has exemplified how PoC can culturally participate in and contribute to local communities therein supporting the integration process and raising awareness on refugees’ rights.

Progress, however, has not been fully realised in step with the strategy. Key challenges have been:

- The recent and sudden increase in the number of asylum applications is overwhelming the system resulting in a setback of previous successes in strengthening RSD as seen by a new backlog in claims.
- Cost of refugee documentation continues to be a challenge for large families living in difficult socio-economic situations.
- While refugees and asylum seekers can access the national health system on par with nationals, this access has financial costs, which are currently covered by UNHCR.
- Lack of awareness in the banking system to recognise the asylum seekers’ identification prevents them to open a bank account which in turn hinders economic inclusion and self-reliance.



Planning UNHCR's contribution to comprehensive responses: MYMP strategies

Under the leadership of the Government of Costa Rica the national structures, inclusive of local government, civil society and the private sector, are reinforced to respond to considerable increases of PoC seeking asylum in Costa Rica as well as those seeking temporary protection for humanitarian purposes.



Costa Rica

(2018-2020)



Context

Tens of thousands of people are seeking international protection in Costa Rica. The influx began three years ago with the number of new arrivals increasing more than 220%: half were from Venezuela, a third from NCA and the remaining were Colombians. In 2018 Nicaraguans began to arrive. During the past four years, Nicaraguans seeking asylum never reached even one per cent of the caseload (e.g. only 78 Nicaraguans applied in 2017). Between 1 January and 31 August 2018, more than 13,000 Nicaraguans applied for asylum with approximately 16,000 more individuals expressing a need to seek refugee status. While the legal framework is in place, the numbers are overwhelming the system and a RSD backlog of 3 years has accumulated and is growing with the influx. Additionally taxing the system is the significant number of new arrivals with specific needs – single-headed households with children, elderly, and Sexual Gender-Based Violence survivors – for whom specific safeguards need to be applied. Efforts are equally needed to put in place the mechanisms for the legal framework to be fully implemented.

Further compounding the challenge is that a good percentage of the new arrivals are not in need of refugee status but could reasonably face harm should they return to their country of origin. Complementary protection measures are needed for these individuals to provide them with documentation which in turn will grant them the right to work and access national services. Mixed within these humanitarian flows are migrants primarily from Cuba and Haiti moving for economic opportunities.

Opportunities

Notwithstanding the complexity of the regional situation and national challenges, **the Government of Costa Rica is showing its resolve to continue its longstanding history in advancing human rights.** The country is a founding member of the UN and a devoted supporter of multilateralism. At the regional level the Government has played a leading role, most notably through its participation in the BPA and more recently in the MIRPS and the MINARE. MINARE contains a number of central commitments to strengthen national capacities, both governmental and civil society and to effectively manage significantly increasing inflows of PoC at border posts and airports. The commitments also tackle barriers precluding full access to national services, including legal aid, and welfare assistance programmes, as well as to the employment market.

A core challenge is reinforcing the national RSD process by strengthening the main government actor, the Migration Authority (known by its Spanish acronym – DGME), as well as adopting a more holistic government and society approach. A key activity is to increase specialised staff in the DGME and increase the capacity of the Migrant Care Centres (known by its Spanish acronym - CATEM). An amendment to the national law of public defence is being promoted for adoption to allow the Judiciary National Commissioner on Access to Justice (known by its Spanish acronym CONAMAJ) to extend its services to asylum seekers. Outside of the government, partnerships are being built with actors who can provide legal aid, including academia, the Human Rights Commission of the Bar Association and a network of pro-bono law firms. Alongside these provisions of legal aid, UNHCR is advocating for reform of the public defence system. These efforts are further enhanced by a twinning project with the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, one of the Collaborating States in the MIRPS.

As detailed and agreed in MINARE, responding to the needs of the most vulnerable is critical and this commitment manifests itself in a number of efforts the government is pursuing at the regional level in partnership with other States. Notably, Costa Rica is hosting the most tangible regional responsibility sharing mechanism - the Protection Transfer Arrangement (PTA). Established in 2016, the PTA was piloted in 2017 with Costa Rica temporarily hosting over 100 El Salvadoran refugees pending resettlement to Australia, Canada, and the United States. The programme continues to expand in number and with refugees also from Guatemala and Honduras. These are refugees with serious protection risks that have been evacuated to Costa Rica pending resettlement in a third country. Costa Rica is also one of the pilot countries for the implementation of the Regional Safe Spaces Network, which aims at strengthening access to SBGV and child protection services in situations of high human mobility.

Costa Rica's legal framework allows asylum seekers and refugees to access basic needs and services on par with nationals, including enrolment in the social security system, access to public education and the right to work. However, operational barriers hamper effective access. A key barrier is the cost of identity documents (IDs) and the numbering of the IDs for asylum seekers, refugees and those in need of special migration status on humanitarian grounds. More specifically a DIMEX # is not added to temporary IDs, which is required for the right to work to be recognized. UNHCR is working with the Government to rectify the situation. UNHCR has also signed a MOU with the National Welfare Institute (known by its Spanish acronym IMAS) to provide cash assistance for PoC with special needs.

To realise economic integration from the onset through decent work and entrepreneurship, another main objective of MINARE, a series of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) have been signed. An MOU with the MoL supports PoC access to a wide range of public and private training and employment programmes, most notably PoC are participating in job matching exercises - "Get Employed" and "Living the Integration Challenges". These matching exercises facilitate the massive inclusion of PoC according to market analysis and requirements of the private sector therein enhancing the competitiveness of PoC in the labour market. The MoE is implementing an existing MOU that has led to the institutionalization of validating PoC's primary and high school diplomas in addition to addressing administrative challenges in the schools to ensure that PoC can register for school.

Complementary to the engagement of the Government, is the budding relationship with the private sector. Included in the 2015 CPSS, the quality seal of the "Living Integration" scheme created a platform to increase and maintain the engagement of the private sector to provide PoC with job placement, training and entrepreneurship opportunities. The scheme provides specific advice to private companies' Corporate Social Responsibility Plans and awards those whose policies benefit PoC. Local authorities, academia, civil society organisations are also part of this quality seal.

UNHCR actively participates in the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the recently **revised 2018 – 2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has poverty reduction as a main goal along with supporting the less favoured including refugees.** Within the umbrella of the UNDAF, UNHCR is developing joint programmes with ILO, IOM and UNDP tapping into their respective expertise. With ILO, building on a past study, a market and value chain study is being developed. IOM and UNHCR are jointly

working on the increased mixed migration flows and the PTA. UNDP is actively engaged in the MINARE and continuing to support the process by assisting in the alignment of the MINARE with the country national development plan.

Partnership & Coordination

This MYMP strategy echoes the stakeholder mapping of the MINARE’s consultation process. The drafting of MINARE included broad-based consultations focused on identifying persistent protection challenges facing refugees at national level and recommending practical adjustments. Consultations were carried out with public, private and civil society actors. Participants included ministries and public institutions, NGOs, UN Agencies, international and regional IFIs, private sector, academia and refugees. This whole of society and whole of government approach alongside a MYMP strategy designed a sustainable and more predictable response to the needs of PoC.

A platform was established at the Office of the Vice-President, who appointed 5 key ministries to a committee. These ministries were identified as having needed competences to respond to the challenges facing the country. They include: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Interior (MoI), MoL, IMAS and Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy (MoPEP). These ministries have been designated to implement the commitments set out in MINARE and are in permanent dialogue with UNHCR. Relationships with these ministries have been growing. Within the framework of MIRPS/ MINARE a permanent technical team has been appointed to follow up on MINARE’s implementation and to carry out regular reporting with the Organization of the American States.



Registration drive brings indigenous families out of the shadows

A joint registration campaign by Costa Rica and Panama is helping thousands of Ngäbe-Buglé at risk of statelessness to gain access to health care and education.

Norberto Andrade, 28, embraces his four-year-old relative Pablo (left) and nine-year-old Moises (right) at the farm where they live and work in the highlands of southeast Costa Rica.



Summary of financial requirements

This appeal is specifically for mobilising resources for UNHCR’s contributions to the MINARE’s through this MYMP strategy. It complements UNHCR’s call to the international community for direct budgetary support to Government of Costa Rica for which the, MoPEP is developing a methodology to quantify its own public spending for PoC and will provide the MoFA with information to calculate Costa Rica’s contribution within the region. In addition, the MoFA is establishing a permanent entity, Cooperation Agency, to inter alia develop a fundraising strategy for refugee protection and integration programmes aiming to increase funding for government projects included within MINARE.

	Costa Rica		
	2019 **	2020*	Total
National asylum system is able to respond to larger numbers of people of concern	3,000,000	6,000,000	9,000,000
People of concern and persons with specific protection needs are gradually covered by national systems	3,500,000	6,500,000	10,000,000
People of concern can pursue livelihoods early on upon arrival stages	3,600,003	5,000,000	8,600,003
TOTAL	10,100,003	17,500,000	27,600,003

*Indicative only and subject to ExCom approval

** ExCom approved budget including Venezuela Situation - subject to change due to increasing needs related to Nicaraguan caseload

Country Strategy Results Framework: Costa Rica

Impacts:

1. National asylum system is able to respond to larger numbers of people of concern
2. People of concern and persons with specific protection needs are gradually covered by national systems
3. People of concern can pursue livelihoods early on upon arrival stages

Outcome 1: PoC have access to efficient RSD processes and documentation, legal assistance, complementary protection measures, and protection transfer mechanisms

Key Stakeholders: Dirección General de Migración y Extranjería (DGME), MOI, Bar Association, Universities of Costa Rica and de la Salle, Comisión Nacional para el Mejoramiento de la Administración de Justicia (CONAMAJ), Public Defence, TAM, Civil Registry

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent RSD processing is effective	<p>Decisions at 1st instance take more than 12 months</p> <p>Decisions at 2nd instance take 9–12 months</p> <p>Large backlog of RSD cases and commitment in MINARE to eliminate existing backlog</p>	<p>Processing time for 1st instance decisions reduced by half from start of year</p> <p>Processing time for decisions at 2nd instance reduced by half the processing time from the beginning of the year</p> <p>RSD backlog reduced by 50%</p>	<p>Processing time for 1st instance decisions reduced by half at start of year</p> <p>Decisions at 2nd instance reduced to half the processing time from the beginning of the year</p> <p>RSD backlog reduced by 50%</p>	RSD records	<p>National RSD supported</p> <p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated</p> <p>Capacities and processes are strengthened</p>
Extent PoC can access national legal assistance	<p>50% of PoC can access legal assistance</p> <p>100% of free legal assistance is funded by UNHCR</p> <p>0% of free legal assistance is funded by national sources</p> <p>Pilot phase initiated for legal clinics and pro-bono services</p> <p>Negotiations for setting up a Bar Association/ Public Defence Scheme completed</p> <p>Commitment by MINARE to launch a Bar Association/ Public Defence Scheme</p>	<p>50% of PoC can access legal assistance</p> <p>75% of legal assistance is funded by UNHCR</p> <p>25% of legal assistance is funded by national sources</p> <p>Legal clinics and pro-bono services are operational, Bar Association/ Public Defence Scheme launched</p>	<p>50% of PoC can access legal assistance</p> <p>60% of legal assistance is funded by UNHCR</p> <p>40% of legal assistance is funded by national sources</p> <p>Bar Association/ Public Defence Scheme is operational</p>	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	<p>Advocacy and convening dialogues pursued</p> <p>Partners supported in basic service delivery</p> <p>Access to registration and/ or documentation supported and monitored</p> <p>Legal support facilitated</p>
Extent refugees receive identity documentation free of charge	Draft amendment prepared for the Law of Immigration to allow for the issuance of refugee IDs free of charge	Proposed amendment approved	Refugee IDs issued free of charge	UNHCR monitoring	

Outcome 2: Persons in need of protection have access to complementary protection measures

Key Stakeholders: DGME, MOI, Bar Association, Universities of Costa Rica and de la Salle, CONAMAJ, Public Defence, TAM, Civil Registry

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent eligible persons of concern receive complementary protection	No complementary protection mechanism is in place	100% of eligible persons are granted complementary protection	100% of eligible persons are granted complementary protection	Records	Vulnerable PoC identified Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated Strategic advocacy on complementary protection Access to registration and/or documentation supported and monitored
# of places available to receive and host Protection Transfer Arrangements (PTA) beneficiaries	200 places available to receive and host PTA beneficiaries	600 places available to receive and host PTA beneficiaries	600 places available to receive and host PTA beneficiaries	UNHCR monitoring, and partner reports	Access to durable solutions supported

Outcome 3: Persons of concern and persons in vulnerable situations can access national health and basic assistance services on par with nationals

Key stakeholders: Migration Authority, National Welfare Institute, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), Judiciary National Commissioner on Access to Justice, Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), La Dirección Nacional de Desarrollo de la Comunidad (DINADECO), Consejo Nacional de Personas con Discapacidad (CONAPDIS), Instituto de Alcoholismo y Farmacodependencia (IAFA), Detox Centres, IOM, UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations, Refugee Education Trust, Asociación de Consultores y Asesores Internacionales (ACAI), Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social (CCSS), public and private health care facilities

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
% of PoC that have access to national health care services	65% of PoC have access to national health care services	70% of PoC have access to national health care services	90% of PoC have access to national health care services		Inclusion into national services facilitated
% of access to health care funded by UNHCR	20% of access to health care is funded by UNHCR	10% of access to health care is funded by UNHCR	5% of access to health care services is funded by UNHCR		Basic assistance and services delivered
% of access to assistance funded by UNHCR	Access to assistance is 75% funded by UNHCR	Access to assistance is 70% funded by UNHCR	Access to assistance is 50% funded by UNHCR	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Participation of refugees and host communities enabled

Outcome 4: PoC have access to livelihoods and integration opportunities from early stages of displacement

Key stakeholders: MoL, National Employment Directorate, Fundacion Mujer, Jesuit Migrant Service, Sistema Nacional de Educación Musical (SINEM), INA, Ministry of Economy, Industry, and Commerce, UNDP, University's Estatal a Distancia, Ministry of Culture, MoE, Sisse a Banca par el Desarrollo, University of Costa Rica, MIVAH, Central Derechos Laborales, Costa Rica Chamber of Commerce, MoFA, Public banking system, Business Association for Development, National Institution for Technology

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent identity document for asylum-seekers include work permits	Work permit (DIMEX) is issued after 3 months of filing an asylum claim	Temporary ID for asylum seekers includes work permit (DIMEX)		UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Documentation processes and delivery supported
# of private sector actors engaged in refugee integration programmes	40 private sector actors are engaged in refugee integration programmes	50 private sector actors are engaged in refugee integration programs	A network of 50 private sector actors engaged in refugee integration programs is maintained		
# of PoC with access to national trainings	120 PoC have access to national training	144 PoC have access to national training	173 PoC have access to national training		
% of new arrivals for which occupational and professional information is available	Occupational and professional information is available for 40% of new arrivals	Occupational and professional information is available for 75% of new arrivals	Occupational and professional information is available for 95% of new arrivals		
Extent diplomas of refugees are recognized	No mechanisms in place for the university diplomas to be officially recognized Government decree does not explicitly reference refugees	A mechanism established for university diplomas to be officially recognized MoE continues to validate primary and high school diplomas Government decree is modified to include a reference to refugees and asylum seekers who cannot provide diplomas due to their flight			
Extent persons of concern are informed and able to complete their naturalisation process	100 refugees are supported in their naturalisation process	Information on naturalisation and residence widely communicated by UNHCR UNHCR no longer provides support to persons of concern in the naturalisation process	National actors (civil society, electoral tribunal) facilitate information-sharing on naturalisation with PoC UNHCR no longer provides support to persons of concern in the naturalisation process		

ECUADOR

Vision: Ecuador to be a regional leader on refugee protection and solutions, ensuring full respect for the rights of refugees and other persons of concerns, enabling them to locally integrate as equal, productive and contributing members of their host communities.



© UNHCR/ Andrea Escalante A refugee child attends a local school in Guayaquil, Ecuador that promotes inclusion and integration of refugee children in the educational system.

Introduction

UNHCR Ecuador was one of the initial MYMP pilots to adopt a multi-year protection and solution strategy for the time period of 2014 -2016. At that time, the refugee situation, mainly Colombia, had become protracted and conditions were conducive for the government to fully assume its international protection responsibilities for refugees allowing UNHCR to responsibly scale down. The situation has since changed with new arrivals from Colombia and Venezuela. This second MYMP strategy for the period of 2018 – 2020 has been revised to address these new challenges and is meant to apply in equal measure to those in a protracted situation as well as more recent

arrivals. While still geared towards responsible disengagement, the continuing arrival of Colombians and the recent mass influx of Venezuelans in the context of a fragile economy mean that international support to Ecuador to adequately respond to these developments needs to continue.

The strategy's six strategic objectives desired impacts work across legal, economic and social dimensions. These objectives are mutually reinforcing and aim to uphold fundamental rights, strengthen national and local capacities, develop innovative partnerships with central and local governments, civil society and the private sector, and increase access to social programmes and livelihood opportunities. As a result PoC will be protected and able to locally integrate within their communities living dignified, productive lives without discrimination. In turn they will fully contribute to the socio-economic development of their communities. Given the strategy's vision and emphasis on integration and access to national systems, there is a strong synergy with SDGs in the areas of poverty reduction (SDG 1), access to health and education (SDGs 3 and 4), inclusive, full and productive employment (SDG 8), reduction of inequality (SDG 10), and peace and justice (SDG 16).

Since the Strategy was first conceptualized in 2014, a number of achievements have been realized towards the Strategy's vision, most notably among them are:

- Adoption of the Human Mobility Law (HML) in 2017 with a range of progressive provisions to uphold refugees' rights.
- Strengthening of the asylum system resulting in a significant reduction of a RSD backlog - as of 1 October 2018 of the almost 25,000 verified pending cases, 13,900 have been closed and 4,832 have been resolved by the Eligibility Commission.
- Issuance of national IDs to refugees allowing them to exercise their rights, access basic services on par with nationals, open bank accounts and register with Social Security; as of 1 October 2018 close to 4,300 national IDs were issued.
- The Public Defender and Ombudsman Offices are providing legal assistance to PoC; as of 1 October 2018 more than 2,800 PoC have received legal assistance.
- Successful adaption of the Graduation Model for refugees and development of a similar pilot with the government for refugees and host communities; as of 1 October 2018 some 2,500 families have participated in the Graduation Model and 200 people, of whom 111 are Ecuadorians, were planned for the pilot with the government.

Progress, however, has not been fully realized in step with the Strategy. Key challenges have been:

- The economic downturn resulted in dwindling state funds for social assistance programs and decreasing employment opportunities for the local population and PoC alike.
- Unforeseen influxes of people of concern from Colombia and Venezuela, who are overwhelming the asylum system as well as state sponsored education and primary health facilities.
- Having to shift UNHCR resources to short and mid-term operational priorities at the expense of longer term strategic objectives in an operation that has been chronically underfunded.

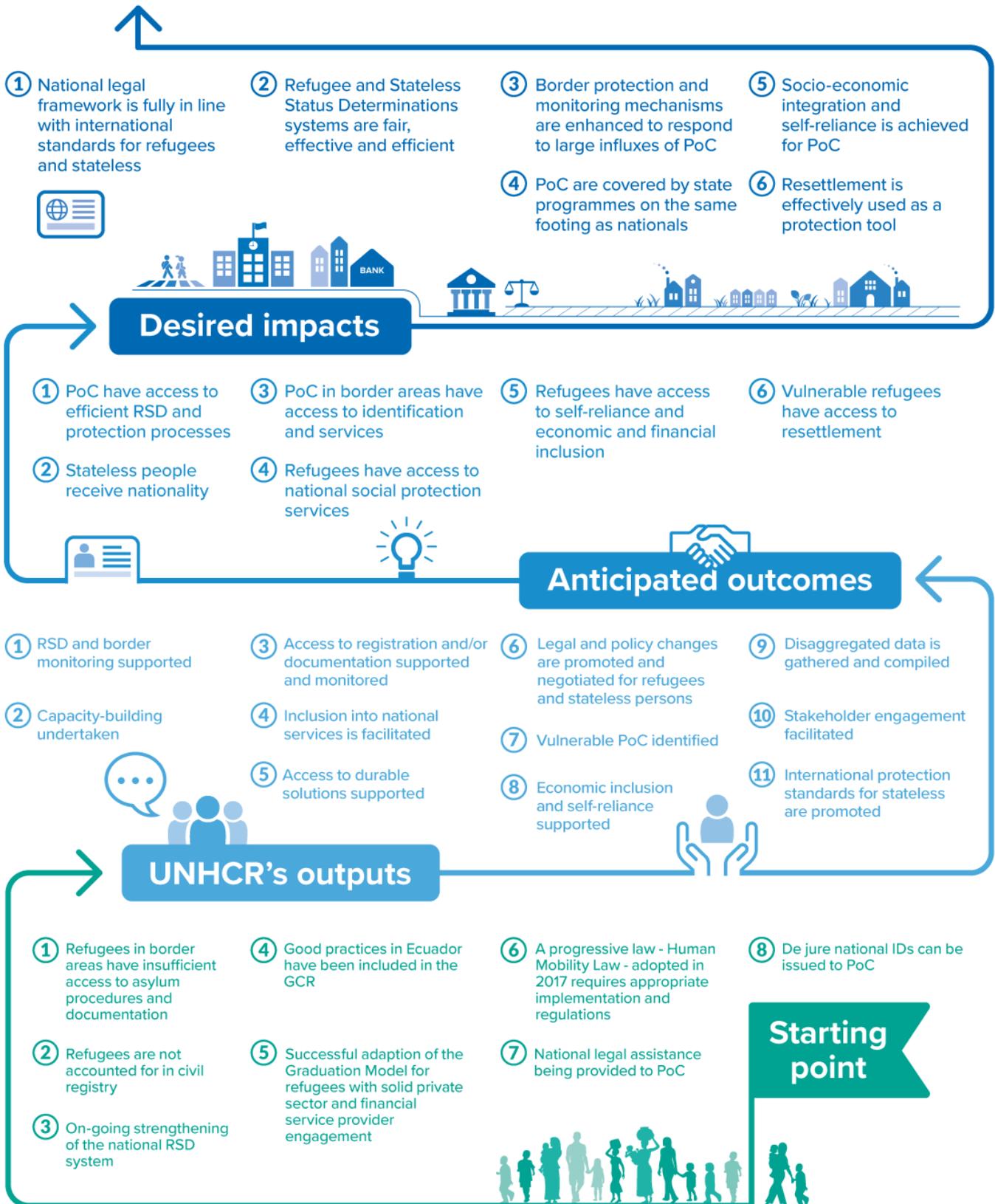
Planning UNHCR's contribution to comprehensive responses: MYMP strategies

Ecuador to be a regional leader on refugee protection and solutions ensuring full respect for the rights of refugees and other PoC enabling them to locally integrate as equal, productive and contributing members of their host communities.



Ecuador

(2018-2020)



Context

The Government of Ecuador is a signatory to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and has acceded to the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness. **Its national legal framework offers protection and access to government services to refugees on par with nationals.**

However, gaps in regulations and procedures and government officials' capacity hinder refugees' ability to fully exercise their social and economic rights, thus thwarting local integration prospects.

Ecuador is a destination country as well as transit country for a growing influx of Venezuelans. Since 2015 over



one million Venezuelans fled to Ecuador, more than half of whom arrived in 2018 with more than 2,000 people arriving per day with occasional peaks of up to 5,000 per day. The majority moved to Peru, but an estimated 250,000 have settled in Ecuador and the percentage staying in Ecuador is rising. So far in 2018 some 8,300 Venezuelans have applied for asylum – up from 1,500 in 2017. The relatively low numbers of asylum seekers is a result of the limits of the Government's RSD capacity and its political position on the refugee dimension of the Venezuelan influx. In this context, many Venezuelans are legalizing their stay through the UNASUR permit (a regional migration programme). However, even with this option, many risk illegally staying in the country, due to high costs and requirements of the UNASUR permit. Encouragingly, the government has indicated its willingness to lower costs and barriers to the UNASUR permit with UNHCR's support.

Alongside the Venezuelans, Colombians continue to seek asylum in Ecuador in increasing numbers, mainly due to violence at the hands of criminals, former paramilitary groups and former FARC guerrillas competing over territory and influence in areas formerly under FARC control. This has created new dynamics of violence which, compounded by an increase in coca cultivation and associated illicit activities, have spilled into Ecuador and resulted in (temporary) internal displacement of Ecuadorians, and circular movements of Colombians. The Government's response has thus far been led mainly by security concerns. UNHCR's involvement - needs assessment, limited assistance and technical advice - has been welcomed, but the critical situation along the northern border (through which virtually all asylum-seekers enter), with limited State presence and resources, creates protection risks for the population in the area, both asylum seekers, refugees and their hosts.

Opportunities

Notwithstanding the volatility of the situation in Ecuador, a number of promising actions and ongoing activities indicate that, with support, the Government can remain an example of government leadership in a refugee response. Given the number of people receiving protection in the country and the innovative initiatives towards local integration, **Ecuador has been identified as a source of good practices for the roll-out of the CRRF and the finalization of the GRC.** A prime example in the area of solutions is Ecuador's participation in the Brazil Plan of Action, which provides a regional platform for refugee protection and solutions in four main ways: 1) the QAI; 2) the "Border of Solidarity and Safety Programme"; 3) local integration and resettlement and 4) the eradication of statelessness. In response to the Venezuela Situation, the government is again looking for regional solutions and hosted a meeting in September 2018. Senior officials from twelve governments in the region attended with an aim to develop a coordinated approach to the Venezuelan situation. UNHCR Ecuador is supporting the Government of Ecuador in developing its national response plan.

Ecuador's commitment to international protection is illustrated through its national laws. In 2017, the **Government adopted the Human Mobility Law (HML) a critical step in solidifying the legal framework for refugees, other people in need of international protection and stateless.** The law incorporates the refugee definitions of the 1951 Convention and the Cartagena Declaration, specifies migration categories and residence criteria for asylum seekers and refugees, guarantees due process standards in RSD, and includes provisions on refugees' access to national identity documents. The Law also regulates migratory alternatives, such as regional migration schemes (MERCOSUR, UNASUR) and humanitarian visas, which provide legal protection and/or solutions to persons in need of protection but who do not necessarily qualify as refugees. The HML provisions on statelessness provide opportunities to simplify naturalization procedures, establish statelessness status determinations (SSD) and advocate for registration of refugee children born in Ecuador. UNHCR provided advice during the drafting of the law, and this support continues during the drafting of complementary regulations and a review of procedures to ensure the law's implementation. UNHCR will continue to work with the National Assembly to ensure safeguards in legislation of concern and the upcoming review of the HML.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) through its Vice Ministry of Human Mobility is responsible for the national asylum framework, the core component being RSD, which is being strengthened by the Government's



Filippo Grandi ✓
 @RefugeesChief

Følg

Ecuador has very progressive refugee policies. It now shares with its neighbours the challenges caused by a massive outflow of Venezuelans. I assured President @Lenin Moreno of UNHCR's strong support and cooperation.



11:53 - 12. okt. 2018 fra Guayaquil, Ecuador

88 retweets 175 liker



commitment to the QAI. With UNHCR's support on case management strategies, admission rates have already improved with reductions in the backlog. One challenge is the heavy dependence on UNHCR, both technically and financially. While the MFA acknowledges the need to mainstream RSD requirements in its own budget, this will take time and depend on available state resources. For the moment, a careful management and balancing of the demands on the RSD procedure is called for, lest its present capacity be overburdened to the point of collapse. Hence, UNHCR continues to advocate for a simplified or accelerated RSD procedure.

To better guarantee the proper implementation of these laws, **UNHCR has established working relations with a spectrum of government rule of law actors.** Cooperation initiatives are being pursued with relevant justice and national human rights institutions, such as the Offices of the Ombudsman, and the Public Defender along with local human rights councils. The aim is to facilitate their involvement in protection monitoring and provide responses to the identified protection risks, particularly in border areas therein better ensuring the consolidation of national protection and monitoring networks and provisions of legal aid. Training is also undertaken with the judiciary. With the spike in new arrivals, strengthening border protection mechanisms is a priority. UNHCR immediately established protection by presence, carried out monitoring, and distributed Cash-Based interventions (CBI) and Non-food items (NFIs) to extremely vulnerable cases. These interventions alongside advocacy vis-à-vis authorities and inter-agency coordination were instrumental in galvanizing government and inter-agency response. UNHCR seeks to expand its presence along the northern and southern borders as well as in areas with high concentrations of Venezuelans.

Alongside legal protection, partnerships with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Social Inclusion (MIES) is facilitating the gradual **incorporation of PoC in government social programmes.** As per the HML, refugees can register in the National Registry and be issued national identity documents, which puts refugees on equal footing with nationals in accessing state assistance programmes.

Cooperation with MIES is being strengthened as part of the gradual withdrawal of UNHCR and the transition of PoC access to services via government programmes rather than UNHCR. MoE access to and retention in education is increasing in particular with the roll out of the "Respiramos Inclusion"- a UNHCR-designed methodology to counter discrimination and bullying in school. The MYMP strategy is also extending state programmes to respond and prevent SGBV, domestic violence, trafficking, and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and intersex (LGBTI). The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) partially finances a network of five shelters run by NGOs, two of which are in refugee-affected areas. UNHCR has been supporting those shelters in refugee-affected areas and is working with the MOJ to review and improve specialized centres as well as with MOJ and MIES to bolster national child protection networks. The Ombudsman and the Public Defender's Offices alongside local rights protection councils are also being reinforced to support individual cases.

Engagement with government also extends to the local level. Ecuador has an array of authorities at provincial, district, cantonal, municipal and parochial level with varying degrees of autonomy in the form of

so-called Decentralised Autonomous Governments. In addition, there are local councils on protection of human rights, human mobility, livelihoods, children and gender, also at these different levels. UNHCR Field Offices work with the local authorities and institutions through capacity building and support in designing of local legislation facilitating access to services and programmes. The work with the Municipality of Quito, the Departmental Government of Pichincha, and the Municipalities of Cuenca, Imbabura, San Lorenzo, Lago Agrio and Esmeraldas, is highlighted. In promoting the importance of this level of engagement UNHCR will be formally recognizing Quito as a “City of Solidarity”.

In the area of economic and financial inclusion a number of activities are being pursued. Drawing on development practices, **Ecuador has been one of the first countries to pilot the Graduation Model in a refugee context.** The Graduation Model lifts refugees out of extreme poverty while promoting their self-reliance. In light of the successes of this Model, UNHCR has embarked on a pilot project with MIES which combines elements of the Graduation Model with their *Programa de Acompañamiento Familiar*. This pilot targets Ecuadorians as well as PoC.

Complementary to these efforts, UNHCR will work with the MOL to eliminate barriers and promote the right to work. To increase employment opportunities, **private sector actors are involved**, mainly as providers of employment and in the context of various advocacy and networking activities, as well as the provisions of internships and vocation training. Particular mention is made of the partnership with the Ecuadorian Consortium on Corporate Social Responsibility (known by its Spanish acronym CERES), which includes 50 small, medium and large companies recognized for their focus on sustainable development and incorporation of corporate social responsibility as an integral part of their management models. UNHCR is building its linkages with the UN Global Compact Network through FUDELA, a member of the board of the national chapter of the UN Global Compact Network. Linkages with banks and bank associations have also been established and enable refugees to open bank accounts in certain banks and financial cooperatives. With partners advocacy is focused on changing perceptions of refugees towards a positive one as contributors of diversity, experience and skills.

Partnership & Coordination

Partnership with the UN system and civil society is a central feature of the strategy. In the framework of UN collaboration, UNHCR has ensured that refugees and human mobility in general feature prominently in the present UNDAF. The UNDAF and MYMP provide synergies in the field of institutional capacity building, the lowering of barriers to access services (for national population and PoC alike) and the emphasis on social protection mechanisms. The MYMP fits into a multi-agency programmatic framework on the northern border along three main lines of work: 1) monitoring and early warning, 2) supporting communities and local authorities to create a protection environment and 3) sectoral interventions in SGBV, education, livelihoods, in particular targeting youth. A range of national and international partners are contributing to the implementation of the strategy and related advocacy. Funded Partners - HIAS, FUDELA, HIAS-DAFI, SJR, FEPP, CECOMET, Fundación Tarabita, CDH, Fundación Casa de

Refugio Matilde, ASA - perform key functions in different areas, namely shelter, local integration, livelihoods, legal advices, child protection, support to SGBV survivors. A number of influential operational partners, both refugee rights groups, international development NGOs and academia equally contribute towards refugee protection and assistance.

Moreover, UNHCR's membership in the UNCT is one of the main vehicles for coordination both with sister agency and with the Government. UNHCR meets regularly with implementing partners and at least twice a year organises all partner consultations to discuss programme design and assessment. UNHCR leads the protection sector in the context of the Humanitarian Country Team (not officially established but informally meeting twice a year) and together with IOM (as part of a corresponding regional platform) coordinates the interagency response to the Venezuela situation).

As highlighted above, UNHCR is engaging the private sector - mainly as providers of employment and in the context of various advocacy and networking activities, as well as the provision of internships/ vocational training. Cooperation with CERES and incipient contacts with the local chapter of the UN Global Compact is at the core of these efforts. UNHCR also interacts with private banks and bank associations, as well as the Central Bank and regulatory bodies to facilitate access of PoC to bank accounts and financial services used in connection with CBIs. Recent experiences with PoC accessing financial services specially designed for low income families have shown banks the commercial value of widening their services to this group, hence their interest is growing.

Global Responsibility Sharing

The MYMP envisages resettlement for cases with specific needs whose protection needs cannot be met nationally, and as complementary solution alternative. The resettlement of more than 8,000 refugees, mainly to the US, Canada and New Zealand, has also been a significant contribution by the international community in the context of a shared response to the Colombian Refugee Situation. The annual resettlement target from Ecuador is set at 700 for 2019 and TBC for 2020.

“Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have largely maintained a commendable open-door policy to refugees and migrants from Venezuela; however, their reception capacity is severely strained, requiring a more robust and immediate response from the international community if this generosity and solidarity are to continue,”

Eduardo Stein,
UNHCR-IOM Joint Special Representative for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela.

Summary of financial requirements

This strategy aims for a more efficient allocation of funds and a shift in the distribution of resources towards state entities. Ecuador being a high-middle-income country, it has very few donors willing to contribute to UN activities.

Alongside this fundraising document, UNHCR is embarking on additional resource mobilization efforts to assist partners, including Government to raise the needed funds. These efforts take on various forms. In relation to the Venezuela situation Ecuador will be one of the countries included in the Strategic Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) being developed by the regional and national platforms coordinated by UNHCR and IOM. This RMRP, like others, will include the requirements of UNHCR and partners, including NNGOs, INGOs, and UN Agencies. UNHCR also conducts advocacy and fund-raising efforts with other agencies – particularly with WFP, and will soon be presenting a joint submission with UN Women to the LEAP initiative. UNHCR has led UNCT efforts to prepare a joint programmatic framework for intervention in the northern border which was submitted to the European Union. A proposal with IOM and UN Habitat for fostering local communities’ solidarity for migrants and refugees from Venezuela is also being prepared. A joint bi-national proposal with counterparts in Colombia with UNICEF and UN Women has been presented to the UN Peace Building Fund. Other such joint proposals are anticipated along with supporting the Resident Coordinator to mobilize the needed resources for the revised UNDAF in support of the national development strategy.

	Ecuador		
	2019	2020*	Total
National legal framework is fully in line with international standards for refugees and stateless	5,875,264	6,462,790	12,338,054
Refugee and Stateless Status Determination Systems are fair, effective and efficient	3,910,392	4,301,431	8,211,823
Border protection and monitoring mechanism are enhanced to respond to large influxes of PoC	18,106,726	19,917,399	38,024,125
PoC are covered by state programmes on par with nationals, including legal aid, SGBV, protection and social protection	738,911	812,802	1,551,713
Socio-economic integration and self-reliance is achieved for PoC	7,829,697	8,612,666	16,442,363
Resettlement is effectively used as a protection tool	2,063,698	2,280,068	4,333,766
TOTAL	38,524,688	42,377,156	80,901,844

Country Strategy Results Framework: Ecuador (2018-2020)

Impacts:

1. National legal framework is fully in line with international standards for refugees and stateless
2. Refugee and Stateless Status Determination Systems are fair, effective and efficient
3. Border protection and monitoring mechanism are enhanced to respond to large influxes of PoC
4. PoC are covered by state programmes on par with nationals, including legal aid, SGBV, protection and social protection
5. Socio-economic integration and self-reliance is achieved for PoC
6. Resettlement is effectively used as a protection tool

Outcome 1: Persons of concern have access to efficient RSD and protection processes

Key Stakeholders: Government of Ecuador including Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), International Protection Directorate (DPI), National Assembly, Civil Registry, Ministry of the Interior (Mol)

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent law and policy are consistent with international standards for refugees	Adoption and implementation of complementary regulation for the Humanitarian Mobility Law (HML) that was adopted in 2017	Revision of relevant legislation in line with the HML	HML is completely in line with international standards and fully implemented	UNHCR process and document reviews	Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated for refugees
Extent recognized refugees are enrolled in the Civil Registry and issued national IDs	20% of refugees enrolled in Civil Registry and have national IDs	30% of refugees enrolled in Civil Registry and have national IDs	40% of refugees enrolled in Civil Registry and have national IDs	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Access to registration and/or documentation supported and monitored
Extent quality of RSD is improved and asylum claims processed in a fair and timely manner	70% of RSD procedures meet minimum standards (10 UNHCR criteria) RSD system does not effectively process asylum claims in border areas	80% of RSD procedures meet minimum standards RSD system decentralized offices reinforced to identify and process asylum claims	100% of RSD procedures meet minimum standards advocated by UNHCR Quality of asylum fully ensured in decentralized RSD Offices	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	RSD supported Border monitoring supported Capacity-building undertaken

Outcome 2: Stateless people receive nationality

Key Stakeholders: Government of Ecuador including MoFA, DPI, National Assembly, Civil Registry

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent law and policy are consistent with international standards on statelessness	<p>Ecuador is party to the 1954 Statelessness Convention, but Statelessness Status Determination (SSD) procedures are only partly in place.</p> <p>Establishment of National Refugee and Stateless Commission</p> <p>Adoption of SSD regulations and implementation of SSD procedures included in the HML</p>	Adoption of simplified procedures for the naturalization of stateless persons	Simplified procedures for the naturalization of stateless persons are adopted	UNHCR process and document monitoring	<p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated for refugees</p> <p>International protection standards for stateless are promoted</p>

Outcome 3: Persons of concern in border areas have access to identification and services

Key stakeholders: MoFA, DPI, Public Defender's Office, Ombudsman's Office, Local authorities, Local rights protection institutions, Faith-based organizations, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent independent protection and monitoring mechanisms are consolidated in border areas and coordinated with national and local human rights institutions	PoC in border areas face significant obstacles to exercising their rights	<p>Monitoring- profiling- protection network is reinforced and involves civil society organisations, national human rights institutions and IOM</p> <p>Independent report on the protection situation at the border is adopted by the Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Protection situation of PoC residing in border communities is regularly monitored</p>	<p>Quality border-monitoring in place and led by the Office of the Ombudsman</p> <p>Border protection networks reinforced and articulated with local protection mechanisms</p>		<p>Border monitoring supported</p> <p>Capacity-building undertaken</p> <p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated for refugees</p>
Extent mechanisms at border entry points effectively identify and refer PoC to the asylum system	48% of asylum claims are submitted at the border	Mechanisms to identify persons of concern and refer to asylum mechanisms are reinforced at borders/airports	Efficient mechanisms to identify persons of concern and refer to asylum mechanisms are in place at borders/airports	UNHCR monitoring, partner reports, official statistical reports of Directorate of International Protection	

Outcome 4: Refugees have access to national social protection services

Key stakeholders: Public Defender's Office, Ombudsman's Office, Legal Clinics within universities (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Ecuador, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, FLACSO), MIES, HIAS, National Development Planning Secretariat, Local authorities and governments, NGOs, DIP, MoFAHM, Migration Authorities, DPI, MoJ, National Child Protection System, Child/Juvenile judicial authorities, Cantonal Protection Councils, Children's shelters, UNICEF, ICRC, UN Women, local protection councils

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent municipalities and departments adopt policies to include persons of concern into state programmes and budgets	<p>Pilot an inclusion project in 2 locations to gradually include PoC in state assistance</p> <p>Quito, Imbabura and Pichincha adopted local policies that protect PoC</p> <p>Santo Domingo, Esmeraldas, and Guayas are drafting policies for integration</p>	<p>Quito Municipality and Pichincha Governmental Department enhance services to assist PoC</p> <p>Other cities and departments advance the adoption of local policies</p>	<p>60% incorporation of PoC into community services and local assistance programmes in Quito, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, San Lorenzo, Santo Domingo, Lago Agrio, Pichincha, Imbabura, and Sucumbios</p> <p>Key cities and departments incorporate PoC assistance needs into government programmes and regular budgets</p>	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	<p>Access to registration and/or documentation supported and monitored</p> <p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated for refugees</p> <p>Inclusion into national services is facilitated</p> <p>Capacity-building undertaken</p> <p>Child protection systems supported</p>
Extent UASC in need of international protection have access to national child protection and social services (identification, reception, referral)	<p>UASC mainly assisted and cases follow-up by UNHCR and its partner agencies</p> <p>Weak response and involvement of the National Child Protection System</p>	<p>Inter-institutional referral protocol for care arrangements for UASC is elaborated and adopted with all relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Inter-institutional Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for UASC seeking asylum are adopted, outlining identification and referral of UASC the protection / assistance mechanisms</p>	<p>National child Protection System provides care arrangements and protection to UASC, including best interest procedures</p>		
% of vulnerable PoC benefit from state assistance programmes	0.39% of vulnerable PoC benefit from state assistance programmes	2% of vulnerable PoC benefit from state assistance programmes	4% of vulnerable PoC benefit from state assistance programmes	UNHCR monitoring	
% of PoC with disabilities receiving State supports	21% of PoC with disabilities receiving State support	25% of PoC with disabilities receiving State support	30% of PoC with disabilities receiving State supports		

Outcome 5: Refugees have access to self-reliance and economic and financial inclusion

Key stakeholders: HIAS, WFP, US Government, MIES, Ministry of Labor, Red Socio Empleo, Trickle Up, Banks, Private sector, CERES, FUDELA, UN Global Compact-Ecuador, MoE, UNICEF, ASA, RET, Mesa deEducación

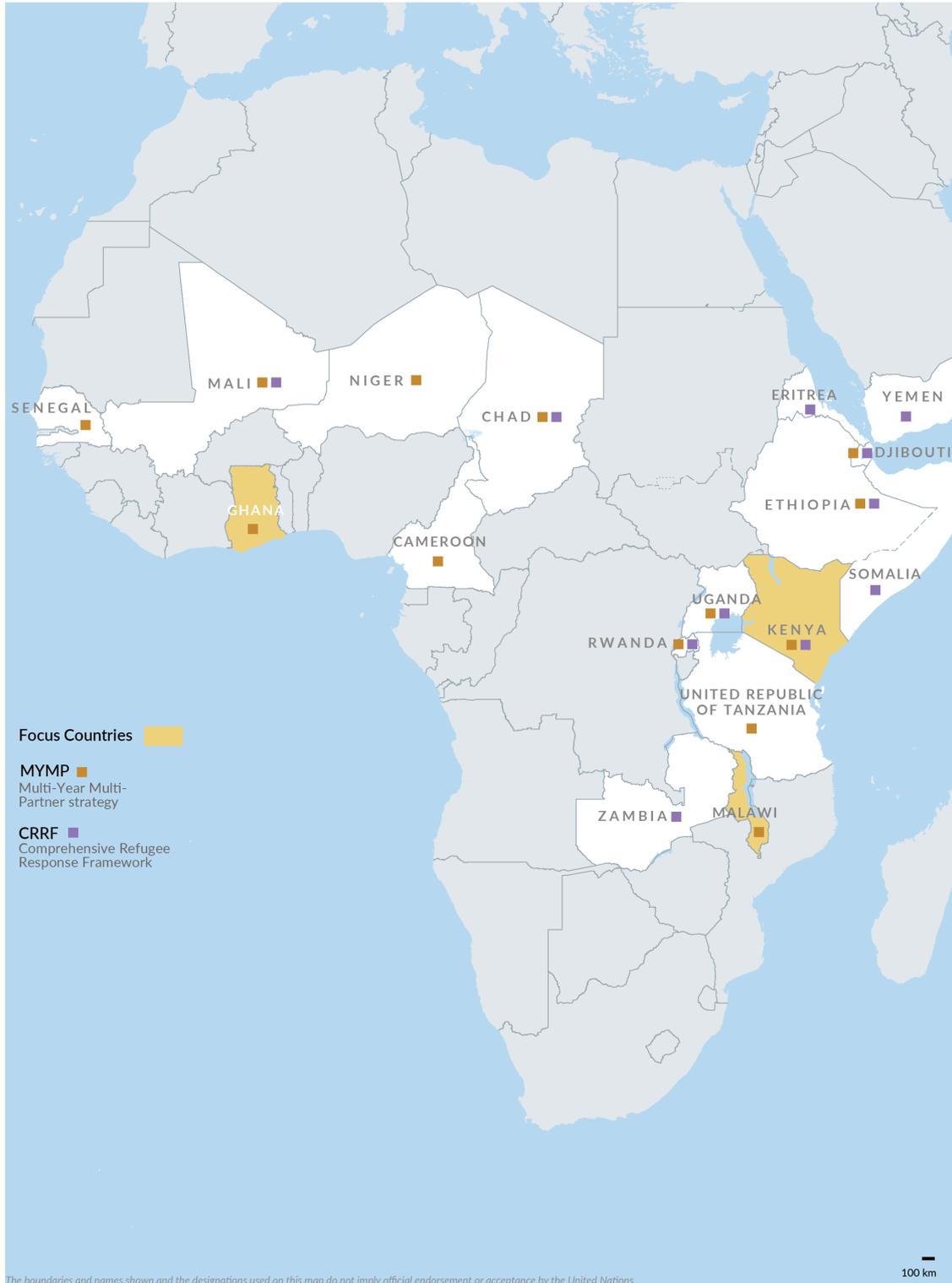
Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
% of vulnerable refugee families above poverty line	30% of vulnerable refugee families above poverty line	35% of vulnerable refugee families above poverty line	40% of vulnerable refugee families above poverty line	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Disaggregated data is gathered and compiled
Extent refugees have access to national financial services	Approval of a resolution to provide access to banking services for asylum seekers by the Monetary Policy and Financial Regulation Board Completed mapping of local financial institutions	Signed agreements with banks to provide services to PoC Increase of CBI initiatives delivered through banks and smart cards			Financial service providers' engagement facilitated Access to registration and/or documentation supported and monitored Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated for refugees
% of refugee families have a bank account	28% of refugee families have a bank account	30% of refugee families have a bank account	32% of refugee families have a bank account	UNHCR monitoring	Inclusion into national services is facilitated
% of refugee children attend public primary schools	85% of refugee children attend public primary schools By law refugees have access to schools but administrative barriers (documentation) hinder access	88% of refugee children attend public primary schools	90% of refugee children attend public primary schools	School records	
% of refugee children attend public secondary school	68% of refugee children attend public secondary school	70% of refugee children attend public secondary school	72% of refugee children attend public secondary school	School records	

Outcome 6: Vulnerable refugees have access to resettlement

Key stakeholders: HIAS, Public Defender, IOM

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2018)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent increased identification of refugees in need of resettlement	500 cases submitted per year Improvement of case management strategies to identify the most vulnerable	1,000 cases submitted (accumulative over 2 years)	1500 cases submitted (accumulative over 3 years)	UNHCR monitoring, partner reports	Vulnerable refugees identified

AFRICA



GHANA

***Vision:** Refugees in Ghana access protection and basic services on par with nationals and have an effective pathway to durable solutions and statelessness is prevented.*



© UNHCR/Ricci Shryock An Ivorian refugee in Ampain camp works as both a successful farmer and language teacher, teaching English to Ivorians and French to Ghanaians. He is also a business trainer for entrepreneurs and currently launching his own production line for soap and chemicals.

Introduction

UNHCR Ghana was one of the first operations to pilot a MYMP strategy in 2016. The original strategy focused on the Togolese refugees and was revised to include all people of concern in Ghana with a focus on self-reliance and durable solutions and the prevention of statelessness. The strategy builds on the longstanding hospitality of Ghana and its conducive protection environment as well as a progressive regional instrument. On the latter this strategy is aligned with the regional legal framework applicable in West Africa, developed by the UNHCR Regional Representation for West Africa - a rights-based solution framework for West Africa for protracted refugees opting for local integration or some form of long-term residency.

The MYMP strategy strives to consolidate efforts over the past decades. Collectively five outcomes reinforce the Government's asylum structure, provide opportunities for durable solutions, prevent statelessness, facilitate refugees' self-reliance and guarantee their access to government services on par with nationals. These outcomes align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the areas of full and productive employment (SDG 8), reduction of inequality (SDG 10), peace and justice (SDG 16) and partnership (SDG 17). Drawing on a strong relationship with the Government, UNCT and the resilience of the refugee communities, this strategy prudently factors in the capacities and interests of the refugees aiming to provide them with options for the future of their lives.

Since 2016 when implementation of the strategy began, a number of achievements have already been realized including:

- Since 2013, a total of 2,897 residence permits have been issued to locally integrated Liberian refugees and an additional 352 residence permits are pending issuance.
- Costs for refugees to access the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and primary education have been brought into conformity with the fees paid by nationals.
- Refugees have been included in the free access to senior high school education policy of the Government which started in the 2017 school year.
- Refugee children benefit from Government school feeding programs.
- A National Action Plan to address statelessness was developed in 2016.

Progress, however, has not been fully realized in step with the strategy. Key challenges have been:

- Lack of predictable multi-year funding for livelihoods programming, which requires three-year planning in order to maximize impacts.
- Refugees who lack nationality identity documents cannot attain long-term residency status.
- There is low interest in voluntary repatriation and a fixation on resettlement among most refugee groups with some refugees expressing resistance towards local integration.
- Lack of equal access by PoC to social protection, justice and security related to prejudices, misinformation and lack of understanding by nationals.
- Low employment opportunities.
- Ghana's lack of accession to the 1954 or 1961 Conventions regarding statelessness.
- Delays are recorded in the first instance of asylum adjudications and appeals.
-

Context

Ghana hosts more than 13,000 refugees and asylum seekers, the majority of whom are Ivorian (53 percent) followed by smaller populations of Togolese, Sierra Leoneans, Rwandans, and Liberians and others. Approximately half of the refugees live in the four refugee camps in Central, Western, and Brong Ahafo Regions. About 2,700 Togolese refugees live in the Volta Region. The remaining population lives in urban areas such as Accra.

The majority of these refugees have been in the country for decades and need closure to their status as refugees. The Sierra Leoneans and the Liberians fled to Ghana in the early 1990s. Most of the Togolese arrived between 1993 and 1994 with a second group seeking asylum in 2005. The Rwandans are primarily refugees sur place, who were located in the country when the crisis in Rwanda erupted in 1994. Smaller groups of refugees from outside of the sub-region, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Central Africa, Sudanese and Syrians, have also sought asylum in Ghana. The last major inflow of refugees was from the Ivory Coast in 2011 when most of the Ivorian's fled to Ghana with smaller numbers entering the country in 2015.

Local integration is the best option for most. This is most evident is with the Togolese, the majority of whom live in the Volta Region, where they have strong ethnic, cultural and linguistic affinities with the local population. To a large extent they are culturally and socially integrated. A concerted effort is needed to assist the remaining Liberians and Sierra Leoneans, who did not opt to return during the organized repatriation movements in the first decade of the new century and have not yet regularized their status via the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS') Freedom of Movement Protocol. Likewise, Ivorians also have shown little interest in return. For the smaller groups, repatriation is not an option and local integration is the most viable prospect.

Ghana offers a conducive operational environment for a MYMP Strategy with its political stability and generous asylum policy. The Government of Ghana has demonstrated its commitment to realizing solutions through its support for voluntary return and rather exceptionally through the issuance of resident permits to thousands of remaining Liberian refugees. Resettlement as well will be pursued for very few cases with very high protection risks as well as for medical cases that cannot be treated in the country.

Ghana is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 AU Refugee Convention. Most of the provisions in these two instruments are incorporated into the 1992 Refugee Act. The Government has assumed full responsibility for managing refugee matters. However, minimal procedural safeguards exist in the national legal framework and backlogs have accumulated with asylum claims. Refugees and asylum seekers are free to move within Ghana. Refugees are permitted to work but potential employers are often unaware of this.

Ghana has not acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to Status of Stateless Person or the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

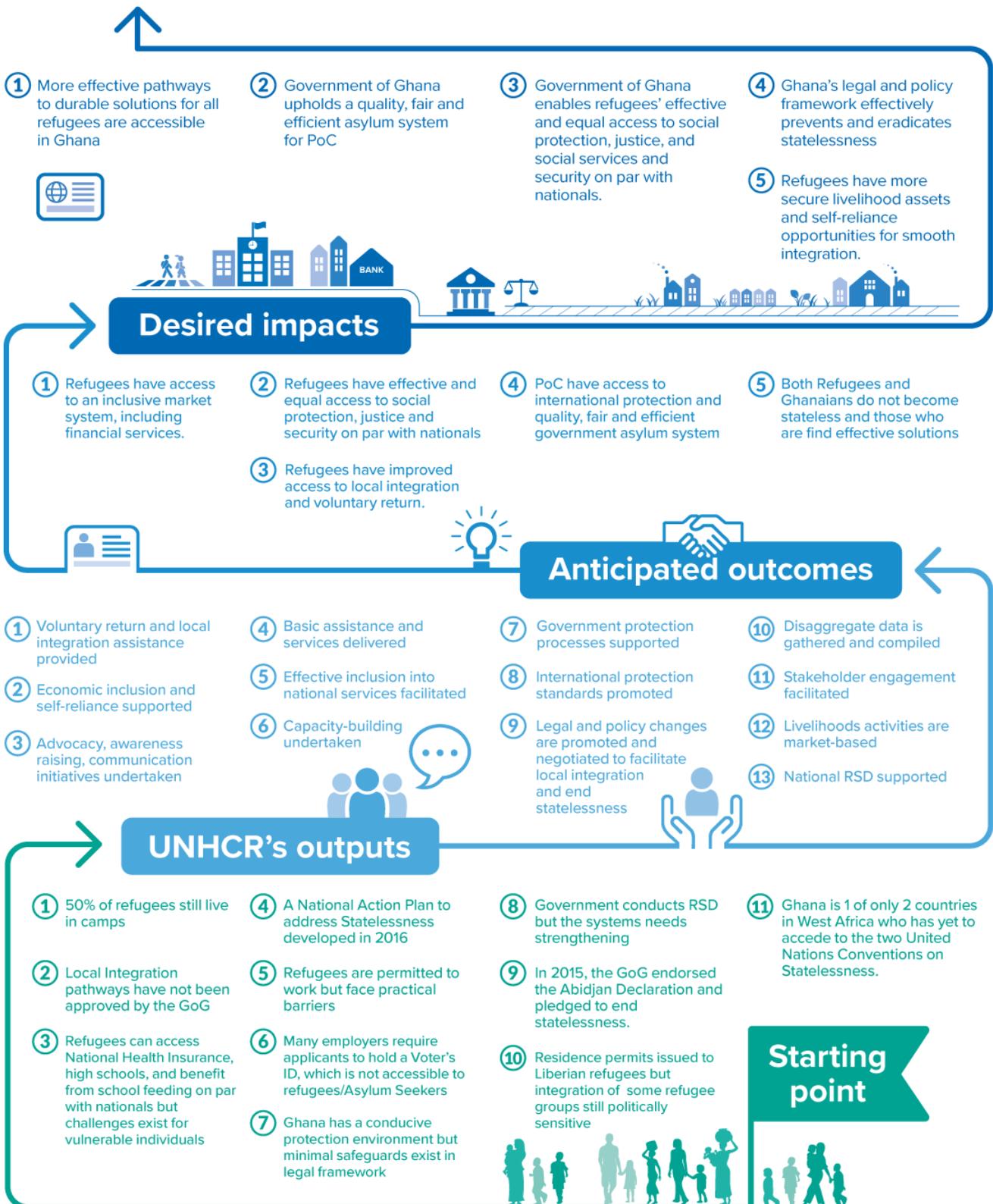
Planning UNHCR's contribution to comprehensive responses: MYMP strategies

Refugees in Ghana access protection and basic services on par with nationals and have effective pathways to durable solutions; statelessness is prevented.



Ghana

(2018-2021)



Opportunities

While the main emphasis of the strategy is on durable solutions, one strategic objective/impact hones in on reinforcing the asylum system. **The Government has officially replaced UNHCR as the actor responsible for RSD, registration and issuance of identity documents** but the structure needs to be reinforced to address current backlogs and to be equipped to address the particular circumstances for people involved in secondary movement. The Ghana Refugee Board (GRB) was fully reconstituted with a Chairman in 2017 but did not adjudicate on any cases in 2017. Consequently, delays exist in first instance asylum adjudications and appeals. Towards this end UNHCR is applying the Quality Assurance Initiative (QAI) and foresees reinforcing registration and profiling.

In the area of durable solutions, **the Government has broken ground in facilitating the realization of local integration for Liberians**. A Local Integration Strategy was adopted for Liberians and with the support of the GRB, is currently being promoted through the government for expansion to cover all refugee populations in Ghana. The strategy will draw on a long term residence status (RS) that is available within Ghana's legal framework. This status enables enjoyment of some rights on par with nationals including the ability to access banking services. Restrictions are applied in respect to running for political office or voting and there are some restrictions on property rights.

Complementary to this strategy, the Government plans to issue a national identity card, the Ghana Card, which will be issued to both Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians including refugees. While the Ghana card will allow refugees to have improved access to services and banking, it is not a substitute for the RS. However, refugees' lack of nationality documents may pose procedural challenges as national identity documents are among the criteria for attaining this RS. UNHCR and GRB are working together to have the prerequisite of a passport for obtaining RS waived or modified by the Minister for the Interior (MoI), and to determine alternative documents.

Alongside efforts for documentation, advocacy continues to enable refugees to have equal access to national basic services. Notable successes have been achieved in relation to the legal right to attend schools and participate in the national health insurance on par with nationals. However, service delivery in areas hosting refugees is inadequate to effectively respond to both refugees and host communities' needs. Additionally, continued efforts are needed to tackle prejudice against refugees and promote their access to justice and to work. Cognizant that high national unemployment rates are one of the key barriers to refugees' employment, UNHCR has continued to provide small business support and continues in engaging refugees in agricultural and artisanal livelihoods projects.

In conjunction with the above, UNHCR is equally promoting the application of UNHCR's Policy on Alternative to Camps. **A study was conducted in 2017 looking into the potential and recommending next steps for transforming the camp into a settlement**. Discussions on options for alternatives to camps are delayed due to pending monetary compensation to the land owners of the land used for camps. UNHCR continues its dialogue with the Government on moving ahead with fulfilling their commitment to land owners.

Voluntary repatriation is also becoming a more practical option for Ivoirians due to increasing stability within the country. Individual monitoring of returnees remains necessary to guarantee that the returnees' safety and dignity are effectively ensured by the Ivorian Government. UNHCR with the Government are closely monitoring the situation and will provide support as needed and in accordance with the principles of voluntary return.

In relation to all the options for durable solutions, UNHCR is actively engaged in sensitizing refugees on their options to ensure that they can make well-informed decisions. Refugees' interests in local integration and return, however, remain low. Many refugees have unrealistic expectations for resettlement.

The Government is equally signalling its intent to develop a national framework to prevent statelessness. **A national action plan to end statelessness in Ghana was also developed in 2016** and submitted to the Government as part of a package to accede to the statelessness conventions but not yet been approved. The National Action Plan incorporates numerous important actions (such as surveys, etc.) to identify and address statelessness in Ghana. One of the main gaps identified is that Ghanaian law does not have nationality provision for persons born in Ghana, who would otherwise be stateless. Ghana further reiterated its commitment to end statelessness at the Banjul Regional Plan of Action in May 2017. UNHCR, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and GRB has discussed appropriate follow-up actions.

Partnership & Coordination

UNHCR's partnership with the Government of Ghana is central to the implementation of the MYMP strategy, particularly with the GRB and Ministry of Interior. Continued collaboration with government authorities in Togo, Cote d'Ivoire and ECOWAS will also remain key.

With the UN Country Team in Ghana, a UN Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDP) Framework 2018 - 2022 has been signed with the Government. The Framework sets out the strategic priorities for the UN and the Government of Ghana. The Framework is aligned with the national development strategies and the achievement of global development, human rights and environment commitments. Refugees have been included in two of the four results groups of the UNSDP: 1) social investment in people and 2) inclusive, equitable and accountable governance. In addition, UNHCR has begun engagement with new actors such as the Kiva organization, which provides financial inclusion opportunities through micro lending, and Indego Africa, a nonprofit social enterprise that supports refugees in Africa. UNHCR is making efforts to seek additional collaborative partners to help fill existing gaps. including working with the World Bank.

Summary of financial requirements

The below budget reflects the financial needs of UNHCR and its funded partners. Alongside this fundraising document, UNHCR will be embarking on additional resource mobilization efforts to assist partners, including Government to raise needed funds for their respective activities. These efforts will take on various forms including submission to donors with other partners.

	Ghana			
	2019	2020*	2021*	Total
More effective pathways to durable solutions for refugees are accessible in Ghana	3,378,166	3,193,512	2,798,795	9,370,473
Refugees have more effective and equal access to social protection, justice, social services and security on par with nationals	1,939,532	1,518,914	1,248,884	4,707,330
Refugees have more secure livelihood assets and self-reliance opportunities	1,508,903	1,393,171	1,194,337	4,096,411
Ghana's legal and policy framework effectively prevents statelessness	135,276	121,473	91,667	348,416
Government of Ghana upholds a quality, fair and efficient asylum system for PoC	197,115	143,930	81,667	422,712
TOTAL	7,158,992	6,371,000	5,415,350	18,945,342

* Indicative only and subject to ExCom approval

Country Strategy Results Framework: Ghana 2017-2021

Impacts:

1. More effective pathways to durable solutions for refugees are accessible in Ghana
2. Refugees have more effective and equal access to social protection, justice, social services and security on par with nationals
3. Refugees have more secure livelihood assets and self-reliance opportunities
4. Ghana's legal and policy framework effectively prevents statelessness
5. Government of Ghana upholds a quality, fair and efficient asylum system for PoC

Outcome 1: Refugees have improved access to local integration and voluntary return

Key Stakeholders: Government of Ghana (GoG) including Ministry of Interior (Mol), Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ghana Education Service, National Identification Authority (NIA), Ghana Police Service, Ampain JHS, Local authorities, District/Municipal Assemblies, Traditional authorities and Governments of Togo, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Rwanda

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2021)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent policy framework and legal pathways to local integration are agreed and implemented	<p>Since 2013, 2,897 residence permits issued to Liberians with an additional 352 permits pending issuance</p> <p>Legal pathways for durable integration are not clear and procedural challenges exist</p> <p>Local Integration opportunities (indefinite residence status and/ or naturalisation) for each population not yet endorsed by the GoG</p> <p>Lack of nationality/ identity documents block indefinite residency status</p>	<p>Legal pathways for local integration are identified</p> <p>GoG endorses local integration opportunities</p> <p>Pathways to address nationality/ identity documents barriers identified</p>	<p>Legal pathways for local integration are in place</p> <p>Solutions to barriers are implemented</p> <p>Local integration opportunities are applied</p>	UNHCR monitoring	<p>Return and local integration assistance provided</p> <p>Advocacy, awareness raising, communication initiatives undertaken</p> <p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated to facilitate local integration</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement facilitated</p>
Extent camps are transformed into integrated villages	50% of refugees still live in camps; land issues hinder transition to villages	40% of refugees still live in camps; land issues hinder transition to villages	20% of refugees still live in camps; land issues hinder transition to villages		
# of refugees locally integrated	0	3,050	7,339 of refugees locally integrated		
# of refugees voluntarily repatriated	32	1,012	2,702 of refugees voluntarily repatriated		
# of refugees without a durable solution	9,343 refugees without a durable solution	6,748 refugees without a durable solution	3,939 refugees without a durable solution		

Outcome 2: Refugees have effective and equal access to social protection, justice, social services and security on par with nationals

Key stakeholders: Government of Ghana (GoG) including Ministry of Interior (Mol), Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ghana Education Service, National Identification Authority (NIA), National Health Insurance Authority; Ministry of Health; Ghana Police Service World Bank, UNICEF, WFP, UNICEF, UNCT/UNDAF, DFID, Local authorities, District/Municipal Assemblies, Traditional authorities, Chiefs, and refugee representatives, UNHCR partners, civil society

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2021)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent social and economic integration is realized via: -Extent refugees have access to secondary and tertiary health care -Extent refugees have access to legal assistance -% of refugees covered by the NHIS -% of refugees transitioned to LEAP/ other State protection interventions -Extent Legislation formalizing the social protection policy includes refugees -% of primary school-aged refugee children enrolled in primary education	Social and economic integration is partially realised: -Refugees access many services at par with Ghanaians -Vulnerable refugees face barriers in accessing legal services -Refugees have access to national education system (since 2017 also free access to secondary education) -Refugees face barriers in accessing social protection systems -Refugees face some barriers in equal access to NHIS -Refugees can face barriers in accessing financial services -80% enrolment of refugee children in primary education -Legal pathways have not been endorsed by the GoG on local integration	Social and economic integration is almost fully realised: -Refugees to cover all costs of NHIS renewal -Vulnerable refugees benefiting from a Multipurpose Cash Grant from UNHCR will transition to LEAP/other State social protection interventions -50% enrolment of PoC in SHS -Local Integration is approved by the GoG which gives refugees access to residency permits	Full social and economic integration is realized (using UNHCRs 7 Criteria): -Legal aid is accessible to refugees/ asylum seekers on par with nationals -Obstacles to effective access of services, especially for vulnerable refugees are removed -Refugee hosting areas are included in national social protection/ socio-economic assessments, if carried out (Ghana Household Registry) -Legislation related to social protection policy fully reflects refugee access on par with nationals -100% enrolment of refugee children in primary education	UNHCR review of legislation process against international standards UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Advocacy, awareness raising, communication initiatives Capacity-building Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated Effective inclusion into national services facilitated Basic assistance and services delivered Disaggregated data is gathered and compiled

Outcome 3: Refugees have access to an inclusive market system, including financial services, to have strengthened autonomy and self-reliance

Key stakeholders: Government of Ghana (GoG) including Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ghana Education Service, National Identification Authority (NIA), World Bank, ADRA, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI) and their Business Advocacy Centre (BACs), District Assemblies, ILO, Local authorities, District/Municipal Assemblies, Traditional authorities, Chiefs, refugee representatives

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2021)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
% of persons of concern aged 18-59 that are self-employed for more than one year	42% of persons of concern aged 18-59 were self-employed for more than one year In WRE (camps), 73.3% of refugee households aged 18-59 years who were self-employed for upwards of 2 years	47% of persons of concern aged 18-59 are self-employed for more than one year	50% of PoC aged 18-59 are self-employed for more than one year	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Disaggregated data is gathered and compiled Livelihood trainings held in host community Facilitate PoC linkage to financial institutions
# of PoC earning incentives/ wages from Partners and from Community contracting projects	Refugees are permitted to work but face practical barriers	Practical barriers and related mitigation measures are identified	Practical barriers to employment and income generation are removed	UNHCR monitoring report	Livelihood activities are based on market assessments

Outcome 4: Both refugees and Ghanaians do not become stateless and those who are find effective solutions

Key stakeholders: Government of Ghana (GoG) including Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), National Identification Authority (NIA), ECOWAS, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

Means of Measurement	Baseline	Mid-Point	End-strategy target	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Extent Ghana has taken steps to become party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness persons	Ghana has not acceded to the 1954 and 1951 Conventions relating to Statelessness	GoG reconfirms its commitment to accede to the conventions on statelessness and begins ratification process.	Ghana has acceded to 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	UNHCR monitoring	Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated
% of refugee children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the authorities	96%	98%	100%	Government records, UNHCR monitoring	
Extent legal and procedural barriers that can result in statelessness are removed	Liberian former refugees continuing to reside in Ghana who chose no durable solution and were not exempted are at risk of becoming stateless The GoG does not recognize Ghanaians in Togo as refugees Many refugees and indigenous Ghanaians do not obtain nationality cards (high costs, limited access)	GoG approval and implementation of National Action Plan to End Statelessness in Ghana Alternative identification for refugees is enabled	Nationality documentation obtained as part of local integration to prevent statelessness	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	Capacity-building undertaken Government protection processes supported

Outcome 5: Persons of concern have access to international protection and quality, fair and efficient government asylum system

Key stakeholders: Government of Ghana (GoG) including Ministry of Interior (MoI), Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ghana Education Service, National Identification Authority (NIA), National Health Insurance Authority; Ministry of Health; Ghana Police Service World Bank, UNICEF, WFP, UNICEF, UNCT/UNDAF, DFID, Local authorities, District/Municipal Assemblies, Traditional authorities, Chiefs, refugee representatives, UNHCR partners, civil society

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-Point (2019)	End-strategy target (2021)	Means of Verification	UNHCR's Outputs
Average # of days from registration to first instance interview	467 days	200 days	100 days	Asylum process records	National RSD supported Capacity-building undertaken
Average # of days from first instance interview to notification of decision (first instance)	182 days	90 days	60 days		Government protection processes supported
Extent status determination procedure meets minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR	<p>Ghana has a conducive protection environment but minimal safeguards exist in the national legal framework</p> <p>No established referral mechanisms and other approaches for returning stranded migrants and trafficking victims who need international protection</p> <p>Ghana has not ratified the Kampala Convention</p>	<p>RSD practice strengthened, including for persons involved in secondary movement</p> <p>Refugees/ asylum seekers are sensitized on the risks related to irregular onward movement</p> <p>Ratification of the Kampala Convention</p>	GoG has adjudicated all pending asylum cases and showcase a smooth process for efficient RSD	UNHCR monitoring and partner reports	International protection standards promoted

KENYA

Vision: Refugees and asylum seekers are protected through government-led protection processes and meet their development needs through inclusion in national plans, services and systems providing a viable and sustainable alternative to encampment. Stateless people are able to receive Kenyan nationality.



©UNHCR/Antoine Tardy A Burundian refugee student, who is enrolled in online three-year Diploma of Liberal Studies, and his wife stand in front of their home in Kakuma refugee camp. In parallel, he has started a liquid soap business.

Introduction

UNHCR has developed a progressive MYMP Protection and Solution Strategy that strives for five main impacts that collectively extend government protection and services to PoC and their hosts, therein demonstrating alternative to the encampment policies that have been in place for decades. UNHCR's role is foreseen to shift from implementation to support and quality assurance as the Government gradually establishes a quality, fair and sustainable refugee management system. UNHCR will maintain a focus on preserving asylum space and ensuring unhindered access to asylum procedures. The legal framework and administrative procedures are also expected to be revised for the prevention and eradication of statelessness.

The strategy acknowledges the challenges, namely limited prospects for durable solutions for protracted crises, the Government's security concerns and the impoverishment of refugee-hosting communities.

The official declaration of Kenya as a CRRF country is supporting a shift in the way the UNHCR delivers its MYMP strategy and has opened the door for discussion with the Government of Kenya (GOK) on inclusion of refugees in national service provision and overall socio-economic integration. While ambitious, the strategy prudently addresses challenges in a multifaceted way and is solidly integrated into five key related processes and programmes at the regional, national and local levels:

1. The Kenyan National Development Plan, Medium Term Plan III 2018 – 2022 and the corresponding Kenya UNDAF 2018 – 2022,
2. The County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs),
3. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISEDIP),
4. The IGAD National Action Plan, which the Government has prepared and is serving as the basis for a national Comprehensive Refugee Response for Kenya, and
5. The World Bank Development Response to Displacement Impacts Projects (DRDIP).

Implementation of the strategy begun in 2018. A number of achievements have already been realized including:

- RSD, registration and documentation functions have been handed over to the Government of Kenya except in Kakuma, where UNHCR and authorities jointly conduct registration. Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) issued 21,646 decisions on individual asylum applications from 1 January to 30 September 2018 and the Refugee Appeal Board has started addressing its first cases as of September 2018.
- Education: Refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas, Kakuma and Kalobeyei are fully mainstreamed in the public education system and benefit from Government support, such as capitation grants.
- Increased access to information: Through the introduction of a 24/7 toll-free Helpline and Kiosk to Access Services and Information (KASI) platform refugees have access to key information in their UNHCR files and can make an appointment for various services.
- Complementary pathways: UNHCR Kenya has finalized a draft Complementary Pathways Strategy and a draft Concept Note on Labour Mobility within East African Countries. UNHCR Kenya is working on three pilot projects with UNHCR Ottawa for immigration to Canada.
- Statelessness: At least 9,635 stateless children and those at risk of statelessness have been supported to acquire birth certificates.
- Inclusion in development plans: Inclusion of refugees in the Turkana and Garissa County Integrated Development Plans 2018-2022 a precedent for greater inclusion of refugees in development plans. In the UNDAF 2018 – 2022, refugees, hosting population, stateless persons, and migrants are reflected.
- Health Care: Building on the inclusion of more than 22,500 urban refugees in the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), a pilot is being prepared to extend such coverage to the camp-based refugees in Kakuma. A feasibility study has been completed towards this end.

Progress, however, has not been fully realized in step with the strategy. Key challenges have been:

- **Registration:** The Government’s directive on the non-registration of new arrivals in Dadaab impacts PoC access to documentation and services. At the end of August 2018, the number of unregistered asylum seekers in Dadaab was 10,119 individuals (majority Somalis). In Kakuma, handover is postponed at the request from the government due to lack of resources and skilled staff.
- **Encampment policy:** The Security Law (Amendments) Act of 2014 reiterates the encampment policy, resulting in high numbers of PoC being arrested and charged for residing outside the designated areas: between 2016 and 2017, UNHCR, through its legal partners, intervened on more than 1,250 cases. The number cases seeking exemption exceeds the capacity of the existing exemption mechanisms.
- **Documentation:** Delays in production of refugee ID cards and errors have resulted in an accumulated backlog of 65,000 ID cards (mainly for Kakuma refugees).
- **Livelihood:** Reduction of the livelihoods budget limits means to pursue self-reliance activities for refugees and stateless. This is compounded by lack of information about the market and the refugee population as well as the lengthy process to obtain work permits and other documentation to legally work.
- **Education:** While the government is committed to including refugees and asylum seekers in the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS), challenges in the issuance of birth certificates and recognition of alternative documentation prevents full inclusion.
- **Durable solutions:** Prospects for resettlement are low due to limited resettlement quotas.
- **Statelessness:** Legislation, under which stateless persons can apply for citizenship, is set to expire in August 2019. A high turnover of trained government officers on statelessness is also hindering progress and necessitating more resources for capacity-building.



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‘I feel like I am born again’: citizenship brings hope to stateless minority in Kenya

Makonde people of Kenya receive citizenship ending stateless existence. Thomas Nguli is one of several thousand Makonde people being issued identity papers and Kenyan citizenship after years of statelessness



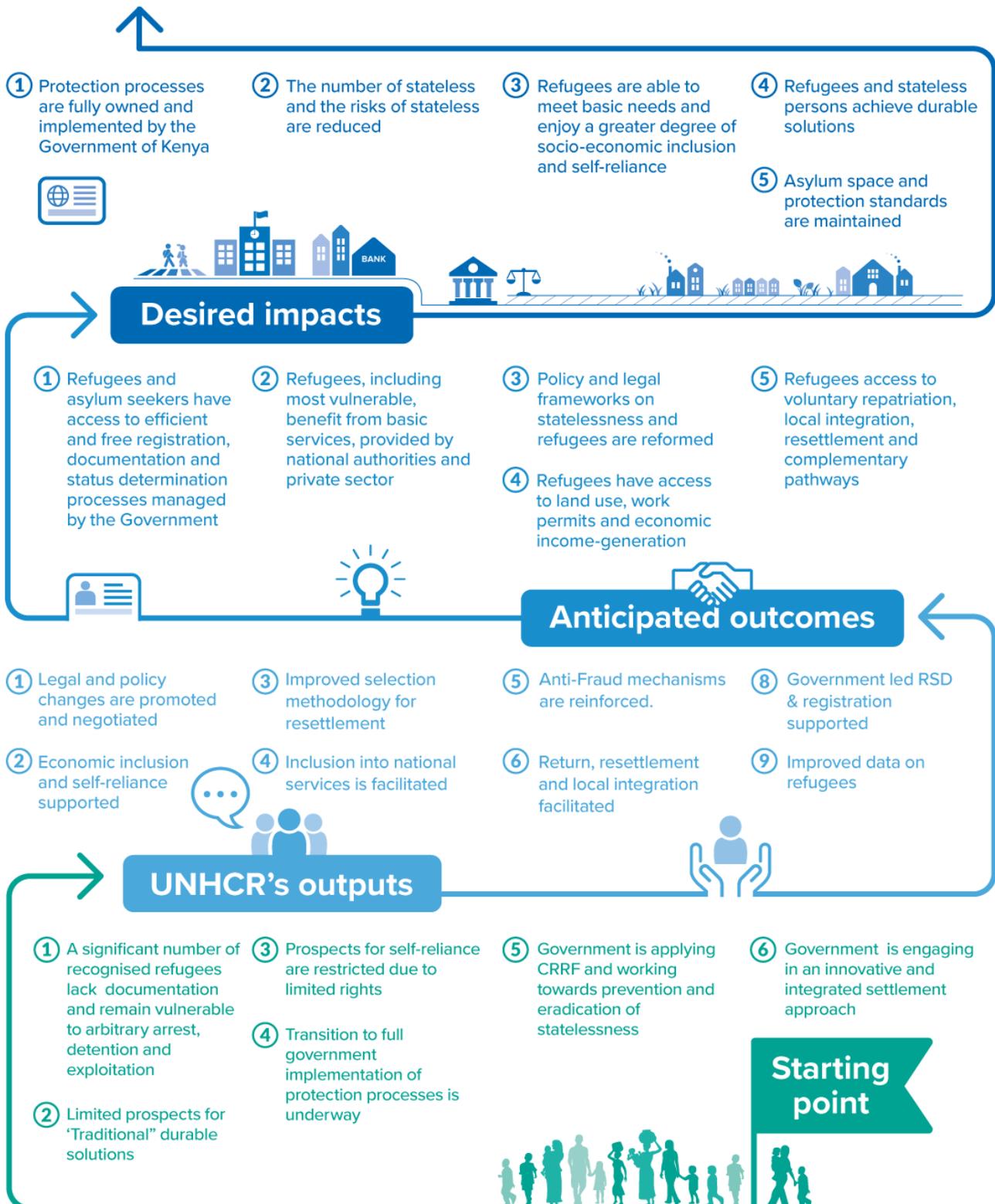
Planning UNHCR's contribution to comprehensive responses: MYMP strategies

Refugees and asylum seekers' are protected through government led protection processes and meet their development needs through inclusion in national plans, services and systems providing a viable and sustainable alternative to encampment. Additionally stateless people receive nationality.



Kenya

(2018-2020)



CONTEXT

For decades Kenya has been one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in Africa and the world. It currently hosts 468,261 refugees (as of September 2018). The majority of the refugees originate from Somalia (55 percent) and South Sudan (24 percent) with a significant percentage from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Ethiopia as well as smaller numbers from Burundi, Eritrea, and Sudan. Alongside refugees who have been in the country for years and some for decades, South Sudanese, Burundians and Congolese continue to flee to Kenya. The population is thus a mix of protracted and new arrivals with inflows expected to continue for the next few years.

Kenya is party to the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Kenya has also ratified the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and is party to a number of regional and international instruments, notably the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights.

At the national level, Kenya promulgated a progressive Constitution with a positive Bill of Rights, and the Citizenship and Immigration Act 2011. Kenya maintains an open-door policy for persons seeking refuge and international protection. At this stage, Kenya does not have a Refugee Policy, and the 2006 Refugee Act needs to be updated. In order to ensure that Kenya has an effective refugee management system coupled with safeguards to maintain the asylum space, the Government is pursuing the adoption of both the Refugee Policy and a new Refugee Act.

The 2006 Refugee Act and its 2009 Refugee Regulations, as well as the 2014 amendments by the Security Laws Act are the basis of the national legal framework. The current framework severely restricts refugees' rights with a rather strict policy of encampment in place. On the right to work, by law, refugees have access to the labour market, but in both cases, they need a work permit, which is only valid for two years. For refugees not in camps, most work is in the informal sector. For refugees in the camps, the opportunities are limited to inside the camp due to restrictions on freedom of movement. Movement outside the camps exposes them to arrest and detention despite the fact that in February 2017, the Court of Appeal ruled that the encampment policy was unconstitutional. This policy curtails livelihood opportunities and continues reliance on humanitarian assistance.

The majority of refugees (85 percent) reside in Turkana, Garissa and Wajir counties which are some of the most marginalized and underdeveloped in Kenya. These counties face elevated levels of food insecurity, chronic malnutrition rates, high levels of poverty, poor livelihood opportunities, deficits in human capital, limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure, and weak governance. These three counties have also hosted refugees for over two decades, with associated impacts on the environment, natural resources, infrastructure, economy, and service delivery. Limited access to basic services including education, health and water has resulted in above average levels of illiteracy and exposure to preventable diseases among other challenges. Due to the lack of available services and limited natural resources, the

host community depends heavily on the refugee camps for social services and economic opportunities.

While Kenya remains a generous host of refugees, the asylum space has come under threat in the last few years through restrictive laws, stringent application of the encampment policy and administrative practices. These constraints are, to a degree, the result of asylum fatigue coupled with the perception that the protracted presence of Somali refugees represents a threat to national security. In 2011 and 2012, waves of criminal activity hit the Dadaab area, where the majority of Somalis reside. This was compounded by two attacks, first in 2013 and again in 2015. The Government responded by suspending registration and threatening to close the Dadaab camp, with the latter never being implemented. Alternatively, voluntary repatriation is being facilitated and UNHCR has been advocating for the donor community to increase assistance to the Government, which has been bearing the cost of providing asylum to a number of protracted refugee populations.

“This conflict must end, and the world must rally to support the millions forced to flee their homes in South Sudan.”

**Arnauld Akodjenou, Regional Refugee Coordinator
and Special Advisor on the South Sudan Situation**

Prospects for durable solutions are limited. UNHCR has been facilitating return to South-Central Somalia since December 2014 and by 2020, with no dramatic change in the security situation, it is anticipated that all refugees interested in returning will have returned. The office is also supporting the voluntary return of small numbers of Burundian and Ethiopian refugees. However, prospects for peace in the remaining countries of origin are not encouraging. Resettlement has been actively pursued with robust anti-fraud preventive measures put in place at all stages of the process. Yet, with resettlement places dramatically decreasing, this solution is also restricted. While nationality provisions exist within the Kenyan law, including in Kenya’s commitments under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Plan of Action, to facilitate legal status for those refugees with legitimate claims to citizenship and/or residency in Kenya through marriage or parentage, this option has not been available in practice.

The current legislation prevents stateless persons who arrived in Kenya after 1963 from applying as they cannot meet some of the administrative requirements, notably with regards to documentation. The 2014 draft Bill on the registration of persons is being reviewed in a bid to include more favorable provisions vis-à-vis the stateless populations. The draft national action Plan to eradicate statelessness is pending endorsement.

Opportunities

At the regional level, the Government actively participates in the IGAD, and notably was a leading State in the adoption of the 2017 Nairobi Declaration and its Plan of Action for the benefit of Somali refugees and

host communities alike. **The Government's commitment in the 2017 Nairobi Declaration aligns with the pledges the Government made at the 2016 Leaders' Summit, which was translated into a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework Plan**, whose application the Government officially announced during the 68th Executive Committee session in October 2017.

These commitments come after more than a decade of government capacity-building efforts. UNHCR's main counterpart is the national Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), which replaced the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) in April 2017. While the disbandment of the DRA in May 2016 resulted in major setbacks in the refugee status determination (RSD) process, the establishment of RAS is a step towards a strong, autonomous and credible government institution managing refugee affairs in Kenya. In 2018 nearly 22,000 individuals obtained a resolution to their RSD application.

Overall some significant progress has been achieved with the **government assuming greater ownership** but more is needed to consolidate past activities. In mid-2015, the Government took over RSD. In October 2018, the RAS RSD team in Kakuma moved into its own infrastructure and independently implements the RSD operation. UNHCR remains involved in capacity support to the various stages of the process, namely at the review stage and in the provision of management and administrative support. The Refugee Appeals Board was constituted and trained. After establishing procedures and finalizing its organisational setup, the RAB started reviewing appeal cases in September 2018. With the operationalization of RAB, there is a need to engage the judiciary to prepare for their role in judicial review. UNHCR plans to reinforce time-bound and protection-sensitive delivery of RSD services by developing clear intake criteria and reinforcing referral networks. In addition, a QAI will be rolled out while facilitating access to legal aid partners/pro and low bono lawyers.

On registration, significant progress has been made and the government now carries out registration and documentation functions. Solid processes are in place in Nairobi. In Kakuma, registration is "unified": and UNHCR and RAS are conducting registration together. However, an effective exemption process is still required in Nairobi and in both refugee camps. Measures are also needed to register new arrivals in Dadaab. RAS was gradually introduced to ProGres v3 and is now in full possession of the database with UNHCR retaining access including the possibility to perform audit and quality control functions. PRIMES and ProGres v4 are expected to be rolled out in the last quarter of 2018, whereby RAS will be provided with its own registration system (RApp server) and a mirror of BIMS images. Partners of UNHCR will also be given access to ProGres v4 to record the assistance. In addition, a technical team is currently exploring how to create an interface between ProGres v4 and the citizen database held by the National Registration Bureau (NRB) to detect double registrations such as Kenyans registered as refugees and vice versa.

Documentation is another area for reinforcement. While the National Registration Bureau (NRB) issues Refugee ID Cards, there are delays in the process, placing refugees at risk of arbitrary arrest, detention and exploitation. Currently, the Office works with RAS and NRB to speed up the production of Refugee ID.

Cards and reduce the margin of error. In Kakuma, UNHCR with the Civil Registry has facilitated the issuance of birth/death certificates, but due to lack of awareness among the refugee community, dissemination of such certificates remains a challenge. Marriage certificates are also an issue in Kakuma as churches have not incorporated themselves in the United Refugee Churches Association, thereby obstructing pastors' authority to officiate marriages.

With the aim for government to generate its own data and analysis to inform national refugee policies and programmes, UNHCR will continue to improve data and information management systems alongside identification of vulnerable refugees for resettlement where possible. In the past few years, UNHCR has assumed camp management and camp coordination roles. The next steps are to build RAS's capacity to effectively coordinate the activities at sectoral level to fully replace UNHCR. By 2022 it is expected that the Government of Kenya would be in position to fully discharge this function.

Alongside strengthening of government led processes, **the legal and policy framework is also under review**. A Refugee Bill containing progressive provisions was passed through Parliament in 2017 but unfortunately did not receive the requisite Presidential approval. Awareness and advocacy efforts are continuing with the recently elected Parliament, which has a large proportion of first-time legislators, and the Office of the President. The Refugee Policy exists in a draft form and includes positive provisions that speak to the issues of refugee socio-economic inclusion and solutions.

The government is drafting a **refugee education policy** and is progressing towards inclusion of refugee education needs in the national education policy and programs by the end of 2018. **The CRRF roadmap** (referred to as the Draft Implementation Plan for the CRRF) is expected to further pave the way for refugee socio-economic inclusion and solutions. This roadmap is in line with the government's commitments in the New York Declaration, the Nairobi Declaration/Nairobi Action Plan and the Djibouti Declaration.



Somali high school students share a joke during computer lessons at Ifo Secondary School in Dadaab, Kenya's largest and oldest refugee camp. © UNHCR/Vania Turner

On statelessness, **the government has demonstrated its political will to resolve current situations of statelessness and put in place prevention mechanisms.** Major breakthroughs include the creation of the National Task Force, the 2014 draft Bill on the registration of people and the draft national action plan to eradicate statelessness. Pending adoption of these latter two instruments, UNHCR is working with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to collect data on statelessness alongside continued advocacy for the validation and enactment of the national plan and bill. Furthermore, advocacy is ongoing for Kenya to accede to the 1954 Convention related to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of Statelessness. Kenya has begun the process of reviewing its births and deaths registration legislation, an opportunity to consolidate the current legislation (Births and Deaths Act, Registration of Persons Act and the Foreign Nationals Management Act) into a single Act. The Government has nominated a statelessness focal person, the Deputy Director of the Department of Immigration, which is expected to enhance decision-making and predictability.

To promote socio-economic inclusion, **UNHCR is building bridges between humanitarian assistance and development actors through partnerships with the private sector and development actors.** As an underlying reason for the restrictive work environment relates to protectionism of nationals, UNHCR partnered with the World Bank and the International Financial Corporation (IFC). Both entities have produced relevant studies that assess the economic impact of refugees. The studies, which argue in favour of refugees as economic opportunities and are opening space for new approaches.

The 2016 World Bank Study, “Yes in my backyard” paved the way for the Kalobeyei Settlement. Working with an array of partners - UN, bilateral donors, NGOs and development actors - and in close collaboration with the national and county governments, a 14-year **Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program was developed that aims to transition towards a model of self-reliance providing both refugees and host communities with better livelihoods opportunities and enhanced service delivery.** Within this concept, a five-year plan has been prepared with the overall objective to re-orient the refugee assistance programme to contribute to: (i) improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the refugee and the host communities; (ii) better prepare the host community to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities in upcoming extraction and potential irrigation-fed agriculture; and (iii) reduce over-dependence on humanitarian aid and support the refugees to achieve durable solutions. The Kalobeyei settlement is a core feature of this strategy and in turn both have been fully integrated into the 5th generation of UNDAF 2018 – 2022 in Kenya, which is anchored in the Government’s Medium-Term Plan III 2018 – 2022. The same has been achieved through the County Integrated Development Plans for 2018-2022

In addition to providing the data and analysis, the World Bank, through DRDIP is implementing a project that develops basic services and expands economic opportunities in North Eastern Kenya including the Kalobeyei Settlement. Their aim is to develop projects that will include host communities with a view to achieve economic inclusion for refugees. A number of other World Bank funded projects also complement the settlement approach and include: Kenya Off-grid Solar Energy Access Project, Water and Sanitation

Improvement Project, Climate Smart Agriculture Project, and Kenya Urban support programme Support Programme.

With IFC a case for a conducive business environment for private sector investment has been advanced.

In May 2018 IFC and UNHCR launched the study “Kakuma as a Marketplace”. The study found that Kakuma’s economy is worth \$56 million annually based on consumer spending. The IFC study is being shared with private sector actors in the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund to attract them to Kakuma town and camps, including Kalobeyei. The county government is a central actor in this initiative. This business case should enhance prospects for self-reliance by spurring micro, small and medium-sized enterprises for both refugees and host communities. Complementing these activities will be socio-economic profiling of refugees and hosts, market and value chain research, vocational skills support, facilitated access to the financial sector, and promotion of sustainable green goods and services.

There is planned expansion of the Kalobeyei model of integrated settlement to include Kakuma camps and if possible, the remaining camps in Dadaab. Like in Kalobeyei, **efforts for new approaches and inclusion are an integral part of national and county development plans as well as those of other key development actors.**

For healthcare, the focus is on re-orienting refugees towards the NHIF. This is being rolled out in conjunction with the World Bank’s support to NHIF for poor Kenyans, which supports the local Turkana community.

Linkages are also being made with the Government programme Hunger Safety Net that is being supported by DFID and World Bank, and which covers large parts of the Turkana County population. Cash-based programming in the form of unrestricted cash, will substitute most of the current in-kind assistance, including all sanitary and hygiene items and other core relief items (CRIs). Through the cash for shelter project, refugees will build their own shelters in Kalobeyei. Ongoing water prospecting and surveys have resulted in a Water Master Plan that is pending adoption by the county to guide water infrastructure development in Kalobeyei and greater Kakuma catchment area. The system will include the new Tarach dam.

The Government of Kenya has committed to ensuring the provision of education for refugees and asylum seekers with reference to the CRRF, the Djibouti Declaration (2017), the Nairobi Declaration on Somali Refugees (2017), and the Nairobi Declaration and Call for Action on Education (2018). UNHCR is working with the Ministry of Education to progressively advance the integration of refugees and asylum seekers in the national education system. The focus of UNHCR will be to address the immediate education needs of refugees and host communities. At the same time supporting the Government of Kenya will entail developing long-term education services that are equally accessible, responsive, and accountable to both refugee and host community learners.

The greater role and increased responsibilities of the refugee community is key in the delivery of protection. With decreasing resources, creative ways of reaching out to the most vulnerable and providing

timely protection interventions will have to be sought – notably in the field of prevention of, mitigation and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, identification of children at-risk and support to persons with specific needs (PSN). Access to UNHCR’s traditional protection services will continue and be expanded through various applications and platforms to enable PoC to have more direct access to information or services needed, and receive timely feedback.

Partnership & Coordination

UNHCR’s membership in the UNCT is one of the main vehicles for coordination both with UN sister agencies and with the Government. Refugee management, which is a function of the Ministry of Interior and Coordination, will continue to rest within the central government. UNHCR will coordinate refugee management with RAS and also work with and enhance partnerships with county governments (particularly Turkana and Garissa counties) and line ministries. Coordination with national and international agencies remains ongoing within the framework of the Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) and KISEDIP in addition to the regular inter-agency coordination.

It is anticipated that the Government of Kenya will design a new coordination structure for the purposes of the CRRF roadmap implementation. UNHCR will provide all necessary support in line with the New York Declaration, Global Compact and CRRF. This approach is also reflected in the 2018-2022 Kenya UNDAF. Engagement with other UN agencies through the UNCT and technical working groups will continue during the years.

Relationships with development partners, including the World Bank and IFC, will continue to be strengthened. UNHCR is a member of the Steering Committee of the Kenya Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project and will continue to provide the necessary support to the National Project Implementation Unit through field familiarization missions and other technical assistance and support.

UNHCR Kenya will continue to reflect its response towards refugees from South Sudan in the Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan situation. In addition, funding for the repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya will continue to be reflected in the regional supplementary appeal for the Somalia situation.

Global Responsibility Sharing

Efforts to address the refugee situations must be anchored in firm and sustained international cooperation, burden and responsibility sharing as well as support to countries of origin. With respect to durable solutions, the preferred goal is to bring about conditions that would help refugees to return voluntarily to their countries' of origin in safety and dignity. However, recognizing the diverse challenges to achieving

this goal, exploration of third-country solutions, including expanding resettlement for refugees as well as complementary pathways for admission is desired. Kenya has identified approximately 47,000 refugees in need of resettlement and set a target of 5,500 individuals submitted for resettlement in 2019 with similar numbers projected for 2020 and 2021. Complementary pathways afford refugees a wider range of means to safely and legally access protection and solutions in third countries, including through: family reunification; community and other private sponsorships; student visas (educational scholarships); as well as labour mobility. Setting specific targets in this area is more challenging, as these opportunities are not within the control of UNHCR. However, UNHCR will work with stakeholders, particularly states, to

provide accurate up-to date information about current programs and advocate to expand opportunities for complementary pathways as well as support ,where appropriate, the identification of refugees by sponsors, and help facilitate the visa processing and the exit formalities.

The shift from humanitarian aid to development assistance coupled with the socio-economic inclusion of refugees should ensure that there will be a more sustainable use of resources and other opportunities for refugees and host communities alike, fostering peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

“The journey was so hard. The sun was very hot and we had trouble finding food and water. Our uncle decided to turn back but we continued on because we wanted to go to school.”

Kenyi, 17, is among more than 5,000 unaccompanied refugee children who fled South Sudan

Summary of financial requirements

Alongside this fundraising document, UNHCR is embarking on additional resource mobilization efforts to assist partners, including the government to raise the needed funds. There is a growing recognition that the engagement of a broad range of actors – including those beyond the traditional humanitarian sphere - is critical to mobilising an effective response and pursuing solutions to forced displacement and statelessness today.

Building upon existing cooperation and established opportunities, multi-year joint projects are being developed in partnership with humanitarian and development actors. Joint programmes have been developed with FAO and WFP under the EU Trust Fund to enhance self-reliance of refugees and host communities contributing to transforming the traditional humanitarian model of assistance towards development-oriented solutions. A similar joint programme ‘PAMOJA’ has been developed with WFP under DFID to support the provision of basic assistance, protection services, and economic integration to refugees and host communities in the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps, Kalobeyei settlement and refugee-hosting areas of Turkana, Garissa and Wajir. The government of the Netherlands along with UNHCR and the WB, IFC, ILO and UNICEF are also joining forces to enable a better and more informed response to improve protection, education and income generating opportunities for forcibly displaced persons and host communities. Kenya is also one of the refugee-hosting areas benefiting from the DRDIP and being considered for IDA 18. A joint proposal with UNCDF for financial inclusion has been prepared with UNHCR and UNCDF carrying out joint fundraising efforts. Other such joint proposals are anticipated in addition to supporting the Resident Coordinator to mobilize the needed resources for the revised UNDAF in support of the National Development Plan.

	Kenya		
	2019	2020*	Total
Asylum space and protection standards are maintained	18,144,665	16,330,189	34,474,854
Refugees and stateless persons achieve durable solutions	20,196,155	18,176,540	38,372,695
Refugees are able to meet basic needs and enjoy a greater degree of socio-economic inclusion and self-reliance	19,904,056	17,913,651	37,817,707
Protection processes are fully owned and implemented by the Government of Kenya	111,317,968	100,186,171	211,504,139
The number of stateless people and risks of statelessness are reduced	555,990	500,391	1,056,381
TOTAL	170,118,834	153,106,942	323,225,776

* Indicative only and subject to ExCom approval

Country Strategy Result Framework: Kenya (2018-2020)

Impacts:

1. Asylum space and protection standards are maintained
2. Refugees and stateless persons achieve durable solutions
3. Refugees are able to meet basic needs and enjoy a greater degree of socio-economic inclusion and self-reliance
4. Protection processes are fully owned and implemented by the Government of Kenya
5. The number of stateless people and risks of statelessness are reduced

Outcome 1: Refugees and asylum seekers have access to efficient and free registration, documentation and status determination processes managed by the Government

Key stakeholders: Ministry of Interior and Coordination, Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), Refugee Appeal Board (RAB), National Registration Board (NRB), Registrar of births and deaths, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Kituo Cha Sheria, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, UNHCR

Means of Measurement	Baseline 2017	Mid-point milestone (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
# of new arrivals assisted	39,222	25,686	21,465	UNHCR monitoring	Achievement and compliance of the processes led by the Government as per UNHCR supervisory mandate
% of asylum seekers access to the territory	100% of asylum seekers access to the territory	100% of asylum seekers access to the territory	100% of asylum seekers access to the territory		
% of asylum seekers and refugees access registration and RSD services	99% of asylum seekers benefit from registration and RSD services	100% of refugees benefit from continuous registration and verification services	100% of refugees benefit from continuous registration and verification services	UNHCR monitoring, Government monitoring records	Implementation of a national refugee management system is supported
Extent RSD is fully implemented by the Government of Kenya	60%	90%; handover to Kenya authorities, UNHCR supports Quality initiative to be implemented	100%; UNHCR will maintain a supervisory role	UNHCR monitoring	Direct implementation of RSD reoriented towards developing and using quality control mechanism
Average # of days from registration to first instance interview	371 days	250 days	90 days in compliance with Kenya Refugee Act	Government monitoring	
Extent registration of is fully implemented by the Government of Kenya	99%	UNHCR will work closely with Kenyan authorities on the transition period of registration activities and finalise the full data ownership transfer	UNHCR will work closely with Kenyan authorities on the transition period of registration/database activities	UNHCR monitoring	Protection monitoring at borders is conducted
Extent documentation for refugees is fully implemented by the Government of Kenya and furnished in a timely manner	50%	Full responsibility will be transferred to Kenya authorities and UNHCR will monitor the process and intervene on problematic cases	UNHCR will monitor the process and intervene on problematic cases		Vulnerable refugees are identified at the border

Outcome 2: Refugees access voluntary repatriation, local integration, resettlement and complementary pathways

Key stakeholders: Ministry of Interior and Coordination, Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNHCR

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
# of persons of concern with intention to return who have returned voluntarily	75,366	Cumulatively, a total of 85,000 refugees will benefit from volrep activities	Cumulatively, a total of 105,000 will benefit from volrep activities	UNHCR return monitoring	Support to voluntary return to Somalia Strategic entry points for legal integration are identified
# of refugees with protection concerns accessing resettlement to a third country	Resettlement for 2018 will be based on the quotas from Resettlement Countries	4,500 refugees will be submitted	13,500 refugees submitted (accumulative over 3 years)	UNHCR resettlement monitoring	Identification of complementary pathways
# of persons of concern that benefit from complementary pathways	28 refugees benefit from scholarships for study abroad; Limited numbers of refugees benefitting from family reunification, sponsorships and labour migration: implementation only as of 2018	1,000 refugees will benefit from complementary pathways (scholarships, family reunification, sponsorships and labour migration)	5,500 refugees will benefit from complementary pathways		Anti-fraud mechanisms are reinforced Public information campaigns created and implemented Data management systems strengthened
Extent local integration (economic, social and legal) is possible	2%	“Lawful residence” for the purpose of grant of citizenship has been clarified through strategic litigation Citizenship granted to refugees married to a Kenyan Litigated test cases for the issuance of permanent residence are successful	200 refugees have been granted citizenship 100 refugees have received permanent residence certificates	UNHCR monitoring	Case identification for solution and protection services are strengthened Refugee communities are supported to play a strong role in the delivery of protection Platforms and applications will allow PoC to access information and services and get timely feedback

Outcome 3: Refugees, including most vulnerable, benefit from basic services, provided by national authorities and private sector

Key stakeholders: Turkana and Garissa county governments, World Bank, IFC, UNCT, private sector, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Water Management Boards, Peace Winds Japan, Kenya Red Cross Society, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Norwegian Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, International Organization for Migration, Danish Refugee Council, UNHCR

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR outputs
% of persons of concern that have access to national health services through health insurance scheme	0%	10% of refugee population access national health service Introduction of health insurance through NHIF	30% of refugee population access national health service	UNHCR monitoring	Healthcare reoriented towards national insurance scheme and sustainable services
% of persons of concern have access to national education systems	2% (urban only)	30%	50%	Government education data	Education provision will shift towards government run schools
% of school aged children of concern enrolled in primary education	65%	75%	95%	School records, REMIS	
% of secondary school aged young people of concern enrolled in secondary education	3.5%	10%	30%	School records	Payable water services will be established with sustainable management
Sustainable county driven water provision system available for refugees and locals	No	Partially	Available	UNHCR monitoring	Cash-based modality to substitute in-kind assistance established
Average # of litres of water available per person per day (free or for a fee)	18L	30L	50L	Partner monitoring	

Outcome 4: Refugees have access to land use, work permits and economic income-generation

Key stakeholders: World Bank, IFC, UNCT, private sector, WFP, FAO, Danish Refugee Council, Action Africa Help International, IFC, World Bank, GIZ, ILO, UNDP

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
# of refugees with work permits	100	1,000	5,000	Government reports	
% of targeted PoC who are self-employed in the (formal/informal) sector for at least 12 months	0%	10%	15%		
% of targeted PoC who currently access (formal/informal) financial services	0%	10%	15%	Survey	Access to micro-grants for self-employment and micro-enterprises is supported
% of targeted PoC who are wage/self-employed in the agriculture and livestock sectors	0%	10%	15%		Technical skills of refugees are built
% of targeted PoC with access to market	0%	10%	15%		
% of targeted PoC who have completed training related to agriculture, technical/soft-skills or vocational	0%	10%	15%	Partner monitoring	Village savings and loans groups are facilitated

Outcome 5: Policy and legal frameworks on statelessness and refugees are reformed

Key stakeholders: Ministry of the Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, Haki Center, Haki na Sheria, Kenya Human Rights Commission, UNHCR

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	End-strategy target (2020)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
Progressive provisions are included in the new Refugee Bill	Bill passed but not acceded to by the President	Bill passed and acceded to by the President	Bill implemented	UNHCR/partner monitoring	<p>Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated</p> <p>Access to legal aid is supported</p> <p>Procedures for registration of stateless people are in place</p> <p>UNHCR to encourage and support the implementation of the action plan</p>
Refugee Policy adopted	N/A	Refugee Policy adopted by Parliament	Refugee Policy fully implemented	UNHCR monitoring	
Extent stateless persons and their situation are identified	35% (regarding consistency of law with international standards)	The draft national action plan will be validated	Implementation of the validated plan		
Extent law consistent with international standard on prevention and protection of stateless persons;	<p>Lifting of the time limit on the application for citizenship by stateless persons currently set to expire in August 2019</p> <p>Advocacy for accession to the two Statelessness Conventions</p>	<p>Data for other stateless communities will be collected to support their registration</p> <p>A question on statelessness will be included in the 2019 census</p>	<p>Inclusion of stateless persons in the 2019 census and subsequent censuses</p> <p>Accession to the two Statelessness Conventions</p>	UNHCR monitoring	
% of persons of concern who have a birth certificate	<p>85% of asylumseeker/ refugee children</p> <p>100% of all stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness benefit from vital registration and basic government services</p>	<p>Review of the relevant nationality laws, with the aim to accede to the Conventions</p> <p>The review of the Births and Deaths Act is an opportunity for inclusivity</p> <p>Progress on the draft Bill on the Registration of Persons</p>	<p>100% of asylum-seekers/ refugee children</p> <p>100% Stateless children and persons at risk of statelessness have access to late birth registration as other Kenyans</p>	UNHCR monitoring	
# of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	18,500	<p>Registration of the Shona, which are estimated to be about 4,000</p> <p>Registration of the Pemba, which are estimated to be about 3,500</p>	Registration of other remaining stateless persons of Rwandan and Burundian descent	UNHCR monitoring	

MALAWI

Vision: The Government of Malawi adopts a progressive approach to hosting refugees exemplified by the transformation of camps into settlements and adoption of a rights-oriented national legal framework that enhances refugees' quality of asylum and prospects for durable solutions.



© UNHCR/Tina Ghelli A refugee entrepreneur in Dzaleka Refugee Camp stands outside the cinema she built where camp residents can come and watch football matches in the evenings.

Introduction

Under UNHCR's leadership an ambitious MYMP Strategy has been developed foreseeing legislative action, a reversal of an encampment policy and growing acceptance of refugees by nationals. Shifts in national political - will could imperil its potential success. Yet, the risks are calculated. The strategy seizes on a number of opportunities that have emerged in the recent past both within the Government, private sector and the UNCT alongside innovative donor support. The strategy equally draws on the drive and aptitude of the refugees. Collectively these objectives foresee an array of activities to bring the national protection framework into conformity

with international standards, to establish a new settlement, to facilitate refugees' access to national services, and to promote the economic and social inclusion of refugees while pursuing opportunities for durable solutions. If successful, it would significantly improve the quality of refugees and their hosts' lives. To realize the strategic vision, the strategy brings together five strategic objectives that respond to current day challenges and opportunities. Collectively these objectives/impacts foresee an array of activities to bring the national protection framework into conformity with international standards, to establish a new settlement, to facilitate refugees' access to national services, and to promote the economic and social inclusion of refugees while pursuing opportunities for durable solutions.

The strategy aligns with a number of the SDGs: poverty reduction (SDG 1), zero hunger (SDG 2) access to health and education (SDGs 3 and 4), gender equality (SDG 5), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), inclusive, full and productive employment (SDG 8) and reduction of inequality (SDG 10), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG 16).

Since implementation of the strategy began in January 2018, a number of achievements have already been realised, most notably:

- Analysis of the legal framework, such as the Refugee Act and other relevant legislation.
- An 11% increase in POC granted refugee status.
- UNHCR signed two MoUs with two national medical institutions and UNHCR offering inclusive services to refugees;
- New agreement concluded between UNHCR, UNICEF and Ministry of Education regarding refugee inclusion into national education systems.
- Inclusion of refugees into the Malawi national development plan and the UNDAF 2019-2022.
- Identification of potential sites for a new settlement based on consultations with stakeholders and on environmental and socio-economic assessments.
- Increased financial inclusion through accessible banking services in Dzaleka Refugee Camp.
- Repatriation of over 2,600 Mozambican asylum seekers.

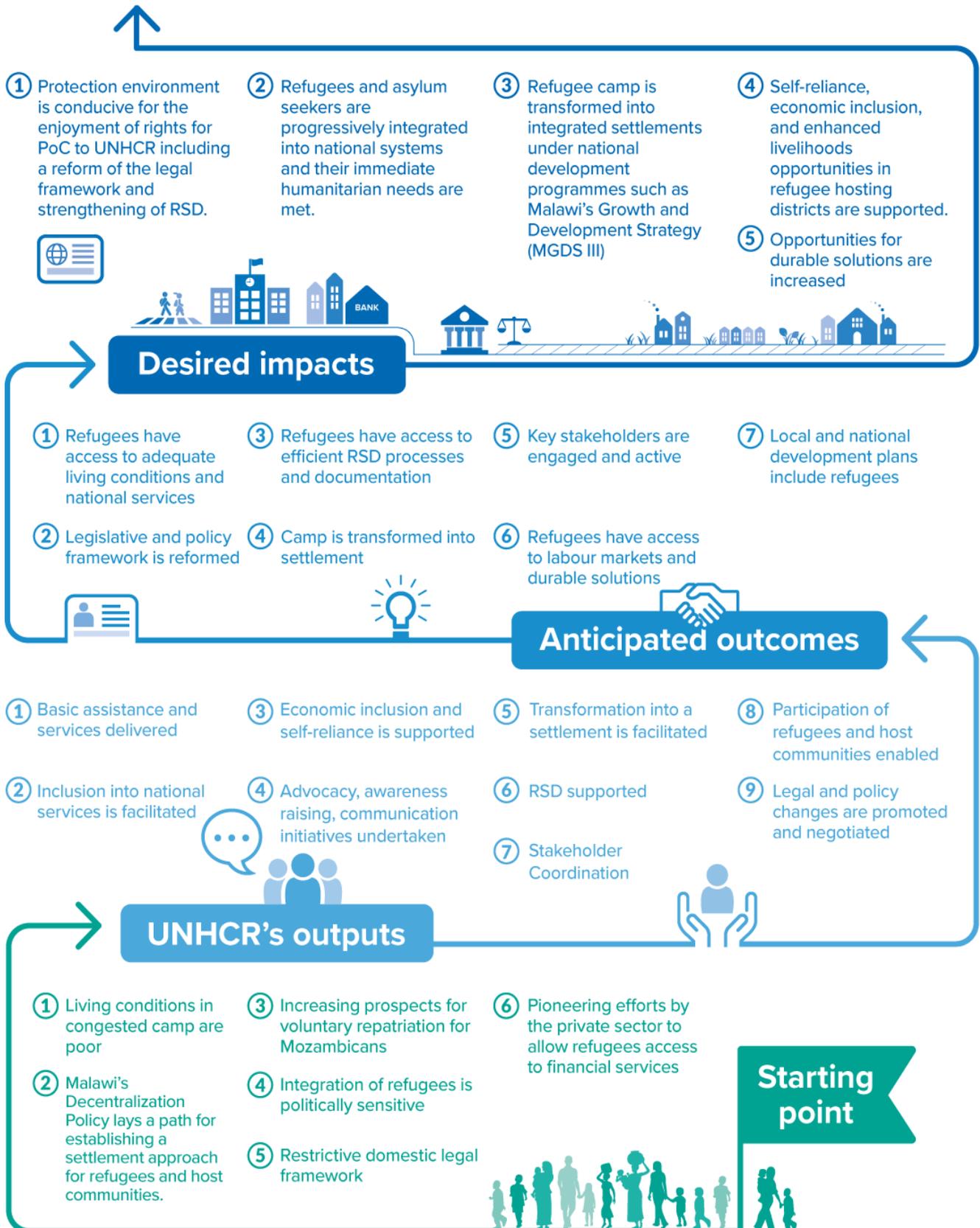
Progress, however, has not been fully realised in step with the strategy. Key challenges have been:

- Environmental risks need to be addressed at the main site selected by the Malawi Government for development of a new settlement.
- Continued and increasing arrivals of refugees which cause congestion of Dzaleka Refugee Camp and result in a range of protection risks.
- Limited funding to initiate the proposed settlement approach beyond the identification of potential sites.
- Delays in legal reform, specifically the withdrawal of some reservations made to the 1951 Convention and validation of the Migration Policy.

Planning UNHCR's contribution to comprehensive responses: MYMP strategies

The Government of Malawi adopts a progressive approach to hosting refugees exemplified by the transformation of a camp into settlement and adoption of a rights-oriented national legal framework that enhances refugees' quality of asylum and prospects for durable solutions.

 **Malawi**
(2018-2022)



Context

Malawi hosts more than 35,000 refugees. More than half of the refugee population fled from the Democratic Republic of Congo with the remaining population originating from Burundi, Mozambique, Rwanda and other East and Horn of Africa countries. While **many of these refugees have been in the country for decades, the situation is not static**. Congolese and Burundians continue to arrive at an average of 470 individuals per month.

While maintaining open borders for people fleeing persecution, the Government of Malawi has historically taken a more restrictive approach to managing refugee situations. Though a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 OAU Convention, the Government made reservations to nine articles in the 1951 Refugee Convention. Its domestic legal framework reflects these reservations and consequently refugees face restrictions on their freedom of movement, experience limited access to social services and are restricted from employment. In addition to the legal framework, is the heavily congested Dzaleka Refugee Camp, which was set up in 1994 for some 10,000 people but where more than 30,000 refugees currently reside.

Opportunities

The Government's expression of interest in the CRRF alongside a number of related developments bodes well for establishing a more progressive approach to hosting refugees. A review of the 1989 Refugee Act began in 2007 and in 2012 a refugee policy was drafted and pending adoption. The Migration Policy, which now incorporates a section on refugees, has since overtaken the refugee policy. At the 2016 UNHCR Executive Committee meeting, the Government announced intentions to withdraw the nine reservations made to the 1951 Convention. The Migration Policy and an Action Plan on mixed and irregular migration, would enhance coordination with relevant state and non-state actors. In 2017, a Refugee Status Determination Strategy was prepared to address the growing backlog of asylum applications reduced to one year from a processing time of three to four years.

Non-specific to refugee law, a number of national policy and legislative efforts create opportunities to advance refugee protection through a “whole-of-society” and government approach under government leadership. Notably **the Decentralization Policy lays a path for establishing a settlement approach for refugees and host communities**. The introduction of new policies and legislations including a Gender Equality Act and a Marriage Act builds a favourable environment to promote gender equality and rights of a child for refugees.

Pioneering efforts by the private sector have also been made. The New Finance Bank Malawi became the first bank to open a branch in a refugee camp in the region and a significant development for refugees to have a reliable way to create savings, access loans and perform banking transactions. Despite a restrictive environment, some refugees have thrived in various business and entrepreneurial endeavors. Connectivity in the camp has also improved through an innovative partnership with Microsoft.

Education opportunities have been enhanced by universities in Canada and the United States. The World

University Service of Canada (WUSC) is offering refugees scholarships and in collaboration with the Government of Canada combines resettlement with opportunities for higher education. Both the Regis University and New South Hampshire University have established online programmes in Dzaleka Refugee Camp working in partnership with Jesuit Worldwide Learning and Jesuit Refugee Services. The DAFI program is also commencing in Malawi to offer tertiary opportunities for more refugee students.

In support of the [Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III \(2017-2022\)](#), in which a reference to refugees is included under ‘Peace and Security’, the UNCT has developed the forthcoming UNDAF in line with the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) providing an opportune moment for partnering with UN development actors, as well as other bi-laterals and the private sector. A number of the UN agencies’ efforts with line ministries has opened space for [integrating refugees and asylum-seekers into the national systems](#) and building an enabling environment for economic inclusion and self-reliance that also benefits host communities.

Partnership & Coordination

UNHCR pursues partnership and coordination in a number of ways. UNHCR’s membership in the UNCT is one of the main vehicles for coordination with UN agencies and the Government. Other mechanisms for coordination with partners, private sector actors and relevant ministries include monthly camp coordination meetings, strategic planning workshops and ongoing close collaboration. Founded and operational partners are frequently included in UNHCR planning and consultative processes, and feedback from PoC is regularly collected, reflected on and integrated into programming. Democratically elected Refugee Leaders are instrumental in liaising between partners and the general community. Government is primarily engaged through the Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education. There are also efforts to engage new ministries in relation to livelihoods and social protection. Donors are frequently informed through site visits, situational updates, pledging forums and bilateral consultation.

UN agencies, specifically WFP, UNICEF, UNAIDS and UN Women, support the refugee operation in the areas of Food Security, Education, HIV/AIDS and Gender programming, although greater coordination and scaled-up assistance is required in the context of a growing and protracted population of concern.

“We have historic records of people on the move today, but we can see this as an opportunity, but it can’t be an opportunity if we don’t have everyone involved. We can’t do this alone.”

Kelly T. Clements, UN Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees

The Malawi refugee operation has been able to attract new partners, including universities providing online qualifications to refugees; a banking institution enabling greater economic inclusion; and tech-based companies working on skills development and increased financial access for refugees. These initiatives indicate that vital non-traditional partnerships are opening up, in response to external interest and support for displaced populations, particularly in the areas of education and self-reliance. UNHCR and the Government are optimistic about the way forward and about the broadening of partnerships.

Summary of financial requirements

Alongside its own fundraising efforts, UNHCR will be embarking on additional resource mobilization efforts for partners, including Government to raise the needed funds. These efforts will take on various forms including joint appeals and proposal submission to donors with other partners. At regional level, a joint proposal with IOM and UNODC on mixed migration is currently under preparation. At country level, UNHCR takes every opportunity to submit funding requests and proposals to local embassies and donors in Malawi. Enhanced partnership in resource mobilization is also underway with WFP Malawi, through the issuance of joint funding appeals and collaborative strategizing. In addition, UNHCR supports efforts of the Resident Coordinator to mobilize the needed resources for the new UNDAF 2019-2022 in support of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2018-2022).

	Malawi			
	2019	2020*	2021*	Total
Protection environment is conducive for the enjoyment of rights for persons of concern to UNHCR, including a reform of the legal framework and strengthening of refugee status determination	1,543,300	1,697,630	1,867,393	5,108,323
Refugees and asylum seekers are progressively integrated into national systems and their immediate humanitarian needs are met.	4,309,000	3,740,000	4,120,000	12,169,000
Refugee camps are transformed into integrated settlements under national development programmes such as Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III)	2,004,000	1,526,000	1,680,000	5,210,000
Self-reliance, economic inclusion and enhanced livelihoods opportunities in refugee hosting districts are supported	962,000	1,058,200	1,164,000	3,184,200
Opportunities for durable solutions are increased	401,500	442,000	486,200	1,329,700
TOTAL	9,219,800	8,463,830	9,317,593	27,001,223

* Indicative only and subject to ExCom approval

Country Strategy Result Framework: Malawi

Impacts:

1. Protection environment is conducive for the enjoyment of rights for PoC to UNHCR, including a reform of the legal framework and strengthening of refugee status determination
2. Refugees and asylum seekers are progressively integrated into national systems and their immediate humanitarian needs are met
3. Refugee camp is transformed into integrated settlements under national development programmes such as Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III)
4. Self-reliance, economic inclusion and enhanced livelihoods opportunities in refugee hosting districts are supported
5. Opportunities for durable solutions are increased

Outcome 1: Legislative and policy framework is reformed

Key Stakeholders: Ministry of Justice and Institutional Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, Malawi Law Society, Malawi HR Commission

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
Extent Law and Policy on refugees is consistent with international standards	Refugee law and policy restricts freedom of movement, right to work, income generating and employment, access to education, social security and naturalization	Formulation of Migration Policy Analysis of Refugee Act and other relevant legislation Withdrawal of key reservations	Adoption of Migration Policy Draft Refugee Amendment Bill Adoption of Citizenship Act	Promulgation of new Refugee Act in line with international refugee protection standards (using UNHCR's 10 criteria)	UNHCR analysis of new Refugee Act	Legal and policy changes are promoted and negotiated Advocacy, awareness raising, communication initiatives undertaken Technical advice provided

Outcome 2: Local and national development plans include refugees

Key stakeholders: Ministries and Local Government

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
Extent development needs of refugees are reflected in local and national development plans and their implementation	Development needs of refugees are not reflected in local, national and UN development plans and budgets	NDP and local development plans 2019 include refugees UNDAF finalised with refugees included	Humanitarian and development stakeholders support refugee and host community related results under the NDP and UNDAF	Development needs of refugees are reflected in development plan implementation	UNHCR reviews, Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III), District Development Plans	Participation of refugees and host communities enabled Stakeholder coordination
Extent the integrated settlement is included in District Development Plans and identified as a cross cutting development driver	District development plans do not include village type settlement	District development plans include physical structures and land use designations for settlement	District development plans demonstrate sustained progress towards realization of the settlement model	District development plans implement the village type settlement model as planned	District Development Plans	Advocacy, awareness raising, communication initiatives undertaken

Outcome 3: Camp is transformed into a settlement

Key stakeholders: Ministries and Local Government

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR outputs
Extent settlement is integrated, inclusive, accessible, and able to facilitate livelihoods and self-reliance	Basic land use needs and development space estimations are defined	Settlements are identified by Government and preparations are undertaken to support integrated and inclusive land use	Parts of public infrastructure and social services structure are transformed from temporary to durable	Refugees and asylum seekers live in settlements that are conducive to sustainable livelihoods, and integrated in host communities	Feedback from persons of concern, monitoring data, partner reports, District Development Plans	Water and environmental assessments supported Settlement layout planning supported
% of ha / m ² of area decongested	Alternate area not yet identified and camp not decongested	Alternate area and physical layout identified; GIS analysis informs decongestion plan	Progressive decongestion according to the size of alternate area(s) allocated by Government	Progressive decongestion according to size of alternate area(s) allocated by Government	UNHCR reviews, District Development Plans	Infrastructure construction supported Participation of refugees and host communities enabled Advocacy, awareness raising, communication initiatives undertaken

Outcome 4: Refugees have access to efficient RSD processes and documentation

Key stakeholders: Ministry of Home Affairs, National Registration Bureau, Civil Registry, UNHCR, UNICEF

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
Extent status determination procedure meets minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR (10 criteria)	60%	90%	100%	Government led RSD procedures meet minimum procedural standards (10 criteria)	UNHCR monitoring review of RSD process	RSD supported Capacity-Building Technical advice provided
Average # of days from first instance interview to notification of first instance decision	1,005 days	548 days	365 days	180 days	Review of RSD processes	Strategic advocacy
% of refugees and AS born in Malawi who have been issued a birth certificate	0.1%	20%	50%	100%	Registration records	

<i>Outcome 5: Refugees have access to adequate living conditions and national services</i>						
Key stakeholders: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, UNHCR, UNICEF, district health and education offices, UNFPA						
Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone (2019)	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
% of persons of concern and host community that access national health care services	70% of persons of concern 74% of host community	75% of PoC access national health care services supported by UNHCR and partners, 80% of host community access national health care services	80% of persons of concern 90% of host community	100% of persons of concern and 100% of host community	UNHCR monitoring data, District Health Office, Ministry of Health	Upgrade of reception condition facilitated Basic assistance and services delivery (health, education, Water and sanitation)
% of persons of concern have access to clean drinking water	65% of persons of concern	70% of persons of concern	80% of persons of concern	100% of persons of concern	UNHCR monitoring data	
% of refugee and host community children enrolled in national schools and higher education	ECC: 8.1% Primary: 62.9% Secondary: 21.9% Higher education: 8.4%	ECC: 15% Primary: 60% Secondary: 25% Higher education: 12%	ECC: 25% Primary: 65% Secondary: 30% Higher education: 15%	ECC: 50% Primary: 70% Secondary: 60% Higher education: 25%	EMIS records, Ministry of Education, UNHCR monitoring data	Inclusion into national service system is facilitated Access to national services is supported
% of children that have access to national child protection services	Refugee children are not able to access national child protection services	15% of refugee children able to access national child protection services	30% of refugee children able to access national child protection services	60% of refugee children able to access national child protection services	Monitoring data of joint GoM and UNICEF programme	Advocacy and technical advice

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Refugees learn to code a new future in Malawi

Burundian refugee builds up next generation's tech skills in Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi. Three Congolese refugee sisters who fled to Malawi in 2016 have learned how to code in the App Factory in Dzaleka refugee camp.



Outcome 6: Refugees have access to the labour market and durable solutions

Key stakeholders: Government of Malawi, line ministries (trade, agriculture labour), IOM, UNHCR, enterprise groups, private sector, training institutions

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCR Outputs
Number of targeted PoC who are self-employed in the agricultural sector (male/female)	408	375/year	375/year	1875 individuals (accumulative over 5 years)	Livelihoods Baseline and End line surveys	Persons of concern have a good understanding of available solutions options
# of qualified refugees receiving work permits	0	200	200	200	UNHCR monitoring data, Ministry of Home Affairs	Refugees equipped with appropriate skills relevant for labour market and income generation
# of PoC who have voluntarily returned (facilitated)	No cases of facilitated voluntary return in 2016 and in 2017 as of September	2000	1000	4000 (accumulative over 5 years)		Refugees for local integration identified
% of refugees submitted for resettlement who have departed for resettlement	90% (500)	92%	92%	92% (500 per year)	UNHCR monitoring data	Resettlement cases identified (focus on vulnerable) and processed for submission

Outcome 7: Key Stakeholders are engaged and active

Key stakeholders: Ministries and Local Government, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, private sector, civil society

Means of Measurement	Baseline (2017)	Mid-point milestone	Mid-point milestone (2020)	End-strategy target (2022)	Means of Verification	UNHCRs outputs
Extent stakeholders endorse the concepts, principles and physical standards for transforming Dzaleka into an integrated Settlement and are active in its implementation	Dzaleka is overcrowded and refugees are under an encampment policy	Government allocates additional land to enable decongestion; Stakeholders participate in the conceptual design and development of standards of the integrated settlement	Based on the allocation of additional land to enable a settlement approach, stakeholders endorse the plans of the integrated settlement and their implementation	Stakeholders are active in the implementation of the integrated settlement	Records of decisions and meetings on the integrated settlement	Stakeholder coordination

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Partner Planning

November 2018 - December 2020



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Published in 2018

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Cover photo: © UNHCR/Samuel Otieno: A woman from the Turkana host community (left) and her friend, a refugee from South Sudan, stand among the crops in the 180-hectare sorghum farm at Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement.