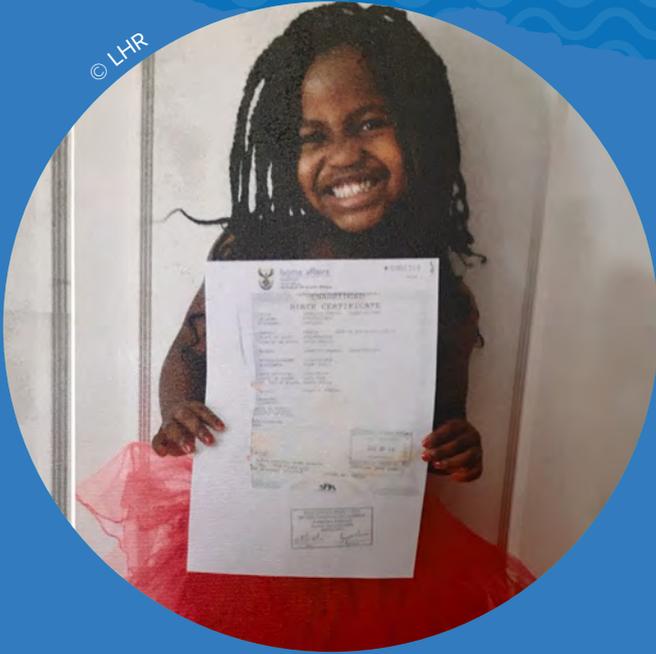


# 2019

## Southern Africa Pledges



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**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

Front cover, top left: An abandoned child, born in South Africa to a foreign national, at heightened risk of statelessness. Following her adoption, Lawyers for Human Rights assisted her to obtain a birth certificate and access South African citizenship.

© Lawyers for Human Rights

Front cover, bottom right: A single mother, displaced by natural disaster in Mozambique, with a solar and core relief items provided by UNHCR.

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Back cover, top left: An Angolan former refugee showing her Zambian permanent residence permit on her plot in the local integration area of Meheba settlement in North-Western Province.

© UNHCR/Markku Aikomus

Back cover, bottom right: A three-year-old Congolese refugee child plays with a makeshift stethoscope he made to emulate the doctors he has seen since arriving at Mantapala refugee settlement in Zambia with his mother.

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An internally displaced child plays during distribution of shelter in Mozambique.  
© UNHCR/Silvia Cravesama



“ In recent years, important steps have been taken to address statelessness worldwide. However new challenges, like growing forced displacement and arbitrary deprivation of nationality, threaten this progress. States must act now and they must act decisively to end statelessness. ”

- Filippo Grandi, High Commissioner for Refugees





“As a new decade dawns, with some 71 million people uprooted from their homes globally – inside and outside their countries, it’s time to reboot our responses. We need a sweeping vision, to inspire and engage people and institutions across society – a broad alliance of governments, the aid community, businesses, development institutions, civil society, faith groups, academia, sports and the arts, and refugees themselves. We represent that very alliance – here, today. ”

- Filippo Grandi, High Commissioner for Refugees, Global Refugee Forum Opening Speech.



# Foreword

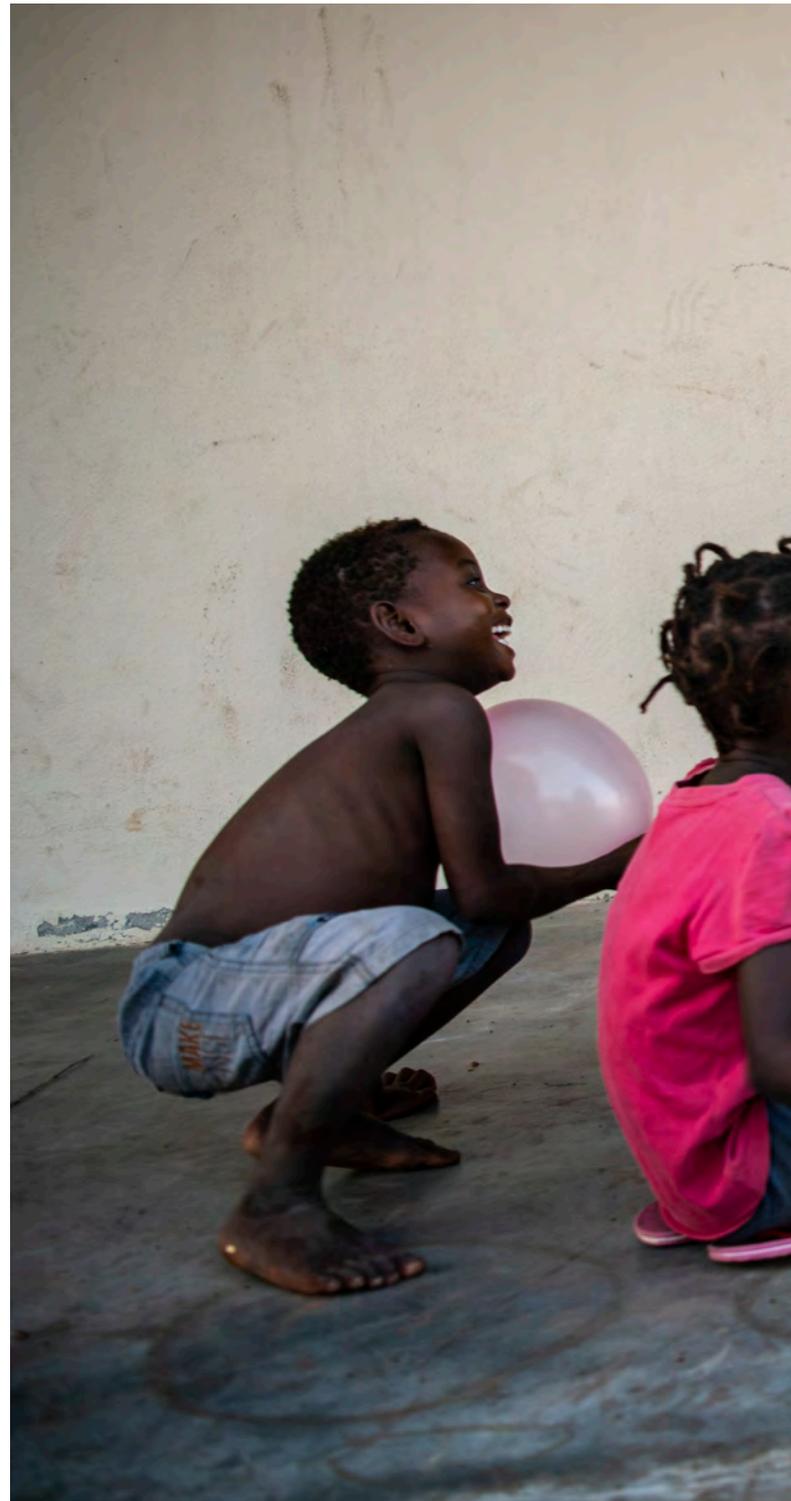
## Foreword by the UNHCR Director for Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, Valentin Tapsoba

Globally, there has been a realization that sharing responsibility has to be the foundation of the modern system for protecting refugees and eradicating statelessness. While humanitarian aid remains vital, we need to address the social and economic life of larger communities while we continue to uphold protection and the search for solutions for refugees and stateless persons.

In the last few years there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of people displaced by conflict and unpredictable natural disasters. The global economy is threatened by new risks, and human rights globally remain fragile. In this context, the institution of asylum and the obligations enshrined in the international framework for the protection of refugees and stateless persons take on greater significance than ever. Comprehensive and durable solutions need the will of states and non-state actors to do things differently.

During the Global Refugee Forum which took place on 17 and 18 December in Geneva, Switzerland, governments, civil society, local governments and private sector from the southern Africa region expressed an unprecedented commitment to address these challenges with 78 pledges on refugee and displacement responses. Pledges ranged from supporting integration of refugees and former refugees, ensuring registration and access to Identity Cards, providing agricultural land and work permits, enrolling refugees into higher education and strengthening asylum procedures and legal frameworks. States from the Southern Africa region also made 68 pledges during the global High-Level Segment on Statelessness which took place in October 2019 to mark the mid-point of the #IBELONG Campaign to End Statelessness.

I am delighted to present this report listing the pledges made by countries, civil society, local governments and private sector in the Southern Africa region in 2019 to improve responses and solutions for refugees and to eradicate statelessness.



This publication is testimony of a new way of working and of the priorities promoted through the Global Compact for Refugees and pledges mobilized on the Global Refugee Forum. A pledge is a promise; it is an undertaking to do more and better. The momentum is there. At UNHCR, we are determined to find solutions and improve the lives of forcibly displaced persons, and we are committed to ending statelessness by 2024. This compendium of pledges will serve as a reminder of the commitments made and will hold us accountable to them now and in the future.



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“ Let us turn these pledges into reality. ”

- Valentin Tapsoba, Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa.

# Introduction

## High-Level Segment on Statelessness

Statelessness refers to the condition of an individual who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of its law. Although stateless people may sometimes also be refugees, the two categories are distinct in international law.

Statelessness is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as the concept of nationality and has a grave impact on the lives of individuals and on the harmony of communities. Possession of nationality is essential for full participation in society and a prerequisite for the enjoyment of a full range of human rights.

Statelessness is a vast problem that affects at least 10 million people worldwide. Southern Africa states do not provide statistics. Nonetheless, according to the World Bank's estimation, over 137 million people in the region lack identity and nationality documents; a telling indicator of the prevalence of statelessness.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has mandated UNHCR to identify and protect stateless persons, and to prevent and reduce statelessness. On 4 November 2014, UNHCR launched a 10-year campaign to end statelessness – the #IBelong Campaign.

To achieve the goals of the #IBelong Campaign, UNHCR instituted a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness as a guiding framework comprising ten actions to be undertaken by states, with the support of UNHCR and other stakeholders. In order to mark the mid-way point of the campaign, UNHCR organised on 7 October 2019 in Geneva a High-Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS) as part of its 70th Executive Committee meeting. States were invited to highlight their achievements and make pledges towards the eradication of statelessness by 2024. 358 pledges were made by 66 states, 10 international/regional organizations and 22 civil society organisations.

## Global Refugee Forum

In recent years the need for better responses to largescale population movements has been featuring prominently on the international agenda. In 2016, through the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants,

the UN General Assembly initiated the development of two Global Compacts – one on refugees, and one on safe, regular and orderly migration.

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) envisions more predictable and sustainable support to ease pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions, and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. The compact sets out arrangements to ensure that refugee and host communities benefit from support.<sup>1</sup>

As central mechanism to implement the compact, UNHCR hosted the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. Through the GRF, states and other actors come together every four years to share good practices and pledges financial support, technical expertise, and policy changes to help reach the goals of the compact.

In the forum, more than 3,000 people participated, including four heads of state or government, the UN Secretary-General, and more than 90 officials at the ministerial level or above, 55 international organizations, 130 companies and foundations, and 250 civil society organizations, sports organizations, cities and city networks, and academics. 70 refugees participated from 22 countries of origin and 30 host countries.

Almost 900 pledges were made before and during the forum. Participants also shared more than 400 examples of good practices in making a difference in the lives of refugees. At least a quarter of the pledges received were joint contributions between governments, civil society, the private sector, and others made in the spirit of partnership. One-third of the pledges came from countries in the global south. Over 250 pledges contained a financial commitment.

<sup>1</sup> <http://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>

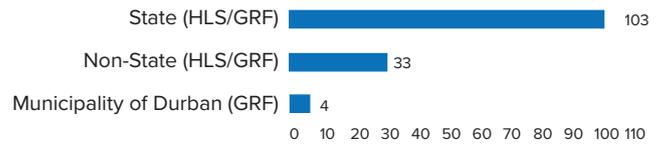
**From Pledges to Reality: implementing commitments in Southern Africa**

Countries<sup>2</sup> and non-state pledging entities submitted 140 concrete and time-bound pledges on statelessness and asylum<sup>3</sup>. These are presented in this publication. The region has developed models to respond to refugee situations, designed solutions and addressed statelessness in ways that can be championed globally. These include working with the private sector, as well as working with regional institutions and civil society on strengthening the Institution of asylum, and in legislating on statelessness.

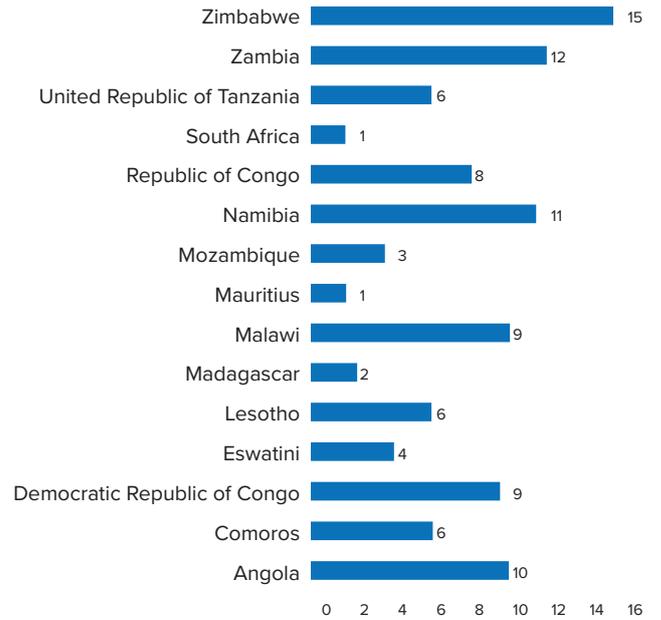
Amidst the complexities of recurring conflicts, protracted situations and development challenges, Southern Africa states can realize the compact's aspirations on inclusion, working with national systems and improving livelihoods combined with mobilizing development actions. Over the last years, UNHCR has tested in the region new approaches to IDP situations, expanding protection space for refugees and asylum-seekers, and eradicating statelessness.

<sup>2</sup> For this publication Southern Africa includes all Southern African Development Community countries plus the Republic of the Congo.  
<sup>3</sup> The Republic of Congo submitted seven (7) good practices which are not included in the cumulative figures. These good practices are described and analyzed in the Asylum Chapter page 13.

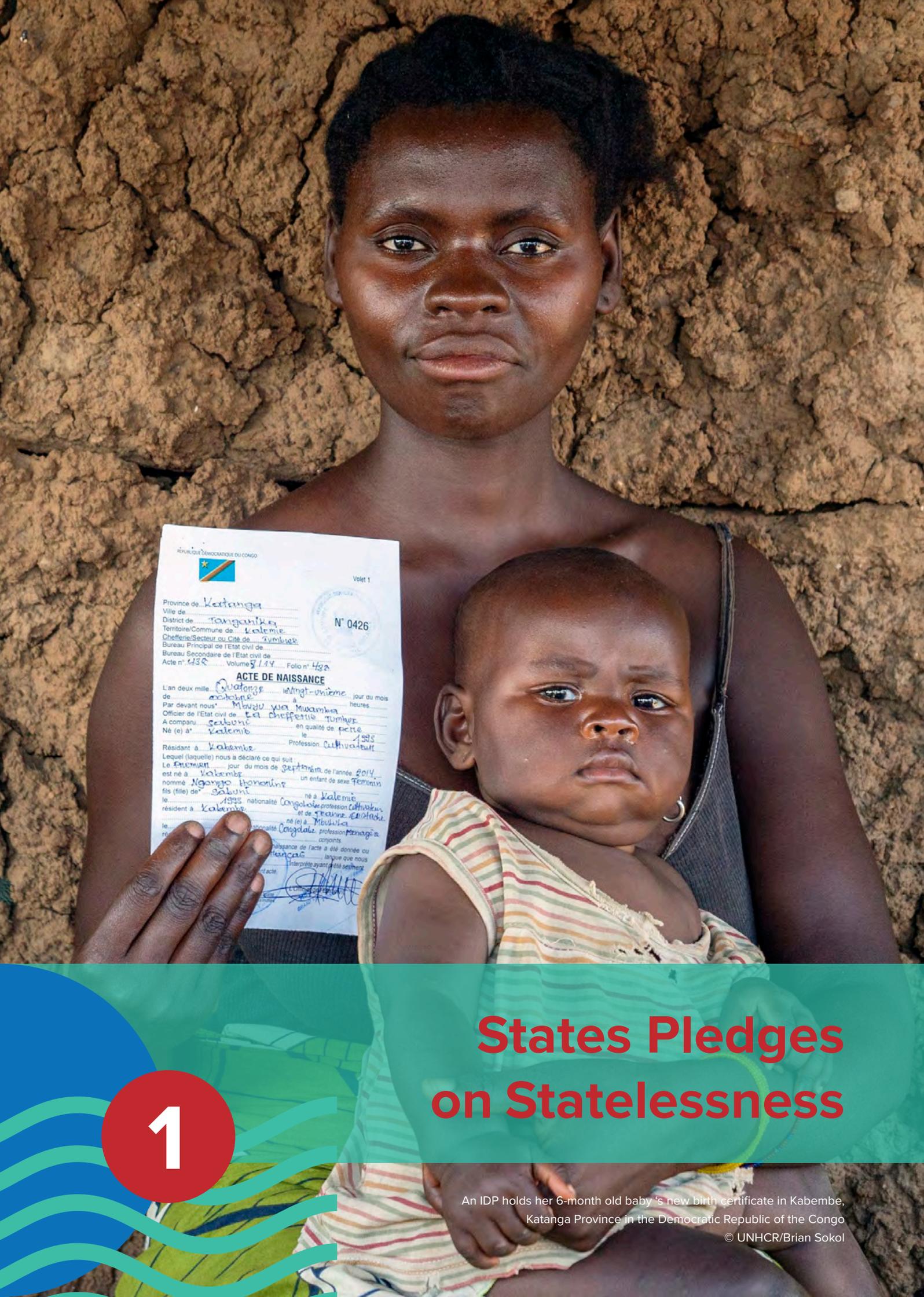
**Pledges by entity**



**Pledges by State**



Congolese returnees take selfies as they are repatriated from Angola back to Kananga in the Kasai province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).  
 © UNHCR/John Wessels



RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

Volet 1

Province de Katanga  
Ville de Tanganika  
District de Tanganika  
Territoire/Commune de Kalemie  
Chefferie/Secteur ou Cité de Tumbwe  
Bureau Principal de l'Etat civil de \_\_\_\_\_  
Bureau Secondaire de l'Etat civil de \_\_\_\_\_  
Acte n° 438 Volume 714 Folio n° 432

N° 0426

**ACTE DE NAISSANCE**

L'an deux mille Quatorze vingt-unième jour du mois de août à \_\_\_\_\_ heures  
Par devant nous Mavuzi wa Mwamba  
Officier de l'Etat civil de Ea chefferie Tumbwe  
A comparu Sabuni en qualité de pere  
Né (e) à Kalemie le 1995  
Profession Cultivateur  
Résident à Kalemie  
Lequel (laquelle) nous a déclaré ce qui suit  
Le Enfant jour du mois de septembre de l'année 2014  
est né à Kalemie un enfant de sexe Feminin  
nommé Ngongo Honorine  
fils (fille) de Sabuni né à Kalemie  
le 1995 nationalité Congolaise profession Cultivateur  
et de Mbulula née à Mbulula  
résident à Kalemie nationalité Congolaise profession Mariage a conjoints  
le \_\_\_\_\_ nationalité Congolaise profession Mariage a conjoints  
la naissance de l'acte a été donnée ou  
langue que nous  
Interprète ayant été sentent  
l'acte

# States Pledges on Statelessness

1

An IDP holds her 6-month old baby's new birth certificate in Kabembe, Katanga Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Analysis

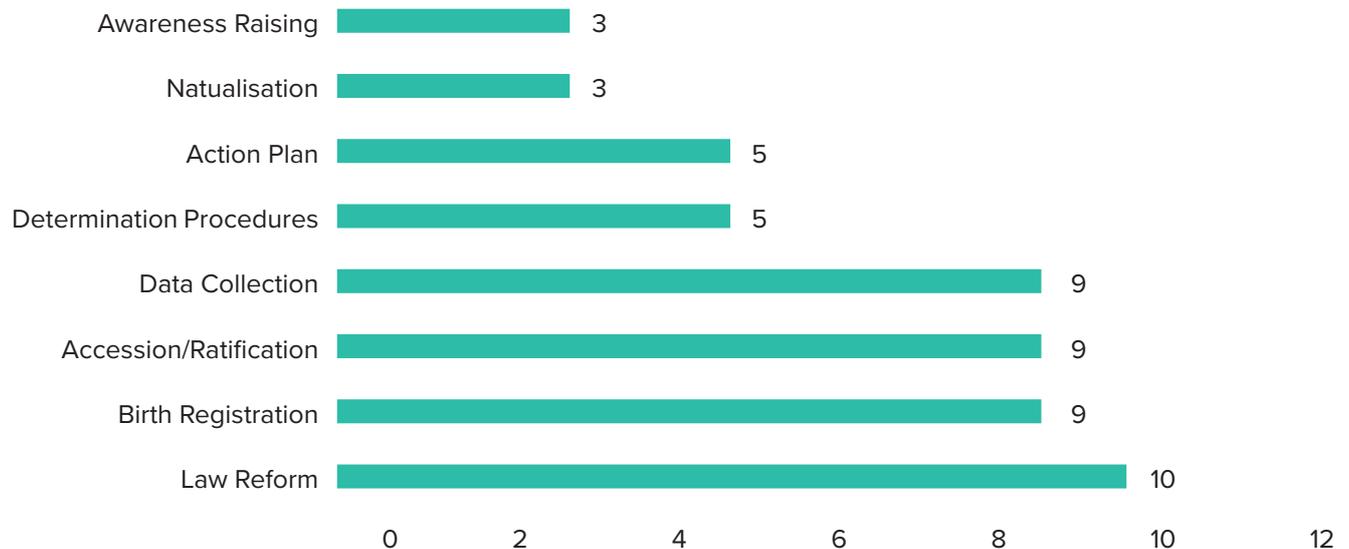
The High Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS) and the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) galvanized an unprecedented commitment to take action to end statelessness by 2024, demonstrated by the extraordinary number of statelessness-related pledges made by states in Southern Africa.

Globally, 66 states submitted 252 pledges at the HLS. States also submitted additional pledges at the GRF. With thirteen states providing 53 pledges, Southern Africa is the second region in the world in terms of number of pledges. By comparison, eight states<sup>1</sup> in the Southern Africa region submitted only 10 pledges during the 2011 Ministerial Intergovernmental Meeting on Refugees and Stateless Persons (Geneva, Palais des Nations, 7-8 December 2011).

Out of the 53 pledges, ten pledges relate to the implementation of the conventions and/or law reform; nine to the strengthening of birth registration; nine to the accession of relevant statelessness regional or international instruments; nine to data collection on statelessness; five to the establishment of statelessness status determination procedures; five to the development and/or implementation of a national or regional action plan to end statelessness; three to awareness raising of the public; and three to the facilitation on naturalisation procedures.

<sup>1</sup> Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia.

## Pledges per Focus Area





## Angola

The Government of Angola hereby commits to:

- Broadening the registration base for citizens born in Angola, regardless of their nationality, as well as for Angolans living abroad by **2024**.
- Establishing a Technical Group for the eradication of statelessness and a national action plan by **2020**.
- Raising awareness among the local population and implementation two United Nations conventions on statelessness of 1954 and 1961 by **2024**.
- Implementing the protection and prevention mechanisms contained in the 1954 and 1961 statelessness conventions, recently ratified by Angola.\*



## Comoros (Union of)

The Government of the Union of Comoros hereby commits to:

- Signing and ratifying the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness by the **end of 2021** after the establishment of the new National Assembly, whose election is scheduled to be held in 2020.
- Introducing into the Nationality Act provisions for granting Comorian nationality to children born in Comoros who are stateless and children of unknown origin found in the country. There is no gender discrimination in the law of the nationality in Comorian legislation by the **end of 2022**.
- Conducting surveys by the end of 2020 in order to identify cases of statelessness. There are currently no officially known cases in Comoros.
- Simplifying access to birth registration procedures by **October 2020**, including late registration procedures. To raise awareness amongst mothers of the importance of registering children born out of wedlock. Many children from disadvantaged families do not yet have birth certificates.
- Raising awareness of the importance for every citizen of having a certificate of nationality, by **end of 2021**.
- Setting up an inter-ministerial national commission (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior and National Assembly) **by early 2020**, to prevent and to fight against statelessness



## Congo (Republic of)

The Government of the Republic of the Congo hereby commits to:

- Finalizing the procedure of accession to the Convention of 28 September 1954 on the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention of 30 August 1961 on the Reduction of Statelessness by **end December 2019**.
- Completing the legislative reform underway since 30 May 30, 2016 on the Person and Family Code to remove all discriminatory provisions and other provisions that could cause statelessness **by 2021**.
- Establishing a national body for status determination and protection of stateless persons by end of 2022.
- Supporting the process of adoption, signing and ratifying the protocol to the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights on the specific aspects of the right to nationality and eradication of statelessness in Africa by the **end of 2022**.
- Ensuring that any person identified without a birth certificate in the national civil registry census obtains a birth certificate by **2019**.
- Ensuring that there is no child in the Republic of the Congo without a birth certificate by **2022**.
- Continuing outreach activities for the population to encourage the registration of each birth.
- Undertaking a quantitative and qualitative study to better understand the situation of groups and individuals living in the country who are stateless or at risk of becoming stateless, with a view to find a solution to their situation and obtain reliable data by **2021**.



## Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo hereby commits to:

- Accessing to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons by **31 December 2019**.
- Reforming the civil registration mechanism as well as the CRVS system, taking initiatives such as identifying cases of statelessness and people at risk of statelessness, institutionalizing the collection of data on stateless persons and people at risk of statelessness, and preventing statelessness through the establishment of national mechanisms, birth registration and issuance of national identity documents by **December 2019**.
- Harmonizing the Legal Framework in accordance with the UN conventions on statelessness and ensuring compliance with the standards and principles related to nationality and prevention of statelessness by the **end of 2021**.



## Eswatini (Kingdom of)

The Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini hereby commits to:

- Undertaking and publishing a qualitative and quantitative study by 2021 to better understand the situation of groups and individuals who are stateless or at risk of statelessness in the territory with a view to finding a solution to their situation by **end of 2021**.
- Establishing a procedure to determine the status of stateless migrants in line with the 1954 Convention by **end of 2022**.
- Undertaking national consultations on gender equality in nationality laws and initiating the necessary reforms to uphold citizen's equal ability to confer nationality on spouses and children by **end of 2024**.
- Introducing a provision in our nationality law to grant nationality to all children of unknown origin found in our territory and those born in our territory who would otherwise be stateless by **2024**.



## Lesotho (Kingdom of)

The Government of Kingdom of Lesotho hereby commits to:

- Adopting by 2020 the bill on nationality that grants nationality to children of unknown origin found on its territory and provides for a safeguard to grant nationality to children born on its territory who would otherwise be stateless by **end of 2020**.
- Undertaking a study publishing a qualitative study to better understand the situation of groups and individuals, who are stateless or at the risk of being stateless, staying in her territory by **June 2020**.



## Madagascar

- Madagascar is keen to resolve all issues related to nationality. Since independence, issues affecting some applications have not been solved. The problem tends to accelerate with the increase in the number of stateless persons and their descendants. The reforms in legislations will be aimed at solving these problems.\*
- The Ministry of Public Security is committed to establishing the Office for Stateless Persons and Refugees, and to making it operational in order to ensure the protection and facilitate the access of refugees and stateless persons to basic social services. This will be conducted in cooperation with other ministerial departments as well as with the technical and financial support of UNHCR, and the technical support of one or more French-speaking countries with good asylum practices.\*



## Malawi

The Government of the Republic of Malawi hereby commits:

- Acceding to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and on the adoption of the Ministerial Declaration following a completion of a consultation exercise with relevant stakeholders.
- Undertaking and publishing a qualitative study to better understand the situation of groups and individuals staying on its territory, who are stateless or at risk of statelessness, with a view to finding a solution to their situation by **June 2020**.
- Establishing a procedure to determine the status of stateless migrants in line with the 1954 convention by **2022**.
- Reviewing nationality/ Citizenship Law, and, within this process to considering the introduction of a provision to grant nationality to children of unknown origin found in their territory who would otherwise be stateless, and will put a safeguard in the law to grant nationality to children born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless by **2022**.



## Mozambique

- Conduct a study on statelessness in the country to identify aspects that can be improved in preventing, combating and eliminating statelessness by **2022**.



## Namibia

The Government of the Republic of Namibia hereby commits to:

- Acceding or ratifying the 1954 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Stateless Persons as well as the 1969 OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the 2009 AU Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internal Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) by **2020**.
- Introducing a provision in its nationality law to grant nationality to children of unknown origin found in its territory by **2021**.
- Identifying stateless persons in all regions and to undertake and publish a qualitative study to better understand the situation of stateless groups and individuals living in its territory with a view to finding a solution to their situation by **2020**.
- Fully implementing the Action Plan on the Eradication of Statelessness in Namibia by **2023**.

- The Government of Namibia has decided to naturalize persons who came to Namibia in 1930 to 1977. A comprehensive strategy is being designed through the Action Plan on Statelessness in mapping out the number of persons within Namibia who are stateless or at risk of becoming stateless in collaboration with neighbouring countries. Existing laws are being reviewed to mitigate occurrences of persons who might become stateless.\*



## South Africa

- South Africa also pledges to promote civil registration and related documentation across the SADC region to ensure that regional citizens are properly documented to eradicate possibilities of statelessness in the region.\*



## Zambia

The Government of the Republic of Zambia hereby commits to:

- Ensuring the accession to the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness by **2020**.
- Completing the issuance of the residence permits to all former refugees who have opted to locally integrate in Zambia, and to facilitate their naturalization by **2021**.
- Facilitating naturalization procedures for stateless persons and their children to acquire nationality by **2023**.
- Simplifying and improving, access to birth registration and certification, for persons born in Zambia, including late birth registration, to ensure universal birth registration for all children, including refugees and asylum seekers born on the territory by **2023**.
- Supporting the adoption of the draft Regional Action Plan to end statelessness in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region so that the region moves in tandem with the rest of the world by **2023**.



## Zimbabwe

The Government of Zimbabwe hereby commits:

- Undertaking and publishing a qualitative and quantitative study to better understand the situation of stateless groups and individuals living in its territory with a view to finding a solution to their situation by **2021**.
- Based on the findings of the study, developing a National Action Plan by **2022** in ending statelessness by 2024.

- Conducting consultations with relevant stakeholders towards the accession to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness by **2023**.
- Including a question or questions in its next national census in **2022** to identify stateless persons living in its territory.
- Establishing a dedicated statelessness determination procedure by **2023** to identify stateless persons within the territory and grant them protection status with an aim to solutions.
- Completing by **2023** the ongoing process of aligning its Citizenship Act [Chapter 4:01] and Births and Deaths Registration Act [Chapter 5:02] with the new Constitution (Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 20) Act. 20 11) in ensuring the proper safeguards in preventing statelessness.
- Simplifying and improving access to birth registration procedures by **2024**, including issuance of birth certificates to descendants of former migrant workers and failed asylum seekers to ensure universal birth registration.
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of the national civil registry. By **2021**, Zimbabwe commits to improving timely access to civil and birth registration and documentation by refugees, stateless persons as well as the host community. This will mitigate the risks of statelessness, including through digital technology and the provision of mobile registration services.

\*Pledge submitted in the GRF in December 2019



Karana people still awaiting nationality. Sougrabay Ibrahim, age 84, from, Mahajanga, Madagascar, poses for a portrait with her grandchildren.

© UNHCR/Roger Arnold



2

## States Pledges on Asylum

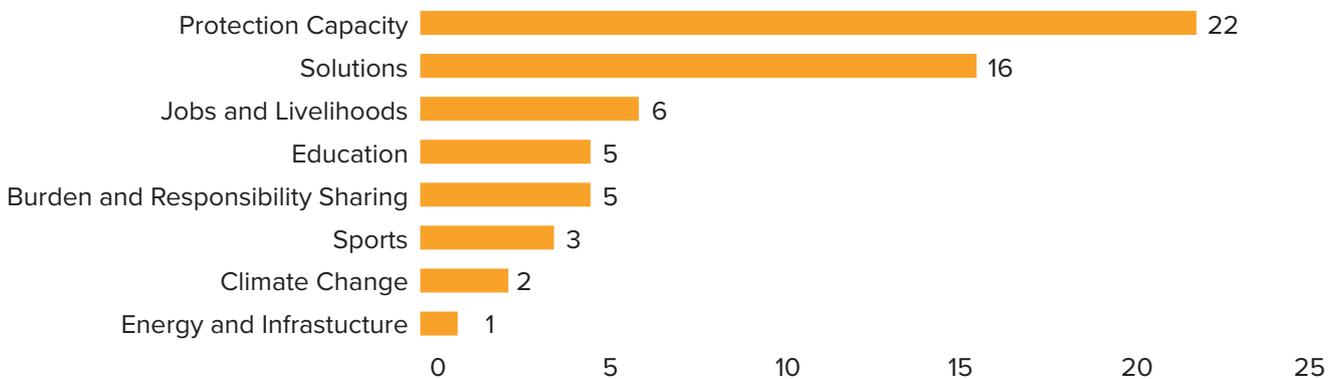
Solar lanterns distributed in devastated coastal region in Mozambique  
© UNHCR/Alissa Everett

## Analysis

The GRF was an opportunity for state entities all over the world to make pledges to support and find solutions to refugee situations. Globally pledges were made on inclusive national policies, access to quality education, pledges towards WASH and health, livelihoods and job opportunities, green energy and conservation, solutions including resettlement and complementary pathways, as well as protection pledges, including for asylum capacity, Age Gender and Diversity (AGD), and pro bono legal services.

12 countries in the Southern Africa region and one city made 60 pledges at the GRF, including 6 statelessness pledges that were also submitted at the HLS. The Municipality of eThekweni made four pledges, which were the first and only pledges made independently by a city and focused on social cohesion. In addition, the Republic of Congo submitted 7 good practices showcasing what was achieved thus far in the different pledging areas.

## Pledges by Focus Area



The majority of pledges in the Southern Africa region (22) address the need for increased protection capacity<sup>1</sup> addressing issues of inadequate legislation but also of documentation and backlogs. 16 committed to finding solutions<sup>2</sup> to protracted refugee situations focussing on local integration, inclusion in national systems and voluntary repatriation. Six pledges fall under the umbrella of livelihoods and include access to land by refugees.

The GRF presented a unique opportunity to broaden the support base for sports as a tool for the protection and development of displaced and stateless young people and to mobilize stakeholders in providing refugees access to sport and sport related opportunities. In collaboration with UNHCR, the International Olympics Committee (IOC) and Olympic Refugee Foundation led a consultative process involving international sports federations and other partners on the formulation of pledges on inclusion of refugees in sporting events and activities to be presented ahead of the GRF. A coalition of 86 members, which included UN member states, sports federations, National Olympic Committees,

associations and clubs committed to three pledges aiming to address the lack of access to sports facilities and organized sport activities, and discrimination refugees may face in participating in sporting events at the national, regional and global levels.

UNHCR in the Southern Africa region worked with governments and sports organization to mobilize commitments recognizing that inclusion of refugees in sports activities can bring about social cohesion, protection and wellbeing of children and young refugees, livelihoods opportunities and positive visibility. Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, each made sports.

<sup>1</sup> Including 5 pledges relevant to statelessness that are analysed in Chapter 1.

<sup>2</sup> Including 1 pledge relevant to statelessness analysed in Chapter 1.



## Angola

- Continue to provide support for the voluntary repatriation of refugees expressing willingness to return to their countries of origin, if and when conditions are in place by **2021** (follow-up in the First term senior officials meeting).
- Support local integration of refugees who opt to stay in Angola, including former refugees falling under the cessation clauses, namely Sierra Leonean, Liberians and Rwandans, by **2023** (Follow-up in the second GRF meeting).
- Register all refugees and asylum seekers who reside in Angola and create as well as maintain a biometric database on them (Follow-up in the first mid senior officials meeting in 2021).
- Issue and renew personal identity documents of refugees who are either undocumented or in possession of expired ones to establish their legal identity and facilitate inclusion (Follow-up in the second GRF meeting in 2023).
- Re-establish regular meetings of the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), with representatives from all relevant Ministries as established by law (Follow-up in the first senior officials meeting in 2021).
- Based on the example of the World Bank Group project, including private sector initiatives, Implement social protection mechanisms targeting refugee and host communities to strengthen social cohesion (Follow-up in the second Global Refugee Forum meeting in 2023).
- Implement the protection and prevention mechanisms contained in the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, recently ratified by Angola\*.



## Congo (Republic of the)\*\*

- Expansion of broad-based support: the Republic of Congo will look favourably on becoming a co-sponsor by participating in a major alliance of support on a specific area of interest of the Global Refugee Forum.
- The Government and UNHCR have included the Global Refugee Response Framework as one of the areas of cooperation in the Memorandum of Understanding they signed on 21 November 2017 on Protection, Assistance to Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo. Durable solutions are: 1. Voluntary repatriation; 2. Local integration; 3. Resettlement. The Republic of Congo has signed tripartite agreements with CAR, DRC and Rwanda to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees from these countries.
- The Republic of Congo facilitates the local integration of refugees, in accordance with the law. The Republic of Congo strongly encourages the resettlement of refugees to third countries.
- Improvement of the living conditions of refugees and host populations through the following actions: 1. The construction of shelters for refugees made of sustainable materials; 2. The creation of playgrounds and recreation areas; 3. Energy distribution in camps through solar panels; 4. The creation of a strategic reserve consisting of prefabricated houses with equipment for possible arrival of refugees.
- The adoption of the draft Law on the Right of Asylum and Refugee Status in the Republic of Congo is pending at the Parliament. The adoption of a draft decree issuing travel documents for refugees is pending at the Council of Ministers. The procedure on the accession of the Republic of the Congo to the 1954 Convention relating to

the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness is pending at the Parliament, will be presented for voting shortly. Many refugees are employed in the informal sector. To this end, considerable progress can be noted at the level of small and medium-sized enterprises, in particular: 1. Establishment of a Congolese agency for job creation (ACPCE), a single point of access to facilitate business start-up formalities, to encourage economic actors (including refugees) to formalize themselves and benefit from business opportunities in a legal and regulatory framework; 2. Establishment of a small and medium enterprise development agency (ADPME) which provides the opportunity to strengthen the legal and strategic framework through support, advice and development of business plans; 3. Establishment of an initiative for the solidarity and empowerment of Congolese crafts (ISAAC) which will be a mutual and social security open to nationals and refugees; 4. Indiscriminate consideration, at the informal level, of Congolese and refugees in the common mass of statistical results; 5. Consideration of Congolese and refugee craftsmen in the first phase of structuring the informal sector; 6. The craftsman card is given to Congolese and refugee craftsmen, without any distinction; 7. Refugees, like the Congolese, can sign a Commercial Establishment Agreement in accordance with the Congolese Investment Code. Regarding the agricultural sector, several initiatives are being implemented to facilitate access for refugees in this area by:

- a). The granting of land to refugees;
  - b). The distribution of seeds and agricultural equipment to refugees;
  - c). Capacity building of refugee producers;
  - d). The establishment of an inter-ministerial committee for the management of the food security of refugees and nationals.
- Refugees receive the same treatment as nationals at the primary, secondary and university levels.



## Democratic Republic of the Congo

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) offers a 10-year residence permit to 200,000 Rwandan refugees who have chosen to remain in the DRC after the cessation clause.
- Contribute to the mobility of refugees and admission to third countries and print 1,000 biometric travel documents in the next 2 years.
- Faced with the problems of internally displaced persons (IDPs), the DRC intends to submit in 2020 the instruments of ratification of the Kampala Convention, which it signed in July 2014.
- The DRC commits to complying with the two conventions on statelessness by improving access to civil status documentation for refugees at risk of statelessness, in particular the 62% of children of Rwandan refugees born in the DRC, mostly without birth certificate and 14,079 former Angolan refugees who opted for voluntary repatriation in 2014 but continue to live in the DRC with no defined status.
- The DRC has set up a simplified system for determining the status of refugees, which in 2020 has enabled the recognition of 41,243 persons as refugees, all nationalities combined, in line with the two refugee conventions (1951 UN convention and 1969 OAU convention);
- The DRC is committed to the return of Congolese refugees. To this end, special emphasis will be placed on the development of return areas as well as the reactivation of tripartite commissions with Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to ensure dignified and safe return. The World Bank will support the government in the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in some return areas.



## Lesotho (Kingdom of)

- Adopt by **2020** the bill on nationality that grants nationality to children of unknown origin found in its territory and provides for a safeguard to grant nationality to children born on the territory who would otherwise be stateless\*;
- Develop a plan for suitable solutions to refugee response plan in its national disaster management strategy to help refugees in the country;
- Create opportunities targeting refugees in support their integration in other areas, in encouraging and facilitating refugees' access to income generation opportunities like the construction industry and seasonal agricultural markets;
- Facilitate sub-lease 3 acres of land to refugees and asylum seekers for agriculture and livelihoods self-reliance. The purpose for this is to sustain and enhance life for them as opposed to their reliance on government stipends and food parcels;
- Facilitate enrolment of refugee children in the institutes of higher learning for betterment of their skills by **2020/2021**, and affording vocational training and skills development to increase their competitiveness in the job market or leading their business in a more productive manner (both in agriculture and small business enterprise)



## Madagascar

- Madagascar is keen to resolve all issues related to nationality. Since independence, issues affecting some applications have not been solved. The problem tends to accelerate with the increase in the number of stateless persons and their descendants. The reforms in legislations will be aimed at solving these problems.\*
- The Ministry of Public Security is committed to establishing the Office for Stateless Persons and Refugees, and to making it operational in order to ensure the protection and facilitate the access of refugees and stateless persons to basic social services. This will be conducted in cooperation with other ministerial departments as well as with the technical and financial support of UNHCR, and the technical support of one or more French-speaking countries with good asylum practices. \*



## Malawi

- Inclusion of Refugees into the National Development Agenda by **December 2020**: Include refugees in national systems and provide support to ongoing and immediate needs in: i) Health; ii) Water and Sanitation; iii) Education (Primary and Secondary); and iv) Security;

- Inclusion of Refugees into the National Development Agenda by **December 2020**: Include refugees in national systems and provide support to ongoing and immediate needs in: i) Health; ii) Water and Sanitation; iii) Education (Primary and Secondary); and iv) Security;
- Registration and Documentation by **June 2020**: a. Register refugees and asylum seekers through the National Identification (NID) system upon amendment of the National Registration Act (2010); b. Issue documentation including identification cards to all refugees and asylum seekers aged 16 and above, birth certificates to all refugee children born in Malawi and machine-readable Conventional Travel Documents (CTDs) to refugees;
- Self-reliance: a. Introduce the settlement approach in order to enhance integrated development of the refugees and local community and to serve as a conceptual and operational bridge for closing the dysfunctional gap between humanitarian response and development activities; b. Decongest and upgrade Dzaleka Refugee Camp into a socio-economic hub/service centre for the M1- Dzaleka- Dowa Boma Settlement corridor in accordance with physical planning guidelines; c. Create opportunities for more regular and predictable sources of income and economic inclusion for the refugees by allowing them access to financial institutions, encouraging self-employment/business and offering 200 work permits to those with skills; d. Provide an enabling environment for refugees to register their businesses without incurring high fees and procedures as applied to international investors; and conduct a skills profiling survey amongst the refugee population; and e. Enhance livelihoods by promoting sports, arts and cultural activities amongst the youth;
- Reception and Admission by **June 2020**: Enhance Refugee Status Determination (RSD) through consideration of Group Determination (Prima Facie) for specific cases.



## Mauritius

- Mauritius joins the pledge relating to “integrate approaches to avert, minimise, and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national processes, including the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans” (Follow up first mid-term senior officials meeting in 2021).



## Mozambique

- The Government of Mozambique pledges to continue local integration, aiming at stronger synergies between refugees and host communities, and increased access to education, health and basic services for refugees and host communities by **2023**;
- The Government of Mozambique pledges to promote refugees’ access to sports on an inclusive approach, by end of **2023**.



## Namibia

- The Government of Namibia allocates 70 hectares to Persons of concern to strengthen self-reliance and agricultural activities, such as production of aqua-culture, maize cultivation, cabbages, tomatoes, etc. Refugees engaged in agricultural activities have access to the market to sell their products. In addition to this, the Government of Namibia facilitates issuance of relevant Permits and authorisations to trade within various towns. Issuance of Employment Permits is facilitated for those refugees engaged in various economic sectors in the country. Livelihood is strongly supported, and refugees are encouraged take part in these activities with aim to promote food security among refugee and host communities;
- The Government of Namibia is committed to eradicating statelessness by **2023**, a National Action Plan is drafted. The Government of Namibia has decided to naturalize persons who came to Namibia in 1930 to 1977. A comprehensive strategy is being designed through the Action Plan on Statelessness in mapping out the number of persons within Namibia who are statelessness or at risk of becoming statelessness in collaboration with neighbouring countries. Existing laws are being reviewed to mitigate occurrences of persons who might become stateless\*;
- The Republic of Namibia is hosting 9, 556 persons of concern. In addition to the existing 250 hectares of land at the existing Settlement including Health Clinic, two (2) schools and a Police Station, the Government of Namibia has allocated 9 hectares of land for establishing a Reception Centre for accommodation, various agricultural activities, sport disciplines and cultural manifestations. The Government of Namibia allocates a total amount of N\$ 34,256,000.00 for the implementation of the strategy on social protection targeting both refugees and host communities with the goal of strengthening social cohesion, including the management of the refugee Settlement;
- The Settlement has a Primary and Secondary schools with 876 pupils at Primary level and 252 learners at Secondary. The Government of Namibia allocates N\$ 50,000,000.00 for the education of refugees, including payment of teachers' salaries and the provision of material educational support to schools for 2019-2023. The above-mentioned contribution aims to provide quality education to refugees which allows them to acquire necessary skills which will facilitate self-reliance and inclusion in the local economic system with benefits for both refugees and host community (Follow-up in the second Global Refugee Forum in 2023);
- As part of promotion of durable solutions and social cohesion the Government of Namibia is promoting local integration of 2400 former Angolan refugees in various communities. For this purpose, 286 households equivalent to 692 individuals are exempted from payment of Permanent Residence Permit. All former Angolan refugees' pupils are integrated in the national education system and are attending school for free (Follow-up in the first mid-term senior officials meeting in 2021);
- About 4 250 asylum seekers and refugees have access to health facility within the Settlement. With the aim to strengthen access to quality health services and provision of medicines, including medical equipment as well as trained medical personnel. In order to achieve the above the Government of Namibia allocates an amount of N\$ 70 000 000 for the period 2019 to 2023 (Follow-up in the first mid-term senior officials meeting in 2021);
- In recognition of the important role that sports and cultural activities can play in social development, inclusion, cohesion, and well-being, particularly for refugee children (both boys and girls), adolescents and youth, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities the Government of Namibia encourages partnerships to be pursued to increase access to sporting and cultural facilities and activities in refugee-hosting areas. In this scope The Government of Namibia will increase availability and access to organised sports and sport-based initiatives for refugee and hosting communities, actively considering age, gender, ability, and other diversity needs.



## South Africa

- Promoting Civil Registration and related documentation in order to ensure that the South African nationals and refugees in the territory of South Africa are properly documented. In addition, South Africa also pledges to promote civil registration and related documentation across the SADC region to ensure that regional citizens are properly documented to eradicate possibilities of statelessness in the region<sup>4</sup>. During the apartheid era, many South African citizens were never registered at birth. As a result, the current government had to consider issuing Late Birth Registration in particular for its citizens in an effort to end statelessness. The government further introduced a policy that requires parents to register their newborn babies within 30 days from birth. The South African Refugee Act of 1998 provide international protection for refugees in line with the 1951 Convention. Refugees who qualify for Identity Documentation in terms of the Act receive such documentation in a secured and convenient manner. The department is embarking on issuing Refugee ID Smart cards and Travel Documents to refugees, using modern and secured technology. These modernized and secured documents will be issued at offices that are located closer to where refugees reside with effective from April 2020, and the roll-out is envisaged to be complete by **2024**.

<sup>4</sup>Pledge analysed in chapter 1 on Statelessness, p 15



## Tanzania (United Republic of)

The United Republic of Tanzania pledges to:

- Continue to allow access to its territory to all persons facing persecution as defined under domestic legislation and international instruments to which the country is party;
- Continue to work with UNHCR and other stakeholders to improve the quality of education for the refugees;
- Finalize Refugee Employment Regulations in order to accord refugees access to Tanzania Labour market;
- Ensure that asylum seekers have access to fair, efficient and transparent process of refugee status determination;
- Find durable solutions to the remaining 1972 Burundian refugees;
- Continue supporting and facilitating the voluntary repatriation of refugees.



## Zambia

- To complete the local integration of former refugees from Angola and Rwanda. The Government is considering the possible use of other verifiable identity documents apart from national passports to obtain residence permits and to extend the validity of the temporary permits from 3 years to 10 years. An estimated three million US Dollars (US\$3, 000, 000) would be required to complete the issuance of the legal documentation;

- To maintain an open-door asylum policy and continue review national legislation with a view to harmonize the provisions of the Refugees Act and other national laws in order to promote the enjoyment of rights by refugees, including freedom of movement, access to employment and livelihoods;
- To ensure refugees are included in the national civil registration system so that they can be easily located and obtain legal documentation, such as digital identity cards and birth certificates and to implement this pledge, The Government requires substantial financial support for the National Registration Information System;
- To improve livelihoods and self-reliance by expanding the farmer input support program (FISP) including value addition, by **2020**. FISP, which has been extended to refugees and former refugees in an effort to improve food security at household level, will require a contribution of 25% of the input cost from the international community for every refugee and former refugee beneficiary for every farming season for over a period of five years;
- To maintain refugee inclusion in the national education system at all levels, including providing free early childhood, primary education, as well as secondary and tertiary. To actualize this, the government intends to establish technical and vocational training institutes in the three main refugee settlements and solicit at least 220 scholarships for refugee scholars in the country's private and public universities and colleges. This will require substantial financial support for education infrastructure development expansion in all refugee settlements.
- To continue to promote sports activities in all refugee settlements and ensure refugee teams are registered with sports associations. The Government will need substantial financial support for sports infrastructure development in all refugee settlements, sports kits and transport for sports activities outside of the settlements.
- To connect the three refugee settlements and the local integration schemes, as well as, host community populations to the national electricity grid whilst exploring sustainable energy sources, at an estimated cost of US\$3,500,000.



## Zimbabwe

The Government of Zimbabwe hereby commits to:

- Working with UNHCR, relevant United Nations Agencies, and other partners, including the SADC Secretariat in organising a regional symposium on the impact of climate change on protection and humanitarian issues;
- Enhancing self-reliance for refugees, asylum seekers and host communities. By **2021**, promote access to livelihood opportunities, entrepreneurship programmes, provide additional agricultural land, facilitate access to financial services and employment, including women, young adults and persons with disabilities in fostering inclusive economic growth;
- Improving the asylum process. By **2021**, establish a national data management system, construct reception centres at major entry points and strengthen the Refugee Status Determination procedures;
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of the national civil registry. By **2021**, Zimbabwe commits to improving timely access to civil and birth registration and documentation by refugees, stateless persons as well as the host community. This will mitigate the risks of statelessness, including through digital technology and the provision of mobile registration services;
- Promoting and increasing access to tertiary education for refugees, asylum seekers and host community. By **2021**, establish a technical/vocational training centre with an innovation hub and blended learning programmes in Tongogara Refugee Camp for the host community, refugees and asylum seekers;
- Facilitating inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in sport and cultural programmes. By **2021**, facilitate access for refugees and asylum seekers to national clubs and associations to advance sporting careers regionally and internationally;

- Reviewing and updating the legal and policy frameworks on refugees and asylum seekers. In **2021**, to amend the 1983 Refugee Act; [Chapter 4:03] to be consistent with international refugee and human rights law; by updating the 1985 Regulations considering contemporary refugee and migratory flows.



## Durban Municipality

- Easing the integration of refugees and asylum-seekers in the communities they live in by strengthening social cohesion, including through training community ambassadors who will promote understanding amongst cultures and address differences in multicultural neighbourhoods by **2021**;
- Ensuring staff working in public municipal services are trained in working with diverse populations by **2021**;
- Setting up over the coming two years “one stop shops” that will facilitate the provision of information, linguistic and cultural mediation for migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, so that they can effectively access health, education and welfare services by **2021**;
- Creating, with the support of the international financial institutions and other investments, opportunities for youth of all backgrounds to work together including in initiatives designed on the model of the Expanded Public Works Programme by **2021**;

\*Pledge analysed in chapter 1 on Statelessness

\*\*The Republic of Congo did not deliver pledges but shared its achievements.



Refugee child playing in Osire, Namibia.  
© UNHCR/Brendan Bannon



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# Non-States Pledges

Angolan refugee kids playing in Osire camp in Namibia.  
© UNHCR/Brendan Bannon

## Analysis

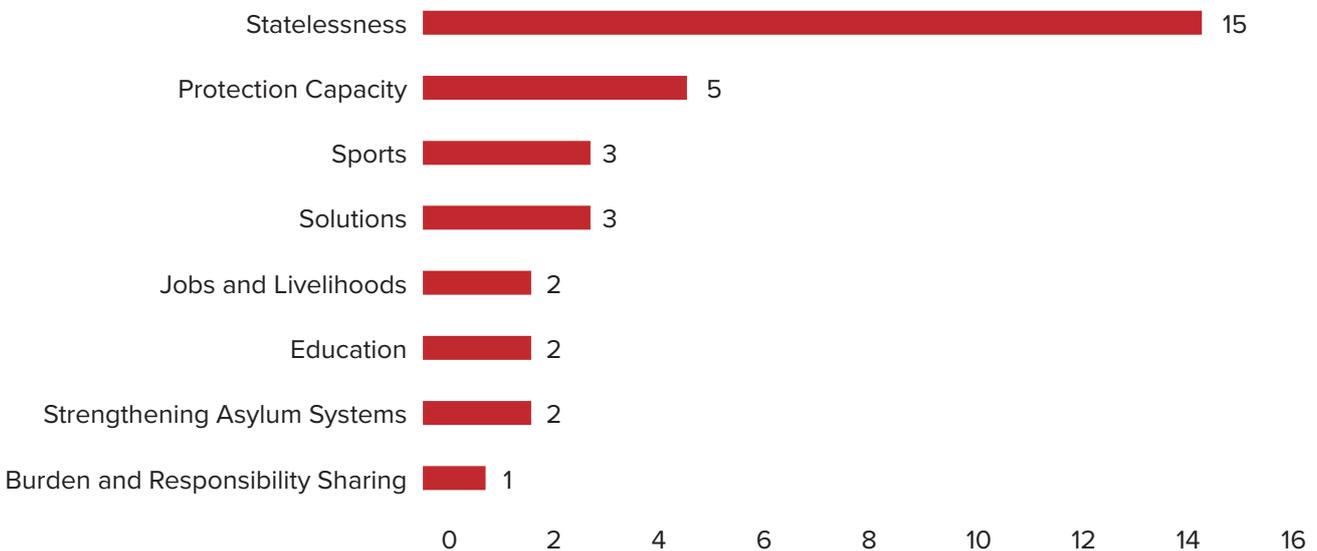
10 non-state actors, 8 NGOs or NGOs coalitions, one private firm and one regional organisation submitted 33 pledges.

Most pledges relate to working with states on strengthening their asylum systems, and with legal practitioners on developing their capacity. Other pledges relate to the integration and protection of refugees by offering access to education, sports, psychosocial support and livelihood opportunities.

In South Africa, the Pan African Parliament (PAP) and a group of legal advocates and civil society associations have committed to training government departments and lawyers. In addition, PAP and the African Chapter of International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges pledged to support and improve the asylum system in the country.

Vodacom, a South African Mobile Communications Company, providing services in over 30 countries in Africa, submitted six pledges supporting education. The Council of Southern Africa Football Associations (COSAFA) that support sports and recreation stakeholders in the region submitted pledges for sports. Tambai Zimbabwe, a charitable NGO based in Harare that positively engages vulnerable children and adolescents through sports was also part of a global pledge on sports.

## Pledges per Focus Area





## COSAFA, Tambai Zimbabwe + other 84 Organizations

- Promote and ensure access for all refugees, without distinction of any kind, to safe and inclusive sporting facilities;
- To increase availability and access to organised sports and sport-based initiatives for refugee and hosting communities, actively considering age, gender, ability, and other diversity needs;
- To promote and facilitate equal access to and participation of refugees in sporting events and competitions at all levels.



## International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges

- Support the training of 2,000 legal practitioners and Judges on refugee law and refugee status determination by **2023** in collaboration with its partners;
- Focus its attention on enhancing the fairness, efficiency, adaptability and integrity of asylum systems with a view of supporting timely adjudication and elimination of backlogs in refugee status determination in accordance with established laws and procedures as well as its 2019 Geneva Declaration.



## Legal advocates/civil society in South Africa

- Commitment to strengthen refugee legal protection by enhancing coordination amongst legal partners/actors and specifically to develop a dedicated online network of interested legal practitioners to exchange knowledge and share good practices in the field of refugee and citizenship law.



## Pan African Parliament (PAP)

- The PAP will advocate for accession to the United Nations conventions on refugees and statelessness, as well as ratification of the African Union convention on refugee and Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs), and the upcoming Protocol on the Right to Nationality and Eradication of Statelessness;

- The PAP will provide every year training on statelessness, refugees and IDPs to members of the parliament;
- The PAP will promote by the development of model laws on the protection of refugees and stateless persons, based on international law and best practice.
- The PAP will actively promote responsibility sharing arrangements amongst States, to support countries that receive large numbers of refugees;
- The PAP will actively advocate for Regional Economic Communities to develop regional agreements on refugee and statelessness protection, including responsibility sharing arrangements and policies on the prevention of displacement and statelessness.



## ProBono.Org (South Africa)

- Conduct advocacy on statelessness
- Conduct or support research on stateless persons to improve data on statelessness
- Provide or support legal assistance to stateless persons
- Support UNHCR and other stakeholders in South Africa in combating statelessness



## Refugee Financial Inclusion Solutions

- Targeting 1,000,000 refugees in Southern Region & Uganda to be impacted by the rollout of the “Refugee Financial Inclusion and Upliftment model” over the next 3 years. The model facilitates the graduation of refugees from extreme poverty; Thereby creating opportunities for refugees to establish sustainable-livelihoods and attain a level of self-reliance, thus becoming less dependent on humanitarian assistance, more financially secure, boost self-esteem and human dignity, stimulate the local economy, and integrate into host communities.



## Scalabrini Centre (Cape Town)

- Advocate for South Africa’s ratification of international instruments relating to statelessness; data collection, and legislation compliant with the UN Conventions.
- Continue to advocate against statelessness in Africa, particularly South Africa, through research and advocacy, and assist individuals.



## Southern African Nationality Network (Southern Africa)

- Conduct fundraising campaigns to support activities that aim to protect stateless persons and to end statelessness
- Advocate for and support SADC in creating a regional action plan to end statelessness in SADC
- Advocate for prompt adoption and implementation of Draft Protocol on Eradication of Statelessness in Africa
- Encourage its members in SADC to mainstream statelessness into their organisation's work
- Provide training on statelessness and access to nationality to SADC governments
- Research on stateless persons in Southern Africa and establish a SADC database



## Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children (ZNCWC)

- ZNCWC organization hereby commits that it will work in assisting every child to have some identification documents working together with other stakeholders like the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and the Registrar Generals Office.
- ZNCWC organization hereby commits to assist unaccompanied minors/ children who are on the move to be reunified with their families and make sure that they are enrolled back in school having all the required identification documents.
- ZNCWC organization hereby commits to engage the parliament of Zimbabwe and Registrar Generals office so that birth registration laws are made child friendly and make it easy for children to get birth/registration documents.



## Vodacom Group

- Access by refugees to the Vodacom zero-rated E-School in South Africa;
- Access by refugees of the National Gender-based violence Command Centre to enhance protection capacities for refugees in South Africa;
- Psychosocial support for refugees who are part of the Vodacom Schools of Excellence;
- Access to school connectivity for refugees who are part the Vodacom connected Schools;
- Access by refugees to Vodacom's 92 teacher training centres across South Africa;
- Access by refugees who are part of 19 universities with an online zero-rated universities.

IF NOT BARBER



4

## Financial Pledges

An asylum-seeker from the Democratic Republic of the Congo waits for customers at her small shop at the Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi.

© UNHCR/Fanni Uusitalo

## Analysis

Of the 250 financial and/or material pledges received during the GRF, the region will benefit from a tally so far estimated at US\$4.6 billion through 57 pledges, including four specifically targeting countries in the region. 32 states pledged more than US\$2 billion in humanitarian aid and development funding including increased annual contribution to UNHCR. Germany made a significant commitment of US\$1.4 billion for development-oriented solutions through its Special Initiative on Forced Displacement and partly via its Transitional Development Assistance. Denmark pledged to increase contribution from US\$3 million to US\$7.6 million to fund innovative efforts to resolve protracted displacement situations.

The World Bank funding windows for low income refugee hosting countries will be key in incentivizing long-term solutions. For the next three years, US\$2.2 billion in grants will address long-term development needs of refugees and host communities. In addition, another US\$2.5 billion will boost the private sector and create jobs for refugees and host communities in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence, including low income refugee hosting countries. 14 countries are currently eligible for the financing including the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Up to US\$389 million was pledged to expand access to jobs and livelihoods for refugees and host communities over the next 10 years. These come in the form of grants for self-reliance programmes (US\$113 million from IKEA),

investment in refugee entrepreneurs and start-ups, and companies employing refugees (US\$104 million from Amplio Ventures and Southern New Hampshire University), and funds to scale up poverty alleviation programmes (US\$176 million to be fundraised by the Poverty Alleviation Coalition).

Education remains a high priority with US\$70 million in pledges over five years. This is expected to increase inclusion of children and youth in various learning opportunities and platforms such as scholarships and e-learning. Investment will be made for programmes that support transition to employment including employability and entrepreneurial skills development, access to finance and recognition of educational qualifications.

Financing and material contributions were also confirmed towards improving resettlement capacity and complementary pathways initiatives, registration and documentation, and adopting technology solutions for WASH and energy.

## Financial pledges

Area of focus	Number of Pledges	Amount (\$)
Education	14	70 million
Jobs and livelihoods	9	389 million
Solutions	9	2.2 million
Responsibility sharing	19	4.1 billion
Protection capacity and related pledge	3	300 thousand
Multiple (Solutions and socio-economic integration)	1	50 million
Energy and infrastructure	2	Not specified
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4.67 billion</b>



## Belgium

- Since 2016, at least 45% of Belgian federal humanitarian aid has directly and indirectly reached refugee populations and their host communities. This financing includes Belgium's flexible and predictable unearmarked funding in line with its Grand Bargain commitments, encompassing, but not exclusively, its long-standing partnership with organisations working exclusively with refugees and host communities, notably UNHCR and UNRWA. Belgium commits to keeping this financial support equal to or above the current level through in addition to specifically targeted projects and programmes, paying special attention to the support for refugee populations and host communities when selecting projects and programmes. In addition, Belgium will promote the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and the Global Compact on Refugees by mainstreaming a focus on refugees and their host communities in all of its humanitarian aid. In order not to compromise the quality of Belgium's humanitarian aid, the financing in favour of refugees will be, integrated in the relevant core funding, flexible funds and country-based pooled funds.



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark

- Since 2013, Denmark has been providing 20 million DKK annually to UNHCR as a new opportunity to innovate, experiment and catalyse efforts to resolve protracted displacement situations. UNHCR uses these funds where it can make a clear difference in terms of supporting solutions with a tested menu of tools, methodologies and partnerships that UNHCR can draw upon across geographic contexts to develop strategies in protracted situations and incorporate in new emergencies to reduce the creation of new protracted situations. These funds have proven to work as intended, e.g. through deepening and opening up UNHCR's partnership with the World Bank and other key development and private sector actors organisations and in institutionalizing new approaches for inclusion and resilience, including around socio-economic inclusion, collecting socio-economic data, ensuring its effective support to operations and developing tools that support policy, better planning, programming and advocacy for UNHCR and other actors engaged in this arena, not least in CRRF countries. On this background, Denmark pledges to increase the contribution to 50 million DKK annually in **2020 and 2021, subject to parliamentary approval.**



## Government of Canada

- Canada pledges to renew its long-term institutional support to UNHCR. This global funding support will maintain Canada's existing annual level (\$12.6 million) of unearmarked funding support to UNHCR and will extend the duration of this support to four years (2020 to 2023) for a total amount of \$50.4 million. This multi-year, unearmarked funding reflects Canada's commitment to providing flexible and predictable financing to our key humanitarian

partners in line with Canada's Grand Bargain commitments and the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship related to flexible, quality funding. The multi-year, unearmarked funding commitment also reflects Canada's support for UNHCR's critical role in the international humanitarian system to provide international protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern and to advance gender-responsive humanitarian action in line with Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy.



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Estonia

- UNHCR's Data Transformation Strategy 2020-2025 notes that the fast-changing digital identity landscape calls for new frameworks that facilitate the flow and use of data while also ensuring the right to privacy and data protection. The Government of Estonia is pledging, as a global leader on digital identification, to increase its technical cooperation with UNHCR in this area by providing its expertise on the development and implementation of digital platforms, processes, standards and approaches to realise key goals of the Global Compact on Refugees including protection, solutions, and increased refugee self-reliance and economic inclusion.



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland

- The Government of Finland is committed to raising the level of funding for humanitarian assistance. We acknowledge that if protracted crises are to be dealt with effectively, there has to be good coordination between peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance and development cooperation. This can be enhanced through more flexible funding of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation and by enabling multiannual funding arrangements. Finland is committed to providing a large proportion of its humanitarian funding as non-earmarked core funding and this commitment is reiterated in the revised humanitarian policy from this year. Finland's objective is to remain a flexible donor that facilitates effective and timely humanitarian funding and therefore assistance.



## Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

- By contributing an additional 16 million euros to the Education Cannot Wait Initiative in 2019, Germany supports educational opportunities for children and youth in regions affected by crisis and conflict, including refugee children and youth. **Follow up First mid-term senior officials meeting (2021).**
- Germany will continue to provide substantial development-oriented support to displaced persons and their

host communities, especially via its Special Initiative on Forced Displacement and partly via its Transitional Development Assistance: The overall budget in 2019 for these two instruments combined amounts to more than 1.3 billion EUR. Germany will continue to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in contexts of forced displacement within the UN system.

- Germany will continue to fund The Philipp Schwartz Initiative in order to provide universities and research institutions in Germany with the means to host foreign scholars at risk on a fully funded research fellowship. The envisaged annual budget is 10.4 million EUR. The initiative is implemented by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.
- Germany continues its support for improving WASH and energy infrastructure benefitting refugees. In addition, this support will create long-term benefits for host communities, applying sustainable and cost-efficient schemes and suitable, reliable and affordable technology solutions in refugee contexts.
- Germany will open the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) program to other partners to foster access of refugees to higher education. Talks with potential new partners who are interested in supporting higher education for refugees financially are ongoing, the implementation will be monitored during the annual planning consultations with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.
- Germany pledges to continue to provide a significant level of funding for UNHCR in 2020. Our pledge for the initial 2020 funding for UNHCR for its humanitarian activities amounts to 99.5 Mio EUR. And we are committed to maintaining the level of our un-earmarked core contribution and to providing multi-year and softly earmarked situational level funding to UNHCR to grant the flexibility and predictability needed to fulfil its mandate in the best possible way. The planned core contribution in the amount of 24 Mio EUR is included in the total amount of the pledge. The provision of the allocation depends on the availability of the full amount of the allocations in the budget of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the 2020 financial year.
- UNHCR's higher education scholarship programme, DAFI (the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative), plays an integral role in allowing refugees to access higher education. It hereby enables young refugees to unlock their potential by addressing key barriers to higher education. Germany supports DAFI with a financial contribution of 13.4 million EUR for 2020, while Denmark pledges to fund DAFI with 10 million DKK in 2020. This way, Germany and Denmark support young refugees' self-reliance, contributing to the development of their host countries as well as countries of origin upon eventual return. Assessment during next DAFI annual consultations with UNHCR in 2020
- Germany will provide 5,500 Resettlement places as part of the EU-Resettlement-Program for 2020 (affirmed on 13.09.19) and will continue its engagement in Resettlement on a high, and moderately increased level. Germany will provide 1 Mio EUR in Support of UNHCR's capacity in Resettlement in 2020 (500,000 EUR in 2019).
- Germany will open the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) program to other partners to foster access of refugees to higher education. Talks with potential new partners who are interested in supporting higher education for refugees financially are ongoing, the implementation will be monitored during the annual planning consultations with the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland

- Multi-year General Agreement for the **period 2020-2023 (4 years)**. Annual unearmarked allocation of 500 thousand USD towards UNHCR's core programme budget. Total value: 2 million USD. Annual disbursements will take place in Q1 of each year.

- Unearmarked contribution towards UNHCR's 2020 Global Appeal amounting to 25 million ISK. Allocation will be disbursed end of December 2019. Allocation is for 2020. UNHCR's Global Report for 2020 suffices.
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## Government of Ireland

- In the last ten years, the number of displaced persons worldwide has increased twofold. This is a result of interlinked crises, where the effects of an emergency reach across borders and continents. For this reason, Ireland is proud to pledge €9 million in core, unearmarked funding to UNHCR's 2020 activities. In addition, Ireland will also provide dedicated funding to UNHCR's response to the Venezuela, Syria and Rohingya crises. Ireland will strive to be a consistent and predictable donor to UNHCR and will work to maintain and increase this level of core funding over the course of the pledging period.
  - Ireland pledges to maintain our strong support and contribution to the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) with a commitment of at least €4,500,000 over the new strategic period (2020-2022). Ireland has been a committed partner of the PBF and recognises the critical role the PBF is playing in responding to conflict and preventing conflict. The dual resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council in 2016 expanded the role of the PBF from an exclusively post conflict instrument to also support preventive action and focus on root causes as well as peacebuilding in the midst of violent conflict. In his 2018 report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the dual resolutions, the UNSG called for a "quantum leap" in funding to the PBF to address the critical gaps in sustaining peace. The Fund is a key instrument to advance the women, peace and security agenda with 40% of allocations in 2018 in support of gender equality and women's empowerment. Seven new cross-border or regional initiatives involving the Fund's niche in supporting transboundary peacebuilding initiatives have been approved. Ireland's sustained support for the UN PBF gives visible expression to Ireland's political support for the Secretary General's 'sustaining peace' agenda, and links closely with our current membership of the Peacebuilding Commission.
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## Government of Japan

- Japan has been promoting the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus based on one of the pillars of Global Compact on Refugees, burden- and responsibility-sharing. Japan will continue to contribute to its implementation for refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities in regions including the Middle East, Africa and Asia with our expertise and experiences in development cooperation. Japan co-hosted the 7th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD7) in August 2019, where Africa's peace and stability were one of its three pillars. In line with Japan's announcement at TICAD7, Japan will promote the HDP nexus. For example, in Zambia, Japan has implemented projects to promote local integration of former refugees and will continue to support former refugees.
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## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

- KOICA will expand its support for refugees through the Multilateral Development Cooperation Project (hereinafter, MDCP) and the Humanitarian Partnership Programme (hereinafter, HPP), both of which are programs under its Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Strategy. From 2019 to 2023, KOICA will allocate more than US\$ 50 million of its budget to fund the MDCP, which aims at supporting the resettlement of refugees and IDPs in fragile and conflict-affected areas and enhance social integration between refugees and host communities. \*According to KOICA's MDCP guidelines for 2021, the areas of focus are 1 refugees (resettlement and social integration) and 2 disaster risk reduction resulting from climate change. More than 50% of the HPP's budget is going to be allocated for refugee-related projects from 2019 to 2023. The HPP will also support multi-year projects for addressing protracted refugee situations.
- Jobs and livelihoods will be the area of focus for the MDCP. The MDCP will focus on supporting refugees by helping them increase their skills and qualifications through a training programme. (to be included in the guidelines for 2022)
- When carrying out the MDCP, KOICA will give priority to host countries with inclusive refugee laws and policies. KOICA will give priority to host countries that have refugee engagement policies and systems in place when considering MDCP and HPP proposals.



## Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein

- The pledge aims to increase the annual contribution of the Liechtenstein Government to the UNHCR by 33 % of past contributions for the years 2019 to 2021 to CHF 400'000 per year. The annual disbursements are subject to the annual approval by the Liechtenstein Government. This increases the financial security needed for long-term planning by the UNHCR. **Follow up first mid-term senior officials meeting (2021).**



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania

- Unearmarked contribution to UNHCR for the year 2020.



## Government of the Kingdom of Morocco

- A contribution of three hundred thousand (300,000) U.S. dollars to the area of protection capacity, namely registration and documentation.



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands

- As raised by High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi during his visit to the Netherlands, and more recently during the UNHCR Executive Committee, the global needs and unprecedentedly high. At the same time the funding gap of UNHCR is increasing to 50% at the end of this year. Therefore, the Netherlands will increase its core-contribution to UNHCR with EUR 5 million in 2019. In line with Funding Compact principles, this additional contribution entails an unearmarked contribution which enables UNHCR to respond rapidly to changing priorities and emergencies and supports UNHCR in its organisational flexibility and adaptive capacity
- The Netherlands is a strong supporter of the work of UNHCR and its mandate. Our core contribution reflects this commitment to UNHCR by a multi-year and unearmarked contribution for the period of 2019-2021 of EUR 99 million in total (EUR 33 million on an annual base). The contribution of the Netherlands is in line with Grand Bargain commitments, which enables UNHCR to respond rapidly to changing priorities and emergencies and supports UNHCR in its organisational flexibility and adaptive capacity.



## Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Norway

- Norway finds it important to have bilateral cooperation with states facing challenges in the migration field, be they host countries, countries of origin or both. Norway is aiming at cooperating with up to nine states directly and/or with for instance IOM, UNHCR or other organisations as implementing partners. The projects will be aiming at supporting capacity building within migration management and systems more in general, by offering assistance from Norwegian personnel in relevant countries and/or inviting personnel from relevant countries to Norway. There will be a bilateral agreement on which topics to focus on. Projects can also be relating to offering support for necessary equipment, information projects, assisting in various ways for reintegration etc.
- Norway will offer approximately 8,8 million NOK for UNHCR in 2020 to enhance UNHCR's resettlement capacity. Norway has provided this type of support over many years. By doing so, Norway recognizes the challenges UNHCR is facing in the resettlement field. The aim of the funding is to strengthen UNHCR's resettlement capacity in the way UNHCR finds most useful, following project proposals from UNHCR. **Annual funding, annual follow-up.**



## Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

- Unearmarked contribution to UNHCR's general budget with 380 million Norwegian kroner for 2020.
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## Government of Portugal

- Financial contribution of 60.000,00€ to the commitments of the First Global Refugee Forum, by **2021**.
  - Financial contribution of un-earmarked 155.219,00 USD for actions of the “Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative” (CRISP)
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## Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Slovak Republic

- Additional financial contribution to the UNHCR budget in relation to the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees in the amount of 100 000 EUR aimed at support of education and equal opportunities
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## Government of Switzerland

- Switzerland commits to contribute CHF 125 million over the 2019–22 period in a multi-year funding programme for UNHCR operations
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## Government of Zambia

- Improve livelihoods and self-reliance by expanding the farmer input support program (FISP) including value addition, by **2020**. FISP, which has been extended to refugees and former refugees in an effort to improve food security at household level, will require a contribution of 25% of the input cost from the international community for every refugee and former refugee beneficiary for every farming season for over a period of five years.



## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- It is estimated that 85 percent of refugees are in protracted displacement situation that may last 17 years on average. There is thus a need to address longer term development needs to complement humanitarian assistance and in the medium to long term help refugees attain self-reliance. Large-scale influxes of migrants, refugees and IDPs can constitute challenges for local and national authorities to provide quality public services for the entire population, and can negatively impact on natural resources and labour markets (declining wages and working conditions, higher unemployment...) Investing in agriculture is an effective long-term strategy to build livelihoods, create jobs and benefits for both the displaced and host communities. It helps refugees become productive contributors to society and reduce their financial and resource burden on host communities. FAO and UNHCR are enhancing their coordination to ensure sustainable and technically sound agricultural livelihood assistance to refugees, host communities and other persons of concern. They have developed a joint workplan for 2019-20 and agreed to share the cost of a small unit (initially a Programme Officer) to coordinate its implementation in Eastern and Central Africa. Its objective is to support country level efforts for the inclusion of refugees and host communities in national economies through market-oriented agricultural programmes and coordinate the implementation of the FAO-UNHCR joint workplan for 2019-20.



## World Bank Group

- The World Bank has been scaling up its support to refugees and host communities for several years, in response to the growing global crisis of forced displacement. The \$2.2 billion complements efforts to provide support to refugees and host communities during the IDA18 funding cycle that runs from July 2017 to June 2020. During IDA18, the World Bank tripled its resources for refugees and host communities, which are expected to reach over \$3 billion, including a \$2 billion dedicated window. The IDA18 package doubled the three-year funding for countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence (FCV) to \$14 billion and introduced a special funding window to de-risk private investments and simulate job creation in such places. The World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) that provides concessional financing to middle income countries hosting large numbers

of refugees has also ramped up its financing. Grants made to middle income countries have doubled over the same period from \$160 million to \$320 million. Looking ahead, in addition to the financing for refugees and host communities, the new IDA19 package includes \$18.7 billion to support countries affected by FCV. By addressing the underlying drivers of fragility and conflict, the World Bank aims to reduce the factors that can cause people to flee their homes and become refugees. These countries are also expected to receive a large part of a new \$2.5 billion funding window to boost the private sector and create jobs, including for both refugees and host communities.



## World Food Programme (WFP)

- Building on commitments set out in the WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding, WFP will further enhance its collaboration with UNHCR to ensure that refugees and host communities are assisted in a joint, coherent and people-centered approach that maximizes resources and capacities of both organizations. This approach will be grounded more systematic joint analysis with a view to engendering effective and sustainable responses to the needs of refugees and the communities where they reside. Based on this joint analysis, WFP will align its internal allocation processes to ensure that refugee and host community needs are prioritised appropriately.



## Amplio Ventures

- Amplio Ventures provides growth stage capital for businesses restoring refugee stability. The firm invests in job creation for displaced migrants around the globe. Specifically, Amplio Ventures seeks to invest in refugee entrepreneurs and companies intentionally hiring from the refugee workforce. The current focus is investing in tech companies willing to engage refugees as remote workers to complete tasks such as data entry, sales research, bookkeeping, graphic design, language learning and basic software development. As Amplio Ventures raises capital from investors, the focus is to deploy capital effectively and efficiently to achieve strong financial returns and meaningful social impact **by 2030**.



## Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

- The Global Compact on Refugees calls for initiatives able to ‘ease pressure on countries that welcome and host refugees.’ New actors and financing models must be mobilized to meet the objectives of the compact and the 2030 Agenda alike. The Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) model offers predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing modality for collaboration that is needed for sustainable solutions in refugee situations. Since 2016, DRC and Grundfos have developed a Business-Humanitarian Partnership Lab to collaborate on ways to provide sustainable water solutions to displaced people. The partnership has matured into a joint offering that combines the best of two worlds; a needs-based approach coupled with a robust and commercially efficient technical solution. The concept is designed to scale and adaptation due to its modular design and can serve as a good practice for other sectors also challenged by the short financing horizons of humanitarian settings. In Uganda, solar powered water supply systems benefitting refugees and locals alike have effectively phased out expensive and environmentally damaging practices such as water trucking. Only by integrating investment capital can these results be taken to scale. DRC and Grundfos have therefore opened dialogue with potential financial partners and are scanning opportunities across East Africa to implement projects able to deliver savings for donors and support access to services for refugees and hosts.



## Danish GCR Coalition

- UNHCR’s higher education scholarship programme, DAFI (the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative), plays an integral role in allowing refugees to access higher education, enabling young refugees to unlock their potential by addressing key barriers to higher education. Germany supports DAFI with a financial contribution of 13.4 million EUR for 2020, while Denmark pledges to fund DAFI for the coming year with 10 million DKK, thereby supporting young refugees’ self-reliance and contributing to the development of their host countries as well as countries of origin upon eventual return.
- PlanBørnefonden will support the Danish GCR Coalition for Youth in Displacement’s pledge by: - Improving accountability towards our primary beneficiaries, children and adolescents and youth, in particular adolescent girls, by committing to implement gender sensitive child-friendly feedback mechanisms, and strategizing new ways to proactively include the target group in programme design, development, learning and advocacy, including by implementing the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action - Investing resources in refugee responses to conduct gender and age sensitive analysis and needs assessment, seeking to work with partners and in direct consultation with children, particularly girls to understand and address the intersecting factors affecting their needs and access to rights. - Investing resources in reaching and addressing needs of urban refugee children and youth, particularly girls and young women, in the area of education, by developing and piloting new approaches, sharing best practices, and improving coordination with other agencies and local authorities. - Work to empower refugee and host community youth, especially young girls, economically by providing access to market-based skills training, entrepreneurship training, finance and links to apprenticeships and jobs, and exploring new avenues for refugees to integrate into local market economies in line with relevant national policies and laws.



## Dubai Cares

- Since 2016, Dubai Cares has increased its investment in Education in Emergencies (EiE) programs to address the educational needs of children affected by crisis. While this has been a priority for Dubai Cares, there has not been a specific focus on supporting approaches that promote the inclusion of refugees in national education systems. Building on lessons learned to shift away from parallel education provision, Dubai Cares will invest in two key initiatives that support refugees' access and success in national systems, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR): 1) Dubai Cares will make a contribution of USD2,000,000 towards the operationalization of the Nurture and Care Framework in a crisis setting, with a view to support the provision of early childhood development of refugees. The program will lay the groundwork to equip refugee children with necessary skills and tools to transition to pre-primary education in the national system of their host country. We are currently working with Save the Children (U.S.) to elaborate the details of the grant. 2) Dubai Cares will also contribute USD640,000 towards the piloting of the UNESCO Tertiary Qualifications Passport in Colombia and Iraq to support refugees' transition to further studies or employment. The program is being developed to ensure alignment with the goals of the GCR. 3) Dubai Cares will contribute USD 500,000 to the INEE minimum standards revision, ensuring alignment with the GCR and promoting inclusion.



## IKEA Foundation

- The IKEA Foundation commits EUR 100 million in grants over five years for programmes that help refugees and their hosting communities improve their incomes and become more self-reliant. By **2025**, we will have rolled out two anchor programmes for urban and remote refugees & host communities. We'll build on our long-term work already underway to test and develop an understanding of what's needed for refugees in urban areas to become self-reliant by gaining skills for employment, or by becoming an entrepreneur. Our remote strategy will build on our investment in Dollo Ado and Bokolmanyo refugee camps in Ethiopia. We'll identify what's needed to make the communities livelihood gains sustainable and take the lessons and evidence from our ongoing evaluation to influence others to adopt what works. Building on these combined lessons, we will identify a second refugee-hosting community where we'll begin a multi-year partnership to test more ways to better the lives of refugees. We'll focus on agriculture value chains, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and the use of renewable energy at home and for the business.



## Japan ICU Foundation

- We make the following pledges as our contribution towards the objectives set forth in the Global Compact on Refugees. Our area of focus is education, with a particular emphasis on the sub-theme of higher education. Pledge #1 We pledge to continue to support scholarship opportunities at International Christian University (Tokyo, Japan) for refugee students, under the rubric of complementary pathways for admission to a third country. We pledge to provide scholarships for eight students for their entire undergraduate education. \$1,200,000 approximate value (2019 – 2025). Pledge #2 We pledge to hold regular symposia in Japan and in Asia Pacific to share experiences and best practices around complementary pathways programs within the higher education sector. \$50,000 approximate value.



## KCOC (Korea NGO council for overseas cooperation)

- Good Neighbours commits to support market-based economic activities for the peaceful coexistence between refugees and host community by facilitating the participation of refugees to local labour markets and creating new livelihood opportunities to host communities. In order to protect and empower the most vulnerable groups among the forcibly displaced, Good Neighbours commits to provide psychosocial support to women and children and strengthen their socioeconomic capacity through innovative, sustainable, rapid, and quality services. Good Neighbours commits to increase its budget contribution for refugee support at least by 10% each year for the next 4 years, responding to 6 humanitarian crisis and providing support to persons of concern and host communities in 10 countries in the area of livelihood and protection. 1) 6 Humanitarian crises: Rohingya, DR Congo, Burundi, Syria, Sudan and South Sudan 2) 10 Countries of operation: Bangladesh, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda, Jordan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Chad, and Niger.



## LEGO Foundation

- Technical Contribution: The LEGO Foundation would like to use the Global Forum to call upon the global community to include holistic early childhood development for children displaced by conflict and crisis. Early adversity has profound effects on children, especially their brain architecture when not nurtured well can permanently affect biological and neurological systems. As a result, children are a severe risk of harm that will them throughout their lives: poor physical and mental health, cognitive deficits and reduced economic earnings. Yet, we know what to do to mitigate these circumstances and we want to call upon the global community that any thoughtful interventions for children need to include play as it has been shown to reduce stress, strengthen bonds with parents and caregivers and leads to important stimulation that is foundational for early learning. Financial Contribution: The

LEGO Foundation is still finalizing the exact financial contributions towards holistic ECD and Learning through Play interventions in refugee settings. We would make the announcement most likely in the form of a grand challenge open to refugee actors that will be announced in early 2020.



## Mastercard Foundation

- The Mastercard Foundation Scholars Program is expanding over the next three years with an additional 15,000 higher education scholarships, mainly in Africa with 70% for young women. We are pledging to commit 25% or 3,750 of these scholarships to be designated for refugees and displaced youth. Beyond the target number, we are also committing to compliment the scholarships by supporting pathways for refugees & displaced youth through investment in bridging programs, contributing to building research and evidence while investing in technical assistance for the Scholars Program University network, (co)-convening or supporting workshops for stakeholders to move the GRF and CRRF country agendas forward and supporting/investing in refugee-led organizations.



## Plan International

- Plan International commits to invest financial and technical resources to strengthen the capacity of child protection practitioners to design, implement, monitor and evaluate gender-responsive child protection interventions that are tailored to refugee settings. As an integral part of this commitment, we will contribute to the upskilling of actors working on child protection issues to design prevention and response interventions that meet the needs of children, using an age, gender and diversity approach.



## PlanBørnefonden Denmark

- Investing resources in refugee responses to conduct gender and age sensitive analysis and needs assessment, seeking to work with partners and in direct consultation with children, particularly girls to understand and address the intersecting factors affecting their needs and access to rights. In this way, we aim at improving refugee responses and coordination to be more gender, age and diversity responsive
- Work to empower refugee and host community youth, especially young girls, economically by providing access to market-based skills training, entrepreneurship training, finance and links to apprenticeships and jobs, exploring new avenues for refugees to integrate into local market economies in line with relevant national policies and laws.

- Investing resources in reaching and addressing needs of urban refugee children and youth, particularly girls and young women especially in the area of education, by developing and piloting new approaches, sharing best practices, and improving coordination with other agencies and local authorities.



## Poverty Alleviation Coalition

- The Poverty Alleviation Coalition has the goal of ending extreme poverty for 500,000 households within 5 years in 35 countries. Initially, the Coalition pledges to implement programmes using the Graduation Approach with 160,000 households in 26 countries by the time of the next GRF in 2023. Partial funding has been secured and further funding will be sought to implement the pledge. This includes pledges to provide technical assistance where needed and conduct research into the Graduation Approach and refugee poverty alleviation. The Coalition is actively seeking US\$ 176 million to realise all aspects of the pledge. The Poverty Alleviation Coalition, launched in 2019, is a coalition consisting of UNHCR, The World Bank Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI) and 13 iNGOs. The Coalition will work towards the common vision of increasing self-reliance, economic and social inclusion of refugees & host community households by sustainably increasing income-earning opportunities. The Coalition will use the well-proven 'Graduation Approach', in which the vast majority of participants graduate out of poverty after the 18-36 month programme. The average cost of the programme is US\$ 1,400. **Follow up Second Global Refugee Forum (2023).**



## RET International

- RET's commits to work in the humanitarian - peace - development triple nexus, designing and implementing interventions with short, medium- and long-term multiple-year perspectives, primarily focused on young people and women in crisis and fragile contexts. These interventions aim at enabling them to reduce dependency on external aid. In this regard, RET commits to providing programmes sensitive to each context, culture, gender, age groups, disabilities, and diversity in order to build refugee & vulnerable local youth and their families' capacities and sense of agency so that they can become self-reliant and resilient in the long run. Moreover, RET commits to articulate humanitarian with transition to development programming so as to support short to medium term interventions that benefit refugee youth, their families, and host communities with the purpose of diminishing tensions, advancing social cohesion, strengthening resilience to climate hazards and natural disasters, and enhancing socio-economic integration in host countries or upon returning home. Specifically, RET commits to allocate its support to at least 50% of refugee/displaced young people in the coming 4 years. Additionally, RET commits to ensure that at least 50% of its interventions benefit refugee/displaced young women, and that all its interventions include support to people with disabilities.



## Southern New Hampshire University's Global Education Movement

- SNHU Board Members have committed 100,000 USD to the creation of a digital careers and entrepreneurship centre in Dzaleka Malawi to SNHU student Remy Gawkaywa, who will run the centre and will continue to incubate his start-up TakenoLab as well as grow new digital businesses. The donation aims to meet the goal of both investing in refugees and also ensuring they are leading charges that solve the pressing problems within the communities that they live. The goal of the centre is to secure digital careers for SNHU graduates, camp residents, and the local host community in Malawi. Currently purchasing the land to construct the facility.



## Tamer Family Foundation (TFF)

- Tamer Family Foundation (TFF) is committed to support the education of refugees around the world by making a financial contribution of minimum USD1M over four years, starting from 2019 in equal yearly instalments of USD250K and may engage in additional fundraising activities, e.g. in 2019 Mr. Ayman Tamer -- founder and CEO of TFF -- launched a personal initiative that raised USD93K from his network to support Education of Refugees, **yearly instalments are disbursed in Q2 of every year, 2019-2022.**



## Vodafone Foundation

- Every boy and girl should have access to quality education (SDG4). The Instant Network Schools (INS) programme is a pioneering and holistic model of effective use of technology to support quality education for refugees and host communities and a flagship of UNHCR's Connected Education programme. Started in 2013, INS has already positively impacted 86,000 learners and over 1,000 teachers in 36 schools in Kenya, Tanzania, DR Congo and South Sudan, improving many determinants of learning success including exam results, school attendance, heightening student and teacher motivation, increasing the availability of education resources, and fostering new skillsets such as digital literacy and lesson planning. Vodafone Foundation will contribute €19.8 million in cash and in-kind towards a €42 million partnership with UNHCR to deploy up to 300 Instant Network Schools by 2025. The objective of the INS expansion is to support UNHCR's and host governments inclusion strategy by strengthening national educational systems and improving learning outcomes for 510,000 secondary-school refugee and host communities' students and empower 10,000 teachers, reaching 1 million people including parents and wider communities in 6 countries. The programme will leverage Vodafone Foundation and UNHCR's partners to sustain the existing 36 schools and 255 new schools **beyond 2025. First mid-term senior officials meeting, second GRF, and mid-term senior officials meeting (2025)**



## Vodacom Group

- Vodacom currently has an existing platform which allows pro-bono access to 19 online universities. Efforts will be made to expand access to refugees.
- Vodacom pledges access to school connectivity for refugees who are part the Vodacom Connected Schools. UNHCR with Vodacom will identify schools hosting refugees and target connectivity support to those schools.
- Vodacom pledges to support refugees and host communities with access to the Vodacom zero-rated E-School in South Africa

Mozambique. One year on, people displaced by Cyclone Idai struggle to rebuild.

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