

ANNEX- Examples of relevant pledges made at the GRF

1		HEALTH				
STATES					OTHER STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERS	
Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination					IOs, NGOs and Donors	
AMERICAS	AFRICA			EUROPE	ASIA	
	EHA & GL	Western & CA	Southern Africa			
Costa Rica: This pledge provides insurance for universal access to health services for refugees and asylum seekers, namely basic health services (first level), as well as care in an emergency (second and third level). This is through international cooperation with UNHCR. Currently, 5,700 vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers have been secured. The average monthly investment per person is USD 63.	Djibouti: Continue to include refugees in national systems: education, health and livelihoods. Will establish integrated rural colleges in refugee hosting villages to provide education and health services.	Cameroon: Expand 2016 agreement with UNHCR on healthcare to include urban refugees (not just rural).	Republic of Malawi: The Government of Republic of Malawi commits to include refugees into the National Development Agenda. Including refugees in national systems and providing support to ongoing and immediate needs in health & water and sanitation.	Azerbaijan: Inclusion of refugees, as well as persons under UNHCR's protection into the national health insurance scheme in Azerbaijan. Within the implementation of this pledge more than 2000 refugees and other persons under UNHCR protection will be included in the health insurance for primary and secondary healthcare services.	Afghanistan: Facilitate access to expanded healthcare in areas of return.	Canada: Financially supporting the World Bank in inclusion efforts for health and nutrition services in Cox's Bazar.
	Uganda: pledges to improve equitable access to and quality of health services for over 1 million refugees and 7 million host communities by implementing the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (Para. 72-73 of the GCR). This plan was launched to improve equitable and well-coordinated access to health services for over 1.3million refugees and around 7.2 million host communities in Uganda. It entails a paradigm shift from a mainly humanitarian focus to developing integrated health services for both refugees and host communities over a five-year period (2019-2024) for long-term sustainability. While Uganda continues to invest significant domestic resources, additional multi-year funding is needed to cover the USD 110 million average per year, to address immediate needs and build a resilient health system that can guarantee sustainable and equitable access to health services for all in refugee-hosting districts.	Côte d'Ivoire: Provide healthcare and education to refugees in the country.	Nigeria: Pledges to include refugees, IDPs, returnees and their host communities in national development plans beyond 2020 and commits to ensure adequate budgetary allocation, including but not limited to, education, health; jobs and livelihood opportunities; and other factors of economic recovery and growth scheme.	Republic of Mozambique: The Government of Mozambique pledges to continue the local integration practice, aiming at stronger synergies between refugees and host communities, and increase access to education, health and basic services for refugees and host communities by 2023.	Korean NGO Council: Support for refugee children's health in Korea.	The Danish GCR Coalition: Ensure that national Jordanian "charity" NGOs providing standard primary healthcare services to vulnerable population groups, including Syrian refugees and other persons of concern, are more fully integrated into a national healthcare services delivery system and are recompensed through the national health budget for provision of services. The formal recognition, accreditation and inclusion of PHC clinics operated by national "charity" NGOs into a more integrated and coordinated national PHC service delivery system would inter alia increase the number of PHC clinics operating under a reformed national primary healthcare delivery system.
El Salvador: Improving health care services for internally displaced persons, deported persons in need of protection, refugees and asylum seekers.				Montenegro: Inclusion and increased access to PHC and integration of RH & MHPSS in basic health service packages.	Thailand: Vaccination services for refugee children.	Denmark: Continue supporting the Government of Jordan in ensuring greater access for Syrian refugees to the Jordanian primary and secondary health system. Danish support will include a new contribution amounting to 50 million DKK to the Joint Health Fund for Refugees in Jordan (JHFR), which is a special account placed in the Central Bank of Jordan and managed by the Ministry of Health. This contribution is directly linked with a health engagement through the Global Concessional Financing Facility and with an EU Madad Fund contribution to the health sector in Jordan, along with capacity support from other donors. Such support includes a component related to sexual reproductive health and rights.
Mexico: As a result of the reform in terms of universal access and free health services (creation of the Institute of Health for Wellbeing), approved by Congress in 2019, the applicants of the refugee status and refugee women in Mexico have access to public health services.		Senegal: Plans to provide a "refugee card" to rant access to services to refugees at the same levels as for Senegalese. The Republic of Senegal is committed to integrating low-income refugees into the health insurance.	Republic of Namibia: 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 GoN allocates an amount of N\$ 70 000 000 for the period 2019 to 2023.	The Republic of Albania: Eliminating legal barriers to better ensure the rights of refugees to access health services.	MENA	GAVI: Financially supporting immunization service delivery for Bangladesh.
				Republic of Cyprus: Implementing integration strategy which includes access to health care and MHPSS.	Islamic Republic of Mauritania: In order to improve access to basic services, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania undertakes to ensure the inclusion of refugees in health services under the same conditions as nationals.	Germany: Promotion of structural, long-term mental health and psychosocial support in development cooperation programs.
						Sweden: Continue to financially support Uganda's efforts to include refugees in the national planning framework. Sweden specifically committed to support the increase of digitalization within agriculture, health and education, including integration of refugees.
						The Global Fund: The Global Fund will fully align with the principles of the recently adopted Global Action Plan 2019–2023 (GAP) (72nd WHA) on Refugee and Migrant Health. This includes ensuring appropriate access to comprehensive HIV, tuberculosis and malaria prevention and treatment services; supporting the continuity of services across borders; integrating services for refugees into national systems; and ensuring that national strategic plans and proposals cover refugees needs.

2	WASH, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE		
STATES Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination		OTHER STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERS	
EUROPE		Global	
		NGO	Private Sector & Foundations
Germany: Continues its support for improving WASH and energy infrastructure benefitting refugees. 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.		International Medical Corps: Committed to improve monitoring and impact evaluation relating to WASH services for refugees and IDPs by including them in national surveys and disaggregating national WASH data and SDG 6 reporting by refugee/displacement status on WASH services utilization and access.	Deltares (Stichting Deltares): Committed to provide technical support to Member States to develop resilient water resources systems and solutions that support WASH services and address multiple risks and based on business models that attract investment in fragile contexts. Deltares further committed to support improved communication and possible cooperation, to promote peaceful co-existence between refugees, forced displaced people and the hosting community in the preparation of Water Resources and Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, as well as in their implementation.

3	ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE				
STATES Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination				OTHER STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERS	
AFRICA			EUROPE	IOs, Global Partners & NGOs	
EHA & GL	Western & CA	Southern Africa			
Ethiopia: Provide market-based and sustainable household and facility-based energy solutions for three (3) million people through promoting clean, renewable energy sources, in line with the country's Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy.	Chad: Promote the use of solar and domestic energy for refugees and host communities and use solar for all existing and new infrastructure in areas hosting refugees and other displaced persons.	Zambia: Energy connect the three refugee settlements and the local integration schemes, as well as, host community populations to the national electricity grid.	Denmark: Pledge to strengthening resilience of communities and institutions with respect of climate change and conflict, thereby reducing displacement and irregular migration with a focus on the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa at a budgeted amount of DKK 200 million over 5 years.	Clean Energy Challenge: Launched at the GRF with the aim of ensuring that "all refugee settlements and nearby host communities will have access to affordable, reliable and modern energy by 2030". A recently established 'CEC Marketplace' will facilitate the quick implementation of clean energy projects related to COVID-19: electrifying health facilities, powering WASH systems, livelihoods and clean cooking (as a means of preventing increased vulnerability to lung disease).	
Rwanda: Mechanisms and measures to protect the environment in and around refugee camps in the country, in line with Rwanda's Policy on Environment and Climate Change (2019).				Smart Communities Coalition: Advances in innovative, sustainable solutions to energy, connectivity, and digital tools for the forcibly displaced through innovative private sector-led solutions. This pledge was made up of individual, multi-country and multi-sectoral pledges by some 35 organizations and coalitions, including major players such as Shell, MEI, USAID, Mastercard and others aimed at addressing the energy needs of refugees and host communities as well as by promoting livelihoods and financial inclusion. The focus will be on Kenya, Uganda and potentially in Latin America.	

4	PROTECTION CAPACITY						
STATES						OTHER	
Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination						STAKEHOLDERS	
AMERICAS	AFRICA		ASIA & PACIFIC	MENA	EUROPE	Global	
	EHA & GL	Western & CA				IOs & Global Partners	NGOs & Private Sector
Argentina: Establish South-South cooperation programs with at least 5 countries in the region, at the latest during the year 2021; maintain high standards of international protection, through the procedure for recognizing refugee status; expand the capabilities of CONARE and the presence in the territory, at the latest during the year 2021.	Ethiopia: Strengthen the national asylum system and institutional capacities in the areas of refugee registration, Refugee Status Determination, civil documentation systems, as well as basic social-economic and protection services through interoperable, integrated, and One-Stop-Shop (OSS) arrangements. Strengthening the Government of Ethiopia's out of camp refugee protection capacity and coordination mechanism.		Chad: Adopt national legal framework on asylum/refugee protection.	New Zealand: Work closely with UNHCR through the Asylum Capacity Support Group, to support the development of protection capacity in the Pacific region.	Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Prepare “le projet de loi relatif au droit d’asile pour son adoption à l’horizon 2020” and “enregistrer tous les réfugiés auprès des services de l’état civil afin de leur permettre d’obtenir un numéro d’identification nationale, leur délivrer une carte d’identification nationale sécurisée et permettre leur inclusion dans les systèmes nationaux, y compris statistiques.	Denmark: Cooperate with a select number of countries in 2020 through for instance IOM, UNHCR, EASO or other organizations as operational partners or through bilateral arrangements with states. The support will be aiming at building capacity within national asylum systems in general, e.g. through providing technical and other support for the assessments of institutional capacities of specific aspects of the national asylum/RSD system. The support will run throughout 2023. The support will run throughout 2023. The size of the pledge will correspond to DKK 5 to 10 million yearly (est. euros 670,000 – 1,340,000), starting in 2020. The amount will be subject to parliamentary approval every year.	UNFPA: (GBV- MHPSS): Strengthened Access to Life-saving Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Women and Girls in Refugee and Host Communities (access to health services, PSN).
Canada: Continue asylum capacity development projects in Mexico and explore expanding projects to other countries identified by UNHCR.	Uganda: ensure integrity of the asylum system; accountability, especially to refugees and hosting communities through key mechanisms which include effective management of resources, enhanced screenings at reception points, reduction of the Refugee Status Determination backlog, two-way communication mechanisms, a national platform for refugee engagement and a biometric refugee registration database. A framework of collaboration with the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) has been established to ensure the integrity of the refugee database and ensure no nationals have been registered and vice versa. Uganda commits to building its asylum capacity through appropriate recruitment of officers, targeted training to adjudicators and security officers.		Niger: In collaboration with the Asylum Capacity Support Group, revise national legislative and procedural framework in order to ensure the effectiveness of the national asylum system.	Philippines: Enactment of a comprehensive law for refugees and stateless persons.		Finland: Disability inclusion.	PILnet: The Global Network for Public Interest Law (Pro Bono Legal Aid): Mobilize the Global Legal Community to Protect and Find Solutions for Refugees and others Forcibly Displaced through the provision of pro bono legal aid (125,000 hours per year) to refugees and asylum-seekers. The pledge is jointly submitted by around 55 NGOs/CSOs and 27 private law firms or other entities including and the Paris Bar Association.
Costa Rica: Medida complementaria para la documentación de las poblaciones migrantes que no obtienen la condición de refugiado en Costa Rica.			Southern Africa	Pledges (e.g. the Tajikistan, the Philippines, etc.) to improve identification, registration, status determination for stateless people > leverage to reduce risk by making this group “visible” and included in COVID response (health, socio-economic, etc.)		Georgia: Improve and align national legal framework related to international protection with international standards; monitor RSD procedures/individual cases and court hearings/individual cases of rejected asylum seekers (office of public Defender).	
HIAS: Expand GBV Case Management services to 12,000 survivors in 10 countries over the next 5 years. \$1M has been secured to assist 2000 new survivors in 2020.				Republic of Korea: Increased support for SGBV programming.		Germany: Promotion of the economic and political participation of women affected by forced displacement and violent conflict	
Mexico: Improve registration; implementation of simplified and merged modalities in the process of recognition of refugee status.				South Korea: Enhance expertise on determining refugee status.		Sweden: Sweden Support the establishment of the Asylum Capacity Support Group. Given that it can be supported within existing budgets, Sweden will be able to support the group with experts.	
Kenya: Subject to adequate international support, the Government of Kenya will continue to strengthen institutions and community structures that manage asylum, deliver services and provide security in refugee-hosting areas including by continuing the Security Partnership Project.				Thailand: Effective application of alternative to detention measures for children in need of international protection.			
Joint Commitment							
1. Protection and Empowerment of women and girls in forced displacement situations through comprehensive SRHR services and protection from SGBV. The pledge is jointly submitted by 12 States and 12 NGOs/IOs.							
2. Improved support to capacities of local and national humanitarian actors, including refugee and host community-led organizations. The pledge is jointly submitted by IFRC, Catholic Relief Services, Christian Aid, Save the Children, & UNHCR.							
3. Strengthen capacity for child protection services for refugees. The pledge is jointly submitted by Save the Children, Terre des Homme, World Vision and Plan International.							
4. Invest in youth, build community resilience. The pledge is jointly submitted by Global Youth Advisory Council, UNHCR and WRC.							

5		JOBS AND LIVELIHOODS				
STATES					OTHER STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERS	
Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination						
AMERICAS	AFRICA			EUROPE	ASIA & THE PACIFIC	IOs, NGOs, Philanthropists and Donors
	EHA & GL	Western & CA	Southern Africa			
Costa Rica: The Government of Costa Rica will promote 100% inclusion of the collaboration requests of refugees to access the labor market, through public employment services, training and certification of competences, through public-private collaboration. Mexico: Mexico will employ 10,000 refugees and applicants in formal employment activities. In response to the lack of trained personnel in some sectors of the Mexican economy, and at the same time responding to the increase in applications for refugee status, Mexico will employ 10,000 refugees and applicants in formal employment activities, through coordination with the various programs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, in particular the “Youth Building the Future” program.	Ethiopia: Create up to 90,000 socio-economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities. The roll-out of the pledge is also critically dependent on the additional and adequate external financing from the international community.	Liberia: Access to land for 5,000 Ivorian refugees for shelter and livelihoods in Liberia as part of solutions’ strategy.	Republic of Malawi: Improve Self-reliance by introducing “the settlement approach” in order to enhance development of the refugees and local community and bridging the gap humanitarian response and development activities. It will further, decongest and upgrade Dzaleka Refugee Camp, allow access to financial institutions, offer work permits, and provide low cost business registration.	Malta: Targeted actions to promote the inclusion of refugees in Malta’s labour market by sharing information between recruiters and refugees, facilitating access to TVET and job placement, and promoting entrepreneurship	Afghanistan: The Government of Afghanistan pledge to create jobs and opportunities for refugees and support returnees with skills training. Meanwhile, the	The Poverty Alleviation Coalition: Pledge to alleviate the extreme poverty of 160,000 households across 26 countries by 2023 using the Graduation Approach to create self-reliance. This model has been proven by 2019 Nobel laureates Duflo & Banerjee. On 29th April 2020, the World Bank recommended the model as the most important tool to address the socio-economic impacts of COVID19 on informal workers. The Coalition consists of 13 INGOs and is facilitated by UNHCR and the World Bank’s Partnership for Economic Inclusion (PEI).
	Somalia: Creation of 250,000 new jobs within 5 years (25% for IDPs and Refugee-Returnees) through creating an environment that will enable the private sector to generate jobs in sectors that hold the greatest potential for both value-addition and employment growth.	Cameroon: Review the legislation on social rights with a view to including the acquired rights of refugees who have contributed to the costs of social benefits (contributions) to continue to receive them in countries of origin or third countries.		Spain: Development of integrated individualized labor insertion itineraries for refugees. • Preparation and accompaniment of self-employment initiatives. • Actions that enable the labor insertion of refugee families in rural areas with low population density, through personalized selection, training. • Support actions through provision of services that offer information, advice, support, translation of documents and other procedures necessary for the approval of titles and validation of studies carried out in the countries of origin of the refugees.	Government of China, pledged aid and financial support through the South-South fund.	
					Indonesia & Thailand: Livelihoods capacity building.	IKEA Foundation: Investing in a better life for refugees. The IKEA Foundation commits EUR 100 million in grants in East Africa over five years for programmes that help refugees and their hosting communities improve their incomes and become more self-reliant.
					New Zealand: Support refugees to access employment opportunities.	ILO: ILO will intensify cooperation within the multilateral system and scale up technical support to governments, employers’ and workers’ organizations and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate decent work opportunities for host communities and refugees.
					Philippines: Private Sector collaboration on skills and livelihoods training.	SIDA and Grameen Agricole Foundation: Four-year programme in Uganda promoting financial services for 100,000 Uganda. Good example of blended finance partnership with a donor and a microfinance investor
					Thailand: Education, livelihood and development projects for returnees to Myanmar from Thailand.	Germany (BMZ): Germany will continue to substantially fund its Partnership for Prospects Initiative (P4P) for job opportunities in the Middle East. P4P facilitates both temporary and longer-term job opportunities for Syrian and Iraqi refugees, IDPs and host communities in respective neighboring countries. In 2019, Germany has allocated approximately 300 million EUR for this initiative.
					MENA	The European Commission: The EU aligns with global efforts to better assess the impact of refugee situations and to support socio-economic impact mapping in refugee situations where the EU is engaged with multi-year development financing and the principle to ‘leave no-one behind.’. It expresses its commitment to more reliable, comparable and timely data for evidence-based action to improve the lives of refugees and their hosts, including through new direct support for the newly established UNHCR-World Bank Data Centre (EUR 5m).
					Qatar: Commitment to provide 5 million jobs to refugees and IDPs before 2022.	UNDP: UNDP commits to bring the digital transformation to refugees and host communities in approximately 20 countries through advocacy efforts, with a focus on creating conducive legal and policy environments for digital investment and transformation, investment in digital infrastructure, building tomorrow’s skills today, and coordinating innovative digital initiatives to foster refugee economic inclusion and self-reliance.

6		EDUCATION					
STATES					OTHER STAKEHOLDERS & PARTNERS		
Pledges by countries of origin, transit, and destination							
AMERICAS	AFRICA			EUROPE	ASIA	IOs, NGOs,	Private Sector
	EHA &GL	Western & CA	Southern Africa				
Costa Rica: Access to and integration into the Costa Rican education system for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.	Kenya: continue to enable refugee children access to its education system; adopt a policy of systematic inclusion of refugees in the national education system (Adoption and implementation is subject to the provision of funding by the international community); increase availability and access to organised sports and sport-based initiatives for refugee and hosting communities, actively considering age, gender and Persons living with disability.	Central African Republic: Pursue the inclusion of refugees and returnees in the national education system and provide them with quality education under the same conditions as nationals. The CAR government is convinced that ensuring the inclusion of refugees and returnees as well as quality training is a guarantee for their future and the development of the country.	Zambia: 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. 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.	Ireland: Increase support for EiE and Protracted Crises. At least €250 million over the next five years, part of this funding will target EiE, to UNICEF, UNHCR, Education Cannot Wait, GPE, a joint donor education fund with UNRWA, and a number of other partnerships. Support education elements of CRRF in target countries.	Indonesia: Provide access to basic and secondary education for refugee children.	Save the children: 7 pledges. Including advocacy for greater investment, and better coordination in EiE; working group on education among actors in Rakhine and Cox's Bazar (jointly with IRC and NRC); deliver sector-facing EiE professional development programme; expand 'Return to Learning' program; increase quality of ECD through our programming, research and advocacy; capacity building and improved working conditions of refugee and host community teachers; support the inclusion of refugees into nat. systems.	Vodafone Foundation: Improve learning outcomes for 510,000 learners in 300 secondary schools. 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 to benefit 510,000 secondary-school refugee and host communities' students, empower 10,000 teachers, reaching 1 million people including parents and wider communities in 6 countries.
Guatemala: Coordinate actions with local authorities and educational institutions for the inclusion and integration of children, adolescents and young people into the National Education System.	Sudan: Complete the costed plan of action for refugee education in order to realize full integration of refugee children into the national education system.	Chad: Strengthen the process of integrating refugees into all levels of the education system by including refugees in the national education law, continuing to assign Chadian teachers to camp schools, and resuming the management of all settlements in refugee camps and sites formalized by the State.	Turkey: Extensive pledges for education which formulated comprehensive resource needs to reach the students e.g. construction of classrooms, expansion of TVET and an expansion of ECD.	Thailand: To continue working to ensure that children of Myanmar displaced persons who have returned to Myanmar be recognized for their educational certificates and documents issued by Thai authorities in order for them to continue their study in Myanmar.	New Zealand: Support access to education for 18-20-year old refugees in New Zealand.	Moving Minds Alliance: 3 pledges: analysis of the funding landscape for ECD; analysis: How is early childhood addressed in existing humanitarian standards; facilitate a shared advocacy agenda for greater support for families with young children in crisis and displacement.	LEGO Foundation: Play Matters: Play-based pedagogies for refugee children in East Africa. \$100 million for high-quality play-based pre- and primary learning for children affected by protracted crises in Uganda, Ethiopia and a third country yet to be determined. To impact the development of holistic skills in roughly 800,000 refugee and host children ages 3 to 12.
MENA	Djibouti: Continue to include refugees in national systems, include refugees in national development plans; Strengthening teacher training and certification covered by the national budget; integrating refugee teachers into national budget.	Nigeria: include refugees, IDPs, returnees and their host communities in National Government development plan; ensure the enrolment of all school age refugee, IDP and returnee children to primary school by 2023 and to provide equal opportunities for secondary and tertiary education.	Denmark & Germany: Providing access to higher education for refugee youth through the DAFI programme (Germany pledged 13.4 million EUR for 2020 and opening the program for new partners, while Denmark joins as a new donor with 10 million DKK in 2020)	Dubai Cares: Provide financial assistance to key initiatives that support the inclusion of refugees in national education systems. USD2,000,000 towards the operationalization of the Nurture and Care Framework in a crisis setting; USD640,000 towards the piloting of the UNESCO Tertiary Qualifications Passport in Colombia and Iraq; USD500,000 to the INEE minimum standards revision, ensuring alignment with the GCR and promoting inclusion.	Mastercard Foundation: Mastercard Foundation Scholars Program - Higher Education Scholarships for Refugees & Displaced Youth. 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. Are pledging to commit 25% or 3,750 of these scholarships to be designated for refugees and displaced youth.		
Development Actors / Partnerships							
GPE/ECW/WB: A commitment to improved collaboration, co-ordination, and financing of global efforts in support of education for refugees and host communities. We commit to work together to increase and improve the financial support and technical assistance we provide to countries hosting large refugee populations to meet their educational needs through their national education systems. We will support governments and country-level partners to coordinate and align the planning, financing, and delivery of education assistance to refugees and their host communities. As a first step we will publish by no later than mid 2020 a plan about how this commitment will be operationalized. We will review our efforts annually and publish an overview of progress detailing where, when and how we have worked together and report on these efforts to the second GRF in 2023.							