



THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK IN TANZANIA

Terms of Reference of the CRRF Secretariat

November 2017

Background

At the High-level Summit for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016, the UN General Assembly adopted a set of commitments to enhance the protection of refugees and migrants known as the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Annex I of the New York Declaration lays out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). In adopting the Declaration, States declared profound solidarity with persons who are forced to flee; reaffirmed their obligations to fully respect the human rights of refugees and migrants; and pledged robust support to those countries affected by large movements of refugees and migrants.

The global objectives of the CRRF are four-fold:

- I. Ease Pressure on Host Countries
- II. Increase Refugee Self-Reliance
- III. Expand access to 3rd Country Solutions
- IV. Support conditions in countries of origin

The New York Declaration recognizes that while each refugee situation differs in nature, the elements outlined in the CRRF provide for a more comprehensive, predictable and sustainable response that benefits both refugees and their hosts, rather than responding to refugee displacement through a purely, and often underfunded, humanitarian lens.

On 20 September 2016, at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees, 48 heads of State and governments made specific, actionable commitments toward enhanced responsibility sharing. These commitments include:

- I. Increased financing to respond to refugee situations
- II. Expanded access to third-country options
- III. Strengthened asylum laws and refugee policies in host countries, such as enhanced access to education and work opportunities.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania specifically pledged to:

1. Continue to receive people fleeing war, political instability and persecution;
2. Review the 1998 Refugees Act and the 2003 National Refugee Policy to ensure refugee protection is in line with international law and current realities;
3. Provide durable solutions to the remaining 1972 Burundian refugees who were allowed to apply for Tanzanian citizenship but have not been naturalized;
4. Strengthen refugee protection by enhancing their access to education and employment; and
5. Support the Global Compact on Refugees, once it is adopted.

The objective of the application of the CRRF in Tanzania is to support the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in meeting its commitments towards refugees and delivering on its recent pledges for enhanced protection, in line with the global objectives of the CRRF. The comprehensive response focuses on six thematic areas: reception and admission; emergency response; inclusion and self-reliance; local integration for new Tanzanians; third-



country options through resettlement and solutions; and pre-conditions for voluntary repatriation into country of origin (see also Annex 1).

In line with the “**whole-of-society**” approach, outlined in the New York Declaration and including refugees and host communities, the application of the CRRF is led by the Government, facilitated by UNHCR, and guided by broad partnerships in-country. A wide range of humanitarian and development actors including civil society is actively participating in the process.

Purpose

The purpose of the CRRF Secretariat is to provide technical support to the National Steering Committee (NSC) in the planning, implementation and stocktaking of a comprehensive refugee response in Tanzania. The Secretariat also acts as an information and knowledge hub on matters relating to the application of the CRRF in Tanzania.

Duties and responsibilities

With guidance from the NSC, the Secretariat should specifically:

1. Support the NSC in policy dialogue and planning:
 - a. Develop the CRRF roadmap and Work Plan for approval by the NSC.
 - b. Identify operational responses with relevance to the six thematic areas for the CRRF in Tanzania, and in accordance with national and local development plans.
 - c. Plan and organize quarterly NSC meetings.
2. Provide technical support on mechanisms, guidelines, programs, and in the overall implementation of the CRRF:
 - a. Provide technical advice and support to stakeholders implementing the CRRF.
 - b. Identify and promote synergies between the different stakeholders, including across development and humanitarian actors and solicit support from existing development programmes, local authorities, international financial institutions, academia, civil society, and the private sector.
3. Carry out monitoring and evaluation activities as directed by the NSC including:
 - a. Conduct a baseline mapping of existing humanitarian and development responses, including the identification of gaps in support for refugee and host communities against national, regional and district priorities. The mapping will cover Kigoma, Katavi, Kagera and Tabora regions.
 - b. Develop a results framework based on indicators for progress identified for the CRRF globally and adapted to the Tanzanian context.
 - c. Monitor progress based on the results framework and compile annual reports for the review of the NSC.
 - d. Provide technical support with regard to outcome-based information.



4. Lead on communications and engagement:
 - a. Develop and implement a CRRF Communications and Engagement Strategy. Strengthen communication and engagement through tailored messaging to different national and international audiences.
 - b. Ensure effective information flows between national, regional and district levels.
5. Gather lessons-learned and ensure knowledge sharing:
 - a. Produce mid- and annual reports that feed into the global stocktaking on the application of the CRRF in the roll-out countries (good practices, lessons learned), in close collaboration with the Task Team on Comprehensive Responses (UNHCR Geneva).
6. Perform any other function as directed by the NSC.

The CRRF Secretariat structure

The core members of the CRRF Secretariat are MHA, PO-RALG and UNHCR; however, other stakeholders, including line ministries and development partners, will be encouraged to actively engage in the different tasks and processes of the Secretariat. To advance on the practical application of the CRRF, the Secretariat will facilitate the creation of technical working groups on priority topics (e.g. resource mobilization) and sectors (e.g. health, education etc.). To leverage the different mandates and expertise of *all* partners, participation in technical working groups would not be restricted to the Secretariat and could also go beyond members of the NSC. Members of the Secretariat will continuously liaise with one another, as well as with other partners, in order to advance on both day-to-day tasks and specific deliverables.

The CRRF Secretariat will work closely with CRRF coordinators placed in the Regional Commissioners' offices in Kagera, Katavi, Kigoma and Tabora, and with relevant structures at the district level, i.e. District Commissioners' offices.

