

CRRF Good Practices Criteria

To ensure a more comprehensive and predictable response to large movements of refugees, based on the principles of international cooperation and responsibility sharing, UN Member States have committed themselves to implementing a [comprehensive refugee response framework \(CRRF\)](#), based upon [Annex I of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants](#). The General Assembly has requested that UNHCR – in close coordination with relevant States and through a multi-stakeholder approach – develops and initiates the CRRF in a range of situations. One central objective of the CRRF process is to identify good practices in responding to large movements of refugees. For that purpose, UNHCR would like to capitalize as much as possible on the broad experience from NGOs. The following document aims at explaining how NGOs can contribute to the collation of good practices within the CRRF process. These will also serve as input to [the global compact on refugees \(GCR\)](#), and in particular its programme of action, which will aim to facilitate and support the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response framework in specific countries and regional contexts.

Areas of good practices – what are we looking for?

The CRRF is structured along four thematic pillars. These pillars also define the areas where we are looking for good practices.

I Reception and Admission

This pillar includes issues such as:

identification of persons in need of international protection as refugees; documentation of first country where refugees have sought asylum; emergency response; registration technology; adequate, safe and dignified reception conditions; alternatives to detention; maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee settlements

II Support for Immediate and Ongoing Needs

This pillar includes issues such as:

prompt, predictable, consistent and flexible financial support and funding; assistance for environment protection and infrastructure improvement; joint planning between humanitarian and development actors

III Support for Host Countries and Communities

This pillar includes issues such as:

rapid risk/impact assessment; security in refugee camps; border management; state security; inclusion; self-reliance and empowerment of refugees (e.g. education, health care and services); livelihood opportunities and labour market

IV Durable Solutions

This pillar includes issues such as:

voluntary repatriation; local solutions, resettlement and complementary pathways;

Criteria for good practices – how to identify good practices?

What a good practice is obviously depends on your definition and criteria. In view of the many potential sources and possible principles of good practices, we would like to provide you with some criteria for identifying and assessing good practices in the above mentioned four thematic areas. In other words: what do we understand as a good practice?

1. The good practices should be able to contribute to at least one of the four main objectives of the CRRF:

- **Ease pressures on the host countries involved.** The good practice is conducive to: effectively supporting host countries both financially and technically; aligning with existing national and local plans and priorities; relying on existing capacities instead of by-passing them and helping develop the capacity to prepare and implement both the overall plans and the detailed responses; and promoting partnership.
- **Enhance refugee self-reliance.** The good practice is conducive to: targeting activities to those (individuals and institutions) most vulnerable to particular risks; supporting activities that address the root causes and triggers of these vulnerabilities by strengthening absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities at all levels; bridging sectoral silos by creating synergies among sectoral interventions; learning regularly and systematically from our interventions and fostering the emergence of technological and social innovations that promote equity and environmental responsibility; and scaling up these innovations for impact.
- **Expand access to third-country solutions.** The good practice is conducive to: increasing the number of refugees resettled by country of departure/by country of arrival as well as increasing the number of refugees admitted through complementary pathway by country of departure/by country of arrival/by type of pathway.

- **Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.** The good practice is conducive to: attempting to understand the pre-existing and crisis-induced social dynamics and risks and their root causes; using conflict management methods to mitigate potential conflict; creating spaces of dialogue and interaction among various community groups, between these groups and local authorities, and between local and higher authorities and agencies; building trust and ensuring accurate flows of information; and supporting security and mechanisms to resolve conflict and disputes.

2. The good practices should furthermore fulfil some of the following criteria

- They have led to more resilience, e.g.
 - o Increased responsiveness of states and host communities
 - o New, innovative and inclusive partnerships to build resilience of refugees and host communities, including private sector, academia, development actors, NGOs and International Organisations
 - o Increased synergies between humanitarian and development investments and approaches
 - o Engagement of the private sector in the resilience response and developing new approaches
- They are **affordable, effective and efficient** and have thus led to
 - o Higher level of efficiency, measured by the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – in relation to the inputs (including costs, resources, time). This includes whether the activity would be considered affordable to beneficiaries or donors, and would remain financially feasible in the face of declines in funding
 - o Real progress towards stated objectives. This includes consideration of how target populations were selected and the degree to which they were reached. It also includes level of organizational effectiveness, collaboration and synergies between organizations to increase effectiveness
 - o Activity having addressed the needs and priorities as identified by the intended beneficiaries. This includes consideration of how flexible or adaptable an activity or practice has been in relation to changes in the context, feedback from intended beneficiaries, evaluations, etc.
- They are **innovative** (fresh thinking, resourceful problem solving, creative adaptation, actively learning from challenges and failures)

The collection of good practices

In order to collect good practices as defined above, we have created a template. We will soon put this template online so that NGOs can add their good practices examples both before and after the consultations to it. For your information, we have attached an example of what the template will look like in the annex below. ICVA will soon let you know, how to access the online template.

Please note that the template does not aim at completeness. Rather, it tries to identify some concrete good practice examples and lessons learnt both at the regional and country levels. So, we would like to ask you to prioritize and only add those good practices examples you assess to be particularly informative, instructive and innovative. The examples can and should be drawn from different contexts. We also aim for a broad geographical representation. The examples should be as concrete as possible, but still generate a generalizable insight.

The template is divided into two sections. If there are already regional frameworks and good practices, you can put them down in the section “regional level”. On the country level, the good practices are structured along the four pillars of the CRRF mentioned above. It would be important to not only put down the examples, but also give some evidence-based assessment of their impact (why is it a good practice, what effect did it have, what can we learn from it).

Once we have finished the collation of the examples, we are going to prepare an overall good practices document. The good practices examples collected in this process will also contribute to the process leading to the global compact on refugees (GCR).