

Global Compact on Refugees – Second Formal Consultations

20 – 21 March, Geneva

Agenda 3: Follow-up

Brazil (On behalf of GRULAC)

- Stress the need to establish robust follow-up measures.
- Closer collaboration with other UN agencies are needed, and in this regard, request UNHCR to make progress.
- Need to promote coherence between the two compacts.

Uganda (On behalf of the Africa Group)

- Welcome the proposal to establish permanent follow-up framework, of which the African continent should be part. We need concrete measures and to learn lessons from past solidarity summits and other mechanisms.
- Also, welcome development of indicators in consultations with states.
- Development of indicators should include targets and timeframe, and should take into account prevailing regional conditions.
- Addressing underfunding should also be contained in the follow-up framework.
- Follow-up should allow for lessons to be learnt from good practices.
- We also request further clarity on platform envisaged to share good practices.

European Union

- Some aspects of follow-up measures have already been discussed.
- Welcome mobilising support, and would encourage to add references to WHS, Agenda for Humanity and New Way of Working and strengthen accountability to refugees.
- Welcome disaggregated data and consider the need to develop more detailed indicators for tracking progress on SDGs and already for the first refugee summit. A system is needed for this.
- Encourage indicators and target to be developed before 2019 to enhance accountability.
- Data collection should avoid parallel system and build on national systems supported by other agencies.
- Follow up must ensure linkages to ExCom. Enlarging ExCom membership would ensure there is follow-up and regular monitoring between Global Refugee Summits.

Germany

- Need to further develop a robust framework and look forward to collaborating on indicators. Indicators must have a strong child, gender, protection and inclusion dimension.
- Follow up of GCR implementation is a joint responsibility. How will UNHCR coordinate with other stakeholders? The text is not clear on this.
- Role of other stakeholders including civil society and national human rights institutions and refugees should also be spelled out.
- Need to ensure coherence with ongoing reporting processes, and welcome reference to SDG reporting, but would encourage reference to WHS, Agenda for Humanity and NWoW.
- Develop a follow mechanism on pledges for various responsibility mechanisms proposed, e.g. also for solidarity conferences, not just for GRS.
- Indicators and pledges should relate to all the four goals of the compact and not just be financial. These should cover e.g. enhancing socio-economic conditions, rights, protection, etc.

Canada

- We need more discussions to craft goals against which progress can be meaningfully measured and data collected efficiently.
- Encourage discussion on indicators with states and other stakeholders to take place soon.
- Recommend that follow-up underline importance of including results framework in national and regional comprehensive responses.
- Recognising that CRRF is a multi-stakeholder process, recommend GRS include a space for other stakeholders including refugees, women and youth.
- Follow-up should be complementary with other relevant processes particularly the GCM. We must not lose sight of this.

USA

- Para 5 on goals is critical to follow-up.
- How we collectively measure goals is critical to the success of the compact.
- We should use common indicators that have already been accepted before we create new ones, with additional reporting.
- Follow-up should be a multi-stakeholder process and indicators developed with others – encourage to begin this work as early as possible, in late 2018 or early 2019, understanding that details on indicators will not feature in the compact.

Turkey

- Welcome the development of indicators but must be performed with states and toher stakeholders.
- Consider a declaration or communique after each GRS in order to strengthen the summit's result-oriented nature and visibility.
- Success on effective implementation necessary and needs to be determined in terms of progress in the achievement of the outcome of GCR. Success will depend on time of implementation.
- Annual reporting to the UN General Assembly will not only enable follow-up but also keep the international community's attention high on refugees.
- Welcome GRS to take stock regularly of pledges.
- To catch greater attention and bring stronger commitments, we believe we might need a higher level of representation –convened at the heads of state in the margins of the UNGA.
- We deem useful to refer to the NWoW and WHS as indications of a paradigm shift in addressing displacement crises.

UK

- Follow-up measures welcome but could go faster and further.
- Links to the 2030 Agenda is good, especially as it means not reinventing the wheel but would need more details.
- Developing indicators is necessarily a complicated process but pushing back the development of indicators to 2019 suggests a lack of ambition – what scope for UNHCR to give key areas of focus, and what steps is it taking now to develop indicators.
- We need to think about which key SDGs should be linked to the GCR.
- This process must ensure participation and accountability to refugees and marginalised groups.
- The whole process lacks independent monitoring body.

- On sharing practices would welcome UNHCR's thinking on how this will be doable and deplore that the reference to a 'digital' platform has disappeared.

India

- Genuine process is necessary to make sure commitments are followed on.
- Follow-up should keep in perspective para 18 of the CRRF and SDGs for UN coherence and follow up on donors' commitments in the Grand Bargain.
- Follow up should aim at sharing experience, best practice and identifying challenges and addressing them in true spirit of international cooperation.
- Development of indicators for follow up must be conducted through an inclusive process by member states and by consensus.
- All follow up should be aware of host states' burden.
- We seek clarity on GRS in terms of mandate, funding, modalities, process and relation with other mechanisms.

Japan

- We think sharing good practice is a useful method and provides guidance and promotes effective contributions.
- Appreciate if UNHCR could elaborate on what kind of platform it envisages and how it will gather relevant information.
- We remind that there are existing indicators for other initiatives like the WHS, SDGs and GB. Efforts must aim at complementarity, not duplication. We need pragmatic analysis on where difference between countries can be reflected.
- We would like to see further thinking on how proposed structures like the refugee summit fit in with current initiatives.

Mexico

- This section lacks clarity and direction and should be enriched.
- Responsibility mechanism lacks measures that links them in coherent way, and will require implementation and follow-up mechanisms that will involve all UN agencies. There is a lack of coherent link at global and local levels, so we need to see more on outcomes.
- On efficient use of resources: Necessary to avoid new bureaucracies that will involve new burden on states.
- Draw common standard for analysis of data and must be collected in collaboration with states and take into account statistical models developed in other UN fora.
- Indicators should be developed commonly and must link with SDG to avoid duplication in reporting progress.
- Need to identify coherence areas between the two compacts – reception and admission (where we see a humanitarian moment, where nobody should fall outside categories). Another area is fighting discrimination and fighting smuggling and trafficking, looking at human mobility. So we ask how we can seek complementarities.

Costa Rica

- Welcome the development of indicators and deepened collaboration to strengthen this section.
- This should be a multi-stakeholder approach and must be based on UNHCR capacities and reflect global realities on the ground.

Switzerland

- UNHCR is proposing undertaking a number of new tasks to implement the compact by holding refugee summits, taking responsibility for follow-up, and on the global support platform. UNHCR has a leading role on all refugee aspects and we must ensure new tasks do not jeopardise its core mandate to protect refugees. Therefore, UNHCR must assess resources and potential impact on its capacity before committing to new things.
- Introduce specific section on partnership to address protracted refugee situation. We need to underline collective efforts.

Republic of Korea

- Need more information on the role of the ExCom Secretariat in measuring process.
- Need more information on key indicators. What specific criteria will be used to define indicators. Indicators must consider the social and cultural dimensions too.
- Indicators must be developed collectively, in consensus with stakeholders.
- Two compacts must be closely linked to avoid that follow-up processes are duplicative. Follow-up conferences could be held in parallel.

Australia

- Welcome the development of indicators.
- Progress must not be measured in way that affects states ability to manage resettlement policies.
- Believe progress must include how people with disabilities are protected.
- Good practice must measure progress against disability.
- Follow-up measures must be broad, including cooperation with other actors and states.
- Links to Grand Bargain and WHS must be made where possible.

Belgium

- Call for efficient and effective measures, embedded in existing processes to avoid cumbersome bureaucratic mechanisms.
- Follow-up measures are welcome but more details are needed on estimated cost and administrative burden on core structure of UNHCR.
- Welcome UNHCR to coordinate with other UN agencies and ICRC.

Brazil

- A combination of strategies might bring good oversight but we will only be sure once the responsibility sharing mechanism is better defined.
- Goals can be set, echoing that GCR builds on para 18 of CRRF in NYD.
- Need credible and comparable data and encourage UNHCR to enhance data collection including by supporting host countries (e.g. assistance to develop their own data systems).
- Oversight will provide more accountability and visibility including reporting to the General Assembly.

Colombia

- No clarity yet on how information will be collected, consolidated and harmonised.
- Concerned that indicators will mean additional burden and reporting for host countries.
- We are ambiguous about the relation to 2030 agenda since it is implemented at the national level.

- When developing indicators, it would be better to concentrate first on goals of para 5 against which we can measure progress.

Netherlands

- Generally supportive of this section on follow-up measures. Regular follow-up is needed to ensure we deliver and important to gain momentum and should not wait too long to develop indicators.
- Follow-up needs to be done at high level to conform to commitments in a meaningful way.
- Success will not be measured by how many mechanisms we set up or how many times we bring together our ministers but by how we contribute to predictable and sustained help for refugees and how we widen the number of states that support host countries.
- In relation to the global refugee summit, good if we can achieve ambitious goals within 3 years, but a five-year time frame might be more realistic and allow to measure progress and integrate learning of lessons.

Iran

- Idea of follow up could be helpful. Any follow-up will be meaningful when there is a robust mechanism for responsibility sharing in place.
- We cannot be repackaging what already exists.
- However we should consider realities on the ground and avoid wishful thinking: when GCR is not legally binding and voluntary, what is the value of follow-up?
- In a context of austerity, follow up will be a superficial arrangement limited to measuring contribution by interested states.
- Results of mapping of impact on host countries by UNHCR is helpful since it will illuminate current burden sharing.
- Also, crucial to develop indicators as baseline for monitoring outcomes.
- Indicators must be developed with and agreed upon by Member States and in conjunction with the adoption of the GCR.

Algeria

- Success of the GCR should be measured by responsibility sharing.
- Development of indicators will be most appreciated in this regard.
- Goals on resource mobilising and durable solutions could be further explored.

Ethiopia

- Firmly holds the view that GCR requires robust follow-up.
- Important for correct translation of commitments made.
- Focus on principles and aspiration with measurable indicators.
- Global refugee summits as follow-up is welcome, we think we prefer 'meeting' than 'summit'.
- Follow-up and review should also be conducted at regional and sub-regional level.
- Pledges and commitments should be followed up.
- Welcome indicators, but need to take into consideration that these do not create additional burden.
- UNHCR must draw indicators with states and all other stakeholders.

Joint NGO statement on Agenda item 3 can be found [here](#)

Volker Turk – closing remarks

- 145 statements delivered in all over the 2 days. Will issue the revised draft in early May.
- Not going to develop indicators in the abstract, without considering ongoing processes.
- When it comes to SDG, goal 4 on education already includes targeted indicators in relation to refugees.
- It is clear that at the macro level, we need some basic measure of success to ensure we are going in the right direction.
- Not looking at bureaucratisation and creating heavy burden.
- Need to strike a clear balance between measures of success, which are transparent, while not making it a bureaucratic process and losing sight of what we are trying to achieve.
- Started some internal measure around the development of indicators. Consultations in May could see discussion on lessons learnt from CRRF, and then use that to start discussion on indicators and embark on the process early on. We need to work with all of you to make sure we do not get caught up in endless discussions on indicators.
- Important to make good practices available to a much broader community. Intend to provide a knowledge base that ensures we capture these different practices, have a collective learning exercise. The compilation of practices done last year with regard to the 10 Points Plan in Action could be a model. Brazil mentioned a good example referring to the Brasilia 100 points.
- Last point, need for partnership, both in the multi-stakeholder part of the text and also in part B. The more predictable partnership we can craft, better the response for refugees we will be able to develop. We have entered into many new partnerships, which have helped us drive the agenda. Will continue with many more partnerships going forward. This will not end with the adoption of the GCR.
- UNHCR (Volker Türk) will provide a briefing to Member States in NY on 13 April.