

## **Global Compact on Refugees – Third Formal Consultations 10 – 11 April, Geneva**

### **Agenda item 2: Meeting needs and supporting communities**

#### **Uganda (On behalf of the Africa Group)**

- There are repeated references to the 2030 agenda in this draft. This would turn it into a development framework; 2030 should not be presented as a basis to support refugee responses. In order to maintain the humanitarian character of the document, references across the text should be deleted and instead a reference should simply be inserted in the opening paragraph.
- Financial implications should also be taken into consideration. Should clearly indicate humanitarian principles and remain non-political.
- Request first line of paragraph 56 be deleted as this gives the impression that refugees are permanent, this does not enjoy universal support.
- In education, support to refugees as teachers should be done in line with national laws, and this should be clearly indicated in paragraph 60.
- All actions relating to jobs and livelihoods must be in line with national laws and practices.
- Access to internet connection should be preceded by closing technology gaps. The paragraph presupposes the existence of internet in host states. There should be measures put in place to close technology gap and build capacity.
- Health workers need for training and recruitment and then building capacity could have impact on national budgets and should be included in the text.
- Reference to health financing should aim at additional funding.
- Smart technology is not affordable for all countries. Investment in technology and capacity building should be provided to host countries and geared towards multi-stakeholder support instead of state to state support as this will involve private sector.
- In addition, we need inclusion mechanisms to strengthen civil registries with full respect to data protection.

#### **Brazil (On behalf of GRULAC)**

- Major gaps exist, and those will be overcome when predictable responsibility sharing mechanisms are in place.
- Full inclusion of refugees in national systems should be related to measures taken by the international community. As highlighted by 100 Points of Brasilia, we are carrying out inclusion by granting access to services from the very moment asylum claim is lodged.
- Call for stronger international cooperation in providing jobs and livelihood opportunities.
- Welcome specific role of women and gender perspective and we must ensure this is mainstreamed.
- Will require assistance and technical support including from UN agencies and would be important to define the role of each actors. Request detail from UNHCR as to how will development actors be engaged and how will PoA be in line with ongoing UN development reforms and how will UNHCR engage UN country teams on the ground.

#### **European Union**

- Concerning the section related to meeting needs and supporting communities, we consider of particular importance for the Global Compact to recognise the interlinkage between refugees' and host communities' welfare. We would recommend recognition that fostering self-reliance, skills acquisition and education better prepares refugees for all durable solutions.

- The complementarity between emergency and development assistance is an essential priority for the EU and we encourage further strengthening this approach, in a spirit of partnership with all relevant stakeholders, notably other UN agencies and development actors.
- A strong call for support to humanitarian assistance would be welcome, since it will inevitably be a major component of assistance to refugees pending durable solutions, and go beyond “emergency response”. Humanitarian assistance, in many cases, will continue to play an important role in refugee protection and assistance over longer periods of time while, development actors will also support refugees, countries of origin and host states and communities in order to realize durable solutions. Humanitarian assistance needs to be delivered strictly according to need and in line with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.
- We support the priority given to education of refugees, including early childhood, secondary and tertiary education, and encourage developing these aspects, in a spirit of partnership with all relevant stakeholders, notably other UN agencies and education actors. We also recommend referring to the quality of education, since this is not about school enrolment numbers only, and have a strengthened reference to education of girls. The overall approach regarding the inclusion of refugee children and youth in national education systems is welcomed but it would need to be further strengthened.
- Concerning jobs and livelihood, we welcome the explicit reference to ILO instruments and decent work principles and suggest that key elements from the 'guiding principles' could be included. We also support the addition of vocational training which was missing in the zero draft, but would recommend, given its specific importance, to make it a standalone topic. As for promoting financial inclusion, we would recommend beyond facilitating access to services, also improving their availability, including by addressing financial risks for service providers. Finally, this section would benefit from referring to private sector and local business.
- We support the reference made to expanding national health systems to facilitate access by refugees and host communities. A reference to the paradigm of universal health coverage agreed through SDG 3 could be considered. Further reference should be included to the need for non-discriminatory access to national systems. We would suggest referring more explicitly to the support that can be provided for refugee health by other instruments, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- We welcome the emphasis on gender equality and stronger language in comparison with zero draft. This should be further strengthened by adding references to women’s and girls’ full enjoyment of all human rights, reference to UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights in the context of in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and healthcare services. A reference to harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation should also be added, which is in line with Agenda 2030. We would also encourage specific needs of women, men, girls and boys to be better referred to in the Global Compact on Refugees.
- We support clear reference to alternative to camps and ending encampment. Water management should also be included. We note the importance of energy efficiency in the context of the Agenda 2030. At the same time, we would seek clarification from UNHCR on how the increased use of renewable energy in refugee contexts could be achieved, bearing in mind the challenges involved.

- We welcome the addition of food security. Among specific targets for food security; we would encourage to add the categories of children of 0-6 months of age and teenage boys.
- With the same objective of fostering inclusive economic growth, we would also recommend encouraging access to land for refugees, as appropriate.
- We strongly support the focus on civil registries, independently from status determination. We also would highlight the importance of this instrument for protection of women and children, and against trafficking for the purpose of economic or sexual exploitation.
- We would welcome mentioning that data protection principles need to be enhanced for the effective and safe use of digital technology.
- We welcome the reference to statelessness as a cause and consequence for refugee forced displacement. Stateless people can also enjoy international refugee protection.
- We would recommend a reference to the principle “shared responsibility” of the 2030 Agenda.

### **Greece**

- Express appreciation to UNHCR. This is in the spirit of the New York Declaration.
- Focus on the issue of education: express full support to UNHCR to feature it first as we believe it is a basis for a better future and a common humanity. Greece is providing access to education to refugees. According to our legislation well before crisis, children seeking international protection are entitled to access the Greek education system, at the same level as the Greek citizens. Afternoon classes were established for refugees in public school’s close to reception centres. Children living in urban centres can enrol in morning class were Greek is being taught as a second language.
- In January, we announced a parallel programme, where Greek language classes are funded by the European Integration Fund for children over the age of 15. In all, 5000 students participating. 2000 between the ages of 15-18, and 3000 and over the age of 18.

### **Germany**

- Recognise the limits for host country; Strengthening international cooperation is a prerequisite.
- Mobilising voluntary and mutually reinforcing pledges could play a crucial role.
- The next draft should elaborate on how implementation is related to UN activity.
- Stronger references to civil society and private sectors are needed.
- Important to seek economic inclusion. Need to ensure resilience of social protection systems.
- Would welcome stronger guidance on how refugee access can be strengthened in urban settings.
- Essential health services including sexual and reproductive healthcare as well as infant health should be mentioned.
- Appreciate focus on education, facilitation of education requires support to national education systems and use reference to vulnerable group including LGBTI group.
- Text should include a call to all Member States to ratify Stateless Convention in the GCR.
- Should also mention further the respect for humanitarian principles which goes beyond emergency and will remain vital pending durable solutions.

### **Ethiopia**

- Firmly convinced that pending durable solutions, refugees need to be provided education, skills training, jobs and livelihood programs so that refugees would be productive citizens upon their voluntary return or realization of a durable solution.
- Believe that self-reliance of refugees should not in any way increase burden on host states nor negatively impact their development endeavours. Hence, host countries commitment to afford

education, health and jobs and livelihood should be short-term and as such needs to be matched by concrete and actionable commitments of support from international community.

- Under paragraphs 59 and 62 on education and health, we believe that host countries commitment needs to be subject to national laws and policies and that contributions under the paragraphs should also include easing the burden on existing local community social service infrastructure.
- In relation to education, believe that paragraph 59 on education should be linked to paragraph 85 on pathways of admission to third countries to expand tertiary education opportunities.
- Based on our own experience of joint collaborative projects including the Jobs Compact being supported by the World Bank and the European Union, Ethiopia proposes the inclusion of support to promotion of tailored projects in rural agriculture and manufacturing that benefit both refugees and host countries under paragraph 61 which relates to jobs and livelihood.
- Again, on jobs and livelihoods under paragraph 61 support to host countries needs to include skill profiling of refugees in addition to language training and recognition of skills and qualifications.
- With regard to paragraph 65, the support for national capacity in water and sanitation should acknowledge the need to combine lifesaving efforts with longer term solutions such as drilling boreholes.
- We welcome the focus on renewable energy while stressing that such intervention need to be affordable and adaptive technology to mitigate environmental damage. We also believe that environmental impact assessment should be part of the planning for reception and admission.
- We believe that support to host countries in the area of health, education in particular needs additional financing other than those secured through bilateral and multilateral channels for the implementation of SDGs.
- With regard to statelessness, it is important that the document acknowledges regional efforts scale up best practices through regional economic communities.

### **Montenegro**

- Montenegro shares the view that this specific part on meeting needs and supporting communities should be at the heart of the GCR.
- Supporting host countries, in particular humanitarian and development actors, is essential. We are very pleased to see the improved draft which has reflected in balanced manner a large part of comments raised during the first round of consultation on the same issue.
- The Global Compact presents an opportunity for member states to provide appropriate and integrated protection care and services for all refugees. The access to rights and all services on equal basis like others is fundamental.
- We very strongly support a new and improved language on gender. We believe that the GCR needs to clearly reflect the vulnerability of women and girls, in particular the issue of large scale of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation. To that end, we welcome the interlink with 2030 Agenda in this new text when it comes to policies and programs gender-mainstreaming, as well as a specific obligation to strengthen the security and safety of women and girls.
- We welcome the strong focus on education and strengthening of paras related to jobs and livelihoods. The GCR should ensure better support and possibilities for education as well as quality and inclusive education.
- Regulation of legal status, education, social welfare and health protection, housing, culture and access to information – these are all areas where the assistance to host countries by the international community is extremely important. In that regard, cross-border cooperation and regional partnership should be strengthened.

- Finally, we support the improved language on the importance of birth registration and prevention of statelessness as a separate subsection. In this regard, we would like to encourage a more proactive approach by host governments in terms of simplifying the procedure for birth registration of individuals born outside health care institution and improving information sharing with a focus on persons in need.

### **Costa Rica**

- Protection of human rights and commitment to leave no behind must be the premise of the compact, and refugees are shared responsibility of all Member States. We should support countries by predictable technical and financial means.
- In paragraph 52, mixed flows distinguishes between migrant and refugee. This is not easy but need for distinguishing between the two. Therefore, the possibility for persons of concern to receive state support and access poverty reduction to start a new life is important. Need financial support to refugees with greater level of vulnerability especially those living in poverty and women, adults and young and persons with disabilities.
- Refugee incorporation in the labour market is essential and must respect the laws and solidarity systems. Refugees contribute through their taxes, talent and work. Work with the labour ministries and private sector to develop public-private social security schemes. Best practices include certification of CVs and referees' and reducing racism in the work place.
- Requires private and public partnership, therefore need to reflect this in the document.

### **South Africa**

- We support jobs and livelihood. Our understanding is to deal with issues on a case by case basis.
- While we aspire to have internet connectivity, the reality on the ground is different. Access to internet connectivity should be provided in advance for technical support.
- In paragraph 66, smart technology, accommodation and natural resource management, we believe the paragraph is prescriptive. This tends to be expensive and this section should be amended.
- Give policy space to states and contributions should also aim at closing the technology gaps. Finally, support for civil registration should be in full respect of data protection.

### **Slovakia**

- Individual assessment enables better identification of vulnerability. Biometric registration would be helpful in addressing legitimate security concerns.
- Facilitating education is also important. Humanitarian assistance in countries of origin should focus on psychosocial approach and enhanced access for disabled children to schools.
- Education and vocational training can bring useful contribution including voluntary repatriation when conditions allow, and can be followed by reintegration programmes.
- Also, important to focus on root causes.
- Treat statelessness as a cause and consequence; strongly welcome this. Also reiterate the whole of society approach and the necessity to increase efficiency of our common approaches.

### **Kenya**

- In paragraph 57, it is highlighted that development actors will be involved and this will need some further elaboration in protracted situations.
- Regarding references to states to contribute to national education systems to facilitate access, encourage more attention to rolling out school feeding programmes.

- On fostering inclusive approaches in line with national frameworks including bank account and credit, suggest including mobile money as well as assessing these through low-cost mobile technology services.
- On food and nutrition, note that food preferences and agricultural practices may be diverse between refugees and hosts, therefore important to take cognisance of diversity preferences for food and agricultural production.

### **Mexico**

- Giving a privilege to humanitarian response is obsolete. This does not create self-sufficiency. Requires efforts of the development and private sector.
- Section on support must contain promotion of development assistance and privilege local services.
- Greater involvement of international financial institutions should not lead to conditionality as this might not meet the priority of the host countries and create additional burden.
- Require active UN participation and experience in their thematic areas of expertise. Important to see how we plan to achieve coherence between UN agencies at policy and field level.
- All implications on role of UNHCR are not clear so ask to facilitate better understanding of this.

### **Czech Republic**

- Welcome security safeguards and determination of international protection needs including group-based where appropriate.
- The inclusion of broad areas in need of support, which are conducive for other states to contribute according to national capacities. Important to ensure effective support is provided to host countries to provide protection to refugees.
- Welcome the emphasis on the different sub-sections on education, gender, food security and nutrition, and other states can indeed contribute significantly.
- Built experience in medical and humanitarian teams, who have treated more than 300 patients. In paragraph 63, broaden the list of assistance by encompassing deployment of medical humanitarian teams that are able to carry out medical treatment. Another area would be the possibility to provide professional medical training in hosting communities. These can produce great value and impact.

### **USA**

- Responding to large scale emergencies and protracted emergencies requires us to think broadly and support efforts with regard to education and freedom of movement, which are important for refugees to become self-reliant and thus less dependent on support and assistance. Knowledge they can use in pursuing any solutions and rebuilding their lives.
- Parallel systems do not benefit host communities and are not effective. Private sector and market driven approaches critical to economic growth for both refugees and host communities.
- USA support to WHO's contingency fund on emergencies.
- Welcome strengthening age, gender and diversity. Adopting policies to include women and girls is critical for success of comprehensive responses and addressing sexual and gender-based violence. This is important when children are almost half of the refugee population.
- Welcome civil registries, alternative to camps, and support voluntary trade agreements and such decisions must be based on the sovereign decisions of States.

### **Japan**

- Text covers important areas in order to achieve comprehensive responses to large refugee situations.

- Jobs and livelihood are important; vital that assistance is promoted in tandem with local community and from this perspective World Bank involvement valuable; appreciate the role of stakeholders stated in the draft.
- Welcome registration, important from various perspectives including supporting children rights.
- When providing support innovative technologies can be utilised, and emphasise gender perspective and fair access of women and girls, and their equal participation.

### **Bangladesh**

- In paragraph 60, propose that text can include support to education for refugees and IDPs in their mother tongue and include engaging qualified members community (refugee and IDP) as teachers.
- In paragraph 66, on accommodation suggest including climate change adaptation strategies in addition to studies.
- In paragraph 70, the following sentence may be added: however national governments may offer a separate birth registration distinct from national registration.
- We support language of paragraph 72.
- In paragraph 73, relevant stakeholders must mention ODA and contribution of expertise may include transfer of technology.

### **Canada**

- More comprehensive approaches are required to support refugees in host countries and this requires international cooperation.
- Important to foster self-reliance, education and investments in solutions including voluntary repatriation as well as stability.
- Channelling resources to infrastructure which benefits hosts and refugees important.
- High levels of sexual- and gender-based violence are a reality before, during and after displacement and, with this in mind, important to include resources for health education, and expertise required in defining a basic package that includes sexual and reproductive health including infant and maternal health.
- Recommend a section on partnerships recognising meaningful partnership and local partnership including with local Red Cross, NGOs and UN agencies.
- Welcome improvement on gender and must better recognise specific needs of women and girls and work hard to invite them; doing so is a human rights imperative and will improve development outcome for all.

### **Australia**

- Shared inclusive growth is welcome.
- Provided multi-year support package in the Syria crisis.
- We welcome national service providers, building state capacity and providing multipurpose cash, and call for access to disability and would like to see this mainstreamed in relation to economic and health services.
- Pleased to see references to women and girls and encourage to replicate this language throughout the compact.
- Welcome statelessness and like to see references to sexual and reproductive rights in accordance to paragraph 31 of the New York Declaration and goals 3.7 and 5.6 of the SDGs.

### **Denmark**

- Good revised draft. Welcome shared advantages and inclusive growth for refugees and host communities. Think it could be more ambitious in rolling out inclusive growth.

- Firstly, reflect that host countries are in the driving seat. This is all about national ownership.
- Preferences for refugees to be included in national planning and systems at par with local populations.
- The international community needs to engage in a different way and not just question of engagement by humanitarian actors. Support needed with development aid and additional donor resources for economic growth. Need to recognise humanitarian funding is not enough. This is about the New Way of Working.
- Age, gender and diversity should be mainstreamed and need to mention special needs of women and girls.
- Need to include access to sexual and reproductive health services, and this is in line with paragraph 31 of the New York Declaration.

### **Norway**

- Many good elements. Pleased to see emphasis on education including safe schools.
- Support access to affordable financial products in host and refugee communities and this is an area partnership with private sector is relevant.
- Access to sexual and reproductive family planning and contraceptives essential, and strong commitment to sexual and gender-based violence in line with paragraph 31 of the NYD.

### **Indonesia**

- Re-emphasise the no-one-size fits all principle. We believe it important to take into account specificities and institutional capacity, particularly host countries. In this line, it is imperative to highlight the need for greater contribution of international organisation and avoiding generic formula. While addressing global refugee crises, need to bear in mind that states do not have the same capacity, and national regulation should be respected.
- Highlight the need not to impose additional obligations on host countries and also highlight the different obligations of countries not party to the Refugee Convention.

### **Argentina**

- Recommend new paragraph after 72, which could welcome the role of host communities, recognising the importance of the first months in speeding up integration, and include the importance of promoting awareness raising and strengthening welcome community programmes which involve host communities in support of refugee communities and ensure that cultures come together.

### **Pakistan**

- Complementarity between humanitarian and development actors is important.
- Our views on borrowing have been stated. Do not undercut support for developing countries.
- Appreciate impact assessment, which is useful in fostering burden and responsibility sharing. Access to education is better achieved by early mobilisation of resources. Stress the importance of teachers and social cohesion in schools.
- In protracted situations with reduced funding levels where employment is rampant, considerable investment will be required to incentivise economic opportunities. At the same time, important to ensure this does not become permanent.
- Undue burden on host countries requiring capital intensive support for housing intervention, which will remain elusive until substantial investment is made.
- Self-reliance for land intensive activities harder to reach in practice and requires further deliberation.



## **Malaysia**

- Measures are specific to protect and promote welfare for refugees. Steps in the right direction.
- Multifaceted approaches are essential in protracted situations.
- Governments have the main responsibility, but cannot act alone, which requires whole of society approach.
- We engaged UNHCR to provide access to services. Refugees have access to services across Malaysia.
- Provided care and shelter for victims of trafficking and Rohingya card holders will be provided protection against forced labour and criminal networks.
- GCR requires wide range of stakeholders for promoting self-reliance.

## **France**

- Important for refugees and host communities to access jobs and livelihoods in line with 2030 Agenda.
- Global response involving humanitarian and development actors is vital.
- France commitment through the Global Partnership on Education.
- In the draft compact, on health consider that access to sexual and reproductive health must be mentioned along with the role of the Global Fund to mobilise financing for those living with HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.
- France welcomes paragraph 64, taking account gender issues as well the inclusion of food and nutrition in paragraph 68, in addition to equity in promoting access to services.
- Welcome national strategies to maintain natural resources.
- Civil registries in the refugee hosting process benefit refugees by giving them legal identity, but also benefits host countries in fighting against economic and sexual exploitation of human being. Grateful if UNHCR could share experience in identification.

## **Holy See**

- Welcome access to health and education. Would like to highlight the importance of accessing quality education.
- In paragraph 61, underline the need to outline national policies and safe employment to ensure safeguard against abuse.
- Access to health, and right to enjoy health should be non-discriminatory rooted in the centrality of the human person, and in this regard in paragraph 63, need for basic package to ensure access to basic health care.
- Need to pay attention to moral values and culture of their country.
- Gender should include empowerment of girls and women to make clear that we want to see meaningful leadership of women.
- GCR will have a strong character, in the common objective to promote the true dignity on the basis of strong ethical guidelines, and ambiguity around references included in the footnote that do not share international support may undermine GCR.

## **Sweden**

- Appreciate complementarity between humanitarian and development actors. Must move away from parallel services and strengthen alternative to camps.
- Sweden welcomes focus on education as well as ILO recommendation 205 and this will help to promote economic opportunities through policies. Could however include reference to decent work opportunities.
- The bullet to access financial products could benefit from clarification. Also need to reduce risks associated with financial services.

- Need to include access to sexual and reproductive health, and while gender empowerment is welcome, could add that women and girls should enjoy full human rights and this shall be promoted.
- Attention to specific needs of person focusing on the specific gender needs.

### **Republic of Korea**

- Supportive of promoting gender equality and empowerment of girls and this is made clear in the New York Declaration.
- We second language on vocational and tertiary education. This reflects wide range of education approaches.
- Fully acknowledge the importance of education as these efforts will lead to building human capital, and are in line with the SDG agenda.

### **Switzerland**

- Welcome that this section has taken into account many comments.
- Welcome inclusion of the importance of jointly working with local and international actors and dangers of adopting parallel approaches and underline that actors such as the Local Red Cross that support public authorities also provide rapid response. Their role should be recognised.
- Emphasise recruitment of local personnel in humanitarian organisations, because higher pay of internationals leads to wearing of local structures.
- Like to see PoA become more precise in paragraph 62: integration in the labour market beneficial for all, but this should happen through fair and just working conditions in accordance to relevant standards.
- In the fight against corruption, religious minorities and people living with disability as well as host communities must be designated to receive complaints and take measures against corrupt practices. Need to explore right language.
- Humanitarian principles should be underlined.

### **Colombia**

- Share a number of misgivings.
- In references to SDG 2030 and to a number of UN agencies with specific mandates, we believe these relationships are strategic but needs to be carefully worded.
- Additional efforts through development actors should not open the door for conditionality and must not be in conflict with humanitarian principles.
- UNHCR cannot impose concrete commitments, but this leaves another question: when we operationalise, UNHCR is responsible for initiating and convening at various levels, our question is how do we reconcile this role?
- Assistance to cross-border displacement in the context of discussions on UN repositioning.
- How do we avoid duplication and multiplication of efforts and reporting?

### **Malta**

- Although in full agreement, there should be no legal obligation.
- Compact provides an opportunity to improve international cooperation. We should not miss this opportunity.
- Welcome preparedness measures, which render response more effective and like to reiterate the importance of humanitarian and development nexus, so that actors can work in synergy.
- Focus on education and health as also outlined in the 2030 Agenda.
- Important to expand national education system. Expand access to education by widening scholarship schemes.

- Health systems should facilitate access for refugees and need to ensure sufficient health workers are available as well as cultural mediators. Facilitate access to health including to victims of trauma and psychosocial group and pay particular attention to minorities.

### **Russia**

- In paragraph 63, promote physical activity to prevent non-communicable diseases.
- At the same time, important to maintain the issue of statelessness in the GCR.

### **Dominican Republic**

- Delegations should not involve further commitments.
- In paragraphs 65 and 67, take account of the reality of host states with regard to housing infrastructure whether it is viable or not.
- Help received should not create unfair advantage for refugees as compared to nationals otherwise this can cause tensions.
- We support civil registries, but civil registries should not lead to nationality, or a right to nationality.
- Protection of adolescent children is important. In 2007, we created legal registry to ensure any child born, regardless of status, could be entitled to have name independently of whether the mother is in transit or not.

### **Turkey**

- Welcome World Bank study on shared economic growth.
- Share the idea of complementarity between humanitarian and development actors in paragraph 57. Suggest adding a line including the new way of working to highlight complementarity.
- On education, jobs and livelihood, support is needed from the international community. Education is an area from which the international community cannot shy away. Welcome references to girls, and resources and expertise will be required.
- Jobs key for social cohesion. For job creation, preferential trade agreement useful in which labour force of refugees can be utilised. Establish mechanism for the recognition of skills and qualification for refugees, and efforts to enhance skills and qualifications could be added to promote training.
- Preventing sexual exploitation could be added in gender, attention must be given to ongoing efforts and policies.
- Food security is a challenge and requires support of states, so the subsection is welcome.

### **UK**

- In reference to access to essential services, need to take active steps to address formal and informal barriers, language discrimination, and strengthen feedback and accountability mechanisms and highlight the role of local actors and the Local Red Cross.
- On education, need to recognise non-formal education.
- Health needs of disabled will require individual assessment including the need for wheel chair and prosthetics. Continuity of care will also be important.
- The role of private sector can be expanded and a sub-heading could reflect this. Bolstering host businesses could increase employment opportunities for refugees and this section could also include conducting regular market analysis to identify skills gap.
- Welcome the focus on gender but all activities must reflect gender considerations and need to reflect clarity on risks faced by gender and the nature of these risks should be specified.

- Wherever possible, national and area-based plans must be encouraged in national health and education policies.

### **Netherlands**

- Access to education is important, and creation of job opportunities also remains a priority, not just for refugees, but also to make refugee response more sustainable. Express that references to vocational training may stand alone better.
- Supports gender sensitive approach in paragraph 64, and also call for meaningful participation.
- Prevention and reduction of statelessness is important and support this.
- In paragraph 56, underline that fostering self-reliance better prepares refugees for all solutions not just for returns.
- Suggest that activities promoting economic opportunities are gender sensitive.
- In paragraph 63, highlight the need for sexual and reproductive health.
- In paragraph 66, favour to increase sustainability of agriculture. And highlight the importance of safe access to water.

### **Brazil**

- Emphasise that inclusion of refugees is the most important paradigm shift and requires clarity on the interaction between development and humanitarian action.
- These measures are related to responsibility sharing mechanisms. To ensure implementation in education and health, emphasise the quadrennial policy review of the UN development system in a particular OP 71/143. It states coordination between development and humanitarian actors must be carried out with respect to national ownership.
- This section does not detail what actions will be supported by UNHCR, it simply refers to other states without the role of other stakeholders. It would be important to secure engagement of other UN actors according to their mandates to ensure system-wide accountability.
- Role of other actors in responsibility sharing should not be limited to financial contribution and must support the inclusion of stateless persons in the context of growing displacement.

### **Algeria**

- Note recurrent references to the 2030 Agenda. Note that the 1951 Refugee Convention remains relevant.
- As drafted the PoA is very prescriptive and yet this could have ensured that the gap between host countries and donors remained narrow.
- Solutions for refugees have to be found close to countries of origin instead of creating further pull factor in host countries, and for this reason, the PoA seems unrealistic and difficult to implement.
- The use of development funds is likely to negatively impact budgets which are already underfunded. The ODA 0.7 target is yet to be met.
- Several calls to review policy and administrative frameworks go far beyond the aim of the document.
- GCR should not create new conditionality, which will be in contradiction to the 1951 Refugee Convention. This section is detailed and prescriptive.
- Footnote 45: Reference to Nansen Initiative should be deleted, and the notion of refugee must confirm to the Refugee Convention.

### **Spain**

- Useful to refer to education, especially for women and girls, and emphasise the role of increasing access to education including focusing on new technology.

- Focus on humanitarian and development nexus is important; relevant that we have given pride of place to food security and welcome the fight against statelessness.

### **New Zealand**

- Strongly support sections on education, jobs and livelihood.
- Women and girls face challenges, and we recognise that the section on gender has improved, but continue to call for this section to be strengthened and include references to investigating gender-based violence, as well as emphasising participation. To strengthen the security of women and girls, this assumes that they are secure, which is often not the case.
- Call for reference to sexual and reproductive healthcare, and a reference to the deployment of female health workers. Such services should address basic healthcare needs of all women.

### **Italy**

- Agrees and supports refugees and host communities' access to services.
- Further believe that strong complementarity between humanitarian and development, which benefits both refugees and host communities is vital.
- Underline that many refugees may become vulnerable in journey and transit country. Responsibility sharing must also consider this situation.

### **Cuba**

- Support the proposals for employment, health and protection of human rights.
- Take into account specific vulnerabilities of women and children, asylum seekers; gender-based perspectives should be cross-cutting.
- How the UN development system will cooperate with UN agencies and how can they preserve their own mandate on the ground.
- Ensure host countries do not have additional burden; need greater detail with regard to this.
- Proposals have to adjust to the realities on the ground.
- International financial institutions should not impose conditionality, and humanitarian assistance should not be carried out in detriment to development.
- Technology is expensive, so responsibility to bridge the digital divide and ensure developing countries can benefit from this and also commitment to an information society should also be taken into account.

### **Ecuador**

- Vital to ensure access to education, health and social services. And like to emphasise the reference to access to these services should not be subject to discrimination.
- Initiative for financial support and involvement of private sector for integration is important.
- Involvement of the private sector and development actors should not just be as donors but as proactive actors, and like to see in-depth approach in devising mechanisms that ensure their involvement to promote strategic alliance and link between humanitarian and development sector.
- And these should not create new responsibilities for host countries. Ensure just and effective distribution of responsibility reducing pressure on host country and self-sufficiency of refugees' access to solutions.
- Lack of development in host countries can create tensions between refugees and host communities and like to include specific reference to technical, financial and humanitarian support for developing and least developed countries. And generate new work places to generate economic opportunities.

## Finland

- Appreciate the first draft as it takes into account gender and protection of women and children. Urge explicit use of rights-based approach to meet their needs.
- More specifically, under education, would welcome in paragraph 60, inclusion of children with disabilities, as access remains challenging for them.
- Appreciate section on gender. Would like to see references to women and girls with disabilities as they are most at risk in conflict, and add references to women's economic empowerment.
- UN Security Council resolution 1325 highlights the role and agency of women in conflict, peace and security. Reiterate the importance of sexual and reproductive health.

## Lebanon

- Paragraph 58 is crucial, and development policies must target host communities, and if these are resisted, this support can be conditioned.
- Highly important that services are delivered by local service providers, and one of the major purposes is to avoid parallel systems, however, success hinges on well-functioning burden and responsibility sharing mechanisms, otherwise host countries will not be able to do more. Absent this, pressure will continue to grow and this part will see as multiplying obligations.
- On Agenda 2030, prudence required as 2030 Agenda is broader than refugee issues.
- In paragraph 48, risk and security concerns of states vital, and like to enquire that in paragraph 44, language on contingency planning and early warning is vague and can't see this applicable and this could pave the way for foreign interference.
- Asylum capacity support group should guarantee impartially and clear that it will not impose extra burden on host countries and would welcome a ToR.

## China

- Meeting needs crucial to support solutions for refugees.
- But considering that most countries are developing countries, they face their respective challenges and meeting the needs of refugees should not impose additional obligations and have a detrimental impact on host communities. What matters is action, and request UNHCR to circulate tracked version so we can easily identify changes.

## Jordan

- PoA should address four pillars of the CRRF in paragraph 18 of the Annex 1, and structure must provide emphasis of the pillars.
- Section in areas on need is very detailed and may preclude other areas that may be relevant, and must be made clear that host countries are sovereign to decide what measures they should take on the basis of national laws and the support they receive.
- In paragraph 44, suggest adding qualifier, *where possible*, such as CRRF is an optional toolbox
- Paragraph 48: national security remains a priority. It must be in line with relevant Article 9 of the 1951 Convention.
- In paragraph 56, we do not agree with the premise of fostering self-reliance and this does not prepare them for voluntary returns; emphasise that this will not lead to local integration and this is dependent on the international community's support.
- We ask to add in paragraphs, 57, 60 and 61 *in line with national priorities*.
- On statelessness, not all states are part to the convention.

## Nigeria

- Wish to recommend that in providing humanitarian response, national policies must be supported and vigorously pursued. Humanitarian actors should avoid unilateral measures.

- IDPs outnumber refugees by a wide margin, efforts to tackle refugee situations will not be complete without addressing IDPs, and recommend that a section be dedicated on their plight in this.
- On alternatives to detention, strengthen language to respect liberty and human dignity, and support elaboration of laws so that refugees are not detained.
- Welcome asylum capacity support group, but there is a need for clear elaboration on how this will be triggered.
- On footnote 49, state-to-state twinning, these need to be adapted.
- Welcome voluntary returns. Countries of origin have the primary responsibility for their citizens, and in addition to seeking political settlement, crisis recovery and reconciliation measures must be put in place so that states do not employ tactics that force refugees to flee.
- Footnote 49 is not needed in the document.

### **Iran**

- Task of meeting refugee needs is endless, and can only be done through a division of labour. All states have to take responsibility.
- Developing countries host a majority of the refugees.
- When speaking about access to education, only 400,000 refugees have been enrolled, while per capita expenditure is more than 600 dollars each refugee, but 20 dollars per capita is allocated.
- GCR must provide a roadmap to address refugee situations. Matter of providing humanitarian assistance and this cannot only be secured through fundraising for some UN agencies.
- The disparity between host countries and third states. Must have resources to resolve political crises. Current draft lists a series of protection measures, but how can these measures be taken up in a sustainable manner. This may add to pressure.
- SDG is good but don't see value of multiple references, and goal 17 in relation to strengthening means of implementation of GCR should be included.

### **Portugal**

- Recognise the need to refer to the NY Declaration in reference to multiple and intersecting discrimination against women and girls and combating sexual and gender-based violence.
- In terms of health, high quality and free services for women should be made available especially for SGBV and camps must have lifesaving obstetric care.
- Believe the initial service package should be in line with the minimum standards for SGBV.
- On education, stress the importance of higher education as an integration tool and a mechanism for complementary pathways.
- Highlight the importance of structured multilevel approach if we would like to see full integration in the host country.

### **Ireland**

- Welcome preparedness and early warning in reference to the UN SG's Prevention Agenda.
- Appreciate gender references and see an important opportunity to further strengthen the part on vulnerable groups. Specific needs of women, girls, LGBTI, young people unaccompanied minors must be addressed in new and protracted situation.
- Psychological care and sexual and reproductive health must remain a priority.
- Need to ensure complementarity between humanitarian and development action and welcome building capacity of local actors.

- Education should remain a priority. Coordination among service providers must remain paramount. Girls face several barriers to education including transport and forced marriage should be addressed.
- The value of community monitoring processes cannot be overestimated, and reiterate systematic involvement of voices.

### **Jamaica**

- Essential to effectively meet the needs of refugees and support refugees along with development partners and in this regard, make the following contribution.
- Consideration to revise paragraph 60 to acknowledge children with disabilities.
- Emphasis must be given to protect children who may be bullied in school.
- In paragraph 61, to the extent possible, consideration must be given to the acquisition of professional accreditation and need to map the skills of refugees to the host state job market. Paragraph 62 may be amended to include elderly and refugees with chronic illnesses.
- Safety of accommodation for women and children must be reflected.
- In paragraph 71 speedy issue of documents must be mentioned.

### **Bolivia**

- To meet the needs of refugees it is crucial and important to reiterate the international cooperation is for refugees and not for host countries. Host countries must be considered intermediaries designed to promote the rights of refugees in any context.
- 2030 Agenda must be expressed in terms of right to education and right to health. Conspicuous by its absence is addressing non-discrimination and xenophobia and hope this will be included.
- On education, draft should say host country with support of the international community shall provide intercultural educational opportunities and will give knowledge of country of origin in complement to the host country education curricula, as this will help integrate and preserve the identity of refugees.
- On jobs, importance of recognition of knowledge previously acquired. This must be a priority as it will boost the pool in host countries.
- Health requires need to be bolder and say states must ensure that life of no refugee must be put at risk because they do not have access to health.

### **ILO**

- On jobs and livelihoods, support inclusive opportunities. Efforts to promote inclusive economic growth for the emergence of resilient labour markets, and realising the aspiration of this section will be key to us, to see how we can support the implementation.
- Decent work applies and would like to focus on paragraph 61 to promote economic opportunities, and suggest that reference be made to promote decent work opportunities. This language will address many concerns in terms of working conditions and right to work, and in this regard, sustainable goal 8 cannot be clearer. This goal should be read alongside goal 10 and these are existing negotiated text to situate in the body of the text and not only as a footnote.
- The compact should be aspirational. Should we not aspire to realising the spirit of SDG in terms of decent work for all, and should we be satisfied with less.
- Strengthen refugee access to labour markets and set out the parameter including close cooperation with UNHCR and strive to support decent work for all refugees and migrants.
- Finally, highlight the role of decent work and the intersection with displacement cycle to address drivers.



### **GAVI alliance**

- Welcome interlinkages between welfare and health so that no one is left behind, and welcome the strengthening of the gender dimension in this section and welcome paragraph 63 including expanding service delivery and strengthening data systems and defining a basic healthcare package.
- In paragraph 56, suggest protection and health and well-being vital to prepare for solutions, and welcome civil registries, legal identification is a precondition to access health services and this a protection tool for women and girls and provides wide access to health.
- Technology can provide link to life-saving services.

### **World Bank**

- As we noted during last consultations, this reflects key principles of the New York Declaration and the CRRF, primacy of country leadership and mobilises financial resources consistent with national priorities.
- If these principles are followed, they can transform how we respond to refugee crises and believe the section on needs reflects good development practice and holds great promise. And we are committed to working with host countries.
- Welcome contingency planning and emergency preparedness
- Committed to working with humanitarian partners to ensure complementarity and encourage further discussing this more systematically.
- All refugees require access to livelihood opportunities and appreciate the reference to shared responsibility.
- Engaging the private sector, providing quality education and engaging relevant stakeholders and mapping learning outcomes, all important.
- Point the importance of addressing the specific needs of women and girls in terms of security and socio-economic opportunities.
- Heard issues about the role of the World Bank. It is not possible to address now, but we will be happy to have a more in-depth discussion at the margins of the May consultations.

### **UNICEF**

- Enhanced attention to child and youth in draft 1.
- Take note an even greater focus on the specific needs of children and young people.
- Political commitment and investment are needed. Children need to live in safety and dignity including early y childhood development including housing, legal assistance, and UNICEF stands ready to support host countries to ensure children in host countries have access to integrated services.
- As UNICEF's Syria Ambassador mentioned access to quality education is essential and this is not a luxury, but necessary and lifesaving and a cornerstone and holds a life of promise to ensure refugee children take better charge of their future and also nurtures economic opportunities.
- Educations remains critically underfunded and the GCR has a unique opportunity to mobilise finance and UNICEF calls for greater humanitarian financing to fund education, and urges further commitment.
- UNICEF is happy to share ideas with UNHCR and other partners to include a specific on children in section B.

### **International Parliamentary Union**

- Wishes to thank UNHCR.

- Declaration 138 of the ITU Assembly is the culmination of four days debate from parliaments across the world on strengthening the global regime for refugees and migrants.
- The Declaration welcomes the CRRF and the four pillars to provide for dignified life and solutions.
- Parliamentarians stimulate public debate. The debate on 138 Assembly agreed that national parliaments are relevant stakeholders and part of the equation in building CRRF and have a key role to play and in meeting needs.
- They represent the voices and interest of all citizens and translate commitment into national laws.
- Add national parliaments as stakeholders and would propose a separate paragraph on the contribution of national parliaments. They can help reconcile the interest of different groups through dialogue and can translate international commitment into national laws and allocate resources for this.

## NGOs

ICVA statement on Agenda item 1, on behalf of NGOs, delivered at the third formal consultations, can be found [here](#).

## Closing remarks, Volker Turk

- 60 statements delivered on Agenda item 2.
- Clear themes emerging: primacy of national ownership especially when tackling the humanitarian and development nexus. Leadership of countries to be recognised. They equally require sustained investment on the part of the international community. The message was clear from Lebanon, Jordan, AU group and Iran, and from Pakistan. The disparity exists between the needs and support. The task of meeting the needs of refugees is endless and requires a division of labour, and that is the big challenge of the global compact, and we will have to read in the entirety and will attempt to do a full reading and then we will see how these two major parts come together.
- The responsibility-sharing mechanism are there to underpin host country's efforts, and that is the challenge we have, and this requires massive mobilisation of support, and some other support for infrastructure and gladly take the opportunity to reserve May 7 for the World Bank briefing ahead of the May Consultations and learn what the World Bank can deliver.
- We also hear the development partners to ensure that the partnership aspect get strengthened, and this will be done in Part A and B when it comes to interlinkages with development actors, the linkage to SDG also. In the next draft, we would like to present a more comprehensive picture.
- Heard calls for a number of additional sections, especially on quality education, importance of health and livelihoods and looking at it as potential for shared economic growth, and also heard support for additional sections on food security and statelessness, at the same time we need a balance between support measures that are crucial and those that are desirable and need to find a balance in areas of support. When it comes to internet access, this requires investment that goes beyond what humanitarian action can provide. We will need more resources and massive investment than what we would normally have.
- Also heard Dominican Republic on the necessity to ensure social cohesion and how do we deal with this and that there is a non-discriminatory approach to ensure that there is climate of respect and tolerance which can only be achieved through social cohesion.
- Strong call for accountability to refugees and host communities, more emphasis on urban areas, and we will like to focus on those challenges and working with cities and other partners

like the ITU and look also at national parliament. Along with ITU we have issued a joint handbook on refugees for parliamentarian because they play an extremely important role to create space and positive atmospheric and will also reflect that.

- Nigeria also reflected on the IDPs, and take from that discussion to strengthen the interlinkages that exist between internal and external displacement and to accept the reality that internal displacement is massive and surpasses refugee movement.
- Age, gender and diversity also came up and would like to mainstream this. Emphasis on women and girls' empowerment and access to education and economic opportunities as well as access to services.
- The disparity between the incredible needs of refugees and hosts, and the mechanisms of responsibility sharing will need to respond to this. Through adequate mobilisation of resources and other accompanying measures, that could make sure pressure is eased.
- End of April or beginning of May we would like to have the second draft. We will try for end of April.