

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

Agenda item 3: Solutions

Brazil (On behalf of GRULAC)

- The promotion of durable solutions is as important as responsibility sharing and other financial and technical support. Stress the commitment of international cooperation to that effect.
- Complementary pathway is an innovative tool which can be enhanced as noted in 100 points of Brasilia, including alternative pathways ranging for emergency evacuations to special humanitarian visa.
- Welcome expanded section on local solutions, while acknowledging that this may not be applicable in all situations, through the legal inclusion of refugees.

European Union

- Welcome that draft 1 expands on all durable solutions. Recommend that the draft clearly highlights the need for engagement of more countries in providing some such solutions for refugees.
- Support the approach to voluntary repatriation and support by the international community. However, recommend mentioning that repatriation, when conditions allow, can be highly beneficial for countries of origin and returnees can bring positive input to them.
- Support efforts addressing root causes, removing the obstacles to voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity, and enabling conditions favourable to voluntary repatriation, notably in post-crisis environments. Efforts should also refer to human rights, with an explicit reference to States' obligations under international human rights law and standards to ensure and facilitate voluntary repatriation and reintegration in safety and dignity. We encourage more explicit reference to social, economic, political and legal reintegration of returnees as the goal of voluntary and safe return.
- Suggest widening the focus of support under para. 77 to other relevant issues.
- Recommend that support to voluntary repatriation could also include issues of urbanisation, settlement and spatial planning, considering that many refugees return for instance to cities.
- Developed our resettlement programmes, as a sign of solidarity to enable the most vulnerable refugees in need of protection to reach Europe through legal and safe pathways. Resettlement is a decision made by the receiving State to provide support in specific situations and address needs that cannot be addressed in the country where they have sought protection.
- We consider that the GCR should provide for the establishment of a framework for coordinating efforts of admitting states with first countries of asylum.
- Welcome the reference to resettlement being one of the tools for protection of and solutions for refugees as well as a tangible mechanism for burden-and responsibility-sharing, notably in addressing specific protection needs of most vulnerable.
- Support all efforts to approach countries not yet participating in resettlement efforts and would request clarification on whether this would be in addition to the three-year strategy mentioned later in the draft GCR. Interested to hear more about plans how to engage more countries; the possible role of the support platform and solidarity conferences. Like to learn more about how coherence between potential resettlement pledges made at the Global Refugee Summit and the implementation of such a strategy is ensured and what role the Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement would play in strategy development. We welcome the proposal of a three-year strategy and would request clarification its details.

- Request UNHCR to clarify the rationale behind the choice of these four specific numerical objectives and more information on multi-year “resettlement schemes”.
- Support and actively participate already to several existing resettlement core groups, both the EU and EU Member States.
- Welcome the reference to other pathways, already concretized in various flexible experiences, leaving to the admitting countries the choice of the nature of their instruments and their modalities.
- Strongly welcome the reference made to local solution. The reference made to the type of support to be provided to local solutions is a good basis for discussion and we welcome the inclusion of development actors.

Ethiopia

- Believe that in the context of large movements of refugees and the increasing strain on host countries, resettlement remains a vital tool for protection and finding solutions. It is therefore important to reverse the dwindling options for resettlement. To that end, welcome the Global Compact’s focus on early planning of resettlement at the earliest stage of the refugee influx and expand the pool of resettlement countries as it is important in ensuring equitable burden and responsibility sharing among member countries.
- Recommend that the expansion of resettlement options needs to be supported with specific targets both in expanding number of resettlement countries and available options under paragraph 79. In addition, believe that the document needs to set a time frame for devising the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism. It is also submitted that the development of the strategy needs to be conducted with wider participation of member states.
- Acknowledge the security concerns of resettlement countries, but believe that the Program of Action needs to ensure that resettlement procedures are predictable, transparent and conducted in speedy manner and in close collaboration among relevant stakeholders.
- With regard to family reunification, believe that family reunification and other complimentary pathways should be conducted in organized manner and needs to be facilitated by host countries. Hence, to have a well-coordinated complimentary legal pathway admission of refugees, believe that the program of action should underline the need for technical support to host states to help them facilitate until departure of refugees.
- In relation to alternative pathways under paragraph 84, believe that the emerging countries providing complimentary pathways should be supported to ensure that programs are well-designed and sustainable over the longer term, and sufficiently resourced to ensure the effective integration of resettled refugees in their new host communities. Believe in specific strategies to scale up successful and cost effective private sponsorship programs in the Program of Action.
- In relation to voluntary repatriation under paragraph 75, believe that comprehensive regional approaches that combines, peace and security, peace building, reconstruction and economic recovery with the involvement of regional economic communities should be included in the Program of Action. Ethiopia also believes return programs should be conducted in an organized manner without prejudice to the right of refugees to return to their home.
- We are also of the view that, without prejudice to the rights of refugees for return, organized return should not be conducted where situation does not permit and there is no long-term commitment from all actors to support returnee’s full reintegration. Therefore, voluntary return should be conducted in multi-year and multi-partner strategies that includes returnees, humanitarian and development actors under the ownership and leadership of national government to address a range of human rights.

Netherlands

- Efforts to achieve durable solutions are needed.
- Resettlement is not just a protection tool but also a vital responsibility sharing mechanism.
- Support approaching countries not already participating in resettling refugees. Would this be in addition to the three-year strategy and would like to hear about these plans?
- We have collective responsibility to engage in resettling refugees and support the three-year strategy and are ready to contribute to developing it further.
- Resettlement core groups are valuable in this regard with good established practices.

Montenegro

- Like to bear in mind that a significant part of the displaced population has decided to integrate, while there is a huge challenge when it comes to durable solution.
- We provide support to local communities to facilitate integration of refugees and avoid discrimination. Unfortunately, this is still a challenge for our national authorities and believe more international cooperation is needed for host countries and refugees.
- Greater support to countries of origin to provide adequate social, financial and economic conditions for voluntary repatriation.
- Also, important to define the role of countries of origin and third countries that may provide durable solution as well as clarity regarding the role of UN agencies and national civil society that may be involved in voluntary repatriation procedures.

Latvia

- Successful integration of returnees is key for voluntary repatriation to be sustainable.
- Highly appreciate if UNHCR could elaborate resettlement procedures foreseen in paragraph 82.
- Our understanding is that contributions are voluntary in nature and that each state is free to determine according to its resources and capacities.
- Welcome the initial language on early warning and contingency planning. It has been expanded and made more concrete, in anticipation and not just in terms of reaction and ensure swift reaction and measures are in place to assess to meet the needs of refugees

Honduras

- Efforts of the state is a key element to achieving humanitarian solution for the benefit of refugees.
- Encourage mobilisation for safe local integration of refugees.
- Refugees should have the right to return to their countries of origin and their return should not be prevented.
- Important to prevent future displacement of IDPs on the basis of Guiding Principles and international humanitarian and human rights law.
- Para 78 is embodied in Honduras' state policies in social housing, which has benefited 2.5 million families.

Sweden

- Welcome paragraphs on voluntary repatriation and support for countries of origin has been expanded.
- Prefer consistent use repatriation since voluntary returns is used in the migration context.

- Welcome language on resettlement is enhanced and recognised as an important tool and special efforts are crucial to support and reach out to countries not already participating in resettlement.
- Sweden allocates emergency resettlement targets, but in the same paragraph would like to add “as appropriate” since not all countries can commit to multiyear schemes.
- Target of resettling within six months is possible and must be strengthened by speedy transfer measures, and states must ensure entry no less than 12 months after conclusion.
- Platforms for emergency processing of resettlement are one of the primary goals to increase durable solutions from the outset, and set common goals to spread the responsibility.

UK

- Support the need for more solutions and early planning and refer to political and security options as a means to resolve conflicts as well as the role of diplomacy in addressing root causes.
- Joint support mechanisms could be used to enlarge resettlement and support countries who do not have systems in place. International support may require mentoring and technical assistance and we stand ready to engage.
- GCR presents an opportunity to expand resettlement. But multiple resettlement mechanisms including the Syria Core Group, Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement; important to focus on a global resettlement mechanism rather than multiple local core groups.
- Support multiyear resettlement pledges and encourage resettlement mechanisms to achieve 10 per cent of resettlement submissions as unallocated places for emergency cases.
- Support needed for host countries and look for comprehensive returns support and also for local communities as well as livelihood opportunities and this should be a two-way process, and include returnees in national development policies.

Afghanistan

- To ensure voluntary repatriation is sustainable is the most important priority of our government. In response to this our government has established a high commission since 2015 with a view to formulate policies.
- To accommodate returnees, displacement has been established to promote joint humanitarian planning and bring together donor agencies to provide immediate humanitarian assistance and access to services including access to housing and land.
- Need continued support of the international community to ensure conditions are monitored and that sustainable returns and effective integration to the communities include the provision of housing, employment and livelihoods.
- Welcome UNHCR emphasis on supporting countries of origin for sustainable returns.
- Welcome mention of IDPs in paragraph 78 as sustainable return is confounded with internal displacement and reflection on this is welcome.

Bangladesh

- In paragraph 74, underscore third country resettlement is an important component of burden and responsibility sharing in developing countries and support current language.
- On paragraph 79 to 83, developed countries should be more forthcoming and support UNHCR efforts to expand resettlement countries. In paragraph 79, encouraging political will and enhancing capacity to do so cannot be overstated.
- On other pathways for admission, countries may need to be forthcoming in taking measures, and also believe that GCR can well complement the GCM, taking into the account needs of migrants and refugees.

- On paragraph 87-89, like to emphasise that this would remain the sovereign priority of the country and provision of local solutions must not be an obligation.
- And for developing countries significant additional support will be required.
- Concerning support to countries of origin in paragraph 75, language must be qualified to add “dignified” in addition to safe and sustainable, and like to state that political settlement is single most important factor and this must be reflected in the text.
- On voluntary repatriation, political settlement and reconciliation efforts cannot be pre-requisites for returns. And in paragraph 77, non-discrimination among returnee IDPs is key for sustainable returns.

China

- Addressing root cause of displacement is of utmost importance and further emphasis on political and diplomatic efforts and addressing underlying factors needed to achieve solutions.
- Support for voluntary repatriation as the most important durable solution while acknowledging the enabling conditions for this.
- How to define the return conditions, few people know the situation, and therefore the importance of the national and host countries must be taken into full consideration.
- Under resettlement, case-by-case approach needed, related to historical, cultural, geographical and national factors as there is no one size fits all.
- Efforts to see how to improve practice of resettlement, while we try to find support and need to ask ourselves if we have exhausted the traditional resources. Special effort must be made to reach out to those not already participating in resettlement.
- We do wish to hear from the secretariat tracked version marked changes when we have the second draft and if not, we would appreciate the reason.

Mexico

- Search for lasting solutions vital, and the mainstay of the GCR is one that seeks to reduce the impact on host countries.
- Welcome section 3 of the document and voluntary repatriation is the solution that the majority of refugees aspire when conditions are secure, and this must be part of a comprehensive strategy.
- When returns are the viable preferred solution, need to promote close cooperation and in this context, we highlight the importance of paragraph 78 and 79.
- Need greater commitment to address conflicts and make sure conflicts are not lasting in time, and must be done in an inclusive manner.
- In paragraph 74 to 76, need to have robust approach to create for structural conditions that favour returns and avoid future displacement, and these must be in line with UN reforms.

France

- Voluntary repatriation is often the preferred solution and it also the duty of the country of origin to take possible steps to ensure that returns are sustainable and the text could better underline this.
- Resettlement is a key tool which UNHCR is implementing in numerous countries and we welcome the proposal expand resettlement through the three-year strategy and support joint mechanisms that provide assistance to emerging resettlement countries.
- France chairs the central Mediterranean resettlement core group and reference to resettlement core groups in paragraph 83 must be kept.

- We support search for local solutions when conditions for returns are not met and underscore the importance of integration through the learning of local languages and training programmes and efforts must be made at the national level to facilitate local integration of refugees.

Norway

- Agree to find durable solutions for refugees, and although planning for solutions from the outset is challenging, it remains important.
- Voluntary repatriation is the preferred solution and in many cases, it will require political support as well as humanitarian support.
- Most refugee situations are protracted and agree that countries of origin must work to ensure voluntary repatriation is safe and dignified and reduce further displacement.
- Further clarity on how GCR would contribute to this will be helpful and it should provide more guidance.
- Support resettlement and welcome the three-year strategy with the intention of expanding resettlement.

Kenya

- Welcome the resources to support countries of origin to address root causes. Hope that contribution will be sustained to create conditions for returns in safety and dignity.
- Resettlement is also a tangible mechanism for burden sharing to reduce the impact of large refugee situations.
- And concur with increasing resettlement capacity and welcome language that minimise restrictive policies that prevent people from accessing resettlement in their countries.

Japan

- Useful to explore various measures and point out that assistance in scholarships is a useful measure and providing education crucial for refugee self-reliance.
- On countries of origin and voluntary repatriation support creation of enabling conditions and as part of this mine action as well as humanitarian, development and peacebuilding support is crucial. Demining risk awareness is also important.
- Resettlement is a tangible measure, but needs to take into account each state's position and maintain an appropriate standard.
- In paragraph 82, on the 25 percent target for resettlement within six months, we believe it is appropriate to have flexible language rather than a quantitative target.

Brazil

- Believe solutions are an integral part of responsibility sharing and we support programme of action in this regard.
- Recognising enlarging the pool on resettlement does not address shared sustainable efforts from traditional partners, worrying trends in reducing quotas and fulfilment of pledges.
- Support humanitarian character of resettlement and in emergency situations support expediting resettlement.
- Experience has shown that humanitarian visas can be an innovative tool that can be further explored.
- Finally thanking you for strengthening the section on local solutions, we call attention that decisions on local integration are adequately supported by UNHCR and the international community.

USA

- Mix of solutions is needed including durable solutions and other solutions. Voluntary repatriation remains a priority of the United States and often a preferred solution of refugees.
- Burden sharing to address root causes in countries of origin and create enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation, and in some cases, this can occur before political solutions, however caution that premature returns can lead to a vicious cycle of destabilisation and a whole of society approach is needed including the involvement of the private sector for sustainable returns as well as coherent humanitarian and development responses.
- Reaffirm commitment to do our part on resettlement, but how, who and when remains the purview of sovereign states and UNHCR must take this into consideration.
- Need for burden sharing and therefore stress the need to expand burden sharing beyond the traditional core actors; not just expand the base but also the number of countries that resettle vulnerable cases and USA interested in the expansion of the solution through the annual tripartite conference on resettlement and funding multilateral platforms that expand resettlement; ready to provide resources to countries which do this.
- UNHCR must apply lessons learnt for emergency resettlement.

Iran

- Welcome the increasing availability of durable solution is the primary goal of GCR, and in this striking a balance between protection and durable solution is key in the GCR but taking a quick glance at facts and figures in Iran one comes to the sad conclusion that the more protection less solution. We welcome to reverse this flawed trend.
- GCR must have specific arrangement for voluntary repatriation for protracted situation and an ideal situation in the countries of origin cannot be seen as a prerequisite since this has never been the case before, during and after the crisis. Adding more qualifiers before voluntary repatriation must be avoided.
- On resettlement, the GCR is vague without any clear commitments.
- The impact of refugees is different in different situations and solutions must be selected thoughtfully including taking into account the demographic situation.
- And finally like to reiterate that until disparity in refugee protection exists, it is wishful thinking that the GCR will work for all. We need a compact that works on the ground.

Canada

- Welcome important progress in this section. Recall that the pursuit of local solutions and resettlement is a sovereign decision and an option to be exercised by states.
- Countries of origin have responsibility to create enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation.
- A human rights-centred approach must be adopted in the pursuit of all durable solutions, and age gender and diversity must be considered too.
- Important to incorporate non-discrimination and gender in expanding resettlement programmes.
- Support the three-year strategy and we can contribute technical resources through the global sponsorship initiative. Support timely and strategic use of resettlement.
- We would encourage any new mechanisms to consider multilateral resettlement core groups for added value and text must include provisions for disaggregated reporting to third countries that provide accurate account of the impact of different programmes and include statistics.

Russia Federation

- Sustainable solution in the voluntary repatriation and further integration in their countries. We have many questions, paragraph 77 imposes additional conditions, for example, who will monitor conditions of return and if refugees want to return even if the conditions are not

appropriate. So, all other solutions should be considered a secondary respite and any commitment to impose resettlement on countries must be voluntary.

- Reiterate that the root cause of displacement is the sustained intervention by some state in the affairs of some countries and these countries must take responsibility for their action.

Turkey

- Important to emphasise the achievement of durable solutions, and countries of origin are the main actors for voluntary repatriation.
- In paragraph 74, would like to see a clear mention of eliminating the root causes in the countries of origin and mention of the 2030 agenda in addition to the peace and security reform is appreciated.
- Resettlement is a tangible form of burden sharing resettlement must also be mentioned in the first section of the PoA.
- Welcome the mechanism with the aim of enlarging the number resettlement countries.
- We encourage all countries to accept refugees according to its share and economic indicators.
- Need to identify standards for refugee admission and try to prevent restrictive practices.
- In paragraph 82, important to include UN vulnerability criteria for resettlement.
- As for local solution, it must be based on the choice of the host country and cannot be seen as an obligation.

Denmark

- Welcome section on solutions and reference to ensure voluntary repatriation is safe and sustainable. Must be based on free and informed choice and must be age and gender responsive.
- And like Sweden, the terminology must refer to repatriation and not returns as returns refers to those who do not have a right to stay.
- Inclusion of development actors welcome and feel immense value that sustained reintegration is a process often as protracted a preceding displacement situation and is characterised by the same challenges including access to land and housing and leads to massive displacement.
- Need to put in place policies and programmes that consider women and girls unique risk and livelihood programming must be gender responsive.
- Important that needs and challenges of voluntary repatriation are reflected in political settlement as a crosscutting objective in national plans, and this will ensure a whole-of-society approach.

Syria Arab Republic

- Serious concerns with approaches in relation to the important issue of voluntary repatriation. Concerned about paragraphs 75, 76, 77 and 78. Detailed action in paragraph 77 and 78 can be seen as indirect conditions for the materialisation of voluntary repatriation and are not acceptable. Paragraphs 76, 77 and 78 can constitute internal interference in the countries of origin and goes beyond the mandate of UNHCR and we request deletion of these.
- The development of key indicators must be done in a UN governed process that will reflect consensus. It should be a UN styled summit and must be convened in UN headquarters so all Member States can participate.
- GCR is meant to help in resolution of refugee crisis and conditionality must not be imposed directly or indirectly on host countries and countries of origin. This will only prolong the refugee status and will in turn overburden host countries who are largely developing countries.

Spain

- Believe references to humanitarian and development nexus and peace consolidation joint fund 2030 to which Spain contributes 10 million dollars can be useful to achieve the objective.
- Resettlement is the main responsibility of the state and Spain coordinates with EU, and this must be considered as an open-ended option and in line with objective of the GCR.

Algeria

- Refer to international law and the UN charter in this section.
- Reflect agreed language on voluntary repatriation in paragraph 74 and 75 including that voluntary repatriation is the most preferred durable solution.
- Last sentence in paragraph 75 is confusing; underline the right of refugee to return and call for political action.
- Call states to implement multisector action in addressing root causes.
- Refugees should be able to find safety elsewhere in the country of origin otherwise the result being that the situation persists.

Pakistan

- Based on experience, cannot overemphasise on durable solutions and early availability of solutions.
- Welcome countries of origin to restore conditions in safety and dignity, however concerned about additional conditions on returns.
- Cash grants for returnees should be considered.
- GCR needs to further flesh out resettlement by calling for fair resettlement targets according to labour and demographic deficit.
- Three priority situations for resettlement could include a protracted situation.
- Other pathways should be complementary and not replace durable solutions.

Australia

- Resettlement is the core of durable solutions and agree that it needs to be shared with more states.
- Focus on expanding resettlement welcome in paragraph 81 to enlarge pool. Crucial that compact delivers equitable responsibility sharing; developed countries host 84 percent of refugees and Australia one of the three largest traditional resettlement countries.
- Ready to share expertise as new resettlement countries develop capacity.
- States must be flexibly able to manage this programme and we are not supportive of fixed indicators in paragraph 82 and call for flexible language.
- Private sponsorship is welcome to expand and an opportunity to tap into business to strengthen integration.
- Welcome in paragraph 49 the establishment of digital systems for identity management. This is at the heart of refugee assessment and critical for access to public services.
- Support biometrics and expedited refugee processing and UNHCR data must be in accessible format and paragraph 49 must reflect this.

Cuba

- We have questions about how we supervise returns to countries of origin when conditions are not appropriate.
- Avoid situations where no commitments are made.
- Respect the goodwill and willingness of countries to ensure sustainable returns and provide international assistance to help countries.

- Some points are too prescriptive and go beyond certain international obligations and would recommend deleting footnote 71.

Republic of Korea

- International community should provide support to share burden.
- Renewed effort for resettlement and other complementary pathways must fully respect national sovereignty.
- Resettlement has financial implications and it is critical to divide resources more efficiently.
- Allocation of resettlement in priority situations cannot always be effective; geographical distance and identity with the host country must be borne in mind.
- Believe there is real value in sharing best practices on complementary pathways to find solutions to refugee crisis.

Bolivia

- Promotion of human rights is key to finding lasting solutions and more attention must be paid to structural causes that give rise to refugee crisis.
- Need to address structural causes and that is why there is a GCR. There will be refugees for whom we need to find specific solutions.
- Need to distinguish between structural and specific problems.
- Need to ensure voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local solutions are designed for host countries, however once again reiterate that refugees are not a burden and sustained solutions are the way to ensure that they do not end up as refugees.
- People need to have dignity in pursuing durable solutions, ensure avoiding pain and respect human rights.

Indonesia

- Stress the importance of durable solution. Welcome initiative to fund host countries to provide local solutions.
- Highlight that resettlement to address global refugee crisis is declining and propose to include measurable goals in ensuring durable solutions in the form of voluntary repatriation and resettlement. May include goals to increase resettlement process for those who are eligible and approved by receiving countries.
- Appreciate that local solution is a sovereign decision and recognise each countries laws and regulations.

New Zealand

- Welcome the initiative presented to expand the pool of resettlement countries and welcome further information on the three-year strategy.
- Support multi-year pledges as it helps planning and preparing for arrival.
- Also, welcome sub-section on complementary pathways as these can provide opportunities for new partnerships and the global sponsorship is an example of new partnerships.

Holy See

- Solutions must ensure full respect of non-*refoulement*.
- Private and community sponsorships, opening humanitarian corridor and visas for vulnerable refugees and greater respect for family unity and temporary solutions in times of emergency must make way for durable solutions that contribute to the well-being of refugees and their host communities.

- Welcome inclusion support, reconciliation and confidence building measures and contribution of refugees in peace building activities.
- Support required for countries that resolve the situation locally and in this regard language training is crucial and at the same time refugees have duties and requires that they respect rules and regulations for the common good of all.

Colombia

- Voluntary repatriation must ensure monitoring process, identify prevention risks and cannot be additional action and should be implemented not when return has begun but prior and needs joint work with local authorities to have reliable information system and to take measures to conduct risk analysis to gauge sustainability of returns.
- Text on local solutions must be revised given that its legal implications go beyond refugees and not sure how this embodies coherently burden sharing mechanisms in the first part which is worded ambiguously in footnote 74.

Germany

- Agree that GCR should not impose additional obligations and welcome call for clear commitment to refugees' self-reliance, which will require international cooperation to ensure predictability and reliability. Concrete language on responsibility sharing mechanisms will contribute to equitable implementation of durable solutions.
- Welcome sustainability of returns, which will require social, political and legal integration.
- Involvement of countries of origin is of great importance for us in the process mentioned in chapter on root causes.
- How coherent is the three-year resettlement strategy with resettlement pledges at the global refugee summit and in the implementation of this would like to know what role the annual tripartite consultations on resettlement will play.
- On other pathways criteria for family unity should be enlarged.
- Welcome call to include fighting against racism and xenophobia.

Venezuela

- Commend support for integration process, but local solution is a sovereign decision.
- Grateful to support to get involved who are not part of the resettlement process and this should be with the full consent of the state concerned.
- Voluntary solution is the most preferred durable solution and cannot involve conditionality. In para 75, important to ensure that refugees are not manipulated as a political tool to direct the course of the crisis and states must abstain from it to guarantee sustainability of returns.
- In paragraph 76, regarding coordination of humanitarian, development and peace and provisions in paragraph 77 and 78 are too prescriptive in nature and constitute conditionality.
- Countries of origin should not hamper or impose conditionality on return.

Lebanon

- Paragraphs on durable solutions have improved. Clear mention in paragraph 74 to increase availability of durable solutions and start planning for them from the outset.
- Voluntary return is paramount and contributes to bring countries of origin to normalcy. They should not hamper the future arrangements for durable solutions especially voluntary returns.
- Recognise that voluntary solution is not conditioned on political solutions and does not impeded refugees' right to return, but this aim will be defeated if the text goes too much in detail about enabling conditions.
- Need to contribute resources in countries of origin including by development actors.

- Key to success is refrain using the refugee crisis as a political card. Hence when the risks subside, voluntariness is not justified as a condition. Refugees should be free to determine availability of any other safe place in the country of origin as their place of residence.
- Resettlement is not substitute for return but if GCR brings resettlement it will be living up to burden and responsibility sharing.

Morocco

- Important to continue working on durable solutions including voluntary repatriation, resettlement and local integration.
- When encouraging enabling conditions for return, respect state sovereignty.
- Important countries of origin do not place any obstacle and that there are no conditions on voluntary returns as such conditions are not compatible with humanitarian approach.
- These conditions some believe is to keep them in a situation of precariousness with a view to exploit them for political reasons.
- Voluntary repatriation should not be bound on political solutions as not to hinder refugees' right to return.
- With respect to support measures, important that so-called support measures are done on the request of the countries of origin.

IOM

- Consulting with UNHCR and look forward to identifying areas, work tools and approaches in the realm of solutions and bridge the humanitarian and development divide.
- Appreciate the complexity of ensuring voluntary returns and reintegration. Also, supportive of expanding resettlement and work with emerging resettlement countries and expanding the elaboration of other pathways, and like to note the IOM family assistance programme with Germany for Syrians and Iraqis.
- Finally, there is no question, how best to ensure complementarity and coherence between GCR and GCM is a challenge requiring collaborative efforts and look forward to hearing from Member States on how IOM and UNHCR work in the field.

GAVI alliance

- Welcome the focus on durable solutions, including from the outset of emergencies. Solutions requiring political, security and human rights reflect the spirit of 2030, ensuring children rights, access to health and strengthening health systems in transit and countries.
- In paragraph 74, we would like to suggest mainstreaming emergency preparedness in national health systems; in paragraph 77, suggest adding a bullet point about access to health services; in paragraph 78 on voluntary returns, we suggest adding access to healthcare and livelihood and economic opportunities in the areas of return. Lastly, in paragraph 89 on local solutions, suggest adding access to health services pertaining to local integration

NGOs

ICVA statement on Agenda item 3, on behalf of NGOs, delivered at the third formal consultations, can be found [here](#)

Closing remarks - Volker Türk

- On solutions, we have 50 statements. Overall, 171 Member States and other stakeholders have made statements during the third formal consultations.
- On solutions, no hesitation on our side about the humanitarian and non-political nature of the text including on solutions. When finding solutions in a humanitarian and non-political way,

needs should not be politicised. At the same time, do require peace, security and development operators but also many regional organisations. Clear that there is a strong recognition of a solutions orientation that will have to accompany every emerging refugee situation. That was one of the objective, and we wanted to give a particular emphasis to this, we do want to ensure whatever we can.

- Solutions orientation has to be there at the start of an emergency situation, and the most preferred solution is to be able to go home, and we need to focus on some of the real difficulties countries face in reintegrating refugees. But also, the real issues we face with premature returns and the need for refugee flows and refugee returns to work on sustainable solutions and this is what we put out under the voluntary returns section, it is not conditionality but practicality. If we want to ensure people are able to go back, we will have to work on support measures when they are willing to generate the type of measures to resume their lives.
- We have a body of standards with the ExCom, within the Conclusion 40, we have developed a lot of what we are talking here, but there is actually both a GA resolution, and what we have encapsulated is very much in line with what has been developed in an intergovernmental process. We have also heard about cash grants for returnees and we will take this up.
- On resettlement, take note of strong support for the three-year strategy, and note that there are some questions. It is important that there is widening and broadening of the base including through private sponsorships. Lots of tools are in place, and the resettlement architecture we can build on what we have already learnt and then develop a robust three-year strategy and see how we can make the case. This is a voluntary exercise, what it means to share exercise in the global level and not meant to be forced, it is non-binding, but will make practical case.
- Some Latin American countries have developed their resettlement programmes in the last couple of years. For example, humanitarian schemes in Brazil and Argentina.
- Also need to look at complementary pathways to broaden the base and not protecting and developing it as a durable solution. It is a collective responsibility. Need to work together in the tripartite resettlement and generate this.
- Need for respect and tolerance in search for solutions. To ensure that possible stigmatisation is addressed and there is a clear call for non-discrimination, and clear that it links up with various aspects of the responsibility sharing mechanism, and again take the call to clarify this better on the solutions side.
- On paragraph 82, there are good practices, but we know we need multiyear pledges and take the point that this reflects good practice and it would be good that in the spirit of collective learning on local solutions for those countries that decide local integration, attention is paid to the need for support.
- Thankful for the substantial and constructive and rich debate.

Floor for contributions opened again

Cuba

- We listened to a lot of proposals and different contributions, and we hope that all of those proposals could be incorporated or amended. In general terms, the paper is long. For the next session, if we are not able to incorporate all these modifications, it could be a difficult meeting. Important to share the paper and incorporate all the proposals for us to be able to close this in Geneva and not open in New York, and address the concerns of host countries.
- Our call for the team is that the next version really takes into account different proposals. We don't have much time, so we are sure we can close it here, and are ready to adopt in New York.

- Mechanisms of burden sharing and follow-up need to be balanced. Will be crucial in the next session and role of other agencies and role of UNHCR needs to be cleared, also with regard to how it will work with the rest of system. See the new governance in light of the role of the ExCom and role of the Solidarity Conference and the role of Global Platform, to see how it will work in the future.

Syria

- Support what Cuba has said.
- It is important finish this in Geneva and not send it to New York. Lot of differences but Member States.
- Important that Member States can reach middle ground, and not ignore concerns by all Member States.

Volker Türk:

- Need to ensure collective ownership of the document. UNHCR is the penholder, but we are in your hands. Clear what UNSG has proposed: to present the GCR in the annual reporting.