

First Formal Consultations – Towards a Global Compact on Refugees

13 – 14 February 2018

Volker Türk's opening remarks are available here: <https://goo.gl/4zChWV>

Notes: Agenda item 1 - principal modalities for burden and responsibility-sharing **(13.02.2018)**

Brazil – on behalf of GRULAC

- The Latin America region is about to set a landmark, based on strong foundations for refugee protection (e.g. Cartagena Declaration). On 19-20 Feb, in Brasilia, delegations from Latin America and the Caribbean will gather to review the Brazil plan of action and discuss possible contributions to the refugee compact.
- Many good practices were presented and in the preparations to the Brasilia meeting. We shall share the results of the meeting during the second round of consultations.
- We commit to engage in a productive way.

Togo on behalf of the African Union

- The African Union hosts 20 million refugees. Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda are pilot countries for CRRF application and should therefore be supported.
- The African countries welcome emphasis on host countries. Support to host communities is an important aspect of the GCR.
- We reiterate the need for predictable, multi-year, unearmarked funding to address large scale refugee situations. Funding gap however remains.
- Solidarity Conferences are good practices, but they do not meet their goals often. We fully support to broaden the donor base, we would like to see more about the funding strategy underpinning the PoA.
- Appreciate that para. 1 refers to the 1951 Convention and regional instruments. We feel a stronger preamble strengthening the convention would be an asset to the global compact and the principle of *non-refoulement* should be strongly reiterated.
- The responsibility sharing part should be strengthened. Solidarity must consist of new ways of leading to solutions.
- On the section on follow up, there need to be indicators that help us monitor and measure achievements. This is particularly useful for countries mobilizing to help refugees.
- This process must be inclusive and all Member States must be engaged. We suggest that the UNGA should be regularly informed to ensure all remain on-board.
- While the GCR is non-binding, the status of the forcibly displaced must be addressed if we are to respond effectively. Their status must be clarified.
- Each Member State should take responsibility for providing necessary technical assistance and resettlement contributions.

- It would be wise to add a section dedicated to the root causes of forced displacement, including cooperation between governments, regional organizations and civil society.
- The PoA should also explore synergies between the GCR and the AU agenda 2063.
- A specific section should be added to explain what role the UNHCR will play.

European Union

- We will provide coordinated comments in the next round.
- We reiterate that we stand behind the NYD. We have done work together to strengthen comprehensive responses. We offer particular thanks to countries hosting large refugee populations.
- We support an inclusive and transparent process and trust UNHCR to steer discussions in a professional manner, with the support of the ExCom Secretariat. We prefer avoiding line by line discussions.
- The PoA could further operationalize CRRF and learn from other best practices.
- There is a great need for responsibility sharing, only together can we improve governance structures. We remain committed to upholding norms of international humanitarian and refugee law.
- We recognize efforts of host countries in hosting refugees in protracted situations, which provide a global public good.
- In line with the EU approach to Forced Displacement and Development, we emphasize resilience and self-reliance through an integrated approach. Strong national and local response and structures are needed and we should support to move away from camps and parallel services.
- We support reducing dependency on humanitarian support and we express full support to the World Bank, other international financial institutions and the private sector involvement.
- Funding is key, but not the only dimension – it also requires continuous engagement on principles. We need more responsibility sharing around the global compact. This has not been without challenges. We reaffirm the primary goal to encourage refugees to return in safety and dignity, while respecting the principle of *non-refoulement*. EU countries are also stepping up efforts for resettlement.
- Tackling root causes is important as well as stepping-up efforts to prevent new conflicts and addressing drivers of migration.
- The EU will actively engage to adopt the GCR.

Brazil – on behalf of Portuguese-speaking countries

- We support this document, which main virtue is to develop a framework to enhance cooperation among Member States.
- Protection is a responsibility to be shared on the basis of each country's capacity.

- We draw attention to the relevant role regional organizations can play – especially through information sharing and joint solutions. We point out that other organizations can also play a constructive role by galvanizing support, particularly political support.
- With the CRRF, we emphasize the need to include development perspective to large movements of refugees, hence the support of the international community is vital. Infrastructure, health and other systems must be supported to meet short and long-term needs.
- Learning the local language is important for socio-economic and cultural inclusion, especially in protracted situations. We urge the UNHCR to consider this point in future discussions. The aim of avoiding creating parallel systems will be easily achieved if refugees can speak the local language.
- We express our readiness to contribute to the drafting of the GCR. We are convinced this will benefit refugees and host communities, in connections to the SDGs’ objective of leaving no one behind.
- Lastly, as 80 percent of refugees are in developing countries, this is why we must reiterate the fact that refugees are not a problem of the southern hemisphere, but of the entire world, they are everybody’s responsibility.

DRC

- DRC has hosted two million people after the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. Despite difficult conditions, local people have offered hospitality. My country knows what it is to handle pressure brought by refugees. That is why, we support the ideal of the global compact, which underscores the need for responsibility sharing.
- The GCR should support local responses to crisis, mobilize and provide a sustainable response. This should be written in capital letters.
- The GCR must emphasize conflict prevention and peace building.
- Climate change and environmental damage caused by refugee flows must also be taken into consideration.
- Under-funding prevents sustainable responses, particularly when it comes to integration.
- Respecting the human rights of refugees vital, they are human beings not things. Their rights must be observed and respected.

Turkey

- We are friends of the GCR. Our assessment is generally positive as it reflects the thematic discussions of last year and builds on valuable practices. However, some parts need to be strengthened.
- Modalities for resettlement should be specified and support to host countries should be tangible and countable.
- We welcome suggestions on national arrangements but emphasize that those should bring support national coordination mechanisms. The composition if the steering group (para 14), and its working methods should be determined by host states and should be consultative.

- As stated host countries need concrete support. Therefore, the platform purpose should be to bring wide range of stakeholders on-board to provide support, including at the technical and political level.
- Solidarity Conferences are positive as well as engagement of development actors, civil society and the private sector. The role of these actors should be clearly mentioned.
- Implementation of GCR relies on additional funding. We welcome development actors to mobilize new resources. Adequate resources should also be mobilized for social cohesion purposes, not just in emergency situations.
- Education alliance is welcome and suggest mention of scholarships.
- On data, we emphasize that all reliable, timely and comparable data is critical but not all data can be accessible to all stakeholders. This should be guided by existing national laws.
- We need to be practical, so propose to include a timeline, roadmap and a flow chart to guide host countries as to what to do during large-scale refugee flows, step by step.
- We underline that, while distinct, the two compacts can be mutually reinforcing. So, references to GCM could be useful.

Pakistan

- This is a very important process for countries hosting refugees. We need a real game changer.
- Pakistan has never closed doors to refugees. We host largest number of Afghan refugees. Our host communities have not fallen prey to anti-refugee sentiments.
- Our major expectation is for strengthened international refugee protection through equitable, predictable, and sustainable responsibility sharing. This will remain elusive unless everyone assumes their fair share.
- The zero draft falls short of addressing the perennial gap and we would caution against actions shrouded in arbitrariness and ambiguity.
- The GCR should not add to existing obligations but it must identify concrete and robust responsibility sharing mechanism.
- Development should not substitute for humanitarian assistance and support must be continued for returns.
- SDGs and development assistance in origin countries must also be strengthened, with action plans for returns.
- There should also be an increase in resettlement places as this is also responsibility sharing.
- Concrete action should not be left to ‘interested States’ and the PoA should provide guidance for host states.
- We need to break the *status quo* and add value.

USA

- GCR serves as a framework for States to help refugees. We look forward to working with others.

- As noted by UNHCR and others, this process is not about creating new instruments, but upholding current language.
- The voluntary nature of the PoA must be emphasized and that it is the sovereign right of States to implement it.
- None of the provisions of the PoA should create rights or obligations under international law. We will continue to take steps to ensure, in accordance with our domestic law and international obligations, our national security and sovereignty, and the health and security of our people, preventing illegal migration and securing our borders.
- We recognize the purpose of the PoA is to serve as guidance as to how to make refugee response more effective and promote greater burden sharing. We look forward to a greater proportion of refugees to return home, in safety and dignity, by improving conditions in countries of origin.
- We encourage other countries to shoulder greater burden, providing funding and technical support.
- We welcome development and the private sector to support the self-reliance of refugees.
- We strongly affirm that the GCM is separate and distinct from the GCR.
- We believe this is a good start and can serve as a complement to broader UN reforms.

Ethiopia

- Refugee protection is an international responsibility and therefore requires a global response. Strong references to global solidarity and international cooperation must be made in the preamble section.
- Need for stronger language in committing countries to support countries hosting large refugee populations, particularly those that implement the CRRF.
- Funding is a perennial challenge. We welcome the emphasis on unearmarked funds and emphasize the importance of timeliness and demand driven funding.
- We believe in the humanitarian and development nexus. There should be clear mechanisms to fill the ever-growing gap in humanitarian funding, especially in para. 19-23.
- The core part is to operationalize the GCR so it is incumbent to have more solid modalities in relation to solidarity conferences and the global platform. Those could contribute to permanence.
- With regards to national coordination arrangement, the PoA should build on existing coordination mechanisms rather than build parallel systems.
- Support must be provided to host states for data registration.
- For review mechanism, the document should include major milestones document. We suggest reviewing the text in the margin of the UN general assembly.
- We would like to see a review mechanism as well as a time frame for the compact against which progress can be measured against concrete targets.
- Ethiopia will submit a written contribution.

Germany

- Call upon Member States to live up to the NYD and contribute to equitable burden sharing by hosting refugees and supporting host communities.
- The GCR should reflect the protection needs to guide our responses.
- Need for more effective use of funds.
- Strengthen links between humanitarian, development and peace actors by enhancing cooperation and collective outcomes.
- We need to include refugees in national system, thus building their resilience, which is key to prevent refugees embarking on dangerous onward journeys.
- Gender dimensions must be further integrated as well as attention to children and youth. Stronger commitment to these and other vulnerable groups such as LGBTIQ and need to fight discrimination. These should be translated into principles but also into concrete action.
- GCR and GCM are two distinct processes but it will be important to ensure coherence and consistency.
- POA should also address the issue of returns of people not eligible for international protection.
- Main added value of the platform idea is its brokering and convening role. It must be driven by Member States.
- The GCR should also consider more the root causes elements.
- GCR must mobilize a broad range of actors and all aspects of the CRRF right at the outset of a large refugee flows. We can help develop along with UNHCR, World Bank and other actors.

Canada

- We have an opportunity to strengthen the international refugee response, which is a shared global responsibility mechanism. The GCR and its application should be an important step forward to build international solidarity.
- The zero draft is a constructive start but we recommend stronger use of intentional language, and its alignment with commitments that all States have made in the NYD.
- The PoA should reaffirm the foundational norms of refugee protection and feature these prominently.
- Need to include indicators by which to measure progress within the various section and increase accountability.
- Participation of refugees and host communities should be made more concrete and meaningful, including during follow-up actions. They make positive contributions to countries and this should be acknowledged.
- Good to see children mentioned as well as an overarching approach on age, gender, diversity. There should be more on elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Participation of all refugees is consistent with commitment by UNHCR to support accountability. We need to improve Accountability to Affected Populations.
- The Global Platform can play a key role for equitable and predictable responsibility sharing. This should be clearly defined in terms of what gap this will address and we look forward to being involved to refine the initiative.

- The draft focuses heavily on mobilizing resources. We suggest including mobilizing of political will and resources. These are critical to achieving durable solutions and tackling root causes.
- One size does not fit all, so we need to balance opportunities, linking with development gains.

Greece

- The NYD and CRRF shared value and principles should serve as a guide and should underscore the spirit of the GCR.
- Greece as a host country is at the forefront of the refugee crisis. Refugee are a shared responsibility, and providing assistance is a shared task. Enhancing the implementation of the Convention will be key going forward.
- Host countries and communities are the first donors, by saving lives, by keeping borders open, providing humanitarian assistance, basic health and other services. Hence these first donors need support, assistance and solidarity.
- We need a mutually agreed compact based on our shared values of humanity and solidarity. Those should be at the forefront of our discussion.

Denmark

- This is a fine and useful first draft, outlining the results of the thematic discussions.
- Para 2 is narrow in scope but should be deep in content.
- We need sustainable and inclusive approaches, with flexible and multi-year funding as well as strong recognition of nationally-led approaches, supported by development actors.
- We recommend that the PoA builds on the language of the NYD, including the CRRF. In its current form, the PoA seems like a catalogue of good ideas and intentions, but must go further on the ‘how’.
- PoA must include relevant international processes such as UN reforms in peace, Grand Bargain and the New Way of Working. Those are of direct relevance to the CRRF and GCR.
- We need clearer descriptions of the role and responsibilities of all actors involved. Build support for UNHCR support functions including development actors, private sector and refugees. The crucial role of civil society must be emphasized.
- We need clear commitments to resettlement and responsibility sharing until durable solutions are secured. Task may include solidarity conferences, but more systemic follow up is needed when situation becomes protracted. Regional platforms could be useful for coordination and planning.
- The global platform should be restricted to Member States and development actors; help in sustaining predictable funding and planning.
- The PoA must reflect strong references to accountability. SDGs provide a logical reference. CRRF may prove useful when these are in place and we support this. Measuring progress and experience as well as improved data and evidence are also important to understand displacement.

- When all this in place, the GCR might bring good improvements.

Thailand

- This is not a legally binding document and we see it as an important means for common understanding and actionable practices.
- We need to strike a balance between security and humanitarian considerations.
- We are developing a status determination mechanism.
- We built a rehabilitation centre for Rohingyas, and this is an example, which was funded by Saudi funds. It aims to improve mental support and shows a donor does not have to be a conventional country to contribute – an example of responsibility sharing.
- Predictable and equitable responsibility sharing is still largely missing from the PoA. It should be a practical blueprint for equitable sharing.
- The protracted and complex nature of displacement is not reflected enough.
- To cope with shrinking international support and lack of durable solutions, especially resettlement, we will have to come up with a functional time frame for specific countries and other actors such as the WB to share the burden in a practical and responsible way.

Colombia

- The main aim of the GCR is to strengthen international cooperation, as most host countries are medium- or low- income countries. It is the shared responsibility of the international community and not just of host countries.
- The PoA could contain support measures, explicit language can be included so we can make specific and sustainable commitments.
- The document needs to go beyond the dichotomy between donors and affected countries, to include third countries in a more decisive fashion.
- Human mobility is complex and we cannot build solutions on the distinction between refugees and migrants, which narrows ourselves. We need a more inclusive and progressive dialogue so it is important to engage all the agencies of the United Nations, including headquarters, regional and country offices. This must be reflected in the PoA.
- Data and evidence is important – key issue is to build capacity of national authorities so that they have strong systems (e.g. registration).

Sweden

- The fact that representatives from the civil society are present at those consultations is positive.
- We have committed to NYD and we must ensure we deliver. The PoA serves to mobilize resources in a coherent manner, we support this ambitious approach.
- To achieve tasks at hand, we must find ways for stakeholders to own the document. We need language with the right level of ambition. We welcome the section on additional funding, but mobilizing additional unearmarked and flexible resources cannot only be the

task of a number of ‘interested States’. We hope that this will lead to more countries coming forward with support.

- We have agreed to jointly implement the CRRF and in this work UNHCR plays a critical role, grounded in its mandate.
- We need more clarity on many points, including the Global platform as well as more in-depth discussions.
- Several cross-cutting issues related to mixed migration are not covered while they are referred to in the GCM zero draft. To optimize for a successful implementation, clarity and coherence between the two compacts will be key.

Lebanon

- Without prejudice to national sovereignty, we see that part A tends to equate burden and responsibility sharing to support of the international community. It must acknowledge that support is not sufficient to the principle of responsibility and burden sharing. If host countries are to make a contribution, they should be able to rely on fair and equitable mechanism to go beyond humanitarian support and look into compensation. The practical measures are a step in the right direction – but does not identify concrete mechanisms.
- Principle of international solidarity will remain a dead letter, until states agree on robust responsibility and burden sharing, until this is holistic and sustainable.
- There must be an independent framework free of political agenda. We look forward that the GCR will redress the situation, where some countries are not well supported.
- We do not take for granted that faith play a role, this should depend on the context. As a consequence, the text (para. 29) should use ‘might’ rather than ‘will play a role’.

Bulgaria

- We consider the text ambitious and far-reaching. Commend UNHCR for a transparent process.
- We are working in the area of asylum policy. This process is high on our agenda. We support NYD and support equitable and responsible burden sharing.
- We thank countries hosting large refugee populations.
- Effective burden and responsibility sharing can only be achieved if we address the situation in a comprehensive manner and take into account different capacities of states. Therefore, the PoA should have a broad recipe.
- Political dialogue including measures to address root causes, environmental damage, voluntary returns and strengthening the humanitarian and development nexus should be emphasized.
- Tangible results can only be achieved by the inclusion of the private sector and academia and we welcome a multi-stakeholder approach.

Montenegro

- We welcome linkages with SDGs to ensure accountability.
- Support this approach by UNHCR. The GCR needs to improve strong and predictable support for large-scale movements.
- We appreciate emphasis on broad partnerships including inclusion of IFIs and the private sector.
- We support multi-stakeholder approach and support the humanitarian, development and peace to achieve durable solutions.
- As a burden and responsibility sharing we support the application of a national coordination mechanism and the global platform. It is also a state's responsibility to enhance its own capacity.
- We are supportive of solidarity conferences.
- We also find important the role of regional organizations, but their impact should not be over-estimated. We would like to see a role for origin countries too.
- We support data collection.

Mexico

- We see strengths in the draft including the inclusion of practical elements and tools which will make it easier for national refugee systems, and also includes a preventive approach and seeks to provide flexible and adaptable responses.
- The alignment with the SDGs and the agenda 2020 is important.
- Inclusion of gender perspective and vulnerability is important.
- Takes in to account refugee and host country needs, promotes multi-stakeholder approach and involves new actor like World Bank and includes data for evidence and exchange of good practices between states.
- We need to be more specific to handle mixed migration flow. These are dealt in an ambiguous manner in the zero draft. Greater coordination is needed with the Migration Compact.
- The PoA needs clearer references to coordination between national, regional and global systems.
- Other regional fora and mechanisms must also be included.
- On finance, we see little clarity on management, we should bear in mind to enhance accountability and transparency.

Japan

- We think the zero draft is a rich document. We can see it captures crucial elements.
- Welcome the recognition of complementarity between humanitarian, development and peace efforts.
- Solidarity and multi-stakeholder approaches are key concepts.
- PoA must be read in conjunction with the CRRF and we prefer to avoid repetitions of the NYD so that the text remains concise. However, since they form a basis, it could be useful to further elaborate the key concepts, possibly at the beginning, to set the tone.

- We welcome the clear specifications for broadening the base of support, resilience and address root causes.
- Value of engagement of local authorities, private sector and development actors as well as the importance of data. Those are all important points.
- We need further discussion on the global platform, solidarity conferences to think about their value.
- We believe that it is important to look further so as to be reasonable as to what we are asking of UNHCR and what it should take the lead on.
- GCR is not legal binding and it should remain so – there is no one size fits all and response must be context-dependent and adapted. There is value in keeping the document flexible to encourage new innovative ideas and aspirations.
- We hope we can reach a consensus document demonstrating genuine sense of solidarity. We stand ready to engage constructively in the consultations.

Norway

- PoA should not repeat what has already been agreed and adopted (NYD and CRRF); it should focus on addressing gaps.
- Pleased to see emphasis on education and gender.
- We would welcome stronger incentive for burden and responsibility sharing and want to see more States stepping up their engagement. Their contributions may be different in nature and size but the point is to increase the number of States committed.
- This is also relevant to the platform: How could the Global Platform widen the range of actors involved?
- Need to define follow-up mechanisms of Solidarity Conferences and welcome the involvement of regional organizations, IFIs and development actors.
- Data and evidence is important and we hope that they are updated according to the recommendation from the UN statistical commission, which should be referenced in the PoA.

Dominican Republic

- We are optimistic about progress made. We think that the NYD should breathe new life.
- We are carrying out an overhaul of our domestic legislation on refugees, guided by rule of law and the constitution. We will fully comply with our international commitments.
- We hope to get support from the international community. Our main goal is to ensure we have concluded parliamentary discussion on the new legislation.

Sierra Leone

- The NYD and the CRRF have raised expectations to address protection of refugees and search for durable solutions. Commitments that were made should now be concretized.

- Compact should not merely be an expression of intention and must define agreement on concrete steps. It should not be regressive and the language needs to be strengthened.
- Sources and modalities of finance should be identified.
- Relevant stakeholders should make pledges to address shortcomings of the NYD.
- It should reiterate key principles of refugee protection, e.g. the non-*refoulement* principle.
- Practice of voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity should be encouraged only when the conflict has diminished. Forceful returns should be avoided.
- The PoA should include commitments to resolve conflicts and address root causes.
- Details of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, measuring impact, need to be included.
- Compact should seek to increase resettlement quotas.
- The PoA should be a step forward, with firm commitments.
- Failure to meet expectations could lead to discontent and closing of borders and premature return of refugees.

Costa Rica

- We agree on the PoA broad lines.
- Main outcome of the process should be to strengthen the protection system with new political will and an agreed platform which will be backed by PoA. This must be strengthened and be based on existing legal obligations (1951 convention and NYD).
- The Refugee Compact must be consistent and coordinated with GCM. We need a specific approach in the field, where it is often difficult to distinguish between refugees and migrants. Our aim should be to provide better governance of mobility in all its forms.
- Costa Rica is a host country, and we have been a CRRF pilot. It allowed us to enhance our legislation and improve internal coordination which strengthens regional and global responses to refugees. This is part of our daily life and we believe that burden sharing is a vital concept. In this perspective, national mechanisms should be strengthened and we need to ensure the Global Platform can support host countries, so we can find innovative mechanisms with civil society, IFIs and the UN. We call on UNHCR to provide more details.
- On the follow up, we need to involve many stakeholders and this could be based on national government mechanisms, and the global mechanism should provide technical expertise, along with UNHCR. We should not place follow up responsibilities on only one entity (UNHCR). Follow up responsibilities are broader.
- Regional mechanisms and processes must be strengthened and we must avoid parallel structures and seek best possible synergies, which are already operating in the field.

Jordan

- Jordan intends to work for an effective and inclusive PoA.
- Our view is that protection of refugees should be a shared and collective responsibility. We need to have equal responsibility and burden sharing. As highlighted, the GCR is not clear on how it will achieve this goal. This cannot be achieved by equal commitment to solidarity.

- The part on burden and responsibility sharing does not do enough to put this norm into action; does not present a genuine mechanism.
- The draft must identify gaps in international cooperation, durable solutions and then address those gap.
- Para 21 of the Omnibus resolution clearly call on the GCR to recognize the contributions made by host countries and develop burden and responsibility sharing. The zero draft does not bring much clarification on this.
- The PoA puts host countries in an uncomfortable position. Our views should be reflected or else we may invite UNHCR to negotiate the text section by section.

Latvia

- We consider international cooperation and solidarity indispensable. In our view, the PoA, while providing the generic support measures should ensure balance between national and international levers. International element should come when it adds value to the national.
- Greater scope for regional cooperation. Several existing processes have proven that it is the most rapid way to define the challenges and act.

Slovakia

- Increasing number of displaced persons, require out-of-camp response. Evident that solving refugee necessitates global, regional, national and local responses. Only whole of government and society approaches can bring about a solution.
- Majority of activities aim at hosting countries. The support of the international community must also tackle root causes and prevent displacement. Need to address drivers of displacement.
- Creating favourable conditions in origin countries will make migration a choice and will also contribute to safe returns.
- Need to highlight the importance of science and research based on data, which will lead to more evidence-related policy.

Holy See

- Host societies need to receive tangible support. Without solidarity, it will be difficult to promote fundamental shift. This is key to change the situation of refugee and displaced people.
- Absence of spiritual dimension of refugees and the right of religious freedom, and the unity of family.
- It could be important to reiterate international protection principles - *non-refoulement*.
- Even though not legally binding, the GCR has a strong morally binding purpose and an additional clause should be added, where measures are read as universal and in the best service of refugees and asylum seekers, rather than just a set of best practices.

- Second, the human person should remain under the protection of humanity and the dictates of public conscience.

Hungary

- The draft is a good reflection of previous meetings.
- It is imperative for the PoA to address root causes of displacement. We should provide assistance close to refugees' homes for them to return soon and avoid secondary movement.
- Key principles for state responsibility must be added in particular with regard to re-admitting nationals.
- Security considerations of host states must be kept in mind. We face attention to border security and identification of combatants is a priority of the Hungarian government.
- We wish to emphasize every solution should be voluntary in nature and take into account the reality of States.

Ecuador

- We are one of the countries that has received most refugees. Majority of people have expressed a wish to stay and find right conditions to stay there and these have been provided by sustainable policies, and full respect to their rights.
- We have seen an increase of 20 percent in refugees. The peace process we have supported in Colombia is creating a negative reaction because it leads to cutting already limited support for Ecuador in dealing with refugees who seek protection in the country. We need support so we can continue the integration process.
- UNHCR targets are only met for 50 percent. We underscore the importance of shared responsibility to relieve pressure on host countries.
- We also underscore the importance of efforts in countries of origin as these will relieve pressure.
- GCR must protect rights of refugees and asylum seekers, a theme running through the text.

Argentina

- Important to create a Global Platform to which states can contribute according to their resources and capacities. Solidarity conferences can be a useful tool to share burden and look for sustainable solutions.
- We must strengthen additional funding by using various mechanisms by including IFIs as well as regional ones, and also include humanitarian foundation which would mobilize civil society by fundraising, which will help drive for efficiencies.
- Regional organizations can be a useful vector to coordinate national responses.
- We must develop nimble mechanisms so we avoid abuse of asylum systems through fraudulent applications as they create bottlenecks.
- We believe UNHCR should coordinate States in the follow-up to the implementation by creating key indicators and outcomes for the Compact.

United Kingdom

- This is a promising starting point. At its core, we support the CRRF language.
- Refugees are a shared responsibility of the international community. Efforts by all States are needed to deliver the CRRF approach and that should focus on host communities and refugees.
- Need for greater granularity and strengthened language on Gender.
- The PoA should take into account wider UN reforms.
- Global platform could provide a key bridge between country leadership and international actors and bring in the right actors. But welcome more details.
- We welcome the principle of solidarity conference but keen to see mechanism and triggers.
- The UK is committed to long-term financing, mobilizing funds more effectively is key and would welcome language on enabling host countries to improve preparedness and contingency planning.
- Ensuring follow-up arrangement has indicators must be key.

Australia

- There is no one size fits all approach and we are pleased to see comprehensive set of activities outlined. But we support non-binding language.
- Pleased to see the role of development actors in building human capital and resilience. We stress the importance of collaborative responses in protracted situations.
- Still more needs to be done on the Global Platform and its value added.
- Diversity of funding resources is important and welcome working with the private sector.
- Multi-year programming for humanitarian action, we support this, and need to clearly articulate UN reforms in the text.
- Regional cooperation is vital in our region and regional and bilateral processes to fight crimes should be strengthened.
- Data collection should be specific, timely and disaggregated by age, sex and diversity. We also welcome access to biometric data.
- Compact should go beyond highlighting the vulnerabilities of women and girls to emphasize their skills and capacities.

Finland

- Improved international protection of refugees, upholding existing norms and gender norms are ultimately at the heart of this exercise.
- These should be underpinned by more responsibility and burden sharing globally and the draft captures well the thematic discussions.
- Responsibility and burden sharing need to be addressed through the PoA. It is crucial that these support measures such as national arrangements engage a wide range of stakeholders and leave no one behind and do no harm.

- Convening platforms are welcome and we look forward to more discussions on this.
- Implications of ongoing process in the global emergency system such as the Grand Bargain and strengthened humanitarian and development funding should be considered. We support multi-year and flexible funding.
- The PoA should set clearer aims and call a greater number of States to share responsibility.
- The role of IFIs and the private sector should be much clearly highlighted.
- We express deep appreciation of host countries.

Kenya

- Burden and responsibility sharing must be at the heart of this compact. The modalities should be pragmatic and realistic as possible so that they receive the protection and ease pressure on host states.
- National arrangements are welcome and multi-stakeholder approaches must be State-led.
- On the Global Platform, we will need to have more clarity in order to avoid duplication. For example, more details on the location of its meetings and membership must be clearly spelled out. Despite the fact that the Global Platform is not operationally active, how will the budget be funded? The Global platform will take two years to set up, but with increasing numbers of refugees, how feasible would this be? Need to do something urgently.
- While solidarity conferences can be organized, we should be conscious that these hardly ever achieve the desired results; so more needs to be done that they achieve concrete results.
- Regional organizations in our part of the world offer good lessons, which we will speak tomorrow. Further analysis must be taken on what role regional organizations can play.
- Accurate data is important to enhance preparedness and contingency planning and formulate policy recommendations as well as partnering with donors.
- Multi-year funding to support refugees and host communities is needed.

Republic of Korea

- We recognize the complementarity between development, humanitarian and peace efforts and close coordination will allow us to better address refugee situations.
- Specific consideration must be given to women at risk, in particular for gender-based violence.
- Education is a good way to build human capital and self-reliance, and is in line with SDGs.
- First mobilizing adequate resources is crucial. This should be further harnessed by diversifying and seeking innovative financial mechanisms.
- From the onset of refugee movements, we should not lose sight of protection in particular the principle of *non-refoulement*. This has to be duly reaffirmed.
- Regarding solutions, it is important to provide capacity building support, and respect refugee admission policy in light of the social and economic situation of host countries.
- Complementary pathways and resettlement should be further defined.

Austria

- We welcome the draft and the very diligent, inclusive and transparent process.
- Global Platform and solidarity conferences are good and we appreciate the action-oriented approach of the PoA and this should be further operationalized.
- The Global Platform must assist the host countries. We find that certain aspects of design and global modalities need further elaboration. We support the platform and there is need to search for solutions and tackle root causes of displacement.

Iran

- On responsibility sharing, words need to be translated into action. Protection of refugees is a shared responsibility and should not be taken up only by some member states. We need to create robust mechanisms and this should be highlighted in the PoA.
- Responsibility sharing cannot be realized through fragmented arrangements. The zero draft has existing arrangements so far, which have proved powerless. These cannot bring change.
- We have one Refugee Convention and we need one role for UNHCR.
- Responsibility sharing must not be reduced only to its financial dimensions. The PoA should therefore propose action-oriented solutions to promote durable solution and put an end to current injustices and disparity.
- Refugees should be able to seek asylum where they feel safe.
- Must facilitate refugee's voluntary repatriation and there needs to be a clear plan of action for voluntary repatriation.
- The zero draft has excessive emphasis on self-reliance.
- Reference is made to 'interested States' but it is not reliable, so we must create a platform for host countries.
- The PoA should not be a vague invitation to incite more resources.

Cyprus

- We welcome references to complementary peace and humanitarian efforts. We have been a strong advocate to address root causes of displacement.
- Appropriate care, reception conditions and examination processes and remedies in accordance with international standards must be enhanced.
- Accession to the Refugee Convention must be promoted.
- We stress the importance of continuing to create conditions that enable countries to return with respect to the principle of voluntariness.

Indonesia

- This is a solid base for further deliberation. The draft has tried to identify durable solutions and strengthen funding for humanitarian needs.
- We emphasize the needs of host countries, the importance of multi-stakeholder approaches and the importance of regional institutions.

- Take into account the perspectives of vulnerable groups.
- We underscore considerable efforts in meeting the needs of host countries and should not overlook durable solutions.
- With regard to principles of equitable burden and responsibility sharing, we emphasize not imposing generic formula for all States and take into account specificities of each host state.

Russia

- This should not increase the work of UNHCR, the Compact should be aimed at strengthening the Convention. GCR should be based on humanitarian principles.
- Requires prevention and settlement of conflicts and coordinated effort of the international community and must build on the humanitarian and development nexus.
- Interference of some countries in internal affairs is a root cause of displacement.
- Responsibility sharing and solidarity of refugees must be based on the Refugee Convention. For example, the European refugee crisis is a direct result of intervention in the Middle East. Countries engaged in this crisis must do more.
- Responsibility sharing is not adequate to describe existing realities. It should not be a legal responsibility. The PoA needs to replace ‘responsibility sharing’ with ‘cooperation’.

Italy

- Solidarity is the principle we promote most, for this reason we promote chapter on modalities for responsibility sharing. We welcome the possibility to create mechanisms to mobilize resources and coordinate efforts such as the Global Platform and Solidarity Conferences. We would like to know more how this will work and how they could help responses to refugee situations.
- Such platforms encourage capacity building, provide personnel and resettlement opportunities. Resettlement and complementary pathways are concrete ways to promote solidarity.
- Investing in development aid is important but also productive investment is vital to support refugees and increase capacity of local institutions and build necessary infrastructure to support host countries.
- Need to ensure complementarities between the two compacts

China

- We should highlight international cooperation, mutual respect and consensus building.
- Need to tackle both symptoms and root causes of the refugee problem and take a holistic approach and more emphasis to address these.
- All parties should uphold the UN charter to settle disputes by dialogue and developed countries should fulfil pledges on their commitment to development assistance.
- In resettling refugees, one must consider the historical, geographical, national and cultural conditions of the host countries. No one size fits all.

- We have several questions and we will raise them in due course.

New Zealand

- We recognize the need to step up to address the refugee crisis and we support the GCR. We support common purpose and coordinated approach.
- Some elements that we believe call for stronger action are: responding to gender-based violence and special references to disability and diversity must be made.
- We need some clarification – value added of the Global Platform and Solidarity Conferences. We also agree with Kenya that these modalities must be spelled out.
- Need to have more clarity on how asylum support group will operate.
- For the GCR to be successful, the role of civil society is crucial and these references must be strengthened. Actions should be identified, so that the PoA reads as an action plan.

Switzerland

- We support the general outline, but we think that the language could be strengthened. It should not seek to redefine the rights of refugees, which should be respected.
- It seeks to fill a gap and alleviate States affected by large refugee movements, but its final goal should be to address the needs of refugees, therefore we must focus on the needs of refugees and not States.
- The PoA must contain more reference to human rights.
- It contains interesting ideas – some require questions. Form and contribution of the Global Platform and Solidarity Conferences. These moreover should not discourage States from offering support to humanitarian bodies.
- A multi-stakeholder approach is essential and we support para 26. We need to do more, to mention also local partners and local red cross and red crescent societies, they are key to managing refugee flows. Their position should be strengthened.

Estonia

- We stand firmly behind the NYD. We support the formal consultations process. We believe inclusiveness and transparency are key. We also support the suggested working methods.
- We can agree with most outline, however we are looking forward to in-depth discussion to find new innovative ways to address refugee situations.

South Africa

- Core of the NYD is equitable responsibility sharing. GCR appears to fall short and is prescriptive in language and places conditions on host countries.
- GCR should be based on international refugee law. The 1951 Convention remains the most important instrument. This must be reflected in the text.

- Each refugee situation is context specific and measures to address must take into account country specificities and the policy space of each country.
- Must contain short-term, medium-term and long-term targets to help Member States achieve goals.
- Must make reference to the Durban racial discrimination Covenant.
- Need to enhance the opportune utilization of initiatives by regional organizations.
- On development financing, the Africa Development Bank and BRICS Bank must also be mentioned.

Morocco

- This is a good starting base for pursuing the humanitarian mandate of UNHCR.
- Fair sharing of responsibility is needed so we must pursue the spirit and ensure there is sustainable action and greater support for those implementing CRRF, particularly in Africa.
- It must support the Refugee Convention and should not be considered an opportunity to renegotiate, but to strengthen them.
- With regards to predictable, multi-year financing, we would like to know if additional financing will be available for implementing the GCR.
- The zero draft cannot be exhaustive, we would like to know more about the follow-up mechanism and how evaluation criteria will be defined.
- There is lack of specific information on the UNHCR role, but we plead for such a role.

Ireland

- Building on our commitment to the 2030 Agenda, NYD, the GCR must build on the international refugee law.
- The centrality of human rights is paramount. Protection must be maximized and tailored for those groups who face additional barriers including women, ethnic minorities and LGBT groups.
- Low- and middle-income countries need more support and we must forge a system that eases situation for those countries.
- Humanitarian and development assistance should be linked as early as possible.
- The private sector, IFIs and a wider section of the UN must be consulted. We welcome strengthening jobs and education for refugees.
- Emergency preparedness and contingency planning are important and similar progress must be made as done in famine situations.

Trinidad and Tobago

- We have witnessed an increase in applications for asylum. The main challenge is lack of adequate legal framework, lack of funding, lack of physical space, and public perception and fear. We suggest States support legislative gaps.

- Refugees contribute to the development of countries. We support greater call at the regional level for refugee protection. We acknowledge multi-stakeholder approach. We believe there is need for greater detail on regional organization as well as elaboration on the required support to these processes.
- Exchange of good practices is also important.

Uganda

- In our view, the draft is an accurate reflection of previous consultations and a good basis for furthering consultations.
- Greater responsibility is on refugee-hosting countries amid declining funds. Refugee situation makes a high call on national, local and other resources and capacities.
- We welcome the spirit of responsibility sharing. We have established inter-agency mechanism to coordinate international, local and national response and it has served us well. Provision to build capacity for such national arrangements will be useful. These could be replicated at the regional and grassroots level.
- We support convening the Global Platform and this can be an opportunity for sharing responsibility. This must be reliable and predictable. We note the draft provides no further guidance on triggers and the frequency of the platform and how it will address protracted situations.
- On Solidarity Conferences, the language could be strengthened to reflect the spirit of responsibility sharing as opposed to voluntarism.
- We need further elaboration of the operational capacity to emphasize how refugee situations would benefit.
- Regional countries are important players in the search for durable solutions. We support the involvement of regional organizations, but important to provide further details about their participation modalities.

Somalia

- We believe that integration in the community is important and helps refugees to be self-reliant and support their current efforts to integrate in host communities as well as in returns and resettlement. In this regard, the adoption of NYD is important to education, employment so that refugees do not become a burden and are constantly dependent on aid. They have the opportunity to become self-reliant with decent livelihood. They face risks and hardship and take dangerous journeys and fall victim to traffickers, so we should take action and not allow this to happen.
- With returnees, we are committed to be part of the international effort and we also welcome Yemeni refugees in our country.
- To reach concrete results, it is critical to tackle root causes, provide financial resources and assistance to children, women and vulnerable groups.
- We agree that Solidarity Conferences can make a difference and support the mobilization of additional resources.

Bangladesh

- We have been hosting refugees and displaced people from Myanmar, and many more forcibly displaced have crossed into Bangladesh recently.
- Need to strengthen efforts to create conducive conditions in countries of origin so that refugees can return and this should be an important means to measure progress of GCR.
- IFIs and the private sector are welcome, but only with the consent of the host country.

Venezuela

- It is vital that the PoA reflects the State's ambition and that responsibility and burden sharing are more equitable. We feel vital that States are provided information in advance. We must be given a compilation of the meeting.
- This is an emergency response to the temporary crisis to refugees and can only be resolved if we tackle root causes, undertake prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict and provide humanitarian support. Tangible measures must be taken to tackle this emergency. This does not only mean predictable and equitable funding. This is also an opportunity to strengthen the refugee protection regime. Additional efforts must be made to make the document clearer.
- Global Platform is good, but local and national entities must also contribute to this.
- Language should be clearer on the aim of Solidarity Conferences and this must not be the only means to share responsibility, other means notably resettlement should be encouraged.

Belgium

- The zero draft is in line with Belgium's efforts on humanitarian aid and development assistance. We believe it is balanced and coherent, but it could be more action-oriented.
- The notion of protection should play a more central role in the text. References to regional protection instruments could also be included.
- References to Grand Bargain commitment and support for multi-year and flexible funding must be made. Financial means will be a continued challenge and has to be linked with efficient and prioritization processes.
- Regarding additional structures, these must link with the UN reform, Grand Bargain, New Way of Working, humanitarian and development nexus and avoid duplication.
- We call for efficient and cost effectiveness of these new structures and institutions.
- Clearer references should be introduced in the text regarding data protection for refugees.
- Resettlement, we believe, could be improved by more concrete proposals. Need to broaden the resettlement base. Alternative legal pathways should be better detailed.
- Results from the field should form the basis of monitoring and evaluation. We prefer a light M&E system.

Belize

- Means and strategies to enhance refugee protection must be reflected in the PoA.
- Emphasis on, among other things: prevention of movement of people and refugees and dealing with the causes of movement of refugees, respect for human rights, respect of the international refugee law including non-*refoulement*, hosting and returns and responsibility and burden sharing and ensuring refugees have access to health and food, effective implementation to ensure integration, self-reliance and returns to their home countries.
- Regular assessment of the refugee situation should also be done.

Sudan

- We have a tradition to open borders to refugees and asylum seekers.
- The PoA should also make reference to regional norms, and not only global, especially more reference to the recent Kampala Convention on refugees and IDPs.

Bolivia

- An operational plan should be reflected in the PoA.
- The human rights of those seeking refuge must be reflected. Refugees must be at the centre of the document.
- This PoA should aim to support refugees directly and not host country.
- The GCR must also tackle root causes including political instability and refugees must be treated humanely. They are not burden and we must ensure that their welfare is the responsibility of all countries.
- We support the PoA, but clear guidance on the Global Platform is needed, and we hope responsibility sharing will be clarified and defined further.

Spain

- Acceptable starting point. Happy that the PoA will strengthen the CRRF implementation and grateful that it emphasizes greater burden sharing and sustainable solutions.
- The PoA must promote voluntary returns in a way that meets refugees' needs. Coordination between conditions for returns and peace must be better emphasized.
- Gender must be cross-cutting. The main focus of the compact should be refugees and respect for current provisions of refugee law. No new legal obligations must be created.
- We will need more details on the Global Platform and the Solidarity Conferences.
- The primary responsibility of the State must be emphasized.
- We trust that we will have mobilized more resources including new ones.
- We urge the promotion of regional efforts and actively support CRRF in Central America.

India

- The compact provides a framework for international solidarity based on burden sharing. Commitments must be non-binding, taking into account national legislation and capacities.
- It must also clarify that the commitment of those party to the Convention differ from those who are not.
- Must bring transparency and progressively increase capacity of local responders and reduce cost of logistics.
- Greater clarity in the definition of refugee is needed – persons displaced by natural disasters and climate change, IDPs are different. The role of humanitarian actors in such situations are to be approved by States.
- Complementarity with Migration Compact must be better defined.
- Aspect of prevention addressing root causes of displacement need to be strongly reflected in the State, and concrete commitments by States must be emphasized.
- Human interest must be central to all endeavour.

Ivory Coast

- We welcome international solidarity. GCR should make it possible to better share burden and we support efforts to support host countries.
- GCR must emphasize international refugee law and non-*refoulement*, and define follow-up mechanisms in refugee situations.
- Deeply rooted causes of displacement must be addressed as well as strengthening national cohesion. In this regard, references must be made to the Disarmament Agenda.

Azerbaijan

- We recognize responses should be tailored to each situation. We strongly believe in international legal norms including IHL, IHRL and IRL.
- In looking to address drivers of displacement, focus on the fact that conflict are a cause and consequence. Displacement can only be resolved if conflicts are resolved and root causes are addressed.
- Humanitarian, development and peace efforts reinforce each other.
- We are a strong advocate for IDPs, and we would like to see more references to IDPs. Grave situation of IDP requires renewed commitment and concerted action.

Luxembourg

- We have been able to respond to the current refugee situation by taking in number of asylum seekers. Integration has gone smoothly because of the local society and we need to think together about the return of refugees.
- Burden and responsibility sharing should be strengthened by the GCR, it should be based on human rights and the principle of diversity and non-discrimination.
- All this should be achieved to better tackle the refugee crisis and deal with many root causes of international migration.

Netherlands

- We are pleased with the balanced approach. Positive that refugees and host communities will be able to assess their own needs.
- Pleased to see clear emphasis on gender, and we consider the CRRF as a new way of working by engaging all stakeholders.
- We would like to recall that in the NYD the international community expressed a shared responsibility to manage refugees.
- We would like the PoA to reflect that the entire community should make contribution to refugees according to their capacity and this collective responsibility should be firmly established in the text.
- Firm inclusion of the root causes – more actionable commitment and reiteration that conflicts, natural disasters all contribute to forced displacement.
- Solidarity Conferences should be broadened to include more States and pledges should be followed up.
- Protection should be the basis of all our responses.

Egypt

- Our position has been clear: not to establish camps and not isolate refugees from host communities. Most refugees in our country enjoy access to national services.
- The number of refugees and unaccompanied minors is rising, and all this has placed stress on limited resources.
- Local solutions may be applicable but not always. Need to consider voluntary repatriation and scaling up resettlement.
- On the Global Platform, in our view, there is a need to emphasize and clarify how it meets the aspirations of host countries. Both the Global Platform and the Solidarity Conference need more clarification as how it will lead to predictable responsibility sharing.
- Need to increase development assistance
- Safety and security measures and data and evidence must be led by national laws and regulations and only by consent.
- National institutions should provide protection and need support.
- These efforts should not burden host country, and they must be assisted in the area of health, education and job creation.

Afghanistan

- There are cross-border returns when durable solutions are not provided. More than half of Afghans who entered in Europe had been displaced internally.

- This demonstrates the need to address the actual drivers and root causes. We stress the need for enhanced international and regional support to protracted refugee situations. Addressing conflict is vital and this needs emphasis in the document.
- UNHCR is the guardian of IRL and the 1951 Convention. It has a role to educate on strategies to prevent large-scale displacement and root causes of displacement. Refugees are international and require international support.
- We demonstrate that sustainable returns mean sustained support for returnees, housing, and for all this we need financial resources. Looking at returnees only from a humanitarian perspective is limiting. Dedicated development support is needed for returnees.

Syria

- Despite the ambition to strengthen responsibility and burden sharing, the zero draft did not reflect the concern of major host countries. There is additional commitment for host countries while commitments for the donor community are optional.
- Serious concerns that additional constraints are imposed on countries of origin for voluntary returns. This will only prolong refugee situations around the world.
- Root causes of forced displacement should refer to violations of IHL and terrorism. Unilateral interventions by some countries in others' internal affairs must be addressed.
- We stress that GCR does not relate to other UN agencies, particularly to UNRWA.

Belarus

- The zero draft is well-balanced. Two observations: our work must be grounded in realistic expectations. We should not seek to transform as transformation gives the impression that work was until now not up to the mark. The compact must build on IRL rather than something transformative so it must instead speak of increasing effectiveness.
- Second, unless we address root causes, our work will not be effective. It will be appropriate to give it more prominence.

Algeria

- Important to cite the leading role of host states, and in this regard, their national legal framework and priorities must be respected.
- There will be no one size fits all approach and the specificities of each situation must be emphasized. We must remain mindful of concerns of realities on the ground especially in CRRF countries.
- The zero draft is limited to development activities and inclusive asylum policies. Why is there lack of clarity on how to engage more countries and mobilize more financial support?
- The PoA has to remain international in scope. The focus on diverting development funds to refugee-hosting countries and adding conditionality to this effect can undermine public work programmes and deviate them from their original work.
- PoA must emphasize fair mechanism of predictable and equitable responsibility sharing.

- Refugees' presence in host countries is temporary and as a matter of principle their right to return has to be respected.

Philippines

- We need more time to comment substantially but note that some elements of the PoA are already in place or being implemented in the Philippines, including legal and political framework to support refugees, for instance, we have services provided for refugees including livelihood, education and healthcare by our national services.
- We can support a Solidarity Conferences mechanism through engagement with resource person and good practice, however more details are needed on how it will look like.
- Responsibility sharing should be equitable according to national capacities.
- We wish to clarify if progress will be assessed periodically through review of legal policies like in the UN treaty bodies.

Peru

- The GCR should take a humanitarian approach and not a political one and should be explicit in mentioning that each humanitarian situation is special and different.
- Shared responsibility towards refugees should express solidarity and justice, not charity.
- We recognize the role of host countries and need to ensure consistency between refugee and migration Compacts. Thus, humanitarian border management should be cross-cutting.
- The PoA should also bear in mind border management and detention policies using humanitarian approach. It should promote social cohesion and address racial discrimination and xenophobia and refugees should have equal opportunities.
- During large movements, humanitarian visas should be issued so host countries can regularize refugees which help them in accessing work and services.

Brazil

- Good steps towards responsibility sharing but there is room for more ambition.
- We welcome the Global Platform and Solidarity Conferences, but such proposals need to be further detailed and must be transparent. We call on UNHCR to steer a dedicated discussion to fine-tune these ideas.
- Regional organizations perform a critical role although regional approaches do not absolve global support.
- We have been successful in involving municipalities, civil society and universities. This is positive although the role of states is central.
- Few references to countries other than host States, it should call all States to action, not just 'interested' ones.
- The PoA must be rooted in a rights-based approach, refer to NYD and should not lose the opportunity to emphasize non-*refoulement*.

Israel

- Good starting point. Touches all key aspect of the refugee response challenge. We commend references to women, girls and children and people with disabilities, but more robust language can be added.
- Need to emphasize people living with disabilities in education and data collection. Diversity considerations can further be elaborated.
- Need to highlight different types of assistance needed to various types of countries.
- Technological solution is good and has relevance both for emergency and development assistance. Technical cooperation has a key role in terms of water provision, for example.

Nigeria

- We believe that international solidarity is an essential part of the global compact and calls for equitable burden sharing.
- We note that the PoA only makes suggestions to ‘interested States’. We look forward to a more committed and actionable practice.
- More clarity should be provided on the responsibility of States, civil society and UN partners in large refugee movements and protracted situations. Also need more on transparent accountability.
- Need for additional funding for the implementation of the compact. In tackling root causes, stress on assistance to address poverty and unemployment as their lack encourages conflict.
- Finally, the global compact may not be legally binding document but a strong commitment by 193 states for a more equitable burden sharing should be encouraged.

Malaysia

- As the GCR progresses, we must operationalize the principle of responsibility sharing. At the same time, we believe there is no one size fits all approach and the PoA must develop this. States must be given the opportunity to do their best and utilize their resources.
- We provide assistance on humanitarian ground. Education and health are extended to refugees. We also provide shelter to victims of human trafficking.
- We pledged to open our doors to Syrian refugees, and the government is also implementing a joint pilot project for Rohingyas, so that they can be employed pending their resettlement. This requires concerted effort from international community to tackle root causes, and we will continue to provide humanitarian assistance based on our capacities.

Lichtenstein

- Language could be further strengthened and the PoA should be practical and at the same time must re-affirm the Refugee Convention. GCR must be based on human rights and must tackle the root causes of displacement.

- Burden and responsibility sharing could be improved and we believe more States must be involved in this.
- We also participate in relocation and resettlement and would be interested in the modalities and follow-up measures of the solidarity conference and the Global Platform.
- Refugees should be at the centre and we welcome education, livelihood and this language could be further strengthened. Access to labour market should be highlighted.
- It is important to discuss voluntary returns, respecting non-*refoulement*, safety and dignity.

Armenia

- We cannot manage movements alone. We believe that greater responsibility is needed.
- We also support the GCR and collective efforts of all states to manage refugee situations.

Singapore

- Not a signatory IRL. Our understanding is that the text is not legally binding.
- There is no single approach and each country will determine its own ways of managing refugee situations.
- Establishing law and order is important to manage refugee flows, and countries need to tackle root causes of displacement.

World Bank

- There is broad consensus, change is needed to manage refugee situations.
- What we are facing is a problem of collective action but it is not beyond what the international community can manage. We must take full advantage of this opportunity.
- Responsibilities are unevenly shared; we acknowledge that host countries are shouldering the responsibility. We need to broaden the base of support and stand ready to support this.
- We are committed to play our part and help manage social economic dimension of refugee situations. We are working with a number of hosting countries by providing grants and loans in close partnership.
- We are scaling up our engagement to address drivers of displacement and create opportune environment for refugees to return.
- High-level targets by 2030 could strengthen the PoA.

UNICEF

- GCR should lead to bold commitments for children and should address gaps.
- We are concerned about existing gaps as agreed in CRC. We welcome strengthening inclusive systems and scaling up assistance and this should lead to additional funding and should also reach local services.
- No child should be left behind and through our work with many countries we are trying to bring out the voices of children and youth. We are pleased to see emphasis on multi-

stakeholder approaches and recommend working closely with partners. We can leverage our contacts with line ministries.

WFP, FAO and IFAD

- We believe more operational actions could set a foundation to bridge the humanitarian, development and peace gap.
- We welcome investment to build resilience and self-reliance. Far too many refugees are food insecure and it involves consequences and we would welcome food security and nutrition as a separate section to ensure concrete actionable commitments are recognized as critical to responding to the needs of refugees and their host communities.
- We underscore the need to invest in food security in places closer to people, which will yield less displacement.

UN Women

- Zero-draft should place emphasis on self-reliance and empowerment of women and girls.
- We wish to highlight that gender has to be mainstreamed in the TOR, there is need to have gender capacity to identify gender-related needs, and we will need adequate resources to deliver gender-responsive GCR to reduce their risk.

WHO

- Need to include deliverables and accountability to stakeholders; take responsibility for health. We are leading transformative agenda to reach SDG targets including on disability.
- Strengthening cooperation with UNHCR for field support.

IFRC

- The GCR must be about solidarity and therefore support the call for unearmarked funding, however, it should be equitable and principled and we recommend that this be added.
- We recommend that the role of local actors must be emphasized.

NGO Statement: can be accessed here: <https://www.icvanetwork.org/resources/first-formal-consultations-towards-global-compact-refugees-ngo-statements>

Day one summary provided by Volker Türk:

- Many mentioned the ‘no one size fits all approach’. Going into the revisions, we need to look at standard policy and implementation gaps in refugee responses.
- We have also heard comments on the solid existing legislative framework.

- We must go back to the question: what is it we are trying to achieve that has not already been dealt with in one way or another or doesn't go into minutia of details? This direct us to concretizing the approach.
- Many felt the introductory chapeau may need to be beefed up, even with footnotes moved up into the text. We need to summarize the legal framework that exists; work for Human Rights dimension to be included; ensure that fundamental values are emphasized, that the humanitarian, non-political character is stressed.
- Took note of suggested amendments to para 2 which needs to also look at mobilizing political will and engagement.
- We heard calls for stronger focus on working in countries of origin and root causes. We will have to find expression for this in measures of success. Although we need to bear in mind that the GCR will not able, in and of itself, to address root causes but can contribute to mobilize early engagement.
- We heard support and call to strengthen AGD covering full diversity of human beings.
- Stronger recognition of refugee participation needs to be included in the text.
- We also heard about the need to link up to ongoing UN reforms.
- We need to work more on how to define better responsibility sharing. This is the most important aspect.
- Also some donor countries talked about accountability, some commitments they have already made (e.g. Grand Bargain), which should be there.
- Some good practices have been developed and need more clarity in draft. There may be more ideas out there and encourage you to share those.
- On the Humanitarian-Development nexus: One does not replace the other. Each has its place but link is needed. It was useful to hear from the WB how some of those processes are developing.
- Another big theme is moving beyond 'interested' countries. It is not just about interested ones. It is about all UN Member States, broadening the base of support. How to galvanize is the question.
- We will be looking at the aspect of pledges as part of follow-up arrangements.
- The multi stakeholder approach which is referred in NYD as the 'whole of society'. We heard calls for strengthening this approach looking at private sector, civil society and national and local level, which all make incredible contributions. We heard about strengthening of local capacity.
- We heard comments on data and evidence. Will looked at this in further details.
- We need to refer to a proper assessment of contributions and socio-economic impact of refugee situations.
- There were positive reactions, some more neutral and some questions highlighted.
- The role of regional organizations need to be broadened, looking at regional processes as well and added value.
- Some asked for a strengthened role of UNHCR, especially in the follow-up. We do not intend to engage in treaty monitoring exercise, not asking for states annual reports but will need to work together on capturing progress (e.g. para 2 and 8, which will require revisions). There is clear appetite for a follow-up process leading to tangible results on the ground.

- On Voluntary Repatriation, we heard questions about how to remove obstacles to return, with free and informed choice, etc. There is a link to UN reform efforts on development, peace and security and HR.
- We heard calls for more technical aspects on asylum capacity and security dimension. We offered a balance between protection concerns and security concerns. This still requires discussion. How much should be in the compact and how much should be left to operational level is a question.
- We heard from Jordan and Turkey especially a call for a check list / flowchart on responsibility sharing. We also look to you on ideas to strengthen the next iteration.
- The zero draft of the GCM will be discussed next week. Co-facilitators will make a presentation in Geneva on Friday. We are in touch and see arising the need to look at some elements common in both that may interact. Xenophobia and the Durban Plan of Action are important elements to be reflected. This is an area that affects both migrants and refugees. It is also identified in the NYD and we will need to see how to work on parts that may be covered in both compacts for consistency and coherence bearing in mind the different objectives and different foundations and that those foundations are not to be confused.