

First Formal Consultations – Towards a Global Compact on Refugees

13 – 14 February 2018

Notes: Agenda item 2 - Support for the application of CRRF (14.02.2018)

European Union

- We welcome that the PoA builds on and complements our agreements made in the NYD.
- The PoA must recognize IHL, IHRL and IRL.
- Special attention to women, children and people at risk of trafficking.
- Emergency preparedness, early warning and contingency planning can be beneficial for host and displaced populations.
- Foster regional cooperation through the development of asylum system.
- Investing in the socio-economic inclusion of refugees by emphasizing education, livelihoods and health and pay attention to the needs of refugees for integration.
- Support the move away from camps and parallel systems.
- Need to strengthen the humanitarian and development assistance, and cash assistance can be useful for dignity.
- Secondary and multiple displacement reflect collective failure to meet long term needs to provide durable solutions. We have stepped up support to host countries through an integrated approach and includes middle-income countries and CRRF countries.
- Refugee education conference is also a positive sign as well as the CRRF in Central America and World Bank IDA 18 support.
- Supporting local actors is important to have responses in line with local development plans.
- Diaspora must also be encouraged to play an important role.
- We need references to Grand Bargain commitments to make financing more reliable.
- More efforts needed for durable solutions and encourage refugee returns while respecting the principle of safe, dignified and voluntary returns.
- Responses should serve the objective of protection and be guided by do no harm.
- Humanitarian aid should be delivered on the basis of humanitarian principles. And need to highlight the role of women as key actors.
- Reforms needed to combat discrimination and xenophobia.

Sierra Leone

- Need to call for greater support of CRRF. Not clear how responsibility will be shared. The involvement of interested States or relevant stakeholders needs to be spelled out. What will happen when there are no interested States.
- More unearmarked funds for UNHCR are needed to fill gaps.
- Emergency preparedness and contingency planning: need to elaborate the full financial implication. Experience shows that preparedness costs money and there has been reluctance to support such measures.

- Need for support to national security systems in order to meet the protection needs of refugees as well increase national capacities.
- On meeting needs – conditions in developing countries need to be taken into account. They suffer their own challenges, there must be complementarity between humanitarian and development actors.
- Burden sharing must be spelt out in greater detail.
- Areas hosting refugees are not a priority so the need to use loans and grants to develop these areas. Funding must be released for this. Welcome the involvement of World Bank.
- CRRF requires funding, even if countries reach 0.7 percent of their ODI commitment, this would only cover a tiny portion of development needs, so there should be commitment for additional funding.
- What mechanism will be engaged to attract resources from the private sector.
- Unemployment is high, absorbing refugees into the labour market and will not be possible.

Sweden

- Age gender and diversity as well as disability must be mainstreamed as part of assistance including considerations for gender-based violence and trafficking. Closer analysis of these subjects is needed. Sexual and reproductive rights will need to be reinforced in the text.
- Closer cooperation between humanitarian and development actors is needed and this could be further explained. But respect for humanitarian principles are central.
- Promotion of economic opportunities for refugees and host communities with special consideration for women and youth. We need to acknowledge their potential and promote their access to labour markets.
- Specific attention to education is good. We must ensure that refugee children spend no more than three months outside school.
- Resettlement is an important protection tool, and is a concrete manifestation of responsibility sharing, and the draft must encourage states to increase resettlement. This cannot be the task of a few countries and this should be broadened.

Turkey

- Managing refugees is challenging, and emergencies require quick thinking.
- Support for early warning, reception and admission systems could be called for in the PoA.
- A pool of resources could be made available to host states.
- Useful to have a template or flow chart to respond to emergency situations.
- Vigilance must be shown against terrorists and smugglers who misuse protection systems.
- Standby arrangements and technical assistance will also be crucial for host states.
- Developing national policies and strengthening resilience of refugees and host communities is an area that requires significant support including humanitarian and development support.
- On education need a stronger call for concrete support. More direct financial support for education to hosting states in order to establish new school and hire new teachers.

- Development funds directed to regions hosting refugees and involvement of the private sector for infrastructure have our support. Projects should be carried out in consultation with national and municipal authorities.
- Promotion of preferential trade arrangements should be included.
- We need attention to strengthening health systems and need for better health financing.
- Stronger calls for engagement of interested states favourable to voluntary repatriation. Need sufficient financial and technical support for origin and host countries.
- Resettlement should also be mentioned. Need to attribute emphasis to resettlement. Resettlement quotas are necessary.
- Each country should take its share according to its economic indicators and self-reliance capacity.

USA

- Need to broaden support base in a wide range of areas. We have been a global leader in providing humanitarian support and we will continue to do so.
- The last two years reflect the reality that business as usual is not sustainable. We cannot rely on the same donors for humanitarian assistance.
- We see the GCR as a call to action for others to do more.
- Providing durable solutions requires us to think more broadly about how to support communities hosting refugees.
- Appreciate countries hosting refugee, but the same countries provide assistance. It is time for each among us to determine to find new and innovative durable solutions.
- Appreciate the Global Platform but we believe the focus should be on regional responses. The refugee response should be more effective without creating new processes and bureaucracies.
- Supportive of non-traditional methods of supporting refugees and welcome the increased role of private sector and development actors.
- Need to prioritize processes that maintain accountability to populations.

Lebanon

- Welcome the emphasis on the needs of host countries, but efforts to broaden the humanitarian schemes and boost the SDGs needed.
- Welfare of refugees and host communities are interlinked.
- More obligation is imparted on host countries burden for planning. Not parallel obligation to for international community on burden and responsibility sharing.
- Para 52 mentions vague references to innovative financing mechanism. Such mechanism is crucial, but the general and vague language creates a gap between good intentions and its translations into concrete steps.
- Diverting development funds could generate disparities between regions and development funds must be provided to States and they will decide on allocation.

- Concerns about local integration. Safe returns are the most durable situation to refugee crisis.
- We would like to express deep concern about language on return, which is made contingent on safe conditions in countries of origin, which is not possible in a post-war country.
- As for resettlement, need for a stronger call to countries to resettle.

Canada

- UNHCR must maintain focus on its core protection mandate.
- Contingency planning and early warning can save resources, but this must be strengthened and include development actors, private sector and civil society actors to foster contributions.
- Safety and security should be strengthened as well as references to sexual and gender-based violence as well as trafficking.
- Education section must be strengthened to emphasize safe and quality education.
- Need to support national capacity to build data collection.
- Focus on solutions should affirm a human rights approach. We are supportive of the asylum capacity group and look forward to knowing how this will function.
- Regarding expansion of third country solutions, Canada and other countries can contribute to responsibility sharing and encourage States to report on this front. Strategic use of resettlement must be encouraged.
- Global Platform and Solidarity Conferences are good proposals.
- Better integrate statistics in reporting on third country solutions.
- The PoA should make reference to the Global Refugee Sponsorship initiative model.
- Pending the realization of durable solutions, the welfare of refugees and host communities is interlinked and investing in their skills better prepares them for return.

Germany

- Ensure a more equitable burden and responsibility sharing, task and operationalization is not something only interested states should take, but we should all take up.
- We like references to children and persons living with disability. More measures on child protection, age, gender and diversity considerations must be reflected throughout the text.
- Some of the measures proposed to identify victims of trafficking are relevant. Need to have a distinct and coherent approach in the two compacts.
- Welfare of refugees and host communities are inter-linked and these must require comprehensive development solutions and important to support response capacity of national and local capacities.
- Recognized refugees' access to jobs and education is vital, references to livelihood and labour market useful, but need to ensure fair and equal working conditions.
- It requires our political effort to provide durable solutions, the primary goal is to ensure voluntary returns while respecting the principle of *non-refoulement*.

- When resettlement and other pathways are not available, the importance of local integration needs to be adequately reflected in the PoA.

Thailand

- Appreciate efforts of pilot countries applying the CRRF.
- On reception and admission need to encourage sharing of standards and support; pay attention to screening systems in order to separate illegal migrants from those who have fled real danger and we are pursuing a home-based screening system.
- Further emphasis is needed on statelessness. Having a status reduces exploitation. Birth certificate improves security and other fundamental rights. We need to establish universal recognition of birth and death certificate.
- Humane arrangements in local hospitals are needed.
- Need to promote vocational training for refugees and self-sufficiency. Need technical cooperation for refugee-hosting countries.

Denmark

- Efficient emergency response and promoting self-reliance and including refugees in national framework are a cornerstone to address protracted refugee situations.
- PoA is set up for failure if it aims to meet needs, so we need to have targets in line with SDGs so that we can monitor it.
- PoA could set an ambitious minimum standard for registration and documentation, allow for data compatibility and monitor activities.
- Gender section must recognize broader range of vulnerabilities in relation to women and men. Boys and men also face gender specific vulnerabilities. They are at risk when excluded socio-economically and during demobilization.
- Specific vulnerability of handicapped and unaccompanied minors must also be specified.
- Voluntary repatriation should be strengthened – instead only of recommending, the PoA should call for explicit commitment for supporting returns.
- Development actors must commit support for returns and not only as separate humanitarian activity.

Japan

- To be practical and meaningful, we suggest keeping the nature of the document flexible. Important however to mention many different ideas so that States can carry out activities according to their capacities.
- Welcome the fact that it brings up education and livelihoods aspect and mentions the role of private sector.
- Reconciliation and confidence building measures and mine action support conditions for returns should be more considered. These aspects need to build on the UN reform agenda. It is necessary to examine whether it is reasonable to task UNHCR with this work.

Djibouti

- Our country is implementing the GCR and all measures taken in this sense aim to protect refugees in a cross-cutting way. Need to ensure, in this first step of the application, protection measures are not an additional burden for the host country and host community.
- Important to know how the Global Platform will enable better burden and responsibility sharing and add value. Would be equally useful how the implementation of the GCR will enable better responsibility and burden sharing.
- These measures will not be efficient unless financing is predictable and unearmarked to support longstanding refugee situations.
- We should find a balance between obligations of host states and international community.
- The preamble section must emphasize *non-refoulement* and other human rights standards.

Uganda

- As a host country, we find limited comfort in this section. The expectation from host countries is well elaborated, not so much for the international community. We call for more balanced language.
- We support the proposal for reception and admission, non-camp policies.
- Host communities are crucial, so reception must include preparation for host communities and improve community sensitization process.
- Welcome support for victims of gender-based violence, we have noticed occurrences of cases in the settlements, therefore need stronger references to medical counselling, provision for legal assistance as well as additional deterrent measures.
- Voluntary return is welcome, we support measures in para 68. In addition, we propose to consider other mechanisms of support in collaboration with countries of origin.

Norway

- Underline the importance of increasing access to quality of education and in this regard, there must be clear links with SDGs.
- On proposals for innovative education financing mechanisms, we should propose to use existing mechanisms – such as Education Cannot Wait – instead of establishing parallel initiatives.
- We also suggest to make references to safe schools, which are protection from attacks.
- Gender perspective is welcome but we would welcome more on prevention of SGBV.
- The proposal for an asylum capacity support group is important.
- We would like to see more States contributing with resettlement and complementary pathways, although multi-year quotas might be difficult given quotas are linked to yearly national plans/budgets.
- Resettlement core group is welcomed and we would like to understand if this will be different from what already exists.

- Urgent resettlement places for those with e.g. serious medical needs are considered, but the proposal of 10 percent raises some questions that we will have to discuss further.

Senegal

- Offers a real opportunity to deal with the problems in global refugee policy.
- This is introduced to improve the life of refugees in the GCR through security, safety, education, remunerated work, resettlement and voluntary repatriation. This is positive and the importance of durable solutions and inclusion is of great satisfaction.
- The main points of the international refugee regime should be further strengthened, we do not want the GCR to water down the principle of refugee law.
- We need to create a special body in the UNHCR to monitor the implementation of the compact. This would ensure better protection and assistance.
- Conflict prevention, conflict settlement and adaptation to climate change must also be emphasized.

Myanmar

- Support the NYD and hope that the GCR can become a shared guidance.
- Welcome the zero draft as a further basis for discussion.
- We already see merit in some elements. For example, organizing solidarity conferences for specific situations constitute a useful exercise to mobilize support, likewise regional organizations and other regional arrangements can also play an important role as human trafficking and refugee issues are closely intertwined.
- Like to see more emphasis on the role of regional organizations.
- Vital to establish statelessness determination processes, and we would like to see more clarification and general guidelines on what kind of international legal framework we should take into consideration to strengthen such process, what kind of strategies to establish such procedures, what kind of balance between state priority and international standard for stateless determination procedures, whether a general guideline should be included in the text, these are the questions we would like more clarification on.

Switzerland

- Gender-specific protection needs are well covered but this could still be strengthened and the proposals of UN Women could be useful.
- Welcome the work on education and the reiteration of the complementary nature of security and refugee protection. If we play one against the other, we will promote racist attitudes.
- Asylum must be applied with IHRL and IRL.
- Exploitation of refugee can take various forms and fighting corruption in the provision of services and combatting unacceptable working conditions should be mentioned.
- Resettlement is an important solution and we have increased our contributions with active support of cantons and we have also reiterated our status as reliable partner of UNHCR.

- Alongside resettlement, there are other solutions, voluntary repatriation and local integration. We are surprised local integration is not mentioned in para. 8. We understand this can be contentious but measures linked to integration are needed in relation to education and entering the labour market.

Vietnam

- Should highlight the added value of the PoA to existing international refugee framework. However, we should avoid creating burden for Member States.
- Sovereign right of States must be respected and they have the primary responsibility for implementing the GCR.
- The concept of refugees should be distinguished from migrants.
- Current safety of refugees must be emphasized and we suggest addressing the root causes of refugees including poverty and climate change.

Russia

- Commend the inclusion of statelessness as a consequence of displacement.
- We stress the need to resist infiltration of fighters, coming in the guise of international protection.
- Refugees' voluntary return and further integration in their host countries should be emphasized. Resettlement should be conducted through voluntary, national decision .
- UNHCR should focus on refugees, there is no reason to include other displacements such as linked to natural disaster and climate change.

Kenya

- It is important to point out that our management of refugee has been linked to the four CRRF pillars in concert with UNHCR including the granting of *prima facie* refugee status.
- Refugees in Kenya have access to public services in education just as Kenyan citizens do.
- We will facilitate voluntary returns, and urge international community to increase resettlement places, especially for protracted situations.
- Legitimacy of our security concerns and upholding the civilian humanitarian character. The proposed adoption of an integrated approach must take cognizance of the host country legal framework and must be aligned to this. We have been victim of our generosity in the past.
- On the asylum capacity group, the terms of reference need to be concisely defined and the criteria and geographical diversity needs to be highlighted.
- Ability to deal with the influx is challenging due to limited to technical capacity, this must be referenced specifically in the compact and mitigation measures in the GCR to add manpower and build technical capacity must be included. We welcome the provision of technical, financial and other support to enhance their support.
- Addressing root causes should remain central to the PoA. This is the only way to ensure sustainable repatriation. We support the provision of technical, financial and other support to countries of origins to facilitate returns.

- In spirit of burden and responsibility sharing, the increase and t scope of PoA should not be a matter of choice.
- Multiyear resettlement program is welcomed. In the meantime, urgent resettlement of refugees, who have been selected but not departed, must be expedited.
- Welcome additional pledges by other Member States to support the Nairobi Declaration and the GCR.

UK

- Welcome gender considerations which will inform all aspects, including technology, whole of society and data approaches.
- Would like to see more references to disability, child protection and modern slavery.
- We reiterate UK's offer to build asylum capacity and agree with the asylum support group.
- Investing in preparedness and contingency planning and building local capacity need to be reinforced.
- Working with local actors is key as well as having an inclusive national development plan.
- We should not impose other demands.
- Quality education and healthcare are for whole communities, access to more jobs for refugees.
- Trade agreement and partnering with the private sector is key.
- Planning is key, states have a right to manage their borders.
- Overall, we feel the question is whether this section does more than listing what already exists. There is scope to be more ambitious, e.g. on preparedness and early warning.

Mexico

- Piloted CRRF, which is the basis of our comments. No mass movements in the region but sustained and mixed movements, which we believe should be covered by the PoA.
- We made a commitment to refugee integration in education, jobs, to promote financial inclusion and enhance self-sufficiency. We encourage UNHCR support and key partners.
- On security considerations (para. 39), essential to underscore the human rights and international humanitarian law and avoid confusion as to who is active in armed conflict.
- Need for complementarities and consistency between the UN agencies who have to follow for example, human rights and labour standards.
- Protection agenda of the Nansen Initiative and disaster displacement are essential to take into account as they offer tools. We agree on para. 37.

Australia

- This is a balanced draft, and we welcome the importance given to education, livelihood, cooperation with development actors and consultations with refugees.
- While addressing needs of refugees, we want to continue seeing host communities' needs referenced as well.

- We welcome the inclusion of gender, but would like to see this language strengthened and emphasize women’s potential as opposed to simply vulnerabilities.
- Need to prevent statelessness, by including civil registries.
- There are multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; disability should be cross cutting.
- Need a chapeau para with references to preventing displacement in the first place, with state responsibility and accountability.
- On resettlement, we welcome the flexibility of language and seek to ensure that the non-binding nature is maintained.
- We recognize the role of UNHCR in advocating on impact of natural disasters and climate change, but we caution against the blurring of refugee definition.
- We appreciate the footnote on the IDP Guiding Principles.

Zambia

- While waiting for further instructions from the capital, we note with satisfaction the acknowledgement given to the contribution made by host communities and the need to strengthen international cooperation.
- Equitable and predictable burden sharing is necessary to reduce pressure on host countries. Urgent need to broaden the support base including national arrangement and global role.
- On the call for additional funding, we note that this is key to effective implementation, the language in para 22 must be revisited and go beyond ‘interested States’.
- Need to ensure that the introduction is more informative in content and form.
- Applying the CRRF should be as practicable as possible. GCR must have tangible means and deliver on concrete results.
- Benefitting from CRRF, we continue to open borders and offer protection to those in need.

Austria

- Protection and assistance should take place as close as possible to refugees’ home countries to facilitate durable solutions and prevent refugees from embarking on perilous journeys.
- We need double efforts to tackle root causes of forced displacement and also prevent new conflicts and, in this regard, we actively support efforts aimed at compliance with IHL as well as prevention of the use of explosive weapons in populated areas.
- Important to foster good governance and human rights.

Honduras

- We must underscore UNHCR’s mandate, which is based on state commitment to cooperate. Clearly the mandate does not extend to migrants, as they are part of mixed flows, so they require appropriate assistance and we need to define protection and assistance measures.
- It is important to provide special humanitarian assistance for IDPs based on the good office and bearing this requires international cooperation.

- Formal agreement for ongoing support for the regional CRRF. We would like to underline that true burden and responsibility sharing is not possible without international cooperation.

Malta

- See zero draft as a balanced document. However, there is need for clarity, for example, there are a number of areas where it is difficult to know who is being addressed and whether the onus of implementation is put on UNHCR or States.
- General agreement with the way CRRF is applied.
- We support importance of assisting vulnerable groups. Robust measures must be maintained for education, health and livelihood. We should look at long-term and durable solutions. More emphasis on returns (respecting non-*refoulement*) and reintegration would improve the text.

Algeria

- Affirm respect of sovereignty of host states.
- Paras 10, 37, 39 should be amended.
- Para 35-64 are very prescriptive, detailing what host countries have to do. Majority of refugees have been hosted in developing countries, this will reinforce existing gaps between countries.
- More references needed on development, humanitarian actions and exit strategies.
- Too many qualifiers and disclaimers used, such as ‘interested states’ (e.g. paras 60-61, 69) – these formulations are weakening the text and level of engagement; conducing to further asymmetry in the response which is what we want to avoid.
- Language in para. 49 is not acceptable, not effective and not supported by evidence. This is value-judgement. Most recent surveys show that some refugees in urban areas are poorer and more vulnerable. These kinds of assertions should be deleted from the text.
- Priority to protracted situations – committed action and coordination with peacekeeping. Need for political for conflict resolution.
- Durable solutions are integral, and implementation context specific. Voluntary return remains the preferred solution.
- Follow-up will depend on content of previous sections in particular the ability to give rise to a mechanism of responsibility and burden sharing. Concern about the GCR ability to address this.

Belarus

- Need to reflect the importance of tackling trafficking of persons. Women and girls are vulnerable to fall prey to traffickers.
- Ensure effective early registration of refugees, which will entitle them to receive protection and reduce risks. This can be further strengthened.

Italy

- With regards to reception and admission, recognize the national asylum system and provide capacity and funding to build national capacity. Particular attention to local actors.
- Early registration is crucial and our responses should be tailored to specific contexts and address specific vulnerabilities as well victims of human trafficking.
- The two compacts should be complementary.
- Important to stress the relevance social and economic inclusion. Necessary to take action with regards to protection refugees and other persons of concern, investment in education, livelihoods and value refugees' positive contribution.
- Increase in protracted crisis – more integrated humanitarian and development support, with common objectives and need to introduce flexibility in financial instruments.
- Conditions for refugees for returns must be strengthened while respecting the principle *non-refoulement*.
- Resettlement and other solutions are important protection tools and should be emphasized.
- We have used humanitarian corridors and will work to promote as good practice.

Brazil

- We consider the section on the CRRF to be the heart of the PoA.
- Need to fine tune the asylum support group according to international human rights law.
- References to alternatives to detention are absent, and we should never use custodial measures for children.
- Promote inclusion of refugees in national systems and garner support for national systems.
- Suggest the addition on social protection services which could encourage humanitarian cash transfer programmes.
- Also support gender mainstreaming through the text and child protection must be mentioned as a dedicated topic (they represent over 50% of refugees).
- Agree with Thailand that statelessness could be further highlighted.
- On solutions, certain imbalance between the 3 durable solutions. Local integration is important in our region. Need ensure opportunities for refugees as this could be their preferred solution. Need more on this in the text, including on naturalization.
- Humanitarian visas and other pathways should also be reflected in the text, under admission. There were inputs on this during the thematic discussions last year.

Morocco

- Meeting refugee challenges must be done according to the international refugee regime.
- Respect the humanitarian nature of UNHCR.
- Take into account age, gender and diversity considerations, respect for refugees dignity.
- Non-detention in camps is important.

- Respect of civilian status, reinforcing security of UNHCR personnel and other actors is crucial.
- We need to work to prevent fraud.

Guatemala

- Regional CRRF implementation based on San Pedro Sula Declaration. We deal with mixed flows and there are specific features. Response should bear in mind national social, economic conditions, climate change and violence (organized crime).
- Response must also deal with the root causes of the flows.
- Strengthen protection of refugees as well as data protection, along with protection for returnees and those seeking asylum.
- Enhance well-being on the basis of shared responsibility.
- Putting the individual at the core is good.

Finland

- Welcome references to special arrangement and resources required to ensure persons with vulnerabilities receive protection and assistance they need. But more is needed on gender (AGD) and health sections. Provision and access to sexual and reproductive rights must be emphasized along with preventing gender-based violence and forced marriage.
- Consider whether important humanitarian guidelines on disability could be alluded to.
- Developing ways to measure progress and align with SDGs is welcome.

Colombia

- Measures are not exhaustive and they need to be context specific, adjusted to specific situations.
- The fundamental question is how to help countries implement these. How can international community support host countries in implementing this?
- Text must reflect existing potential or existing channels of support.

Spain

- Essential that focus remains on refugees. Natural disaster and climate change should be tackled in a specialized forum, for example, UN climate change.
- We need to promote respect for international law, particularly respect for human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.
- Cross cutting references to gender and diversity along with emphasis on specific needs of vulnerable groups.
- On meeting needs, focus on having minimum standards as appropriate. Statelessness should be emphasized.

- Support regional approach to the CRRF implementation and we are cooperating with UNHCR, EU and Red Cross and others to go beyond humanitarian response for a sustainable approach.
- Need to seek sustained and lasting solutions – voluntary repatriation is best provided it is safe, voluntary and carried out in dignity.

Holy See

- Insist on the importance of a holistic and integrated approach and the centrality of the human person. Need to take account of all dimensions of the person as a whole and cannot accept service against the dignity of human person.
- Recognize the special needs of children, which are vital in humanitarian situations.
- Through IHL, there are established measures to support, hence humanitarian aid cannot operate against the right to life.
- Other aspects include the need to respect the right to nationality for all children, local integration and the need to avoid detention and ensure proper accommodation.
- Need to dedicate more attention to the increasingly phenomenon of unaccompanied children seeking asylum.
- Should not ignore women's dignity.

South Africa

- Balance support to refugees and host countries. Failing on this could undermine social cohesion.
- Countries must be given policy space in the implementation.
- GCR limits preparedness to early warning and contingency planning to EU-led approaches. There are other regional subsystems that could be beneficial.
- Section on meeting needs is generic. These must be implemented according to national capacities. Support mechanisms should be developed in consultation with host countries.
- Sensitivity should be applied during security screening.
- Moving away from encampment, while respecting countries' policy space underscore that host countries will require international cooperation and investment to achieve these goals.
- On supporting host communities, we are concerned with the language because this implies conditionality in funding only if refugees are included.
- Preferential trade arrangements: this may not be an appropriate mechanism, when both parties are developing countries.
- Environment regulation place burden on host states and further impact countries' development plans.
- Propose to invest in technology – scale up technological support for host countries.

Jordan

- The language of the PoA is weaker than the NYD.
- The draft PoA is too prescriptive and demanding on host states, while it remains vague on the support they are supposed to receive. Some qualifiers such as ‘interested States’, whereas on host countries the language is stronger.
- Should respect sovereignty of states. Not redefine international protection and link it with new conditionality.
- Refugee is a temporary situation but the draft assumes it is permanent, and provision of services should not lead to increased burden for host countries.
- Must not lead to naturalization and local integration – this language is worrying. Resettlement is important and the text should not refer to it using phrase like ‘where appropriate’.

Cuba

- We will participate constructively in the process, which will also have to look at other types of mixed migration movement.
- We support the points made by host and African countries based on their experience. They emphasized the need for practical measures and solidarity. The GCR can be successful only if it listens to African groups and other major host countries. They know what is needed.
- Vast majority of refugees are in developing countries and without clear commitment for financing and support measures, including training, access to technology, proper registration, indicators and system to evaluate progress, we will not go far.
- Representation of civil society and donors and international organizations are, we hope, clear expression of intention to provide training, technology and financing.
- The exiting legal framework must be maintained. There should be no ambiguity about this.
- Also agree that states sovereignty and internal legislation should be respected.
- We support the emerging appeal for more focus to be given to the protection vulnerable groups and this should be clearly emphasized in the compact.
- We need to get down to practical means, that host communities will need greater support.
- Also agree cannot assume refugee situations is going to be forever; cannot look at this as permanent crises. Have to find definitive solutions.
- In 2014, we drew up a plan to cover next ten years for the regional framework to deal with these issues. Not all countries may be formal state parties to the convention, but everybody is still trying to apply it as much as possible.
- Providing financing and taking practical measures are the most urgent priorities. If host countries do not get support they cannot do what they are asked to do.

Uruguay

- Better coordination between the humanitarian and development community is essential to give protection to refugees and support countries hosting refugees.

- More focus should be given on how we are going to act on commitments. Human rights should be seen as *sine qua non*, respect for human rights is not only preventing the situation but also contributes to individual resilience.
- Reinforce language: gender and specific groups of people including women and girls, which should be cross cutting, health, sexual and reproductive health.
- On gender-based violence, include the need to ensure the safety of victims and their access to legal, psychosocial, medical care and financial assistance.

Egypt

- Limited institutional capacity in terms of registration and documentation, capacity building remains a key element and tailored programmes for national agencies involved is essential and could be done in line with national arrangements.
- Hosting countries are the biggest donors – need to create an international system not based on voluntary means. This system can provide a clear plan in terms of health, education in comparison to each country’s burden.
- Need to highlight the role of UNHCR in forging relations with countries of origin to make returns appealing.
- Share best practices from the practical implementation of the CRRF would be useful.

Sovereign Order of Malta

- We support the multi-stakeholder approach. On reception and admission, we propose access to civil registration and document should be promoted.
- Need to strengthen local authorities in urban areas responding to refugee situations.
- Strengthening family reunification measures.
- Detention of asylum seekers in poor conditions are violations of their rights.
- Faith-based agencies are first providers of material and spiritual assistance. Granting them freedom of movement and providing work permits enhance their reliance and local integration. Engagement of faith based agencies is acknowledged, but would welcome a wider appreciation of the support they provide.
- Faith-based action should be adapted to each situation and meeting needs also means providing spiritual and cultural support.
- Guaranteeing the freedom of religion of refugees is also vital.

World Bank

- A lot in the zero draft especially under supporting needs. Section reflects good development practice and contributes to comprehensive refugee response.
- Welcome the role of host community and inclusive economic growth in line with national development objectives. Ownership of governments is in line with our experience and welcome.

- Appreciate emphasis on paramount role of protection agenda, on which organizations like the WB can engage.
- Need to mitigate impact of humanitarian situation in short-term and prepare for returns. Emphasis on jobs, socio-economic inclusion is also welcome. For jobs, private sector must be engaged. Education should be considered as an investment to ensure medium-term stability.
- Preparedness is important, including through parallel efforts in countries of origin.
- We welcome the commitment to strengthen data and evidence. We need collective decision-making based on evidence.
- Further emphasis on setting targets to measure progress and stronger links to SDGs and better complementarity between humanitarian and development from the start of an emergency would be useful.
- Strengthening the section of gender to highlight opportunities (not just vulnerabilities) as well as greater emphasis on unaccompanied minors.
- Need to act in countries of origin and help create conditions for return. This depends on refugees having skills and resources.
- Acknowledge contributions of host countries.

OHCHR

- The two global Compacts are an opportunity to ensure respect for human rights of concerned migrants and individuals who do not fall under the 1951 Convention.
- The compact must address broad challenges including movements as a result of natural disasters and environmental degradation.
- Border governance should not jeopardize *non-refoulement*.
- Worry about increased recourse to immigration detention.
- Also recognize that refugees are rights holder and this imposes obligations on States. This means refugees have the right to education, health and work.
- Human rights based approach and rights based services that are responsive to their needs.
- We call for human rights to be integrated across the text.

WHO

- More robust references to health intervention and WHO role needs to be better defined as coordinator of health emergencies.
- Encourage the expansion of national health services for host and refugees.
- Will continue to improve coordination in health system strengthening and universal health care for all.

IOM

- Note that in the areas of reception and solutions, our work intersects. Asylum support group might benefit from IOM's experience.

- Complementarity between the two compacts is still looming. How to best achieve this remains to be considered.
- Put the lens of people we serve, we are confident we can find an approach to complementarity.
- Similarly, also appreciate ensuring coherence between policy and implementation and this must remain a priority for Member States.

ILO

- Centrality of decent work for comprehensive solutions for refugees.
- Encouraging to hear references to decent work opportunities. Decent work also includes conditions of work, rights at work, access to social protection, equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. These definitions must be reflected. Reference to SDG goal 8 is relevant.
- We understand the complexity of labour markets. The 2018 trends show unemployment will remain at persistently high levels, which puts in to perspective some of the challenges we are facing. All must contribute to inclusive economic growth.
- We are stepping our engagement to support refugee hosting countries, through the joint UNHCR and ILO agreement.

UNICEF

- GCR is an unmissable opportunity to realize the CRC for all children. Encouraged by suggestion made by several Member States.
- Inclusion in registration, ending childhood statelessness and increasing financial resources must be prioritized. Refugee children are best protected by inclusive approach that addresses host children needs.
- We would like to see specific measures on: ending immigration detention, adoption of national plans to increase reception and community capacity, recommend promoting measures for specific early childhood development, certification measures and greater percentage of humanitarian funding to finance children access to education in emergencies.

ICRC

- We appreciate the didactic approach of the text, which explains why it is important.
- We believe in promoting respect for IHL. Respect for IHL in many of the large protracted situations reduces the need to flee. Respect for IHL should be included in chapeau to solutions (para 65). Most protracted situations are neighbouring ongoing humanitarian crises.
- Regional cooperation is required in terms of collection of data and the need to establish protocols in relation to collection and sharing of data. And also, facilitate search for missing persons. Regional cooperation in this regard is vital.

- Work on complementarity between the two compacts to ensure there are no gaps in protection. ICRC has produced an issue paper on the GCM which may be useful.

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