

Global Compact on Refugees – Fourth Formal Consultations 08 – 10 May, Geneva

Agenda item 6: Programme of action: Follow-up (Part IV)

Uganda (on behalf of African Group)

- Reflects many comments and issues expressed during the 2nd GCR consultation. Review of humanitarian efforts, preparation of reports and pledges should include indicators. Development of indicators should take into account regional specificities and needs of refugees.
- Reiterate the position to implement the objectives in para. 7 without asymmetry. How will you ensure symmetry in each CRRF objective?
- Take note of clarification with regard to follow-up, however, while we support the role of UNHCR this should be within its mandate.
- Rather than collecting data on SDGs, in para. 107, we consider the main focus areas should be to support responsibility- and burden-sharing. Should provide opportunities for burden-sharing in the compact.
- Targets should take into account adolescent girls and boys in areas in need of support.

European Union

- We welcome the reference to UN Member States and the reference (albeit minimal) to SDG reporting under para. 106. We should also refer there to ‘the international community as a whole’.
- We request clarification on the indicators and monitoring, under para. 107.
- We request clarification on the tracking mechanism and its timing (para. 108).
- We welcome new para. 109 on the digital platform as an information-sharing instrument.
- We welcome the closing para. (110).

Mexico

- Development of indicators should be intergovernmental, not mere consultations.
- In consultations with Member States, should consider national capacities and availability of statistical methods both by states and by UNHCR, and its partners.
- Development of indicators will be successful if it manages to show the current situation and changes with indicators managing each context.
- Strengthen inclusion in spheres going beyond conceptualisation would be good.
- Need for clear and reliable indicators and agree that refugees should be included in the global refugee forum; need to strengthen further their inclusion including during planning and evaluation. Welcome proposal for monitoring and follow-up mechanisms of pledges in the global refugee forum.
- Welcome mention of mixed migration flows, in para. 57; consider this should lead to a sustained effort towards consistency and complementarity between the two global compacts; there is need for ongoing dialogue between IOM and UNHCR to ensure protection to all persons who are vulnerable.

Denmark

- Very much agree with the plan to develop a range of indicators of relevance to the GCR. Considering the comprehensive nature of the issues at hand, covering both financial and

policy issues across the humanitarian-development nexus, we propose to ask a group of statistical experts from relevant international institutions and organisations to oversee the development of such indicators in cooperation with UNHCR.

- Further, it is important that the indicators be constructed in such a way that they can incentivize progress in response to forced displacement in line with the spirit and letter of the NY Declaration. This is a technical task, not a political task. We do not need a protracted long winding – and eventually technically imprecise – intergovernmental process to deal with it. On the contrary, this would not be helpful.
- Progress achieved so far has been impressive. We trust UNHCR’s ability to incorporate the many constructive suggestions and comments that have been made also during this round of formal consultations and we therefore look forward to seeing the next draft and continuing our collective work on this important issue.

Kenya

- Welcome the strengthened section 4 of the draft. Pleased to know the objectives is a task for all Member States and fact that may be reiterated with regard to burden-sharing.
- Note UNHCR will develop broad indicators ahead of 2019. Given the short time frame, we urge to start sharing ideas in the form of a non-paper, or any other format on how the exercise will be undertaken; we do not want to see a lengthy and complicated process.
- Para. 108: encouraged to note global refugee forum will take stock and review the implementation of pledges and ideas that have posed serious challenges; renewed impetus will spur previous pledges.
- Tracking pledges and compilation of reports speak to our repeated calls for States to honour pledges; this, however, takes too long to be realised and rather than wait for each forum, this could be done more frequently, e.g. biannually to monitor the fulfilment of pledges; for effective utilisation between the two periods, this could be done every two years with the global trends report.
- Digital platform is noble but should look at internet accessibility by all Member States to ensure no state is excluded.
- Para. 110: Could not agree more that the GCR has potential to transform refugees lives.

Lebanon

- We fully support UNHCR in its future role in following up on the GCR implementation when adopted. For that purpose, we note the mention made in para. 107 to the set of broad indicators that will be developed. As other delegations have already stated, we think that indicators should be negotiated by States.
- On a more global level, is there any plan to enhance the UNHCR’s personnel and technical capacities to help the organisation fulfil this additional task of implementing the GCR?
- Appreciate the optimistic tone that concludes the new draft in para. 110. But how can we ensure that donors’ fatigue, as usually witnessed in humanitarian action, will not affect the GCR implementation as well since any momentum, however strong, will not last forever.
- On solutions, we are satisfied to see that the overall structure of this part has expanded and has become more detailed, especially paragraphs on repatriation. We nevertheless still have concerns regarding the GCR capacity to be a real catalyst for durable solutions of acute refugee crisis.

- We welcome the emphasis in para. 89 on the mix of solutions and the mention that such a mix should be adapted to the specific level of development, and to the demographic situation of each country.
- We also welcome the linkage between the mechanisms of burden- and responsibility-sharing and the search for durable solutions.
- We fully agree with the mention made in the GCR draft to local integration as being a State's sovereign decision.
- We note the novelty in this GCR draft that consists in introducing more detailed paras on support that should be provided by multiple stakeholders to countries of origin to help them create situations for sustainable repatriation. This support is crucial in war-torn countries.
- Host countries should not be left alone once the process of repatriation is launched. Therefore, it is important not to interrupt the support to the host countries during the refugees' repatriation phase.
- We are not comfortable with the sentence in para. 91 on 'recognising the complexities of large-scale voluntary repatriation and the difficulties which the country of origin may face in this regard'. Such a statement is a negative prejudgement that does not sound useful in the GCR draft.
- Same para.: when talking about voluntary repatriation we would like to seek more clarity on the mention 'where and when feasible' since it could be missed in order to set unnecessary and artificial obstacles in the way of safe and dignified return.
- Concern on repatriation: the GCR draft should be able to introduce that sometimes even if the global conflict is not over yet, some areas of stability in the country of origin could nevertheless allow for refugees to go back. Such a third way of progressive repatriation should also be envisaged in the GCR.
- On resettlement, we note with satisfaction the wording that is gaining strength. We also commend the linkage made once again between effort for resettlement being both a durable solution and a tool of burden- and responsibility-sharing. It remains necessary to further strengthen the wording about resettlement.

USA

- Pleased with the text; UNHCR's catalytic role is important but UNHCR cannot lead on all GCR aspect; relying on other actors according to their comparative advantage is key.
- Establishing strong indicators and collective outcome is important to measure progress and apply lessons learnt through established measures to review progress of the compact.
- Note UNHCR will develop broad indicators; welcome more information on how this will be structured and who will be involved; will it be in 2021 when we see 1st report on progress.
- Need more details on what a review of pledges would look like.
- Welcome refugee participation and hope this is active and refugees are given a voice.
- Indicators development is a technical exercise, and would like a better understanding of what a review of previous exercise would look like.

Estonia

- Thank UNHCR for a more detailed section and appreciate global nature of the task.
- Support reference to the role of UNHCR in follow-up and review process.
- With regard to indicators and monitoring, these should build on existing data collection and thank recent briefing on indicators. More information needed on the envisaged process, and would appreciate details on mechanisms to track pledges. This is important, but these

should not add administrative burden and should be meaningful and support participation of refugee in forums and digital practices to share lessons.

Ireland

- Important to reaffirm that the NY Declaration is the basis of all this.
- Welcome gender diversity and stronger language on education and new section on children, and refugee participation.
- Support sexual and reproductive rights and recall access of refugee children to resettlement and other complementary pathways for admission and family tracing and these should be included in the compact.
- Welcome inclusion of the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement; there is a broad range of actors that provide solutions and wide range of UN actors, the WB, INGOs and national and local organisations all have a central role, and must be included in coordination.

Germany

- Follow-up is a task of all Member States; we have questions about potential co-host of global refugee forum and the role of the Support Platform in the follow-up and review process; ways to prepare should be further discussed.
- Development of indicators and how GCR contributes to the overall Agenda 2030 would be crucial for the credibility. Limited set of targets of SDGs should be included in the compact, for example, SDG 8 and 10.
- Request more clarity on the development of indicators; we stand ready to support UNHCR.
- Reintroducing text on measurement that will help to determine progress on the objectives in para. 7 would be needed for follow-up process; discussions on impact mapping process will be linked and important to ensure synergies with GCM to avoid duplication of process.
- Collection of disaggregated data by gender, race, ethnicity, migratory status and other characteristics should therefore be promoted and used in the monitoring framework.
- Refugee participation in the follow-up process and the global refugee forum is important and therefore appreciate para. 109.

Japan

- Believe it is important to avoid duplication and excessive burden on relevant parties.
- Utilise existing data collection and monitoring effort, and would like to ask for further information on how the indicators will be developed.

Belgium

- Belgium is a strong proponent of efficiency and simplification and efficient administration, and stress maximum embeddedness in current processes and avoiding cumbersome and bureaucratic processes.
- Prefer light monitoring style, and would like more information on tracking system.
- Welcome that the text is clearer and reiterate that additional financial implication should not add pressure on the core structure of UNHCR.

Norway

- Follow-up is crucial and needs joint efforts to what we agree to.
- NY Declaration entrusted UNHCR to propose a global compact in close cooperation with States and other stakeholders. Find it natural that UNHCR, in close cooperation with

States and stakeholders, takes the lead in developing indicators to measure the GCR impact.

- In this task, encourage UNHCR to call on relevant expertise of the World Bank and OECD; interlinkages to measuring the impact of hosting and protecting refugees and measuring the GCR outcome.

Turkey

- We believe that developing a set of key indicators measurable against the goals of the GCR will be useful in drawing the level of progress and in reflecting tangible results. Close consultations with States should definitely be sought in this exercise.
- In addition to the HC's regular reporting to the UN General Assembly and ExCom on the progress made in the application of the GCR, adopting a declaration or communiqué after each 'Forum' could also be considered in order to strengthen its result-oriented nature and reiterate international commitment towards further progress.
- As the primary goal of the GCR is to ensure an effective system of burden- and responsibility-sharing with a view to ease the burden on host States, its success will depend on how much burden has been taken off the shoulders of host countries.
- On this, follow-up arrangements to monitor the GCR progress and outcomes are crucial.
- With this mind-set, we support the proposal for UNHCR to establish a mechanism for the tracking of pledges made by States and other stakeholders as well as on the realization, implementation and the impact of pledges and contributions.
- We believe this will not only enable a follow up but also encourage other states to play their part in terms of the GCR implementation.

Switzerland

- Pleased with the review and follow-up involving all Member States in order to implement the goals of the compact.
- Global refugee forum as a mechanism to assess and review pledges and commitment is welcome; hope this will not pose more burden on UNHCR and Member States, and this will amount to squaring a circle.
- To develop general indicators to evaluate progress, states should be consulted. This would be a technical – not political – task; defining these indicators in an intergovernmental process would delay implementation and divert attention from the importance of burden-sharing and improving refugee protection; not sure need to fully define the content of indicators; we need a compact that will mobilise all states to better support refugees.

Canada

- This section is a vital part of the text, especially for the application of the compact; welcome new details to achieve this task with Member States.
- Whole-of-Society offers immense opportunities for better refugee protection and burden-sharing. Support UNHCR to work with stakeholders to develop indicators to assess the outcome; support also that this be based on existing data collection efforts but there are significant gaps in this regard.
- Details needed on how data will be gathered; this should be technical, and not political.
- Recommend gender parity and refugee participation; encourage reference to participation in all major events that relate to them.

- This section should emphasise that UNHCR, along with States and other stakeholders will coordinate to promote coherence with other processes related to people on the move.

India

- Genuine follow-up and review process would be central to turning collective commitments into actions. A critical pre-requisite would be significant financial and programme support to host countries affected by large movements of refugees and protracted situations for an effective GCR implementation, a fact acknowledged in the NY Declaration.
- The follow up and review process should aim at sharing of experiences, best practices, identifying the challenges faced in its implementation and addressing them in the true spirit of international cooperation and solidarity.
- In keeping with the mandate provided by the NY Declaration, the development of any set of indicators for follow-up and review must be through a Member State-led and driven process, supported by UNHCR, and which is inclusive, participative and transparent.
- On follow-up and review, as stated previously, we seek more detailed information on the proposed Global Refugee Forum in terms of its specific mandate, working modalities, funding and its relation with other extant mechanisms among others.
- We wish to reiterate that all follow-up and review must be fully cognizant of the existing refugee burden and capacities of countries as well as their rights and obligations under international refugee law. It must be voluntary in keeping with the legally non-binding nature of the Compact itself.

Poland

- Welcome the expansion of the follow-up including the role of the platform in tracking pledges and mention of sharing good practices in paras 109-110.
- Need further clarifications on indicators to measure progress and tracking pledges.
- Follow-up measures should avoid placing additional burden on States.

Netherlands

- We support para. 106, which outlines that all Member States need to step up efforts.
- We trust UNHCR to develop useful indicators against the GCR objectives.
- We are pleased with para. 108, which mentions active tracing by States.
- Seek more support, but also predictable support. Definitely support refugee participation in the global refugee forum and their voices should provide a good reality check. We will keep facilitating refugee participation.

Italy

- Believe indicator need to be anchored into the SDGs.
- Duplication should be avoided, also through coordination with GCM. Favour specific indicators that allow concrete and punctual evaluation.
- Should evaluate the progress achieved in order to ease the burden on host states.

UK

- Welcome developing indicators and proper alignment with SDGs. This is a clear commitment; does not have to be an inter-governmental process and we will oppose this.
- Important to involve a wide range of stakeholders and the World Bank, but need to avoid lengthy process, which delays implementation.

- Agree that the global refugee forum will be an opportunity to review and take stock of pledges, and pleased with explicit commitment that refugees will be involved.
- Tracking progress could help timely and impactful delivery, but this can be difficult to implement and would like to see how UNHCR sees this. Remain keen to understand how this will work in practice and its cost implications.
- Welcome clear language on lessons learnt and digital platform. Who will ensure its implementation?

South Africa

- Underline follow-up should be legally non-binding and voluntary.
- Welcome development of indicators and these should measure progress on the four pillars of the CRRF in para. 7. Any indicator should be approved through a global process. Primary responsibility to implement is that of all UN Member States.
- Further elaboration in para. 107 that indicators will draw on existing data collections efforts of SDGs and seek clarity how this will work and how it would avoid duplication.
- That said, support pledges that can review but that process should not be binding.
- Para. 108: more clarity on the nature of mechanism that will be required to track pledges.
- Note digital platform. UNHCR should ensure countries with limited digital technology are not left behind.

Algeria

- The catalytic and supportive role of UNHCR in terms of follow-up should be consistent with its mandate; should endeavour that objectives set out in para. 7 should ensure that progress is achieved in all 4 pillars in a coherent and systematic way. Concerns should be addressed in appropriate forum to identify possible implementation gaps and devise collective measures.
- Important that four objectives can evolve together, and ready to engage in the development of targets linked to para. 7, particularly to those related to responsibility-sharing and the realisation of durable solutions.
- Para. 107, first sentence: development of indicators should be within an inter-governmental process since states have the primary responsibility; as recognised in para. 34, indicators and targets should take into account to what extent it will mobilise sufficient response to meet refugees' needs.

Brazil

- Welcome the proposal to track pledges made by states and others. Such mechanism may contribute to the effectiveness of the GCR, and we believe a mid-term review could be done every two years at the High Commissioners Dialogue.
- Require further clarification on the development of indicators; this should be done in an inter-governmental process that should be agreed and owned by all Member States
- Encourage digital platform, which should incorporate a wide range of expertise and regional diversity.

Sweden

- Responsibility-sharing and follow-up lie at the heart of the GCR. This is the way forward.
- Considering this is non-binding, political will is crucial, and welcome UNHCR's catalytic role in developing indicators.

- Seen other models of responsibility- and burden-sharing, some are based on fair share and according to one such model, Sweden is already doing its fair share. Don't think this is useful and we all need to do more together. Resettlement should be more active, and we will continue capacity building and sharing what we know through emergency mechanism with UNHCR.
- Swedish livelihood experts are working with CRRF, and we are already looking at how to expand capacity and micro-credit facility so that refugees can be more self-reliant.
- Expand the number of country giving unearmarked funding is what we have committed through Grand Bargain. Need to overcome barriers between humanitarian and development and facilitate multi-year funding.

Nigeria

- Wish to suggest that the role of the Support Platform in the follow-up should be clearly stated in the text.
- On a comprehensive follow-up framework, UNHCR may wish to consider that host countries and countries of origin should be part of the platform without any precondition for the purpose of complementarity and coherence in the GCR and GCM implementation.
- IOM, ICRC and other UN agencies should be invited as members of this platform. Platform should be responsible for evaluation of particular refugee situation; encourage host countries to set targets; these could be a good basis to measure the impact of the GCR.
- Note that, in addition to global refugee forum, several context-specific arrangements are to be established; suggest that UNHCR reconsider priority with regard to financial implications and overlapping for more coherent follow-up and assessment of the GCR.

Thailand

- This process is crucial to the GCR, however, it should not create additional burden as we already have lot of other obligations under other Conventions.
- Lessons learnt and sharing experience from SDGs may be a good starting point.
- Indicators will play an important role and should include measures such as resettlement efforts by third countries.
- May be able to take part in developing indicators before the reporting system begins.

Venezuela

- Attach importance to this section. Fundamental to be able to assess the strategy that has been agreed. We have the basis in CRRF to ease pressure on host countries and support countries of origin as reflected in para. 7.
- These objectives need to be met symmetrically; follow-up can contribute to achieving that.
- Direct involvement of States in the development of indicators is fundamental.

Australia

- Support arrangement for systematic review and welcome clarification. Agree with monitoring framework, this would be essential to monitor progress, and welcome reference on drawing on existing data.
- States will mobilise necessary action and take action within their capacity. Inviting states to make concrete pledges is important.
- Indicators should not become a way to tell States how they should manage their resettlement policies; welcome para. 92 in the draft.

- Welcome strong language on refugee participation including women and youth; Para. 109: refugee participation in the global refugee forum is welcome; we will try to improve refugee representation in relevant forum and promote the development of inclusive policies.

Jordan

- Important to emphasise this section is an integral part of the programme of action. Important for indicators and targets to be agreed in an intergovernmental process that guarantees consensus, and that this should reflect quid pro quo.
- Welcome para. 106 that international community will do its utmost to apply the compact, and this should reflect that host states will deliver on the basis of this support.
- Also welcome the linkages between indicators and CRRF objectives in para. 7; indicators and review should be linked to implementation of the four pillars at the same pace. If review highlights one pillar is not advancing at the same pace, there should be corrective measures coming into place against this.

Cuba

- There is no consensus in the room. The EU and other countries reject intergovernmental process; there is previous practice on developing indicators; there is also a large group asking for intergovernmental process. We propose an amendment: this is a negotiation process, and we would like to find middle ground: inter-governmental process is necessary and the follow-up section is not clear.
- We are fine with the idea of following-up on commitment through forums. Follow-up on commitments of pledges and process to define indicators are intergovernmental processes, reporting back to the UN GA and ExCom. This will allow all Member States to link the monitoring and evaluation of the GCR. Take a look at UN resolution 69/284 in 2015 that decided to establish an open-ended expert group on indicators; could have such group supported by UNHCR with the involvement of relevant stakeholders.
- Not opposed to have relevant stakeholders and receive panellists and refugees to find consensus. For the development of indicators to measure progress of the outcome of the GCR, we can also say that this working group will take into account technical or advisory opinion and will be guided by the practice of the UN GA. This can be time-bound, and we can say that the work should be completed by a certain time, let's say by 2019, and will have to report to the UN GA and establish modalities including working sessions in Geneva for all of us. It could be three sessions of two days and we can decide on additional sessions. It would be key to find support for developing countries to come to Geneva and have the possibility to participate.
- Para. 107: first sentence to be amended; there is no consensus on intergovernmental process. Omnibus Resolution with operative para. talks about creating working group. Can include other stakeholders.
- We can go with the idea of the global refugee forum and the role of ExCom is crucial. It is clear that process of developing indicators must be through an open-ended intergovernmental process.

Trinidad and Tobago

- Suggest that for location of the global refugee forum in 2019 and 2021, consideration be given to the ability of all 193 Member States to be present, for sustained attention of GCR, and would like clarification for tracking pledges in para. 108.

- Seek clarification on safe school (para. 73); must take into account national laws, policies and strategies.

Iran

- Reiterate that the intergovernmental nature of the process to arrive at a set of indicators is of great importance. Noted the issue of technicality; we should take into account, we are not able to turn a blind eye to the political nature of this process.
- Even if we dig a bit deeper, we see very strong interest-oriented nature among Member States and know we are tackling humanitarian issues. We all know it has political and financial aspects that we must take into account; saying that this process is technical is strange. If we make process for technicians it brings some risks. Need to have intergovernmental negotiations and hope we can do it in such a manner.

UNICEF

- See many important issues reflected concerning child protection, and especially pleased with paras 78-79 on children in Part 3 B.
- These two paras call for further resources in support of child- and age-sensitive services in relation to commitment to gender.
- We are encouraged by the broad support to children by Member States; stronger and constructive language on age, gender and diversity including children with disability will serve to more effectively address the needs of the most vulnerable refugees.
- Echo calls by some Member States to emphasise the role of child and youths that their voice are included in decision-making.
- Global refugee forum needs to have clear indicators taking into account age, gender and diversity and must ensure Member States step up their efforts for refugee children.
- Need to ensure consistency with the GCR as well as between the two compacts; support language emphasising the principle of determination for the child's best interest, a principle to be reflected throughout the text.

UNDP

- Recognise the burden shared by states and societies hosting refugees who apply their resources to respond to refugee needs. Para 70, on living outside camps: on their request, will work with States and UNHCR to assist in easing pressure and strengthen host countries self-reliance and create enabling conditions for durable solutions. Localised approaches and whole-of-society approach can help. Including refugees in national action plans important in the achievement of durable solutions.
- Leverage existing humanitarian and development arrangements supported by States including joint risk resilience planning in order to address provision of parallel humanitarian assistance.
- Rule of law and governance important to strengthen public service delivery and leave no one behind. In Lebanon, UNDP has provided more than 270 million to strengthen service delivery in the public sector through the Lebanon crisis plan, and UNICEF has supported 244 municipality to enhance stability as part of national strategy.

IOM

- Appreciate to participate as observer. Purpose of consultations is hearing States views.

- Appreciate inclusion in para. 10 that it is a complementary UN endeavour in prevention, peacebuilding and migration; note in para. 37 on leveraging of the UN system and look forward how the comparative advantage of all agencies can contribute to these efforts.
- Appreciate para. 106 recognising that this is a task for all Member States together with relevant stakeholders, and also look forward to the collaborative work to help and fulfil the goals to provide protection.

UNEP

- Environmental degradation is linked to drivers of refugee movements, and welcome the need to better understand those complex interaction and providing technical support to understand and address large number of displacement of refugees.
- Environmental community has an important role in raising awareness of environmental drivers and support countries to withstand shock and plan relocations when needed.
- Committed to tackle displacement issues as part of the UN system and support the implementation of the compact. Highlight the need to address environmental impact which can prolong and worsen humanitarian emergencies putting pressure on scarce resources and put refugees in direct competition with host communities. This requires proper planning. We stand ready to collaborate with civil society and states to assess and address environmental aspect of refugee movements.

NGO statement on agenda item 6 is available [here](#).

Closing remarks: Volker Turk

- Growing learning process, which is positive. We see deeper, substantial engagement and deepening of the text from one iteration to the next. There are convergences and divergences. We have to work with all of you to improve and address divergences.
- On the follow up, your important comments prove that less is more. Acknowledge Lebanon comments on solutions because in a way this coincides with some discussions held yesterday and helps address some of the debates.
- Follow-up comes to the core. In the end, it is about more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, especially in support of those countries most affected. How do we ensure a non-binding document has some teeth and that mechanism are foreseen?
- It is clear there is split intention. On one hand to ensure voluntary and non-binding nature of the document, and on the other, a way to ensure a mechanism is in place that starts to activate what international cooperation means. This conundrum came out clearly in discussions on indicators.
- We heard overall support for what has been put forward in the follow-up and review part. Want to make sure accountability is towards each other, but also as NGOs said, accountability is to human beings who are at the centre of what we are trying to achieve, and that is what motivates us. This is what brings us together to try to respond to their plight. We should not lose sight of that.
- On indicators, we heard the suggestion by Cuba. We would urge, there needs to be further discussions in the next three weeks, to reflect this. If we learn from this, a hybrid approach is possible that addresses both positions. There is agreement that we do not want to have a heavy process of formal negotiation that goes too much into technical details. It is also the same approach about how we develop a broad set of indicators that are solid and high level and robust, effective and simple.

- We can provide another non-paper, which could chart the way forward, but would urge more guidance from you. There is one suggestion from the Cuban Delegation, and extremely grateful for this. This will help us find a way to reflect this in the next draft and help move towards a consensus text. It requires other expertise and indeed important we go into indicators discussion; it has technical implications so also need to ensure we do not go into a discussion without knowing what we are looking into.
- We heard you do not want to have a heavy bureaucratic process, which could be costly. Need a light collective process and suggest we need to reflect on this over the next weeks.
- At the end of the day, it is about implementation. That is really where the rubber hits the road and emphasis will have to be on that. At the same time, we follow the need to capture at our level, a review mechanism as a collective learning exercise.
- Clear call to look at symmetry between objectives of the CRRF, and follow up section; will do a re-reading, and also look at what has been adopted in various resolutions.
- On tracking mechanism, it will be light and pragmatic, and there is some precedence. When we had ministerial meeting, there was a book of pledges, which allowed a tracking at the time, and we had reporting every year where we stood with the pledges. Idea that pledges and tracking process ensure that we hold ourselves to what is it we voluntarily pledge so that these are implemented and measured. Tracking can contribute to predictability of what we are trying to achieve.
- On additional costs for UNHCR: the idea is that what is currently in the compact is mainstreamed within the work of the office so that our mandate flows into the GCR. This will require some adaptation and mainstreaming into regular work. We will have to do some analysis as part of our own review of headquarters on how we can best respond, bearing in mind there are other international agencies including, NGOs and academic alliance.
- Coherence between the two compacts: this is crucial, and we have contacts with the two co-facilitators of GCM. We also had discussions with Louise Arbour, IOM and others outside the UN system. Coherence is possible in relation to joint objectives but both compacts pursue different objectives, realities and build on different frameworks. What we are trying to achieve with the GCR is responsibility-sharing. Recall ExCom 103, because it identifies who is need of international protection within the Refugee Convention and regional instruments. And much more broadly, ExCom has done a lot of work and we hear that there are protection gaps but let's try to know the gaps and address them. We can also recall the work done by ExCom and the UN GA.
- Fully agree with the Ambassador of Kenya about the ending para. and will make it stronger so that momentum is sustained and does not wax and wane.
- In all, there were 240 interventions during the fourth formal consultations.
- The intention is to release the third draft on 4 June. And focus on those areas that require further work. In the next weeks there is time to address the divergences to reach a consensus text with collective ownership that we all strive for.

Floor opened again

Venezuela

- We take note of Volker Turk's briefing in New York.
- Recall that NY Declaration agreed a set of commitments referred in paras 21, 49, 64 and 87 and CRRF, which is the basis of the compact. None of these commitments link to movements other than refugee movements.

- Heads of States agreed that responsibility sharing should support host communities. GCR should deal with refugees. Mandate to deal with migrants follows a different process: the GCM. My country proposes to delete references to mixed migration from the text as this will be geared towards refugees.
- Area of divergences need to be addressed in the next consultations. There is NY Declaration, and ExCom Conclusion and Agenda for Protection and many texts in UN GA resolution. How we can work on this and all agree on and find a way to address this?

Syria

- Thank UNHCR. And hope coming draft will reflect many of the concerns my delegation presented in this round. Hope this GCR will do away with politicisation. It should not be counterproductive. It should ease pressure on host countries and give the opportunity of what we all are hoping here. We need to reach a middle ground and adopt the compact in July by consensus.