

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

Agenda item 3: Areas in need of support – reception and admission (Part III.B.1)

Uganda (on behalf of the Africa Group)

- Commends the secretariat for adding the function of asylum capacity support group, but request for clarity on how this will relate to the Support Platform, how they will complement each other and avoid duplicity of functions.
- Glad Paras 50 and 52 recall that the aim of the GCR is to ease pressures on host countries, which are for the most part developing countries, taking into account different resources.
- Mindful of ways this will be implemented which should take into account realities faced by host States; satisfied that areas in need of support are not exhaustive, but indicative of areas requiring international solidarity.
- Support should be geared towards national priorities and strategies. Para 49 should indicate clear example so that it is clear which other context will be supported.
- Address issues of safety and security, the GCR should recognise direct and indirect effect on protracted situation. This deals with armed element and spill over conflict and tensions between refugee and hosts. Therefore expect this to be reflected in the draft.
- The group wished to maintain in the first draft the need to guarantee the civil and humanitarian character and not to limit it to asylum only.
- Under para 60 replace ‘in support of States’ with ‘at the request of States’. Responsibility for security lies with the State and all interventions must respond to appeals by host States.
- Detailed listing is very prescriptive and go far beyond the 1951 Convention. In registration and documentation, ‘where appropriate’ should be replaced with ‘where requested’.

European Union

- While we support the grouping of response measures around the pillars of the CRRF as referred to in para 49, we would like to see a clarification of the scope of these measures to align them with the NY Declaration.
- Express satisfaction that para 50 refers to the experience gathered with the CRRF, which should be reported in some way by UNHCR. Underline that the GCR is not meant to be prescriptive, nor imposing additional burdens, but to operationalize the commitments made in the NY Declaration. The aim of the compact is not solely to ease the pressures on hosts, but all four objectives of the CRRF.
- Para 51: we support the reference to ‘inclusive approach’ for refugees and host community members. We also welcome more stringent language on vulnerabilities and specific needs. We recommend however to not only ‘take into account needs’ but also ‘engage with’ and ‘get input from’ those persons. Finally, we reiterate that reference should be made to ‘persons belonging to’ minorities, as per agreed language.
- Agree that, in para 52, ‘success of the measures outlined in Part B hinge on robust and well-functioning mechanisms of burden- and responsibility-sharing’ but would recommend to not confine this to ‘allocate resources’ but rather refers to all forms of support that can be provided and is also referred to, e.g. in the section referring to the Support Platform.
- We support the reference in para 53 to national leadership and ownership, including plans as well as the request of host country. The GCR cannot deliver results without host country

engagement, nor support be delivered independent from host country policies. We would suggest referring to 'the international community in its entirety'.

- In relation to reception and admission, we welcome the continued focus in paras 54-56 on preparedness and inclusion of linkages to internal displacement, and would encourage reinforcing the reference to national leadership. We welcome this expansion and reformulation discussed in our plenary consultations.
- We broadly support the formulation of para 57 on immediate reception arrangements. We strongly welcome the spirit of a reference to alternative to camps, which for remains an essential, distinct feature of the GCR. We would however recommend reformulating that particular sentence in supporting 'efficient mechanisms to pursue alternative to camps away from borders, where relevant'.
- We welcome the reference in para 58 to cash assistance, using national delivery systems.
- Para 59: Support the reformulation on safety and security and the responsibility of States.
- Support para 60 but would request to add a qualifier in relation to mobile courts, which does not exist in every UN Member State.
- Para 61 related to registration and documentation is adequately drafted and given appropriate importance, provided some qualifier is added.
- On specific needs, we take note in para 62 the reference to mixed movement situations, which we believe will require attention to coherence with the parallel Migration Compact exercise as well as further clarification.
- Welcome the formulation of para 63 for identification, screening and referral.
- Support the specific reference made in para 64 to supporting host countries willing to develop alternatives to detention, health care and psychosocial support and services to people with disabilities, those who are illiterate, and older people.
- On identification of international protection needs, para 65 is a much clearer formulation of *prima facie* recognition of refugee status. However, need clarification on first sentence.
- Para 66: reference to the asylum capacity support group has been improved; continue to support this proposal.
- We also wish to express satisfaction with the improvement of para 67 on 'other protection challenges'. It should be the basis for continuing work developed e.g. for the Nansen Protection Agenda as per existing mandates.

Indonesia

- Appreciate elaborations and the several important points in support of host States such as mainstreaming rights of refugees with specific needs and women, children and persons with disabilities and efforts to enhance immediate, medium and long-term action plans.
- Paras 53 and 58: international support will be provided to measures that are established by host States and reiterate seriously considering the different and unique context of host States, taking into account their readiness, normative and implementation framework.
- Add that cooperation among international stakeholders and international organisations is paramount, and add a para 51 bis as follows: *it is recommended that each State has different normative and institutional framework and implementation may not yet be feasible in some States and relevant international organisations will need to continue to support.*

Denmark

- Para. 50: Welcome reference to experience gained so far through the CRRF roll-out and look forward to continued assessment and analysis of this as the process moves ahead.

- Recall that, the CRRF (para. 7c) confirms the need to ‘encourage and empower’ refugees at the outset of an emergency phase, to establish supportive systems and networks that involve refugees and host communities and are age- and gender sensitive, with a particular emphasis on the protection and empowerment of women, children and other persons with specific needs. This should be reflected in the opening sections of part III.B of the GCR as well, possibly linked to para. 51.
- Para. 51 opens with a welcome reference to the need for inclusive approaches – but then it goes on to focus solely on vulnerabilities. It would seem appropriate to balance this with a strong message about the need to build upon the skills, capacities, participation and leadership of refugees themselves in support of self-reliance, resilience and dignity. This is the place to recognise that refugees can support local social and economic development in host communities if given the right opportunities.
- Also recommend that para. 52 is modified to reflect that the success of the measures outlined in part III.B depend on more than just the allocation of required resources by the international community. While additional funding is crucial, it is also about other forms of support from all UN Member States and from international organisations – as well as the necessary support for inclusive approaches by national stakeholders.
- Finally, we would recommend that the text call for a solid analysis of the impact of forced displacement on local communities already from the early stages of a refugee crisis – to ensure that the required framework for planning of a well-targeted and efficient response is in place. This would be of great potential value to all involved stakeholders

Mexico

- We need an explicit mention of coordination on the ground and request keeping the reference to displacement by natural disaster as these people are particularly vulnerable and require systematic response.
- Support asylum capacity support group, but may duplicate some of the exiting work UNHCR is doing to build capacity in States.
- We note that composition is still not clear as well as the financial implication. We are concerned by the lack of resources, which might lead to north and south cooperation where developed countries provide training for southern countries. This should be avoided and we need to find clear drafting.

Norway

- Following our support on the mechanism and the programme of action, we welcome amendments concerning reception and admission. We believe good implementation is required to demonstrate mechanisms will lead to more predictable and equitable burden sharing.
- Support that if host States need assistance, they could request and receive such assistance and such assistance does not replace but complement the work of UNHCR.

Brazil

- On reception and admission and meeting needs, welcome language.
- The document should not be prescriptive, and making it more streamlined would give more flexibility to States according to their need and priorities. Consistent with UNHCR 10 point plan of action on refugee protection, add on immediate reception area profiling and referral

mechanism and may contribute to alleviating national asylum system and alternative for those who are not asylum seekers including temporary option.

- On safety and security, delete footnote 38. This is not the mandate of peacekeeping.
- Welcome non-custodial detention of children, and references to children and specific needs of people including disability.
- Appreciate asylum capacity support group, and references to international and regional laws is welcome, and the pool of technical experts should be regionally diverse and require more clarity on the legal and technical assistance already provided by UNHCR.
- And financial arrangements be made to reflect southern experiences, and to do this in the UN framework and in the spirit of South-South cooperation

Germany

- Success of measures in part B will hinge on the international community to allocate resources; besides funding will also require political will and commitment. National leadership will be paramount for a people-centred response.
- Appreciate that age, gender and diversity considerations have been strengthened and welcome consideration of diverse needs and potential needs of vulnerable people including survivors of sex trafficking; encourage coherent use of this in the text. Needs of LGBTQI people should also be considered; integrate all forms of discrimination in the text.
- Immediate reception arrangement is the responsibility of host States. Appreciate possible measures to facilitate entry of standby arrangements.
- In safety and security, smuggling requires not only efforts at the international level but also national efforts. The reference to trafficking in persons and UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime should be in specific needs.
- Registration and identification are essential for a State to know who has arrived and would like both element in the text.
- Welcome clarification on group-based protection; the scope has been clarified to ensure consistent streamlining of para. 65.
- Agree with other protection challenges and would welcome reintroduction of the Nansen protection agenda.

UK

- Strengthening reception and admission are not intended to place further burden. This is comprehensive responsibility of all parties, and when commitments are conditional, this is problematic and must be replaced by unambiguous language stating that improved conditions for refugees will be matched with funding, this is already working in practice.
- We welcome clarity on the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of refugees and hosts and multiple references to disabilities. And in addition to sections on children and social cohesion, there could be a para. on disability.
- Agree on strengthening consultation and empowering refugees, and the need to develop gender- and age-sensitive indicators, which must refer to all three sections until solutions.
- Cash assistance is welcome. Important role of cash in early response as well as in food and nutrition section. Self-reliance important to reduce shocks.
- Support the asylum support capacity group and welcome the broadening of the text. For clarity, it could State sharing will be exclusively between States involved in returns and admission.

Jamaica

- Acknowledge the role of UNHCR on significant progress made so far.
- Satisfied that intervention during the April consultations reflected in the draft, and convergence can be achieved.
- Para. 9: acknowledge the responsibility of the State that are directly concerned, and the language could be further strengthened by reference to host State sovereignty.
- Noted the Support Platform aimed at enhancing cooperation, and would be activated upon the consent of the host State. While the Platform does seem to recognise host States, consideration must be given to the host State's role.

Canada

- Areas in need of support are important to ensuring comprehensive responsibility to large refugee movements. View this as means to increase international cooperation and responsibility-sharing, in line with compact objectives.
- Support CRRF application, which must align with national priorities, decisions and laws.
- At the same time, commitments in 2016 in terms of applying CRRF to adhere to a people-centred approach, and ensure outline have been further refined. Believe such measures should improve access to protection and advance multi-stakeholder approach.
- Age, gender and diversity consideration is desirable including disability and youth.
- Remain supportive of asylum capacity support group.
- On identifying protection needs, important to engage with the Migration Compact co-facilitators. Taken together the two compacts will ensure coherence and guarantee the right to seek asylum and meet international obligations and safeguard needs of all people.

Malaysia

- On early warning, we seek clarifications on how State can promote situational analysis and scenario-based exercises, especially those countries close to conflict; how regional approaches could be promoted; and how this could be done without adding further burden.
- Screening and identification should respect dignity of refugees, and personnel doing this must receive adequate training; process and guidelines should be established. Measures could be further developed with relevant stakeholders.
- Online database which contains information has been developed by our agencies to record internal displacement.
- Systematic registration and documentation could address mixed movements and address crimes, and facilitate resettlement and self-reliance.
- Part 3 B: important section outlining contributions enabling comprehensive and efficient response. This aspiration can only be realised through multi-stakeholder approaches.

France

- Welcome maintenance of elements relating to prevention and preparedness; reference to the UN SG's prevention agenda; mechanisms for early action and disaster risk reduction.
- Welcome part on safety and security; Should highlight the need for strengthened access to justice and human rights for those with specific needs.
- Welcome better screening of people towards application procedure such as children and stateless and those with special needs.

- On identifying international protection needs, and in the case of mixed flows, the text would benefit from operational detailing to allow UNHCR to manage discussion on international protection in accordance with its mandate.
- Rewording on other protection challenges is satisfactory, and in respect to comments previously made; welcome details contributed by UNHCR to the asylum capacity support group, and examples of mobilisation of resource to put forward capacities son this area.

USA

- Support the need to build capacity of countries to respond. Early warning and contingency planning are important tools to better respond to needs.
- Strengthening the ability of governments to conduct risk analysis and set up strong coordination for local, regional and global response to large refugee crisis important.
- Dealing with large numbers of refugee flows will be critical to country nationals security and well-being of refugees.
- Support age, gender and diversity consideration and insist on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Appreciate that States legitimate security concerns must be taken into consideration and countries must find a suitable balance, which safeguards national security while screening.
- Strong documentation and registration process, not just to maintain national security but to identify those who need international protection and those who do not.
- Collecting and sharing biometric data is important and support inclusion of strengthened international efforts to combat crime including trafficking, and support measures for the specific protection needs including wellbeing of children and needs of victims of trafficking and other forms of exploitation.

South Africa

- Part B is not prescriptive and does not add burden. Appreciate this in para 50.
- Any response needs to be context-specific, in line with national priorities, laws and policies.
- Recognition of women and girls and victims of SGBV and persons with disability is welcome. However, para. 51, reference to people with specific needs, this should be elaborated for transparency.
- We note with concern, in paras 57 and 62, references to mixed movements, which include economic migration. This process was developed to deal with refugees. There is another process for migrants. Therefore, references to mixed flows and other terminology that goes beyond the mandate given to this process must be deleted.
- Welcome para. 60 and the content of this para. should be strengthened to include any action must be in consent of the host country.
- Para. 61, bullet 1: after strengthening national capacities in areas of registration and documentation and biometric, revise 'where appropriate' with 'where requested'.
- Take note of the asylum capacity support group; request more information on the criteria used to select experts.

Iran

- Highlight the discrepancy between intention and reality as a serious problem to be addressed in the programme of action. Do not look for intentions, but look for actions.
- It has been said in the current draft, Part 1 is intended to go beyond business as usual while Part B is said not to impose further burden. These two aspects are not in conformity.

- Part A aside from aspiration does not have anything concrete to go beyond business as usual. In the coming years, no targets to measure progress towards responsibility sharing. This clearly shows that even the drafters of this text can hardly think of real progress toward fair burden-sharing.
- The same discrepancy exists in Part B, which is not only prescriptive but also adding burden. This has been done by detailing a long list of responsibilities vs. a general call for international community to make pledges. We think this is not moving in the right direction.
- UNHCR quality protection can be provided when it confronts new or protracted refugee situation. When some countries continue to close their frontiers, removing burden will remain hollow rhetoric. Responsibility-sharing is only through distribution. Obligation for open border is required, and all states engage in protection and live that experience. We want to see concrete measures to stop untenable practice of hosting refugees in certain developing countries only.

Sweden

- Many welcome additions including the added chapeau; additional emphasis on early warning and contingency planning.
- Identification of people on the move is key as is addressing specific needs; and integration of age, gender and diversity is welcome; references to special needs of women and girls and combating sexual and gender based violence is also welcome.
- Para. 61: on disaggregated data, we think location may be too vague would be happy to discuss alternative wording.
- Para 59: human rights dimension should be strengthened and the mention of alternative form of detention is very important.
- Subscribe that the platform to be activated upon the request of states in respect of their national laws and policies; refer to other forms of exploitation and while crafting language; coherence with GCM with regard to trafficking and exploitation.

China

- Share view that the 2nd draft has incorporated different remarks.
- In the introduction, we support guiding principles, and welcome language of purpose and principle of the UN Charter, the Refugee Convention and Additional Protocol, the 2016 NY Declaration and the CRRF.
- We are happy to see strengthened language to emphasise that the compact is not intended to be prescriptive nor to impose additional burden. We further emphasise the importance of respecting the sovereignty of host countries since this issue is related to national security; appreciate that the 2nd draft maintains para. On root causes; protracted conflicts and lack of development as main cause of refugee crisis should be highlighted.
- Part 3 A: on responsibility and burden-sharing mechanisms at all levels, we support better coordination; important to consolidate those mechanisms to avoid duplication.
- Para 33: noting the necessity of private and development actors and bearing in mind funding is limited, we emphasise that the support from the development sector and funding for humanitarian assistance should not be at the expense of development resources.
- In meeting needs and supporting communities, while promoting self-reliance of refugees through better access to education and jobs, it is important to consider that most host countries are developing countries and they themselves face daunting challenges. meeting the needs of refugees should not overburden them.

- On durable solutions, support voluntary returns as the most important durable solution. Resettlement must take a case-by-case approach related to historical background, cultural, geographical and national development phase as there is no one size fits all.
- On follow-up, open to discussion on indicators. These should be developed in an intergovernmental process.

Turkey

- Under areas in need of support, we are pleased to see that our previous comments have been taken on board and that support measures will be mobilized upon request of the host country, building on national arrangements.
- Also appreciate that this section has been carefully rephrased with inclusion of a chapeau para. highlighting the intention and need for support to ease pressures on host countries in their challenges.
- As a country facing mixed and large movements, we see preparedness, contingency planning and early warning systems as key elements in comprehensive and inclusive response to refugee situations. This helps better predict and respond more effectively.
- Under safety and security sub-title, we suggest including ‘the application of timely security checks and health screening in parallel to the registration process’.
- We believe this is important not only in terms of responding to the security considerations of host countries but also for determining those at risk and with specific needs.
- On identifying international protection needs, it is also crucial that utmost sensitivity and vigilance is shown against terrorists or criminal networks to prevent misuse of the international protection system, bearing in mind the exception clause of the 1951 Convention. In this regard, some references should be made in the draft.

Switzerland

- There is no doubt that better support to refugees and host communities requires that all members of the international community must contribute according to their capacity while also being responsible for their obligations.
- The GCR should also provide opportunities for collective commitments we can all subscribe to as they exist in the NY Declaration. Want this reaffirmed in the compact. Individual contributions are welcome on top of the collective.
- We question the definition of refugee and support reference to various categories of protection including those displaced by natural disasters and the Sendai Framework. We regret that para. 55 of previous draft has not been maintained as it was more precise.
- Para. 59: welcome reference to counter-terrorism; add clear reference to national security should respect international law, refugee law, human rights law and non-*refoulement*.

Syria

- Remove reference to recruitment of children by armed forces; this should be in reference only to terrorists.
- Para. 60, bullet 6: delete ‘forces’ and replace with ‘terrorist groups’, as only those groups recruit children, not armed forces.
- Refrain from expanding the definition of refugees. Support South Africa’s position on the nature of the GCR: keep it for refugees only.
- Stress the need of ‘forced’ before the word ‘displaced’ wherever it is mentioned because we are speaking of forced displacement.

- Any reference in the text or footnote to initiatives that are not the outcome of intergovernmental processes should be deleted. Agree with Iran on item 3.

Montenegro

- On Agenda item 3, Montenegro very much welcome improvements of introductory paras making it more in line with core principles of participation, inclusivity and people-centred approach of the whole process. We support further clarification of the GCR main aims, in particular, clear identification of those most vulnerable – women and girls, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, minorities and victims of SGBV or trafficking.
- We recognize improvements related to registration and documentation in terms of data protection and protocols that need to be established in order to ensure the application of national and international standards on data protection. It is extremely important and taking into consideration our own experience as a host country, it is one of the most challenging aspects in providing protection and finding durable solutions.
- We take positive note of changes made in areas of addressing specific needs, in particular related to development of alternatives to child detention and support to survivors, victims of torture and sexual and gender-based violence.

Poland

- On admission, we consider overall adjustment as well-balanced and taking into account comments raised in previous discussions; welcome the focus on countries of origin and enhancing previous language.
- On immediate reception arrangements, support measures in para. 79 and ambition to reduce encampment. Echoing EU delegation, request more precise formulation to pursue encampment away from border, and not just for transfers.
- Support security consideration, and gathering broad engagement is only possible while safeguarding national security and these focus on potential terrorist threats

Bolivia

- Stress need to reference addressing discrimination and xenophobia against refugees.
- Para. 59: following sentence, while safeguard national security, ‘counter-terrorism perspective’ and ‘legitimate security considerations’ should be deleted.
- Must not mention only the security of States but also of refugees. Immediate reception facilities can be excellent to plan for refugee movement.
- Need to know how the asylum capacity support group will work and how experts will be selected. Important that regional and cultural diversity is guaranteed.

Botswana

- Reiterate appreciation of UNHCR’s efforts to ensure compact is representative of all States views and responds to refugees’ needs; welcome a people-centred and context-specific approach; greatly appreciate clear examples as in para. 49 that it will be context-specific.
- Like to see expression of safety and security concern including protracted situations and refer to ExCom Conclusion (109) 2009, dealing with protracted situations, which is different from emergencies. Would like this to be reflected.
- HIV and broader response to HIV prevention may be overlooked in response to refugee situations. Specific reference could be made in para. 79, including HIV and other chronic illnesses. Equally important to mention adolescent boys and girls in para. 78.

- Statelessness is another area of concern and direct result of legislation in origin countries; Para 86: mention countries of origin responsibility to ensure steps to provide citizenship.
- On solutions, re-emphasise that this section should promote human rights; protection is important to prevent new crisis from emerging. Appreciate in para. 95 inclusion of resources to address specific needs of adolescent girls.

Venezuela

- Welcome UNHCR's efforts and note the need to highlight non-prescriptive nature of this section. Welcome CRRF reference in paras 49-50, but clarify that CRRF does not State the GCR should address mixed movements. Encourage deleting this 'other context where appropriate' and also mixed movements and mixed situations in para. 62.
- Para. 54: more information on the Secretary General prevention agenda which could be the framework for preparing for large movements of people.
- Early warning requires support of countries of origin; it would be helpful if the GCR takes this into account.
- Para 57: who are the international actors who will contribute resources and capacities.
- Para. 61: support South Africa and good to avoid further confusion in para. 64.
- Para 65: resolution in footnote 45 should be moved to the main body of the text and support comments made by India and Cuba on streamlining and deleting footnotes and any documents that do not have universal scope.
- Para. 66: agree on asylum capacity support group, but would like to see amendment adding 'with request of a State to request of concerned State'.

Spain

- Welcome the new text. Highlight that we believe the focus of the GCR should remain on refugees, be consistent with GCM. Reference to CRRF in para. 50, would be relevant to mention experience at regional level, for example MIRPS.
- Positive additional para. on social inclusion; welcome focus on specific needs of vulnerable groups and share comments on camps, which may be far from the border. However, para. 57 needs to be clarified somewhat to keep this main ideal.

Belgium

- Welcome the strengthened text and more emphasis on data protection and reference to an inclusive approach and call to alternatives to camps.
- Welcome clarity on asylum capacity support group; as a strong promoter of efficiency, encourage embedding this in existing mechanisms and would like to know the cost and administrative implications on the core structure of the UNHCR.
- On the CRRF, Para. 50, request to receive the report UNHCR is preparing on the rollout of the CRRF in pilot countries.

Nigeria

- Welcome the largely humanitarian nature of the document and stress the need for humanitarian, development and peace nexus.
- Welcome the voluntary nature of commitments and the inclusion of taking into account national realities and capacities. Stress safety of refugee rights, especially women and children, who are disproportionately affected by displacement.

- Welcome inclusion of IDPs, while recognising that many are forced by the nature of the situations to move from their homes and may find themselves in potential refugee or migrant situations. These issues are interconnected.

Netherlands

- Reiterate that this section must be read in connection with other parts of the compact. This part could be easily mistaken as a long list of demands on hosts, but we consider this as a set of good practices as host countries are not standing alone and they can count on the international community. In the regard, welcome paras 49 and 50.
- This section is further strengthened and welcome more emphasis on cash assistance and protection safeguards and separation of combatants at borders.
- Welcome focus on urban refugees, quality of education and safe access to fuel.
- Pleased to see the proposed asylum capacity support group. Text is clearer on how this will function in practice.
- Text strengthened on gender mainstreaming. Para. 63, welcome benefit for victims of sexual and gender-based violence, child and forced marriage.
- On health, the text could be strengthened with references to sexual and reproductive health which can be lifesaving.
- Also welcome new subsection on social cohesion.
- Para. 96 and 97, on resettlement text is clearer, an area where massive progress can be made. Strategic use of resettlement is in line with humanitarian consideration and covers our views; invite that the language remains ambitious and mindful that our common resettlement targets have to be able to be met.

Algeria

- There is need emphasise more the ownership of States and consider their legitimate priorities. Welcome in paras 50 and 52 that the GCR is not prescriptive and that aim is to ease pressure on host States, who for the most are developing and middle-income countries. We share apprehensions of Iran with regard to the inadequacy between the first and following sections in the draft. How this takes into consideration the application of CRRF is also not very clear.
- Para. 53: seems to limit responsibility-sharing arrangements to the refugee forum in 3 A. This is not consistent with the fact that arrangements are without prejudice to activities already carried out under its mandate. Effectiveness of these tools have yet to be proven as they already exist. Robust mechanisms need to be based on clear indicators and targets. Like to see addition of national laws and priorities.
- Para. 54: wish to add 'deemed relevant by States concerned' after CRRF; this would attest to the guiding principles of State ownership.
- Para. 55: add 'as appropriate' after coordinated support from wide range of stakeholders.
- Para. 56: wish to see in chapeau tasks mentioned in point will be by 'State concerned or on request'.
- Para. 57: should recognize that refugee camps can be good spaces for protection and allow for protection; UNHCR in urban areas faced with complete and inherent lack of capacity to identify refugees.
- Para. 60: peace actions in bullet points under strengthening national capacity prescriptive, also relevant in 61. Bullet 1 entails several tasks and do not understand how States will have a role in protocols.

- On protocol for biometric data, this is going far beyond what we are trying to achieve.
- Para. 64: third bullet to be deleted also.

Italy

- Principle of national leadership and scope of reception also encompasses mixed migration flows and GCM in order to avoid some people falling out as well as to avoid duplication.
- Appreciate reference to international protection claims and group-based is a consideration of each State; and in mixed migration contexts essential to reinforce and build capacity in the field for status for determination; asylum capacity group could be useful and should be activated in the request of host States.

Costa Rica

- Important role of international cooperation should be highlighted with insistence on providing assistance to refugees and those living in extreme poverty including elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Prioritise selecting among host countries and regional level for the asylum capacity support group. Welcome in para. 68 that children are a particularly vulnerable group and this requires public and private actors as well as the UN system to implement the compact. Would like to know how UNHCR will carry out the coordination.
- Insist this is a multi-stakeholder effort with national governments, using the technical capacity of national governments Onus should not be placed on one actor and this should be reflected in the proposal.

Holy See

- Stress the importance for the GCR to be firmly centred on the human person, urging that the dignity of each and every human person and his/her fundamental human rights should guide and underpin all aspects of the Program of Action.
- Para. 57: related to the section entitled 'Immediate reception arrangements', repeat our recommendation to avoid using the term 'diversity consideration' but rather 'diverse needs'. This same consideration applies to using the word 'disability' in the plural form.
- On subsection 1.6 on "Identifying international protection needs": wish to see some stronger language to ensure access to justice for refugees and asylum seekers, without fear of detention or deportation. In this regard, propose a brief addition to para. 67 whereby UNHCR or other relevant stakeholders could also 'provide guidance to ensure access to justice for refugees and asylum seekers and guarantee their freedom and security to report abuse without fear of detention or deportation'.

FYROM

- Latest draft has further improvements, consistent with the humanitarian nature of the GCR.
- Areas in need of support to ensure predictable humanitarian response right from onset. Welcome contingency planning, managing arrivals and responding to immediate refugee needs. All countries could benefit greatly from contingency planning and improved information sharing.
- The priority purpose of this compact is to provide support to host countries, but also transit countries especially when it comes to large movements of refugee; this support is needed for immediate reception arrangements, provision of assistance and screening of new arrivals. Hope to see this reflected early on.

- Sensitive to attain the need to balance needs and reality. Mixed movements should not have been removed since mixed movements pose challenges for transit countries who have to coordinate response and assistance. As the Assistant High Commissioner said this is an operational reality.
- Welcome global refugee forum where pledges will be concrete. Welcome Support Platform, and measuring the impact of hosting refugees. This will also promote equitable burden sharing.

Thailand

- Support non-custodial alternatives to detention for children and screening system at time of arrival especially for large flows of people. Screening system should be in line with domestic systems.
- With twining in place, distinguish economic migrants from those in genuine need of international protection, and these people may want to travel further and in this context, support mixed movement.
- Welcome proposal for specific assistance to first countries of asylum and this should be included in the next draft.

Dominican Republic

- Grateful for changes that have been incorporated. Hope the next version this is clear and detailed to ensure each State fully understands what to do in a mass movement of forcibly displaced people. That's not always the case and would be helpful to have more details.
- Within this other group of people, who are not refugees, our government would provide support but will not grant refugee status and could lead to an incorrect interpretation of one single and common law for refugees when in reality there are international instruments common to States. We can only recognise if people meet Convention and Protocol. Those not falling in this category could fall into humanitarian category but not refugee status.
- We do not support that environmental degradation are interacting with causes of refugee movement; we understand there might be some with national leadership on refugee status.
- Para. 57: assistance should be provided at the beginning of situations when there are mass movements of refugees and support measures.
- Para. 57: further details needed about safe schools; these are areas where States could provide support.

Australia

- Welcome inclusion of people with disabilities through the humanitarian cycle and explicit references to disability sensitiveness (para. 57). Welcome mention of Washington Group of Questions. However, disability is not always consistently applied throughout the text. Recognise all aspects of refugee crises exacerbate issues for persons with disabilities.
- Welcome clarification in para. 67; to avoid confusion with regard to State obligations, we suggest referring to humanitarian challenges as opposed to protection challenges.
- Para. 67: on protection needs, reference also needed for national legislation in addition to regional instruments.

Colombia

- To achieve consensus, need clear working title to avoid ambiguities and misunderstanding. This must be in line with the NY Declaration.

- Para. 49: measures listed do not reflect reality, but actions needing support and application for these support is not clear; must be reworded according to the NY Declaration.
- Para. 52: crucial for the structure of this chapter and reiterate that the assumption without true commitment would not be implemented.
- We believe para. 67 should include reference to regional instruments, but also national legislation, particularly when it refers to temporary arrangements.

Cuba

- Support reference by various delegations including India, China and Venezuela.
- On this section it is important that action set out should be focused on refugees and should delete references to mixed movements and sentences that refers to other contexts, likewise we would support every-time specific reference to forced displacement.
- Para. 65: important that footnote 45 concerning refugee granting procedure should be appropriate and relate to Omnibus Resolution. Should be referred to in the body of text.
- Reference to concerned States should also be included in para. 67. In line with comments of various delegations, should delete all footnotes that do not relate to UN documents.
- Note that various delegations are insisting on national priorities and legislation and the section on guiding principles should reflect this concern and should make it clear that application should be in accordance to national legislation.

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

Closing remarks:

- Good that the NGO statement was read by a refugee member of youth advisory council because as Denmark said, it is about ensuring this part of the compact needs to build upon the skills and capacities of refugees themselves to participate. Over lunch time, we had a session with the global youth advisory council and it was interesting to listen to them; it was illuminating that we do not lose the connection with them. Need to ensure social cohesion. Clearly a message to all of us and way to re-tweak that language.
- Thank Indonesia for the suggestion on the additional para., which would be useful to address concerns of other delegations and building on capacities governments have, ensuring that they are not doing this alone. This will be reinforced and address national capacities and ownership.
- Responding to Algeria, we have made progress on national ownership, but this is also about protection which then becomes an international issue. Helpful African Group helped to identify areas of need are not exhaustive, as it is not be all and end all list, but an indicative list informed by national realities. Also useful suggestion from the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia to reflect realities of countries in transit.
- NY Declaration, in para. 3, identifies and reflects the realities of the world today we are witnessing: unprecedented level of human mobility. This goes in para. 4 to refer and fix the wording.
- Irregular migration often presents complex challenges. Refugees and migrants often share same fundamental challenges including in the context of large movements. Reflects a number of considerations: covers regular flows, but also involves mixed flows where refugees and migrants may use similar routes. Listening in April, we have looked at GCR bearing in mind what the NY Declaration had told us. There is a huge body of ExCom Conclusions that talk about these, e.g. ExCom Conclusion 89: complex features in which

refugee protection has to be provided in mixed population flows and high cost of hosting refugees; good text that was also identified in the agenda for protection in 2002. Not that we are discovering this; as we speak there is whole amount of practice over many years and I think if we want the GCR to address the realities based on what we have already established, it will also have to address some of the discussions of ExCom. Point out Conclusion 103 which talks about international protection and including through complementary forms of protection where the fundamental question is whether someone can return. We will look at this to contextualise some of the elements you have mentioned so that we are clear about what we are trying to achieve.

- Question in relation asylum capacity support group: we can offer a non-paper building on the April discussion, which gives better image. This will not replace existing mechanisms, but carry out responsibilities in cooperation with States; noted the need for South-South cooperation and will present a non-paper ahead of the June consultations.
- Will review carefully aspects related to natural disasters. When sudden onset disasters strike, we know people face similar types of instances. This was clearly reflected in the Brazil Declaration. Would be useful to see how progress achieved over the years is captured.