

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

Agenda item 4: Programme of action: Areas in need of support – meeting needs and supporting communities (Part III.B.2)

Uganda (On behalf of the Africa Group)

- Welcome inclusion of language in para. 71, indicating this is to be read in conjunction with mechanisms for responsibility sharing in Part 3 A.
- Efforts must be measured against international support received. Reiterate that the GCR's chapeau should include that any humanitarian response will consider host States' needs.
- This section is still prescriptive and adds burden on host States; concerned by documents included, which are not agreed by all Member States, and request deletion of footnote 47.
- Para. 69: important that complementarity between development and humanitarian action should aim at bringing additionality, respect and host communities, and further share the burden of host countries. Need to ensure too that their SDG efforts are not disadvantaged.
- Para. 74: preferential trade agreements could lead to conditions, and request deletion.
- On chronic illnesses or HIV: targeted approaches are important in humanitarian situations.
- Para. 86: request to include emphasis on the responsibility of the countries of origin to ensure they undertake all action to facilitate right to return.

European Union

- In the section on 'meeting needs and supporting communities', we express satisfaction that para. 68 clearly sets out a development-oriented approach, and links it to in-country progress on SDGs to foster ownership and leadership.
- Para. 69 provides a good reference to Agenda 2030 and SDGs. Welcome the language on country ownership and leadership.
- Welcome references in para. 70 to humanitarian assistance and urban refugees.
- Para. 71 on the other hand may be based on some misunderstanding of development cooperation that always entails some form of mutual agreement on conditions for delivering assistance according to national development systems, policies and plans. This misunderstanding should be rectified or the sentence deleted.
- On education, we welcome the reference added in para. 72 to the quality of education but would support also in this para. a specific reference to education of girls, including for higher education. Para. 73 is well reformulated and comprehensive.
- We notice with satisfaction the reformulation of para. 74 in relation to jobs and livelihoods where a number of positive additions have been inserted, included in the footnotes. A reference to money transfers and remittances could also be added here.
- We express the same satisfaction with the additions made to para. 75 in relation to health. We encourage taking into account particular needs and situations.
- In relation para. 76, we reiterate a request to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights as referred to in the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences. The EU further stresses the need for universal access to quality and affordable comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information, education, including comprehensive sexuality education, and health-care services. A reference to harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

should also be added, in line with Agenda 2030. Also encourage referring to communicable and non-communicable diseases.

- On gender, satisfied with the reformulation with welcomed references to empowerment and human rights in para. 77 and explicitly addressing barriers to participation and leadership. Additional references should be made to international law and standards and national arrangements, as well as to all forms of violence against women and girls, including SGBV after 'prevent and respond'. A reference should also be added to social and health services and clarification provided on what essential health packages are.
- Wish to express satisfaction that a new section is specifically addressing children (paras 78-79). We noted the absence of reference to UNICEF, which should be inserted. Also recommend a specific point here on mental health and psychosocial support for refugee children. The para should be completed, after 'family reunification' with the following: 'and beginning the process of family tracing' where this is indicated from the best interests determination and assessment procedures for the child.
- On accommodation, energy, and natural resource management, welcome the additions and clarifications made in paras 80-81, particularly the references to impact assessment and to safe access to fuel. This section could also make reference to alternatives to camps, urbanization and spatial planning.
- Food security, nutrition are addressed by adequately reformulated paras 82 and 83.
- Satisfied with the text referring to civil registries (paras 84 and 85).
- We can accept the reformulation on statelessness in para. 86.
- Satisfied with para. 87 dealing with social cohesion and para. 88 on other areas of action.

Honduras

- As the HC said, inclusion of good practices remains a vital element, which can enable to come up with comprehensive responses, continue humanitarian assistance and solidarity according to humanitarian principles and in complementarity with areas in need of support. These should be harmonised with local capacity and States and accord to national context.
- Welcome inclusion of sub-section on children. Footnote 6 in the text refers to situation of vulnerability and is also part of UNHCR protection regime and key in protection dialogue.
- International instruments on children (e.g. article 22 of CRC) call for family reunification.
- Para. 75 needs to be bolstered with non-detention of children and principle of the best interest of the child and forcibly displaced who face vulnerabilities. We suggest adding, in para. 79 good practices on birth registration.

Germany

- Collective effort will be required, and this should be reflected in different sections of Part 3 B. SDG better explained and ready to share and how the link could be further strengthened, we see need for streamlining Part 3 B and happy to work with UNHCR.
- Welcome reference to urban refugees and stronger references to refugee accommodations, and health care, which can be ensured in urban settings through inclusive spatial planning.
- On jobs and livelihoods: refer to decent work in line with ILO recommendations and SDG language. Economic opportunities should be available at all skill levels.
- On health, appreciate access to primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare including maternal infant health needs and the need to access professional health service and sexual and gender-based trauma care. Appreciate standing paragraph on gender

perspective, which should become visible through the document and must be important for all in theory and practice.

- Welcome references to children, alternatives to detention and explicit commitment and respect for the best interest of the child. Inclusive access to health care allows children to remain with guardian or parent including through community-based arrangements. Detention is last resort and for the shortest time possible and aim to increase access to family reunification rather than broadening eligibility criteria.
- On natural resources, we request reverting to language in Draft 1 while maintaining prevention elements contained in Draft 2.
- On statelessness, we call to include ratification of the 1954 Convention and in the subsection social cohesion, recommend broadening to socio-economic.

Mozambique

- Non-prescriptive nature of this section should be underlined; Areas in need of support identified should not preclude additional ones as needs may arise.
- In health and education, important to have special attention to women and girls as ways to empower and better equip them to take care of special needs.
- Bullet 3, para. 73: access to secondary and tertiary education scholarship requires reformulation. As it stands, these subgroups will enjoy special treatment in comparison to others. Each formulation should avoid tension between refugees and host communities.

Nigeria

- Stress prescriptive nature of parts of the text. Need for national ownership and consent of national authorities.
- Welcome security concerns, and modalities must be in line with international standards. Need to prevent victimisation of refugees and welcome efforts to combat smuggling and encourage language and focus on women and children.
- Welcome language on IDPs, and this requires strengthening as IDPs are a pointer to large movements of people.
- On protection, we welcome the establishment of the asylum capacity support group and the involvement of host States to ensure there is inclusivity of those who are most affected.
- Reiterate the centrality of protection. This is all about people, and we need to ensure protection and rights and dignities are maintained throughout this document.

Qatar

- Thank UNHCR for the process. On education, propose inserted language on validation of education certificates in para. 73, second bullet; and on jobs and livelihoods, add 'at all levels' in bullet 4, after 'work recognition to facilitate mapping at levels of skills'.
- Will continue to support the efforts and working towards an international convention, which could codify validation of education certificates into instrument of international law norms.

Norway

- Highlight education as top priority in assistance and humanitarian response. Recognise host countries for providing education and they need increased support. Norway welcomes proposals for more financial resources to improve access and quality of education for refugee children and children in host communities.

- Need to mobilise additional financial resources and bridge the humanitarian and development approaches.
- Education can improve refugees' prospects and in the interim, contribute to local economy.
- On health: include sexual and reproductive health services; lack of access can be critical.
- Finally, welcome new section on children underlining the specific needs of vulnerable children and seek clarification in the use of 'impartial' in para. 79 third bullet.

Denmark

- Improved focus on age, gender and diversity responsiveness in the revised draft. This is step in right direction, but we must be more ambitious to address particular needs of women, girls, and adolescent girls.
- Women and girls are disproportionately affected in forced displacement. This includes a heightened risk of SGBV and harmful practices and coping strategies (e.g. child marriage; missing out on education leading to socio-economic exclusion and marginalization).
- Heightened risks of women and girls are amplified by lack of adequate sexual and reproductive health services. Hence, this shortcoming is a leading cause of death, disease and disability among displaced women and girls. Family planning services can avert up to 32% of maternal deaths and almost 10% of childhood deaths in emergencies. Without ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, we will simply not be responding to critical needs of women and girls.
- Recommend recognizing need to ensure women and girls' access to all relevant sexual and reproductive health and rights including but not limited to comprehensive post-rape care and emergency services, family planning, antenatal and safe delivery care, post-natal care, services to prevent sexually transmitted infections, services facilitating early diagnosis and treatment of reproductive health illnesses, and mental health needs in the sections on health and gender and where otherwise relevant. Note that access to these health services is recognized in the NY Declaration.
- Welcome efforts to mainstream responsiveness to gender-based violence; request this be further strengthened, including in the section on children. This should include reference to particular protection needs of children, including SGBV, exploitation and other harmful practices, e.g. child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- Girls are 2.5 times more likely than boys to be out of school in countries affected by conflict. Therefore, pertinent to include references to gender responsive educational facilities in the education section. This includes adequate sanitation facilities and adapted approaches to ensure access to education for married children and adolescent mothers.
- On education, recommend that para. 73 makes reference to supporting the development and implementation of national education sector plans which include refugees. As a donor, we are committed to providing predictable, long-term, multi-year funding to support host countries to deliver safe, quality learning opportunities to refugees and host communities.

Thailand

- Welcome language and further details in the second draft, para. 80. Welcome preserving the environment of hosting countries.
- Welcome specific consideration of pregnant and lactating mothers. In para. 82, and gender-sensitiveness, in para. 86, suggest four elements:
 - Establishment of mutual or uniform recognition for documents of birth registration.

- Providing humanitarian and financial assistance to local host populations especially for treatment of severe and urgent cases.
- Provide programmes for vocation training.
- Technical capacity for host communities.

Finland

- This is a more balanced text; Age, gender and diversity considerations have been strengthened including references to disabilities; much improved structure and content. On part A welcome elaboration on burden- and responsibility-sharing mechanisms.
- Comfortable with text on reception and admission and welcome preparedness.
- Reiterate further on the health section, specific need to include ensure access to sexual and reproductive health.
- Para. 77: like to refer to alignment with national laws to highlight full enjoyment for equal access to services and need to address all forms of violence including SGBV.
- Wish to express satisfaction with new section on children; non-discrimination and best interest should be primary in all action whether they are accompanied or not.

Mexico

- Pledges that States make should not be limited to section B 2 although this represent indicative list, which requires support and other areas of international cooperation in para. 19. Note level of detail might result in prescriptive measures.
- Important to recall greater support from the international community must be adapted to context realities and socio-economic realities of each country.
- Welcome new section on children and bearing in mind minimum standards, including CRC as one of the instrument on which the compact is based and collaboration with UNICEF.
- Welcome statelessness in para. 86; important to strengthen action to prevent and reduce statelessness.
- Social cohesion is misinterpreted. Clearer language could be used with specific measures to combat discrimination and xenophobia.

France

- Improve measures to meet needs of refugees and support host communities with respect access to education, housing, health care, civil registration and jobs.
- Welcome clarification on complementarity and SDGs.
- Welcome two additional sections on children and social cohesion and reference could be made for fund transfer for refugees.

New Zealand

- Gender and health are important. Para. 12 States that the programme of action is to facilitate application of comprehensive responses in support of refugees. The draft seeks to comprehensively reflect authoritative finding and best practice.
- Glaring omission is the lack of access to sexual and reproductive health care and deeply concerned that women caught up in refugee movements are particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Sexual and reproductive health is a basic requirement in these situations. In 2015, UNFPA released a study showing the number of maternal deaths in 35 countries affected by humanitarian crisis or fragile conditions to be at 185,000, which is 61% of the maternal deaths global estimate . This has tragic and deadly consequences;

sexual and reproductive health is an everyday requirement; important to ensure women can access contraceptives. These are basic healthcare requirements, and request to reflect this issue in the compact.

Japan

- We appreciate inclusion of a chapeau with well-articulated links between the 2030 Agenda and global compact. The significance of supporting host communities and the role of development actors and ownership of host countries are welcome.
- Welcome articulated that attracting support for refugees and hosts complements efforts to facilitate future durable solutions.
- Primacy of country leadership and mobilisation of humanitarian and development assistance must be consistent with national priorities is key; welcome references to the importance of civil and birth registry and digital technology in the text.

UK

- Many positive elements including SDGs, and overarching support of relevant stakeholders is welcome. The international community can facilitate this.
- On health, there are more references to disability but refer to specific needs of existing and new disability. Need to improve on access to rehabilitation services, mental services and continuity of services in countries of origin.
- Welcome additional section on children; welcome mental health and psychosocial support for those exposed to distress and subjected to daily stress of displacement. This should not be limited to specialised mental health, but also include non-specialised care.
- Welcome inclusion of gender, and unique needs of women, girls and maternal and child health. These are critical lifesaving interventions, and there should be clear reference to these in the basic healthcare package.
- Welcome changes in education; important to access education, but just getting access not enough, emphasis on quality is key; welcome explicit reference that support must align with national education sector plans.
- Jobs and livelihood sections significantly improved. Important step forward in the text.

Turkey

- We should always keep in mind that contributions foreseen under the section 'meeting needs and supporting communities' have to be in full coordination with relevant national authorities and should be linked to ongoing efforts and policies. This should be clearly reflected again in this section.
- We welcome the reference to the SDGs and how hosting large number of refugees may pose development challenges that may leave host communities as well as refugees behind in the progress towards achieving them.
- Ensuring complementarity between humanitarian and development actors is key in this regard as well as the national ownership and coordination with host States.
- Appreciate the clear instruction that these areas of support constitute a call for contribution from others to be read together with mechanisms for burden- and responsibility-sharing.
- Among the particular areas listed in the text (e.g. education, health and livelihoods) significant support from the international community is needed to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities.

- We see education as an area where the international community must be most active in meeting its commitment to prevent ‘lost generations’.
- Improving the quality of national education systems and educational facilities and capacities should always be targeted while extending this support.
- Moreover, in order to meet the time limit of maximum 3 months out of school, more direct financial support should be mobilized, especially through assistance for the establishment of new schools, additional classrooms and employment of new teachers.
- We welcome the expansion in paragraph 74 on ways to support jobs and livelihoods and foster inclusive economic growth for host communities and refugees.
- We welcome the insertion of the sections on children and social cohesion to the text.
- Women, girls and children indeed require specific attention.
- For actions foreseen in the gender and children section, a reference to such as ‘attention should be given to ongoing policies and coordination with relevant national institutions’ should be clearly reflected in order not to create duplications with ongoing good practices.
- Lastly, social cohesion is also an important aspect of refugee management; we welcome that it is mentioned under a separate subtitle.
- On fostering social cohesion, tolerance and understanding in relation to refugees, we believe the role of the media should be highlighted. Also, a call to avoid any kind of hateful rhetoric of discrimination, particularly for political purposes should be made.

USA

- Recognise the scale and quality of support for host communities and countries, especially as it can help refugees be self-reliant and active when they return to their countries of origin, and these represent important and positive changes in this section.
- The draft compact should not be limited to funding, but also leverage expertise with government line ministries to support host countries.
- Important to acknowledge many refugees live in urban areas in difficult and vulnerable situations; important to channel support and build resilience so they can support themselves.
- Emphasise the quality of services in education; improving quality of services is to be commended and captures our desire to raise standards for all.
- Support closing the technology gap and refugees often use technology to close gap and these can only take place when there is necessary infrastructure in host countries.
- Welcome section on children, and ensure however that while taking into account best interest determination, rights of parents and States and caregivers are also respected.
- Fostering social cohesion and mitigating tensions is good. Working on this can lead to more comprehensive humanitarian action.

Australia

- Welcome recognition of the importance of diversity. Areas in need must go beyond the prism of vulnerability and recognise socio-economic benefits and encourage refugees to reach their full potential.
- Welcome para. 86 on social cohesion and promoting positive relations to ensure security, and can share information and technical expertise on resettlement.
- Welcome disability language in para. 78 on children and recognise displacement vulnerability; disability must be mainstreamed.

- Pleased with gender-sensitive references in para. 86, and support calls to encourage accession to the Statelessness Convention.
- Need dedicated language that addresses specific needs of women and girls. Important to refer to dedicated counselling for women who are survivors of SGBV and call for access to sexual and reproductive health consistent with para. 31 of the NY Declaration and Goals 3.5 and 5.6 of the SDGs.

Brazil

- We believe streamlining this section would help for better alignment with needs of host countries, and would require international support to meet actual needs of host countries.
- In section on jobs and livelihoods, references to preferential trade arrangements, and cash transfer are welcome, but would need more information.
- On health, support mental health service, and on food security encourage purchase from local farmers.
- Para. 80: 'preserve' environment must be replaced by 'promote sustainable management' in line with the Rio Outcome Document on environment and sustainable development.
- Important to improve quality of human settlement for both urban and rural dwellers so all people have access to housing mobility.
- Statelessness should be encouraged and social inclusion should also address racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Canada

- Support clarification in this section on development assistance and SDG Agenda. Complementarity between humanitarian and development assistance must recognise they have different operational ways.
- Recognition that compact must not create added burden on host countries, and this could be further reinforced in the text.
- Propose language underlining this to achieving compact objectives through collective outcomes and multi-stakeholders; and seeing such efforts underway in CRRF contexts.
- Disappointed to see there is no reference to sexual and reproductive health services, which are lifesaving measures. This is a particular gap in responses to forced displacement, and must include minimum initiative service package.

Italy

- Commend improved language. Education and health sections are improved. We ask for reference to universal access to reproductive and sexual health and rights. These require full support of the international community. Welcome inclusive economic growth benefiting both hosts and refugees.
- Welcome section on children and measures to meet their special needs, but we believe this part should focus more on separated children and the principle of the best interests of the child should be at the heart of our concerns.

South Africa

- Attach great importance to education. It is a crucial pillar for development. This is why basic education is available to all in South Africa including refugees.
- On jobs and livelihoods, para. 74: welcome bullet 5 aimed at promoting investments to close the technology gap.

- Scaling of capacity in smart technology and renewable energy in para. 81 is welcome and important to our region.
- Welcome contributing resources as well as provision of mobile services and welcome national civil registries, respecting data protection.
- Support social cohesion to foster tolerance and further develop measures relevant with regard to discrimination and xenophobia to encourage States to develop strategies to combat this in accordance with the Durban Declaration.

Ethiopia

- We emphasise national ownership, national laws and policies.
- Pending durable solutions, refugees need to be given skills training so that they can be productive. This section should reflect that self-reliance should not increase burden on host States nor distract from durable solutions.
- Therefore, call for reflecting commitments made in the NY Declaration and focusing on community infrastructure.
- Welcome other pathways to expand tertiary education opportunities, based on experience.
- Para. 61: welcome reference to renewable energy; such interventions need to be affordable to use appropriate technology. Mitigating environmental impact should be part of planning for reception.

Colombia

- Essential to allow the connection between humanitarian and development support; first we would like to highlight the importance of complementary nature of humanitarian and development assistance. Also, support reference to unconditionally in para. 71. Clarify in the document that complementarity of assistance should also be provided to refugees and host communities who face developmental challenges.
- Necessary to streamline the level of detail and good practice, as not all of them could be understood as an indispensable framework.
- Para. 87: the title is unclear. Social cohesion relates to social discrimination and not related to structural deficiencies in society.

Holy See

- Fully agrees with the critical importance of adopting policies that allow refugee children to access quality education from the early stages of their displacement, in order to help protect them from human trafficking, forced labor and other forms of slavery. Schools are a form of protection where the safety of children can be monitored and fostered. therefore, it would be important to acknowledge the need to enact policies ensuring the primary and secondary education provided to refugees meets the standards of education for citizens.
- On subsection 2.2 (Jobs and livelihoods), welcome the reference to decent work and the various measures outlined to foster inclusive economic growth for host communities and refugees, also in support of host countries. Also wish to underline that development cannot be limited to mere economic growth. While people and communities have material needs, human flourishing and wellbeing also have spiritual, social and political dimensions.
- Rather than placing the focus on economic aspects only, we need to put the human person at the centre of our considerations. We propose an addition to the measures outlined in para. 74, in order to underline the importance of promoting, alongside economic opportunities also 'national policies and laws required for safe and lawful employment, as

well as for livelihood strategies, especially in ensuring safeguards against abuse and exploitation and legal protections’.

- The importance of granting access to healthcare is self-explanatory. The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health should be exercised through non-discriminatory, comprehensive laws, policies and practices rooted in the centrality of the human person and founded on the right to life.
- The many Catholic-inspired organizations that are working in synergy alongside UNHCR are in a position to promote true dignity of refugees, based on strict ethical guidelines. It is important to keep an underlying holistic and integrated approach throughout the Draft, with a strong focus on the centrality of the human person and his/her dignity. The ambiguity of some of the language in the current drafting, including the misleading idea of a presumably agreed ‘alignment’ on undefined and non-specified ‘international standards’, and some references made in the footnotes to documents and to principles and guidelines that do not necessarily share international consensus, may undermine the impact and effectiveness of this vital cooperation and of the GCR altogether.
- Under subsection 2.3 (Health), beginning of para. 75 refers to ‘States and relevant stakeholders’, but footnote 53 only outlines some intergovernmental agencies, leaving out many other relevant actors. Important to ensure that health aspects of forced displacement be considered in the context of broader government policies and engaging and coordinating with other sectors, including civil society, private sector, refugees’ associations and affected populations to find joint solutions benefiting refugees’ health.

Bolivia

- Grateful for progress. Believe this section highlights the essential needs of host countries.
- Pleased to see Agenda 2030. Reiterate our request for a rights-based language including right to education, healthcare and freedom from non-discrimination and xenophobia.
- Subsection 2.1 should include intercultural education to ensure host countries can promote cultural understanding and information from countries of origin to ensure post return rehabilitation.
- On jobs and livelihoods, grateful skills obtained by refugees are recognised. Subsection 2.3: text has been improved.

Algeria

- This section needs to be streamlined as it adds extra burden on host States; host States should not be the weak link. Important to underline that for such detailed tasks, we rely on additional resources by States and relevant stakeholders.
- Para. 68: add that the implication of development actors will be without prejudice to principled humanitarian action and indicate that GCR will not bring new conditionality.
- Para. 69: add that it will not hamper efforts of host states towards the attainment of SDGs.
- Worried that text getting longer, but welcome section on children.

Sweden

- Agenda 2030 must garner support from the international community and not add burden on host countries.
- Support of complementarity between humanitarian and development efforts and underline that humanitarian assistance should be needs driven. Thus, suggest revising 2nd sentence

in para. 69, which refers to humanitarian response being consistent with national development strategies.

- Para. 70: needs-based humanitarian action to be carried in reference to humanitarian principles, and do not see the need to include UN Resolution as that would be too many.
- On jobs and livelihoods want to see reference to decent work; on education echo sustained and increased access to education for refugee children.
- Sweden supports new section on children; exploring opportunities for family reunion and family tracing would be of interest although beyond the scope of this text.
- On broadening refugee children's eligibility for resettlement, would appreciate clarity on what type of eligibility would be broadened and by whom.
- Stress to include sexual and reproductive health and promote gender perspectives as well.
- Social cohesion is a crucial aspect but through supporting communities.

Jordan

- Should not impose additional burden and must aim to ease pressure.
- Important Part B does not preclude other support. Para. 49: request clarification on what is meant by 'good international practice'.
- Para. 52: 2nd line, add 'affected by refugee presence'; para. 53: request adding 'including' after below, and adding in last sentence 'national laws'.
- Para. 58: request inserting after activated 'upon the request host States' in 4th line.
- Para. 59: request deleting 'from the promotion of national integrated approach ... counter-terrorism perspective; para. 60: delete this para or add in the first line after leadership, 'upon their request in line with national protocols'. Last sentence: add 'where applicable'.
- Para. 67: request deleting displacement by natural disasters. On the asylum capacity support group, 'add in consultation with host States'.
- Para: 67: add 'including durable solutions'.
- Para. 74: insert 'as appropriate' as refugees and ILO recommendation 205; in last bullet add 'low-cost' in para. 79.
- Require clarification on cross-border operation. Para. 78: request to add in fourth line 'as appropriate international or regional'.

Cuba

- Support section. Para. 68, as detailed by Algeria, there should be no conditions or barriers on efforts for States to achieve SDGs.
- On children, best interest of child is important; support proposal for reference to non-accompanied minors.
- On health, support sexual and reproductive health rights for women.
- Para. 39: support involvement of various stakeholders and we believe this para should also promote the key role of parliaments in supporting policies or national laws, and include parliament as a key stakeholder. IPU this year has adopted a decision to support this draft and must be included in promoting this compact.

Kenya

- Section on safety and security welcome; improved language on safety and security and pleased that it recognises legitimate security concerns and primary responsibility of States.
- Need to uphold the civilian and humanitarian character. In para. 59, can replace need with importance of upholding.

- Subsection 1.6 on asylum capacity support group, request additional information linked to UNHCR expertise on legal advice. Request further clarification at the June consultations.
- On meeting needs and supporting communities, welcome section on children.
- Para. 90: Welcome that this bring about predictability by the international community for the achievement of solutions and that the search for durable solutions is a collective responsibility for all States. Urge pledges must be actualised and important for ensuring commitments for refugees caught up in protracted situation.
- Para: 91: voluntary repatriation should not be left only to countries of origin. It is a responsibility of the international community and should be part of responsibility sharing.
- Welcome language in para. 92: call to remove obstacles to return; international community should support regional efforts. Welcome language on resettlement and delighted that contributions will be sought to increase resettlement. Important as many refugees selected for resettlement recently found themselves in limbo after some reductions in resettlement.

UNFPA

- Welcome language on gender and gender-based violence, and also commend inclusion of empowerment of women and adolescent girls. Access to sexual and reproductive rights must be included in the basic health package; we echo call by many Member States and reiterate that access to sexual and reproductive is a vital element of right to health, part of the Universal Declaration. Access to sexual and reproductive health is also part of SDG goals 3 and 5 and recognised as lifesaving.
- NY Declaration agreed that we will provide sexual and reproductive health services. This must be upheld in the GCR. Access to sexual and reproductive health can mean life and death for women who need prenatal, obstetric care and prevention of sexual infection and treatment for sexual violence. This is vital to ensure refugee women are not left behind.
- Women do not stop giving birth in displacement and their lives are threatened with lack of obstetric care. We cannot allow preventable death to continue. Vital to ensure all refugee and host communities have access to lifesaving obstetric care or referral services. We need inclusion of sexual and reproductive care not only for women wellbeing but for entire families and host communities. Only by ensuring access to health services can we keep our promise of leaving no one behind.

NGO statement on Agenda 4 is available [here](#).

Closing remarks

- In all, 34 statements on this agenda item.
- This is the value of an iterative process: the drafts have evolved. Important to keep this going, meaning also each and every proposed text change cannot be taken into account. Directional document as said by Jordan, and as some of you were saying, this is not necessarily an exhaustive list, but indicative and one that depends on the context where it is applied. Not each and every measure as indicated will apply in each situation; will depend on circumstances, but the trust of all of you is reflected in the text.
- Heard about good additions on quality and strengthening; and the same on livelihood: jobs and livelihoods are about economic growth and securing access for refugees to those livelihood opportunities.

- Reference to comprehensive health system and will try to capture this in the text, especially on how it impacts women and girls; strong recognition while ensuring gender sensitivity in other parts of the text.
- Glad to hear that on children despite the fact that you do not want a longer text, you are happy with this section.
- Same on the environmental impact of refugee situations: there are a number of contexts in Africa – Kenya, Tanzania – and Bangladesh. This needs to be addressed.
- On civil registration, SDGs include universal birth registration; we recognise additional work needed on social cohesion, in light of some comments we have heard from you.
- heard requests to streamline the text. Also, very important distinction between development cooperation and humanitarian assistance We have tried to clarify this in the chapeau; make sure this becomes clearer in the text clearly making sure implementation in the spirit of the compact. The thrust of GCR is not in any way to hamper efforts of States achievement of SDGs; they will have to go hand-in-hand and will require additionality.
- Brazil asked about preferential trade arrangement: wanted to reflect a measure that has been proposed; and maybe there are more ideas and these will be very important.
- GCR does bridge different worlds in way it had not been done before by ensuring that forced displacement is taken into account not just in developing countries but also middle-income countries. That is what the global compact is all about.
- We note more a question of tweaking language than for other sections. Some points of divergence, but no major disagreements.