



القطاع الاجتماعي
إدارة شؤون اللاجئين
والمغتربين والهجرة

الاجتماع السابع لعملية التشاور العربية الإقليمية حول الهجرة واللجوء (ARCP)

ملف وثائقي

متابعة تنفيذ الاتفاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين

الأمانة العامة، 8 يونيو/حزيران 2021

المحتويات

- ملخص المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين من قبل المشاركين في عقده جمهورية كوستاريكا، جمهورية إثيوبيا الديمقراطية الاتحادية، جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية، جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية، جمهورية تركيا، والمفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين
- هيكل مؤشرات الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين (باللغة العربية)
- إطار المؤشرات للاتفاق العالمي للاجئين (باللغة الإنجليزية):
Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework
- المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:
الاجتماع الأول للمسؤولين رفيعي المستوى: اعتبارات أولية
High Level Officials' Meeting 2021: Preliminary Considerations
- جلسة المشاورات حول اجتماع 2021 للمسؤولين رفيعي المستوى: ملخص المناقشات:
Consultation on the 2021 High Level Officials' Meeting: Summary of Discussions
- المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:
مشاورات منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا مع المنظمات غير الحكومية والمجتمع المدني بشأن النزوح
MENA Consultations with NGOs and Civil Society on Displacement
- المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:
تقرير قياس تأثير استضافة وحماية ومساعدة اللاجئين
Measuring the Impact of Hosting, Protecting and Assisting Refugees: Progress Report

ملخص المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين من قبل المشاركين في عقده
جمهورية كوستاريكا، جمهورية إثيوبيا الديمقراطية الاتحادية، جمهورية ألمانيا
الاتحادية، جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية، جمهورية تركيا، والمفوضية السامية
للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين

ملخص المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين من قبل المشاركين في عقده

جمهورية كوستاريكا

جمهورية إثيوبيا الديمقراطية الاتحادية

جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية

جمهورية باكستان الإسلامية

جمهورية تركيا

9

المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين

1. انعقد المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين في الفترة 17 و 18 ديسمبر 2019، وقد شكّل معلماً حقيقياً من حيث التقدم المحرز في النظام الدولي للاجئين. وقد جمع المنتدى المجتمع الدولي لإظهار تضامنه مع اللاجئين حول العالم والبلدان والمجتمعات التي تستضيفهم، وللإعلان عن التعهدات والمساهمات التي توفر لهم الدعم، والالتزام بمواصلة البحث عن حلول. لقد تشرّفنا نحن - كوستاريكا وإثيوبيا وألمانيا وباكستان وتركيا والمفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين - بأن نشارك في عقد هذا الحدث التاريخي، والذي جرى في جنيف، سويسرا. نشكر سويسرا على مشاركتها في استضافة المنتدى مع المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين وكافة الذين ساهموا بنشاط في إنجاح المنتدى، بما في ذلك الحكومات والمنظمات الدولية وممثلي مختلف أنحاء العالم الإنساني والإنمائي وقادة الأعمال والمجتمع المدني والمنظمات الرياضية والمجموعات الدينية والأوساط الأكاديمية واللاجئين أنفسهم. تتطلب استجابات اللاجئين الشاملة مشاركة متكاملة من جميع أصحاب المصلحة.

2. كان المنتدى، والذي سبقه يوم من الفعاليات الخاصة والهامة والمكرسة للقضية اللاجئين، بمثابة أول لقاء يجتمع فيه المجتمع الدولي للإعلان عن خطوات ملموسة نحو تنفيذ الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين. كما شكّل المنتدى فرصة فريدة لتعزيز التعاون والتضامن الدوليين، وحشد الدعم لتحقيق المزيد من الإتصاف والقدرة على التنبؤ من حيث تقاسم الأعباء والمسؤولية خلال حالات اللاجئين. وتعبيراً عن أهمية هذه المناسبة، فقد حضر المنتدى حوالي 3,000 مشارك، من بينهم أربعة رؤساء دول أو حكومات، وأكثر من ثمانين وزيراً، والأمين العام للأمم المتحدة، وحوالي ثمانين منظمة دولية (بما في ذلك كيانات منظومة الأمم المتحدة ووكالاتها المتخصصة)، وممثلو أكثر من 100 شركة ومؤسسة، وحوالي 200 منظمة من منظمات المجتمع المدني. كما وُعد المنتدى اهتماماً كبيراً لدى الجمهور بتغطية إعلامية واسعة وإيجابية في جميع أنحاء العالم. وأكد سبعون لاجئاً ممن حضروا المنتدى على العمق غير المسبوق لمشاركتهم في الأعمال التحضيرية لهذه المناقشة العالمية لفضايا اللاجئين وللحدث نفسه، وكذلك التعهدات التي قطعوها على أنفسهم للإسهام في تنفيذ الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين.

3. انعقد المنتدى في وقت يشهد فيه النظام الدولي للاجئين ضرورة ملحة، حيث يوجد حالياً أكثر من 25 مليون لاجئ في جميع أنحاء العالم، وقد عاش الملايين منهم في أوضاع طويلة الأمد لأكثر من جيل. وقد تضاعفت أعداد اللاجئين على مدى العقد الماضي المضطرب وهي مستمرة في الارتفاع. أكثر من نصف مجموع اللاجئين تقل أعمارهم عن 18 عاماً، والغالبية العظمى منهم يعيشون في بلدان منخفضة ومتوسطة الدخل. ترحب هذه الدول باللاجئين وتوفر لهم الحماية والمساعدة على الرغم من التحديات الخاصة بها والضغوط الإضافية المترتبة على استضافة أعداد كبيرة من اللاجئين وعلى اقتصاداتها وعلى البيئة. هذه الجهود الاستثنائية التي تبذلها البلدان المضيئة تنفذ الأرواح وتوفر الحماية وتضامن الحقوق الأساسية وتسهم في الاستقرار والسلام والأمن. وعلى الرغم من الكرم الهائل الذي تبديه البلدان المضيئة والمساهمات الفعالة للمانحين، إلا أن الفجوة قد اتسعت بين الاحتياجات والموارد اللازمة للوفاء بها. يجب القيام بالكثير لحماية مستقبل لاجئي العالم وبنائه، ولإيجاد حلول دائمة ودعم البلدان المضيئة من خلال التعاون الدولي والتضامن وتقاسم الأعباء والمسؤوليات بشكل أكثر إنصافاً.

المنتدى العالمي للاجئين 2019: ملخص المشاركين في عقده

4. مع ذلك، فقد انعقد المنتدى في وقت يعتبر فرصة عظيمة. ففي أعقاب اعتماد إعلان نيويورك للاجئين والمهاجرين في عام 2016، وهي المرحلة الأولية لتطبيق الإطار الشامل للاستجابة للاجئين، وإجراءات للنقاش ومشاورات متعددة الأطراف وأصحاب المصلحة، أقرت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين قبل عام واحد، في 17 ديسمبر 2018. ويهدف الميثاق العالمي، المرتكز على النظام الدولي لحماية اللاجئين، إلى تخفيف الضغوط على البلدان المضيفة، وتعزيز اعتماد اللاجئين على أنفسهم، وتوسيع نطاق الوصول إلى حلول في بلدان ثالثة، ودعم الظروف في البلدان الأصلية للعودة بأمان وكرامة. من خلال خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030، وضعت الدول الأعضاء والأشخاص في جميع أنحاء العالم نصب أعينهم الهدف المتمثل في عدم إغفال أي أحد. ومن خلال الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين، فإن لدينا إطاراً عالمياً لضمان حصول اللاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة على الدعم الذي يحتاجونه. ينبغي أن يركز العقد القادم على معالجة الأسباب الجذرية للأوضاع الضخمة للجوء، بما في ذلك من خلال الوقاية وحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، وتحقيق حلول دائمة، وتماسك أكبر في عمل الجهات الفاعلة الإنسانية والإنمائية وتلك المعنية بالسلام.

5. لقد شكل المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين فرصة تاريخية لتعزيز استجابتنا الجماعية للنزوح القسري وترجمة مبادئ الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين إلى عمل ملموس. وفي هذا الصدد، أكدت الدول وغيرها من أصحاب المصلحة على الحاجة لمعالجة الأسباب الجذرية لحالات اللاجئين، بما في ذلك من خلال الجهود العالمية المعجلة للحد من النزاعات وحلها. كما أنه كان فرصة للدول وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين لإظهار القيادة والرؤية والطموح للمشاركة في الأعباء والمسؤوليات عن طريق الإعلان عن تعهدات وتقديم مساهمات لتحسين حماية اللاجئين وإيجاد الحلول. كما تبادل المشاركون الممارسات الجيدة التي توضح كيفية قيام البلدان والمجتمعات المضيفة بتنفيذ مبادئ الميثاق العالمي وكيف يمكن للاستجابات الشاملة أن تحدث فرقاً في حياة اللاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة حول العالم. وقد تم عرض ذلك على منصة رقمية تم إطلاقها في المنتدى وستستمر في جمع الممارسات الجيدة وتبادلها.

6. كان للمنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين ستة مجالات رئيسية للتركيز: تقاسم الأعباء والمسؤوليات، والتعليم، وفرص العمل، وسبل العيش، والطاقة والبنية التحتية، والحلول، والقدرة على الحماية. وقد تم إحراز تقدم في كل من هذه المجالات من قبل تحالف من الرعاة المشاركين (بما في ذلك الرعاة المشاركون من اللاجئين). وبصفتهم رعاة مشاركين، فقد شكلوا تحالفات للدعم وحشد التأييد، وحددوا الفرص التي يمكن من خلالها تقديم التعهدات والمساهمات. وعلى المستوى المحلي والإقليمي، تم إجراء أكثر من ثلاثين مشاوراً كاملة على المستوى الحكومي ومشاورات على مستوى المجتمع، وذلك لتحديد التعهدات والمساهمات المحتملة.

النتائج

7. أعلنت مجموعة واسعة من أصحاب المصلحة خلال المنتدى عن تعهدات ومساهمات تهدف لتحقيق عشر نتائج رئيسية. نشكر جميع من أعلنوا عن تعهدات وقدموا مساهمات، والتي سيتم جمعها ونشرها بالكامل قريباً. نود على وجه الخصوص أن نسلط الضوء على المجموعة المذهلة للإسهامات المشتركة التي تلتزم الدول و / أو أصحاب المصلحة الآخرون فيها بالعمل معاً من أجل التوصل إلى نتيجة جماعية. نأمل أن يحافظ المجتمع الدولي على هذا الزخم في الفترة المقبلة. إن روح الشراكة الكامنة في المساهمات المشتركة تعكس طبيعة الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين، وتتطلع إلى المزيد من استخدامه على نحو موسع.

8. أحرز المنتدى تقدماً ملحوظاً نحو توسيع قاعدة الدعم للاستجابات الشاملة للاجئين، وهو هدف رئيسي من أهداف الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين. ومع نهاية أعمال المنتدى، تم تقديم أكثر من 770 تعهداً ومساهمة من جانب مجموعة واسعة من الجهات الفاعلة، من الحكومات والجهات الفاعلة الإنسانية إلى كيانات القطاع الخاص والمؤسسات التعليمية والمنظمات الرياضية. ويمثل الكثير من هذه التعهدات والمساهمات زيادة كبيرة في مستوى مشاركة العديد من الدول والمنظمات، وهو أمر نعتني عليه بشدة. وقد رأينا، على وجه الخصوص، التزاماً بمشاركة أكبر وأعمق من الجهات الفاعلة في مجال التنمية وبنوك التنمية المتعددة الأطراف من خلال مجموعة من أدوات التمويل والسياسات. ويمكن لهذه المشاركة المعززة أن تلعب دوراً هاماً في دعم الخطط والجهود الوطنية للبلدان المضيفة لتلبية الاحتياجات الموجهة نحو التنمية للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة.

المنتدى العالمي للاجئين 2019، ملخص المشاركين في عقده

9. هناك عدد من الدول الجديرة بالثناء والملتزمة بوضع سياسات وطنية أكثر شمولاً لتمكين اللاجئين من أن يصبحوا أعضاء نشطين ومشاركين في المجتمعات التي يعيشون فيها. وقد تم استلام أكثر من 350 تعهداً يتعلق بتحسين القوانين والسياسات، بما في ذلك تعهدات بمواصلة استقبال اللاجئين وقبولهم، لتبني سياسات "خارج المخيم" وتعزيز نظم اللجوء، وذلك للسماح للاجئين وطالبي اللجوء بالعمل والوصول إلى الخدمات المالية، وإدراج اللاجئين في تخطيط التنمية الوطنية، وكذلك أنظمة التعليم والصحة الوطنية. إن إقحام اللاجئين في النظم والخدمات الوطنية من شأنه بناء اعتمادهم على أنفسهم ويمكنه تحسين كفاءة أنظمة الدعم القائمة، ونشجع الدول وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين على استكشاف السبل التي يمكنهم من خلالها دعم تنفيذ هذه التعهدات الطموحة.

10. نرحب بحقيقة أن العديد من أصحاب المصلحة قد أدركوا واحتراموا التنوع بين اللاجئين في تعهداتهم، وخاصة من خلال الالتزامات التي تهدف إلى وضع حد للعنف الجنسي والعنف القائم على نوع الجنس والحد منه والتصدي له، وكذلك تلك التي تسعى إلى تمكين النساء والفتيات في سياقات النزوح. كما كانت معالجة مسألة الإعاقة بين السكان النازحين مجالاً رئيسياً آخر للمشاركة وتقديم التعهدات. والأهم من ذلك، فقد تعهد العديد من أصحاب المصلحة بإشراك اللاجئين بشكل مفيد في جميع العمليات والقرارات التي تؤثر عليهم.

11. شمل المنتدى إطلاق منصات لدعم لتعزيز ثلاثة استجابات إقليمية للاجئين، وهي الإطار الإقليمي الشامل للحماية والحلول في أمريكا الوسطى والمكسيك، وعملية نيروبي التي تيسرها الهيئة الحكومية الدولية المعنية بالتنمية في شرق إفريقيا والقرن الإفريقي، واستراتيجية الحلول للاجئين الأفغان. وتعتبر منصات الدعم ترتيبات خاصة بكل حالة من أجل تقاسم الأعباء والمسؤولية المنصوص عليها في الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين؛ وهي تهدف إلى تحفيز الالتزام السياسي، وحشد الدعم، وتيسير الاستجابات الإنسانية والإنمائية المتناسقة، ودعم المبادرات السياسية الشاملة. كما تسعى هذه المنصات لبناء شراكات طويلة الأجل لدعم اللاجئين ومضيفيهم، وكذلك بلدانهم الأصلية عند الاقتضاء، وهي وسيلة مهمة لتوسيع قاعدة الدعم للاستجابات والحلول الشاملة. نشيد بالدول وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين الذين أبدوا استعدادهم للمشاركة.

12. تم الإعلان أيضاً عن تمويل إضافي كبير للاستجابات الخاصة باللاجئين وعن التزام بالاستخدام الفعال والكفء للموارد، لا سيما في البلدان الرئيسية المضيفة للاجئين. وقد تضمن ما يقرب من 250 تعهداً شاملاً ما من أشكال التمويل. ويشير التحليل الأولي إلى ما يلي: تعهدت مجموعة البنك الدولي بتقديم حوالي 2.2 مليار دولار أمريكي، من خلال نافذة مخصصة للتمويل للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة، بالإضافة إلى نافذة منفصلة بقيمة 2.5 مليار دولار أمريكي لتعزيز القطاع الخاص وخلق فرص العمل في البلدان المتضررة من الضعف والصراع والعنف (بما في ذلك البلدان المضيفة للاجئين من ذوي الدخل المنخفض). وقد صدر إعلان مماثل من قبل بنك التنمية للبلدان الأمريكية بمبلغ 1 مليار دولار أمريكي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تعهدت مجموعة واسعة من الدول وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين بتقديم الدعم المالي للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة لهم بمبلغ يزيد عن ملياري دولار أمريكي.

13. تم إحراز تقدم ملحوظ أيضاً في مجال توسيع فرص حصول اللاجئين على التعليم، حيث تم تقديم أكثر من 130 تعهداً، ركز الكثير منها على دعم إدماج اللاجئين في النظم الوطنية. وعلى الرغم من المكاسب التي تحققت في الآونة الأخيرة، إلا أن التعليم هو أحد المجالات الرئيسية التي يتراجع فيها اللاجئون، مع وجود 3.7 مليون طفل وشاب لاجئ خارج المدارس الابتدائية والثانوية، فيما لا يحصل سوى 3% فقط من اللاجئين على التعليم العالي. لذلك، فإننا نرحب بالتعهدات والمساهمات الهادفة لدعم حصول اللاجئين والمضيفين على التعليم الجيد، منذ بداية حالة الطوارئ؛ بما في ذلك التعليم في مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة والتعليم الابتدائي والثانوي وكذلك التعليم العالي والتدريب التقني والمهني. وستعمل هذه التعهدات على تحسين جودة التعليم للجميع من خلال مناهج مبتكرة، والتركيز على تعزيز دور المعلمين والمناهج، وزيادة الاستثمارات في التعليم المتصل. ستكون هذه الجهود وغيرها من الجهود في مجال التعليم ضرورية لبناء قدرات اللاجئين والاعتماد على أنفسهم وإرساء أسس الحلول المستدامة.

14. نظراً لتزايد حالات النزوح المرتبط بالمناخ والآثار البيئية الملحوظة للحالات الضخمة للاجئين، فإننا نحبي التعهدات والمساهمات المقدمة من قرابة أربعين دولة وآخرين من أصحاب المصلحة لدعم جهود الطاقة الخضراء والحفاظ عليها، بما في ذلك في المناطق التي تستضيف أعداداً كبيرة من اللاجئين. وقد قبلت 28 دولة وغيرها من أصحاب المصلحة "تحدي الطاقة النظيفة" التابع للمفوضية، والذي يهدف إلى ضمان الحصول على طاقة موثوقة ومستدامة وحديثة وبأسعار معقولة لجميع مخيمات اللاجئين والمجتمعات المضيفة القريبة بحلول عام 2030. كما كان هناك

المنتدى العالمي للاجئين 2019: ملخص المشاركين في عقده

تعهدات موجهة لدعم خدمات البنية التحتية الضرورية لحماية ورفاه اللاجئين ومضيفيهم، بما في ذلك الصحة والمياه والصرف الصحي والاتصال والمأوى.

15. نرحب أيضاً بالمشاركة النشطة للقطاع الخاص في استجابته للاجئين وللمتدنى أيضاً، حيث قدم أكثر من 200 تعهد ومساهمة، من ضمنها أكثر من 250 مليون دولار على شكل تمويل، وتوظيف مباشر لأكثر من 15,000 لاجئ، وتعهد مجتمعي قانوني مشترك مع المنظمات غير الحكومية لتوفير أكثر من 125,000 ساعة من الخدمات القانونية المجانية سنوياً، وغيرها من التعهدات المتعلقة بالتعليم والتدريب، والتمكين الاقتصادي للمرأة، والاتصال، وخدمات تطوير الأعمال، والتمويل المبتكر، والعمل الخيري الإسلامي.

16. كما تم إحراز تقدم نحو توسيع فرص توفر الحلول، حيث تعهد عدد من الدول المضيفة بدمج مجموعات محددة من اللاجئين، في حين تعهدت بلدان الأصل بالعمل على تهيئة الظروف للعودة الطوعية والأمنة والكرامة والمستدامة، بما في ذلك من خلال الجهود المبذولة لحل النزاعات، وتعزيز سيادة القانون وبناء السلام. وتعهدت الدول وغيرها من أصحاب المصلحة باستخدام مواردهم السياسية والمالية لمعالجة الأسباب الجذرية، وتهيئة الظروف التي تمكن اللاجئين من العودة إلى ديارهم طواعية ومساعدتهم على إعادة بناء بلدانهم، بما في ذلك من خلال الدعم المالي للبلدان المتضررة من الضعف والصراع والعنف. كما أبدت الدول والجهات الفاعلة الأخرى التزاماً واعدت بتوسيع نطاق توفير حلول الدول الثالثة من خلال تقديم ما يقرب من 100 تعهد، بما في ذلك المساهمة في "استراتيجية الثلاث سنوات الخاصة بإعادة التوطين والمسارات التكميلية". بالنظر إلى الفجوة القائمة بين الاحتياجات وتوافر حلول البلدان الثالثة، من الجدير بالذكر أن العديد من الدول تعهدت بتوسيع أو توحيد برامج إعادة التوطين، وأن بلدان إعادة التوطين الناشئة أكدت التزامها المستمر. وتعهد عدد من الدول أيضاً بإنشاء أو استنباط خطط رعاية خاصة ومجتمعية وغيرها من المسارات التكميلية لقبول اللاجئين، كالتنقل لأغراض العمل والتعليم.

17. وختاماً، تضمن المنتدى العالمي للاجئين أيضاً إطلاق فريق دعم قدرات اللجوء والشبكة الأكاديمية العالمية متعددة التخصصات، وكلاهما يسعى إلى الاستفادة المثلى من المعارف والخبرات القائمة المتعلقة بالجوانب المختلفة لحماية اللاجئين ودعمهم لأهداف الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين. نرحب بالتعهدات الخاصة بالدعم التقني والمالي وغيره من أشكال الدعم للبلدان التي التزمت بوضع أو تحسين إجراءات اللجوء، وكذلك بالالتزامات المقدمة من الأوساط الأكاديمية وغيرها لدعم تنفيذ الميثاق العالمي، بما في ذلك من خلال البحث والتعليم بشأن النزوح القسري وتوسيع الفرص الأكاديمية للاجئين.

التطلع نحو المستقبل

18. إن المنتدى العالمي الأول للاجئين ليس نقطة نهاية في حد ذاته؛ بل هو أول معلم رئيسي في عملية تنفيذ الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين وتحويل الطريقة التي يستجيب بها المجتمع الدولي للنزوح القسري. لقد تعهد المجتمع الدولي بالتزامات رائدة لتسهيل هذا التحول؛ ويجب الآن ترجمتها إلى نتائج ملموسة. نشجع الدول وأصحاب المصلحة الآخرين على مواصلة استكشاف الفرص لتقديم مساهمات فردية ومشاركة بروح من الشراكة والتعاون. وسوف تكون الآلية التي طورتها المفوضية لتتبع تنفيذ التعهدات والمساهمات ولتعقد اجتماع المراجعة النصفية في عام 2021 بمثابة أدوات مهمة لتقييم التقدم المحرز والحفاظ على الزخم قبل المنتدى العالمي الثاني للاجئين بعد أربع سنوات من الآن، حيث سنهدف مرة أخرى لمضاعفة جهودنا.

19. ما زال هناك الكثير من العمل الذي يتعين القيام به، ومن خلال الحد من النزاعات وحلها، واحترام القانون الدولي، بالإضافة إلى المشاركة العالمية المستمرة والثابتة - استرشاداً بالمبادئ الأساسية للتضامن وتقاسم الأعباء والمسؤوليات - فإننا سنحول بصدق استجابتنا الجماعية وسنغير حياة اللاجئين ومضيفيهم.

18 ديسمبر 2019

هيكمل مؤشرات الميثاق العاللي بشأن الالائين
(باللغة العربية)

مؤشرات الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين

الأهداف من 1 إلى 4

الهدف 1: تخفيف الضغوط على البلدان المضيئة.	الهدف 2: تعزيز قدرة الاعتماد على الذات لدى اللاجئين.	الهدف 3: توسيع نطاق الوصول إلى حلول البلدان الثالثة.	الهدف 4: دعم الظروف في بلدان الأصل للعودة بأمان وكرامة.
--	--	--	---

النتائج من 1 إلى 8

النتيجة 1.1: يتم توفير الموارد التي تدعم الأدوات والبرامج الإضافية للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيئة من قبل عدد متزايد من الجهات المانحة.	النتيجة 2.1: اللاجئين قادرون بشكل نشط على المشاركة في الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للدول المضيئة.	النتيجة 3.1: لدى اللاجئين من الفئات الأكثر احتياجاً فرص لإعادة التوطين في عدد متزايد من البلدان.	النتيجة 4.1: يتم توفير الموارد لدعم إعادة الاندماج المستدام للاجئين العائدين من قبل عدد متزايد من الجهات المانحة.
مؤشرات 1.1	مؤشرات 2.1	مؤشرات 3.1	مؤشرات 4.1
1.1.1 حجم المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية المقدمة للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيئة أو لصالحهم في الدولة المضيئة للاجئين. (المستوى 2)	2.1.1 نسبة اللاجئين الذين يمكنهم الوصول لفرص العمل اللائق. (المستوى 1)	3.1.1 عدد اللاجئين الذين غادروا في إطار إعادة التوطين من البلد المضيئ (المستوى 1)	4.1.1 حجم المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية المقدمة إلى اللاجئين العائدين أو لصالحهم في بلدهم الأصلي. (المستوى 2)
1.1.2 عدد الجهات المانحة التي تقدم المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيئة أو لصالحهم في الدولة المضيئة للاجئين. (المستوى 2)	2.1.2 نسبة اللاجئين القادرين على التحرك بحرية داخل البلد المضيئ. (المستوى 1)	3.1.2 عدد البلدان التي تتلقى طلبات إعادة التوطين الخاصة بالمفوضية من البلد المضيئ. (المستوى 1)	4.1.2 عدد العائدين الذين يقدمون مساعدات إنمائية رسمية للاجئين العائدين أو لصالحهم في بلدهم الأصلي. (المستوى 2)
النتيجة 1.2: حصول الترتيبات وجهود الاستجابة الوطنية المنسقة للاجئين على الدعم.	النتيجة 2.2: تم تعزيز الاعتماد على الذات لدى اللاجئين والمجتمع المضيئ.	النتيجة 3.2: للاجئين فرصة الوصول إلى المسارات التكميلية للدخول إلى دول ثالثة.	النتيجة 4.2: بإمكان اللاجئين العودة والاندماج مجدداً من الناحية الاجتماعية والاقتصادية.
مؤشرات 1.2	مؤشرات 2.2	مؤشرات 3.2	المؤشرات 4.2
1.2.1 حجم المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية المقدمة للاجئين والمجتمعات المضيئة أو لصالحهم والموجهة للجهات الوطنية الفاعلة في البلد المضيئ. (المستوى 2)	2.2.1 نسبة الأطفال اللاجئين المسجلين في أنظمة التعليم الوطنية (الابتدائي والثانوي). (المستوى 2)	3.2.1 عدد اللاجئين الذين تم قبولهم من خلال المسارات التكميلية من البلد المضيئ. (المستوى 2)	4.2.1 عدد اللاجئين العائدين إلى بلدانهم الأصلية. (المستوى 1)
1.2.2 عدد الشركاء الداعمين للترتيبات الوطنية في الدولة المضيئة للاجئين. (المستوى 2)	2.2.2 نسبة اللاجئين والسكان من المجتمع المضيئ الذين يعيشون دون خط الفقر الوطني للبلد المضيئ. (المستوى 2)	4.2.2 نسبة العائدين ممن لديهم وثائق قانونية ومستندات تفويض معترف بها. (المستوى 2)	

الميثاق العالمي بشأن اللاجئين : هيكل المؤشرات

إطار المؤشرات للاتفاق العالمي للاجئين

Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework



GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES:

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

JULY 2019



Contact details:

If you have questions about the Global Compact on Refugees indicator framework and/or Global Refugee Forum, please contact the Global Refugee Forum Coordination Team at:

hqgrf@unhcr.org

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	5
2. The Indicator Framework	5
3. Data Sources	7
4. Data Collection and Dissemination	7
5. Related Initiatives	7
Annex 1: Indicators for the Global Compact on Refugees	9
Annex 2: GCR Indicator Metadata	11
1.1.1 : Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country	13
1.1.2 : Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting countries	15
1.2.1 : Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of refugees and host communities, channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country	17
1.2.2 : Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country	19
2.1.1 : Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work	21
2.1.2 : Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country	23
2.2.1 : Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary)	25
2.2.2 : Proportion of refugee and host community populations living below the national poverty line of the host country	26
3.1.1 : Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country	29
3.1.2 : Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country	30
3.2.1: Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country ..	31
4.1.1 : Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	33
4.1.2 : Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin	35
4.2.1 : Number of refugees returning to their country of origin	37
4.2.2 : Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	38
Annex 3: Acronyms	41

1 INTRODUCTION

The *Global Compact on Refugees* (GCR) was affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018. Its objectives are to:¹

- (i) *ease pressures on host countries;*
- (ii) *enhance refugee self-reliance;*
- (iii) *expand access to third country solutions; and*
- (iv) *support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.*

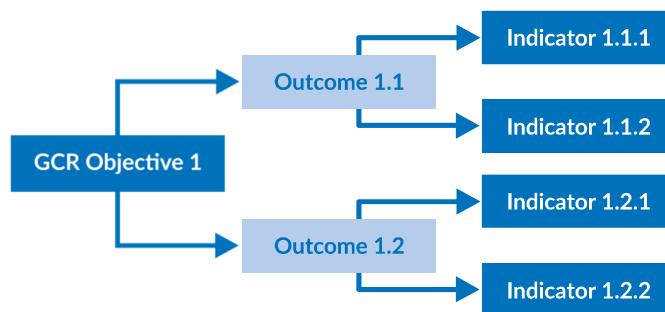
These four objectives are interlinked and interdependent, and can be achieved through the mobilization of political will, a broadened support base, and arrangements that facilitate more equitable, sustained and predictable contributions by States and other relevant stakeholders.

To support the periodic review of the *Global Compact on Refugees* and its impact, a GCR indicator framework has been developed that will strengthen the availability of global data structured around the four objectives outlined above. The indicator framework reflects key areas of the GCR, including arrangements to support burden- and responsibility-sharing, areas identified as being in need of support, as well as interlinked aspects of displacement in host countries and countries of origin. The indicator framework will provide a global overview of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing for refugee situations, and the related impact on refugees. However, it does not strive to be exhaustive and cover all aspects of forced displacement. It should be considered illustrative and indicative, as reflected by the number of indicators identified.

Areas in need of support which are not explicitly addressed by the GCR indicators will be monitored through other international and regional frameworks or guiding principles that seek to promote protection and solutions for refugees, which could feed into reporting on progress towards the achievement of the four objectives of the GCR.²

2 THE INDICATOR FRAMEWORK

Each objective of the indicator framework is comprised of two expected outcomes, each one reflecting a separate area of focus. Per outcome, a maximum of two indicators provide the statistical framework for monitoring progress over time. The respective areas of focus are captured either through direct measurement or proxy indicators in view of the complexity of each. In total, there are 15 indicators.



¹ See: https://www.unhcr.org/gcr/GCR_English.pdf

² Areas in need of support are outlined in paras 49-100 of the *Global Compact on Refugees* and include early warning and preparedness, reception, safety and security, registration and documentation, addressing specific needs, identifying international protection needs, education, jobs and livelihoods, health, women and girls, children, adolescents and youth, accommodation, energy and natural resource management, food, security and nutrition, civil registries, statelessness, peaceful co-existence, support for countries of origin and voluntary repatriation, resettlement, complementary pathways, local integration and other local solutions.

To facilitate the implementation of the GCR indicator framework, all indicators are classified into two tiers based on their level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. The tiers are defined as follows:

TIER 1 DEFINITION:

Indicator is conceptually clear. It has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. Data is regularly produced either by national or international institutions for at least 50 per cent of countries where the indicator is relevant.

Total Tier 1 indicators: 5

TIER 2 DEFINITION:

Indicator is conceptually clear. However, either no internationally established methodology or standard is available, or data is not regularly produced by national or international institutions.

Total Tier 2 indicators: 10

There are five Tier 1 and ten Tier 2 indicators. All are equally important, and the establishment of the tier system is intended solely to assist in the development of data-relevant global implementation and capacity-building strategies. As methodological improvements are foreseen over time, there is scope to review the list of indicators at periodic intervals and adjust as deemed appropriate. Moreover, it is expected that some indicators currently classified as Tier 2 may be re-classified to Tier 1 as a result of methodological advancements or improved data coverage at the global level. To achieve this goal, significant technical and financial investment will be required to support the GCR indicator framework.

Each indicator is accompanied by a metadata overview specifying its concept, rationale and definition, together with its method of computation, level of disaggregation and data source. The focus of the GCR indicator framework is on responses to refugee situations, including a limited number of indicators that measure the situation in places of refugee return. Measurement of the overall well-being of refugees will include data on people in refugee-like situations.³

In line with the Sustainable Development Goal agenda of 'leave no one behind', the type and level of data disaggregation is crucial in the GCR indicator framework. At a minimum, disaggregation by sex, age and diversity⁴ will be encouraged, where applicable. Practice has shown that higher levels of disaggregation require that national and international institutions put additional measures in place to allow this information to be captured through their data sets. UNHCR anticipates that the GCR indicator framework will show a diverse level of disaggregation in the initial years depending on the availability of data as well as collective investments in GCR data capacity.⁵

UNHCR expects that the endorsement by the United Nations Statistical Commission of the *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics*⁶ in March 2018 will lead to improved refugee statistics over time. The recommendations not only provide guidance with regards to the inclusion of refugees in national statistical systems, but also emphasize the need for increased disaggregation of national data, including by displacement status.

Baseline data to compare progress over time is available for some indicators but not all, affecting in particular Tier 2 indicators. Moreover, not every indicator is relevant for every country. Some indicators are universally applicable, whereas others only in specific contexts or for a limited number of countries. For example, countries that do not have ongoing repatriation and reintegration activities will not report on indicators under outcome 4.1 and 4.2. Similarly, countries that do not have established resettlement programmes, will not report under indicator 3.1.2.

³ This term is descriptive in nature. It includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to refugees but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

⁴ See UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy (<https://www.unhcr.org/5aa13c0c7.pdf>) or the guidance and standards contained in the IASC-issued Gender Handbook for Humanitarian Action (<https://bit.ly/2Cm1WNNM>). UNHCR is working towards strengthening collection and use of data on refugees with disabilities, including through integrating relevant questions at point of refugee registration. These questions are in line with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics. See <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/>

⁵ See *Data Disaggregation for the SDG Indicators* <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/disaggregation/>

⁶ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/BG-Item3m-RefugeeStat-E.pdf>

3. DATA SOURCES

A critical aspect in measuring progress towards achieving the objectives of the GCR is to make high-quality official statistical information available. Therefore, it is expected that all stakeholders that are part of national or international statistical systems will adhere to the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution A/RES/68/261 of 29 January 2014.⁷

A variety of data sources will inform the GCR indicator framework, including from UNHCR. In addition, international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) or the World Bank Group may be involved in the provision of data, in collaboration with national institutions. Where possible, existing data sources will be utilized to avoid placing an additional burden on national statistical systems.

4. DATA COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

The collection of GCR indicator data will be the joint responsibility of countries and international institutions, with technical support provided by UNHCR country offices and other stakeholders. In addition, the launch of the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement is expected to lead to significant improvements in the availability of socio-economic data on refugees over time.⁸

The GCR will be informed by a periodic update coordinated by UNHCR. On the occasion of the Global Refugee Forum, findings based on the GCR indicator framework will be reported. As such, the first comprehensive statistical outcome of the GCR indicators will be presented in 2021 at the inaugural high-level officials meeting. This will include a focus on global trends and will be based predominantly on aggregate data.

5. RELATED INITIATIVES

The indicator framework is one of the tools that Member States and other stakeholders have identified to support the implementation of the GCR. For instance, the indicators under objective 3 are intended to align and provide data for the three-year strategy to increase the pool of resettlement and complementary pathways places.⁹ The framework will also complement data on the impact arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees that becomes available based on the application of methodologies under discussion with Member States.¹⁰

⁷ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/FP-New-E.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/forceddisplacement/brief/unhcr-world-bank-group-joint-data-center-on-forced-displacement-fact-sheet>⁹

GCR para. (91) and <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d15db254/three-year-strategy-resettlement-complementary-pathways.html>

¹⁰ GCR para. (48)

ANNEX 1:

INDICATORS FOR THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

INDICATORS FOR THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES (GCR)

Objectives 1 to 4

GCR Objective 1: Ease pressures on host countries.	GCR Objective 2: Enhance refugee self-reliance.	GCR Objective 3: Expand access to third country solutions.	GCR Objective 4: Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.
--	---	--	--

Outcomes 1 to 8

Outcome 1.1: Resources supporting additional instruments and programmes are made available for refugees and host communities by an increasing number of donors.	Outcome 2.1: Refugees are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries.	Outcome 3.1: Refugees in need have access to resettlement opportunities in an increasing number of countries.	Outcome 4.1: Resources are made available to support the sustainable reintegration of returning refugees by an increasing number of donors.
---	---	---	---

Indicators for 1.1	Indicators for 2.1	Indicators for 3.1	Indicators for 4.1
<p>1.1.1 Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work. (Tier 1)</p> <p>2.1.2 Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country. (Tier 1)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country. (Tier 1)</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country. (Tier 1)</p>	<p>4.1.1 Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. (Tier 2)</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. (Tier 2)</p>

<p>Outcome 1.2: National arrangements and coordinated refugee responses are supported.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2: Refugee and host community self- reliance is strengthened.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.2: Refugees have access to comple- mentary pathways for admission to third countries.</p>	<p>Outcome 4.2: Refugees are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically.</p>
<p>Indicators for 1.2</p> <p>1.2.1 Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicators for 2.2</p> <p>2.2.1 Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary). (Tier 2)</p> <p>2.2.2 Proportion of refugee and host community population living below the national poverty line of the host country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicator for 3.2</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country. (Tier 2)</p>	<p>Indicators for 4.2</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of refugees returning to their country of origin. (Tier 1)</p> <p>4.2.2 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation and credentials. (Tier 2)</p>

ANNEX 2:

GCR INDICATOR METADATA



1.1.1: Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is broken down into part (a) and part (b).

1.1.1.a refers to total ODA disbursements from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors for the benefit of refugees (and host communities) in developing countries.

1.1.1.b refers to total ODA disbursements from DAC donors for the benefit of refugees in developed countries.

Official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries can be counted as ODA during the first twelve months of their stay. This includes payments for refugees' transport to the host country and temporary sustenance (food, shelter and training). Expenditures for voluntary resettlement of refugees in a developing country can also be reported as in-donor refugee costs within ODA.

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing capacities and resources among states.

While contributions to burden- and responsibility-sharing go beyond funding, the mobilization of timely, predictable, adequate and sustainable public and private funding is key to the successful implementation of the *Global Compact on Refugees*. The total ODA flows captured in 1.1.1.a and 1.1.1.b quantify the public effort that donors provide for the benefit of refugees and host communities in developing and developed countries.

CONCEPT: Total ODA flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions are:

i. Provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and ii. Concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective. See here for more detailed information: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/>

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both host communities and refugees e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees and includes both OECD and non-OECD countries.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: 1.1.1.a is calculated, using the data reported by DAC members in 2018 to the OECD's Survey on "financing for refugee-hosting contexts". It covers refugee-hosting countries in the following countries for the period 2015-17: Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey and Uganda.

The OECD is committed to conducting this survey every two years and expanding the data collection to non-DAC providers that provide ODA flows for the benefit of refugees in developing countries. The methodology will be reviewed. The data already collected cannot be used as a baseline data. The data based on the new methodology can be collected in 2020.

1.1.1.b is calculated, using the data reported by DAC members to the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) on an annual basis. It covers all expenditures reported in the CRS under the type of aid "H02 - Refugees in donor countries" (i.e. official sector expenditures for the sustenance of refugees in donor countries during the first twelve months of their stay) and with the sector code 93010 refugees in donor countries.

See here for more information on definitions:

[https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/ADD1/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/ADD1/FINAL/en/pdf)

DISAGGREGATION: For 1.1.1.a, total ODA is broken down by DAC member, recipient country, region and type of aid such as humanitarian aid and other ODA flows. For 1.1.1.b, total ODA on in-donor refugee costs may be broken down by various markers such as gender equality, environment, etc.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements for the benefit of refugees and host communities in developing and developed countries.

DATA SOURCES

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Donors have been reporting data to OECD's CRS since 1973 with information on type of finance, type of aid, type of flow etc. These official data are compiled by DAC members' national administrations, national aid agencies, ministries of foreign affairs or ministries of finance.

1.1.2: Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting countries

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of donors (including members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), multilateral donors, non-DAC donors and private donors) providing ODA (including budget support, core contributions, pooled programmes and funds, project-type interventions, experts and other technical assistance, scholarships for refugees, and in-donor refugee costs) directly to, or for the benefit of, refugees and host communities in refugee-hosting countries.

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing

In addition to more and better financing, burden- and responsibility-sharing in the context of the *Global Compact on Refugees* implies expanding the support base (both beyond traditional donors but also to a wider range of both new and protracted refugee situations). This indicator provides comprehensive data on the number of donors providing ODA to refugee-hosting countries at the country, regional and global levels.

CONCEPT: This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the goals of the GCR, through "funding and effective and efficient use of resources" as a key tool for effecting burden- and responsibility-sharing among UN Member States when it comes to supporting the world's refugees.

Data collected will focus on donor presence and engagement in refugee-hosting countries with the aim of tracking trends and variations over time, assessing gaps in international co-operation and broadening the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing.¹¹

Data on financing in OECD countries will initially be collected from DAC Member States but could expand to non-Member States and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD. Data on financing in refugee contexts will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilateral donors, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measure.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both refugees and host communities e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees and includes both OECD and non-OECD countries.

¹¹ To ensure meaningful representation of the extent to which donor presence and engagement in a single country represents successful efforts to 'broaden the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing', context specific financial thresholds could be set to provide substantive parameters for analysis.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of donors contributing to refugee-hosting contexts (country, regional and global levels).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS): [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee-Hosting Contexts: http://www.oecd.org/development/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/highlights_financing_refugee_hosting_contexts.pdf

The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against this indicator.

DATA SOURCE

DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member States. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under the TOSSD measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: host states could have some data on donor presence in the country but may not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

1.2.1: Proportion of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of refugees and host communities, channeled to national actors in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: The proportion of ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees and their host communities, channeled to national actors is the sum of ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees (and host communities), channeled directly through national actors, expressed as a percentage of all ODA, provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, channeled to the refugee-hosting country.

RATIONALE: The *Global Compact on Refugees* emphasizes the importance of national ownership and leadership. Local authorities and other actors, in both urban and rural settings, are often first responders to large-scale refugee situations and among the actors that experience the most significant

This indicator seeks to measure financial support provided to strengthen national and local institutional capacities, infrastructure and accommodation, including through funding and capacity development where appropriate – in recognition of the leading role played by national actors in refugee responses, as well as commitments made by donors and aid organizations to provide 25 per cent of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders ‘as directly as possible’ by 2020 under Workstream Two of the Grand Bargain

– commonly known as ‘localisation’: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Grand_Bargain_final_22_May_FINAL-2.pdf.

CONCEPT: This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the goals of the GCR, through “funding and effective and efficient use of resources” as a key tool for effecting burden- and responsibility-sharing among UN Member States when it comes to supporting the world’s refugees.

More specifically, data collected will identify the proportion of contributions that Member States are making to national and local actors, including through highlighting trends in official development assistance.

Data on financing to national and local actors in refugee contexts will initially be collected from donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilateral donors, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

National actors refers to (a) central government, (b) local government, (c) national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and civil society organisations (CSOs).

With reference to category (c) above, “national” refers to NGOs and CSOs operating in the aid-recipient country in which they are headquartered, working in multiple sub-national regions, and not affiliated to an international NGO. This category can include local NGOs/CSOs operating (either formally/registered or informally/unregistered) in a specific, geographically defined, subnational area of an aid-recipient country, without affiliation to either a national or international NGO/CSO. This grouping can also include community-based organizations and faith-based organizations.

For the benefit of refers to ODA which supports both refugees and host communities e.g. construction of a school to facilitate access to education through national systems for both refugees and their hosts.

Host community refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional and national governmental, social and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp but have interaction with, or otherwise be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp.

Refugee-hosting countries refers to all countries hosting refugees that appear on the DAC List of ODA-recipients (http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2018to2020_flows_En.pdf).

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD:

$$\frac{\text{Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, and channeled through national actors}}{\text{Total sum of ODA flows provided to, or for the benefit of refugees, in the refugee-hosting country}} \times 100$$

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of aid, donor, recipient country and by geographical region and sub-region.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee-Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

DATA SOURCES

DAC Statistics on Resource Flows to Developing Countries.

Secondary data sources include bi-annual surveys on financing for refugee-hosting contexts to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member states. The next survey will be conducted in 2020.

The objective is to systematize data collection through the CRS.

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Financial Tracking Service (OCHA FTS).

Supplementary data on cross-border resources (including from emerging donors) to recipient countries and support to international public goods (to include support to refugee populations) may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

1.2.2: Number of partners supporting national arrangements in the refugee-hosting country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of partners (all organizations including national/governmental entities, international agencies, local, national and international non-governmental organizations) working, through a multi-stakeholder and partnership approach, to achieve a comprehensive response under national leadership. This indicator aims to collect data to monitor progress toward the use of key tools to operationalize burden- and responsibility-sharing provided for in the *Global Compact on Refugees*, in particular efforts towards the “effective and efficient use of resources.”

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. Assisting both host countries and host communities on the one hand and refugees on the other, requires the mobilization of a wider range of local, national and international stakeholders in a coordinated

Humanitarian and development actors can best assist host countries and host communities, and ensure complementarity of their efforts, through close coordination with national institutions. National leadership is essential in coordinating and facilitating the different contributions and ensure efficient and effective use of resources.

This indicator provides data on the number of partners in refugee-hosting countries in support of a coordinated and structured response. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in the presence and engagement of humanitarian and development actors in various refugee-hosting countries and regions as well as the extent to which their efforts are coordinated.

CONCEPT: National arrangements, as outlined in the GCR, are one of the three arrangements to support comprehensive responses to a specific refugee situation. They serve the purpose of planning and facilitation/coordination of efforts and derive their importance from the centrality of national leadership in applying comprehensive responses.

National arrangements are built on whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approaches and can be established by host countries to coordinate and facilitate efforts of all relevant stakeholders. Their composition, working methods and capacity development needs are to be determined by the host country and can support the development of a comprehensive plan in line with national policies and priorities. National plans may set out policy priorities, institutional and operational arrangements, requirements for support from the international community, including investment, financing, material and technical assistance, and solutions, including resettlement and complementary pathways for admission, and voluntary repatriation. It is recommended to build a national arrangement on existing structures and modalities for cooperation wherever possible and appropriate, for instance, by seeking synergies around objectives, engagement of existing stakeholders and openness to include new stakeholders in these structures.

Partners supporting refers to stakeholders whose interventions/activities in the refugee-hosting country are part of a comprehensive response under national leadership to the refugee situation, which may include a national plan. Partners for the purpose of this indicator include all local, national and international stakeholders who provide financial, technical and material assistance as well as those participating in coordination mechanisms.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of partners supporting national arrangements, as recorded by the relevant nationally-led coordination entity.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by government entities, UN system members, civil society, international financial institutions, bilateral development partners, private sector, academia, refugee and host communities and traditional/customary leaders.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The number of partners can be compiled from the actors/agencies referenced in national, regional or local coordination structures and national and sectoral plans.

DATA SOURCES

Official records by the designated government entity, at national, regional and local level, in charge of coordinating/facilitating comprehensive responses in the host country.

2.1.1: Proportion of refugees who have access to decent work

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugees who have access to decent work in the host country as provided by domestic law.

RATIONALE: Under international law, decent work for everyone is prescribed in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Articles 6 and 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, Goal 8 of the 2030 *United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda* calls on States to take action to promote “sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.”

The *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* explicitly acknowledges the importance of socio-economic rights for refugees, containing four specific provisions on access to work and rights at work: the right to wage earning employment (Article 17), the right to self-employment (Article 18), the right to practice a liberal profession (Article 19), and the right to benefit from labour regulations (Article 24). The opportunity for refugees to access decent work and participate in local economies is an intrinsic part of the refugee protection and solutions framework. Access to decent work fosters refugee self-reliance – one of the four main objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees*.

Nevertheless, despite the specific work rights afforded to refugees, they remain vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination in the work place. In many countries, refugees are not formally allowed to work or face practical barriers such as costly work permits, language restrictions or failure to recognize foreign acquired diplomas. Because of their often precarious status, they may be less well paid than nationals, have longer working hours and more dangerous working conditions.

Refugee women and children, in particular, should be protected from exploitation.

In exercising work rights, refugees can bring new skills, goods and services to host countries, filling labour and skills shortages or gaps in local markets and benefiting refugees as well as host communities through diversification, growth and prosperity. Commercial activities of refugees help create job opportunities for other refugees as well as locals. Access to legal work improves the stability and safety of communities as it minimizes reliance or recourse to negative coping strategies. Working allows for more interaction between refugees and host communities, and helps foster peaceful coexistence. Working also prepares refugees for longer-term solutions, whether that they return to their countries of origin, resettle in third countries or locally integrate in the country of stay.

CONCEPT: This indicator provides a statistical estimate of the proportion of the refugee population for whom the domestic legal framework of the State provides access to the labour market and decent work opportunities in accordance with the 1951 Convention, as complemented by international human rights and labour law. It does not provide for a full or thorough description of the legal framework for wage-earning and self-employment as it applies to refugees. Nor does it measure the actual coverage of the law as applied in practice.

The right to work encompasses all forms of work, both independent self-employment and dependent wage-paid work. Nonetheless, even when the legal right to work is granted, several barriers often hinder the *de facto* access to work. The absence of other enabling rights (such as freedom of movement, housing, land, education, justice and property rights) or lack of access to relevant services (such as financial services, training, certification, social protection, or employment and business registration) can effectively hinder refugees from fully enjoying the right to work.

It is recognized that, while a favourable legal framework may not by itself bring about employment, inclusive and authoritative laws that provide the right to decent work are one precondition for this to happen. Consequently, analysis of the domestic legal framework contributes to an understanding of economic inclusion in refugee-hosting areas, as well as of the

¹² See also ILO's Guiding Principles on Access of Refugees and other Forcibly Displaced Persons to the Labour Market and the Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017 (No. 205).

capacity of refugees to meet their own needs in a sustainable manner and to contribute to the formal economy. More broadly, supplementary data and analysis assessing (a) just and favourable conditions of work; (b) access to social protection; and (c) participation in trade unions and other professional associations will contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the quality of work and the challenges refugees face in economic inclusion.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR's mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

Self-reliance is the social and economic ability of an individual, a household or a community to meet essential needs in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance is best achieved through economic inclusion of refugees into a country's existing economic ecosystem, rather than through parallel systems where refugees' economic activities are subsidized by aid and not linked to markets beyond the humanitarian sector.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: As an initial step, UNHCR will analyze the host country's labour and related law pertaining to refugees. UNHCR should assess the content of the legal framework with respect to access to a) wage-earning or salaried employment; and b) self-employment for refugees. Legal and *de facto* restrictions that the host country may have imposed regarding a refugee's right to work beyond those that are permissible by the 1951 Convention as complemented by human rights and domestic law, or more favourable regional or domestic provisions, will also be noted.

Following this legal analysis, the proportion of refugees with the right to work in the host country will be estimated. The calculation may be accompanied by a qualitative summary of the restrictions on the right to work and how they have affected the estimation. Note that for this indicator, the statistical age range at the country level will differ, noting that, in some countries, youth are allowed to work as of fifteen years of age (minimum age in employment).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The International Labour Organization (ILO) maintains a database of national labour, social security, and related human rights legislation for each country (NATLEX: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home?p_lang=en). In addition, the applicable laws will be reviewed based on domestic sources.

NORMLEX database also provides information on the application of relevant ILO standards through law and practice, to migrant workers, including refugees (available at <https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORML-EXPUB:1:0::NO::>).

DATA SOURCES

The data sources for the legal aspects of this indicator are current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to work under decent conditions in the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected through UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities, and sample-based studies which incorporate analysis of the concentration of refugees in the informal economy, conditions of work, access to social protection systems, participation in trade unions and other professional associations, among others.

The data to estimate the proportion of refugees is published in UNHCR's Population Statistics Reference Database (<http://popstats.unhcr.org/>). This dataset is established based on registration data collected and maintained by UNHCR and/or the host government. Registration data may be supplemented by administrative data, surveys, census or estimated data.

2.1.2: Proportion of refugees who are able to move freely within the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugees who can exercise the right to move freely within the territory of the host country, as provided by domestic law.

RATIONALE: Refugees want to regain stability, become self-reliant, and live with dignity. Host countries that accord refugees the legal right to choose their place of residence and move freely within its territory foster refugee self-reliance – one of the four main objectives of the *Global Compact on*

The *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 Protocol (1951 Convention) requires States to provide protection to refugees, and to assure them the widest possible exercise of their fundamental rights and freedoms without discrimination. In order to access decent work opportunities, refugees need to be able to exercise their freedom of movement. The 1951 Convention, Article 26 provides that States “shall accord to refugees lawfully staying in their territory the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely within its territory subject to any regulations applicable to aliens generally in the same circumstances.” Article 31(2) protects the freedom of movement of refugees who have entered or are present irregularly in the host country, meaning both refugees and asylum-seekers, prescribing that no restrictions may be imposed other than those that are necessary and only until the refugees’ status is regularized in the host country or they obtain admission into another country.

In international human rights law, the right to freedom of movement is incorporated in Article 12(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, declaring that “everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.”

States that allow refugees freedom of movement and the right to choose a place of residence in accordance with international human rights and refugee law facilitate refugees’ access to decent work in practice. Allowing refugees’ freedom of movement whether in urban or rural areas, facilitates their access to economic opportunities, supports them in achieving self-reliance, and allows them to contribute to the communities in which they are living and to stimulate local economies and development.

CONCEPT: Moving freely refers to the requirement that by law, refugees are free to choose their place of residence and move freely within the territory of the host country. Efficient and effective administrative mechanisms are in place to obtain the necessary authorizations.

Refugee is a person who meets the eligibility criteria under the applicable refugee definition, as provided for in international or regional refugee instruments, under UNHCR’s mandate, and/or in domestic legislation. For the purpose of this indicator, the refugee population may also include people in refugee-like situations.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: As an initial step, UNHCR will analyze access to freedom of movement and the right to choose the place of residence of refugees in the host country. UNHCR should assess the application of relevant laws applicable to refugees. Restrictions that the host country may have imposed regarding a refugee’s right to move freely within its territory beyond those that are permissible within the spirit of the 1951 Convention or more favourable national or regional provisions, will be noted.

The effective exercise of this right can only be restricted under exceptional circumstances and provided these limitations are permissible under international law, provided by national law, necessary to achieve a legitimate purpose and conforming to the principle of proportionality.

Following this legal analysis, the proportion of refugees with the right to move freely and choose their place of residence in the host country will be estimated. The calculation may be accompanied by a qualitative summary of the restrictions on the freedom of movement and how they have affected the estimation.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Compilation and analysis of data will be carried out by UNHCR.

The data to estimate the proportion of refugees is published in UNHCR's Population Statistics Reference Database (<http://popstats.unhcr.org/>). This dataset is established based on registration data collected and maintained by UNHCR and/or the host government. Registration data may be supplemented by administrative data, surveys, census or estimated data.

DATA SOURCES

The data sources for the legal aspects of this indicator are current domestic laws that accord refugees the right to move freely within the territory of the host country. Supplementary data can also be collected through UNHCR or partner-led focus group discussions, outreach and protection intervention activities, among others.

2.2.1 : Proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system (primary and secondary)

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the proportion of refugee students enrolled in the national education system at primary and secondary level.

RATIONALE: The literacy and numeracy skills learned at primary and secondary level form the basis of lifelong learning. These enable refugee children and youth to continually build their knowledge and competencies in order to survive and thrive in their personal lives.

Inclusion in the national education system is thus very important for refugees for many reasons, including improved education quality, improved interactions with host community and certification of their education.

CONCEPT: *Enrolled* refers to the Gross Enrolment Ratio (for refugees) rather than the Net Enrolment Ratio because it aims to show what proportion of the refugee population is included in the national education system, even if not at the correct age.

National education system is to be intended as public schools recognized by the national authorities, i.e. their certification is recognized to access the next education level or, when relevant, the labour market.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: For primary education:

$$\frac{\text{Number of refugees enrolled in primary schools}}{\text{Total number of refugees of appropriate age group}} \times 100$$

For secondary education:

$$\frac{\text{Number of refugees enrolled in secondary schools}}{\text{Total number of refugees of appropriate age group}} \times 100$$

For the denominator, the appropriate age group is referred to as the primary school age or secondary school age.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by sex and level of education (primary, secondary). When data allows, this indicator could be disaggregated by age to show the percentage of refugees included in each education cycle at the right age (Net Enrolment Ratio), and the percentage of over-age refugees included in each education cycle.

If available, age:

- % primary/secondary school-aged refugee students enrolled in national education system's primary or secondary schools;
- % overage (see: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/over-age-students>) refugee students enrolled in national education system's primary or secondary schools.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (<http://uis.unesco.org>) has guidelines on the compilation of data to calculate Gross Enrolment Ratio. However, enrolment and population data referring only to refugees should be considered.

If disaggregation by age is possible, and therefore it is possible to calculate the Net Enrolment Ratio and the percentage of overage students enrolled in each education cycle, guidance on Net Enrolment Ratio and definition of "overage students" can also be found on <http://uis.unesco.org>.

DATA SOURCES

Education data may be derived from administrative sources typically coordinated and disseminated through the Ministry of Education. Additional sources may include school registers, school surveys or census for data on enrolment by level of education; population census or estimates for school-age population. UNHCR's Refugee Education Information Management System (REMIS) may also serve as a complementary data source.

2.2.2 : Proportion of refugee and host community populations living below the national poverty line of the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the percentage of the total refugee and host community population that lives below the national poverty line of the host country.

RATIONALE: Enhancing self-reliance of refugees is one of the four objectives of the *Global Compact on Refugees* that takes into account the multi-dimensional aspects contributing to and shaping the levels of self-reliance and well-being of refugees. Understanding poverty levels of refugee and host community populations is a key aspect in analyzing progress towards self-reliance and socio-economic development within a specific country context. At national level, monitoring poverty is important for country-specific development agendas. As such, national poverty lines are used to make more accurate estimates of poverty consistent with the

In order to strengthen the comparability of data and the use of agreed upon measurement concepts, this indicator has been designed based on the existing Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.2.1: *Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age* (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf>).

CONCEPT: In order to ensure technical standards and comparability, poverty related data on refugees will be consistent with national poverty measurement approaches and standards in the hosting country.

In assessing poverty in a given country, and how best to reduce poverty according to national definitions, one naturally focuses on a poverty line that is considered appropriate for that country. Poverty lines across countries vary in terms of their purchasing power, and they have a strong economic gradient, such that richer

countries tend to adopt higher standards of living in defining poverty. Within a country, the cost of living is typically higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Some countries may have separate urban and rural poverty lines to represent different purchasing powers.

The most conventional view of poverty is seen largely in monetary terms. This approach defines well-being as the command over commodities in general, so people are better off if they have a greater command over resources. The main focus is on whether households or individuals have enough resources to meet their needs. Typically, poverty is then measured by comparing individuals' income or consumption with some defined threshold below which they are considered to be poor. This view is the starting point for most analyses of poverty.

Consumption is the preferred marker for measuring poverty levels for a number of reasons (Deaton, 2003). Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately. For example, the poor who work in the informal sector may not receive or report monetary wages; self-employed workers often experience irregular income flows; and many people in rural areas depend on idiosyncratic, agricultural incomes. Moreover, consumption accords better with the idea of the standard of living than income, which can vary over time even if the actual standard of living does not. Thus, whenever possible, consumption-based welfare indicators are used to estimate poverty measures. But consumption data are not always available. For instance, in Latin America and the Caribbean, the vast majority of countries collect primarily income data. In those cases there is little choice but to use income data.

It is important to note that income/consumption-based poverty indicators do not fully reflect the other dimensions of poverty such as inequality, vulnerability, and lack of voice and power of the poor.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The formula for calculating the proportion of the total, urban and rural population living below the national poverty line, or headcount index, is as follows:

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i < z) = \frac{N_p}{N}$$

Where $I(\cdot)$ is an indicator function that takes on a value of **1** if the bracketed expression is true, and **0** otherwise. If individual consumption or income y_i is less than the national poverty line z (for example, in absolute terms the line could be the price of a consumption bundle or in relative terms a percentage of the income distribution), then $I(\cdot)$ is equal to **1** and the individual is counted as poor. N_p is the total number of poor. N is the total population.

Consumption is measured by using household survey questions on food and non-food expenditures as well as food consumed from the household's own production, which is particularly important in the poorest developing countries. Consumption, however, can be underestimated or overestimated. Best-practice surveys typically administer detailed lists of specific consumption items. These individual items collected through the questionnaires are aggregated afterwards.

National poverty rates use a country-specific poverty line, reflecting the country's economic and social circumstances. In some cases, the national poverty line is adjusted for different areas (such as urban and rural) within the country. This rate, a "headcount" measure, is one of the most commonly calculated measures of poverty. Yet it has the drawback that it does not capture income inequality among the poor or the depth of poverty. For instance, it fails to account for the fact that some refugees may be living just below the poverty line, while others experience far greater shortfalls. Policy-makers seeking to make the largest possible impact on the headcount measure might be tempted to direct their poverty alleviation resources to those closest to the poverty line (and therefore least poor).

For a full listing of data limitations, see Metadata overview for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1.1.1 (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-01a.pdf>).

DISAGGREGATION: At a minimum, this indicator is required to be disaggregated by age and sex.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Refugee poverty estimates are derived from household survey data. To be useful for poverty estimates, surveys must be representative of the refugee population. They must also include enough information to compute a comprehensive estimate of total household consumption or income (including consumption or income from own production) and to construct a correctly weighted distribution of consumption or income per person.

National statistical offices measure poverty using a multi-dimensional approach to capture all household's consumption and expenditure. The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a statistical survey performed to obtain data on expenditures for consumption, self-consumption, household incomes and basic socio-economic environment in which families live. This survey provides data that will be used as an input for measuring the consumption of private households in the country level within the timeframe specified. One of the specific objectives of the HBS is obtaining necessary data for assessing the weight used to calculate the consumer price index.

It is important to keep in mind that national poverty estimates is a different concept from international poverty estimates. National poverty rate is defined at country-specific poverty lines in local currencies, which are different in real terms across countries and different from the \$1.90-a-day international poverty line. Thus, national poverty rates cannot be compared across countries or with the \$1.90-a-day poverty rate.

DATA SOURCES

The data source for this indicator will be comparable national poverty assessments for refugees conducted by UNHCR and the World Bank alongside national statistical offices. The World Bank periodically prepares poverty assessments of countries in which it has an active programme, in close collaboration with national institutions, other development agencies, and civil society groups, including poor people's organizations. Poverty assessments report the extent and causes of poverty and propose strategies to reduce it. The poverty assessments are the best available source of information on poverty estimates using national poverty lines.

Inclusion of refugees into national poverty assessments is limited in scope to date with data available only in a few countries. As part of the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center, and in close collaboration with national statistical offices, efforts are underway to increase the frequency and number of data collection efforts which include refugees into national poverty assessments.

References:

Deaton, Angus. 2003. *Household Surveys, Consumption, and the Measurement of Poverty*. Economic Systems Research, Vol. 15, No. 2, June 2003

World Bank 2019. World Comparison Program.

3.1.1 : Number of refugees who departed on resettlement from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of refugees who have been submitted for resettlement to states by UNHCR and who subsequently departed from their country of asylum to the resettlement state.

RATIONALE: Resettlement is an invaluable tool for international protection to address the needs of refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they sought refuge. It also provides refugees with a durable solution, and serves as a responsibility-sharing mechanism by signaling support for countries hosting large refugee populations.

States are not obliged to accept refugees for resettlement, but rather voluntarily offer resettlement places as a tool to provide refugees with protection and solutions and as a tangible expression of international solidarity. Offering resettlement places may also have strategic value, in that providing a durable solution through resettlement for a number of refugees may open avenues for others remaining behind to benefit from improvements to the protection environment in the country of asylum. Resettlement can thus be an important element of comprehensive solutions.

CONCEPT: As defined in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: Resettlement under the auspices of UNHCR involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. The status provided by the resettlement state ensures protection against *refoulement* [forced return] and provides a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependents with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country.

A number of refugees may access state resettlement programmes without UNHCR's submission through, for instance, private sponsorship or humanitarian admission programmes. In order to ensure comparability of data over time, this indicator is limited to departures as a result of UNHCR's resettlement submission.

Departing refers to the physical transfer of refugees from the country of asylum to the resettlement state.

Resettlement country refers to a country that offers opportunities for the transfer and permanent settlement of refugees. This would be a country other than the country of origin or the country in which refugee status was first recognized.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Number of refugees who departed from the country of asylum to the resettlement state during the reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by resettlement state, country of origin and country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee departed from). In addition, it can also be disaggregated by sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNHCR Resettlement Handbook offers resettlement management and policy guidance, and is a key reference tool for resettlement states and NGOs on global resettlement policy and practice (<https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/4a2ccf4c6/unhcr-resettlement-handbook-country-chapters.html>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on refugees who were initially submitted for resettlement and subsequently departed to a resettlement state is recorded in UNHCR's registration system *proGres*. Such statistics are published on a monthly basis in UNHCR's Resettlement Data Portal (<https://rsq.unhcr.org>).

3.1.2 : Number of countries receiving UNHCR resettlement submissions from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of countries who received the submission for resettlement by UNHCR of at least one refugee.

RATIONALE: Resettlement is an invaluable tool for international protection to address the needs of refugees whose life, liberty, safety, health or fundamental human rights are at risk in the country where they sought refuge. It also provides refugees with a durable solution, and serves as a responsibility-sharing mechanism by signaling support for countries hosting large

States are not obliged to accept refugees for resettlement, but rather voluntarily offer resettlement places as a tool to provide refugees with protection and solutions and as a tangible expression of international solidarity. Offering resettlement places may also have strategic value, in that providing a durable solution through resettlement for a number of refugees may open avenues for others remaining behind to benefit from improvements to the protection environment in the country of asylum. Resettlement can thus be an important element of comprehensive solutions.

This indicator seeks to measure progress in efforts to increase the pool of resettlement places, including countries not already participating in global resettlement efforts; as well as to consolidate emerging resettlement programmes.

CONCEPT: As defined in the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook: Resettlement under the auspices of UNHCR involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status. The status provided by the resettlement state ensures protection against *refoulement* [forced return] and provides a resettled refugee and his/her family or dependents with access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals. Resettlement also carries with it the opportunity to eventually become a naturalized citizen of the resettlement country.

A number of refugees may access state resettlement programmes without UNHCR's submission through, for instance, private sponsorship or humanitarian admission programmes. In order to ensure comparability of data over time, this indicator is limited to UNHCR resettlement submissions.

Submission refers to the transfer of personal data of refugees and other protection information, to a resettlement country for the purpose of resettlement processing and to support the attainment of durable solutions in accordance with UNHCR's mandate.

Resettlement country refers to a country that offers opportunities for the transfer and permanent settlement of refugees. This would be a country other than the country of origin or the country in which refugee status was first recognized.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Sum of the number of countries who received at least one submission for resettlement from UNHCR during the reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by resettlement state, country of origin and country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee was submitted from).

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: The UNHCR Resettlement Handbook offers resettlement management and policy guidance, and is a key reference tool for resettlement states and NGOs on global resettlement policy and practice (<https://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/4a2ccf4c6/unhcr-resettlement-handbook-country-chapters.html>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on refugees who were submitted by UNHCR for resettlement to a state is recorded in UNHCR's registration system *proGres*. Such statistics are published on a monthly basis in UNHCR's Resettlement Data Portal (<https://rsq.unhcr.org>).

3.2.1: Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

can also reunite refugees with extended family members and with those who have a relationship of dependency;

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the number of refugees who have been admitted through a complementary pathway from their country of asylum to a third country.

RATIONALE: Complementary pathways for admission serve as an important expression of international solidarity and cooperation and as a contribution to more equitable responsibility-sharing, additional to and separate from resettlement. They must be designed and implemented in such a way that the rights of refugees and their international protection

They may include one or a combination of the following:

- Humanitarian admission programmes, which provide individuals in need of international protection with effective protection in a third country (different from their current country of asylum);
- Community sponsorship of refugees, which allows individuals, groups of individuals, or organizations to directly engage in refugee admission efforts, supporting the entry and stay of selected refugees, by providing financial, emotional, social and/or settlement support in a third country;
- Humanitarian visas, which are often used to admit individuals in need of international protection to a third country where they may be given the opportunity to formally apply for asylum, including through expedited procedures;
- Family reunification, which are legal avenues for refugees to reunite with their family members where more effective protection, longer-term solutions and family support are possible. These

- Third country employment opportunities, by which a refugee may enter or stay in another country through safe and regulated avenues for purposes of employment, with the right to either permanent or temporary residence;
- Third country education opportunities, including private and community or institution-based scholarships, traineeships, and apprenticeship programmes which provide refugees with appropriate safeguards, such as documentation and legal entry and stay arrangements for the duration of their studies/traineeship, and clear post-graduation options, which may include permanent residency or post graduate study or employment stay permits;
- Other entry and stay options, distinct from those mentioned above that may be used as safe and regulated avenues to admit refugees to third countries and provide for their extended or permanent legal stay.

CONCEPT: Complementary pathways for admission are safe and regulated avenues that complement and are additional to refugee resettlement, by providing lawful access and stay in a third country where their international protection needs are met. Refugees may be admitted in a country and have their international protection needs met while they are able to support themselves to potentially reach a sustainable and lasting solution.

Admitted refers to the authorization for a refugee to enter or stay lawfully.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Number of refugees who have been issued a first time residence permit or visa by the national authorities during a reference period.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of admission, country of origin, country of asylum (i.e. the country the refugee departed from) and type of complementary pathway for admission. In addition, it can also be disaggregated by sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: Residence permits and visas are defined as any authorization issued by a country to a foreign national to enter or stay lawfully. For purposes of this indicator, only residence permits of a specific type issued to a person for the first time shall be considered. Permits issued to refugees or asylum-seekers that used the national asylum determination system to enter or stay in the country are excluded.

Statistics on first residence permits or other administrative data sources typically do not enable the identification of refugees if they do not hold a humanitarian-related permit. The *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics* which were endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2018 can be used as a reference guide for national and international work concerning statistics on refugees and asylum-seekers (available at: <https://bit.ly/2BpNDHx>).

DATA SOURCES

Data on residence permits and visas are entirely based on administrative sources. They are provided predominantly by Ministries of Interior or related immigration agencies. Data will be collected and compiled by UNHCR and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

4.1.1 : Volume of official development assistance (ODA) provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total volume of ODA provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin. This indicator also captures multi-lateral assistance provided to facilitate the return of refugees from one developing country to another (for example, in the context of a UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation programme).

RATIONALE: Voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of *non-refoulement*, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country. It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

The GCR encourages the international community as a whole to contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin, upon their request, to address root causes, to remove obstacles to return, and to enable conditions favourable to voluntary repatriation. States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin upon their request with respect to social, political, economic, and legal capacity to receive and reintegrate returnees.

This indicator provides data on the volume of ODA provided to countries of origin in support of refugee returns and reintegration at the country, regional and global levels. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in ODA provided in support of refugee returns and reintegration across countries of origin.

CONCEPT: This indicator seeks to collect data to monitor progress towards objective 4 of the GCR, which aims to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Data collected will identify the contributions made to support returns and reintegration of refugees, including through highlighting trends in official development assistance.

Data will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-Member States, multilaterals, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/tossd.htm>) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

For the purpose of this indicator, *refugee returnees* refers to refugees, asylum-seekers (pending decision and/or rejected) and persons in refugee-like situations who decide to return to their country of origin. Returns may be spontaneously, that is, outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, or organized.

This category does not include funding for refugees or asylum-seekers who are forcibly returned to their country of origin, or assistance to migrants for return to, or for their sustainable reintegration in, their country of origin (for example, through Assisted Voluntary Return programmes). It does not include pre-departure assistance provided to refugees in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns.¹³

Country of origin refers to country of origin and/or habitual place of residence. Habitual place of residence describes a factual situation where a person has chosen a certain country as his or her centre of living at least of some duration but does not require any formal connection with that country of residence.¹⁴

¹³ Reference DCD/DAC/ STAT (2018)9/FINAL/ Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, pp.25-30. See also definition of CRS Code 15190 on Financing of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

¹⁴ Grahl Madsen, A. 1966, The Status of Refugees in International Law, vol. I, p.160.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of ODA flows from all donors provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin.

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019:

[http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS):

[https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

DATA SOURCES

The main data source is bi-annual surveys to be conducted by the OECD with DAC Member and non-Member States on financing for refugee-hosting contexts. The next survey will be conducted in 2020. The objective is to systematize data collection through the CRS.

Supplementary data on emerging donors and contributions from countries of origin may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: countries of origin could have some data on financing provided to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees. It may, however, not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

UNHCR: captures data on multilateral funding for interventions to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees.

4.1.2 : Number of donors providing official development assistance (ODA) to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in the country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of donors providing ODA directly to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin. This indicator also captures the number of donors providing multi-lateral assistance to facilitate the return of refugees from one developing country to another (for example, in the context of a UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation programme).

RATIONALE: Millions of refugees live in protracted situations, often in low- and middle-income countries facing their own economic and development challenges. Voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee

The gap between needs and humanitarian financing continues to widen. There is an urgent need for more equitable sharing of the burden and responsibility for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, while taking account of existing contributions, and the differing capacities and resources among states.

While contributions to burden- and responsibility-sharing go beyond funding, the mobilization of timely, predictable, adequate and sustainable public and private funding is key to the successful implementation of the GCR. In addition to more and better financing, burden- and responsibility-sharing in the context of the GCR implies expanding the support base (both beyond traditional donors but also to a wider range of both new and protracted refugee situations).

This indicator provides data on the number of donors providing ODA to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin. It provides the opportunity to track trends and variations in donor presence and engagement in responses for refugee returnees in countries of origin.

CONCEPT: This indicator seeks to collect data to monitor progress towards objective 4 of the GCR, which aims to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. Data collected will focus on donor presence and engagement in support of refugee returnees in countries of origin, with the aim of tracking trends and variations over time, assessing gaps in international co-operation, and broadening the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing.¹⁵

Data will initially be collected on donors voluntarily responding to the DAC survey but could expand to non-member states, multilaterals, and private donors reporting voluntarily to the OECD, either in the context of the DAC survey or the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) measure. The survey methodology is being reviewed and data is not yet collected against the indicator.

For the purpose of this indicator, *refugee returnees* refers to refugees, asylum-seekers (pending decision and/or rejected) and persons in refugee-like situations who decide to return to their country of origin. Returns may be spontaneous, that is, outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, or organized.

This category does not include funding for refugees or asylum-seekers who are forcibly returned to their country of origin, or assistance to migrants for return to, or for their sustainable reintegration in, their country of origin (for example, through Assisted Voluntary Return programmes). It does not include pre-departure assistance provided to refugees in donor countries in the context of voluntary returns.¹⁶

¹⁵ To ensure meaningful representation of the extent to which donor presence and engagement in a single country represents successful efforts to 'broaden the base of burden- and responsibility-sharing', context specific financial thresholds could be set to provide substantive parameters for analysis.

¹⁶ Reference DCD/DAC/ STAT (2018)9/FINAL/ Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire, pp.25-30. See also definition of CRS Code 15190 on Financing of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.

Country of origin refers to country of origin and/or habitual place of residence. Habitual place of residence describes a factual situation where a person has chosen a certain country as his or her centre of living at least of some duration but does not require any formal connection with that country of residence.¹⁷

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: The sum of donors contributing to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees in countries of origin (country, regional and global levels).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator can be disaggregated by type of donor and recipient country.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: OECD Survey on Financing for Refugee Hosting Contexts: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/humanitarian-financing/financing-forced-displacement.htm>

Total Official Support For Sustainable Development Progress Update, 2019 Work Plan And Focus Of The SLM Agenda Item, DAC Meeting, 21 January 2019: [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC\(2019\)2&docLanguage=En](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC(2019)2&docLanguage=En)

Converged Statistical Reporting Directives For The Creditor Reporting System (CRS): [https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)9/FINAL/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)9/FINAL/en/pdf)

DATA SOURCES

The main data source is a bi-annual survey to be conducted by the OECD with DAC member and non-member states on financing for refugee-hosting contexts. The next survey will be conducted in 2020.

Supplementary data on emerging donors may also be collected through the TOSSD measure, currently under development. Reporting on this measure will commence in 2020. Under this measure, it is anticipated that private resources mobilized by official actors in support of international public goods will also be included, but presented separately.

National data providers: host states could have some data on donors providing funding to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees. It may, however, not consistently capture multilateral support. Limitations in the quality and coverage of data is to be expected.

UNHCR: captures data on donors providing multilateral funding for interventions to, or for the benefit of, refugee returnees.

4.2.1 : Number of refugees returning to their country of origin

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of refugees that have returned to their country of origin, including by organized return and self-organized.

RATIONALE: Voluntary repatriation is one of the traditional durable solutions emphasized in the *Global Compact on Refugees*. Returning to one's country of origin or habitual residence after times in exile is a key step towards establishing one- self and

The decision to repatriate voluntarily is an individual one that is affected by many factors, including the circumstances surrounding flight and conditions for return. Refugees commonly return home to their country of origin or habitual residence when conditions in the country of origin enable a safe and voluntary return and reintegration. They can and do choose to repatriate voluntarily with or without UNHCR's assistance.

The right of refugees to return to their country of origin is fully recognized in international law: Art. 13(2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Art. 12(4) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Art. 5(d) (ii) International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; UNGA Resolutions including 69/152 (2014).

CONCEPT: As noted in paragraph 87 of the GCR, voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country.

It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

Refugee returnees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin, either in a self-organized manner or in an organized fashion but are yet to be fully re-integrated.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD: Sum of number of refugees that have returned to their country of origin during the reference period (typically a calendar year).

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin, country of asylum, sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: In some cases, statistics reported on refugees repatriating from the country of asylum and those returning to the country of origin may differ. This may be due to differences in the reporting of spontaneous and organized returns. For purposes of statistical reporting, it is typically the higher number which gets reported in official return statistics taking into account spontaneous returns.

DATA SOURCES

The main data source are registration records maintained by either UNHCR and/or national authorities. In addition, return surveys and return monitoring systems will complement data on returning refugees.

4.2.2 : Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION: This indicator is defined as the total number of refugee returnees that have a legally recognized identity document or credential.

RATIONALE: The commitments made by states in the *Global Compact on Refugees* emphasize the creation of enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation and the mobilization of support to facilitate sustainable reintegration.

Crossing a border and returning home is not the end of the process of achieving solutions for refugees: this is achieved when refugee returnees have fully re-established themselves in their country of origin, and enjoy their legal, economic, social-cultural, and civil-political rights to the same extent as their fellow nationals and habitual residents, without discrimination on account of their displacement.

Commonly in the context of return, returnees require civil documentation or credentials and inclusion in or updating of civil registries, as well as access to services. A key element for reintegration and accessing services are legally recognized documents or credentials that are proof of legal identity including nationality (acquisition, reacquisition or confirmation of an effective nationality) or lawful residence in the case of stateless persons and the consequent legal ties to the country to which refugees return. In some cases, the replacement or issuance of national identity cards or credentials will be sufficient. In other situations, multiple steps might be required to fully document a returnee's legal status and residence upon return.

By measuring the proportion of returnees with legally recognized documentation or credentials, this indicator contributes to measuring the quality of reintegration and, depending on the national context may in some national situations provide a proxy on the extent to which returnees can access services.

CONCEPT: As noted in paragraph 87 of the GCR, voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and dignity remains the preferred solution in the majority of refugee situations. The overriding priorities are to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation in full respect of the principle of non-*refoulement*, to ensure the exercise of a free and informed choice and to mobilize support to underpin safe and dignified repatriation.

Voluntary repatriation is not necessarily conditioned on the accomplishment of political solutions in the country of origin, in order not to impede the exercise of the right of refugees to return to their own country. It is equally recognized that there are situations where refugees voluntarily return outside the context of formal voluntary repatriation programmes, and that this requires support.

Refugee returnees are former refugees who have returned to their country of origin, either in a self-organized manner or in an organized fashion but are yet to be fully re-integrated.

The indicator focuses on legally recognized documents or credentials that are proof of legal identity, including nationality or, in the case of stateless persons, lawful residence. Identity documents and credentials which establish these attributes vary from country to country. For the purpose of this indicator, legally recognized documents and credentials can include the following:

- A valid identity document or credential, including a digital credential, issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid stateless persons travel document issued by the country of origin;
- A valid passport issued by the country of origin which establishes nationality. In the case of a stateless person, a valid identity document or credential issued by the country of origin which establishes status and legal residence; and
- In the case of children, a birth certificate issued by the civil registry of the country of origin.

For the purpose of this indicator, identity documents or credentials do not include the following:

- Refugee Convention travel documents issued by the country of asylum;
- UNHCR issued documents to facilitate return;
- Refugee ID documents or credentials issued by the country of asylum; or
- Documents or credentials which establish that an individual is recognized as a person before the law but do not also establish nationality, or in the case of stateless persons, legal status and residence.

In most countries, identity documents such as national identity cards, voter cards, passports or, in the case of children, birth certificates can provide proof of legal identity. However, in some countries, digital credentials such as unique identity numbers linked to digital identity systems that permit biometric authentication, can also establish proof of legal identity.

An identity credential is a document, object, or data structure that vouches for the identity of a person through some method of trust and authentication. Common types of identity credentials include, but are not limited to, identity cards, certificates or unique identity numbers. A biometric identifier can also be used as a credential if it has been registered with the identity system.

An identity document is any document or credential which is legally recognized as proof of identity, which may also establish the individual's nationality or legal status and associated rights in respect of the country of origin. An identity document or credential is "legally recognized" if national law provides that it establishes legal identity including nationality or, in the case of stateless person, legal residence.

METHODOLOGY

COMPUTATION METHOD:

$$\frac{\text{Number of refugee returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials during the reference period}}{\text{Total number of refugee returnees during the reference period}} \times 100$$

DISAGGREGATION: This indicator is required to be disaggregated by country of origin (return), country of asylum (departure), sex and age.

METHODS AND GUIDANCE: In some cases, statistics reported on refugees repatriating from the country of asylum and those returning to the country of origin may differ. This may be due to differences in the reporting of spontaneous and organized returns. For purposes of statistical reporting, it is typically the higher number which gets reported in official return statistics taking into account spontaneous returns.

DATA SOURCES

In some countries, information on legally recognized documents and credentials can be obtained through official sources of national statistics, including census data and household surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) and the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). In addition, there are other relevant sources such as the World Bank's Identity for Development Global Dataset (<http://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>) and the Global Findex Database (<https://globalfindex.worldbank.org/>). However, all of these sources do not currently provide disaggregated data on refugee returnees. In countries of return where no official national statistics for this indicator exist, household surveys or return monitoring may need to be conducted.

ANNEX 3:

ACRONYMS

CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
gCR	Global Compact on Refugees
HBS	Household Budget Survey
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO	International Labour Organization
NATLEX	National labour, social security, and related human rights legislation
NgO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
progres	Profile Global Registration System
REMIS	Refugee Education Information Management System
TOSSD	Total Official Support for Sustainable Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:

الاجتماع الأول للمسؤولين رفيعي المستوى: اعتبارات أولية

High Level Officials' Meeting 2021: Preliminary Considerations



High-Level Officials Meeting 2021 Preliminary Considerations

Success under the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) is assessed in terms of progress towards the achievement of its four objectives.ⁱ The main vehicles for follow-up and review under the GCR include the Global Refugee Forums (GRF) held every four years, High-Level Officials Meetings (HLOM) held two years after each GRF, the biennial GCR indicator report, and the High Commissioner's annual reporting to the General Assembly. The first GRF was held in 2019, and the first HLOM will take place on 14 and 15 December 2021 at the International Conference Centre (CICG) In Geneva.ⁱⁱ

The HLOM is an opportunity for senior government officials and representatives of relevant stakeholder groupsⁱⁱⁱ to take stock of progress and maintain the momentum towards achievement of the objectives of the GCR.^{iv} It is part of the process of building a long-term framework for engagement of States and other actors in refugee situations, as set out in the GCR. It is a dynamic moment and milestone in implementing this approach. Participants will identify progress and challenges, as well as where further engagement is needed to increase support, self-reliance, and access to solutions for refugees in line with the GCR objectives, taking into consideration the unique challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic since early 2020.

The international community will take stock of efforts towards **easing the pressure** on countries hosting the largest populations of refugees, including through support for additional instruments and programmes for refugees and host communities. This support is also crucial for the national arrangements and refugee responses that are coordinated across government sectors and other stakeholder groups, which are central to the approach set out in the GCR.

The international community will consider the extent to which refugees have been able to achieve **self-reliance** and how they and their host communities are faring economically. Self-reliance requires that refugees have access to jobs, livelihoods, and educational opportunities and that they are included in national systems. This enables them to participate in the social and economic life of their host communities and contribute to rebuilding their countries should they be able to return.

Recognizing that many endeavours to facilitate **solutions** have been delayed by travel and other restrictions during the pandemic, the HLOM will be an opportunity to review where efforts have continued or been adapted. It will also review what more is needed both to advance third-country solutions addressed in the three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways, and to support conditions in countries of origin for sustainable voluntary return in safety and dignity.

This review of progress, challenges, and areas in need of support of these objectives will shape the substance and implementation of both ongoing and future pledges, support, partnerships, and initiatives to strengthen international cooperation in refugee responses and translate the GCR into concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and the communities that host them.

Proposed Roadmap

Tentative dates	Topic
January-December	Regional, thematic, stakeholder-specific stocktaking
27 January	Consultation on the HLOM and orientations for the GCR indicator report
May	Request for updates on progress through the pledges dashboard
23 June	Informal briefing on preliminary outcomes of stocktaking to date
October	Request for updates on progress through the pledges dashboard
27 October	Consultation on the modalities and programme for the HLOM
November	Issuance of the background paper for the HLOM
14-15 December	High-Level Officials Meeting at the CICG in Geneva

Stocktaking

To facilitate a mid-term review of progress and regular stocktaking, the HLOM will focus on the progress, challenges, and areas in need of support in meeting the objectives of the GCR. Regional, country, thematic and stakeholder-specific stocktaking started in 2020, following the first GRF, and will continue throughout 2021, culminating in the HLOM. Stocktaking is integrated into other events and processes or, where necessary, in standalone events and is aligned with the GCR objectives.

Stocktaking assesses the following:

- Progress towards the GCR objectives, as reflected in the **GCR indicator report**.
- **GRF pledges follow-up**, including implementation of pledges and support from donors and other actors related to the policy commitments made by host countries.
- **Implementation** of the regional support platforms, the asylum capacity support group, the three-year strategy (2019-2021) on resettlement and complementary pathways, the global academic interdisciplinary network, and the clean energy challenge.
- Implementation of **comprehensive refugee responses** in the field, reflecting on national arrangements and coordinated refugee responses.
- The **response to the COVID-19 pandemic** and how the GCR can guide emergency preparedness in the future through good practices and the adaptation, acceleration, and development of pledges and national arrangements to support the response.

The stocktaking will provide the substantive analysis of progress towards the GCR objectives that will be required for shaping the current and future engagement of States and other stakeholders. The analysis will reflect on opportunities and challenges, as well as the areas in need of support that could be addressed through scaling up or increasing exchanges of good practices, and adapting or developing pledges, initiatives, partnerships, and regional approaches.

The **background paper for the HLOM**, consolidating outcomes of the stocktaking will be issued in November.

Global briefings and consultations

There will be a **virtual consultation with States and other stakeholders** in Geneva on **27 January 2021**, from 15:00-18:00 CET, to consult on the preliminary considerations for the 2021 HLOM and the proposed orientations for the GCR indicator report.

The **June informal briefing** will review the preliminary outcomes from the GCR indicator data collection process and stocktaking to date.

The **October consultation** will review the modalities and programme for the HLOM.

UNHCR will also provide an oral update on preparations for the HLOM to the **Standing Committee** in July and September.

High-level officials meeting

The HLOM will be held on 14 and 15 December 2021 at the **senior official level**, and participation from heads of line ministries responsible for refugee matters will be encouraged. Invited participants also will include relevant stakeholders as set out in the GCR.

UNHCR will explore possibilities for a **hybrid in-person/virtual modality** at the CIGG to facilitate greater participation.

It is proposed that the **meeting** could include the following:

- **A general debate:** States and other stakeholders would make interventions, outlining progress, challenges, and areas in need of support, as well as announce any new commitments.
- **Four multi-stakeholder panels** focusing on the GCR objectives.^v The panels could address the results of the GCR indicator report complemented by additional information from the stocktaking, focusing on progress, challenges, and areas in need of support.
- **A closing session** summarizing the key areas where strengthened engagement is needed to work towards the GCR objectives. These areas would inform the next steps as well as the preparation of future pledges, partnerships, and initiatives, including for the next GRF.

It is proposed that there be **side events** during the HLOM. The themes of these side events remain to be confirmed. The panels in plenary and side events would be organized by the UNHCR, together with States and other stakeholders.

UNHCR will explore the possibility of creating **a virtual exhibition space** for showcasing multi-stakeholder interventions; progress in implementing pledges, initiatives, and comprehensive responses; opportunities to strengthen engagement; and areas in need of support.

UNHCR looks forward to working with member States and other stakeholders to ensure that the HLOM takes stock of progress and maintains the momentum needed to build on the important commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees, both at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum and in actions taken since for the benefit of refugees and the countries and communities that host them.

UNHCR, 14 January 2021

ⁱ The objectives of the GCR are to: “(i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity” (GCR, ¶7).

ⁱⁱ Note that there will be no High Commissioner’s Dialogue convened in 2021.

ⁱⁱⁱ Including national and local authorities, international organizations, international financial institutions, regional organizations, regional coordination and partnership mechanisms, civil society partners (including faith-based organizations and academia), the private sector, media and refugees themselves.

^{iv} The HLOM will “allow for ‘mid-term review’ of progress, facilitate regular stocktaking and sustain momentum” (GCR, ¶104).

^v In recognition that the international community committed to “do its utmost to mobilize support for the global compact and the achievement of its objectives on an equal footing” (GCR, para. 101).

جلسة المشاورات حول اجتماع 2021 للمسؤولين رفيعي المستوى: ملخص المناقشات

Consultation on the 2021 High Level Officials' Meeting:

Summary of Discussions



Consultation on the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting 27 January 2021, 15:00-18:00 hours (CET) Summary of Discussions

Introduction

This virtual consultation between Member States and other key stakeholders was an opportunity to present and discuss UNHCR's concept for the High-Level Officials' Meeting provided for in the Global Compact on Refugees, preliminary considerations for preparatory activities, and the 'proposed orientations' for the first Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report. The event was chaired and moderated by Ms. Ellen Hansen, the Head of UNHCR's Governance Service, with opening remarks by UNHCR's Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, Mr. Raouf Mazou.

Opening remarks

Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations

In opening, Mr. Mazou noted that, despite the unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic and a range of other escalating crises, 2020 was also a year in which so many rose to meet these challenges. Of the 700 Global Refugee Forum pledge updates that have been received formally and informally, for example, more than three-quarters are reported as being 'in progress', and 15 per cent have been fulfilled. Mr. Mazou thanked those pledging entities that have adapted or accelerated their pledges to support the response to the pandemic.

Mr. Mazou introduced the considerations for the High-Level Officials' Meeting, noting that it will be an opportunity to review how far the international community has come in strengthening support for host countries, increasing opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant and participate actively in their community, and in making progress on solutions, including the resolution of statelessness. It will be both a moment for reflection amongst senior officials, including heads of line ministries responsible for refugee matters, and an opportunity for action.

In introducing the first Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report's 'proposed orientations', Mr. Mazou noted also that it will be an important element of building the evidence base for discussion at the High-Level Officials Meeting by showing the progress that has been made and the work that remains still to be done.

Preliminary considerations for the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting

Ms. Perveen Ali, Head of the Global Refugee Forum Coordination Team

Ms. Ali introduced the [Preliminary Considerations](#) for the High-Level Officials' Meeting, which had been circulated in advance. The key objectives for the Meeting will be to take stock of the work that has been done towards the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and to maintain momentum towards their achievement. Participation is envisaged at the senior official level, and it is expected that many States will be represented by the head of the line ministry responsible for refugee issues. Given the ongoing pandemic, the possibility of a hybrid in-person/virtual modality is being explored to enhance opportunities for participation.

A detailed process throughout 2021 is envisaged to prepare for the High-Level Officials' Meeting. Regional, thematic, and stakeholder-specific stocktaking opportunities—culminating in the Meeting itself—will aim to assist States and other stakeholders to:

- identify progress, challenges, and areas for further engagement;
- take into consideration the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic; and
- identify next steps, including directions for the next Global Refugee Forum.

The key tools for stocktaking will include the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report, the ongoing follow-up on pledges made at the first Global Refugee Forum in December 2019, the implementation of mechanisms and initiatives contained within the Global Compact (including Support Platforms, Asylum Capacity Support Group, Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network and the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways), the implementation of comprehensive responses, and the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The timeline for stocktaking and preparations is envisaged as follows:

Tentative dates	Topic
January-December	Regional, thematic, stakeholder-specific stocktaking
27 January	Consultation on the HLOM and orientations for the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report
May	Request for updates on progress through the pledges dashboard
23 June	Informal briefing on preliminary outcomes of stocktaking to date
October	Request for updates on progress through the pledges dashboard
27 October	Consultation on the modalities and programme for the HLOM
November	Issuance of the background paper for the HLOM
14-15 December	High-Level Officials Meeting at the CICG in Geneva

The following elements are being considered for the Meeting:

- Multi-stakeholder panels focused on the GCR objectives – drawing on outcomes of the indicator report, stocktaking, and lessons learned from COVID-19 response
- General debate – updates, announcements, and next steps
- Closing session – summation of key outcomes, areas in need of action and support, and next steps
- Side events to address cross-cutting issues
- Possibility for virtual exhibition space

[Proposed orientations for the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report](#)

Mr. Nicolas Fasel, Senior Statistician, Global Refugee Forum Coordination Team / Global Data Service

Mr. Fasel introduced the [Proposed Orientations](#) for the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report, which had been circulated in advance. Grounded in the Global Compact's emphasis on the role of data and evidence in comprehensive refugee responses and the Indicator Framework developed in 2019, the Report will draw upon data from national administrative records, surveys implemented by national statistical offices (with the support of partners), and international partners.

The Report's main purpose will be to measure progress in the achievement of the four objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. It is expected to support stocktaking at the High-Level Officials' Meeting and the setting of strategic directions towards—and the development of pledging guidance for—the second Global Refugee Forum.

Key features of the Report will include:

- The use of existing data wherever possible, so as to minimize the data-collection burden on all relevant stakeholders, in particular States;
- The use of international standards for data collection, definitions, and good practices;
- Linkages with the ongoing efforts to track the implementation of GRF pledges and to measure the impact arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, as well as complementary indicators, targets, and benchmarks (such as those associated with the Sustainable Development Goals);
- Trend analysis dating back to 2016, where possible, so as to better understand change since the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants;
- The inclusion of personal stories and complementary analytical studies to illustrate further impact on refugees and host communities;
- The public and online accessibility of all data utilized in the report; and
- Guidance for the way forward.

Mr. Fasel gave an overview of the fifteen GCR indicators, the international partners involved in data collection, and an assessment of the availability of relevant data. Whilst there are a number of data gaps,

UNHCR is working with relevant partners (notably the OECD, the World Bank, UNICEF, and ILO) to fill these where possible. UNHCR is also exploring the use of a number of complementary indicators to fill data availability gaps.

Discussion

Following the presentations, there were twenty interventions from the virtual floor from eleven States and nine other stakeholders.

Intervenors noted their commitment fully to engage in the **High-Level Officials' Meeting** and its preparatory processes, which were described as important opportunities to take stock of achievements and challenges, as well as to chart the way ahead to the second Global Refugee Forum.

UNHCR was encouraged to ensure a truly multi-stakeholder Meeting—in particular with the meaningful participation of refugees—that integrates age, gender, and diversity considerations throughout.

Interventions encouraged the inclusion of a number of specific topics in the agenda for the Meeting, including statelessness, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, root causes and the importance of unearmarked humanitarian contributions.

A number of interventions expressed an interest in the organization of side events at the Meeting, and UNHCR clarified that it would work in consultation with co-sponsors and pledging entities in developing these. UNHCR will also share a schedule of preparatory events.

The Global Compact on Refugees **Indicator Report** was eagerly anticipated, with interventions highlighting its importance in setting a baseline at the global, regional, and country levels, and in identifying challenges and gaps that could be addressed through pledges at the second Global Refugee Forum.

Interventions further called for a methodologically sound report that was nonetheless easy for a lay audience to read, and there was also a call for the inclusion of insights from the effort to measure the impact of hosting refugees. It was stressed that the Report should enhance data collection efforts and promote access to more disaggregated data.

A number of intervenors also noted progress made in implementing the **pledges** they made at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019, as well as their engagement in the three **Support Platforms**. Further efforts to match pledges were encouraged.

Finally, a number of intervenors expressed their eagerness to receive the **Background Paper** and the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report well in advance of the High-Level Officials' meeting so as to allow time for adequate preparation of engagement and interventions.

المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:
مشاورات منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا مع المنظمات غير الحكومية والمجتمع
المدني بشأن النزوح
**MENA Consultations with NGOs and Civil Society on
Displacement**

MENA CONSULTATIONS WITH NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ON DISPLACEMENT

P REVENTING
R ESPONDING
S OLVING

20-21 JUNE 2019, AMMAN



MENA CIVIL
SOCIETY NETWORK
FOR DISPLACEMENT



For further information please visit:
<https://bit.ly/2RUDPyq>

MENA Policy Unit: jorrhmpu@unhcr.org

@MENA_CSND
#MENA4REFUGEES

Design Credit:

@UNHCR/Samar Fayed

Table of Contents

Summary.....	04
Opening Plenary.....	05
Keynote Speech.....	05
Thematic Sessions.....	06
The Global Refugee Compact and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships.....	06
Regional Approaches to Addressing Root Causes of Conflict and Displacement Preventing	07 Role of
Culture in Shaping Public Narratives on Displacement Responding	08
Collaborative Approach to Data and Analysis in the MENA Region Responding	09
Mixed Movements in the MENA Region Responding	11
Cities and Communities Solving	12
Principles of Operational Partnerships for NGOs (ICVA) Solving	13 The
Sustainable Development Goals and Refugee Inclusion Solving	14
Private Sector Partnerships and Innovative Economic Solutions Solving	15
Closing Panel: Inspiration and Resilience.....	16
Closing Remarks.....	17
Links to Global Refugee Forum and Next Steps.....	18
Evaluation Summary.....	19

SUMMARY

The UNHCR Annual Consultations with Non-Governmental Organizations in Geneva have traditionally been an important forum for dialogue on global and regional themes and an opportunity to explore collaboration on advocacy and operational issues. Each year, the participants in the NGO Consultations share information, views and analysis, discuss partnership issues, and explore further complementarities and engage in regular strategic discussions.

Consultations have indicated that **holding regional dialogue would provide greater opportunity for deeper analysis of the unique contexts of the regions in which UNHCR operates**. This would be especially beneficial in relation to substantive discussions on operational issues and, consequently, tangible recommendations that can feed into more sustainable collaborative efforts.

The MENA region has seen unparalleled displacement and continues to suffer immensely from the consequences of conflict; the region is home to 5% of the total world population and is hosting 40% of global displacement. The region is also one of origin, transit, destination, and displacement scenarios range from fresh emergencies to protracted situations. In MENA, despite various challenges, enhanced partnerships have proven essential to bridge the humanitarian-development divide and to carry out effective long-term planning, thereby embodying the core principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and pioneering reflection and implementation of many of the principles of the GCR even before its adoption.



Over the past 3 years, the MENA regional session of the Annual NGO Consultations in Geneva focused on the ‘whole-of-society’ approach highlighted in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants alongside the need for more sustainable solutions through the engagement of civil society, including through participation of members of the **MENA Civil Society Network for Displacement (CSND)**. The discussions highlighted the relevance of civil society’s active role in displacement, and showcased the MENA CSND as a platform for regional coordination that is inclusive of actors from academia, the private sector, faith-based organizations, the media, social influencers, and persons of concern. The sessions also addressed the spectrum of durable solutions and considered wider aspects of solutions (including prevention, root causes, greater support for host communities) from a regional perspective.

This report reflects some of the highlights from the 11 sessions and side meetings held during UNHCR’s 2019 MENA Consultations with NGOs and Civil Society on World Refugee Day in Amman, Jordan. As the first iteration of regionalized NGO Consultations, and in line with UNHCR’s global strategic directions, the discussion revolved around the full cycle of displacement, from prevention, to responding, to solving. 233 participants registered to attend the Consultations, from 16 countries representing 97 different NGOs, 73 of which were national NGOs. Importantly, the meeting reflected a whole of society approach, including wide participation from academia, think tanks, private sector and faith-based actors, as well as refugee participants.

The MENA CSND was emphasized as a platform for regional coordination and the need for wider bases of support for the refugee cause to be embedded in the design, implementation, and evaluation of related interventions. This report provides an overview and highlights of the discussions.

OPENING PLENARY

UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, opened the MENA Consultations expressing appreciation to the government and people of Jordan for their continuous generosity in welcoming and hosting refugees. He called on developed countries to share the responsibility with hosting countries across the world, and noted that the GCR is expected to galvanize more solidarity and support to host communities bearing the biggest brunt of the responsibility.

The High Commissioner also acknowledged the role of NGOs and civil society in MENA in refugee protection, assistance, and advocacy, noting the MENA Civil Society Network for Displacement, the first regional multi-stakeholder platform for displacement issues of its kind. He welcomed the focus on addressing the root causes of displacement and noted the importance of ensuring that interventions are comprehensive and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. In this regard, the role of the private sector was highlighted, in widening the base of support and in harnessing the power of technology to develop innovative approaches and creative responses to displacement.



KEYNOTE SPEECH



His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan emphasized the unique situation of the MENA region in hosting approximately 10 million Palestinian and Syrian refugees, among many other nationalities. His Royal Highness

highlighted that most host countries face challenges in coping with refugees, state populations and budgeting requirements. His Royal Highness noted that it would be imperative to improve the income and productivity in the Levant area, including with the active participation of the refugee population.

His Royal Highness highlighted that in refugee situations, there is a need for emphasis on the prevention of further conflict, through enhancing human security, dignity and anthropology. His Royal Highness further called for a culture of tolerance, acceptance and respect among people in the MENA region, and the countering of hate speech.

His Royal Highness noted the value and relevance of promoting the principle of Zakat and Islamic social finance as ways to address the needs of vulnerable populations, including displaced populations, as a manifestation of social justice and solidarity.

THEMATIC SESSIONS

The Global Refugee Compact and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

The session outlined the institutional framework and the context of refugee situations in the MENA region, with panellists highlighting the strategic guidance of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) on multi-stakeholder partnerships with academia and private sector.

Speakers noted that the GCR provides an opportunity to build well-functioning and predictive structures to respond to crises, including UNHCR, IASC, Red Cross/Crescent, and NGO networks. The promotion of multilateralism and “whole of society” approach in terms of responding, preventing and finding solutions to refugee issues was noted as a crystallization of international solidarity.



Moderator:

Shaden Khallaf, UNHCR MENA

Panelists:

- Arafat Jamal | UNHCR HQ
- Nasser Yassin | American University of Beirut
- Mary Nazzal Batayneh | Landmark Hotel / 17 Asset Management
- Wassim Jomaa | Tunisian Red Crescent

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ Academic institutions should strengthen coalition-building to provide more evidence-based data on root cause of displacement for wider public consumption and analysis;
- ▷ Greater assessment and evaluation can be carried out by academics with practitioners on the quality and real impact of humanitarian interventions;
- ▷ Private sector engagement should be increased further especially the financial service sector and unlocking long term investments at part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- ▷ New financial structures need to be created where refugee issues are embedded in national developmental plans and their contributions are included and recognized;
- ▷ Humanitarian actors need to think about investment from a social impact perspective;
- ▷ Academia and civil society should play a stronger role in the design and formulation of asylum systems and legislations when feasible;
- ▷ Refugees should have a stronger voice as key partners in all phases of the response cycle.

Regional Approaches to Addressing Root Causes of Conflict and Displacement | PREVENTING

Given the increase in conflict globally, this session looked at the root causes of conflict and displacement in the region from a prevention and peace-building perspective, as well as the ways to prevent new conflicts and new waves of displacement, while fully preserving the right to seek asylum. Reflection took place on initiatives which contribute to reducing proneness to conflict and to preventing relapse in cases where peace has been achieved but remains fragile.

Panelists discussed the catalysts that change the status quo. Politics, economy, security and environment were noted as the most dynamic factors of change in the region.

Policy designers need to be aware of these factors before preparing their policies. Therefore, the rule of law, state building and stabilization would eventually prevail.

The role and efforts of civil society in managing current displacement in a way that does not intensify current conflicts or create new ones was unpacked.

Moderator:

Maysa Ayoub | Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, American University of Cairo

Panelists:

- Kareem Rosshandler | WANA Institute
- Aarathi Krishnan | International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (Skype)
- Zahra Bazzi | Arab NGO Network for Development



- ▷ Humanitarian assistance alone is not enough for solving political problems in the region, and should be coupled with stronger negotiation for peace.
- ▷ Civil society, including academic institutions, should provide data and evidence-based policies on how to link response interventions with prevention and peace building.
- ▷ Civil society should disseminate information and advocate for social, political and economic solutions to reduce further displacement.
- ▷ The economic wellbeing and welfare of host communities must remain central to prevent tensions between refugees and their hosts.



Role of Culture in Shaping Public Narratives on Displacement | RESPONDING

The session covered influence in relation to understanding the complexity of current displacement crises. The role of culture, film, music, academia, social media, journalism and the arts in preventing and responding to issues which arise in displacement situations has only been scratched at the surface.

The panel focused on the role of the media, social media and arts to change narratives and perceptions, and the importance of using creative and innovative approaches. Social media was considered as a “new land” to explore in terms of opportunities, as well being more personal, quick and effective especially when mainstream media chooses not to raise refugee issues. Examples were given on how celebrities have used their voices through social media to make resolutions which benefit refugees.

The speakers noted the difficulties on the ground with increased toxic speech against refugees in the media which is wrongly portraying them as taking jobs, depleting resources and polluting the environment. This, in turn, is fuelling tensions with host communities that can sometimes lead to violence. At the same time, information on the difficulties that refugees live in and their vulnerabilities is not reaching all the public who tend to view mainstream media rather than social media.

The speakers also stated that culture and art such as theatre, music and painting should be given more space to address contemporary issues in the MENA region compared with other political elements. The highlighted that education, visual arts and skills, as forms of artistic creations, are improving people’s lives by helping to share a positive outlook towards refugees, acting as a form of communication and expression, creating community ties and helping to promote positive perceptions.

Moderator:

Carol El Sayed | UNHCR Lebanon

Panelists:

- Zeina Yazigi | Media Consultant
- Sobhiya Najjar | Media Consultant
- Zeina Barhoum | Opera Singer
- Basma El Husseiny | Action for



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ Changing the narrative about refugees from negative to positive, from passive to impactful from political to humanitarian is necessary and it is possible.
- ▷ Since culture shapes public narratives, it is imperative to further build on it to create a more inclusive environment in the region.
- ▷ There is a need to reach out to social media influencers and use the social media content to create a new positive narrative about refugees.
- ▷ Media, especially television, should be engaged more to highlight the plight of refugees and their positive contributions to the communities in which they live.
- ▷ Talents and celebrities from the region are important voices to advocate to and promote the refugee voice.
- ▷ Music and arts need to play a role in transforming the narrative towards refugees and creating ties.

Collaborative Approach to Data and Analysis in the MENA Region | RESPONDING

The data and analysis session focused on the shared responsibility to get good and quick data at the times of emergencies. The participants discussed the difference between raw data and cleaned data as well as explored the methods of getting good data.

The participants at this session discussed the need for providing simple tools to help at all stages of data collection which can be used by actors. The participants also highlighted the importance of considering the context of the population. In addition, the participants discussed the importance of predictive analysis, which provides an early warning to humanitarian actors.

- The voice of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced populations, stateless persons will remain at the core of data and analysis and shall be included as an equal partner in the data and analysis lifecycle;
- Appreciation and inclusion of the national/ local partners' knowledge and expertise in research, data management and analysis;

Moderator:

Irina Conovali | UNHCR MENA

Panelists:

- Daniel Nolan | IMMAP
- Lana Stade | Durable Solutions Platform
- Modher Alhamadani | OCHA
- Laura Thisted | REACH



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ **NGOs, UNHCR and other UN agencies agree to be more transparent in the methodology of collecting and presenting data.**
 - **Explore** the data collection practices among the partners and **share** tools (create a so-called “library of tools”) and good practices with less resourced partners for the public good; and **acknowledge** and **invest** in the changing culture of data collection, sharing and analysis;
 - “Collect once – use multiple times”: **explore** the existing data sources for data triangulation and analysis prior to embarking on a costly data collection endeavours;
 - **Engage** with national (local) experts related to the research topic (including, Governments) and reflect and integrate the feedback to ensure the relevancy and adaptation (acceptance) of the research results and findings in order to use it for future advocacy at national and international levels;
 - **Engage** early the relevant partners depending on the expertise, mandate and areas of interest in data projects and research design and planning – as a key step for a successful outcome of a research.
- ▷ **Data experts, data collectors, refugees and community leaders are committed to work together in the planning, collection and analysis phases.**
 - Acknowledge the need to **engage** more substantively in capacity development for data collection, standards, processes and, eventually analysis, especially for national partners;
 - **Explore** abilities and capabilities for a platform / infrastructure to allow for data triangulation from multiple sources of data;
 - **Prioritize** information needs related to different phases of the emergency of relevance and key interest to the partners, while also include the cross-regional learning and knowledge and experience exchange;
 - Agreements reached at the national and regional levels to inform the **global** discussions and priorities on collaborative data management and analysis.

◁ Research projects shall aim to include a national (local) partner as part of the project team:

- **Build** the research project with national (local) partner from the start to co-implement the research project;
- **Acknowledge** the strong knowledge of the context, history and culture of the country and region of national (local) partners and engage to influence the research process and results, in addition to supporting the sensitizing of the Arabic language during the process of the research and avoid any sensitivity issues.

◁ It is imperative to share qualitative data with humanitarian actors, so they can find meaningful ways to comprehensively reflect contemporary displaced challenges:

- **Plan** for joint and collaborative analyses and researches;
- Collaboratively **agree** on key research questions and map out and explore what already exists among partners and how data sharing in a collaborative way can take place;
- **Enhance** the qualitative data analysis and use of research and evidence in advocacy and influencing decision-makers at national and international levels.

◁ It is essential to keep personal data confidential and to maintain it secure, while data sharing can be undertaken in a transparent and secure way:

- Clarify the right to access data (both personal and non-personal), including academia, Governments, private sector;



© UNHCR/Firas Al-Khateeb

Children in Salamiya camp for internally displaced in Iraq spend a good part of the morning waiting for water trucks to arrive and fill up water reservoirs in the camp. Many of the children help their families by transporting Jerry cans and buckets of water to their shelters.

Mixed Movements in the MENA Region | RESPONDING

The session discussed ways in which the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) offer elements that are relevant to building protection and solutions strategies that address the needs of refugees and migrants respectively, in 'mixed' situations across the Mediterranean sea and the Gulf of Aden.

The session explored concrete ways the two compacts can be applied to mixed movement situations with respect to data collection and analysis to inform practical and principled responses to refugees and migrants' identification, registration and referrals to relevant processes and service providers. The participants agreed that by implementing the Global Compact, ensure effective respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all, regardless of their status, across all stages of the movement cycle.

Moderator:

Abderrahman Arar | Reseau Nada

Panelists:

- Largou Bo ubkeur | Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains
- Sara Sadek | Danish Refugee Council | Mixed Migration Centre
- Nasser Bajnoob | Society for Humanitarian Solidarity, Yemen
- Jonathan Prentice | International



HIGHLIGHTS

- ◁ UN country offices to set migration coordination mechanism within their country teams to complement existing frameworks.
- ◁ Develop a fund for partners from civil society in the region to have formal engagement in response to mixed movements.
- ◁ Look into functional and thematic areas to ensure supporting structures at the country level.
- ◁ UN and Civil Society to work together to eliminate smugglers' role in mixed migration.

Cities and Communities Session | Solving

In the MENA region, more than 60% of refugees or displaced people live in cities, and refugees tend to be displaced for an average of 25 years, leaving municipalities at the frontline.

Cities are local agents of change and influence and are at the forefront of responding to urban displacement challenges. Including cities and communities in the planning and response to displacement coincides with goal 11 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which calls for an inclusive approach to communities.

The participants discussed the role of GCR in strengthening support to host countries and the role of cities and municipalities in reaching comprehensive policy frameworks in response to displaced people.

Participants noted the value and skills refugees contribute to the evolution of their communities. The session also highlighted good practices in social cohesion towards solutions, and collective efforts from a wide range of actors are needed to evolve an inclusive approach between refugees and host communities.

Moderator:

Hy Shelow | UNHCR MENA

Panelists:

- Mohamed Milad Al Shukri | Libyan Red Crescent
- Danah Dajani | Abdulla Al Ghurair Foundation
- Wael Al-Ashhab | UN Habitat Yemen
- Ahmad Mousa | Columbia University Global Center Amman
- Nisreen Al-Azmi | Greater

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ NGOs and UNHCR should include the private sector to create an enabling environment for work where refugees and host communities can develop adequate skills required for job markets.
- ▷ NGOs and Civil Society to amplify refugee voices and to address the challenges of refugee populations, especially in informal settlements.
- ▷ It is imperative to provide access to evidence based data that focuses on improving access to quality of services.
- ▷ There is a need to provide support to municipalities and civil society groups so to develop interventions which promote and enhance inclusive environments.
- ▷ Mayors and representatives of cities should be invited to the NGOs and Civil Society consultations meetings.
- ▷ Local government officials from municipalities to take part in planning undertaken at national level relating to refugee populations.



Principles of Operational Partnerships for NGOs (ICVA) | Solving

The session discussed the vital role of partnership between UNHCR and NGOs on the ground, analysed good practices across the region, highlighted opportunities and challenges related to having more meaningful partnerships, which reflect accountability to displaced populations and support to host communities, in line also with the Global Compact on Refugees.

The participants acknowledged the positive aspects of UNHCR long partnership with local NGOs. They also highlighted the importance of capacity building to local partners. The participants had some notes about the difference in capacity between INGOs and NGOs in terms of size, staff, internal procedures, policies and overhead costs. The main challenges which local NGOs face and how to deal with them, while continuing to uphold core principles of humanity, dignity, solidarity and meeting humanitarian principles, was discussed.

Moderator:

Michael Hyden | ICVA
Director of Programs

Panelists:

- Virginie Lefèvre | Amel Association International
- Souzan Muhareb | Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development



Ghena, a 5-year-old Syrian refugee, plays outside as her family seeks information from a UNHCR representative at a Za'atari employment centre. @UNHCR/Mohammad

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ UNHCR to consider supporting core funding for local NGOs implementing partners, by harmonizing salaries, procedures, and administrative costs in line with INGOs in the same programmes)
- ▷ Discussion and implementation of 4% overheads allocation national/local partners, with 7% still standard for INGOs, as announced by the High Commissioner at this year's ICVA Annual Consultations in Geneva, in the next programming cycle.
- ▷ UNHCR in MENA to continue to champion the Principals of Partnership "PoP" especially with front line field offices.
- ▷ Looking ahead to how future regional consultations will link to the UNHCR/NGO consultations in Geneva.
- ▷ Stronger role of implementing partners of UNHCR not only participating, but also in follow up/advocacy initiatives. There is a need to maintain and support civil society's efforts in ensuring coordination, transparency respect of the displaced people.
- ▷ Recommend UNHCR links its IP's to other potential donors during the course of program implementation and not wait until the end of the partnership, to ensure more sustainability to NGOs.

The Sustainable Development Goals and Refugee Inclusion | Solving

This session covered including refugee programs in national development strategies and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) according to each country's national plans. Taking on such a wholistic approach is one that is highly relevant to the Global Compact on Refugees, which calls for addressing the root causes of displacement. In instances where displacement is conflict-induced, understanding the drivers of conflict, including marginalization, economic strife, social inequalities, pervasive discrimination, and governance challenges, will contribute to more robust conflict prevention interventions. This can also further be linked to peace-building and sustaining peace in situations of post-conflict stabilization and transitions, where refugee return takes place.

Moderator:

Dorsey Lockhart | WANA Institute

Panelists:

- Nuha Zayda | Jordanian National Council for Women
- Lubna Al Waeli | Legal Clinic Network
- Fatima Ibrahim | Lebanese Economic Association

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ States should consider refugee inclusion in national development strategies, building on the contributions which can be made to countries' economic growth.
- ▷ Analyzing the Syria situation response model, the flagship 3RP, and drawing on lessons learned in the humanitarian-development nexus and how to replicate it elsewhere.
- ▷ Linkages to be made to the GCR and SDGs as complementary frameworks for inclusive policy design and implementation, thereby leaving no one, including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, returnees, or host communities, behind.
- ▷ Engaging more robustly in supporting refugee entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

Private Sector Partnerships and Innovative Economic Solutions | Solving

In the MENA region, the private sector has stepped in to play a crucial role in filling funding gaps. Better framing and understanding the role of the private sector in the provision of essential services and/or advocacy, beyond fundraising, for refugees and host communities is now also essential. Innovative initiatives have been developed to maximize efficiency and promote sustainability. Civil society and humanitarian actors can engage innovatively with the private sector to maximize impact.

The panelists discussed the need for a better engagement between the private sector and humanitarian actors. Collaborative efforts can make an impact and can provide a strong basis to enhance policies and regulations. In addition, the private sector can play an active role in enhancing refugees' skills and guiding them into creating an impact. Participants highlighted the need to look into refugees as an asset and as part of the solution, instead of looking at them as receivers, including through including refugees in shaping new businesses.

Moderator:

Houssam Chahine | UNHCR Private Sector Partnerships

Panelists:

- Fida Taher | Women in Business Arabia
- Rania Shamas | Al Tayer Group
- Rose Alissi | American Chamber of Commerce
- Alia Farahat | Al Majmoua
- Leila Toplic | No Lost Generation



HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ UNHCR, NGOs and civil society will partner with private sector entities to enter into innovative approaches through SMEs for sustainability, using technological support to amplify impact.
- ▷ The private sector is encouraged to understand refugees' needs and to look into sustainable solutions/interventions prior to engagement.
- ▷ Corporate social responsibility programs need to include mentorship programs to empower refugees and host communities.
- ▷ It is important to conduct a mapping exercise for joint initiatives and best practices with the private sector across MENA that proved to be successful and could be replicated, with lessons learned.

CLOSING PANEL: INSPIRATION AND RESILIENCE

The last session was a reflection on the consultations over the two days, including the mechanics of partnerships and cooperation and looked into ways into improvement of the existing network.

The closing panel also reflected on the themes selected for the MENA Consultations and their relevance to the Global Compact on Refugees, looking into policies and advocacy messages on both national and regional levels.

The participants also reiterated the vital role of the private sector in capitalizing on refugees skills in host countries and after return, which would contribute into the growth of local economy.

A Syrian refugee entrepreneur spoke about her successful experience in community service and development. A designer by profession, she continued to maintain her skills and services in the local community in Jordan, highlighting the potential for growth and investment in this particular industry of textile manufacturing, fashion design, and the potential for economic inclusion therein, with advantages for the refugee community, as well as the host country.

Moderator:

Shaden Khallaf | UNHCR MENA

Panelists:

- Sana Mustafa | Global Refugee-Led Network
- Mary Nazzal Batayneh | Landmark Hotel / 17 Asset Management
- Leonore Lekkerkerker | Basmeh and Zeitooneh

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▷ Stronger representation of refugees in the range of meetings, events, consultations
- ▷ Engagement of regional organizations in the MENA NGO consultations so policies could be developed on the regional level.
- ▷ Further analysis required of the lessons learned from development and humanitarian responses in protracted refugee situations in the region, also for potential sharing beyond at the GRF in December
- ▷ NGOs, civil society and private sector need to advocate for refugees' access to labour market.



CLOSING REMARKS

UNHCR MENA Director, Amin Awad, delivered the closing remarks of the MENA NGO and Civil Society Consultations on Displacement with a clear message that innovative and multi-stakeholder responses are necessary in protracted situations where no political solutions are in sight.

The Director's final remarks focused on the unique opportunity that brought UNHCR, NGOs and civil society together under the umbrella of "a whole of society approach." The Director acknowledged that the consultations opened a quality dialogue among all stakeholders engaged in refugee assistance and support to host communities. He noted that it would be increasingly important for UNHCR, NGOs and civil society to continue consultations on operational and advocacy issues in the era of the Global Compact on Refugees, highlighting that refugee needs can be met only with effective partnerships between UNHCR and all stakeholders in the region.



LINKS TO GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM AND NEXT STEPS

Ahead of the first Global Refugee Forum on 17–18 December 2019 in Geneva, some of the areas around which joint pledges, commitments, and good practices can be shared by partners were highlighted as:

Academic institutions can support refugees and host communities through evidence-based studies, policies and best practises about refugee protection, migration and inclusion, for dissemination among humanitarian actors and media, and for advocacy in relation to leaving no one behind.

Greater analysis of how achieving the Sustainable Development Goals can lead to stronger and more impactful conflict prevention in a region where armed conflict has affected the lives of millions.

Artists, social media influencers, athletes and celebrities can contribute to develop a positive narrative about refugees and host communities. Culture and arts, as forms of communication, expression and identity, should also be promoted and further tapped into to improve the lives of refugees and the communities in which they live.

Data experts, data collectors, refugees and community leaders can work together in the planning, collection and analysis of information, which can lead to more comprehensive, sustainable, and predictable interventions.

UN country offices can include migration coordination mechanism within their country teams, in line with the GCR and GCM.

NGOs and civil society can engage local communities to engage refugees in sports and cultural activities and promote social inclusion and cohesion over division.

UNHCR, NGOs and civil society can enhance partnership with private sector entities to look into innovative approaches through SMEs , supporting entrepreneurship, and impact investment for more economic empowerment and inclusion of refugees and host communities.



EVALUATION SUMMARY

An online evaluation sent to participants after the consultations received approximately 30% of participant responses. The main findings indicate that 65% of the participants were either satisfied or very satisfied with the Consultations overall. 50% of the participants believe that the consultation connected participants with global developments and regional trends, 70% believe that the consultations reflected geographic and gender balance among participants, 90% of participants expressed interest to attend the consultations next year. Below are some additional recommendations shared by participants for inclusion in planning:

- To build on the expertise of attendees through networking and side-events
- To focus on the theme of root causes of displacement and the role of NGOs and civil society in prevention.
- To build in time for in-depth conversations through working group discussions
- To involve national authorities and regional organizations in discussions for specific sessions
- To provide pre-consultation reading and allowing more time for preparation among speakers and moderators
- To reiterate opportunities for linkages with the GRF including through pledges, commitments, and good practices
- To solicit feedback and evaluation in real time through mobile links or paper forms



المفوضية السامية للأمم المتحدة لشؤون اللاجئين:
تقرير قياس تأثير استضافة وحماية ومساعدة اللاجئين

**Measuring the Impact of Hosting, Protecting and
Assisting Refugees: Progress Report**

PROGRESS REPORT

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF HOSTING, PROTECTING AND ASSISTING REFUGEES

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1. The global number of refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) now stands at close to 80 million. This figure should be seen in relation to the modest progress secured in advancing solutions and the protracted nature of many displacement situations. Refugee-hosting States have long drawn attention to the lack of recognition given to their contributions to addressing the consequences of forced displacement and to the need for greater burden- and responsibility-sharing. This progress report details efforts coordinated by UNHCR in response to the request by the United Nations General Assembly to measure the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees.¹ In particular, it records the approach and the advances made since the affirmation by United Nations member States of the [Global Compact on Refugees](#) (GCR) in December 2018. It responds also to the requirement embedded in the GCR that the process should inform the stocktaking at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) of the efficacy of the arrangements for burden- and responsibility-sharing.²
2. The absence of binding obligations on States to share the costs and consequences associated with the provision of asylum is widely recognized as a significant weakness in the international refugee protection regime. Whereas the principle of burden- and responsibility-sharing has met with broad acceptance, it has not yet been matched by international practice.³ Efforts to address this gap have focused on defining how it could be measured, what mechanisms could be defined for sharing it, and how can international cooperation be made more predictable. These have generated considerable debate about how the costs and broader impact of refugees on host communities could be assessed, taking into account the many variables that typically characterize refugee situations.
3. There is, however, broad recognition that burden and responsibility-sharing in hosting, protecting and assisting refugees has so far been inequitable. There are huge gaps in international cooperation with respect to contributing to the global public good of refugee hosting. The large majority (85 per cent) of refugees are hosted by just 15 countries; only a few donor countries provide the bulk of financial and technical support. Host countries take on the greatest burden, as repeatedly acknowledged by UNHCR and recognized in the GCR. There are also significant differences in the absolute number of refugees hosted, in their share relative to the hosting population, as well as in the ability of States to host refugees based on differences in level of development, economic growth and local and regional contexts. It is, therefore, considered essential to find ways to broaden the support base and enlist the active engagement of a greater number of stakeholders in order to promote burden-sharing that is more equitable, predictable and sustainable.

¹ The United Nations General Assembly resolution [A/RES/72/150](#) (2017), para 20, requests UNHCR to “coordinate an effort to measure the impact arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, with a view to assessing gaps in international cooperation and promoting burden- and responsibility-sharing that is more equitable, predictable and sustainable, and to begin reporting on the results to Member States in 2018”.

² GCR, paragraph 103.

³ One helpful articulation of the importance of the principle of burden- and responsibility sharing can be found in paragraph 8 of the December 2001 Declaration of States Parties to the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees “...respect by States for their protection responsibilities towards refugees is strengthened by international solidarity involving all members of the international community...and the refugee protection regime is enhanced through committed international cooperation in a spirit of solidarity and effective responsibility and burden-sharing among States”.

MOTIVATION

4. The motivation for “Measuring the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees” is the shared recognition of the centrality of international cooperation to the refugee protection regime and the need for additional States and stakeholders to contribute to easing the pressure on host countries. To encourage such an increase in burden-sharing, host countries can contribute importantly by evaluating, estimating and planning efficient and effective responses to address the needs of host communities and refugees alike. With a shared commitment to advancing the objectives of the GCR, a collective assessment of gaps in international cooperation can make a significant contribution. To undertake such an assessment, data and evidence is needed to further quantify inequitable burden and responsibility-sharing and gaps in international cooperation. At the same time, quantification is only one tool to achieving this shared objective. Progress towards more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing should not wait for a full measurement of impact. The unevenness of burden- and responsibility-sharing is already evident and requires early action.

COMMITMENT

5. The 2018 General Assembly resolution on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (the ‘2018 Omnibus resolution’) invited UNHCR to continue coordinating the effort to measure the impact arising from hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, with a view to assessing gaps in international cooperation and promoting burden and responsibility sharing that is more equitable, predictable and sustainable, and to report on the results to member States.⁴ With the aim of reaching consensus on a common methodology or methodologies to measure the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, UNHCR, with the technical support of the World Bank, organized three workshops in February, April and November 2019 respectively. Participants included representatives from a range of member States (both refugee-hosting and donor countries) drawn both from Geneva-based missions and capitals. The objective of these workshops was to develop a common approach and some applicable systems to measuring impact. Particular emphasis was laid on a participatory process to develop the methodologies jointly.

OBJECTIVES

6. The overall aim is to contribute to the objective of the GCR to ease pressures on hosting countries by promoting burden and responsibility sharing that is more equitable, predictable and sustainable.
7. In particular, this exercise aims to reach a shared understanding of what it would take to deliver on the GCR commitment, in the words of a participant at the first workshop that took place in Geneva in February 2019, “*taking into account national particularities from host countries*”, and “*(...) taking into account the voluntary nature of this exercise, the flexibility to adapt to different host country models (with and without camps), and the capacity to integrate complementary modules/tools (e.g. indicators to measure the contribution of refugees to the host country in terms of development)*”.
8. As articulated by one of the participants at the first workshop referenced above, the objective was to develop “a common language to share experiences”. Developing this common language involves reaching agreement on the approach(es) and the scope of the exercise, the identification of methodologies which may be suitable for broad application, and to create momentum for practical commitments to more equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing at the first GRF. Recognizing that the GRF is only the beginning of the process, and noting the challenges and complexities identified during the process to date, one key objective was to agree on next steps for 2020 and the future.

⁴ Paragraph 21 of the United Nations General Assembly resolution [A/RES/73/151](#) on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, adopted on 17 December 2018.

ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE

9. With the shared objective of contributing to the success of the GRF, one of the key achievements of the process was reaching agreement on a phased approach, emphasizing participation and practicality in undertaking this complex task. It was agreed that a multi-year approach is needed and that the work of the first year was just the beginning. The process further emphasized the voluntary nature of participation with the aim of bringing together as many hosting countries as possible. It was agreed a practical approach was required to ensure simplicity and transparency in the proposed methodologies, while: (a) maintaining quality standards; (b) relying on official and cross-referenced data sources, wherever possible; and (c) recognizing the need for adaptations where necessary for comparability.
10. Participants at the February, April and November 2019 workshops engaged in a candid, constructive dialogue and recognized that this was a collective and serious effort to undertake such a complex exercise while the process and substance remained open to further discussions and suggestions. A second achievement was the development of a shared understanding that translating the GCR provisions (as the GCR is not legally binding) in their entirety is a complex and difficult task due to several reasons. These included political will requiring a cautious approach in order to remain constructive and reach the intended outcome. In addition, there were practical challenges related to the need for building capacity at the country level with accompanying resources in order to aggregate the data needed and understand the objectives. Furthermore, coordination across, and the engagement of, different line ministries and responsible agencies and the delineation of clear lines of responsibility, were identified as prerequisites to further progress. Participants also agreed that there was a need for a methodology and strategy on how resources should be managed by all countries and how their impact should be reported.
11. In addition to challenges related to process, implementation and accountability, participants acknowledged there were important technical issues that required further reflection. Measuring “impact” as committed to in the 2018 Omnibus resolution requires meeting certain standards which are well-accepted in peer-reviewed evaluation research. For a range of areas within the scope of the exercise, including, for instance, the impact of hosting refugees on local labour markets, prices and services, these standards (akin to randomized control trials) imply the need to have a counterfactual comparison. In other words, the difference in outcomes needs to be assessed relative to a scenario without refugee presence, all other elements remaining the same. This is challenging because refugee influxes are dissimilar to the subjects typically addressed by randomized control settings and do not usually allow for a valid comparison scenario. Furthermore, data requirements are quite onerous since refugee influxes are often accompanied by macro-economic or economy-wide shocks and spillovers from neighbouring conflicts. The effects of these are difficult to disentangle from those associated with refugee emergencies. Beyond these challenges, evaluating the impact of sectors such as infrastructure requires accounting for long-term planning and capital investment needs, while others, such as social cohesion, are very difficult to quantify and measure.
12. Participants recognized these challenges and shared an understanding of the range of sectors involved and the data needed. They acknowledged that certain elements such as social risks cannot be quantified and agreed that if a phased, participatory and practical approach was taken, delivering on the overall objective was challenging but feasible. With this in mind, it was agreed that in the first year, the exercise would focus on some simple methodologies to quantify costs in certain sectors, with the explicit recognition that this was only one of many steps that would be needed.
13. Participants initially undertook a detailed identification and examination of different key sectors and the complexity of assessing impact in the short and medium to long-term of each one. It was agreed to start with the more easily quantifiable task of assessing fiscal costs, with a focus on education, as a basis for the discussion of pros and cons of potential methodologies. It was acknowledged that even to quantify impact on the education sector would require considerable work.

14. Discussions then focused on alternate approaches to measure fiscal costs in the education sector with two approaches emerging. The first was a simple average or unit fiscal cost approach which assumes the costs of educating refugee children are the same as the average costs of educating host country children. While necessarily an over-simplification, its key advantages are the use of (generally) readily available information from national budgets and ministries of education, simplicity and transparency, and assuming that refugee children will get the same quality of education services as the hosts.
15. The second approach was a more detailed, needs-based assessment that relies on an assessment of additional and differential needs of refugee children relative to hosts, and uses this to provide a more detailed, differentiated costing. The advantage of this approach is that it will likely generate more accurate estimates especially in countries with different languages of instruction and the need for specific interventions for refugee children. However, these needs assessments are not available for many refugee-hosting contexts and would, therefore, be difficult to implement for most hosting countries in the short term.
16. To generate baseline costs actually and potentially incurred, it was agreed that participating countries would try to get: (i) official government estimates for average unit costs for education; (ii) estimates for the current number of refugee children enrolled in national systems; and (iii) the total eligible refugee child population. This would need to be expressed not in absolute terms, but taking into account the hosting country's level of development and current educational system. Most importantly, this was viewed not as a one-off exercise but one that aims to update this baseline with more accurate and timely estimates combined with different elements of measuring impact which fiscal costs alone do not capture.

AGREED NEXT STEPS

17. Based on the discussions in the three workshops, participating hosting States agreed to keep working with the same partners, UNHCR and the World Bank on an ongoing basis.⁵ It was further agreed that: (i) comprehensively measuring the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees will remain the overarching objective; (ii) existing and available data will be used to identify gaps in international cooperation, outlining unmet needs of refugees and hosts; and (iii) hosting states will continue to work towards an equitable, predictable and sustainable burden-sharing plan or framework.
18. As a first step, there is agreement to continue the work on education, beginning with a global exercise to benchmark "What will it take to educate all refugee children and youth?". This benchmarking exercise will provide a first estimate of the fiscal costs of educating refugee children within national systems at the global level.
19. There is also agreement to begin work on the health sector next.
20. To deal with challenges of coordination and communication, participants agreed on the need to improve the efficiency in communication and information sharing, perhaps through setting up an internal communication tool, open to all hosting countries. Relatedly, competent national authorities were encouraged to establish networks for better communication and coordination at their level to further this effort.
21. Finally, it was agreed that technical support was needed to continue this work. Depending on country context and need, this might take the form of country-specific technical assistance to work with relevant line ministries and departments to collect relevant information or through regional

⁵ The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) intends to issue a second report on donor financing for refugee situations in 2020.

workshops where relevant stakeholders could be invited to generate consensus on the importance of this exercise and the information needed, and to facilitate the sharing of challenges and experiences.

22. As has been evidenced from the outset, measuring the contributions of member States to refugee hosting situations is a complex exercise. The availability of data and estimates of the resources required to collect it in refugee-hosting countries is uneven. It is made especially challenging by the absence of accurate data and statistics capturing all contributions (humanitarian assistance, development assistance, non-governmental and private sector contributions) to a given refugee situation. To date, useful progress has been made in: (i) building a broader understanding of the technical and analytical tools and approaches required to measure the impact and costs on host countries of refugee protection; (ii) developing agreed methodologies that can be applied in different refugee situations to identify key areas of costs and to conduct a more detailed assessment of impact; and (iii) drafting a report and offering an opportunity to present some key insights on the exercise at the first GRF. Issues requiring further reflection raised by participants included the methodology for designing a co-efficient that would take into account the variations in key characteristics of refugee populations, and how to assess the investments required to enhance the integration of refugees into labour markets.

UNHCR, 1 July 2020

ANNEX

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS

1. With the aim of reaching consensus on a common methodology or methodologies to measure the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, UNHCR with the technical support of the World Bank organized three workshops in February, April and November 2019 respectively (and an interim stocktaking meeting in June 2019). Participants included representatives from a range of member States (both refugee-hosting and donor countries) drawn from Geneva-based missions and capitals. The objective of these workshops was to develop a common approach and some applicable systems to measuring impact. Particular emphasis was laid on a participatory process to develop the methodologies jointly.
2. With respect to the overall strategy underpinning the process, it was recognized that any methodology adopted would (i) rest on a set of assumptions and agreed approaches, and (ii) that it would need to use proxies and rely on incomplete data sets. The intention was not to produce the perfect methodology, particularly in the absence of comprehensive data sets. As such, it was further acknowledged that the approach and methodology would need to be iterative, reviewed and improved over time. Nevertheless, participants committed themselves to delivering a first report by the time of the first GRF in December 2019.
3. During the first workshop held in Geneva in February 2019, participants undertook a detailed review of the main identifiable contributions of host countries. The discussions determined that these can broadly be divided into the following areas: (i) service delivery including health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene and energy; (ii) economic activity, including economic growth, unemployment, jobs, prices for goods and housing; (iii) social cohesion, security and environmental impacts; and (iv) direct contributions of the hosting country such as land donations, free electricity etc. Participants concluded that the scope of the measuring impact exercise could comprise:
 - i. Contributions of the host countries (excluding those supported through donor contributions), defined as additional fiscal costs (including systems to mitigate broader economic and/or social costs) attributable to refugees' presence only (excluding for instance, the broader costs of a neighbouring conflict, or those caused or potentially mitigated by hosting government policies).
 - ii. Areas and/or sectors of highest impact, with an initial focus on service delivery sectors beginning with education and health, with the objective of informing the discussions on burden- and responsibility-sharing at the GRF.
4. The second workshop, which took place in April 2019, focused initially on the two alternative approaches aimed at estimating the fiscal costs of refugee needs related to the delivery of services, such as health and education, and potentially water, sanitation, energy and social safety nets. The two approaches are both premised on national systems delivering service. They comprise; (i) an average or *per capita* cost approach; and (ii) the detailed or needs-based cost approach. It was noted that the average cost approach relies on the availability of budget data and has the virtue of being relatively straightforward. However, its drawback is that it may not take into account the additional needs of refugees.
5. The needs-based approach requires information from a detailed assessment to estimate the additional costs above and beyond what national systems bear for host country populations. Beyond fiscal costs, it was observed that this would also require an assessment of capital investment, impact assessments of refugees on host communities' labour, housing and other markets, the environment, social cohesion and security risks. The comprehensive nature of the data required, the timelines for such an exercise,

the establishment of a counterfactual (i.e. what would have happened had there been no refugee arrivals), and a strategy to attribute cause and effect.

6. Participants concluded that in the interests of advancing the objectives for the measuring impact process as foreseen in paragraphs 48 and 103 of the GCR, it would be feasible to work on parallel tracks, with discrete purposes and timelines:
 - i. To start informing discussions on how to improve financing the global public good, member States would review fiscal costs and revenues for different sectors, following the *per capita* or average cost approach, identify available data, and on that basis, reconvene in September 2019 to discuss the possible implications of the findings, and agree on a communications strategy for the GRF.
 - ii. To start accounting for unmet needs and help enhance the allocation and channeling of resources, member States would explore the use of the same methodological approach to assess what it would take to fully cover refugee populations in national systems. The findings would be discussed in September, with careful consideration of implications and discussion on communicating the findings.
 - iii. To start informing policy discussions at a country level, a subset of volunteer refugee-hosting States could decide to launch detailed impact assessments, which would likely be a multi-year effort.
7. Following a brief stocktaking exercise in Geneva in June 2019, the third workshop was held in Geneva in November 2019. The objective of the workshop was to review emerging findings from ongoing global and regional efforts and determine the elements for presentation in the report to the first GRF. In particular, the discussions focused on the costings and different approaches undertaken by the participants from refugee hosting states of refugee education. A presentation by the World Bank team, preparing a draft report on the global cost of refugee education, prompted a constructive discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of average versus detailed costings analysis. A particular issue that emerged was the construction and application of the coefficient used to estimate the additional costs to States of including refugees in their national cost estimates for the education sector. An example of a regional quantification exercise was presented that focused on work undertaken in several Central American countries.⁶ It offered some useful methodological insights into the design and implementation of a regional national costings initiative with several contributing countries coordinated by an external consultation team. The presentation highlighted the benefits to a State-led process and the challenges it encountered.
8. The second part of the workshop focused on building agreement on the structure and content of the report to be prepared in advance of the first GRF. It also generated an important reflection on how to take the process forward in the future. There was broad agreement on the approach that had been taken and acknowledgement of the validity of the methodologies developed. Support was voiced both for a continuation of the exercise with the inclusion of an additional sector, namely health, being indicated as a possible focus in the future. Strong interest was also expressed in the convening of a workshop at regional and national levels. It was noted that the latter would prove particularly helpful in bringing together all the relevant ministries and departments that could contribute data, knowledge and insights from both national and local perspectives. Finally, while acknowledging the inherent complexities, some participants also suggested that conducting a detailed impact evaluation could be given consideration.

⁶ The quantification exercise was undertaken within the framework of the *Marco Integral Regional para la Protección y Soluciones* (MIRPS).