



OUTCOMES OF THE GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM 2019

Contents

Foreword.....	3	Initiatives launched for the Forum	32
Executive Summary	6	Support Platforms	32
Setting the stage.....	10	IGAD SUPPORT PLATFORM	33
A “whole-of-society” effort.....	12	MIRPS SUPPORT PLATFORM.....	34
Outcomes.....	18	SSAR SUPPORT PLATFORM.....	35
Global overview.....	20	Indicators framework for the GCR	36
Regional summaries.....	28	Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways	38
		Asylum Capacity Support Group (ACSG).....	39
		Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network (GAIN).....	40
		Clean Energy Challenge.....	41
		Digital platform for the GCR.....	42
		THE PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD ON THE DIGITAL PLATFORM.....	43
		GOOD PRACTICES IN THE APPLICATION OF THE GCR	44
		Where do we go from here?	46

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Ethiopia. Sabriina thinks solar is the future

“I think solar power is the future because no light is no life. I remember in Somalia we didn’t have street lights like the ones here,” she said pointing to the solar street lights donated by the IKEA Foundation. © UNHCR/Diana Diaz

Foreword

The release of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) Outcome Document comes at a time when international cooperation and solidarity are being put to the test in unprecedented ways. The COVID-19 pandemic is a global challenge that knows no borders and has far-reaching consequences for all of us. At the national level, measures to prevent transmission, respond to the health crisis and address its broader socio-economic impact must encompass everyone in the community, including the marginalized and most vulnerable, in order to succeed. At the global level, the virus and its consequences will only be contained if weaker economies and health systems are reinforced through international support.

These principles of solidarity and inclusion are at the heart of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Affirmed by the United Nations General Assembly in December 2018, the Compact was an act of solidarity which recognized that we can do much more, better, together. It underscored fundamental principles and standards of refugee protection, while recognizing that upholding them is a shared responsibility that cannot be left entirely to those who, by accident of geography, find themselves hosting large refugee populations. Crucially, it set out a new model of cooperation and practical arrangements to translate these principles into action.

Two years on, this model is even more valuable and relevant. Despite the COVID-19 crisis, people around the world continue to flee their homes due to conflict and persecution. Tens of millions of people living in protracted refugee situations, along with impoverished host communities, are entering a sharp descent into poverty and destitution as COVID-19 takes its toll on the most vulnerable.

The Global Refugee Forum led to an historic set of commitments and pledges that have the potential to positively impact the lives of tens of millions of refugees and their host communities – building self-reliance, promoting socio-economic inclusion and paving the way to solutions. It demonstrated the transformative potential of global solidarity, as key to enabling refugees to thrive and contribute to their countries of asylum, to return home voluntarily when conditions are right, or to rebuild their lives in new countries.

The GRF was the largest-ever gathering on refugee matters, building on months of consultations and bringing together some 3,000 participants from diverse segments of society, including States, the private sector, civil society, faith-based organizations, sports entities, humanitarian organizations, development actors and academia. Moreover, the participation of refugees in the event contributed greatly to the discussions and

outcomes. I remain grateful to Switzerland as co-host, and to the co-conveners and co-sponsors, for their strong support and commitment throughout the preparations and during the GRF itself.

The GRF generated some 1,400 pledges, across a broad range of areas. Some are already being operationalized, while others will take more time – requiring legislative change, the development of new instruments, or additional resources to support their implementation. It is vital that the practical spirit of solidarity that shaped the GRF and gave it substance is not only sustained, but enhanced. I urge all participants to take their pledges forward, as soon as possible, and to support and resource the vital policy commitments undertaken by host countries.

The new comprehensive response model, as set out in the GCR is already helping millions of refugees find work, go to school, open bank accounts, obtain the health care they need and, in some cases, find solutions that allow them to go home or build a future in new countries. Benefiting host communities as well, refugee inclusion has become more central to local and national service provision and development plans. There are growing global efforts, in the spirit of burden- and responsibility- sharing, to ensure that the longer-term development needs of host

communities are adequately addressed and that host countries receive the support they deserve. The nexus between humanitarian, development and, increasingly, peace efforts is becoming practical and tangible, through the creativity, commitment and leadership of development partners and some visionary governments.

This work is even more critical at a time when the COVID-19 crisis is further straining the capacities of low- and middle-income countries. Many of the GRF commitments are directly relevant to the current crisis and must be urgently translated into concrete outcomes. These include measures to strengthen local capacity to provide health care, water, sanitation and hygiene services; prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence; and provide economic safety nets for the most vulnerable among both refugees and host communities. Over time, measures which foster inclusion and build social cohesion and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities will help support recovery from this global crisis.

Looking ahead, the active engagement of governments and other key stakeholders, working together with UNHCR, to implement the pledges and report on progress will be crucial. A collective effort will help ensure that the positive momentum we have achieved

thus far is sustained and that we translate the commitments into action.

We have a unique opportunity, building on the commitments from the Forum, to make a positive difference in the lives of refugees and those that generously host them. In the Global Compact on Refugees, we have a practical plan rooted in principles and values, and through the GRF pledges, we have the means to give it sustenance and meaning.

Delivering on this promise is a shared imperative that we cannot afford to set aside.

Filippo Grandi,
United Nations High Commissioner
for Refugees



United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. The High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, together with the Head of Switzerland's Humanitarian Aid Unit, Manuel Bessler, concludes the first-ever Global Refugee Forum.



Germany. Syrian refugee baker rises to the challenge. "We wanted to bring people together through food," he says. Master baker Björn Wiese (wearing cap) teaches Mohamad Hamza Alemam how to bake.

Executive Summary

Guided by the Global Compact on Refugees, the first-ever Global Refugee Forum took place on 16 (advance session), 17 and 18 December 2019, with the aim of translating the principle of international responsibility into action. The event, co-hosted by UNHCR and Switzerland, was co-convened with Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey.

The GRF endeavoured to reboot the response to the displacement of millions who have been uprooted by war and persecution and to support the communities that host them. More than 3,000 participants attended, ranging from governments to international organizations, actors from across the humanitarian and development spheres, business leaders, civil society, sports organizations, faith groups, academia and, critically, refugees. Over 70 refugees from around the world, representing diverse groups, participated in the event with the support of UNHCR and partners.

Some 1,400 pledges were made across the spectrum of arrangements set out in the GCR, inclusive of those announced in October 2019 at the high-level segment on statelessness during the seventieth plenary session of UNHCR's Executive Committee. Pledges ranged from financial support to offers of places for employment, educational opportunities for refugee children, new government refugee policies, long-term solutions such as resettlement, investments in clean energy and infrastructure, and enhanced support for host communities and countries.

The Forum had six main areas of focus: burden- and responsibility-sharing, education, jobs and livelihoods, energy and infrastructure, protection, and solutions. Most of the pledges were made in the areas of protection and education, and included changes to legal and policy environments to promote inclusion, strengthen resilience and improve quality of life.

In the context of the GRF, there was significant progress in the development of more inclusive national policies in host countries, in particular towards strengthened protection capacity, refugee inclusion in national systems and increased access to jobs and livelihoods. These national policies will need to be adequately resourced, and UNHCR is committed to supporting this process. In terms of education, advancements were made in expanding access to secondary, tertiary and higher education for refugees in the form of at least 140 new pledges and initiatives, which were aimed at building self-reliance and laying the groundwork for sustainable solutions.

In view of the growing incidence of climate-linked displacement and the considerable environmental impact of large refugee situations on the environment, there were several strong commitments to support sustainable energy and environmental conservation. The Forum also saw the launch of the Clean Energy Challenge, adopted by 30 States and multi-stakeholders, to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for all refugee settlements and nearby host communities by 2030.

The GRF saw contributions towards solutions, including the launch of the "Three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways", sustainable voluntary repatriation, and local integration. The following mechanisms for responsibility-sharing set out in the GCR were also launched at the GRF: three support platforms focusing on: the



Leaders and UN officials open the plenary session of the Global Refugee Forum.

“Comprehensive regional protection and solutions framework” for Central America and Mexico (known by its Spanish acronym MIRPS), the Nairobi process facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the “Solutions strategy for Afghan refugees” (SSAR); the Asylum Capacity Support Group; the Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network, and the digital platform for the GCR.

The private sector announced large-scale commitments in the form of investments, employment, innovation, advocacy and philanthropy. States, multilateral development banks, bilateral development finance corporations and the private sector also made

important financial commitments that will facilitate greater refugee inclusion and essential support to host communities. Many of these financial commitments need to be concretized and matched with the commitments made by host countries .

More than 350 examples of good practices were shared in the lead up to and during the GRF, demonstrating how the GCR is already making a difference in the lives of refugees and host communities. These are featured on the digital platform for the GCR.

Actualizing the 1,400 pledges will require a whole-of-society approach and sustained multi-stakeholder engagement across all thematic areas. UNHCR will work with pledging entities, host countries and other stakeholders in these efforts, building upon the more than 350 good practices identified.

UNHCR will monitor progress and support reporting against the broad indicators framework of the GCR. In 2021, UNHCR will convene a high-level stocktaking event to gauge how far we have come and assess where we need to go by the next forum four years from now. In the meantime, we will need to work closely with the many actors who have been engaged in the GRF to ensure implementation of the pledges.

The GRF was an important global milestone in translating the GCR into action. The foundations established at the event provide both a starting point and a baseline, and will support how the international community strengthens its response to forcible displacement in the coming years.

GOOD PRACTICE

Interreligious committee for refugee self-sufficiency in Peru

The Interreligious Committee for Refugees and Migrants (CIREMI) is the result of efforts from the different faith communities in Peru to support the most needy and vulnerable, especially after the arrival of many Venezuelans to Peru.

Region: Americas

Theme: Arrangement for burden and responsibility sharing

Submitted by: NGOs



Various religious communities in Peru, grouped in the Interreligious Committee for Refugees and Migrants (CIREMI), signed a pact to fight against xenophobia and support Venezuelan people in Peru.

©ACNUR/Regina De La Portilla



Setting the stage

Over the last decade, refugee crises have increased in scope, scale and complexity. There are now 25.4 million refugees globally. Of these, 84 per cent are hosted in low and middle-income countries which face their own challenges. Many host countries have shown tremendous commitment despite the growing numbers and challenges. While donors have responded generously, the gap between needs and available resources continues to grow.

Refugees and the communities hosting them face numerous challenges. Many refugees live in exile for decades. They are often isolated in camps, do not have access to public services and lack opportunities to be self-sufficient. More than half of the global number are children, 3.7 million of whom are not in school. Host communities are often confronted with their own socio-economic difficulties and have scarce resources. A policy of inclusion allows refugees to contribute positively to their host country and brings benefits to everyone. It also provides refugees with the education and skills needed to rebuild their home countries upon return. Most of all, it engenders hope.

Less than a quarter of the 193 United Nations Member States bear the responsibility for refugees, either hosting large refugee populations or contributing financially to

humanitarian efforts. More countries and other actors need to join in this effort. Urgent life-saving humanitarian support must be complemented by development action. This will ensure that host countries have the capacity to support refugees beyond the emergency phase.

By 2016, the scale of large-scale population movements and the urgent need for better responses were already featuring prominently on the international agenda. In 2016, through the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the United Nations General Assembly initiated the development of two global compacts – one on refugees and one on safe, regular and orderly migration. A new comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) was launched and rolled out in more than a dozen countries. In December 2018, the two global compacts – developed through separate but complementary processes, were endorsed by the General Assembly.

The Global Compact on Refugees builds on existing international refugee instruments, draws upon lessons learned from rolling out the CRRF and puts in place a new set of arrangements to drive and resource the new comprehensive refugee response model. It calls for a longer-term perspective that looks towards solutions from the outset of an emergency. It envisions more predictable and

Objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees:

- Ease the pressures on host countries;
- Enhance refugee self-reliance;
- Expand access to third-country solutions; and
- Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

sustainable support to ease the pressure on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

The Compact sets out several arrangements to ensure that both refugees and host communities benefit from this support. This includes the holding of a Global Refugee Forum every four years where States and other actors come together to share good practices and contribute financial support, technical expertise and policy changes to help reach the goals of the Compact. These contributions are key to transforming the lives of refugees and bringing about real change.



Students using INS on a tablet. ©INS



GOOD PRACTICE

Instant Network Schools: Improving learning for 510,000 students

Instant Network Schools (INS) enable young refugees and teachers to access digital educational content and the internet, improving the quality of education in some of the most marginalized communities where Vodafone operates.

Region: Africa

Theme: Education

Submitted by: Private Sector

A “whole-of-society” effort

The first Global Refugee Forum took place on 16 (advance session), 17 and 18 December 2019 at the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The Swiss Government co-hosted the GRF with UNHCR, while Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey – all long-standing champions of the refugee cause – co-convoked this historic event. The plenary was opened by the High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, and the Swiss Federal Councilor, Ignazio Cassis. The United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, also addressed the Forum, followed by remarks from the co-convokers: Costa Rica (President Carlos Alvarado Quesada), Ethiopia (Deputy Prime Minister Demeke Mekonnen) Germany (Foreign Minister Heiko Maas), Pakistan (Prime Minister Imran Khan) and Turkey (President Recep Tayyip Erdogan).

The two-day plenary featured statements of support from senior government officials, heads of international organizations, representatives of regional organizations, civil society and the private sector, and refugees. The Prime Minister of Somalia, Hassan Ali

Khayre, participated in the closing plenary session, together with the European Commissioner for International Partnerships, Jutta Urpilainen. The involvement of Switzerland, as co-host, and the co-convokers was essential in helping to mobilize broad political support for the Forum.

Preparing the Forum was a global effort. The multi-stakeholder and partnership approach, embodied in the GCR, also lay at the heart of GRF preparations. More than 200 States and other entities stepped up as co-sponsors to drive progress in the following areas: burden- and responsibility-sharing, education, jobs and livelihoods, energy and infrastructure, solutions, and protection capacity.

Governments and other actors, particularly non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and faith-based groups, held 30 country-level and regional consultations in the lead-up to the Forum, to identify possible pledges and good practices. This helped engage many new actors from different parts of government and civil society.

“This is a moment to mobilize international cooperation and solidarity; to galvanize real progress on access to education, livelihoods and energy; to build the resilience of refugees and their host communities; to preserve humanitarian space and access to people in need; and to strengthen services, in particular for people with disabilities and people who have faced sexual and gender-based violence.”

United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres – opening remarks at the GRF



© UNHCR/Antoine Tardy

United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Refugee students Anwar Hourani (left) and Adhieu Achuil Dhieth Kueth (right) attend the Global Refugee Forum

The GRF successfully broadened the base of support for comprehensive refugee responses, both in the lead-up to the event and in terms of the commitments made. Some 3,000 individuals participated in the GRF, including 90 State officials at the ministerial level or above. Representatives of 55 international organizations, 130 companies and foundations, and 250 civil society organizations were also present, in addition to members of sports organizations, city networks, parliaments and academic institutions.

Crucially, 70 refugees from 22 countries of origin and 30 host countries were present at the Forum. The pivotal role of refugees, both in preparing for and participating in the GRF, was clear. It demonstrated the importance of keeping refugees at the center of matters that relate to their lives and futures and serves as a model for future good practice. Refugee

voices were heard throughout the event and, at the closing of the GRF, a refugee statement was issued. This reaffirmed the need to continue closely engaging refugees in decision-making and reiterated the commitment of refugees to do so.

The fact that so many members of the international community came together at the GRF, in solidarity with refugees and host communities, is testimony to the political will to constructively and collectively address the issue of displacement.

The GRF was a key vehicle for ensuring implementation of the GCR and transforming the way in which the international community responds to forced displacement, with the international community making groundbreaking commitments to accelerate this transformation.

Global Refugee Forum at a Glance



3,000+ participants, including 4 Heads of State/ Government, 70+ refugees, 90+ ministers and high-level government officials, 130+ private sector participants, 300+ other stakeholders



Plenary session opened by UNHCR, Switzerland, the United Nations Secretary-General, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey



6 high-level dialogues corresponding to the areas of focus



4 special events to launch the support platforms (MIRPS, IGAD and SSAR) and the Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network)



48 spotlight sessions organized by a wide range of stakeholders



35 speakers' corner presentations



15 stands in a marketplace of good practices



Independent exhibitions on a wide range of topics, including calligraphy, art, sports, education and refugee entrepreneurship



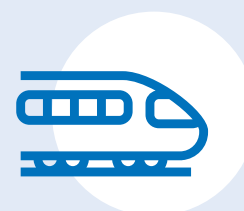
A social media zone



Launch of Ben and Jerry’s icecream flavour “Cone Together” with refugee participants



16 leaders and influencers interviewed by Sesame Street on education



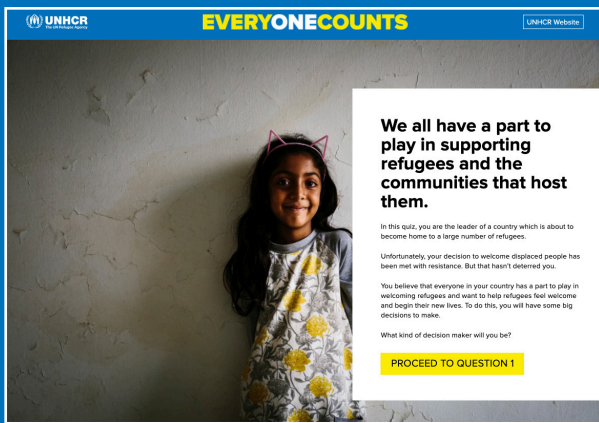
“Solidarity Train” travelling across France to Switzerland, to spread the message of solidarity and refugee inclusion, arrived on the eve of the GRF



10 public events in Geneva, including: a MADE51 stand at the Parc des Bastions Christmas Market; flags on the Pont du Mont Blanc; the lighting of the Jet d’Eau (left); lunch at the Bains des Paquis for refugees with the High Commissioner (middle); an art exhibition; a University of Geneva event on higher education for refugees; a poster exhibition about refugee women and girls; a Lego Foundation interactive exhibition on refugee education; and a football match involving refugees (right), local players, diplomats and UN staff

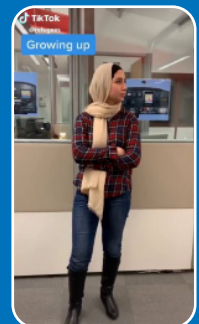
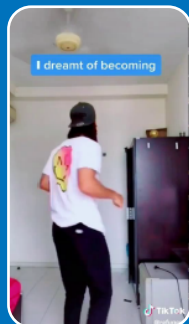
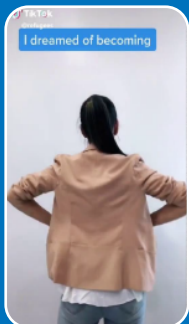
Capturing the world's attention

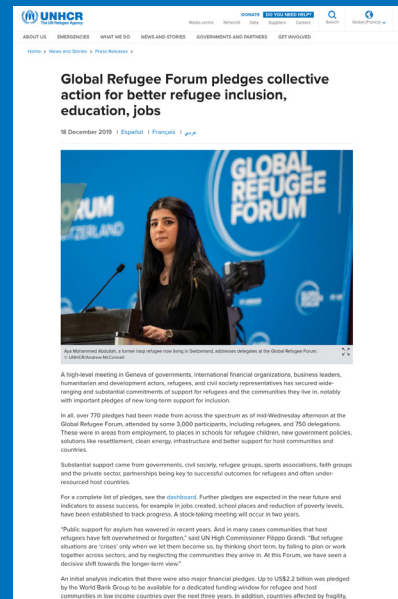
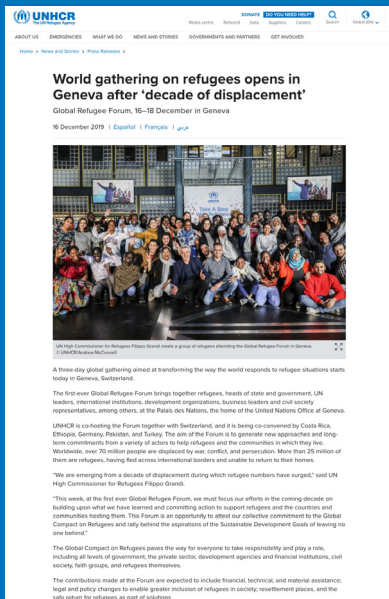
The GRF was an important media moment that resulted in wide-scale coverage in the international, regional and local media:



UNHCR launched the **#Everyone Counts campaign** to raise the awareness of the general public. User-generated content for the campaign on TikTok – including content that was produced with UNHCR’s Goodwill Ambassadors and refugees – received over 16 million views across 40 markets.

More than **154,000 positive messages** mentioning the GRF or #EveryoneCounts campaign were posted on social media, including Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn, Facebook and Tik Tok, reaching 662 million people.





The **5 largest social media audiences** were in Pakistan, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The **top performing tweet** (which received 34,500 views) featured Prime Minister Imran Khan in the social media zone.

The **social media zone** hosted over 60 guest interviews tailored for Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and TikTok and included participation from 11 heads of State/government and ministers, 9 CEOs/private sector leaders, 10 UN leaders; 9 NGO leaders, 20 refugees and other influencers.



Outcomes

Global Refugee Forum – high-level outcomes

In preparation for the first GRF in December 2019, pledges and good practices aimed to achieve 10 high-level outcomes related to the objectives of the GCR:

- 1 Progress in broadening the base of support for **comprehensive refugee responses**.
- 2 Support for the development of more **inclusive national policies** in host countries with a focus on strengthened protection capacity, inclusion in national systems and increased access to jobs and livelihoods, and financial inclusion.
- 3 Launch of **support platforms** focusing on the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework in Central America and Mexico, the Nairobi Process facilitated by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in the East and Horn of Africa, and the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees.
- 4 Additional **funding** and the effective and efficient use of resources.
- 5 Dedicated support to expand access to **secondary, tertiary and higher education** for refugees.
- 6 Financial, technical and material contributions in support of **sustainable green energy and environmental conservation**.
- 7 **Private sector announcements** in the form of investments, employment, innovation, advocacy and philanthropy.
- 8 Contributions towards **solutions**, including the **3-year resettlement and complementary pathways** strategy, sustainable voluntary repatriation and local integration, where applicable.
- 9 Launch of the **Asylum Capacity Support Group**.
- 10 Launch of the **Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network (GAIN)**.



Resettled Syrian refugee, Hanan, looks on during classes in school in São Paulo, Brazil.



GOOD PRACTICE

Human Refuge: Working with São Paulo's teachers to better welcome refugees into their schools

Training for teachers aims to promote closer contact with refugees. Refugee issues are incorporated in public policies and diverse educative materials are produced according to the reality of each school.

Region: Americas

Theme: Education

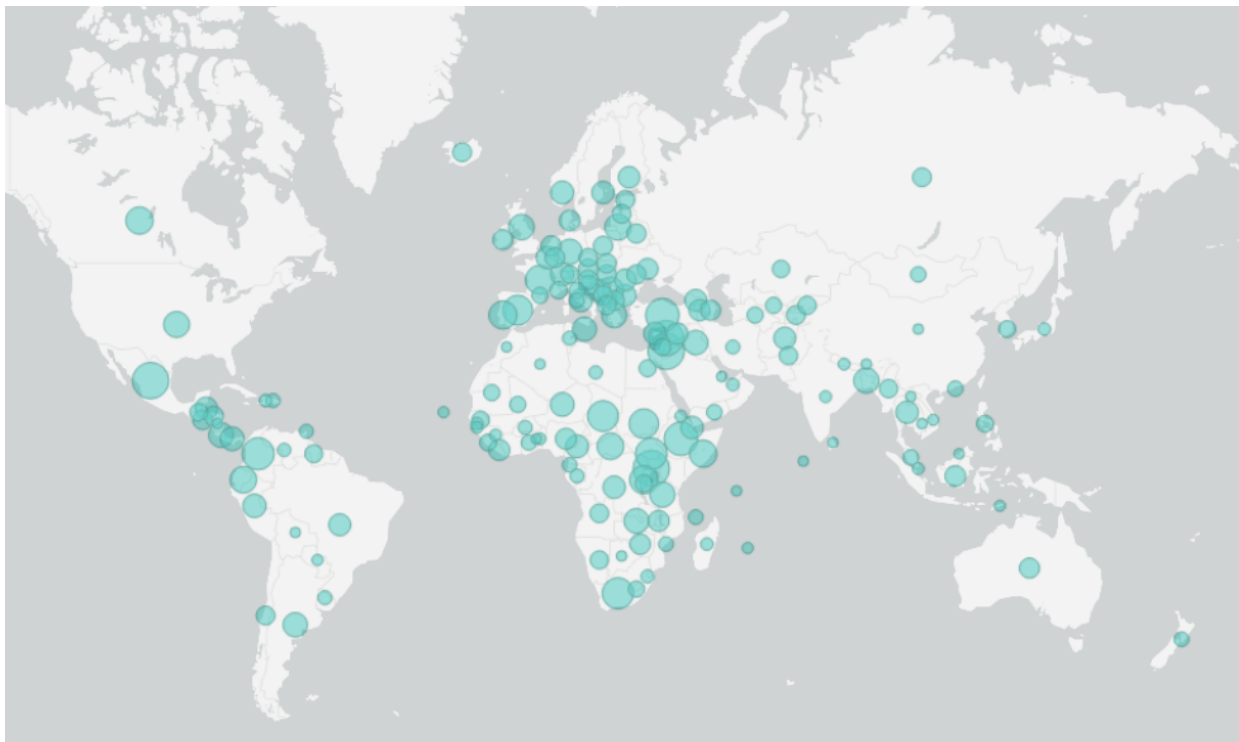
Submitted by: State

Global overview

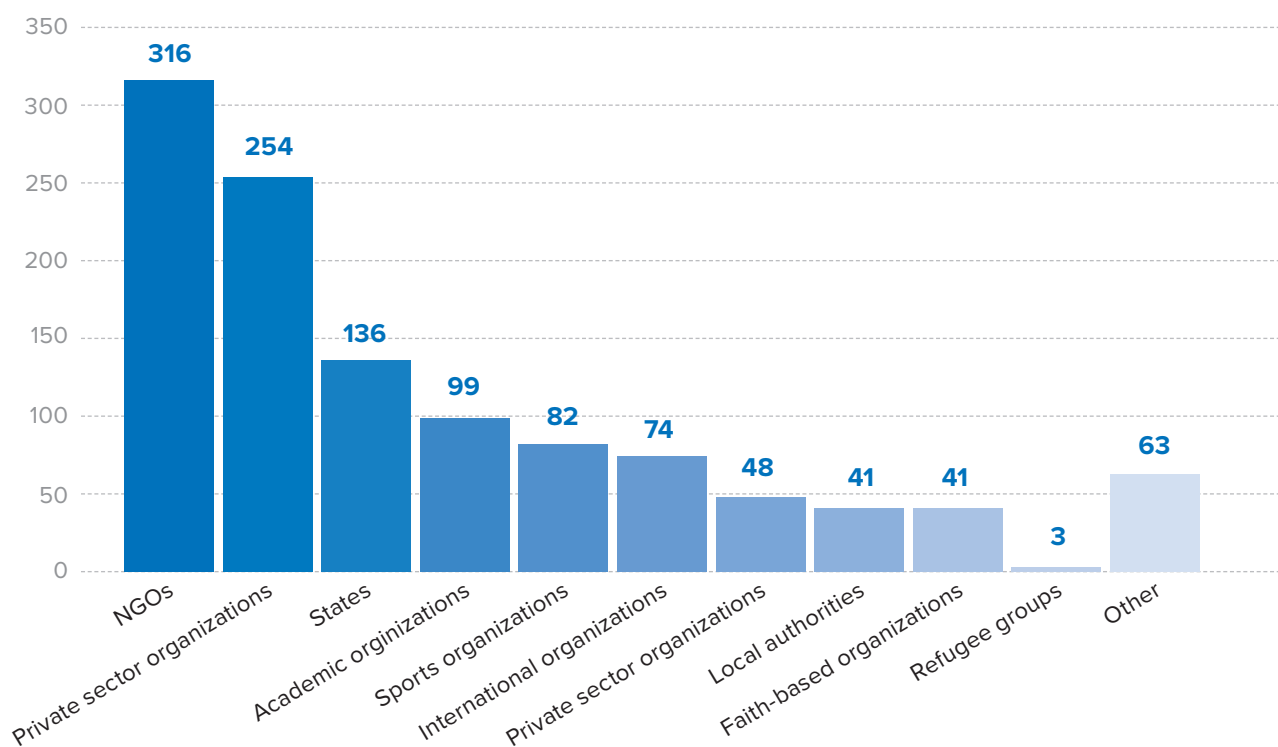
The broad engagement and the richness and diversity of ideas that emerged from the whole-of-society approach at the Forum led to promising results. Some 1,400 pledges were recorded (including those announced at the high-level segment on statelessness during the seventieth plenary session of UNHCR’s Executive Committee in October 2020). The pledges took various forms, from financial commitments to technical and material support, measures to introduce inclusive national policies, and commitments towards solutions. Participants shared more

than 350 examples of good practices that illustrate how the GCR is already making a difference in the lives of refugees. At least one-fourth of the pledges received were joint contributions between governments, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders made in the spirit of partnership inherent in the Compact. Notably, one-third of the pledges came from countries in the global south, demonstrating the resolve and sense of responsibility that these countries bring to refugee responses.

Map of recipient countries of pledges made at the Forum



Number of pledging entities

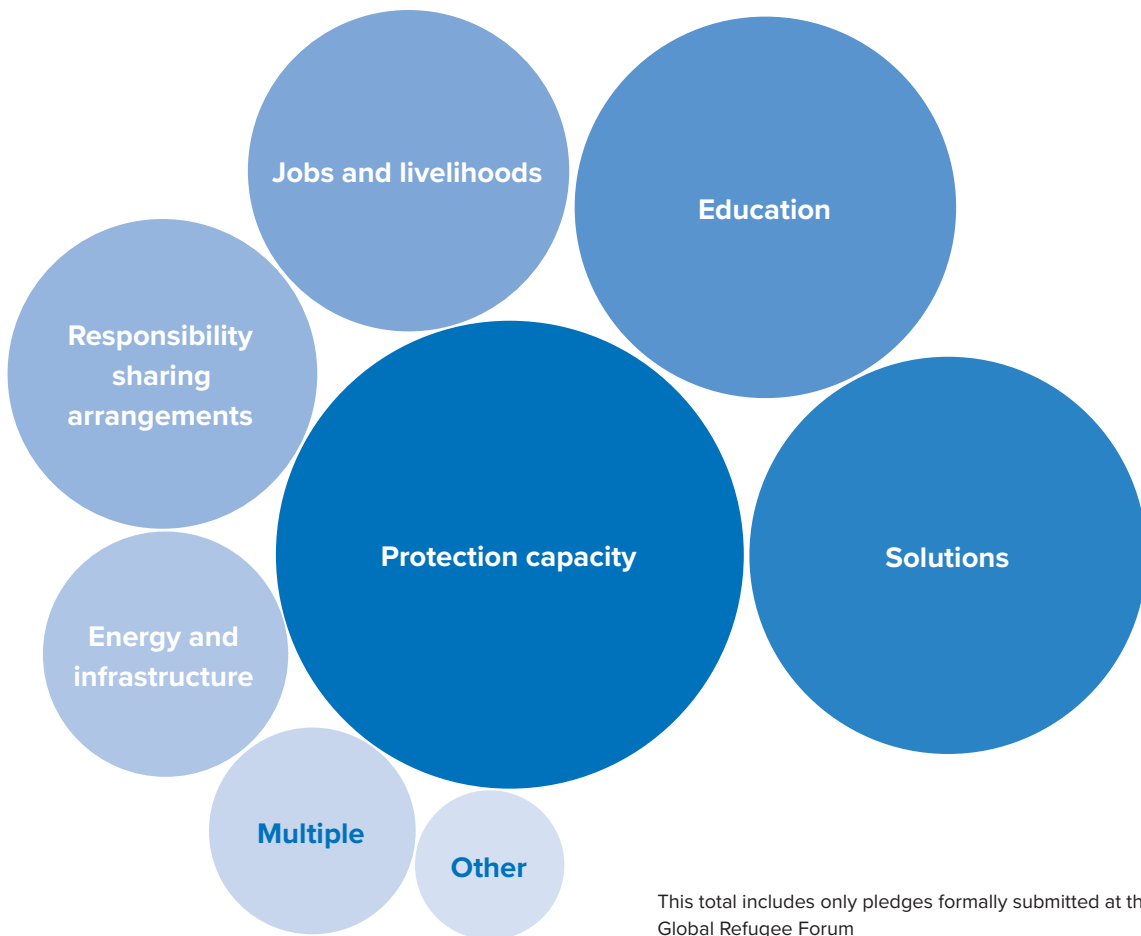


Key pledging outcomes

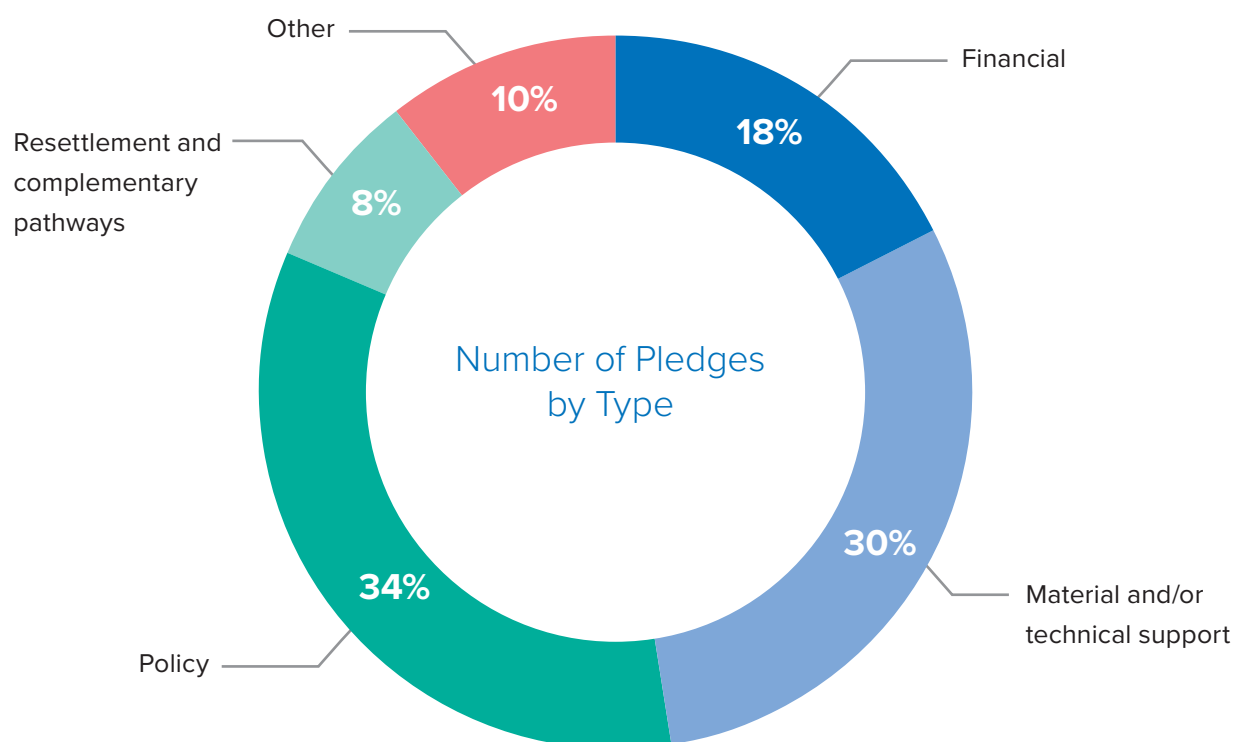
- ✓ More than 100 pledges in support of **inclusive national policies**.
- ✓ 140 pledges focused on expanding **access to quality education**.
- ✓ Over 100 pledges addressed **jobs and livelihoods**.
- ✓ 40 States and other stakeholders committed to support **green energy and conservation efforts**.
- ✓ Thirty actors signed up to **UNHCR's Clean Energy Challenge**.
- ✓ Some 180 pledges focused on **achieving lasting solutions**, and more than 120 commitments aimed to **expand third-country solutions**.
- ✓ Protection pledges, including for asylum capacity, and for age, gender and diversity (AGD) goals, and **125,000 hours of pro bono legal services**.
- ✓ Several pledges towards **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health**.

A review of pledges by **area of focus** reveals a strong commitment to refugee resilience and self-reliance in the pledges towards protection capacity, education, and jobs and livelihoods, which made up almost one-half of the pledges (excluding the statelessness pledges). Similarly, in the spirit of promoting support to host communities, solutions, burden- and responsibility-sharing, and energy and infrastructure accounted for one-third of the pledges that were made at the Forum.

Number of Pledges by Area of Focus



This total includes only pledges formally submitted at the Global Refugee Forum



The GRF was a key moment in bringing humanitarian and development action together. It provided the space to do so, encouraging significant pledges by host countries to move away from the traditional approach of assisting refugees in camps to a more inclusive model. These pledges aim to include refugees, together with their host communities, in national development plans, systems and services, such as education and healthcare, with support from development actors through an array of financing instruments. A critical next step will be to identify further financial commitments that can support the implementation of the policy pledges as a demonstration of burden- and responsibility-sharing in action. This has great potential to change the way we respond to situations of displacement.

In total, more than **700 law and policy pledges** were announced during the Forum in support of refugee inclusion and support to host communities. Host countries made over 280 pledges alone (excluding the statelessness pledges). These included: potential revisions to national policies impacting refugees; efforts aimed at promoting refugee inclusion through out-of-camp policies, access to national services, such as education and health care, and the participation of refugees in development planning; the strengthening of asylum systems and protection mechanisms; the creation of legal frameworks that contribute to a more enabling environment for the enjoyment and realization of rights by refugees; and commitments towards solutions, namely voluntary repatriation and the promotion of local integration.

Significant attention to matching the financial and policy commitments will be required. This will help ensure that the law and policy pledges are adequately financed and supported.

UNHCR is already seeing tangible results in refugee-hosting districts, thanks to the commendable actions of host governments and the concerted efforts of partners. States are encouraged to continue securing the inclusion of refugees in local and national service provision and development plans, while also addressing the longer-term development impact upon host communities.

Complementing the pledges related to policy change, new programmes and technical support, over 280 pledges contained a **financial commitment**. Some 200 of these pledges will support countries in responding

to refugee situations and in implementing inclusive policies. As this support is translated into action in the coming years, many refugees will no longer be resigned to a state of limbo and dependent on humanitarian aid. Instead, their rights will be guaranteed and they will be able to live with a sense of purpose and hope.

The financial pledges made include those aimed at supporting UNHCR, international organizations, United Nations agencies, national and international NGOs, and specific countries or regions. They also include in-kind contributions that have a monetary value.

GOOD PRACTICE

**Barefoot Counsellors:
Rohingya Refugee Response**

Community-based protection programme for the Rohingya refugee emergency response, focusing on home visitation, psycho-social support and protection-based awareness raising.

Region: Asia and the Pacific

Theme: Protection Capacity

Submitted by: NGOs



© Ismail Ferdous, Caritas Bangladesh.



Financial commitments at the Forum

- ✓ 250+ pledges contained a financial commitment
- ✓ \$2.2 billion for the International Development Association (IDA19) refugee window (World Bank)
- ✓ \$2.5 billion to boost the private sector and create jobs in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence (World Bank)
- ✓ \$1 billion in financing from the Inter-American Development Bank
- ✓ \$2 billion from States and other actors
- ✓ \$250 million from the private sector
- ✓ Adoption of a common position on financing for refugee situations (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF))
- ✓ UN common pledge to include refugees in the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
- ✓ Pledge by development banks made through the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB)* Coordination Platform on Economic Migration and Forced Displacement to maximize its collective development impact for the benefit of the forcibly displaced and their hosts.

More than half of these commitments are strictly financial contributions submitted by States and other stakeholders in support of refugees and host communities, in line with GCR and its implementation at the global and country-specific levels. The majority of these contributions are for Africa, followed by the Middle East and North Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe. In line with the GCR objectives, one-fourth of the financial contributions are for responsibility-sharing arrangements, and one-fourth are towards education.

Some of these contributions relate to the continuation of existing programmes, which involve scaling-up, extension or expansion. Several States made broad financial commitments that remain open to discussion on how best they can be channelled.

* Members of the MDB include the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, and World Bank Group.



© UNHCR/Roger Arnold

Bangladesh. Alternative fuel saves money, reduces risks and protects landscape.

Development actors made substantial contributions through both financing and policy approaches. Building further on its ground-breaking work over the last few years, the World Bank Group announced a new funding and financing window of \$2.2 billion for refugees and host communities. It also announced a window of \$2.5 billion to boost the private sector and create jobs in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence. The Inter-American Development Bank similarly announced financing of \$1 billion. Building on a policy paper developed by the OECD, the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), a subsidiary body of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), adopted [a Common Position on supporting comprehensive responses in refugee situations](#). United Nations agencies made a

common pledge to include refugees in the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Furthermore, a number of development banks made a pledge through the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) Coordination Platform on Economic Migration and Forced Displacement to expand and deepen their cooperation with one another, and with member countries and other relevant stakeholders to maximize their collective development impact for the benefit of the forcibly displaced and their hosts.

The mobilization of the private sector also featured prominently in this effort. Diverse partners such as the World Economic Forum, the TENT Foundation, the International Chamber of Commerce, and the IKEA Foundation, played an important role in

engaging and encouraging private sector partners to contribute to the Forum as co-sponsors and pledge-makers. The private sector contributed in financial terms as well as in other forms such as the provision of technology, new business models, expertise, employment opportunities and investments in refugee responses. The pledge of 125,000 hours per annum in pro-bono legal services, made jointly by the international legal community in cooperation with the Global Network of Public Interest Law, is an example of less visible, but equally important pledges made by the private sector.

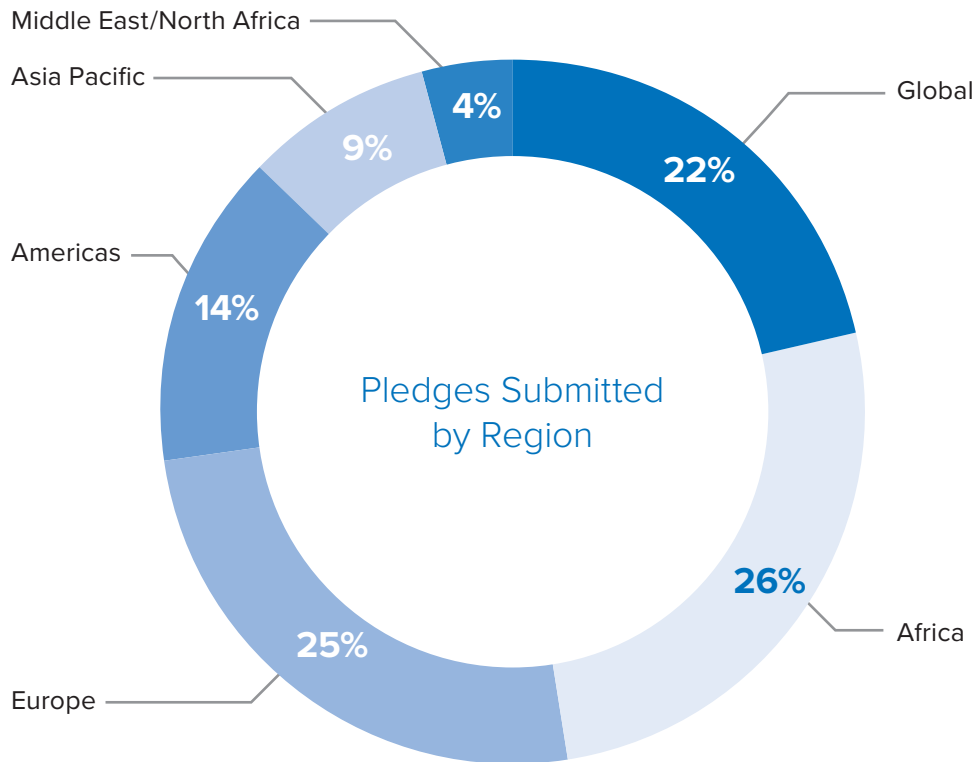
“Refugee situations are ‘crises’ only when we let them become so, by thinking short-term, by failing to plan and work together across sectors, and by neglecting the communities they arrive in. At this Forum, we have seen a decisive shift towards the longer-term view.”

**High Commissioner for Refugees,
Filippo Grandi – closing remarks at
the GRF**



Turkey. Scholarship helps young Syrian refugee pursue dentistry studies.

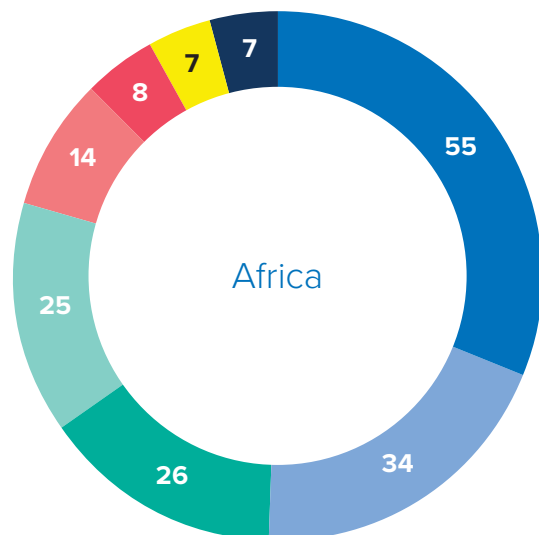
Regional summaries



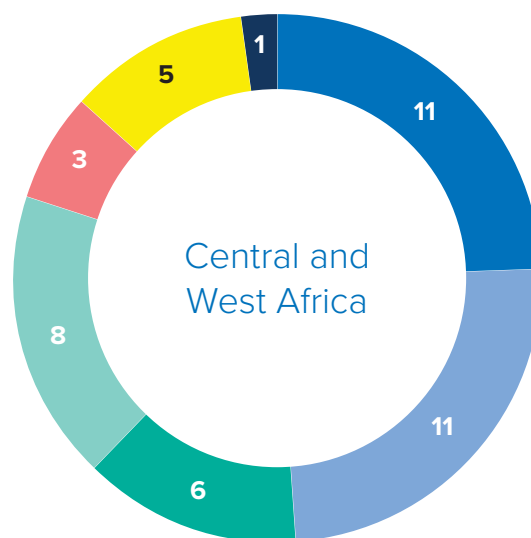
Africa

Close to 180 pledges were received from 54 different entities in **Africa**, including 34 States, as well as NGOs and the private sector.

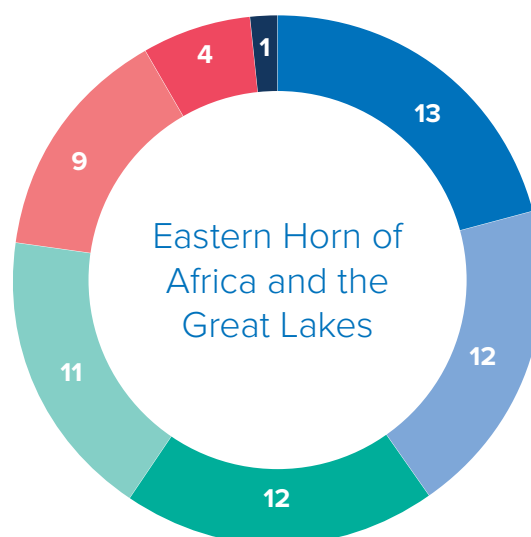
- Protection capacity
- Solutions
- Jobs and livelihoods
- Education
- Energy and infrastructure
- Responsibility sharing arrangements
- Multiple
- Other



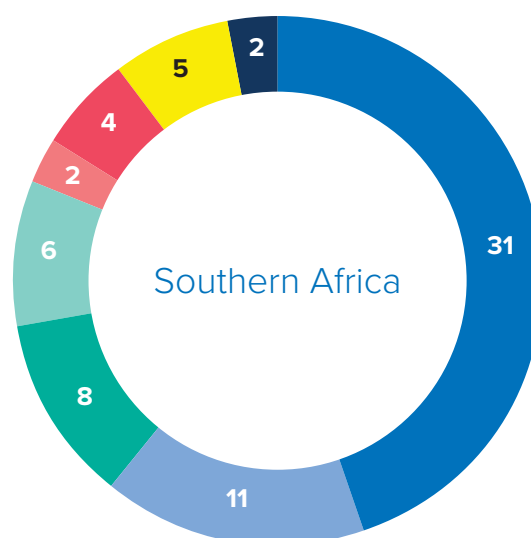
A total of 45 pledges were received from the **Central and West Africa region**, primarily as individual contributions. The majority of the pledges were submitted by 14 States. Among other stakeholders in the region, one NGO (Young African Leaders Initiative-Centre Régional de Leadership de Dakar) and one regional organization (the Central African Economic and Monetary Community/CEMAC) made pledges.



A total of 64 pledges were submitted from the **East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region**, mostly as individual pledges. Nine States made the majority of these pledges. Almost equal numbers of other stakeholders, including NGOs and the private sector, made pledges.



A total of 70 pledges were received from the **Southern Africa region**, of which the majority were submitted by 11 States. Among other stakeholders, two private sector partners (Vodacom Group and Refugee Financial Inclusion Solutions) submitted 10 per cent of the total pledges.

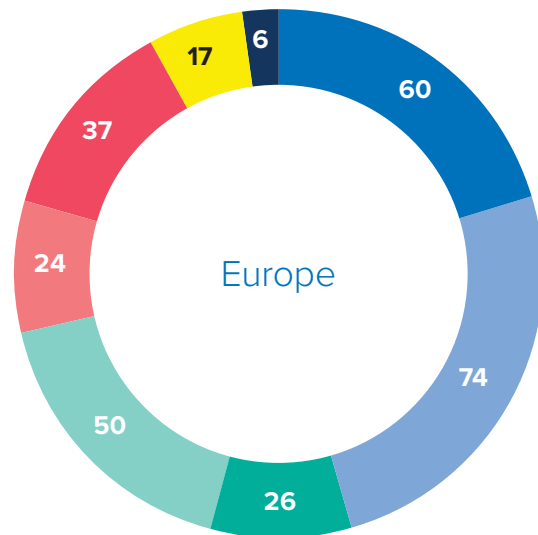


- Protection capacity
- Solutions
- Jobs and livelihoods
- Education
- Energy and infrastructure
- Responsibility sharing arrangements
- Multiple
- Other

Europe

A total of 327 pledges were made by States and other stakeholders in **Europe**. They were received from 91 different pledging entities, including from 40 States and 22 NGOs. Among the 37 pledging States, 26 European Union (EU) Member States made a total of 180 pledges. Two-thirds of the EU Member State pledges are global pledges supporting hosting countries with refugee responses and durable solutions, and one-third of the pledges are within European countries (mainly domestic pledges but also pledges supporting other European countries).

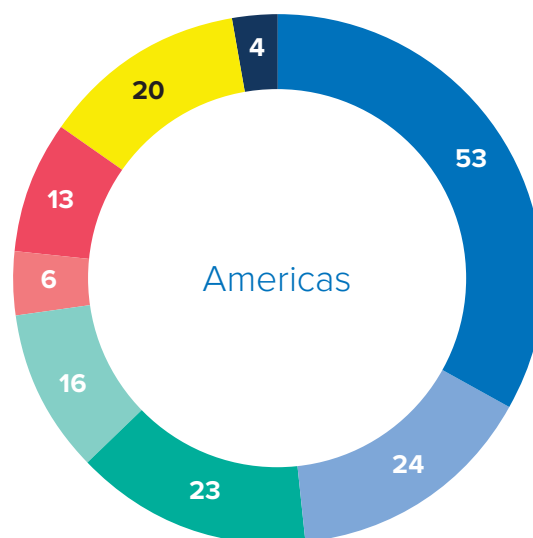
Eleven non-EU member States made more than a total of 50 pledges, with 39 policy pledges aimed at improving asylum systems and refugee responses, including with financial, technical and material support. One-fourth of the pledges from European actors, both international and domestic, focused on solutions, including resettlement and integration policies, and financial pledges supporting durable solutions in host countries. Many pledges focused on the promotion of access to education for refugees, both in host countries and domestically, including primary, secondary and tertiary education. The majority of pledges covered multiple thematic areas (e.g. education, complementary pathways, solutions, and jobs and livelihoods). Sixty-five per cent of pledges are international and 35 per cent domestic. One-third of the pledges have not specified receiving countries and will require specification and matching, based on assessments carried out with UNHCR.



- Protection capacity
- Solutions
- Jobs and livelihoods
- Education
- Energy and infrastructure
- Responsibility sharing arrangements
- Multiple
- Other

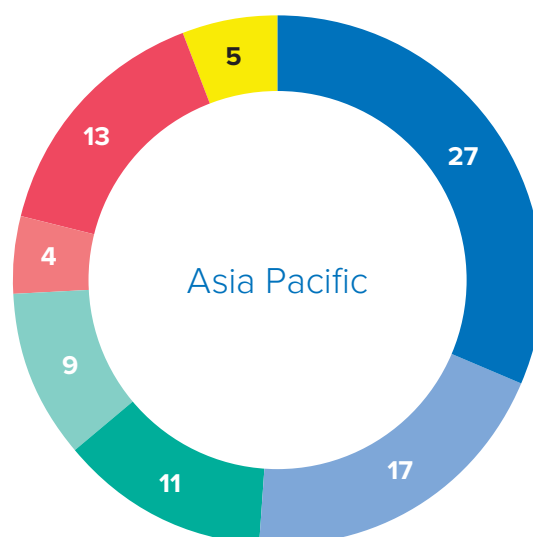
Americas

A total of 160 pledges were made by States and other stakeholders from the **Americas and the Caribbean**, 39 of which were joint pledges made by more than one State and other stakeholder.



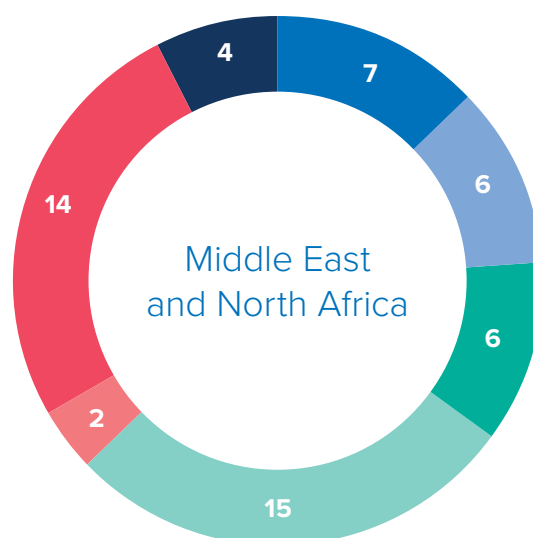
Asia Pacific

A total of 86 pledges were made by actors in the Asia and Pacific region, primarily by States (43 per cent), NGOs (20 per cent) and academics (13 per cent). Commitments made by stakeholders focused almost equally on domestic and global changes.



Middle East and North Africa

A total of 54 pledges were made by actors in the **Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** region, most of which were made by States (34 per cent). In the MENA region, pledges were almost equally focused on domestic contributions, as well as contributions to the global response.



- Protection capacity
- Solutions
- Jobs and livelihoods
- Education
- Energy and infrastructure
- Responsibility sharing arrangements
- Multiple
- Other



Switzerland. Central American states discuss the region's refugee crisis

Initiatives launched for the Forum

The GRF was an opportunity to launch mechanisms for responsibility-sharing that are envisioned in the GCR.

Support Platforms

Three Support Platforms were created to reinforce regional refugee responses, including the MIRPS in Central America and Mexico, the Nairobi Process facilitated by IGAD in the East and Horn of Africa, and the SSAR Support Platform for Afghan Refugees. Each of the high-level launch events was accompanied by significant commitments of support from a broad and diverse alliance of States, partners and other stakeholders.

The Support Platforms create the necessary momentum to redefine the way in which the international community as a whole responds to the most protracted and complex refugee situations. In a spirit of partnership and in line with host country ownership and leadership, their functions include: (i) galvanizing political commitment and advocacy for prevention, protection, response and solutions; (ii) mobilizing financial, material and technical assistance, as well as enhancing resettlement and complementary pathways; and (iii) facilitating coherent humanitarian and development responses.



Representatives of seven African countries from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) discuss Somalia's refugee crisis at a session chaired by the High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, during the Global Refugee Forum.

IGAD SUPPORT PLATFORM

The protracted displacement of over 4 million refugees in the eight IGAD countries has regional dimensions that require close collaboration between humanitarian, development, political and security actors. IGAD Member States have shown exemplary leadership, taking the bold step of jointly pursuing a regional approach to address the protracted situations in the region in a comprehensive manner. In March 2017, the IGAD Heads of State Summit adopted the Nairobi Declaration on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees and its Comprehensive Plan of Action, which represent the regional application of the GCR.

The IGAD Support Platform is an important tool to ensure that these regional commitments are advanced at the domestic

level. Guided by four dedicated pillars to amplify impact (return and reintegration; education; jobs, livelihoods and self-reliance; and health), the Platform seeks to support IGAD and its Member States. It aims to engage strategically with other stakeholders, including States, development actors and the private sector, with a view to broadening support for the Nairobi Process and ensuring the fulfillment of national action plans under the Nairobi Declaration, and the commitments made by Member States through the adoption of the IGAD Djibouti Declaration on Education and the Kampala Declaration on Jobs and Livelihoods. The Nairobi Declaration set a successful example for how to pursue a comprehensive approach, and the launch of the Regional Support Platform for the IGAD Nairobi Declaration reflects the strength of this process.



New arrivals receive support from UNHCR and the local authorities. A child plays outside the UNHCR-supported Hotel San Angel shelter in Tapachula, southern Mexico.

MIRPS SUPPORT PLATFORM

The MIRPS, a State-led initiative currently including Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Panama is a regional application of the GCR. It is designed to respond to the large-scale forced displacement that these countries are facing as countries of origin, transit and destination. Violence, persecution and socio-political instability in Central American countries have led hundreds of thousands of people to flee into neighbouring States. Recognizing that this crisis has received insufficient attention, the MIRPS Support Platform seeks to harness renewed momentum, enhancing advocacy and political support, increasing linkages between humanitarian, development, and peace interventions, and supporting a stronger role for the private sector.

Central to the MIRPS process is defining a comprehensive response that is implemented through national action plans for each country. Reflecting an existing commitment to respond to forced displacement in the region, each of the seven MIRPS States made pledges at the GRF – totalling some 40 pledges collectively. The well-attended launch event was an opportunity to showcase the commitments of key stakeholders, with national governments, civil society and the private sector pledging commitments towards the MIRPS process.



Afghan refugee children playing cricket in the UNHCR refugee Akohra village in Pakistan.

SSAR SUPPORT PLATFORM

Entering the fifth decade of protracted displacement, Afghan refugees continue to constitute the second largest refugee population in the world. The Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan host nearly 90 per cent of the 2.7 million Afghan refugees globally, in addition to sizeable populations of documented and undocumented Afghans with a different status. Millions are also displaced internally in Afghanistan.

Since the launch of the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) in 2012, the three governments have progressively pursued this regional approach aimed at creating an environment conducive to voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration inside Afghanistan, while also easing pressure on the host countries. UNHCR and the three governments launched the SSAR Support Platform during the GRF to reinforce the priorities of the SSAR, mobilize additional

resources and expand partnerships to promote and realize its three pillars – voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries. The Platform will seek to change the way in which the international community as a whole responds to the Afghan refugee situation by promoting greater responsibility-sharing in recognition and support of the inclusive policies of the host countries. The invigorated commitment of the international community is imperative, at a time when Afghanistan stands at a critical juncture of complex transitions and an opportunity for peace. As a concrete confidence-building effort in support of the emerging peace process, the focus remains on ensuring coordinated and targeted area-based humanitarian-development-peace investments in the priority areas of return and reintegration identified by the Government of Afghanistan and UNHCR.

Indicators framework for the GCR

An indicator framework was developed to track progress towards the objectives of the GCR. It will provide a global overview of international solidarity and responsibility-sharing for refugee situations and the related impact on refugees. Against the four GCR objectives, eight outcomes were developed along with corresponding indicators. 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. 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.

GOOD PRACTICE

Wash'Em: Improving hygiene programming in emergencies

A one-week process for designing hand-washing behavioural change programmes. It involves using 5 rapid assessment tools. Findings are then entered into a decision-making software which generates context-adapted recommendations.

Region: Global

Theme: Energy & infrastructure

Submitted by: NGOs / Academics & Researchers



© Wash'Em



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.
<p>Indicators for 1.1</p> <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>Indicators for 2.1</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>Indicators for 3.1</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>Indicators for 4.1</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>
Outcome 1.2: National arrangements and coordinated refugee responses are supported.	Outcome 2.2: Refugee and host community self-reliance is strengthened.	Outcome 3.2: Refugees have access to complementary pathways for admission to third countries.	Outcome 4.2: Refugees are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically.
<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>



© UNHCR/Kristof Vadino

Belgium. Ifrah brings to Brussels a strong dose of vivaciousness and creativity

Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

UNHCR and partners launched a strategy to increase resettlement places and admissions, and expand the number of countries offering programmes. The strategy set out to reach 60,000 departures and submissions to 29 States in 2019, and the first year's targets have been met. There were more than 120 commitments to expand third-country solutions at the GRF, including resettlement, private or community sponsorship, labour mobility schemes, and scholarships for refugees. The Reference Group (comprising those who helped develop the strategy, including States, NGOs, academia and the private sector) will regularly review and update the Global Action Plan for the implementation of the strategy. A new framework for consultation on resettlement and complementary pathways will be presented at the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) in June 2020. The proposal will include the establishment of a Working Group on Complementary Pathways, which would also provide for the systematic inclusion of refugee advocates.

Asylum Capacity Support Group (ACSG)

The ACSG was launched at the GRF to support States in developing and strengthening fair, efficient and adaptable national asylum systems that promote integrity as part of their comprehensive refugee response. It will enable UNHCR to carry out its coordinating role for more effective and targeted support to national asylum and refugee status determination (RSD) systems by multiple stakeholders. Around 150 actors, including 51 States, made pledges at the GRF to strengthen national asylum capacities. Other stakeholders,

including civil society and private law firms, also pledged to support efforts in this area through free legal advice and representation (including in the context of asylum procedures), research, and the training of interpreters and other staff working with asylum-seekers with mental health conditions and disabilities, as well as with those suffering from trauma.

GOOD PRACTICE

UK Community Sponsorship Scheme

Through the UK Community Sponsorship scheme, a resettled family is allocated to community sponsors who are responsible from proving one year of integration support to the resettled family upon arrival in the UK, and two years' of housing provision.

Region: Europe

Theme: Solutions

Submitted by: State



United Kingdom. Local volunteers help Syrian family integrate in rural Devon

© UNHCR/Andrew McConnell



Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network (GAIN)

The Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network launched at the GRF aims to: facilitate research, training and scholarship opportunities resulting in specific deliverables in support of the GCR objectives; help junior academics and others in regions less well-served by existing networks to “plug into” global networks and discussions; and

broaden the geographical and thematic scope of research on refugee and GCR-related challenges and opportunities. Twelve pledges were made, focusing on teaching and research in support of the key objectives of the GCR and supporting the GAIN Secretariat.

GOOD PRACTICE

EBRD & Microfund for Women: Lending to refugees

EBRD extended a loan, portfolio guarantee, and capacity-building to the largest microfinance institution in Jordan to support Syrian refugees and host communities’ access to finance.

Region: MENA

Theme: Jobs & Livelihoods

Submitted by: International Organization



Reem Assad Hazem's story 1/3: Reem, a Syrian woman in her 40s, a trained accountant with a business management degree from Damascus University, learned to sew at a refugee sewing class in Jordan. Without a valid passport, Reem couldn't get bank finance to buy a sewing machine.



© European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Clean Energy Challenge

The Clean Energy Challenge was launched at the GRF, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 7, and accepted by a wide range of States and other stakeholders. It reaffirmed the joint commitment that “all refugee settlements and nearby host communities will have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy by 2030.” An Action Group has been established and will oversee the implementation of the Challenge.



© UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

Tanzania. Tree planting nursery provides jobs and resources for refugees.

Digital platform for the GCR

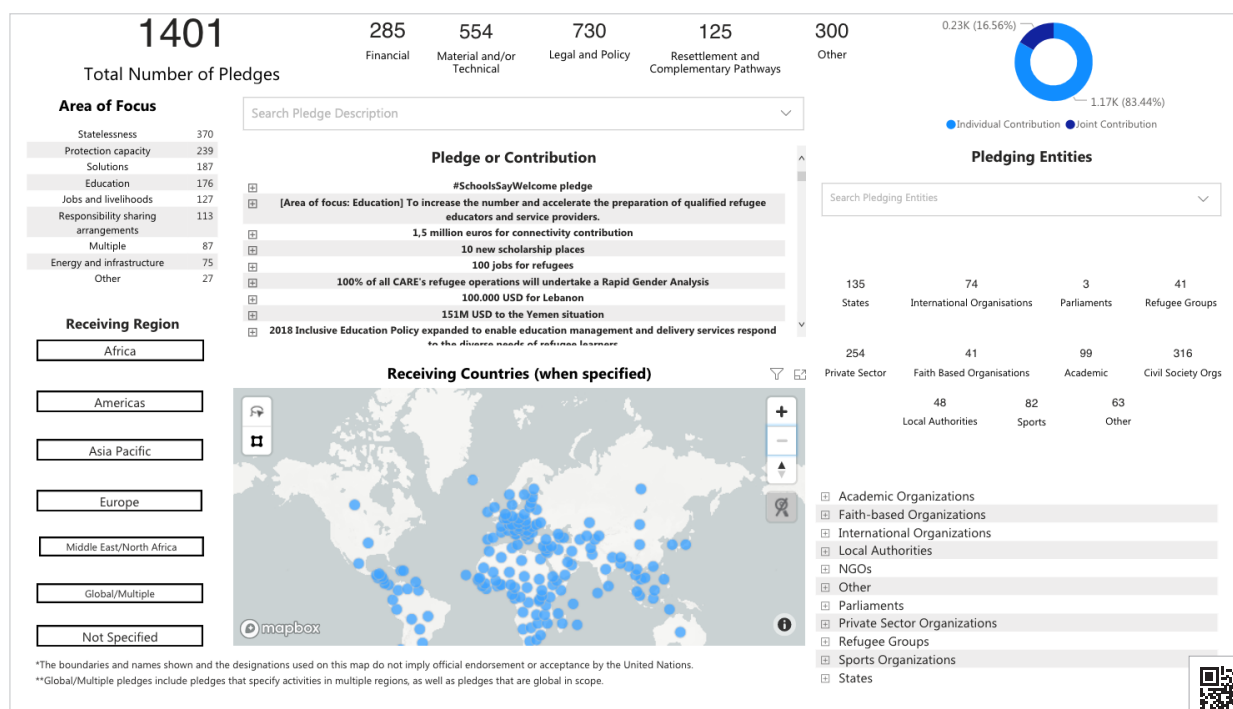
An important outcome of the GRF was the launch of the digital platform for the GCR, which enables the sharing of learning and experience in implementation. The platform brings together a growing community of States, refugees, NGOs, United Nations organizations, businesses, faith groups, academics and community groups to connect with each other on projects that are improving the lives of refugees and host communities.

The platform was launched as a one-stop source on the GCR and its implementation at the GRF. As a digital space for demonstrating the GCR in action, it enables policy makers and practitioners to access resources and information, exchange good practices and prepare forward-looking concrete actions. Importantly, it houses the pledges and contributions dashboard and supports States and stakeholders to concretize, match and track the implementation of pledges made at the GRF and to broaden the base of support.



globalcompactrefugees.org

[SEE MORE](#)



THE PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS DASHBOARD ON THE DIGITAL PLATFORM

Through the dashboard of pledges and contributions, the platform gives access to the full database of pledges and contributions made by States, organizations, businesses and other stakeholders at the GRF. It will enable effective follow-up to the pledges made at the GRF by displaying and tracking their implementation. Country-specific dashboards are currently under development to showcase the GCR in action and to recognize the vast commitments made at the country-level. [> GO TO DASHBOARD](#)

How to join the conversation on the digital platform for the GCR

1. Learn about the GCR – access resources and information related to the GCR through the GCR Toolkit.
2. Browse good practice projects and initiatives to find practical, long-term solutions for refugees, the internally displaced and stateless people, as well as host communities.
3. Discover pledges and contributions made by States and other stakeholders at the first GRF and beyond.
4. Explore the GCR in action to see how different regions, countries and initiatives are advancing.
5. Share good practices and submit a pledge directly on the platform. Enable others to learn from your challenges and how you managed to overcome them. Take new and additional actions, scale up your project or replicate it in another context, and show others what you are doing.

(Note: The platform reflects a growing array of resources, pages and engagement opportunities and is continuously being developed.)

GOOD PRACTICES IN THE APPLICATION OF THE GCR

As the primary repository of good practice projects and initiatives related to the GCR, the Digital Platform enables States and other stakeholders to share and learn from one another. Good practices provide insight into practical solutions to challenges faced, allow replication and scalability for successful initiatives, and help build partnerships and networks. They also help identify gaps, provide useful resources and inform the future development of pledges.

Most good practices have been developed and implemented in partnership with multiple stakeholders, illustrating the centrality of the whole-of-society approach to the GCR. These include States, NGOs, the private sector, faith-based organizations, international organizations, cities and local authorities, refugee-led organizations and refugees.

More than 350 good practices from around the world were shared on the platform. The collection includes more than 40 projects and initiatives at the global level; 70 in the East and Horn of Africa, western Africa and southern Africa; more than 130 from Europe; and more than 100 from the Middle East and North Africa, the Americas, and Asia and the Pacific.

In line with the areas in need of support set out in the GCR and aligned with the areas of focus of the Global Refugee Forum, the majority of good practices relate to education,

solutions, and jobs and livelihoods (with more than 80 good practices respectively), as well as protection capacity (more than 50), energy and infrastructure (more than 30), and arrangements for burden- and responsibility-sharing, statelessness and others. This demonstrates the practical and inspiring steps taken towards the objectives of the GCR.

[> EXPLORE GOOD PRACTICES](#)



GOOD PRACTICE

Enhancing Refugee Voices in the Refugee Response Process in Uganda

The Refugee Engagement Forum is the national platform to represent the refugee voice in Uganda and to ensure refugees play a vital role in the refugee response.

Region: Africa

Theme: Solutions

Submitted by: Refugees, Host Communities and Diaspora



Introduction of the New York Declaration, CRRF and the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) to new members, and discussion on areas for co-sponsorship for the GRF.



© REF

Where do we go from here?

*“So, has this been a success?” And this is a big word: “success”.
To make it a success is incumbent on all of us.”*

High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi – closing remarks at the GRF

The first GRF had the makings of success, with the number and scope of pledges, the extent of good practices submitted, the diversity of participation and the public interest generated in the refugee cause. It was not an end point in itself, however. The true success of the GRF will be in the implementation of the pledges announced and the continuation and replication of good practices shared. Actualizing them will be a collective effort that will require the cooperation and engagement of all stakeholders.

Matching donor pledges of financial and other support with host country pledges, including policy shifts towards refugee inclusion is an essential first step in this process. With more than 280 such policy pledges made by host countries to ensure greater inclusion of refugees in development planning, livelihoods development, and access to public services, adequate support is required for their implementation. UNHCR will support implementation and facilitate matching at the country, regional and global levels. The

concretization of “soft” pledges made by donors at the GRF is required to enable matching. Donors will need to specify funding amounts, and countries or regions of focus will facilitate the matching process.

UNHCR will be monitoring progress in this effort. In 2021, it will convene a high-level stocktaking event to gauge progress and identify future action in preparation for the next forum. UNHCR will need to work closely with the many actors who have been engaged in the GRF to implement the pledges, report on progress for the pledge tracking dashboard and support reporting against the broad indicators framework for the GCR.

Looking ahead over the next four years, it will be important to use this time strategically – not only to implement pledges but also to prepare for the next forum. During this time, stakeholders will have the opportunity to identify potential future pledges, facilitate matching and joint pledges, and develop financial and other contributions that can be

announced against identified priority needs and policy commitments. Efforts can be made to engage new actors and broaden the base of support.

There is, of course, no room for complacency. The protection environment remains complex and troubling, and refugees are frequently the casualties of polarized political debates. These challenges will not go away, and the GCR will not provide all the answers. It is, nonetheless, a powerful counterweight to these trends – a model for international action that offers principled and feasible solutions, in a true spirit of partnership.

Much remains to be done. The upcoming decade should focus on addressing the root causes of large refugee situations. This requires sustained attention to prevention, the peaceful resolution of conflict and to the achievement of lasting solutions. It also necessitates greater coherence in the work of humanitarian, development and peace actors. Partnership in this process is essential – including among governments, civil society, peace actors and, most importantly, refugees. It is only through these efforts that the international community will transform the collective response and change the lives of refugees and host communities for the better.



