

3A – Reduce and address displacement

UNHCR’s commitments – report

UNHCR commits to a predictable engagement in situations of internal displacement, subject to resources being made available by the international community

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

As the global lead or co-lead for three clusters - protection, shelter, and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) - UNHCR plays a significant role in responding to internal displacement. In line with the 2030 Agenda, including its commitment to “leave no one behind”, the Office promoted and supported national, regional and global action towards reducing displacement and empowering internally displaced persons (IDPs) to achieve solutions. In 2018 UNHCR took a range of measures to engage across the displacement continuum. Integrated programming was promoted to remove internal barriers to achieving protection outcomes for all people of concern. As an example, refugees and IDPs in Sudan benefitted equally from community-based projects.

Together with OCHA and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, UNHCR led the development and implementation of a global multi-stakeholder Plan of Action and related events for the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (GP20) in 2018. The Plan of Action aims to reduce and address internal displacement - regardless of the cause - in line with the Guiding Principles, the Agenda for Humanity and Sustainable Development Goals through more joined up and strategic collaboration on IDP participation; law and policy; data and analysis; and protracted displacement / durable solutions. UNHCR rolled out the GP20 Plan of Action with other UN agencies, NGOs and Member States through a joint letter with UNDP, IOM and OCHA to Resident Coordinators; the formation of a forum to engage in a constructive dialogue with Member States on internal displacement; and through its country offices.

Numerous UNHCR country offices implemented activities in line with the GP20 Plan of Action. In Niger and South Sudan, the GP20 initiative boosted UNHCR's work on law and policy and efforts to ensure IDP engagement in the processes. In Colombia and El Salvador, UNHCR's GP20 activities included events to raise awareness and acknowledgement about ongoing displacement. In Honduras, UNHCR raised awareness on internal displacement through art as well as the displacement risks teachers face; conducted training of judicial branch on forced displacement; and worked with the national property institute on the creation of a register of abandoned properties. In the Central African Republic (CAR), a draft law on internal displacement and national IDP solutions strategy advanced, while IDP and host community engagement and interaction increased. In Iraq, UNHCR assisted a multi-agency effort to support IDPs to vote, including in camps. Workshops on the Guiding Principles were also carried out in several countries to give greater visibility to the situation of internal displacement, to disseminate the Guiding Principles to a variety of audiences including IDPs, to promote their practical application for better protection of IDPs, but also to prevent and resolve displacement.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Global Alliance for Urban Crises

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- IHL and IHRL compliance and accountability
- Human resources/capacity

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

In terms of GP20 Plan of Action roll-out, limited human resources has also meant that dissemination has not reached all internal displacement country operations to the same degree. There has also been a significant focus on conflict-induced internal displacement as requests on the GP20 Plan of Action are coming more from those contexts.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Humanitarian-development planning, funding and response should increase to fully achieve the objectives in the GP20 Plan of Action, and the GP20 Plan of Action seeks to improve that.

- **UNHCR commits to a sustained partnership with entities that wish to work collaboratively in situations of forced displacement based on the Wilton Park Principles: working through national and local systems; supporting host communities and building social cohesion; enabling economic participation and growth; providing impactful and innovative financing and improving the data and evidence base.**
- **UNHCR commits to working with development organizations, research institutions, and other partners to leverage their expertise in strengthening existing data collection efforts and to build the evidence base of the economic impact of refugees on host economies through active engagement in new studies.**

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UNHCR will strengthen its collaboration with research institutions, including universities and other research bodies, including through establishment of an Academic Network under the Global Compact on Refugees aimed at facilitating the conduct of research, which can contribute to fulfilment of the objectives of the Compact. This network, which aims to build on and complement existing networks, will focus on ensuring participation of researchers from all regions of the world as well as displaced persons in conducting and sharing research that will assist in promoting the Compact's goals, including through analysis of the economic contributions of refugees and otherwise strengthening the data and evidence base of programmes.

The World Bank and UNHCR are setting up a new joint data centre in Copenhagen to enhance the analysis of data generated by UNHCR's global registration system and manage the World Bank's household surveys on forcibly displaced populations. This will strengthen existing coordination efforts to share analysis of needs. Access to affordable financial services is a key component to ensuring the financial inclusion of refugees.

UNHCR and the UNCDF launched a technical assistance facility supporting financial service providers operating in developing countries in order to strengthen their capacity to reach people of concern to UNHCR, including host communities. The facility extends grants, loans and technical assistance including remittance services, mobile money operators, mobile network operators and aggregators. The facility initially targeted eight countries –Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia– mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.

UNHCR and the OECD released a joint report on the use of complementary pathways, focusing on first entry permits granted to nationals from five countries: Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iraq, Somalia and Syria from 2010-2017. This report concluded that despite significant recourse to complementary pathways by the five populations in question, substantial potential exists for expanding the programme.

Collaboration between UNHCR and the Swedish International Development Agency made progress in 2018, implementing the [credit guarantee facility](#) in Jordan and Uganda through Credit Grameen Agricole. Local microfinance institutions were selected, and preparations made to initiate lending operations to refugees. In addition, market assessments were conducted through the consulting firm Microfinanza to inform the microfinance institutions on how to tailor their services to the needs and challenges of the refugees.

UNHCR's collaboration with the ILO has resulted in a series of [market systems and value chain analyses](#) of economic opportunities for refugee communities. Three of these—Ethiopia, Pakistan and Zambia—were published in 2018 and the report of three additional assessments in Brazil, Kenya and Niger, will be released in 2019. The assessments identified potential sectors or value chains for the inclusion of refugees and corresponding interventions were recommended to achieve this.

B. Please select if your report relates to any initiatives launched at World Humanitarian summit

Grand Bargain

New Way of Working

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

Funding amounts

Multi-stakeholder coordination

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Economic inclusion of persons of concern required strong collaboration with development actors, the private sector, government and civil society partners, and mostly with refugees themselves.

ILO together with UNHCR developed the "[Systemic approach to inclusive markets for refugees and host communities](#)" – an approach adjusted to local contexts, legal frameworks and market realities. It promotes target group-focused socio-economic and market assessments to determine what is needed to tackle identified constraints and promote refugee livelihoods sustainably.

UNHCR commits to continue to fulfil its core task of ensuring international protection and assistance and seeking permanent solutions for refugees and other persons of its concern, working in close cooperation with States, relevant organizations and other actors.

- 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)**

Pursuant to its mandate to work with States to ensure the protection of refugees under its 1950, its supervisory responsibility for the 1951 Convention and related international refugee law instrument, UNHCR continued to work in 2018 to promote respect for and development of legal norms relating to protection of the rights of persons of concern. In operational terms, UNHCR worked closely with States and other partners in all regions and countries where it is present to ensure access in practice to protection and assistance for its persons of concern. This work has included dedicated efforts in 2018 to engage States and other stakeholders in the process of developing the Global Compact on Refugees, which provides a strong foundation for further operationalization of and respect for core refugee protection principles in practice, including through national asylum capacity development and or other Compact-related initiatives.

- 2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles Multi-stakeholder coordination
 Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

UNHCR's ability to support the provision of protection for its persons of concern, including over 20 million refugees worldwide and millions of others, is inevitably limited by resources. While its donors continue to step up and make important contributions, many operations remain underfunded. Resources are needed particularly to develop the capacity of States and support host communities to continue to receive and protect refugees. Recognition and respect for the principles of international law governing the rights of persons of concern are also not always assured, impacting the scope to achieve solutions and protections in some countries and regions.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Following the affirmation by States of the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018, the challenge of implementing it effectively is a shared commitment of States, UN organizations and other stakeholders, in order to achieve the goals of reinforcing responsibility-sharing, national asylum capacity development, supporting host communities, and redoubling collective efforts to find durable solutions.

UNHCR commits to enabling equitable and sustainable access to adequate health services for refugees by advocating for the removal of mandatory disease screening and testing due to status, including HIV testing for refugees and asylum-seekers; working in a multi-sectoral fashion with partners during the contingency and response phases to ensure an integrated response to the provision of assistance to refugees so as to reduce dependency and improve sustainability, as well as to improve the capacity of national health systems; advocating with other UN agencies and other organizations for the creation of a health travel passport that allows for continuity of care for refugees and other displaced persons, whenever feasible, while always ensuring medical confidentiality and protection concerns.

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

UNHCR advocated for the inclusion of refugees in national health systems to ensure all people of concern can access lifesaving and essential health care, in line with its public health strategy (2014-2018). A number of countries – including Kenya, Rwanda and Sudan – have established refugee-inclusive health insurance plans to increase equitable access to health care (including reproductive and HIV care services).

UNHCR ensured access to primary health services for refugees in 21 countries, meeting the target of one-to-four visits per person, per year; delivering HIV prevention and treatment, as well as reproductive health programmes within a framework of public health, protection and community development. UNHCR worked together with host governments and partners towards the holistic integration of mental health, psychological and social support in health care systems through capacity building. In 2018, UNHCR organized trainings to enable nine operations to provide basic mental health services. The under-five mortality rate reduced slightly, and coverage rates of skilled birth attendance stood at about 94 per cent.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

Human resources/capacity

Strengthening national/local systems

UNHCR commits to ensure respect for international refugee law and protection principles through its supervisory responsibility in relation to relevant international instruments, including through leading and contributing to the progressive development of international, regional and national refugee law and to more effective implementation of legal standards in practice

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

UNHCR continued in 2018 to work on standard-setting and policy development on refugee rights and, where relevant, the rights of other persons of concern to UNHCR, at the international, regional and national level; developing operational tools to supervise international instruments for the protection of refugees and, where relevant, other persons of concern to UNHCR; providing legal and policy advice and reports; and engaging with international processes and mechanisms for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening international protection principles. UNHCR also seeks to fulfil its supervisory responsibility through input to and advocacy with States for adoption and implementation of national legislation which reflects international instruments, as well as for practice that respects the applicable standards.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Funding amounts

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Limited resources constrain the Office's ability to ensure that refugee law is upheld in all cases.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Support to full implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees will help ensure that the rights of refugees will be respected more effectively, national asylum capacity is developed, States under pressure are relieved of some of the demands they face, host communities are supported and responsibility shared more equitably between States for contributing to refugee protection. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that international and regional Conventions relating to refugees are ratified, as well as correctly interpreted, understood and applied.

UNHCR commits to expand the use of biometrics for refugee registration to a total of 75 country operations in order to enhance the protection of refugees by maintaining their key identity features and to strengthen the integrity of aid delivery.

- 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)**

By the end of 2018, biometric records for 2.4 million people of concern were captured, raising the total number of individuals with biometric records in UNHCR's Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) and IrisGuard (the iris scanning equipment used across operations in the Syria situation) to 7.2 million across 60 operations. Biometric enrolment is a core component of UNHCR's registration processes; it ensures that an individual's identity is unique and cannot be lost, stolen or misrepresented. The use of biometrics at registration and during other protection functions ensures that access to services is maintained for their rightful beneficiaries. The roll-out of UNHCR's digital identity management system—the Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem, or PRIMES—intensified in 2018, with over 3,000 members currently using the system, including members from 32 governments and external partners. The system comprises a single, centralized database with population registry and case management modules (proGres v4), BIMS, and the newly-developed Rapid Application tool (RApp) that allows for refugees and other displaced people to be registered off-line.

- 2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.**

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Human resources/capacity

UNHCR commits to further developing its dialogue and cooperation with Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to facilitate their active engagement in situations of forced displacement where their technical and financial comparative advantages can contribute to improved socio-economic outcomes for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected host communities.

- 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)**

UNHCR and the World Bank advanced their cooperation to address the challenges of forced displacement in 2018. To date, 14 countries have been determined eligible for the World Bank's funding under the International Development Association (IDA) refugee and host community sub-window initiated in December 2016. UNHCR also engaged with the World Bank within the framework of the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF), which mobilized US\$ 500 million in grant funding from donors that leveraged approximately US\$ 2.5 billion in concessional financing. These

resources supported projects in Jordan and Lebanon aimed at building social and economic resilience within the refugee and local populations.

In April 2018, the World Bank Group established the Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) coordination platform for addressing forced displacement and migration. UNHCR participated in the inaugural meetings of this platform. It aims to raise awareness and encourage the engagement of multilateral development banks in refugee and displacement situations.

Collaboration with the World Bank Group was further broadened through an initiative with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) conducted in Kenya: “Kakuma as a Marketplace”. Through a detailed assessment of the volume and type of trade and business carried out in Kakuma refugee camp, IFC aims to mobilize investments from local entrepreneurs to enhance economic opportunities.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Strengthening national/local systems
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

UNHCR commits to support efforts that enable economic participation of forcibly displaced persons and access to finance, in collaboration with partners, thereby contributing to their self-reliance, preparedness for solutions and also to poverty reduction and economic growth

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

Building on previous years’ results, UNHCR expanded its work and partnerships in 2018 to improve the economic empowerment and inclusion of refugees, in line with its global livelihoods strategy and its 2017–2021 Strategic Directions. In 2018, Argentina, Ecuador, Malawi, Mozambique, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe implemented the “[graduation approach](#)”, with Argentina as a new pilot and Ecuador progressing to its second cycle. Evaluations conducted in the four completed pilots—Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Egypt—showed evidence of the effectiveness of this approach in facilitating the economic inclusion of refugees. Since 2013, the “graduation approach” has supported more than 7,000 refugee households in ten countries to move out of poverty.

The “graduation approach” targets families in extreme poverty—those living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day—who are often marginalized within their communities and lack access to much needed services and programmes. Targeting for “graduation approach” programmes is context-specific and draws on the socio-economic criteria established for existing cash-based interventions and other assistance programmes. Providing a regular and time-bound cash transfer to enable refugees to meet basic needs is a key component of the “graduation approach”.

UNHCR also increased the engagement of local financial service providers resulting in enhanced recognition of the refugee population as a viable target segment for financial services. It became clear that service providers were unaware of the potential of refugees and members of host communities as likely clients, who are reliable and trustworthy (as supported by multiple studies). UNHCR’s engagement as a convenor and facilitator resulted in greater access to qualified providers. Microfund

for Women (in Jordan) and Al Majmoua (in Lebanon) now serve more than 12,000 refugee clients with individual and group loans, while microfinance institutions in Morocco (Inmaa and Attil) and Tunisia (Enda Tamweel) are introducing pilot lending schemes for refugee entrepreneurs.

Additionally, through MADE 51 UNHCR provided technical assistance to over 1,000 refugee artisans in 11 countries in partnership with 12 local social enterprises. Three global exhibitions were displayed to showcase the refugee-made product lines. Nine strategic partners were engaged to provide specific expertise in areas such as legal services, branding/marketing, ethical compliance clearance processes and trade shows.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response
- Strengthening national/local systems

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

- Build and strengthen partnerships with the private sector, humanitarian and development actors to enhance inclusive opportunities for refugees;
- Build technical capacity to enable shift towards new market-oriented programming;
- Develop and initiate sustainable economic models that will facilitate increased economic inclusion of refugees.

Commit to a new approach to addressing forced displacement that not only meets immediate humanitarian needs but reduces vulnerability and improves the resilience, self-reliance and protection of refugees and IDPs. Commit to implementing this new approach through coherent international, regional and national efforts that recognize both the humanitarian and development challenges of displacement. Commit to take the necessary political, policy, legal and financial steps required to address these challenges for the specific context.

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January - 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

The comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF), defined in 2016, is a new approach designed to ease pressures on countries hosting large numbers of refugees, to enhance refugee self-reliance, to expand access to third-country solutions, and to support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. By year-end 15 countries in Africa, the Americas and Asia had been applying the CRRF. Eleven of these were covered by regional approaches supported by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

In December 2018, UNHCR issued a [Two Year Progress Assessment of the CRRF Approach](#), which analyses progress achieved against the four objectives of the CRRF, at the global, regional and national levels, since the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. It includes tangible examples of how States and a broad range of other stakeholders have supported

comprehensive responses within and beyond the current geographical scope of the CRRF roll-out and the impact this has had.

UNHCR's efforts to pursue solutions for persons of concern resulted in the establishment of the Division of Resilience and Solutions in 2018. The Division sustained the technical and field support work of the CRRF Task Team in operationalizing the CRRF. It also includes a focus on partnerships and strategies with development partners.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Strengthening national/local systems

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Continued close attention to actual access to quality services and opportunities for self-reliance by refugee and host communities is required to ensure that policy and legal changes result in benefits. For example, in the majority of CRRF countries refugees have the right to work, but structural economic, administrative and, in some cases, cultural barriers remain to guarantee access to the labour market.

Commit to promote and support safe, dignified and durable solutions for internally displaced persons and refugees. Commit to do so in a coherent and measurable manner through international, regional and national programs and by taking the necessary policy, legal and financial steps required for the specific contexts and in order to work towards a target of 50 percent reduction in internal displacement by 2030.

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

As the preferred solution of many refugees, the Office facilitated voluntary repatriation to multiple countries, including Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. The number of refugees who returned decreased from 667,400 in 2017 to 593,814 in 2018. Ensuring that conditions were ripe for return was especially challenging in 2018, and the number of those who opted to repatriate was far outnumbered by those forced into exile (or who had been in exile for years).

For refugees expressing an interest to return, UNHCR provided counselling – engaging with them on their intentions for the future, and providing them with accurate and objective information on the conditions in their location of origin, in order for them to make an informed decision. For instance, UNHCR and the World Bank conducted research on the living conditions and settlement decisions of recent returnees to Afghanistan (some 15,000 in 2018), to better understand the factors that influenced return and to enhance the development of reintegration and livelihood projects. UNHCR engaged with other key stakeholders to address the obstacles to potential future returns and establishing the legal frameworks necessary to underpin voluntary repatriation; key examples of this approach were undertaken in Myanmar and the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) situations.

Cash assistance is a crucial part of ensuring the sustainability of voluntary repatriation; providing a safety net for families until they are able to secure access to national welfare systems or other forms of national support. Somali returnees were provided with cash assistance to facilitate their reintegration. With the assistance being spent in the local economy, this helped boost markets and contribute towards peaceful co-existence between returnees and their communities.

In Africa, local integration was pursued for Ivorian refugees who chose to remain in Liberia. Programmes focusing on naturalization procedures, land acquisition, social cohesion, employment opportunities and the provision of basic social services in communities are already underway to prepare for the integration of some 8,000 refugees. Guinea-Bissau approved the eligibility for citizenship for Senegalese refugees who have lived in a state of limbo as a result of four decades of conflict. While UNHCR supported the process of securing identification cards for some 7,000 Senegalese refugees, the Government reduced the administrative fees by 80 per cent - facilitating greater access to the naturalization process.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Field conditions, including insecurity and access
- Strengthening national/local systems

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Conditions for voluntary return in safety and dignity were especially challenging in 2018, and the number of those who opted to repatriate was far outnumbered by those forced into exile (or who had been in exile for years)

Local integration for refugees is a complex and gradual process with inter-related legal, economic, social-cultural and civil-political dimensions, requiring adaptability by refugees and host communities alike.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Continued financial and technical support is required to ensure that voluntary return in safety and dignity, as well as integration programming account for the needs of both refugees and host communities.

Acknowledge the global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees. Commit to providing communities with large numbers of displaced population or receiving large numbers of returnees with the necessary political, policy and financial, support to address the humanitarian and socio-economic impact. To this end, commit to strengthen multilateral financing instruments. Commit to foster host communities' self-reliance and resilience, as part of the comprehensive and integrated approach outlined in core commitment 1.

1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)

The global public good provided by countries and communities which are hosting large numbers of refugees was acknowledged under the core objective of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) on easing pressure on host countries. This became a core objective of the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018. Preliminary mapping by UNHCR of the recent use of development funds and programmes to support CRRF approaches demonstrated that certain donors and financial institutions have increased funding to programming that benefits displaced populations and their hosts.

To support host communities, UNHCR established a service within the Division of Resilience and Solutions in 2018 that focuses on partnerships and strategies with development partners, and on mobilizing support for the inclusion of forcibly displaced people in national development plans, national and local services and host communities. The service will furthermore gather and analyse socio-economic data to inform UNHCR's engagement with development actors.

UNHCR also collaborated with Member States and the International Labour Organization to expand access to decent work in ways that support persons of concern and host communities.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Data and analysis
- Joined-up humanitarian-development analysis, planning, funding and/or response

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

To contribute to global data collection and in particular to improve the provision of socio-economic data, UNHCR and the World Bank are establishing a Joint Data Centre on Forced Displacement.

Commit to collectively work towards a Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees to safeguard the rights of refugees, while also effectively and predictably supporting States affected by such movements.

- 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)**

Building on the process of thematic discussions and stocktaking that took place over the course of 2018, UNHCR released the zero draft of the Global Compact on Refugees in January 2018. This was followed by six rounds of formal consultations with States and other key stakeholders, with the draft being adjusted after each so as to reflect the feedback received. The High Commissioner for Refugees officially proposed the Global Compact in his 2018 annual report to the General Assembly, and the Assembly affirmed the Compact in Resolution A/RES/73/151, adopted on 17 December 2018.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

As an architecture for stronger and more effective international cooperation, it is essential now that the international community as a whole works collectively to implement the Global Compact on Refugees and to achieve its four objectives. In 2019, a focal point of these efforts (though by no means the only avenue of implementation) will be the first Global Refugee Forum, which will be held in Geneva in December and which will serve as an opportunity for States and other stakeholders to share good practices and announce contributions towards the implementation of the Global Compact.

Commit to actively work to uphold the institution of asylum and the principle of non-refoulement. Commit to support further accession to and strengthened implementation of national, regional and international laws and policy frameworks that ensure and improve the protection of refugees and IDPs, such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol or the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala convention) or the Guiding Principles on internal displacement.

- 1. A. Highlight concrete actions taken between 1 January – 31 December 2018 to implement the commitments which contribute to achieving this transformation. Be as specific as possible and include any relevant data/figures as well as any good practices and examples of innovation. (approximately 300 words)**

UNHCR continued to work in 2018 to promote key refugee protection principles and respect for and compliance with refugee law, pursuant to its mandate under its Statute, the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as regional and national refugee law instruments. It has continued to contribute to development of international, regional and national legislation, policies, guidance and other frameworks which can support the implementation of such principles. Particular attention in 2018 was focussed on work towards the upcoming commemorations of the AU Convention and the Kampala Convention, including work with regional bodies and States to encourage them to reflect and engage in activities to promote and ensure better respect in practice for both instruments.

UNHCR also engaged with States in case of practices at variation with international refugee protection principles and customary international law, including instances of refoulement. Efforts were

made to address such instances in ways that can achieve positive outcomes, notably in terms of redress for the affected persons, prevention of threatened or possible future departures from international standards and encouraging States to put in place systems to check, prevent and ensure accountability for such cases.

2. A. Please select no more than 3 key challenges faced in implementing the commitments related to this transformation. Only the categories selected by the organisation will be seen below.

- Adherence to standards and/or humanitarian principles
- Buy-in
- Field conditions, including insecurity and access

B. How are these challenges impacting achievement of this transformation?

Globally, UNHCR observes challenges in seeking to work with States and non-state actors to ensure respect for international law, humanitarian principles and the rights of displaced persons. Varying levels of readiness are evident in some cases to enshrine international standards in national law and practice, and to provide for and use mechanisms to ensure compliance and accountability.

3. What steps or actions are needed to make collective progress to achieve this transformation?

Continued efforts are needed to support States to adopt legislation reflecting international refugee legal norms, and ensure that this is applied effectively in practice. Responsible agencies at national and international level need to be supported to promote greater respect, compliance and accountability for inconsistencies with international law. This includes other States, UN agencies, national and international human rights mechanisms, the ICRC, responsible State entities with relevant mandates and civil society entities which undertake monitoring and support persons of concern. Support to implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees will also contribute to ensuring that national asylum and protection capacity is developed, good practices are identified and shared, and protection principles more effectively operationalized in practice.