



## Statement by the Collaborative Cash Delivery Platform on Draft 1 of the Global Compact on Refugees

6 April 2018

The Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Platform is a group of 15 international NGOs\* that have come together to deliver cash effectively and at scale.

The CCD believes that the Global Compact on Refugees represents a significant opportunity to ensure that States and their humanitarian and development partners commit to respond in ways that ultimately contribute to the self-reliance and resilience of both individuals and communities.

Having reviewed Draft 1 of the Global Compact on Refugees, **the CCD recommends that the following language (in red) be added to the Programme of Action:**

### *3.1 Funding and efficient use of resources*

28. [...]

- **maximizing private sector contributions:** At the request of host countries, and under their leadership, other States and relevant stakeholders will explore opportunities for private sector investment and job creation in refugee-hosting areas and potential areas of return in countries of origin by:
  - assessing investment opportunities that are commercially sustainable, including identifying impediments to their implementation; **and**
  - **supporting business growth in host community businesses and microenterprises that can directly generate jobs for refugees;**
  - **supporting economic empowerment for youth;**
  - **facilitating business to business support and information on employing refugees through skills matching, job fairs and trade fairs particularly where refugee opportunities are linked to preferential trade arrangements;**
  - **supporting the private sector to integrate refugees into the supply chain (as suppliers, buyers, and producers) and design products and services that refugees rely on (such as financial services products and information services); and**
  - recommending and supporting policy measures and de-risking arrangements to capitalize on potential commercial investment opportunities that also serve the public interest; **and**
  - **ensuring that these efforts mitigate, and do not create, any conflict between host communities and refugees.**

### *1.1 Preparedness, contingency planning and early warning*

44. Preparedness, including contingency planning, strengthens and enhances the quality and timing of a comprehensive response to refugee situations, including over the medium term. In line with the United Nations Secretary-General's prevention agenda<sup>28</sup> and in support of host countries, other States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to include preparation for large movements in a manner consistent with the CRRF in national, regional, and United Nations-supported preparedness and contingency planning efforts.<sup>29</sup> Capacity development for local authorities will be supported, enabling them to put in place risk monitoring and contingency planning, as well as other preparedness measures, in advance of a crisis. Preparedness measures, including contingency planning, will take into account global, regional and local early warning and early action mechanisms,<sup>30</sup> disaster risk reduction efforts,<sup>31</sup> and measures to enhance evidence-based forecasting of future movements **and emergencies**, where appropriate.

45. In particular, in support of host countries, other States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to:
- conduct risk analyses to understand the likelihood of future refugee movements and the potential impact on host areas;
  - **support states to include refugees, including children (whether accompanied or not), in their national social protection systems in order for refugees to receive direct transfers and services at all times;**
  - develop contingency plans to rapidly address refugee movements, including standard operating procedures and preparedness plans; and
  - strengthen response capacities, including by establishing and ensuring well-functioning national and local early warning systems **and digital infrastructure to facilitate a rapid digital cash response.**

### *1.4 Registration and documentation*

49. Registration of refugees is key for States to know who has arrived. It is also an important tool in ensuring the integrity of protection systems and preventing and combating fraud and corruption. Registration facilitates access to basic assistance, allows identification of those with specific needs, and provides information crucial to finding appropriate durable solutions.<sup>34</sup> In support of host countries, UNHCR, in conjunction with other States and relevant stakeholders,<sup>35</sup> will contribute resources and expertise for:

\*ACF, ACTED, ADESO, CARE, Concern, CRS, DCA, DRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, NRC, Oxfam, Relief International, SAVE, World Vision



- the development of national capacity in the area of registration, documentation and biometrics, where **appropriate and requested** by a host country;
- **where safe for beneficiaries**, the establishment of digital systems for individual registration, documentation, and biometrics (including for women and girls), with standard operating procedures for national-level deployment;
- procedures to assist with the identification of stateless persons and those at heightened risk of statelessness;
- the collection of quality registration data, disaggregated by age, sex, specific needs, and location; ~~and~~
- the establishment of protocols for ~~the sharing of collecting and managing~~ personal ~~and biometric~~ data, and protocols for **when and where biometric data can and should be used**, in line with relevant data protection principles;
- **the development of national policies for the provision of work permits for arriving refugees using registration as valid form of identification; and**
- **facilitating refugee access to government-backed forms of identification that allow refugees to access housing, utilities, financial services, and jobs.**

## 2.2 Jobs and livelihoods

61. To foster inclusive economic growth for both host communities and refugees in line with national policies, data on labour markets, investment and skills, and the 2030 Agenda,<sup>51</sup> and in support of host countries, other States and relevant stakeholders<sup>52</sup> will contribute resources and expertise to:

- promote economic opportunities for host communities and refugees, including specifically for women, young adults and those with disabilities, through enabling policy, legal, and administrative frameworks **such as efficient processes for refugee access to work permits, skills certification/recognition and business registration;**<sup>53</sup>
- **build the capacity of businesses and individuals who can hire more employees and invest in projects that actively connect refugees to available jobs;**
- develop adequate instruments to attract private sector and infrastructure investment, notably in refugee hosting areas;
- facilitate access to affordable financial products and services for women and men in host and refugee communities, including bank accounts, savings, credit, insurance, ~~and~~ payments, **and business grants or loans** in line with national services and policies;
- promote, where appropriate for a particular context, preferential trade arrangements (**not limited to Special Economic Zones**), and facilitate access to local, regional and global supply chains for host communities and refugees; and
- promote language and vocational training, as well as internet connectivity and access to new technologies for host communities and refugees to support online livelihood opportunities;
- **assess the market to identify potential areas of economic opportunity, job growth and skills gaps. This information should drive flexible vocational training programs that adapt to shifts in market demand, are locally relevant and include a capital injection such as a grant or stipend, where appropriate; and**
- **recognise and respond to diverse needs and barriers facing refugees accessing the labour market including protection needs. Integrate protection and legal services into job creation initiatives.**

## 2.4 Gender

64. Women and girls may experience particular gender-related barriers that call for an adaptation of responses in order to maximize their skills and capacities. In line with the 2030 Agenda,<sup>56</sup> States and relevant stakeholders will adopt and adapt policies and programmes to empower women and girls, and to promote equity of access to services and opportunities, while also taking into account the particular needs and situation of men and boys. This will include contributions to:

- promote the meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls;
- support the institutional capacity and participation of national and community-based women's organizations, as well as government ministries particularly focused on women, in CRRF-related processes;
- strengthen the security and safety of women and girls, including to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation **and labour market exploitation;**
- facilitate access to gender-responsive social services, including through recruitment and deployment of female health workers and flexibility in timing of immunization services; ~~and~~
- promote gender equality and strengthen the agency of women and girls among refugees and host communities, as well as on return to countries of origin, including by providing livelihood opportunities for women, and by supporting girls' access to education (including secondary and higher education); **and**
- **recognise and respond to particular vulnerabilities for women and girls created by disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care work by providing childcare for women refugees accessing services and livelihood opportunities.**