

GLOBAL REFUGEE FORUM

MONTHLY NEWS BRIEF

This monthly news brief provides a summary of recent publications on topics relating to the key areas of focus for the first Global Refugee Forum. The content is for informational purposes only and does not represent the views of UNHCR. The full article is hyperlinked to the title.

EDUCATION

[‘We are superhero girls here’: how football is helping refugees in Lebanon, *The Guardian*, 2 April 2019](#)



A girl holds an autograph of the former FC Barcelona football player Laia Fustè during a FutbolNet clinic for children led by FCB former players and MOTG coaches at Spanos mini football club facility near the village of Moria on the Greek island of Lesbos. @UNHCR/Socrates Baltagiannis, 09 March 2019

The Barça Foundation, of Barcelona FC, runs a programme called FutbolNet in the Bekaa Valley. They train coaches to deliver a sports-based curriculum, with the values the football club prides itself on at the core. In the Bekaa Valley they have been working with the Cross Cultures Project Association since 2016 to host sessions for 1,300 children in six different parts of the valley every

Friday, Saturday and Sunday – and 70% of them are refugees.

This is not about finding the Middle East’s Lionel Messi. This is not a talent hunt. This is about the social power of football and its ability to smash down the barriers society constructs between people and cultures. With more than 50% of school-aged (3-18) refugee children outside formal education, football steps in.

In addition, 6,000 children, 75% Lebanese and 25% Syrian, receive FutbolNet in their school physical education sessions.

A recruitment drive has meant that 40% of the coaches are now women. And as a result, 30% of the children taking part are girls – percentages that would be tough to match in the most liberal of countries.

The success of the programme is evident when you speak to the children. “I discovered that the Syrians are a lot like us. We have shared values,” says a Lebanese 12-year-old, Hadil Taimi. “What I do know is I want to be a part of something new, not the traditional role of women. I want to do something new. Women are playing crucial roles in so many fields – it’s exciting.

Nine Universities team up to create global infrastructure for digital academic credentials, *MIT News*, 23 April 2019

The article argues that while digital technology has started to transform education by enabling new learning pathways that are customized to each individual's needs, the way that educational institutions issue and manage academic credentials has not changed much.

Nine leading universities announced that they have formed the Digital Credentials collaboration in order to create a trusted, distributed, and shared infrastructure standard for issuing, storing, displaying, and verifying academic credentials.

“Currently, those who successfully complete a degree from an institution must go back to that institution — sometimes by mail or even in person

— each time there is a need to verify the academic credentials earned,” says Sanjay Sarma, MIT vice president for open learning. “This can be a complicated problem, especially if the learner no longer has access to the university. Such is the case with many refugees, immigrants, and displaced populations.”

The universities working on this effort include Delft University of Technology in the Netherlands; Harvard University Division of Continuing Education; Hasso Plattner Institute at the University of Potsdam in Germany; MIT; Tecnologico de Monterrey in Mexico; Technical University of Munich in Germany; University of California at Berkeley; University of California at Irvine; and the University of Toronto in Canada.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

- [When college is out of reach](#), this academy trains Ugandans to be entrepreneurs, *PBS Newshour*, 3 April 2019
- [Opinion: The Sharp decline in aid to early childhood education is leaving the youngest behind](#), *Devex*, 4 April 2019

LIVELIHOODS

Can Labor Immigration work for Refugees? *Refugees Deeply*, 1 April 2019

Martin Ruhs, Professor of migration studies and deputy director of the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute in Florence, explores the Global Compact's recommendation that some high-income countries take in some refugees as labor migrants.

He notes that there are three broad policy approaches for using labor immigration pathways to admit refugees to high-income countries. One aims to help refugees gain access to existing labor immigration programs without making any policy adjustments for “refugee-workers.” Another aims to create incentives for employers to recruit refugee-workers within the broad parameters of existing labor immigration policies. A third approach seeks to establish new labor immigration programs exclusively for refugee-workers.

He discusses the challenges associated with each of these and concludes that, in light of these constraints and obstacles, labor migration to high-income countries is unlikely to become a major alternative pathway for large numbers of refugees.

In addition, he warns against instrumentalizing refugees, in the sense of creating new policies that make the admission of refugees to high-income countries dependent, at least partially, on their perceived economic usefulness.

“For most refugees in first countries of asylum, the main legal pathway to protection in high-income countries should be resettlement. The key political challenge remains how to convince rich countries to radically increase the resettlement of refugees from overburdened lower-income countries.”

Dutch business leaders take action to support refugees with new business commitments, *Tent Foundation* press release, 8 April 2019

Executives and CEOs of sixteen leading companies in the Netherlands, including Shell, ING and Philips, today announced a series of new commitments to support refugees in the Netherlands and abroad.

Announced at the first-ever Dutch Business Summit on Refugees – hosted by the Tent Partnership for Refugees in partnership with Accenture, Rabobank and Unilever – companies have pledged to hire refugees, support refugee entrepreneurs and better serve refugee customers. These commitments will lead to jobs for over 3,500 refugees, as well as improved access to services for more 10,000 refugees. Below is a snapshot of some of the pledges that were announced.

Accenture will hire 100 refugees and establish 150 new mentorship opportunities between Accenture employees and refugee talents by 2025. In addition, Accenture will organize 15 training events around IT skill development and invite at least 10 business partners to support the integration of refugee talent. Overall, by 2025, Accenture will invest €1 million in refugee employment integration in the Netherlands.

ING will provide a loan of €10 million to help launch 24 new businesses by Syrian refugees in Turkey, as well as by vulnerable members of the Turkish host community in Gaziantep, Adana, Şanlıurfa and Hatay, and support hundreds of additional start-ups with training and mentorship opportunities, with the cumulative goal of creating 2.200 new jobs in Turkey. Based on the success of the first year, ING and its partners will explore expanding the project for four additional years.

Over the next three years, Shell will work to empower displaced people and their host communities through access to more and cleaner energy choices. In close collaboration with partners from the humanitarian and private sector, Shell will develop market-based approaches to address the energy access challenge for refugees, with an initial focus on Sub-Saharan Africa. Shell will work to equip displaced people & host communities, energy enterprises and humanitarian

actors with the relevant data, skills and financial mechanisms to build local energy markets. Shell aims to test this scalable and replicable approach with a first pilot by the end of 2019.

Philips will strive to provide workplaces to 100 refugees over the upcoming 5 years (2019-2024) in the Netherlands and Germany. This builds on Philips' long tradition of a culture that fosters Inclusion and Diversity. For the last 30 years, the Philips' employment scheme in the Netherlands has focused on enabling people with a distance to the labor market to integrate into the workplace. Philips already has programs in place that offer refugees training and mentoring support, and integrates refugees into the company's workforce.

Philips Foundation will partner with Hospitainer to support a 50-bed field hospital, primary care and a mother and childcare department in the Al-Hol refugee camp in Syria, helping to provide medical equipment to more than 70 thousand people in desperate need. The Philips Foundation believes in a better health outcome for all and is determined to make an impact on refugees' access to quality healthcare.

Signify Foundation will contribute to better living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers by enabling improved energy access and livelihood opportunities in Rhino camp in northwestern Uganda. Specifically, over the next two years, Signify Foundation will provide five community lighting centers, areas that are about the size of a small soccer field and are lit by a new generation of highly efficient solar powered LED lighting systems, that will reach at least 5,000 refugees. These centers allow for a solar powered kiosk to be available for supporting a small business relevant to the needs of the community. 30 young refugees will be trained with technical and business skills so they can provide ongoing maintenance and management of the centers. In addition, Signify Foundation will support the Danish Refugee Council with funds to help refugees start small businesses.

Hilton will impact 10,000 refugees in Europe by 2030 through hospitality training programs, in-

kind donations to refugee centers, supply chain opportunities through the procurement of services from businesses run by refugees or that employ refugees, and the employment of refugees. This commitment contributes towards Hilton's global pledge to impact 16,000 refugees by 2030 across its communities, supply chain and operations, which was announced in September 2018.

HP will pilot the HP School Cloud, a new technology which brings open education resources to rural and underserved communities, to improve education outcomes for refugees in Uganda. HP and its partners, including Education Cannot Wait, UNHCR and Learning Equality, will start in 3 schools. Based on the success of the pilot, the commitment may expand to 15 schools in Uganda, impacting approximately 5,000 children, and be scaled to other countries.

ManpowerGroup will scale its efforts to connect refugees to sustainable employment in the Netherlands to reach an additional 250 refugees by 2020. ManpowerGroup will do this by building on its efforts in 2018, which connected 500 employees with jobs in the Netherlands by working with its clients, several business partners, Dutch

Refugee Council and the Association for Refugee Students (UAF). In addition, ManpowerGroup will explore opportunities to scale up local initiatives in Latin America, the Nordics, UK and Germany.

Unilever-Lifebuoy will partner with UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, to improve hygiene for Syrian refugees in Lebanon with limited access to clean water and sanitation infrastructure. The Lifebuoy partnership will support 10,000 Syrian refugee mothers and their children over the next 12 months with community behavior change programs and access to soap products that promote healthy hygiene.

Randstad will explore ways to increase the number of refugees reached by their programs for training and mentoring in order to obtain employment or improve their position in the labor market. Randstad aims to reach an additional 1,000 refugees over the next 2 years in European countries like Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, as well as Australia. Randstad will also look for opportunities to implement these programs in additional countries. To date, Randstad has implemented several programs that have touched the work lives of at least 5,000 refugees.

Millions of refugees need broadband too, *the Washington Post*, 24 April 2019 (video)



A mobile phone charging station in the transit site located above a fishing village in northern Lesbos. @UNHCR/Daphne Tolis, 28 September 2018

While concerns about the costs and benefits of digital technology grow, there are still daily reminders of the good that innovation can and does do. This week, for example, a group of senior communications

experts, working with UNHCR, released its "Global Broadband Plan for Refugee Inclusion." The detailed report calls for "all refugees, and the communities that host them, to have access to available, affordable and usable mobile and internet connectivity."

At first glance, the idea of devoting scarce resources to ensuring refugees can go online may sound misguided. No one would dispute that the world's 68.5 million refugees require, first and foremost, much more basic support, such as food, shelter and safety.

But according to Blair Levin, the plan's principal author, access to information and communications is a growing priority. "Our research shows that refugees see connectivity as a critical survival tool, and are willing to make large sacrifices to get connected," Levin said.

"Further, connectivity facilitates innovations — such as using secured digital cash-based support — that improve the delivery of essential services and accelerate the refugees' return to self-reliance."

As the report makes clear, the lack of connectivity among those displaced from their homes, and often their countries, is particularly acute. Without inexpensive and reliable access, displaced people can't easily locate and maintain contact with family members who may be scattered throughout the world. Connectivity is also increasingly necessary for access to health care, education, jobs and public safety.

The reasons for low adoption among refugees are mostly obvious, including the cost of mobile devices and service plans. Network access and electricity may not be available in the places where refugees live. Even something as basic as the lack of identity papers, which refugees often don't have, can make adoption impossible. Many host countries require proof of identity just to obtain a SIM card.

Still, solutions to these kinds of problems aren't hard to imagine. Because of continued improvements in key technologies, there may be as many as 1 billion offline consumers worldwide, including refugees, who could be made a part of digital life fully and cost-effectively.

Yet these customers remain largely invisible to existing providers tied to conventional management thinking, which trains business leaders to focus on developing strong relationships with existing customers and expanding incrementally to adjacent markets.

The result is a growing problem of what the author calls "trapped value" — a widening gap between what new technologies are capable of delivering and what existing institutions actually do with it.

Ultimately, the gap becomes so great that a combination of start-ups, forward-thinking businesses and leaders in civil society learn to innovate beyond the limits of old industry operating models, often by building new digital ecosystems. It's that sudden release of potential economic energy that makes disruptive innovations, well, disruptive.

A key insight of the author's research on how companies across industries are changing to overcome this gap is that releasing trapped value often means sharing benefits with a wide range of stakeholders. Providing broadband for refugees, for example, may be profitable only if stakeholders consider not just the revenue they would receive, but the much greater value the service would generate for the users themselves, the industries with which they interact and, perhaps most of all, for society as a whole.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

- [Refugee Employment at the Margins](#), *op-ed by MasterCard Foundation in Project Syndicate*, 3 April 2019
- [Financial inclusion in Europe and Central Asia – the way forward?](#), *World Bank Blog*, 5 April 2019
- [Restoring dignity and self-reliance in the world's longest displacement crisis](#), *UNDP Blog*, 23 April 2019

ENERGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure Management Contracts: Improving Energy Asset Management in Displacement Settings, *Chatham House*, 17 April 2019



Solar panels, installed by Syrian refugees and Jordanian engineers, near completion at Za'atari refugee camp. @UNHCR/Housef Al Hariri. 12 November 2017

Chatham House published a highlights a number of options for managing electricity infrastructure in refugee camps and outlines the challenges, opportunities and operational implications associated with them. It takes the Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya as a case study. Their main findings are below:

- Building and maintaining electricity infrastructure to power offices, businesses, households and other operations in displacement settings is difficult. It is especially challenging for UNHCR and its partner agencies, because supplying electricity is not their core business.
- Private-sector companies exist that are willing and able to develop infrastructure management contracts to provide energy as a service in displacement settings. However, institutional barriers within humanitarian agencies persist, with short budgeting cycles in particular preventing humanitarian agencies from entering into the sorts of long-term service agreements required by the private sector.
- A number of options exist to leverage the expertise of the private sector through 'public-private partnership' structures. Such mechanisms can promote more efficient management of infrastructure by drawing on private-sector experience and expertise, incentivizing appropriate risk-sharing and providing options to leverage private capital in project development.
- Field work from the Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya suggests that a solar/diesel hybrid mini-grid solution was the most economical option to power camp services and infrastructure there. Compared to distributed diesel generation, the annual savings in operating costs were estimated at \$49,880, with the additional investment paid back within 3.6 years.
- Humanitarian agencies need to be willing to change their policies to enable long-term service agreements. Alternatively (or, more likely, in conjunction with this option), financial mechanisms such as partial risk guarantees need to be developed to offset some of the risks. This change will need high-level support from donors and humanitarian agencies.
- Once the first infrastructure management contracts can be signed and tested in displacement locations (through the use of donor funding or otherwise) and associated data collected, it will ease the way for future investments in these types of projects

Powering Life in the world's largest Syrian refugee camp, *UN Foundation*, 18 April 2019



Daybreak at the sprawling Za'atari camp in northern Jordan. @UNHCR/Mohammad Hawari. 27 January 2019

This blog post, written by Serena Jiwani of UN Foundation, describes Za'atari as “home to the largest solar plant ever built in a refugee camp. In 2017, UNHCR joined forces with the governments of Jordan and Germany to build this massive solar plant – the size of 33 soccer fields – to provide sustainable electricity and power the camp’s daily life”.

She explains that providing solar energy wasn't just about building the plant – power lines were also needed to connect refugees' shelters to the electricity it generates. Elsewhere in Za'atari, a system of pipes is being planned to provide clean water to residents. This semi-permanent infrastructure reflects reality: Not only is there an unprecedented number of refugees – more than 25 million around the world – but theirs is no longer a short-term

plight. More than half of refugees are in exile for more than five years.

Around the world, the UN and its international partners are responding with solutions that go beyond emergency humanitarian response and include longer-term ways to improve the lives of some of the world's most vulnerable people.

While Za'atari is the largest refugee camp powered by solar energy, it's not the only camp where solar power is used to improve infrastructure and daily life. In the last two years, UNHCR and its partners have installed this technology in several other camps around the world, from the Azraq refugee camp just miles from Za'atari in Jordan, to the Dadaab camp in Kenya.

In the Kutupalong camp for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, UNHCR installed solar-powered water filtration systems to prevent the spread of disease and improve sanitation. As of this year, the first five systems are operating at full capacity, with the goal of expanding so that each refugee can have access to 20 liters of clean water every day – no small feat, considering that Kutupalong hosts 900,000 refugees.

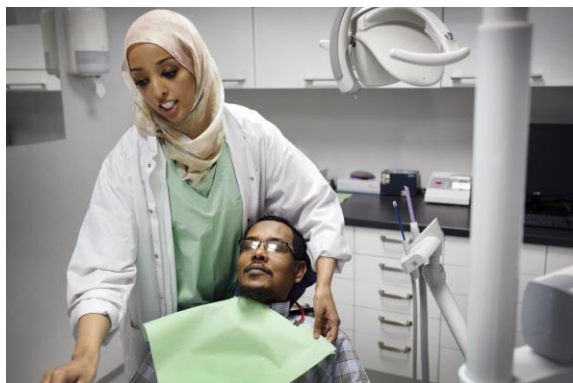
Because climates differ around the world, solar energy is not the only option to provide sustainable electricity. In Aqrabat, Afghanistan, a town known for its constant wind, UNHCR built wind-powered turbine facilities to power life for the communities that have been displaced by decades of violence.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

- [Moving Energy Initiative Learning Briefs](#), *Chatham House*, 29 March 2019
- [Opinion: Achieving universal access to energy by 2030](#), *Devex*, 15 April 2019
- [Infrastructure in 8 refugee host districts to get facelift](#), *Daily Monitor*, 23 April 2019

SOLUTIONS

Efforts to Tackle Global Displacement Crisis ‘Fragmented’, Refugee Agency Chief Tells Security Council, Saying They Address Mere Symptoms, Not Root Causes, *United Nations Meetings Coverage*, 9 April 2019



Amal Ali, a former refugee from Somalia, qualified as a dentist in her home town of Gothenburg, Sweden. @UNHCR/Johan Bävman, 17 December 2015

With the ongoing displacement of nearly 70 million people around the world driven mostly by conflict, the Security Council has a crucial role to play in resolving the resultant global crisis, the head of the United Nations refugee agency said as he briefed the 15-member organ today.

“If conflicts were prevented or resolved, most refugee flows would disappear,” said Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, describing current approaches to peace-making as fragmented, addressing only symptoms rather than root causes. The Council can help to resolve security crises, support countries hosting refugees and remove obstacles, he added.

The need for unified Security Council action to end the current military escalation in Libya, he continued, is vital. He went on to recall that, in his three decades as an international civil servant working for refugees, he has seen much solidarity and heroism, but never such toxicity in the language

of politics, media — including social media — and in every-day conversations. Firm and organized responses are needed, he emphasized.

As Council members took the floor, Equatorial Guinea’s representative spoke also on behalf of Côte d’Ivoire and South Africa, emphasizing the need for long-term strategies to address the structural causes that drive conflict. Noting that Africa is home to more than one third of the world’s displaced persons, he said the African Union has committed to specific measures through the decision by its Heads of State to declare 2019 the year of refugees, returnees and the internally displaced.

Some Council members stressed the link between security and development. Indonesia’s representative pointed out that his country, a non-State party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees — also known as the 1951 Refugee Convention — hosts more than 14,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from 47 countries. Resettlement is a starting point from which refugees can contribute to the development of host countries, he said, emphasizing: “Resettlement is certainly not a threat to any society.”

Other members emphasized the importance of the Global Compact on Refugees, adopted in December 2018, in promoting greater international cooperation to tackle the global refugee crisis. The representative of the United States described the Compact as vital in helping to share the displacement burden. While noting his country’s standing as the largest humanitarian donor, he pointed out that the current refugee needs outpace the capacity of any single donor.

How Technology Could Revolutionize Refugee Resettlement, *The Atlantic*, 26 April 2019

The article describes a software program called Annie (named for Annie Moore, the Irishwoman who was the first person to pass through Ellis Island), which is “at the core of an ambitious experiment, one that, were it deployed more widely, could transform how refugees are allocated and treated around the world”.

Developed at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts, Lund University in Sweden, and the University of Oxford in Britain, the software uses what’s known as a matching algorithm to allocate refugees with no ties to the United States to their new homes.

Annie’s algorithm is based on a machine learning model in which a computer is fed huge piles of data from past placements, so that the program can refine its future recommendations. The system examines a series of variables—physical ailments, age, levels of education and languages spoken, for example—related to each refugee case. In other words, the software uses previous outcomes and current constraints to recommend where a refugee is most likely to succeed. Every city where the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) has an office or an affiliate is given a score for each refugee. The higher the score, the better the match.

This is a drastic departure from how refugees are typically resettled. Each week, HIAS and the eight other agencies that allocate refugees in the United States make their decisions based largely on local capacity, with limited emphasis on individual characteristics or needs.

“One of the questions we kept asking is, Why are we not making decisions based on what’s best for the refugee?” Mike Mitchell, HIAS’s associate vice president, told me. “Why are we not using data to inform this decision making?”

For instance, if a refugee speaks only a particular language, the agency usually ensures that they

are settled in a community where others speak that language. But that typically does not take into account the refugees’ own skills, and requires the people making decisions on placements to juggle discrete bits of information—about the refugee, about the constraints her family might have, about the location where she will be resettled.

For now, Annie does not take refugees’ preferences into account, instead focusing on employment outcomes, but the article argues that it could have profound consequences in the United States, and worldwide. Switzerland is testing its own version of Annie, though in its case the algorithm was developed by programmers at Stanford University. The Swiss are studying the outcomes over several years of 2,000 refugees, half placed using the algorithm, half placed without it. Sweden is considering using Annie, too.

The software itself is in its infancy right now. For one, it is lacking in data: HIAS has been using Annie since last summer and has placed about 250 people via the software so far. There’s no exact number on how many refugees Annie must place in order to measure the program’s success. Instead, the software’s efficacy will be measured over several years and through the economic outcomes of the cases that go through the algorithm. Back-testing using data from previous years has yielded promising results, but the real outcomes will take a long time to discover.

There is concern that, as Annie and similar tools improve, an algorithm will take over a critical task – placing refugees – that a human is now performing. Officials at HIAS and the programmers who developed the software told the journalist they were aware of those fears. Their solution: Annie will only ever make suggestions; people will make the final decision.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

- [How a multinational project is striving to change refugee research](#), *University Affairs*, 1 April 2019
- [Bristol praised by UN Ambassador for role in supporting refugees](#), *Bristol Live*, 3 April 2019

PROTECTION CAPACITY

Supporting young refugees – Committee of Ministers adopts a recommendation, *Council of Europe*, 24 April 2019

The Committee of Ministers – the decision-making body of the Council of Europe – adopted yesterday a new recommendation on supporting young refugees in transition to adulthood.

This [text](#), which was originally proposed by the Joint Council on Youth, recommends that the Council of Europe member states provide to young refugees additional temporary support after the age of 18 to enable them to access their rights.

Young refugees are among the most vulnerable groups, facing violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The situation is particularly difficult for those who are not accompanied or have been separated from their families, as well as for young refugee women. However on reaching the age of majority, 18 years, young refugees are no longer under the protection of the United Nations

Convention on the Rights of the Child; they often no longer have access to the rights and opportunities they enjoyed as children. They are at risk and exposed to violence, exploitation and trafficking of human beings.

The Committee of Ministers recommends the member states' governments ensure that additional temporary support is available to young refugees. It also acknowledges the important role played by youth work and non-formal education/learning in supporting the inclusion of young refugees, and in developing competences of active citizenship and democratic participation.

This recommendation was adopted in the broader context of the Council of Europe Action Plan on Protecting Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe (2017-2019).

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING

Opinion: Faith organizations are key in global refugee response, *Devex*, 25 April 2019

Jean Duff, president of the Joint Learning Initiative on Faith and Local Communities, writes that skepticism felt by some potential aid actors who fear partnering with faith groups is misguided. "Bypassing faith-based organizations also bypasses much-needed and responsive resources".

She argues that local faith communities are often first responders on the frontlines of meeting daily basic needs. But like refugees and migrants, faith-based organizations can face discrimination. Stereotypes unfairly paint all faith-based aid as conditional, subject to proselytizing or discriminatory theology. It is also true that some faith communities will rush in with food, care, and compassion without knowing "best practices."

For this reason, professionalizing local aid, including faith-based aid, is an opportunity to expand capacity and partnerships, called for in the recent U.N. Global Compact on Refugees. The global compact seeks more equitable, effective, and predictable distribution of burden and responsibility to better address the burgeoning needs of refugees.

She gives several examples of faith-based organization, including in the Middle East and North Africa and Latin American regions, that work to improve local aid with ongoing training and support to meet key international humanitarian standards, or that offer safe and dignified, culturally sensitive support for LGBTQ refugees.

She notes that as tough as it can be for faith-based organizations to garner trust, Muslim organizations

can face some of the toughest roadblocks. “Virtually every Muslim charity operating in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa, due to poorly designed anti-terrorist legislation, finds their funding and participation stalled by Western banks and financial services. Although not exclusive to Muslim organizations, bank de-risking has particularly affected these organizations”.

She concludes by calling for a more nuanced understanding of the humanitarian principles of neutrality and impartiality and the role to be played by faith participants.

“With 44,400 people forced to flee their homes every day, sidelining faith partners is untenable. With a common commitment to relieving suffering, more equitable and effective care for refugees and migrants is possible by broadening partnerships to enhance what private sector, faith communities, and international financial institutions can bring to the table by working together. It’s time to include faith-based organizations, and respect local faith communities for who they often are — key participants on the frontlines of global refugee and migrant response”.

ADDITIONAL READINGS

- [Refugees' Self-reliance: The dilemma of implementing the Global Compact on Refugees in Africa](#), *Refugee Law Initiative*, School of advanced Study, University of London, 3 April 2019.
- [ECOWAS Ambassadors recommended greater protection of refugees and stateless people](#), *Relief Web*, 17 April 2019

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