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1. The scale and nature of refugee displacement today requires us to act in a comprehensive and predictable manner in large-scale refugee movements. Through a comprehensive refugee response, we are better able to protect and assist refugees and to support host States and communities involved.
 2. Initiated and coordinated by UNHCR, and involving other relevant UN agencies, comprehensive refugee responses should involve a multi-stakeholder approach, including States, the United Nations, other international organizations, national and local authorities, civil society partners (including faith based organizations and academia), the private sector, media and refugees.
 3. While each large movement of refugees will differ in nature, the elements noted below, grounded in international law and practice and adapted to the specific context, provide a framework for a comprehensive refugee response.
 4. We envisage a comprehensive refugee response framework which would be applied to a specific large movement of refugees, including in protracted situations, and which would normally contain the following elements:

Reception and Admission

5. At the outset of an influx of refugees, or a mixed flow of refugees and migrants, receiving states, in cooperation as appropriate with UNHCR and other partners and with the support of non-receiving States as required, would:
 - ensure to the greatest extent possible, that measures are in place to identify refugees. (Those found not to be in need of protection as refugees may still require protection and support on other grounds _____);
(sentence needs clarification).
 - provide for adequate, safe and dignified reception conditions, with a particular emphasis on child protection and prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender-based violence; and support the critical contribution of receiving communities and societies in this regard;
 - ~~meet~~ _____ essential needs of refugees _____, including providing access to adequate water, sanitation, food, nutrition, shelter, health care and psycho-

protection concerns, for unaccompanied children and children separated from their families, for child-headed and single-parent households, as well as for refugees with disabilities and older persons;

- provide _____ other necessary documents relating to civil status (e.g., birth, marriage, divorce, death) at the earliest opportunity;
- put in place measures, with appropriate legal safeguards, and, while upholding refugees' human rights, ensure the security of refugees and also respond to legitimate security concerns on the part of the host country.

Support for immediate and ongoing needs

6. States, multilateral donors and private-sector partners would, in coordination with receiving states:

- mobilise financial resources to cover the humanitarian needs identified within the comprehensive refugee response framework;
- ensure that these resources are provided in a predictable, consistent and flexible manner, including through wider partnerships involving State, civil society, faith-based and private-sector partners;
- ensure adequate funding, including development assistance, for government ministries and local authorities in view of the increased needs and pressures on social services. Programmes should benefit refugees, the host country and community;
- ensure that finance lending schemes which exist for developing countries are extended to middle-income countries hosting large numbers of refugees, bearing in mind the economic and social costs to those countries;
- consider establishing development funding mechanisms for such countries;

- encourage refugees, at the outset of an emergency phase, to establish supportive systems and networks involving refugees and host communities, with a particular emphasis on the protection of women and children and other persons with specific needs;
- invest in local and civil society partners so as to enhance their contlnh;

- enable refugees, including in particular women and youth, to make the best use of their skills and capacities, recognising that empowered refugees are better able to contribute to their own and their communities' well-being.
- invest in building human capital and transferable skills as an essential step toward enabling long-term solutions.

(iii) _____

13. States other than host countries would

- make available or expand, including by encouraging private sector engagement and action, resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for admission of refugees through such means as medical evacuation and humanitarian admission programmes, family reunification, and opportunities for skilled migration, labour mobility and education;
- commit to share best practices, provide refugees with sufficient information to make informed decisions, and safeguard protection standards;
- apply more flexible criteria for resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes in mass displacement and protracted situations coupled with, as appropriate, temporary humanitarian evacuation programmes and other forms of admission.

14. UN Member States who have not yet established resettlement programmes are encouraged to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity. Those who have already done so are encouraged to consider increases in the size of their programmes.

15. Member States will work towards the provision of resettlement places and other legal pathways on a scale which would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR to be met.

The Way Forward

16. We commit to implementing this Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in the case of new large-scale refugee movements as well as existing large-scale protracted refugee situations.

17. We invite UNHCR to convene consultations with Member States and all relevant stakeholders over the coming two years with a view to evaluating the detailed practical application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework and assessing the scope for refinement and further development. Such consultations would benefit from practical experience of the framework in a range of specific situations. The objective would be to ease pressures on the

in 2018 a proposed Global Compact on Refugees, for consideration by Member States in