

Annex I

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

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:
 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:

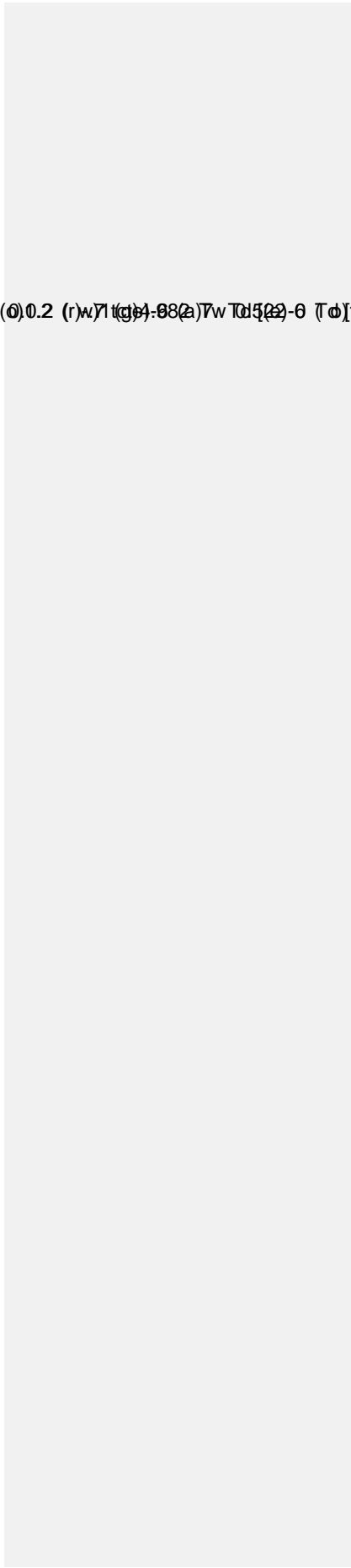
Comment [jc1]: Cuba supports the proposals made by the distinguished delegation of Singapore in paragraph 3

communities and societies in this regard;

- those seeking protection as refugees. Assistance to achieve this may be needed, such as biometric technology and other technical support where necessary;
- use the registration process to identify specific assistance needs and protection arrangements, where appropriate, including (but not exclusively) for refugees with special 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 safeguards, to (a) identify and (b) support the most vulnerable persons, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, in the community.



States of origin/nationality would:

- respect the right of refugees to return to their country and the obligation on states to receive back their nationals in a safe and humane manner and with full respect for their human rights and dignity in accordance with international standards. This is achievable, for example, through amnesties and effective human rights guarantees;
- consider measures to enable the restitution of property.

To ensure sustainable return and reintegration, States, UN organizations and relevant partners would:

- consistent with the principle of non-refoulement, refrain from conducting any refugee returns that are not voluntary and informed;
- plan for, and support, measures to encourage repatriation, reintegration and reconciliation;
- support countries of origin/nationality, including through funding for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, and with necessary legal safeguards that enable refugees to access legal, physical and other support mechanisms needed for restoration of national protection and their reintegration;
- support efforts to foster

- enable refugees, including in particular women and youth, to make the best use of their

in 2018 a proposed Global Compact on Refugees, for consideration by Member States in conjunction with the annual resolution on the High Commissioner's Office.