



Addressing Large Refugee Movements:
A Global Compact on Responsibility-Sharing
UNHCR NY, 26 FEBRUARY 2016

Trends in Refugee Figures: 2005-2015

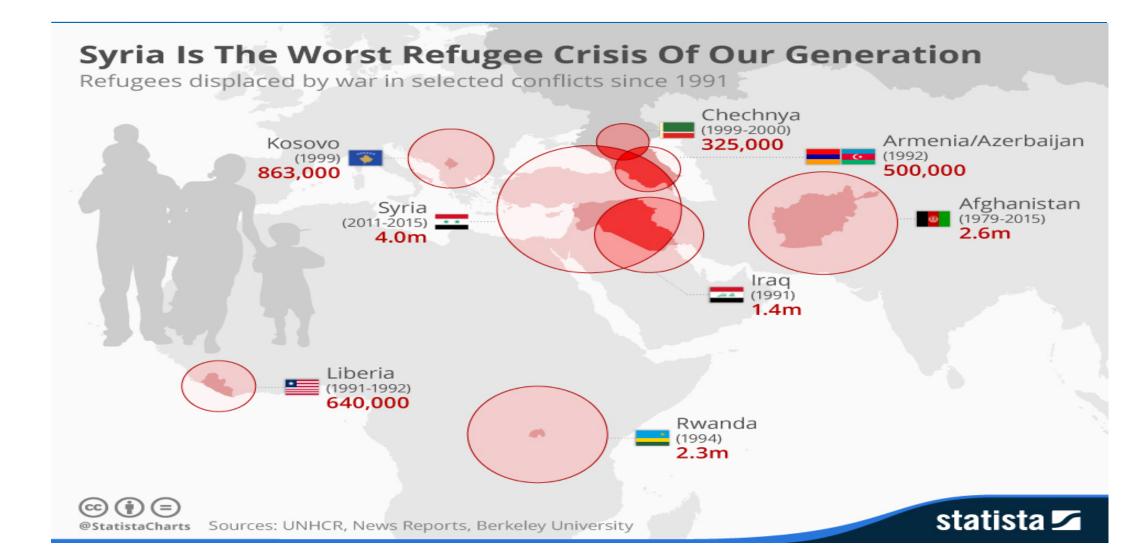
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2010: 10.5 million

2015: 15.0 million

86% in the developing world

Syrian Refugee Population



DRIVERS OF DISPLACEMENT



Syria



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Afghanistan



Burundi



Fewer Solutions



Voluntary Repatriation: (1.5 million 2005: <120,000 2015)



Insufficient humanitarian assistance



UNHCR Operations in Africa - 67% deficit



Dim future prospects



Expansion of trafficking and smuggling networks

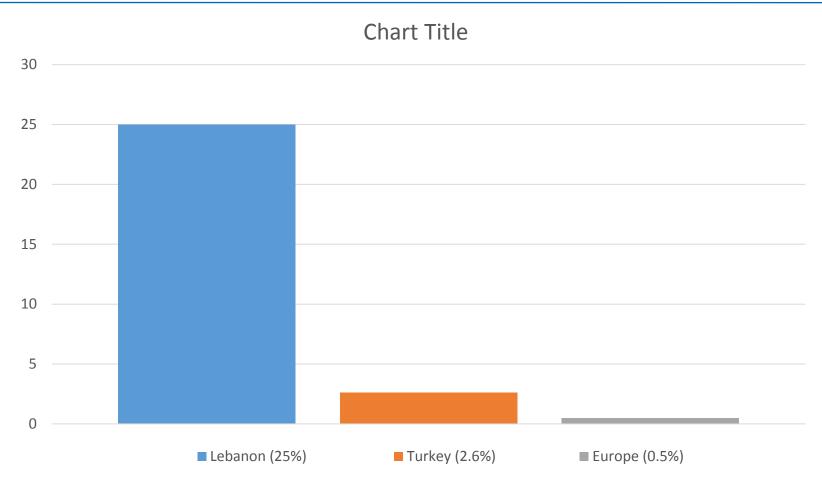


Growing Interest and Concern

Europe: manageable crisis?



Burden Sharing



% of refugees to total population

International Framework

International Framework Of Responsibility Sharing

Coordinated and comprehensive model of response

Based on best practices:

- Addresses immediate needs
- Supports national capacities
- Invests in solutions

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Basis: 1951 Refugee Convention and international human rights instruments

Recognition of

- Obligations, accountabilities and responsibilities of countries of origin
- Contributions of first countries of asylum
- National capacities
- Triggers of conflicts

Reception: adequate, safe, dignified



Registration: individual (security, assistance)



Meeting Essential Needs

1. Effective and Agile; 2. Sustainable



Support Communities: impact assessment, investment, inclusion

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Solutions: Interim

Building Human Capital

Resilience

Transferable skills



Solutions: Expanded Admission Pathways



Financing

Consistent and predictable funding

Address costs to host communities

Ensure social and economic inclusion of refugees in development plans

Too important to fail - addressing the humanitarian financing gap: HLP Report to SG