

Development Initiatives did not get the chance to speak at the meeting of the co-facilitators for the Summit for Refugees and Migrants yesterday. Alternatively, please consider the following written comments:

Para 4.18: This paragraph should be expanded to explicitly recognise the need to strengthen poverty data on refugees. The collection of data on the needs of refugees has primarily been in the domain of humanitarian actors. Yet, with the rise of protracted refugee situations, there is a pressing need to move beyond humanitarian responses to more durable solutions. To achieve this, and ensure that the longer-term livelihood needs of refugees are responded to within development assistance and national development planning frameworks, it is important that poverty data on refugees is collected, through for example, a commitment to include refugees in national poverty assessments. To date, refugees are not systematically included in national poverty surveys, and hence their needs are not often met through national development processes.

An explicit recognition of the need for poverty data on refugees as critical for durable solutions is needed in the outcome document in order to build momentum in this area and expand responsibilities for data collection on the needs of refugees beyond the humanitarian sector. As a step in the right direction, the first poverty and welfare assessment undertaken by the World Bank and UNHCR of a refugee population, in Jordan and Lebanon, from which lessons can be drawn for broader application. Refer to the case study in Chapter 1 of our 2016 Global Humanitarian Assistance report (p16) for more details - http://devinit.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Global-Humanitarian-Assistance-Report-2016_Chapter-1.pdf

Para 2.14: Importantly recognises the need to disaggregate data in line with the commitments outlined in the UNSG's report on Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants and the 2030 Agenda. Yet before the data can be disaggregated, the right data must be collected in the first place, which links to the point made above regarding the lack of poverty data on refugees and the need to fill this gap in order to inform longer-term development responses.

Para 4.20. This paragraph could be expanded to explicitly recognise that the largest proportion of refugees are now in Middle Income Countries (MICs) which impels a new approach to the repertoire of financing instruments to support refugees, their host communities and national authorities, ensuring that they are accessible to MICs (which includes the concessional financing for affected communities provided by the multilateral development banks and World Bank as referenced already in the paragraph).