



refugee movements along other routes and the aggravation of already precarious situations in regions embroiled in conflict. Worse still, without safe and regular pathways to safety, people who have nothing left to lose may risk dangerous journeys with smugglers. This creates an environment in which smuggling and trafficking can thrive, and

With the appropriate safeguards in place, security screening, including by conducting checks against INTERPOL's databases, is also an important element of security monitoring to be carried out both at the border and in other contexts, such as in the resettlement process. It is also important to ensure that databases containing information which may help detect dangerous individuals seeking to enter the country speak to each other. In country situations where UNHCR has a stronger operational role, progress has been made to enhance collaboration with host countries on security-related issues.

education, and social services within a host community can prevent exclusion and marginalization that can lead to disempowerment, disenfranchisement, and in some extreme cases, radicalization.

In the industrialized world, a recent report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], for example, presents the main lessons from the experience of OECD countries in fostering the integration of refugees. It stresses the importance of providing access to language courses, employment programmes, and integration services as soon as possible, including for asylum-seekers with high prospects to remain. The World Bank, IMF, and OECD all agree that integration is essential for social cohesion, and investments in economic and social integration need to be made early in the process. In its recent paper for the EU, UNHCR proposes a system for integration that builds upon three key elements, namely: (i) increased funding for integration programmes; (ii) predictable, harmonized integration services; and (iii) fostering welcoming communities.

Providing refugees and their host communities with opportunities that enable them to interact with and understand each other is key to facilitating acceptance and promoting self-reliance. With the right support and systems in place, refugees can play a valuable role in the social, economic, and cultural life of their host country. Initiatives to ensure access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education, as well as youth engagement are critical to ensuring that youth have a sense of possibility for their futures and do not resort to negative coping mechanisms or fall prey to extremist groups. Economic opportunities both for host and refugee communities are also essential to decrease competition for resources and foster social cohesion.

In UNHCR's experience, fostering positive attitudes towards refugees and relationships with host communities is also essential to countering xenophobic narratives, hate speech, fear-mongering, and inflammatory statements – both at the political and civil society levels. If not addressed, a hostile environment can even lead to violent attacks against refugees. States have an important role in countering this mindset and all forms of extremism it may engender

It is envisioned that as part of the Global Compact on Refugees, States would share responsibility for refugees in a number of areas. They would each have a role to play in conflict prevention and resolution, addressing the