



Intersectionality and Gender Audit Report of the Stocktaking Events, Linked and Side Events, Preparatory Roundtables and the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting December 2021

An independent report by the Gender Audit team: Shaza Al Rihawi, Andrea Ayala, Linda Bartolomei, Apajok Biar, Anila Noor, Eileen Pittaway and Najeeba Wazefadost

Executive Summary and Recommendations

(The full report and annexes are below)

Introduction

[The High-Level Officials Meeting](#) (HLOM) was part of a suite of bi-annual meetings, events and processes which contribute to and monitor the implementation of commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The stated aim of the 2021 HLOM was to strengthen international cooperation in refugee responses, offer support where needed and translate the GCR into concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and the communities that host them. It was comprised of 87 **Stocktaking Events**¹ of progress to date, held between November 2020 and December 2021. November to December 2021, five **Roundtables** were held to inform the discussion at the HLOM. In December 2021, five virtual **Linked Events** and four **Side Events** were held for various GCR Stakeholder groups. The **HLOM meeting** was held on December 14 and 15. These series of meetings are analysed in separate reports. (**Annexes 1 - 4**).

The process and program for the 2021 HLOM were structured around the following priorities: 1. Expanding support for refugees and host countries. 2. Advancing implementation of the pledges made at the first GRF. 3. Directing efforts to the areas in need of further support.

The aim of the Gender Audits is to monitor the strong commitments to refugee women and girls first made in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, September 2016, which was the catalyst for the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), and their subsequent inclusion in pledges and implementation strategies. While funded and guided by UNHCR, it is an independent audit conducted by academics from the Forced Migration Research Network, UNSW Australia, and a team of refugee women from the five UN Regions of the world. It reflects their voices and analysis of the meetings. The conceptual framework used by the Intersectionality and Gender Audit (IGA) team was the UNHCR age, gender and diversity (AGD) framework and the concept of intersectionality (See below p. 18).

Brief analysis/discussion covering the Inclusion of AGD in discussions and outcomes

Congratulations must go to the UNHCR leadership team, who uniformly led the way in seamlessly integrating an AGD approach into the discussions. It was also modelled through the presence of excellent women, including those with lived experience of displacement, as chairs, and moderators on panels.

AGD content was similar and consistent across the various sessions and the general debate. In some cases it was implicit in the presentations and thoughtfully selected presenters, and well demonstrated in the short videos used across the sessions. There was the clear commitment from all stakeholders to

¹ UNHCR GRF team to confirm the final number

the meaningful inclusion of refugees, other forcibly displaced and stateless persons in decision making.

However there were sessions, which while thought provoking and informative in their content, could have benefited from the inclusion of a more explicit articulation of AGD. The spread of attention to diverse groups, and issues was somewhat uneven. Children and youth received most attention with a strong focus on education. While women were mentioned a significant number of times, the majority of this was discussing their capacity and the contributions they had and can make in the future, or in their role of 'mother'. However, reproductive health, which is critical to their capacity to fulfil these roles was infrequently mentioned. While GBV received a number of mentions, it had relatively few references in AGD sensitive practices reported. Groups which received least attention are persons with a disability, LGBTQI+ communities and older persons (See below p. 13). While several presenters mentioned the need to fund specific aspects of an AGD response, there was no real acknowledgement of the urgent need for an AGD responsive budgeting and funding allocation.

Integration of the concept of Intersectionality

About one third of all AGD related discussion demonstrated (while not articulating) some aspects of intersectionality, and some recommendations recognised the need for an intersectional approach.

Priority 1. Expanding support for refugees and host countries

A key message was the need to include refugees and other forcibly displaced peoples in host country social infrastructure, including health, education, legal services, and livelihoods. Children, youth and women were specifically mentioned. The nexus between humanitarian aid and development was discussed, and it was noted that all development initiatives must use an AGD approach. The need to ensure that this encompassed refugees, displaced persons *and* host communities was emphasised.

Priority 2. Advancing implementation of the pledges made at the first GRF

While only about 30% of pledges recorded at the time of the HLOM directly named AGD, the debate at the HLOM suggests that stakeholders are taking it into consideration when formulating pledges and activities. However, several presenters made the point that there was insufficient mention of women and girls in pledges to date and that more needs to be done to make pledges child friendly.

Priority 3. Directing efforts to the areas in need of further support

A significant number of references which could be broadly categorised as falling under the umbrella of AGD were discussed across the HLOM events. By far the biggest number of these were on children's education. This went from preschool through to tertiary education, and was seen as the key to sustainability, gender equality and to preventing child labour, trafficking, and poverty, The need for digital literacy for all ages was seen as essential as part of whole of life education.

AGD Disaggregated Data collection

A common thread in all events was that of the urgent requirement for much improved models of data collection, and analysis, disaggregated by age, gender and diversity. It was argued that this must be accessible to all stakeholders. It will contribute to monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the AGD commitments in the GCR and the pledges.

Funding

The need for designated, transparent and accountable funding to address all aspects of AGD was noted by many presenters, in particular the importance of funding organisations led by those with lived experience of displacement, including women-led organisations.

Participation and Decision Making

Many speakers noted the importance of not simply including people from refugee and displaced backgrounds, in particular women and girls, in the policy making process but of recognising their skills, knowledge and expertise by actively involving them in identifying needs and in developing and implementing solutions.

Observations from the Gender Audit Team

The importance of lived experience

It was noted by the audit team that the age, gender and diversity lens is much more comprehensively used by refugee advocates than by participants that do not have lived refugee experience.

More analysis and explanations needed

In *Roundtable 3, Partnerships*, a deep level analysis of the impact of colonialism on refugees, and the barriers this poses for inclusion and participation was very well received. It is suggested that this is a level of analysis which could be applied and provided more often to assist in the understanding of challenges to the implementation of an AGD approach and intersectionality.

Gender issues

Women and girls, who were the focus of the original concept of the Gender Audit, were much more frequently mentioned, but often an intersectional lens was lacking, with women and girls still homogenised as a singular and vulnerable group. Gender crosscuts all diverse groups, and very little distinction was made about the gendered differences experienced and how it intersects with other diversities.

GBV

There is still a reluctance from many stakeholders to fully address the extent and impact of gender-based violence. If stakeholders do not understand the full meaning and consequences of GBV, the outcome can be failure to address the issue.

Making AGD more visible

While the UNHCR leadership team was especially strong on integrating an AGD approach in discussion, it was noted that this needs to also be reflected throughout the organisation. For example, UNHCR documenters produced excellent summary reports of each Roundtable session. Unfortunately, these reports did not record any AGD content in the sessions, even when it was discussed in the panels.

Next steps in the Gender Audit Process

'Gender is a key issue for the Global Compact on Refugees and must be captured in broader responses... there has to be a monitoring framework for Age, Gender and Diversity'

Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, December 13, 2017

The inclusion of AGD in the HLOM Process, while not perfect, indicates that the auditing process used to date has served its purpose. Building on the statement made by the High Commissioner in 2017, what is now needed to further the adoption of AGD across the board, is a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework.

Recommendation

As a next step in the monitoring of the implementation of AGD commitments made in GCR, a rigorous monitoring framework and process must be developed, which can be used to audit the ongoing process. Such a framework would measure if the commitments to women and girls and all diverse groups which come under the umbrella of the AGD Policy are being effectively implemented. It would examine how these are addressed in meeting outcomes, reports, new pledges, implementation of current pledges, and on the GCR's Digital Platform of Good Practices. It would track whether examples of potentially good practice are taken up by other stakeholders and most importantly, evaluate the effectiveness of programs which aim to address and incorporate AGD considerations as key outcomes.

Collated Recommendations from all events

1. Expanding support for refugees and host countries.

AGD related recommendations –Finance

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) responsive budgeting must become the norm, with AGD commitments clearly articulated in all budgets, financing and funding agreements.
- A model of funding which includes specific commitments to financing AGD and GBV should be adopted, which includes standalone budget items, such as the provision of a range of AGD-specific services, for example safe houses for all women and girls, disability programs, programs for LGBTIQ+ communities, and as specific budget lines in all other areas, such as AGD in health service provision, education, and shelter to ensure that the intersectional nature of AGD issues is covered.
- Access to direct funding must be provided for refugee-led organisations, especially those led by women and girls, LGBTIQ+ communities and persons with a disability. This includes establishing a quota of funding for refugee-led organisations, and actively supporting RLOs to formally register. The private sector, civil society organisations, and other NGOs must target refugee-led organisations in their funding efforts.
- At the next Global Refugee Forum in 2023, businesses could be invited to pledge to contribute 1% of their earnings to invest in supporting and actively including refugees in business and sustainable livelihoods.

AGD related recommendations –Partnerships

- The strength and effectiveness of refugee-led organisations in providing appropriate, efficient and effective and cost-effective services must be considered, supported and resourced as part of all new partnership agreements.
- The age and gender related risks and challenges faced by older displaced persons, including the high risk of GBV faced by older women, must be more consistently recognised and addressed as part of the GCR's multi-stakeholder approach. At both the regional and local level, community consultative committees of older persons should be established to work closely with UNHCR, government agencies and NGOs to suggest gender and age specific solutions to the needs and challenges facing older people.
- All stakeholders are urged to join the [Refugee Participation Pledge](#) and to increase their advocacy for greater inclusion of affected communities, considering issues of age, gender and diversity.
- A permanent space must be made for refugees to enable them to participate in all meetings of UNHCR, to ensure that their voices are heard and that they identify their own needs.

AGD related recommendations –Self Reliance

- Inclusion in host country social infrastructures must be encouraged and supported to enable self-reliance.
- Consultation must be undertaken with AGD diverse groups to determine their specific needs on the road to self-reliance, and they must have equal participation in decision making relating to self-reliance projects.
- Women-led organisations and networks must be resourced, including with access to funding and technology, and women's skills and capacities formally recognised to ensure that they have a place at the decision-making table and can safely and sustainably contribute to their own and their host communities.
- Sustained and multi-agency responses, including organisations led by displaced persons with a disability, are required to address the multiple barriers to self-reliance and inclusion faced by displaced persons with a disability. AGD sensitive responses which recognise and address barriers to work, education, housing and health and the heightened risks of GBV faced by

women and girls, must be urgently developed and funded.

- Women and girls must be protected from GBV, and effective responses to GBV must be established in all refugee sites. Safe and secure livelihoods must be included as a protection measure.

2. Advancing implementation of the pledges made at the first GRF.

AGD related recommendations –Indicators

- AGD-disaggregated data collection tools must be strengthened and adopted as standard data collection practice. Staff must have access to training on AGD data collection, so that future indicator reports can reflect on the implementation of the AGD Policy and pledge implementation against each of the indicators in the framework.
- Training materials must be developed and distributed to all stakeholders to explain how AGD disaggregated data will enhance program design and evaluation.
- Avenues and support mechanisms which facilitate the participation of refugee women and girls, must be developed and implemented in all aspects of responses to the objectives of the GCR, including in data collection and developing and monitoring indicators.
- A series of accessible information notes including: intersectionality; what is the AGD approach; what GBV encompasses and the barriers this poses for the participation of women and girls; the barriers to participation based in privilege and post colonialism, and how to overcome these, be developed and made available to all stakeholders.
- That we all move to the more inclusive language of referring to **all** women and girls and **all** men and boys, to emphasise that forcibly displaced people are diverse, and including all ages, those who are LGBTIQ+, those with disabilities and of Indigenous status.
- All stakeholders should ensure that effective and innovative AGD sensitive practices, including those developed and implemented by refugee/women-led organisations, persons with a disability, older persons and LGBTIQ+ persons, are documented and shared on the GCR Digital Platform.

3. Directing efforts to the areas in need of further support

- In the lead up to the next Global Refugee Forum 2023, UNHCR shall identify staff and external stakeholders who have demonstrated their commitment to AGD to become 'AGD Champions'. Their role will be to speak out loudly and clearly to influence those who have not yet taken this step, and to ensure the majority of pledges take these important issues into account.
- In line with the excellent [*Recommendations to ensure age, gender and diversity considerations are integrated into all stocktaking events and the High-level Officials Meeting \(HLOM\)*](#) distributed by the Division of International Protection, UNHCR staff at all levels must be required to articulate and address AGD in all planning processes, initiatives, documents, and presentations, not only in regard to the 2023 GRF, but in all aspects of their work.
- The updated [*AGD Tip Sheet*](#) and the interactive [*Intersectional AGD Matrix Tool*](#) must be distributed to all stakeholders in the lead up to the next GRF in 2023 to encourage them to apply an Intersectional AGD approach in the implementation of, and reporting on current pledges and in the formulation of all new pledges.
- The needs and capacities of a range of diverse groups, including people with a disability, LGBTIQ+ communities and older refugees must receive greater focus and analysis in all aspects of work towards the GRF 2023.
- Targeted and regular training on the application of an intersectional AGD approach and relevant tools intended to support this process are provided to senior Government officials and representatives of relevant stakeholder groups in preparation to and during the regional,

thematic and stakeholder-specific stocktaking events in the lead up to the next GRF in 2023 and at the GRF itself.

Self-Reliance – Protection

- Targeted funding must be made available for gender-based violence and gender equality programming including support and resources to refugee-led organisations, particularly to women's organisations.
- All policies and programs designed to prevent and respond to GBV must apply an intersectional analysis to better understand risks and impacts. Among other factors, this must consider gender, language, age, economic status and LGBTIQ+ communities, particularly transgender women who are particularly vulnerable to GBV.
- Legal reform must be undertaken to remove all laws which continue to criminalise women and other refugees and migrants who are victims of GBV in countries of transit and destination.
- The importance of women's empowerment and participation as part of GBV prevention must be clearly articulated, and steps taken to increase the participation of refugee women and all diverse groups, including LGBTIQ+ communities, older people and people with disabilities to be included in decision making, from decisions at the grass roots, through to taking part as delegates at the at the HLOM, the next GRF and other UN meetings.
- The special needs of stateless children must be acknowledged and addressed.

Self-Reliance – Education

- Education was seen a fundamental to fulfilling the objectives of the GCR. Steps must be taken to ensure that appropriate education is available for **all** children. From increased access to preschools and through to tertiary education. Whole of life education must be available to **all** adults. The digital divide in educational settings and across all age groups must be addressed. Whenever possible refugee children should be included in host country education systems. Teachers must be provided with psychosocial support to enable them to assist refugee children from vulnerable and traumatised backgrounds to enable them to benefit from available programs. The major barriers to education faced by girls and young women must be acknowledged and addressed as a means of achieving Gender Equality.
- Sustained action is required to support the empowerment of girls and young women and to reduce risks of GBV, including of child marriage and early pregnancy, by supporting safe and sustainable pathways to secondary and tertiary education.

Self-Reliance – Sport

- Given the important role that sport can play in fostering self-reliance and inclusion, particular attention must be paid to addressing gender and disability discrimination and to actively supporting the equal inclusion of girls and children with a disability.

AGD related recommendations Solutions

- When planning for resettlement, complementary pathways, local integration, voluntary repatriation, and integration, it must be remembered that refugees are not a homogenous group. The specific needs of members of AGD groups in all areas, including security, protection from GBV, documentation, education, health, livelihoods, shelter, transport must be identified and addressed in each situation, and funding provided to ensure that they are not discriminated against when accessing solutions.
- States are urged to actively involve Stateless persons and in particular Stateless women, persons with a disability and members on LGBTIQ+ communities, in developing policies and legal reforms to address the ongoing barriers to the acquisition of nationality.



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Full Combined Report

Background and Introduction

The Gender Audit process began in 2017, to monitor the discussion and inclusion of gender issues in the drafting process and adoption of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). It had been noted, that in past deliberations on key policy formulations, gender was either not included, or if it was discussed, often was not included in the meeting reports or policy documents. The Gender Audit (GA) was implemented to address this problem. Subsequent GAs were undertaken in 2019 for the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the High Commissioner's Dialogue in 2020, and the focus of the GA was expanded to include all aspects of UNHCR's 2018 [Age, Gender and Diversity Policy](#). Each of these key meetings and preparatory meetings were different in their objectives, focus, content, and targeted participants, although the progressive aim was to further the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the GCR. In each case the aim of the GA was to monitor the strong commitments to refugee women and girls first made in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, September 2016, which was the catalyst for the GCR. In 2021, for the [High-Level Officials Meeting](#) (HLOM), the sociological concept of intersectionality was added to the approach of the GA and it was renamed as the Intersectionality and Gender Audit (IGA). (See page 18 below for details of the conceptual framework).

The stated aim of the HLOM was to strengthen international cooperation in refugee responses, offer support where needed and translate the GCR into concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and the communities that host them.

In the year prior to the HLOM, a number of linked events were undertaken to fulfill the overall objectives of the HLOM. These included 87² **Stocktaking events** of progress to date which were undertaken, between December 2020 and November 2021. In November and December 2021, five **Roundtables** were held to inform the discussions at the HLOM. In December, prior to the HLOM, four virtual **Linked events** and four **Side events** were held for various GCR Stakeholder groups and initiatives, with one additional Linked event held following the HLOM. The IGA team attended and documented all of the Roundtables, Linked and Side events and the HLOM. The team also attended several of the Stocktaking events held across the year and conducted a desk audit of reports and documents available for 29 further events. These are analysed in separate reports. Since 2020, virtual events were held because of the COVID-19 pandemic. These have played a significant role in bringing in new and important voices to the debates, and in furthering the GCR's commitments to the meaningful inclusion of refugees, including refugee women and girls. People usually prevented from travelling to Geneva, due to lack of travel documents or funding, were able to participate in the virtual meetings. Detailed reports of the four sets of linked events can be found in Annexes 1 – 4.

While funded and guided by UNHCR, this is an independent audit conducted by academics from the Forced Migration Research Network, UNSW Australia and a team of refugee women from the five UN regions of the world. It reflects their voices and analysis of the meetings.

² Final number to be confirmed by the GRF team

Summary of Age, Gender and Diversity Content across the HLOM events

Integration of an AGD approach in the HLOM linked Events

The process and program for the HLOM were structured around the following priorities: 1. Expanding support for refugees and host countries. 2. Advancing implementation of the pledges made at the first GRF. 3. Directing efforts to the areas in need of further support. When possible, specific mentions of AGD in each priority area have been listed below, but in fact mentions (or omissions) of AGD cut across all three.

It was apparent that the GCR is reshaping how protection is conceptualised, with many of the commitments made in the GCR being addressed. These include the multi-stakeholder approach, complementary protection strategies, and broadening the base of funding sources. There is huge progress on all aspects of refugee participation, in meetings, in the pledging process, and in examples of good practice.

Congratulations must go to the UNHCR leadership team, who uniformly led the way in seamlessly integrating an AGD approach into the discussions and set a standard for how this could happen across all aspects of the implementation of the GCR. Without a doubt, AGD was included more comprehensively in the discussions throughout the HLOM process than has been the case in previous GCR related meetings. In keeping with the excellent [*Recommendations to ensure age gender and diversity considerations are integrated into all stocktaking events and the High-level Officials Meeting \(HLOM\)*](#) distributed by the Division of International Protection, AGD was modelled through the presence of excellent women, including those with lived experience of displacement, as chairs, moderators, on panels, and in videos. Elements of the AGD framework were mentioned in all sessions, some more strongly than others. It was discussed as a guiding principle by senior UNHCR staff and many stakeholders, not just mentioned as another 'acronym'. The inclusion of many mentions of diverse groups in a range of contexts indicated a real change in the way that AGD is conceptualised and implemented on the ground and is a very positive outcome of the HLOM. In some sessions it was implicit in the presentations and in the thoughtfully selected panellists, and well demonstrated in the short videos used across the sessions. However there were some sessions, which while thought provoking and informative in their content, could have benefited by a more explicit articulation of AGD.

Integration of the concept of intersectionality

About one third of all AGD related discussion demonstrated (while not articulating) some aspects of intersectionality, and some recommendations recognised the need for an intersectional approach. As the concept is relatively new in the discussion of responses to refugees and displaced people it would have been useful if it had been clearly articulated. For example, there was a major focus across the Roundtables and HLOM panels on the importance of education for children, acknowledging the additional disadvantages faced by girls. This could have been even stronger if an intersectional analysis of the multiple and compounding barriers and discriminations which hinder children's education had been more comprehensively integrated in presentations in the same way it was in some of the Stocktaking event reports and documents. Lack of adequate shelter and health services, risks of gender-based violence (GBV), inaccessible classrooms, insufficient income to pay school fees and buy scholastic materials and uniforms, lack of menstrual hygiene materials and the need for many children to work to contribute to family income, all impact on a child's ability to attend school. The differences between opportunities for girls and boys, particularly the additional barriers faced by adolescent girls were not always clearly articulated. Gender bias can leave girl children behind when families have few resources, often leading to forced and very early marriage. These all add to the many barriers to education faced by children and have to be addressed. This can only be achieved through partnerships between various stakeholders, with the participation of refugees and displaced people of all ages, gender and diversities, drawing on their capacity, and resilience and in cooperation with host communities.

AGD related outcomes from the Stocktaking, Roundtables, Linked and Side events, and the HLOM meeting, with a combined summary and recommendations

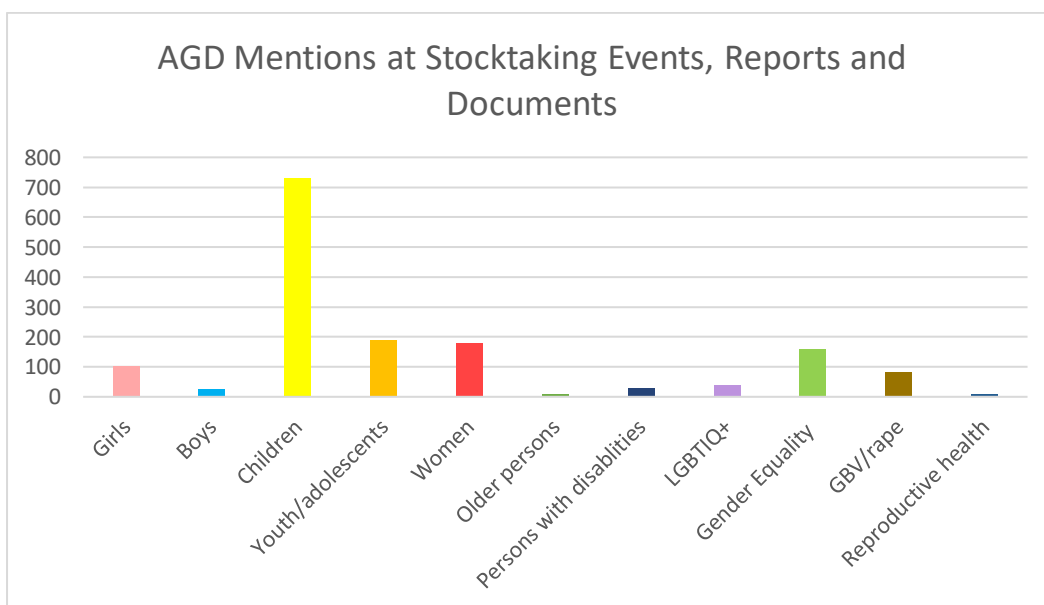
As can be seen, while each set of events was discrete, with clear and slightly different objectives, there was a consistent inclusion of AGD across all events. Emphasis on different aspects of AGD varied somewhat, depending on which stakeholders were predominant in the sessions. Events which had an advocacy focus tended to be much stronger on recognising diverse groups and intersectionality. While AGD has definitely entered the discourse, the next major step is to ensure that this verbal acknowledgement translates to pledges and implementation. This is currently demonstrated through the self-reporting from those making the pledges, and the registration of AGD Practices on the GCR's Digital Platform. As can be seen in the charts below, (page. 13), while positive trends are indicated, much more needs to be done to systematically integrate an intersectional AGD approach across pledges and practices, and this is the main challenge leading up to the next Global Refugee Forum in 2023. Forty-two AGD related terms were used to analyse the text of each report and meetings (see Annexe 1 A). These have then been compiled and are analysed under the two major categories of diverse AGD groups and AGD issues.

Men as an AGD category

We have chosen not to include the general category of 'men' in the table of mentions in keeping with assumptions in law and policy that their needs and concerns are automatically included. This was reflected in the HLOM discussion, and documents, and men were seldom mentioned as a group. However, we do note that in certain situations i.e., forced military recruitment targeting only men, it is imperative that the particular discriminations they might face directly linked to their gender be named and addressed.

The Stocktaking events attended and documented by the Gender Audit team, and 25 of 29 Stocktaking event reports analysed, included a focus on some aspects of AGD, including gender analysis.

Figure 1. Snapshot of mentions of aspects of Age, Gender and Diversity in the various Stocktaking events, reports and documents³



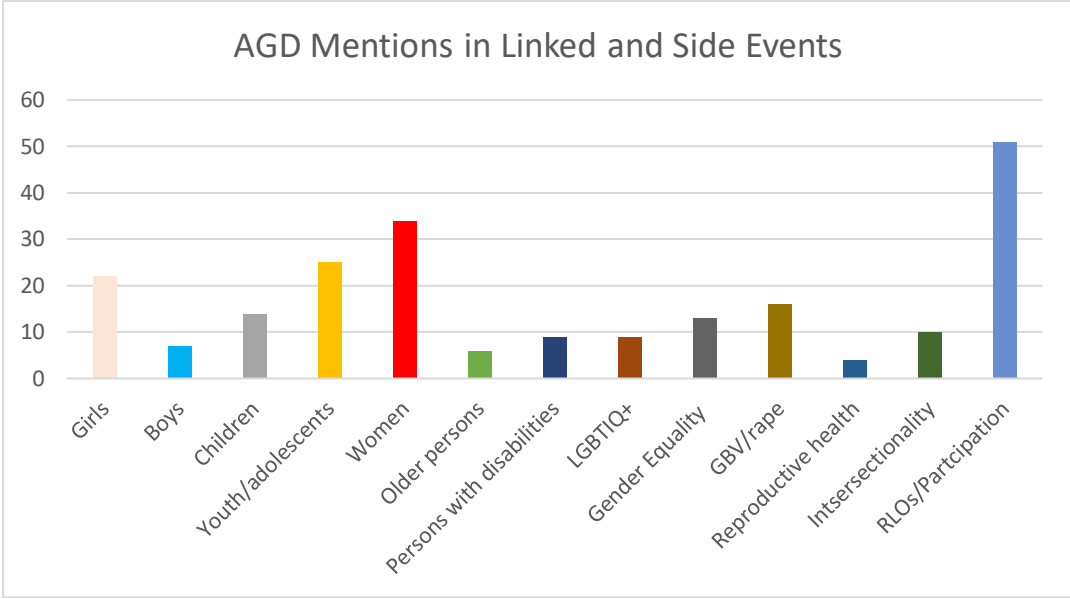
³ An occasional reference could be missing, due to problems with technology or access to reports, but we are confident that these figures provide an accurate picture of the acknowledgement of AGD.

It was particularly encouraging to see the significantly increased recognition of gender in areas where historically it had been over-looked. This included the clear recognition of the gender disparity in girls accessing secondary and tertiary education; the need for targeted programs to support women's access to livelihoods and an increasing recognition of the extent and impacts of GBV. There is also increasing recognition of the importance of ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in education, livelihoods, and sport, as well as increased consideration of their needs for resettlement. The needs of LGBTIQ+ communities are becoming increasingly visible through the efforts of LGBTIQ+ refugee advocates and some certain States and Cities, UNHCR, and some faith-based actors. Many events and reports included a strong focus on the meaningful participation of refugees and all Stocktaking events attended and audited by the team included at least one refugee or stateless person presenting and/or moderating, often two.

Across the events and reports there was a very strong focus on children and youth; however, this was not consistently gendered and often did not consider issues of intersecting identities and vulnerabilities. For example, while the particular risks of persons with a disability were sometimes considered this was often not gendered. This powerfully highlights the importance of not just identifying the needs of different groups through the application of an AGD lens but also of considering the impact of intersecting identity markers on resilience and/or discrimination. It was therefore pleasing to see that several of the Stocktaking event reports included specific commitments to apply an AGD lens to both pledges and program implementation⁴. One of the biggest gaps across the Stocktaking meetings and documents was the limited focus on the needs of older female and male refugees and other older forcibly displaced persons. The needs of older persons were only raised on a small number of panels and in a limited number of reports. These included at the June AGD event and at the *Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness* event (See Annexe 1).

The Linked and Side events held leading up to the HLOM all included some focus on core aspects of the AGD framework. Speakers presenting in four of the nine events directly addressed issues of age, gender and diversity. Several speakers at the AGD and MIRPS Linked events explicitly discussed the importance of an intersectional gender analysis. During four of the Linked events the gendered impacts of displacement on women and girls, children and youth were discussed. Importantly, the particular risks and impacts of GBV on women and girls were mentioned by speakers in these events. The Side event on refugee participation was the most AGD inclusive, as a range of speakers from refugee backgrounds discussed the particular risks faced by women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and members of LGBTIQ+ communities. The contributions made by refugee-led organisations were highlighted in all events with the particular contributions made by refugee-women-led organisations noted during both the AGD and MIRPS Linked events and those of organisations led by persons with a disability and by older persons in the AGD event. However few speakers in the Side events included aspects of AGD in their analysis. As a result, while the essential role that refugee-led organisations have played during the COVID pandemic was highlighted, there was no acknowledgement of the particular or different contributions made by groups led by women, youth, people with disabilities or by members of LGBTIQ+ communities. Similarly, some best practice examples of programs designed to support the inclusion and meaningful participation of refugees did not include explicit acknowledgement or discussion of the barriers that some refugees might face based on age, gender and diversity factors. The risks and challenges faced by persons with disabilities were mentioned in both the AGD and MIRPS Linked events and the Side event on Refugee participation however the needs of older persons were only mentioned in the AGD Linked event and the Refugee participation Side event (See Annexe 3).

Figure 2. Snapshot of how many presenters raised aspects of Age, Gender and Diversity in the Linked and Side Events⁵



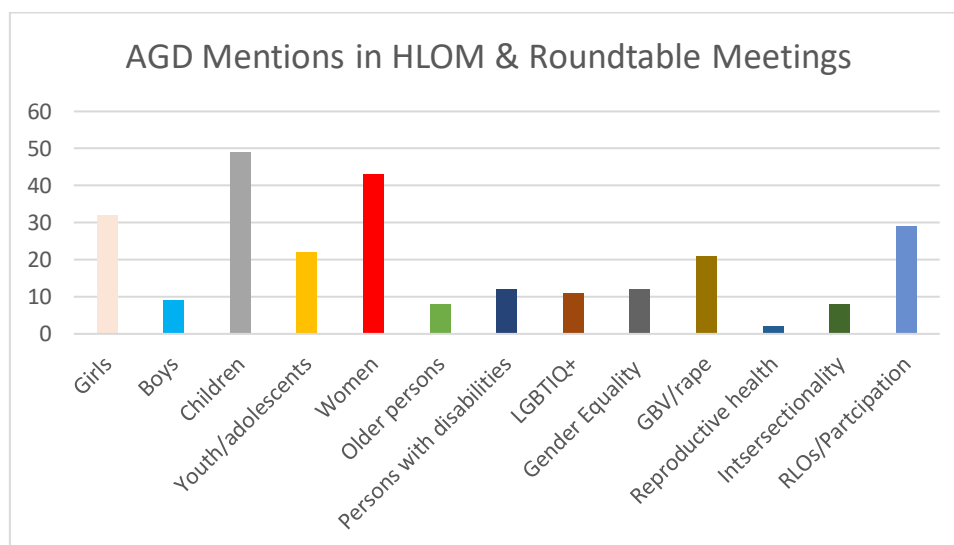
The Five Preparatory Roundtables were held in advance of the High-Level Officials Meeting. Speakers and participants were asked to reflect on what has been achieved and what remains to be done. Each Roundtable had either two or three Panels. The Roundtables fulfilled their objective of informing the discussion in the HLOM meeting. They were stimulating and presented a wide range of often thought-provoking insights and innovative suggestions for solutions and clearly fulfilled the objective of informing the discussion in the HLOM meeting (See Annexe 2).

The High-Level Officials meeting provided an opportunity for senior government officials and representatives of relevant stakeholder groups to take stock of progress towards translating the ambitions of the GCR into improvements in the lives of refugees and host communities, with a view to charting the direction for the future. The meeting was comprised of three panel discussions relating to the three priorities of the HLOM, there were four Spotlight sessions, focusing on key issues of concern. There was also General debate in the Plenary Sessions, comprising interventions from the floor addressing the priorities aim of the HLOM (See Annexe 4).

Given the direct link between and objectives of the Roundtables and the HLOM, the outcomes have been combined.

⁵ An occasional reference could be missing, due to problems with technology or access to reports, but we are confident that these figures provide an accurate picture of the acknowledgement of AGD.

Figure 3. Snapshot of how many presenters raised aspects of Age, Gender and Diversity in the various Roundtable and HLOM sessions⁶



Summary and Analysis of the Inclusion of Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD), and an Intersectional Approach in the Panels, Spotlight Sessions and Plenary Discussion

The AGD content was similar and consistent across all events, panels, sessions, and general debate. There was strong leadership on the need to implement an AGD approach from UNHCR senior management, the refugee representatives, states and NGOs. This demonstrated the potential of the multi-stakeholder approach and partnerships. Strongest was the clear commitment from all stakeholders to the meaningful inclusion of refugees and other forcibly displaced and stateless persons in decision making. This was modelled through direct involvement of 130 persons with lived experience of displacement or statelessness across the events leading up to and at the HLOM. It is clear that members of refugee and other forcibly displaced communities are being recognised as central and critical actors in the whole of society approach which underpins the GCR and is the cornerstone of achieving its ambition of true responsibility sharing. Key issues which were addressed were the educational needs of children, with some mentions of the special needs of girl children. The participation of refugees including women-led organisations was acknowledged as key to positive progress and the work of refugees in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic was recognised. The inclusion of refugees in host country infrastructure was seen as a critical part of solutions, providing benefit to both refugee and displaced persons and to communities. Some of the newer stakeholders, from the private sector, and the World Bank, also focused on engaging women and girls.

However, there were many times when AGD was not mentioned when it would have been very pertinent to do so. In particular, while several presenters mentioned the need to fund specific aspects of an AGD response, there was no real acknowledgement of the urgent need for an AGD responsive budgeting and funding allocation. While women were mentioned a significant number of times, the majority was discussing their capacity and the contributions they had and can make in the future, or in their capacity of ‘mother’. However, reproductive health, which is critical to their capacity to fulfil these roles was only mentioned six times. As discussed previously while there was a clear and emerging acknowledgement of the importance of applying an intersectional lens in some of the meetings this is an area which requires further development.

⁶ An occasional reference could be missing, due to problems with technology or access to reports, but we are confident that these figures provide an accurate picture of the acknowledgement of AGD.

Uneven spread of diverse groups and issues mentioned

As can be seen in figures above, while AGD was acknowledged as a concept, the spread of attention to diverse groups, and issues was somewhat uneven. Overall, it demonstrates very positive progress in recognising the diversity among refugee and displaced populations. Across all meetings and events, the needs of persons with a disability, older persons and LGBTIQ+ communities are more visible than in previous GCR related events, but they still do not receive equal attention and response.

Age, Gender and Diversity Sensitive Practices

Examples of good practice mentioned are included in the reports of each meeting (see Annexes 1-4). It is pleasing to see the growing number of innovative programs which have been implemented, in particular many which address diverse groups and aspects of AGD on the GCR Digital Platform.

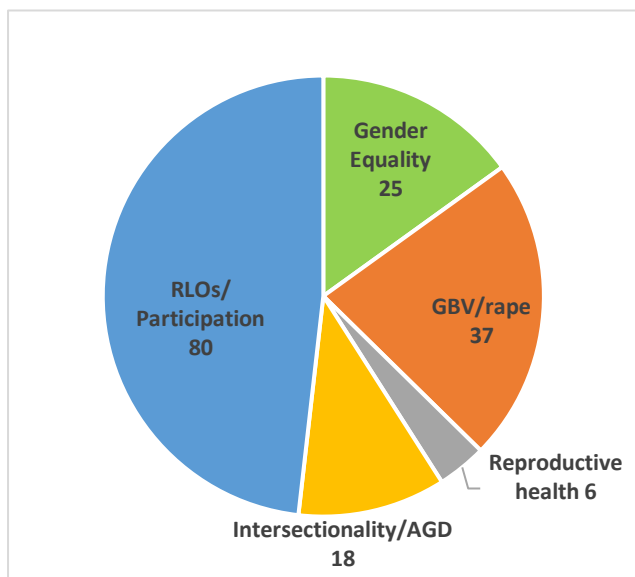
Table 1: AGD Mentions of Diverse Issues across all HLOM meetings⁷

Events	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/ adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender Equality	GBV/rape	Reproductive health	Intersectionality	RLOs/ Participation
Roundtables mentions	8	4	14	9	12	4	6	5	1	9	1	5	15
AGD sensitive practices	3	3	10	14	7		1	1	3	2		3	4
Linked & Side events mentions	22	7	14	25	34	6	9	9	13	16	4	10	51
AGD sensitive practices	6	2	4	4	7	2	3	5	1	4	1	4	6
HLOM mentions	24	5	35	13	31	4	6	6	11	12	1	3	14
AGD sensitive practices			9	8	6	1	1		1	1			
Total mentions	54	16	63	47	77	14	21	20	25	37	6	18	80
Total AGD sensitive practices	9	5	23	26	20	3	5	6	5	7	1	7	10

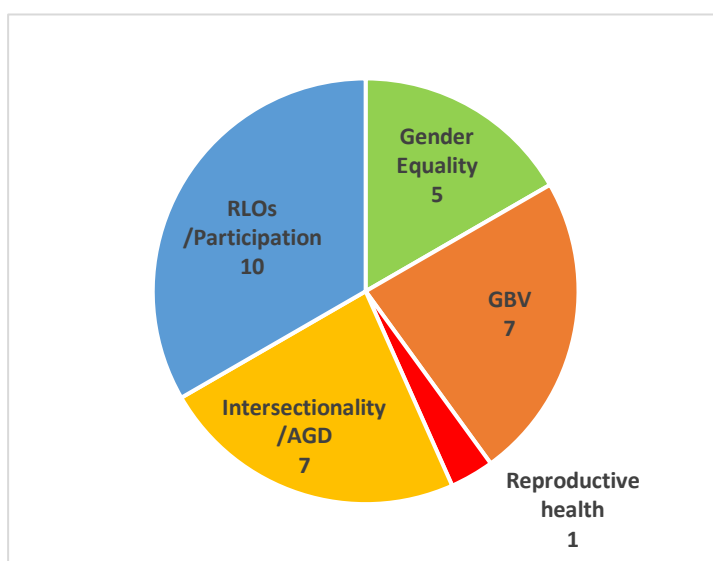
⁷ These include the Roundtables, Linked and Side Events and the HLOM meeting. The data from the Stocktaking analysis which consisted primarily of document analysis is reported separately

Mapping Progress and Gaps – From Rhetoric to Reality

AGD mentions by issues HLOM Events⁸

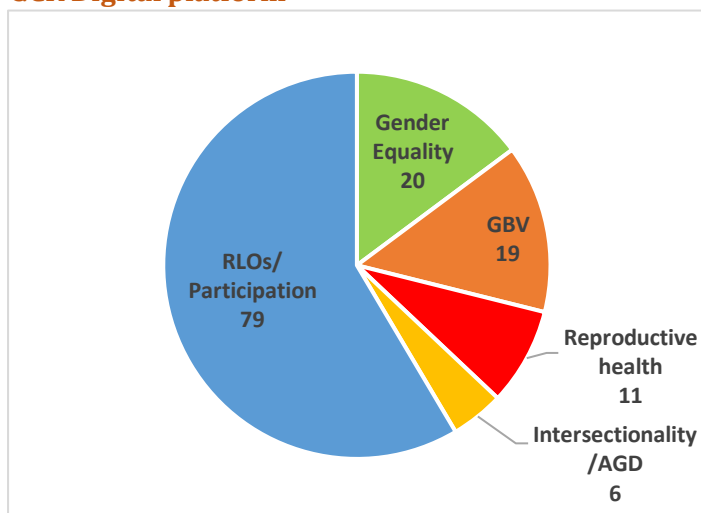


AGD sensitive practices by issues HLOM Events

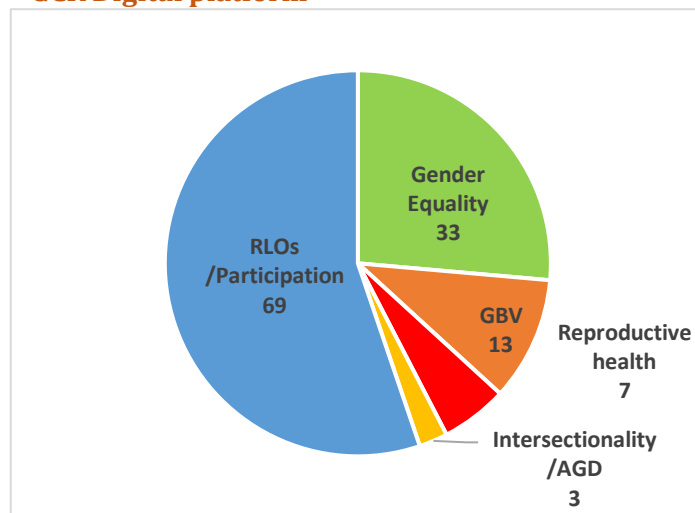


As can be seen, there was a reasonable correlation between mentions of AGD and AGD sensitive practices discussed at HLOM Events.

AGD sensitive practices by issues on the GCR Digital platform



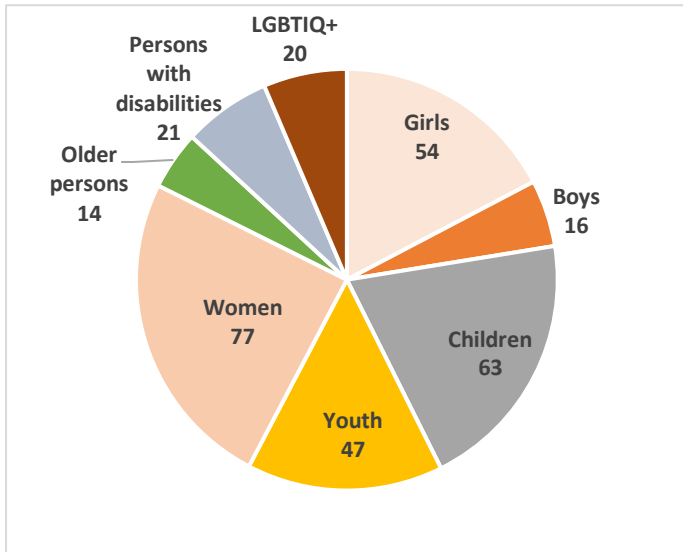
AGD sensitive pledges by issues on the GCR Digital platform



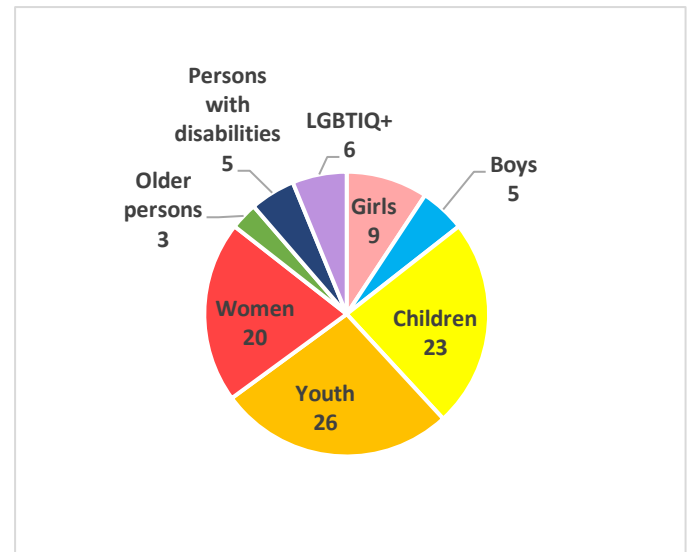
There was an even stronger focus on refugee participation in the AGD practices and pledges reported on the GCR's Digital Platform than was reflected in the HLOM Process. Gender Equality is represented in the pledges, but with less evidence of implementation. GBV, while acknowledged, still has only a small part of the response needed to fulfill the commitments in the GCR. Reproductive Health has received more attention in good practices and pledges than was reflected in the HLOM Events. This clearly demonstrates that gender equality including addressing GBV has to be a major focus of the work towards the GRF 2023.

⁸ These include the Roundtables, Linked and Side Events and the HLOM meeting. The data from the Stocktaking analysis which consisted primarily of document analysis is reported separately.

AGD mentions by diverse groups HLOM⁹

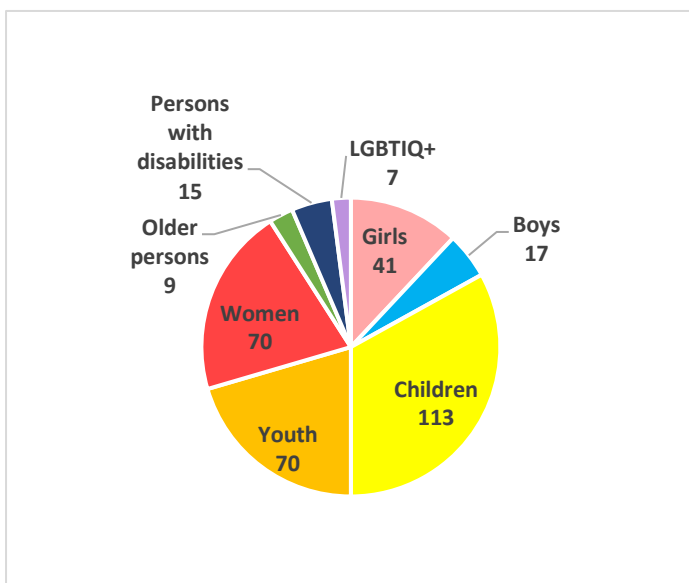


AGD sensitive practices by groups HLOM

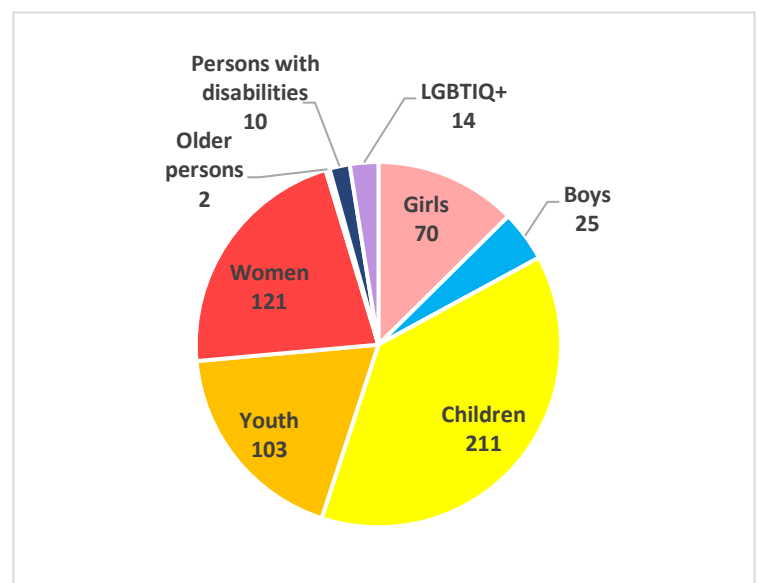


Again, there was a close correlation between mentions in the meetings and AGD practices reported.

AGD sensitive practices by groups on the GCR Digital platform



AGD pledges by groups on the GCR Digital platform



These pie charts clearly illustrate the priorities of all stakeholders in relation to pledging and Implementation of the Age, Gender and Diversity aspects of the GCR and gaps which need to be addressed. They do not indicate either the effectiveness of AGD sensitive pledges and practices, or the aspect of protection addressed.

As a relatively new concept, intersectionality is not yet well reflected in either the good practices, or pledges. Equally, while obviously falling under the AGD Framework, very few pledges or practices currently specifically name it. The specific articulations of *Age, Gender and Diversity*, and *Intersectionality*, will act as an “Aide Memoire” and has the potential to increase their inclusion in outcomes and solutions.

⁹ These include the Roundtables, Linked and Side Events and the HLOM meeting. The data from the Stocktaking analysis which consisted primarily of document analysis is reported separately.

Analysis of AGD issues and the HLOM Priorities

This section provides brief analysis of the major AGD issues addressed which crosscut the three priority areas.

Priority 1. Inclusion

One of the strongest messages on inclusion was the benefit, both to refugees and displaced populations and host communities, of including *all* refugee and displaced persons in host country social infrastructure, including health, education, legal services and livelihoods. It was noted that inclusion in livelihoods is complex and that a focus on skill sets and on market-based approaches has to be kept in mind, along with consideration of the multiple challenges faced by diverse groups, in particular by women and youth. In the context of solutions, the critical role of including and supporting women and girls in all aspects of the peace process was particularly highlighted. The importance of recognising the humanitarian aid and development nexus was discussed, and the need to ensure that this encompassed both refugees and displaced persons, and host communities. A key point was that to support fully inclusive solutions, development initiatives must be underpinned by, and implement, an intersectional AGD approach.

Priority 2. Advancing implementation of the pledges made at the first GRF

While only about 30% of pledges recorded at the time of the HLOM directly named AGD groups and issues, the debate across the HLOM meetings suggests that stakeholders are taking it into consideration when formulating pledges and activities. However, several presenters made the point that there was insufficient mention of women and girls in pledges to date, and that it is everyone's responsibility to integrate AGD in all pledges. There was also a call to listen to children and to make pledges child friendly.

Priority 3. Directing efforts to the areas in need of further support

Children, youth and education.

While there were a significant number of references which could be broadly categorised as falling under the umbrella of AGD discussed across the HLOM Process, by far the biggest number of these was on children's education. Education, from preschool through to tertiary education, was seen as the key to sustainability, to addressing child labour, trafficking, and poverty, which can lead to the selection of boys for education when funds are not available for school expenses for all children in a family. The additional barriers facing girl children were acknowledged by some presenters, including girls not returning to school because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the threat this posed to gender equality. It was recognised that this contributed to early and forced marriage, inability to obtain safe livelihoods, and gender-based violence. The need to address trauma in children and youth to enable them to take maximum advantage of educational opportunities was also discussed.

The need for digital literacy for all ages was seen as essential as part of whole of life education. While the focus on the education of children is to be applauded, the education needs of other diverse groups, including people with a disability and older refugees must receive greater focus and analysis in work towards the GRF 2023.

AGD Disaggregated data collection

A common thread in all events was that of the urgent requirement for much improved models of data collection, and analysis, disaggregated by age, gender and diversity. This must be accessible to all stakeholders. It is essential to fulfilling the promise of the AGD framework as at the moment there are large gaps in information about diverse groups. This data will inform programming for under-documented groups with specific and acute protection needs. It will contribute to monitoring and evaluation of the AGD commitments in the GCR, and the pledges.

Funding

The need for designated, transparent and accountable funding to address all aspects of AGD was noted by many presenters, in particular those with lived experience of displacement. There was a clear focus on the benefits of funding refugee led organisations, in particular following the huge contribution they are making in the COVID-19 Pandemic and in response to Climate Change. In the absence of solid data, estimates indicate that over 50% of refugees are women and girls, some 25% of refugees are male youth and boys, several million refugees have a disability, the number of older refugees continues to increase, and a sizable group of people identify as LGBTIQ+. They need to be identified and their specific needs and potential contributions to their communities adequately addressed and funded. This must include targeted funding and support for groups led by persons with a disability, older persons and by members of diverse LGBTIQ+ communities.

Participation and decision making

Many speakers noted the importance of not simply including people from refugee backgrounds in the policy making process but of recognising their skills, knowledge and expertise by actively involving them in identifying needs and in developing and implementing solutions. There was strong call to acknowledge the skills and knowledge of women and girls. The participation of youth came up in all events and there was a strong request from refugee organisations for a permanent seat at all UNHCR high level meetings.

Observations from the Intersectionality Gender Audit Team

The importance of lived experience

It was noted by the IGA team that the age, gender and diversity lens is much more comprehensively used by refugee advocates than by participants that do not have lived refugee experience. Women tend to acknowledge gender more than men. Also, if the moderator makes a strong AGD statement and stance early in the session, it sets the tone for the panel and the whole group tends to pick it up. The refugee women members of the IGA team were also very active in each session they attended, posting questions and interventions in the chat and Q&A. Frequently these questions served as powerful catalysts to trigger a greater focus on AGD aspects from panellists, moderators and participants. This highlights the important role that members of the IGA team play in presenting on panels and making brief interventions, as often they are the first to raise gender issues and to highlight intersecting issues of age and diversity.

More analysis and explanations needed

In *Roundtable 3, Partnerships*, a deep level analysis of the impact of colonialism on refugees, and the barriers this poses for inclusion and participation, was presented and was very well received. It is suggested that this level of rich analysis be presented more often on panels to assist in the understanding of the historical and political challenges to the implementation of a participatory and intersectional AGD approach.

Gender issues

Women and girls which was the focus of the original concept of the Gender Audit, while much more frequently mentioned, often an intersectional lens was lacking, with women and girls still homogenised as a singular and vulnerable group. Despite the positive progress made, greater efforts are still required to demonstrate that gender crosscuts all diverse groups, and to make clearer distinctions about the gendered impacts, for example on older men and older women, girls and boys, women and men with a disability, gay men, lesbians and transgender women and men.

GBV

There is still a reluctance among some stakeholder groups to fully acknowledge and address the extent and impact of gender-based violence. This includes rape; being forced to sell sex in order to survive and feed their families; unsafe workplaces; abuse from authority figures and in the home. There is significant on-going research providing evidence that this is a major barrier to woman and girls achieving gender equality and participation in decision making. Failure to ensure that all stakeholders understand the full meaning and compounding impacts of GBV can lead to failure to address the issue.

Making AGD more visible

While the UNHCR leadership team was especially strong on integrating an AGD approach into discussion, it was noted that this needs to also be reflected throughout the organisation. For example, UNHCR documenters produced excellent summary reports of each Roundtable session. Unfortunately, these reports have not recorded any AGD content, even when it was discussed. It was also noted that in the *Informal Briefing on the Preliminary Outcomes of the GRF Stocktaking*, July 8, 2021, at which each Region presented a report, neither AGD, nor women and girls were discussed, even though the audit team is aware that UNHCR staff are doing excellent AGD informed work.

In their report of the 2019 Global Forum on Refugees, the Gender Audit team made the following comment.

'While we know that there actually is a lot of support in the very senior ranks of UNHCR for age, gender and diversity, we felt that the silence must be broken if UNHCR was serious about these important issues. The silence has a significant effect: it sends direct messages to key stakeholders. Firstly, to those who overtly oppose the inclusion of an AGD approach it indicates that position by not challenging it. Secondly, to those who are sitting on the fence, it signals that it is not of major importance, they need not act, so they stay with the status quo. And lastly, to those who have been actively supporting the AGD approach, the message is that it is not really a core priority for UNHCR.'

As has been noted significant progress has been made and a level of commitment is shown in documents submitted, and programs implemented on the ground, but still less than 30% of pledges address AGD, and even less address GBV as a key intersectional issue. If AGD is to become a reality it must also become visible in all funding arrangements. AGD is a key UNHCR Policy and must be fully integrated and visible in all activities and reports.

Conclusion

Suggested Ways Forward

'Gender is a key issue for the Global Compact on Refugees and must be captured in broader responses... there has to be a monitoring framework for Age, Gender and Diversity'

Filippo Grandi, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, 13 December 2017

Changing Role of the Gender Audit Process

As can be seen above, the HLOM process has raised awareness of the need to transparently and systematically incorporate AGD in policy and practice. There is now an increased diversity in panels, refugees are included in meetings as key stakeholders, AGD issues are discussed in a meaningful way and the number of pledges and practices registered on the GCR Digital platform is increasing. However, there is still much to be done. To date, the IGA process has recorded and collated the number of times women, girls and AGD groups are mentioned in proceedings, with qualitative analysis of the content and observational analysis of the mention and respect given to women and girls and the AGD Policy framework by stakeholders. As noted, this has increased significantly and while not perfect we can no longer argue that gender slips completely off the table. As such we suggest that the IGA in its present format has achieved its aim. The process of accountability to refugee women and girls, age, gender and diversity now needs to move forward to a more structured format, linked closely to the UNHCR Indicators process.

Recommendation

As a next step in the monitoring of the implementation of AGD commitments made in GCR, a rigorous monitoring framework and process must be developed, which can be used to audit the ongoing process. Such a framework would measure if the commitments to women and girls and all diverse groups which come under the umbrella of the AGD Policy are being effectively implemented. It would examine how these are addressed in meeting outcomes, reports, new pledges, implementation of current pledges, and on the GCR's Digital Platform of Good Practices. It would track if examples of potentially good practice are taken up by other stakeholders and most importantly, evaluate the effectiveness of programs which aim to address and incorporate AGD considerations as key outcomes.

Conceptual Frameworks used in the Intersectionality and Age, Gender and Diversity Audit for the 2021 High Level Officials Meeting (HLOM)

Two key frameworks were used to gauge the inclusion of women and girls, and Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) in the HLOM Process. The first was the [UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Policy](#) issued by UNHCR in 2018, which incorporates the updated [High Commissioner’s Five Commitments to Refugee Women and Girls](#). In 2021, the concept of intersectionality was incorporated into the gender audit process, to reflect its inclusion in UNHCR discourse and practice. In this context, intersectionality is used to explore two key issues. The first concerns the multiple discriminations experienced by refugees. It explains how the more discriminations people experience, vulnerability increases, and access to human rights decreases. The second counteracting intersection recognises that refugees are not inherently vulnerable, most are resilient, and each person has different but multiple strengths, knowledge and wisdom. The more these are recognised and nurtured, the more effective the outcomes. Commitments in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) are designed to work in partnership with refugees, stateless and other forcibly displaced peoples to support their strengths and capacity, at the same time addressing the barriers caused by the multiple discriminations they face.

UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Policy¹⁰

The UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Policy recognises that like the rest of the world population, refugees, other forcibly displaced and stateless people are very diverse. They include people of all ages, genders, nationalities, religions, disability status, sexual orientation and gender identities, as well as national, ethnic, religious, linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples. As can be seen below, the AGD Policy is designed to ensure that people from all diverse groups are treated equally, are included in decision making and can access protection and assistance in an equitable way.

‘The purpose of this Policy is to reinforce UNHCR’s longstanding commitment to ensuring that people are at the centre of all that we do. This requires that we apply an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach to all aspects of our work. Through this Policy, we aim to ensure that persons of concern can enjoy their rights on an equal footing and participate meaningfully in decisions that affect themselves, their families, and communities ‘.

Table 2

AGD-Inclusive programming	The AGD policy requires that the different capacities, needs, and exposure to protection risks of the women, men, girls, and boys with whom we work must be incorporated into assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. At a minimum all data collected by UNHCR will be disaggregated by age, sex and other diversity considerations, as contextually appropriate and possible, for purposes of analysis and programming.
Participation and Inclusion	The AGD policy requires that women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds are able to engage meaningfully and are consulted on protection, assistance, and solutions. At a minimum, country operations will employ participatory methodologies at each stage of the operations management cycle, to incorporate the capacities and priorities of women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds into protection, assistance, and solutions programmes.

¹⁰ <https://www.unhcr.org/en-au/protection/women/4e7757449/unhcr-age-gender-and-diversity-policy.html>

<p>Communication and Transparency</p>	<p>The AGD policy requires that women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds in all operations have access to timely, accurate, and relevant information on (i) their rights and entitlements, and (ii) UNHCR and its partners' programmes.</p> <p>At a minimum, all country-level protection and solutions strategies will detail the operation's approach to communicating with women, men, girls, and boys of diverse backgrounds, through means that are appropriate and accessible to all groups in a community.</p>
<p>Feedback and Response</p>	<p>The AGD policy requires that formal and informal feedback from persons of concern is systematically received and responded to, and corrective action taken as appropriate.</p> <p>At a minimum, all UNHCR operations will establish and promote feedback and response systems, including for confidential complaints.</p>
<p>Organisational learning and adaptation</p>	<p>The AGD policy requires that interventions, planning, priority setting, course corrections, and evaluation are informed on an ongoing basis by the views of persons of concern.</p> <p>At a minimum, UNHCR operations will adapt programmes and strategies in response to input from persons of concern, and document this in Country Operations Plans and Annual Reporting.</p>
<p>Advancing Gender Equality</p>	<p>A. Women and girls participate equally and meaningfully in all decision-making, community management and leadership structures, and committees of persons of concern. At a minimum, UNHCR operations will ensure 50 per cent female participants in management and leadership structures under UNHCR's authority, and will advocate the same with partners, including Governments.</p> <p>B. Women and girls are provided with individual registration and documentation, directly or through support provided by UNHCR. At a minimum, UNHCR will provide women and girls of concern with protection documentation on an individual basis, and will advocate the same with partners, including Governments.</p> <p>C. Women and girls have equal access to and control over management and provision of food, core-relief items, and cash-based interventions. Depending on the context, UNHCR operations will increase the percentage of women as the primary recipients of assistance within households receiving material and/or cash-based assistance.</p> <p>D. Women and girls have equal access to economic opportunities, including decent work and quality education and health services. At a minimum, UNHCR will ensure women and girls have equal access to livelihood, education, and health programmes it delivers, and will advocate with partners, including Governments, for their equal access to public services.</p> <p>E. Women and girls have access to comprehensive SGBV prevention and response services. At a minimum, UNHCR operations will adopt and implement SGBV standard operating procedures, operationalizing the four main referral pathways for all survivors (safety/security, legal, medical, and psychosocial), and will promote the same with partners, including Governments.</p>

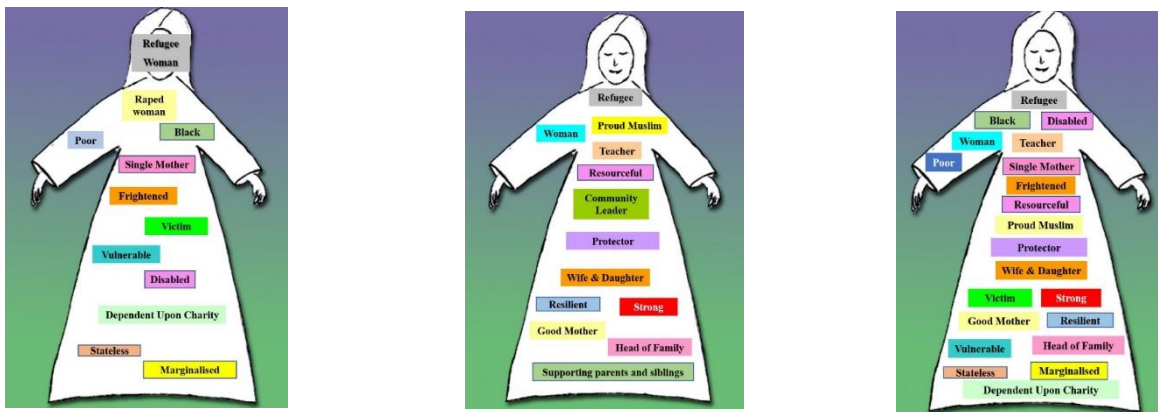
The concept of intersectionalityⁱ

"We have to talk about everything – one thing leads to another – we have to break the cycles" Refugee woman, Thai Burma Border, 2019

'Intersectionality' is a sociological theory articulated by Professor Kimberly Crenshaw in 1989, to describe the impact of multiple oppressions experienced by women. Over the years, the concept of intersectionality has become a heuristic and analytical tool (Carbado et al 2014). It is recognised that intersecting and overlapping identities can be both oppressive and empowering. It examines how various socially and culturally constructed categories, such as gender, race, class, disability, and other axes of identity, interact on multiple and often simultaneous levels and contribute to systematic social inequality. Intersectionality holds that the classical conceptualisations of oppression within society, such as racism, sexism, and religion-based bigotry, do not act independently of one another. Instead, these forms of oppression interrelate, creating a system of oppression that reflects the "intersection" of multiple forms of discrimination. We often 'label' people according to these discriminations. For example, a refugee woman might be stateless, disabled, lesbian, a raped single mother, depressed, dependent on charity, pre-literate. The use of such labels can be damaging and oppressive. These labels/intersecting identities conjure up a hopeless, vulnerable woman, and at times the person is treated as such. **However** each human being is unique, and we each hold a number of different identities, which come to the fore in different circumstances. Many of these are very positive. The same woman might be a community leader, a carer for her family, an entrepreneur who once had a small business, a survivor, strong, a great mother, skilled in traditional medicines.

A strengths-based approach, which acknowledges the weight of the intersecting oppressions and discriminations, but also recognises the positive intersecting labels and layers of identity will empower women, providing tools to challenge the oppression. The more support positive identity labels receive through recognition, nurturing of strengths, provision of resources and finance, such as to women-led refugee organisations, the more effective the outcomes. An intersectional analysis considers the combined impact of identity markers, rather than considering each factor in isolation. All aspects of a person's identity need to be examined as simultaneously interacting and affecting identity, self-perception and perception by others within a society.

This is why meaningfully including an intersectional AGD analysis in pledges is so important.



Direct links between AGD and intersectionality

As can be seen, the Age, Gender and Diversity Policy uses a clear intersectional approach by recognising diverse groups, providing a framework for response to the discriminations which have to be addressed for **all** refugees, while working with them as partners in conceptualising solutions and implementation. The five updated commitments to women addressed in the section *Advancing Gender Equality* specifically address discriminations and oppressions faced by female refugees.

Implicit in these are proactive measures which directly address and enhance the strengths and resilience and potential of refugees to be directly involved in decision making to achieve effective protection and to achieve self-sustainability. This is the conceptual framework used to analyse the Gender Audit.

Report Annexes¹¹

Annexe 1: Stocktaking events in preparation for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting, December 2021

Annexe 2: Combined Report of the Preparatory Round Tables for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting, December 2021

Annexe 3: Linked and Side events in preparation for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting December 6 – 16, 2021

Annexe 4: UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting December 14 and 15 2021

ⁱ References

Crenshaw, K. (1989). "[Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: a black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics](#)". University of Chicago Legal Forum. 1989 (1): 139–167. [ISSN 0892-5593](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 15 August 2017.

Thomas, S. Crenshaw, K. (Spring 2004). "Intersectionality: the double bind of race and gender" (PDF). Perspectives Magazine. American Bar Association. p. 2. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 January 2012.

Carbado, D., Crenshaw, K., Mays, V., Tomlinson. (2014) INTERSECTIONALITY, Mapping the movement of a theory. Du Bois Review, Cambridge Press B.<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/du-bois-review-social-science-research-on-race/article/intersectionality/1E5E73E8E54A487B4CCFE85BB299D0E6>

Crenshaw, K. (2017) Intersectionality: More than Two Decades Later". Columbia Law School. 2017.

¹¹ To be hyperlinked when posted on the UNHCR website



Intersectionality and Gender Audit

Annexe 1

Stocktaking events in preparation for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting, December 2021

Authors: Linda Bartolomei and Eileen Pittaway with documenters Shaza Al Rihawi, Andrea Ayala, Apajok Biar, Anila Noor and Najeeba Wazefadost

In the lead-up to the HLOM, UNHCR and other stakeholders convened a wide range of regional, thematic, and stakeholder-specific stocktaking events. These events aimed to identify progress and the areas where more efforts are needed, including in light of the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stocktaking was conducted either through standalone events or integrated in other events or processes.

The purpose of the Intersectionality and Gender Audit is to ascertain to what extent the UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy was explicitly reflected in each of the Stocktaking events and reports, and to identify if intersectional AGD-related aspects had been considered. Forty-two AGD related terms were used to analyse the text of each report or meeting (see Annexe A). These have then been compiled and are analysed under the two major categories of diverse AGD groups and AGD issues.

The Stocktaking events audited in this report are a part of the process of building a long-term framework for implementing commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), 2018. While the majority were desk audits, members of the Intersectionality and Gender Audit (IGA) Team were 'virtually' present at seven of these (see Annexe B). These included one event co-hosted by UNHCR and the Friends of AGD which specifically focused on AGD: 1. *GRF Pledges from an AGD Perspective; Progress and Opportunities*, June 9, 2021. Two additional events, co-hosted by UNHCR, reported on progress in implementing UNHCR's Updated Commitments to Women and Girls reflected in its AGD Policy: 1. *ECOSOC High-Level Event on Gender Equality: Leadership, decision-making, and participation of women and girls in humanitarian settings*, June 25, 2021, and 2. *Generation Equality Countdown Event: Refugee Women and Girls Intersectionality in the GCR*, June 28, 2021.

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to present a summary identifying the extent to which AGD-sensitive considerations have been included and reported across the Stocktaking events documented. Given the enormous constraints and impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, it was extremely exciting to see the number of stocktaking events held over the last 12 months and the numbers of stakeholders involved. In total there were 85¹ stocktaking events planned between November 2020 and December 2021 (See Annexe C). With two additional NGO and Refugee CBO Stocktaking events held in October and December 2021, attended and audited by the IGA team (Total meetings 87). Several other significant meetings organised by UNHCR, which contributed to the Stocktaking process were also audited. These include several of the HLOM planning sessions (see Annexe B). Some of the meetings had official reports, and listed supporting documents, others only provided an agenda and supporting

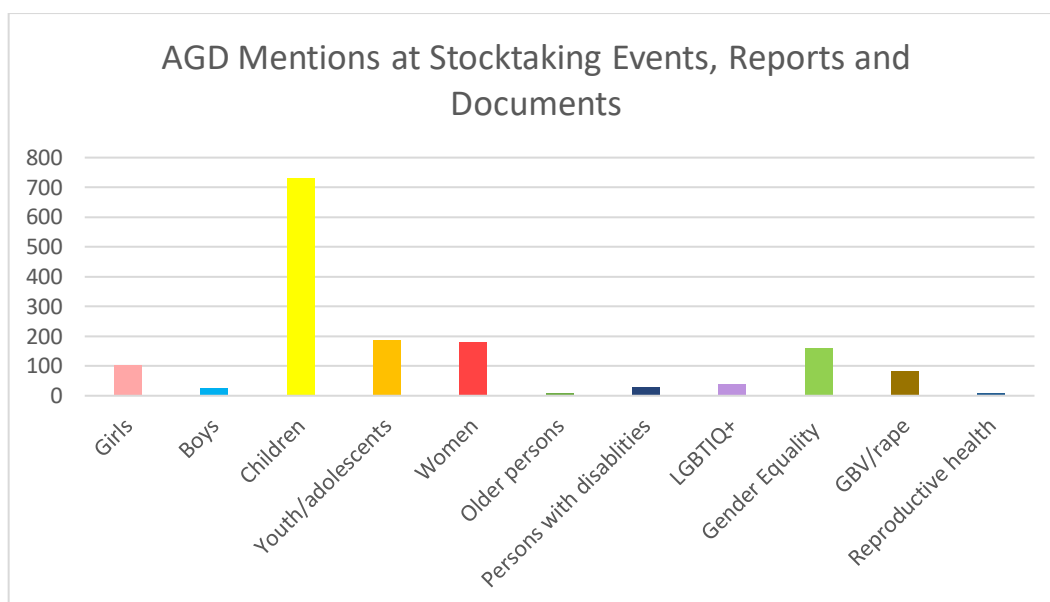
¹ GRF team to confirm the final number held

documents and others had no publicly published reports but have taken recommendations and discussion through to their input into the Roundtables held in preparation for the HLOM (See Roundtables report), and to the HLOM itself. In several cases where direct Stocktaking meeting reports could not be located, supporting documents were analysed in their place to assess whether or not AGD had been considered. In total 29 reports and documents that could be sourced (See Annex D) and five of the seven Stocktaking events documented by the IGA team have been analysed in this report (See Annex B).

Key Findings and Recommendations

The overall findings indicate very positive progress in both the articulation of, and progressive implementation of AGD sensitive pledges.

Figure 1. Snapshot of mentions of aspects of Age, Gender and Diversity in the various Stocktaking events, report and documents²



Almost all of the Stocktaking events attended and documented by the Gender Audit team, and 25 of 29 reports analysed, included a focus on some aspects of AGD, including gender analysis. It was particularly encouraging to see the significantly increased recognition of gender in areas where this component has historically been overlooked. This included the clear recognition of the gender disparity in girls accessing secondary and tertiary education; the need for targeted programs to support women’s access to livelihoods and an increasing recognition of the extent and impacts of gender-based violence (GBV). There is also increasing recognition of the importance of ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in education, livelihoods, and sport, as well as increased consideration of their needs for resettlement. The needs of LGBTIQ+ communities are becoming increasingly visible through the efforts of LGBTIQ+ refugee advocates, certain States and Cities, several from Central and Latin America, UNHCR and some faith-based actors. Across the events and reports there was a very strong focus on children and youth; however this was not consistently gendered and often did not consider issues of intersecting identities and vulnerabilities. For example, there was

² An occasional reference could be missing, due to problems with technology or access to reports, but we are confident that these figures provide an accurate picture of the acknowledgement of AGD.

often no particular consideration of the different needs of girls and boys. Similarly, while the particular risks of persons with a disability were sometimes considered, this was often not gendered. This powerfully highlights the importance of not just identifying the needs of different groups through the application of an AGD lens but also of considering the impact of intersecting identity markers on resilience and/or discrimination. It was therefore pleasing to see that several of the stocktaking event reports included specific commitments to apply an AGD lens to both pledges and program implementation. One of the biggest gaps across all meetings and documents was the limited focus on the needs of older female and male refugees and other forcibly displaced persons. The needs of older persons were only raised on a small number of panels and in a limited number of reports. These included the June AGD event at which panellists raised concerns for older refugees, including the high risks of GBV for older women, and at the *Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness* event.

Many events and reports included a strong focus on the meaningful participation of refugees and all Stocktaking events attended and audited by the team included at least one refugee or stateless person presenting and/or moderating, often two. Members of the IGA team were also very active in each session they attended, posting questions and interventions in the chat and Q & A. Frequently these questions served as powerful catalysts to trigger a greater focus on AGD aspects from panellists, moderators and participants. This highlights the important role that members of the IGA team play in presenting on panels and making brief interventions, as often they are the first to raise gender issues and to highlight intersecting issues of age and diversity.

Major recommendations

1. That all moderators and presenters at future Stocktaking events in the lead up to the next GRF in 2023 and future ones always include reference to intersectional AGD considerations and analysis as well as AGD sensitive pledges, in their presentations, interventions and questions for panels.
2. That the updated [AGD Tip Sheet](#) and the interactive [Intersectional AGD Matrix Tool](#) be distributed to all stakeholders in the lead up to the next GRF in 2023 to encourage them to apply an Intersectional AGD approach in the implementation of, and reporting on current pledges and in the formulation of all new pledges.
3. That targeted and regular training on the application of an intersectional AGD approach and relevant tools intended to support this process are provided to senior Government officials and representatives of relevant stakeholder groups in preparation for and during the regional, thematic and stakeholder-specific stocktaking events in the lead up to the next GRF in 2023 and at the GRF itself.

Structure of the Report

The Stocktaking meetings cross a number of key stakeholders and interest groups. Some were held at the regional level, others with individual stakeholders and networks and others were organised thematically. Key findings presented below have been grouped and analysed under these major headings grouped either by sub- theme or region. Tables detailing the number of mentions of AGD groups and related issues are included in each section. These provide an indication of the degree to which the needs of diverse groups and issues were acknowledged in the meetings or reports but do not indicate the quality of the discussion or analysis. A brief quality assessment of each meeting is provided in the following sections and some examples of AGD sensitive practices shared in each meeting are included.

Thematic Areas

Findings in this section are grouped under six sub-themes. These are Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD), Education, Jobs and Livelihoods, Sport, Solutions, and Statelessness.

Age, Gender and Diversity

This is presented both as an area, reporting on two events, and as a cross-cutting issue across each of the other Thematic and Stakeholder areas.

1. Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities
2. Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work

As would be expected these events maintained a strong and inclusive focus on many aspects of AGD. Across these two events, and the related reports, aspects of AGD were mentioned an impressive 898 times. This includes: children -611, youth/adolescents-83, gender -58, GBV-25, girls- 24, women-15, boys -15, disability-8, LGBTIQ+ - 5.

The AGD stocktaking event was held on June 9, 2021. During this event speakers from UNHCR, academia, States and NGOs addressed the importance of working to ensure that age, gender, and diversity considerations are systematically included in all future pledges and in the implementation of current pledges. It was noted that of the pledges made at and since the Global Refugee Forum only 30% of the pledges had addressed some aspect of AGD. It was further noted that only 17% focused on children, 4% focused on youth, 3% on persons with disabilities and 1% on older persons. Several AGD sensitive practices were shared and are detailed in the table below.

The report on *Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for Children* released on October 6, 2021, detailed a number of positive practices for child focused work. It restated the age, gender and diversity considerations set out in the GCR as they relate to children, including key commitments to achieving gender equality, addressing GBV, recognising and addressing the additional barriers faced by children with a disability and of supporting the meaningful participation of children and young people. The report clearly acknowledged that girls face particular gender-related barriers, while also taking into account the particular needs and situation of boys. It details 47 practices for work with children, with ten of these clearly articulating the gender dimensions or other diversity considerations.

Recommendations

- Age, gender, and diversity considerations must be systematically included in all future pledges and in the implementation and reporting of all current pledges.
- Deliberate efforts are required to increase funding, to support the provision of comprehensive and disability-friendly services.
- States and relevant stakeholders are called on to adopt and implement policies and programs to empower girls in refugee and host communities, and to promote full enjoyment of their human rights, as well as equality of access to services and opportunities.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Age, Gender and Diversity Focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women and Girls -Issues: Gender Equality, GBV and Refugee-led				
Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities	1	A research project in Bangladesh, Malaysia & Thailand with a focus on women & girls' leadership & sustainable responses to GBV.	Refugee Women and Girls Key to the Global Compact on Refugees	Forced Migration Research Network, UNSW
Diverse Groups: Persons with a disability -Issues: AGD disaggregated data				
Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities	2	INTERSOS protection monitoring collects data using an AGD-sensitive approach. e.g. in Cameroon this supported disability ID cards.	Protection monitoring and lessons learned paper	INTERSOS
Diverse Groups: Children, girls -Issues: Age and gender disaggregated data, GBV & Reproductive health				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	3	Predictive Analytics for displacement - reception and admission, early warning, preparedness and contingency planning with demographic disaggregation by gender and age.	Predicting Displacement	Save The Children and the Boston Consulting Group
Diverse Groups: Children				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	4	Best Interests Procedures Family reunification pilot program for children at risk in the central Mediterranean situation.	Family reunification	UNHCR, RefugePoint, International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP)
Diverse Groups: Children- Boys & Girls- Issues: GBV				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	5	Support for the Tanzanian government to deploy social welfare officers to refugee camps to strengthen child protection responses.	Strengthening and Sustainability of Child Protection Systems - Tanzania	International Rescue Committee (IRC) & UNICEF
Diverse Groups: Children, girls, women -Issues: GBV & Reproductive health				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	6	Psychosocial support, gender-based violence risk mitigation, sexual & reproductive rights, specialized health services for pregnant women & children.	Venezuelan refugee and migrant crisis: Mobile Child Protection – Colombia	Plan International in partnership with Colombian Red Cross, IOM, and a network of service provision partners

Diverse Groups: Women & children or rape -Issues: GBV & Inclusion/participation				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	7	A community-based project to change attitudes, promote community acceptance of survivors of GBV & their children and to improve locally managed systems to prevent & respond.	Combating stigma against survivors of sexual violence and children born as a result of sexual violence.	Yambio County, South Sudan – World Vision International with faith, women’s & youth groups
Diverse Groups: Children -Issues: AGD approach				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	8	Stable & secure home for unaccompanied refugee children. The flexibility of the model considers the needs and capacities of gender, age & diversity.	Family Homes - a housing and care model for unaccompanied refugee children - Norway	SOS Children’s Villages Norway and the municipalities of Asker, Nesodden and Skien
Diverse Groups: Children, Girls and Boys -Issues: Gender equality, Refugee-led				
Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work	9	Community-based gender inclusive protection and social inclusion through sustainable sport activities.	“Our Strength” - Sport for Protection and Social Inclusion - Egypt	Terre des Hommes with local CBOs from refugee and host communities and the Egyptian Ministry of Youth
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
<i>Meeting/Event/Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD Focused Practice</i>	<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse groups: Girls and boys- Issue: Inclusion/participation				
Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities	10	Specific child-friendly mechanisms with girls and boys for them to meaningfully participate & provide feedback to improve programming.	Children’s participation	Plan International

Education

A meeting of the *Education Alliance* was held on December 1, 2020, and a detailed AGD inclusive brief was prepared for the meeting. It reported on pledges made and progress in their implementation. Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly and meaningfully 85 times. This includes: gender -15, girls and young women - 25, youth- 41. Issues of disability and mental health are also addressed. There is a strong and inclusive focus in the relevant pledges on the importance of providing pathways to higher education for both girls and boys. AGD sensitive practices shared include those for girls, young women and youth and children with a disability. However the brief was silent on both needs of LGBTIQ+ youth and on gender related violence though it is a well-documented major barrier to education for girls and gender-diverse children.

Recommendations

- While important progress has been made by the Education Co-sponsorship Alliance members in increasing advocacy and programming to enable equitable access, it is vital that all Alliance members further their commitments to equity and inclusion. This can be achieved by enhancing considerations for age, gender, disability and diversity within all existing pledges, as well as specifying in future updates what exact efforts are being made, demonstrating the Alliance’s commitment to this vital outcome.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Education focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- EDUCATION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD Focused Practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Children and girls – Issue: Gender Equality				
Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020	1	Gender-transformative refugee education across Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria. Funded by Global Affairs Canada.	Gender-transformative refugee education	Plan International
Diverse Groups: Girls and young women – Issue: Gender Equality				
Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020	2	COVID-19 response activities in Malawi to ensure continuity of girls' education at secondary and tertiary levels.	Gender responsive education programming	Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
Diverse Groups: Girls, young women and youth with a disability – Issue: Gender Equality				
Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020	3	Technical support and expertise to facilitate refugee youth (with a particular focus on girls and youth with disabilities) access to education, in line with the education system of the host country.	Education pledge for young women and youth with a disability	RET International
Diverse Groups: Girls – Issue: Gender Equality				
Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020	4	'Building Back Equal' report and guidelines on the importance of supporting girls' return to school, including refugees, following COVID-19 related school closures.	Building Back Equal: Girls Back to School Guide	Plan International with UNESCO, UNGEI, UNICEF and Malala Fund

Jobs and Livelihoods

The first *Regional Expert Meeting on the Kampala Declaration on Jobs and Livelihoods* was held on April 28, 2021, and the *Pre-Stocktaking Event on Refugees Jobs and Livelihoods* was held on September 29, 2021. Both the meeting summary reports and relevant report attachments informed the analysis. Aspects of AGD were mentioned 39 times. This includes: gender -5, AGD- 5, youth -3, women -10, children -1, disability -1. Importantly the report of the Pre-Stocktaking event explicitly acknowledged that issues of age, gender and diversity were one of the challenges faced in the implementation of pledges. In order to address this a number of current and proposed AGD sensitive practices were shared.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Livelihoods focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
<i>Meeting/Event/Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Issues: AGD Disaggregated data				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	1	The OECD is disaggregating AGD data in a study on the inclusion of refugees in social protection systems.	Inclusive data: AGD & local context	OECD
Issues: Gender Equality and Inclusion/participation				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	2	Gender mainstreaming to promote joint agricultural projects between refugees & host members.	Gender mainstreaming	The Government of Rwanda
Diverse Groups: Women- Issues: Inclusion/participation				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	3	IDP women were trained in sewing and selling face masks, supporting the healthcare needs of the local host community & simultaneously generating an income to become more self-reliant.	Women's Economic Inclusion	The Government of Nigeria
Diverse Groups: Women- Issues: Inclusion/participation				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	4	Review of legal frameworks & a roadmap to eliminate laws that discriminate against refugee women and impede economic empowerment in Sierra Leone & the Philippines.	Women's Economic Inclusion	International Development Law Organisation (IDLO)
Diverse Groups: Women- Issues: Inclusion/participation				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	5	Syrian refugee & local Jordanian women artisans develop products that are supplied to IKEA.	Women's Economic Inclusion	IKEA and the Jordan River Foundation (JRF)
Diverse Groups: Women- Issues: Inclusion/participation				
HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods	6	Local social enterprises partner with refugees, in particular refugee women, to develop and sell artisanal products. With mutual benefits for refugees and local enterprises.	Women's Economic Inclusion	MADE51 , a global UNHCR initiative

Sport

The First Sport for Refugees Coalition Stocktaking Event was held on April 16, 2021. Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in the summary meeting report 5 times: gender-2, AGD-1, disability -1, children-1.

Recommendations

- There must be increased availability and access to organised sports and sport-based initiatives, at all levels which actively consider age, gender, ability, and other diversity needs for refugee and hosting communities.

Solutions

The Annual Tripartite Consultations (ATCR) were held June 22 to 28, 2021. Both the ATCR meeting report and the 2022 UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report informed the analysis. Aspects of AGD are comprehensively included in both reports, demonstrating significant progress on AGD inclusiveness when compared with earlier reports. There are 226 AGD related mentions including: gender-32, GBV-20, LGBTIQ+- 12, children -38, women – 40, girls -27, disability (and medical needs)- 30, older persons -2.

The ATCR reports include a strong focus on GBV and an increasing focus on disability concerns. UNHCR protection staff from all regions discussed the needs of the survivors of violence, including various forms of GBV and emphasised the urgent need for additional resettlement pathways. Several also noted the needs of LGBTIQ+ refugees and the additional challenges faced by refugees with a disability who often face disproportionate hardship and significant protection risks.

Recommendations

- There is a need to align resettlement quotas and selection criteria with the needs identified by UNHCR, which include a greater focus on extremely vulnerable refugee groups, such as women and girls facing gender-based violence and refugees with a disability, LGBTIQ+ and unaccompanied minors.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Solutions focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: SOLUTIONS				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Issues: Inclusion participation				
Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR)	1	A Refugee Steering Group is actively engaged in the discussions on ATCR organisation and ways to identify best practices in resettlement.	Refugee Steering Group: Enhancing meaningful refugee participation	UNHCR
Diverse Groups: Youth -Issues: Inclusion/participation in Education				
Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR)	2	Study to work through language learning support, job skills training, legal support & connection with potential employers.	Complementary pathways	German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

Diverse Groups: Families (Children, Youth, Women, Men)				
Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR)	3	To promote & facilitate access to refugee family reunification & improve availability of global data on family reunification outcomes.	Family Reunification Network (FRUN)	UNHCR and 200 global, regional & national stakeholders & experts on family reunification

Asylum Capacity

The Asylum Capacity Support Group Stocktaking Event was on October 12, 2021. The Asylum Capacity Support Group Stocktake Event report included strong recommendations on refugee participation however few of these clearly articulated the AGD dimensions of protection. Going forward, positive ACSG priorities include piloting of projects involving civil society organisations and including refugee-led organisations in relevant projects and initiatives. This could take the form of capacity and needs-assessment of the national asylum system, and/or provision of information and legal aid to asylum-seekers and refugees. It is recommended that the excellent tools and reference materials that have been developed, and are available on the [ACSG portal](#) to support this work, be extended to include a further criteria for all relevant stakeholders to share good practices which also showcase the AGD dimensions.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Asylum systems focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: PARTNERSHIPS				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women and children – Issue: GBV				
Virtual Asylum Capacity Support Group Stocktaking Event – Promoting partnerships to build asylum systems that operate with fairness, efficiency, adaptability, and integrity	1	Supports asylum-seekers, refugees & host communities including through protection monitors’ scheme- includes incidents GBV & child protection	Asylum support and legal representation	Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK)

Statelessness

Following the *High-Level Segment on Statelessness* held at the UNHCR ExCom meeting on October 7, 2019, a formal Stocktaking event on Statelessness was held in November 2021: *Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness*. The event was documented by the IGA team. Building on the very strong and AGD sensitive High-Level Segment on Statelessness, this event included a strong focus on gender, women and children. The event also included strong representation by stateless and refugee women with two powerful presentations supported by strong recommendations. Rohingya woman, Sharifah Shakirah, highlighted the intersecting risks for women who are both stateless and refugees including being targeted for rape and other forces of violence and abuse.

Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly 28 times. This included: gender- 4, women -7, children -9, older persons-2, LGBTIQ+ -1.

Ongoing challenges

25 countries still deny women right to confer nationality. People with a disability and LGBTIQ+ face additional forms of discrimination (Chris Nash, European Network on Statelessness).

Stateless people and stateless women need far greater recognition for the leadership they have to offer. They have the solutions, and states should be directly speaking with them and taking on board and implementing their proposals. Stateless people - in particular women - need to be heard, but they also need to be listened to, and we need to be accountable to them (Amal, Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion).

Recommendations

- States are urged to actively involve Stateless persons and in particular Stateless women, persons with a disability and members on LGBTIQ+ communities, in developing policies and legal reforms to address the ongoing barriers to the acquisition of nationality.

AGD Sensitive Practices: Statelessness focused Stocktaking Events/Reports

THEMATIC AREA: STATELESSNESS				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness Stocktaking event	1	Background note providing an overview of legislative provisions & cultural norms that can negatively affect women's ability to register the birth of their children.	Advocacy to remove sex discrimination in nationality and civil registration laws	UNHCR & UNICEF- Coalition on Every Child's Right to a Nationality
Diverse Groups: Women and Children				
Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness Stocktaking event	2	Community volunteers, Sama Bajau community in Mindanao, Philippines have registered 900 previously unregistered births	Birth registration campaigns	UNHCR, UNICEF, Local Government of Zamboanga, National Commission Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) & the Commission on Human Rights (CHR)
Diverse Groups:				
Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness Stocktaking event	3	Cote d'Ivoire established a statelessness determination procedure	Statelessness determination procedures	Government of Cote d'Ivoire
Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness Stocktaking event	4	Turkmenistan adopted a new law on nationality & stateless persons which establishes a statelessness determination procedure.	Statelessness determination procedures	Government of Turkmenistan

Regional Stocktaking Events

Reports from five events held across Africa were audited.

Africa

1. Mayors Forum for Inclusive Cities in North Africa
2. West and Central Africa Stocktaking Event
3. Regional NGO Consultations EHAGL Region (Agenda Items Only)
4. GRF Newsletter 80% Pledges in Progress in Southern Africa
5. Middle East and North Africa Global Refugee Forum Stocktaking and NGO/Civil Society Consultation

Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in the meeting reports 43 times. This included: gender -5, AGD-2, women- 18, youth- 4, children -3, disability-1.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: STATELESSNESS				
<i>Meeting/Event/Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
Mayors Forum for Inclusive Cities in North Africa	1	Assistance through the registration of new-born children in displaced families and supports for burial of the deceased.	Birth registration	The municipality of Zarzis in Tunisia
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
GRF Newsletter 80% Pledges in Progress in Southern Africa	2	National consultations on gender equality in nationality laws & initiation of reforms to uphold citizen's equal ability to confer nationality on spouses & children by end of 2024.	Gender equality in national laws	The Government of Eswatini
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
Diverse Groups: Women and youth- Issues: Inclusion/participation & refugee-led				
Middle East and North Africa Global Refugee Forum Stocktaking and NGO/Civil Society Consultation		Commitments to support the inclusion of women and youth in decision making, livelihoods and support for refugee women's and youth groups.	Participation of women and youth	
Issues: AGD approach and Inclusion/participation				
GRF Newsletter 80% Pledges in Progress in Southern Africa		Commitment to increase access to organised sports for refugee and hosting communities, actively considering age, gender, disability, and other diversity needs.	AGD inclusive sports	COSAFA

Central America and MIRPS

1. Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR- July 2021
2. Solidarity Event Forcibly Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Central America and Mexico- June 2021 Event Note (AGD silent)

As event report could not be located and the event note was AGD silent, this analysis was supplemented by the Central America and Mexico Operational Update report. Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in report the 38 times:³ gender -4, GBV and sexual exploitation-6, women -6, children -6, LGBTIQ+-5, disability -3.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
<i>Meeting/Event/Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Issue: GBV				
Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR- July 2021	1	To identify better ways to take evidence-based decisions on interventions including for GBV survivors.	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Mechanism (MAHE)	MIRPS Working Group on Internal Displacement
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
Diverse Groups: LGBTIQ+				
Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR- July 2021	2	In El Salvador, 20 businesses highlighted the economic benefits of inclusive & diverse workplaces to foster the economic inclusion of LGBTIQ+ persons.	LGBTIQ+ inclusion	Businesses in El Salvador
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
<i>Meeting/Event /Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women and youth- Issues: Inclusion/participation & refugee-led				
Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR- July 2021	3	Program to strengthen capacities of 40 community leaders inc. women, youth and LGBTIQ+ groups, local authorities, to promote favourable protection environments in their communities.	Certificate Program on Internal Displacement for community leaders	Honduras

³ See also analysis of the III Annual Report of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework MIRPS 2020 Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees in Central America and Mexico in the Annexe of the Partnerships Roundtable Report.

Latin America-Venezuela

1. Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process – SitRep R4V
2. Virtual International Donors’ Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants

Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in meeting reports 25 times. This included: women and girls – 9, GBV-4, LGBTI -1.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process – SitRep R4V	1	House of Brazilian Women - Brazil’s innovative public centre offering an integrated package of services to survivors of GBV.	Casa da Mulher Brasileira	UNHCR Protection Sector and the GBV Subsector
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
Diverse Groups: LGBTIQ+				
Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process – SitRep R4V	2	Economic inclusion and empowerment of refugee and migrant women.	Beauty Beyond Borders Project	R4V with Virada Feminina & the Ministry of Women, Family & Human Rights.

Asia-Pacific

The report from the Annual Consultations with NGOs 2021 ‘Socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the COVID context’ was not available, however it is noteworthy that aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in the annotated agenda 7 times: (gender, women, children, youth and GBV) giving important visibility to these issues. The agenda details the significant increase in GBV during COVID-19 and the serious impacts on children who have lost access to formal education. The report recognises the importance of Localisation noting that local actors are needed to ensure a complete response that reaches the most vulnerable people and considers the gender impact of emergencies.

Cities

1. Cities and their contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees
2. GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities

The report of the Stocktaking event, which included key recommendations to the HLOM, was AGD silent, with the exception of two references to children. Therefore, this analysis is supplemented from the recently released Cities Good practices report.

Aspects of AGD were mentioned directly in the Good Practices report 61 times. This included: women - 28, children- 16, youth – 13, disability- 1, GBV- 1.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women – Issue: GBV				
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	1	Employment, health, case management for women at risk of GBV, & connecting them to existing social service centres.	Connecting women at risk of GBV	Peru
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
Diverse Groups: Women – Issue: Inclusion/participation				
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	2	Contributes to Syrian refugee women & disadvantaged Turkish women households' ability to meet their basic needs.	The Urban Agriculture Project, Turkey	Büyükçekmece Municipality, BUTKOOP, METRO
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	3	Provide free awareness-raising sessions & other services to improve women's living conditions & social status of refugee & host communities.	Women Support Centres (WSCs) Turkey	Turkey
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	4	Space at low rent where women, inc. refugee women, can establish workshops for business and training on marketing for their products.	Women Entrepreneurship Support Centre-KAGIDEM	Gaziantep Chamber of Industry (GSO), Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Ipekyolu Development Agency (IKA)
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	5	Reduce the tension between host & refugee communities & empower women to provide for themselves & families.	Host and Refugee Community Livelihoods	The Union of Dannieh Municipalities Lebanon & the British Council
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
Diverse Groups: Women: Inclusion/participation & refugee-led				
GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	6	Support for women and refugee-led community-based organisations.		Kampala for All (Uganda)

UN Agencies

1. 2021 UN common pledge report -Assessing Progress
2. Stocktaking Event on the UN Pledge and the IASC Pledge
3. UN Stocktaking Event May 2021

Three reports were analysed. The UN Stocktaking event report included a strong focus on refugee inclusion but was otherwise AGD silent. However, the UN common pledge report provided some more comprehensive AGD analysis. There were 47 AGD related mentions. This included: gender – 3, GBV-3, women and girls – 8, children -23, youth-6, older persons-1, disability-1 and reproductive health-1. The report also included several important commitments to address gender equality and increase support for gender-based violence services:

Gender Equality and Empowerment

In the UNSDCF for Mexico 2020-2025 migrants and refugees are considered as a transversal area across all the priorities, together with gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

Coordination and funding

Include: Joint efforts between multiple UN agencies to support inclusion of refugees in national systems; Approaches that consider refugees as active agents of change; Flexible, multi-year funding; Support for the expansion of gender-based violence services.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
<i>Meeting/Event/Document</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Boys and girls				
2021 UN common pledge report -Assessing Progress	1	A transformational agenda to promote and protect the rights of refugee children and host communities with access to education, child protection & facilities that are safe for boys and girls.	Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children	UNICEF and UNHCR
Diverse Groups: Women, girls, LGBTIQ+, older persons and persons with a disability- Issues: GBV				
2021 UN common pledge report -Assessing Progress	2	Mental health & psychosocial support for women & girls, survivors of GBV, youth, LGBTIQ+ persons, older persons & persons with disabilities.	AGD Inclusive psychosocial support	UNFPA with the Centre for Conviviality & Psychosocial Care, Brazil

Faith-based Organisations

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and The Role of Faith-Based Organisations in Refugee Protection was held on February 9, 2021. The meeting reports include 80 AGD related mentions. This included: gender -9, women -20, GBV-4, youth-20, children -8, LGBTI -3.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
The Role of Faith-Based Organisations in Refugee Protection	1	AGD inclusive safe & dignified reception conditions including separate living quarters & specialised programs for LGBTIQ+ persons, women & unaccompanied minors.	Support for LGBTIQ+ communities	La 72, Mexico
Diverse Groups: Women and children				
The Role of Faith-Based Organisations in Refugee Protection	2	Gender & age-sensitive strategies align with national priorities to reduce high rates of HIV transmission, especially among women & girls.		Uganda

Stocktaking Events

In addition, the Intersectionality Gender Audit team also audited the following Stocktaking events. Several members of the IGA team were also panellists in two of the events and made important gender interventions in the third event on young people's participation.

1. NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward, 20th October 2021
2. RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward – 1st December 2021

NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward

This event included some consideration of cross-cutting AGD issues and the importance of meaningful refugee participation. Most importantly there was a strong focus by several refugee women and senior UNHCR presenters on the need to apply an intersectional lens in the implementation of the AGD approach. There was extensive discussion of the value of refugee participation and leadership, and UNHCR emphasised their support for this through piloting grant opportunities for refugee-led organisations. Various representatives from NGOs made powerful presentations. Speakers including **Tina Dixon**, representing the *Queer Sisterhood Project*, spoke about the need to include an intersectional lens and to address LGBTQI+ issues working for and with refugees. A holistic approach when thinking about solutions was mentioned by several speakers. **Simar Singh from RefugePoint** noted that refugees must remain at the centre and be prioritised for a seat at the table when discussing solutions. However, there was little mention of the issues facing refugee women or girls. A number of good practices were shared by speakers and participants in the Q&A session including programs intended for youth, refugee self-reliance and refugee-led research.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Inclusion/participation & refugee-led				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	1	Opportunities for refugees around the world to become self-reliant.	Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative	RefugePoint and Women's Refugee Commission
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	2	In Yumbe, Uganda, small grants are available for supporting the work of refugee-led organisations.	Refugee-led project grants	UNHCR
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	3	The program aims to expand labour market access for refugees and forced migrants around the world.	Let Them Work Initiative	Center for Global Development (CGD) and Refugees International
Diverse Groups: Youth and adolescents				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	4	Supports & promotes youth-led initiatives.	Global Refugee Youth Network	Global Refugee Youth Network
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Diverse Groups: Children – Issue: GBV				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	5	A community-based organization seeking to address psychosocial issues within the refugee communities & provide support for GBV, health, hygiene & child protection	Great Step Initiative	Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria
Diverse Groups: LGBTIQ+ persons				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	6	A peer-run support & advocacy group for queer refugee women.	Queer Sisterhood Project	Forcibly Displaced People Network
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- EDUCATION				
Diverse Groups: Children and youth				
NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward	7	Facilitates refugee-led research through scholarships, online courses, refugee-led research projects & mentorship.	Refugee-Led Research Hub	Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) and British Institute of Eastern Africa (BIEA)

Recommendations

- There is an increasing need to integrate age, gender and diversity considerations in the work of NGOs especially around solutions for refugees. This also points to the need to integrate an AGD lens in the work of advocacy organisations. As mentioned by a panellist, a holistic approach in the work of NGOs continues to be missing which needs to be addressed.
- Intersectionality and cross-cutting themes must be taken into account when developing solutions for the diverse range of people within refugee communities. For this reason, refugees must be actively invited to lead and participate in developing solutions for themselves which is only possible if a diversity of voices is ensured at the decision-making table.

RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward

This event provided a powerful overview of the contributions made by refugee-led organisations across each of the UN regions. It included an excellent mix of female and male refugee speakers, including youth. Several speakers, including **Shaza Al Rihawi, Global Refugee-led Network**, made particular efforts to address the AGD aspects of participation and the importance of addressing barriers, including GBV, to refugee women and girls' leadership. She also noted the importance of involving refugee-led organisations, which are led by and work with older persons and persons with a disability, in the HLOM. Other powerful refugee women leaders spoke to the importance of refugee leadership and participation and modelled gender inclusivity but did not directly apply an AGD lens in their analysis. Several good practices related to refugee participation were shared both by the presenters and by participants in the Q & A. These included refugee-led initiatives to provide food, cash and sanitary materials to those at greatest risk, including vulnerable women and children and persons with a disability, as well as advocacy-based initiatives.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
Meeting/Event/Document	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Inclusion/participation & refugee-led				
RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward	1	Multi-lateral partnerships with UNHCR, donors, academics, & the private sector & initiatives to support refugees in the pandemic and those from Afghanistan.	COVID-19 Refugees Rise Campaign	Asia-Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR)
RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward	2	Actively advocates gender transformative changes in EU migration policies.	ADVOC-ACT	New Women Connectors

Recommendations

- The need for non-tokenistic refugee participation in all levels of the decision-making process, including at the global level, was emphasized. UNHCR and host countries are urged to lead in improving documentation, registration, and financial support for refugee-led organisations. This includes establishing a quota of funding for refugee-led organisations, actively supporting RLOs to formally register. The private sector, civil society organisations, and other INGOs to target refugee-led organisations in their funding efforts.

- UNHCR, Host Countries, IOM, UN, OHCHR, and other political bodies should integrate age, gender and diversity considerations into all actions around refugee policy. This entails not only ensuring a diversity of voices at the decision-making table, but also creating policy that is tailored to address the needs of vulnerable communities, such as prioritising resettlement of women and girls, LGBTIQ+ persons and persons with a disability.

HLOM Preparatory Meetings

Also included are three Preparatory briefings for the HLOM. However the reports are largely AGD silent with the exception of the January Event at which the Gender Audit team made a brief intervention with a series of recommendations for the then forthcoming HLOM.

1. That all moderators and presenters at the HLOM always include Age, Gender and Diversity, women and girls specifically, in their text as an aide-memoir to those who have not yet incorporated this into their thinking. This recommendation was addressed by the preparation of guidance which was distributed in advance of the HLOM meeting. (See Annexe E).
2. That we all move to the more inclusive language of referring to **all** women and girls and **all** men and boys, to emphasise that forcibly displaced people are diverse, and include all ages and, among others, those who are LGBTIQ+, those with disabilities and of Indigenous status etc.
3. That all key stakeholders are encouraged to adopt the Gender Transformative approach in all responses across the GCRs Four Objectives.
4. That reporting against all Indicators, in addition to those where it is mandated, be disaggregated by age and sex and where possible by diversity considerations.

UNHCR June Standing Committee 2021

The pandemic underscored the importance of prioritizing mental health and psychosocial support among displaced persons. The lack of economic opportunities increased the strain on mental health, contributing to increased gender-based violence, domestic violence and self-harm among the displaced... In many host countries, violence took place against displaced and stateless populations because of their sexual orientation or gender identity – often the reason why they sought asylum in the first place. These individuals frequently received insufficient counselling, health care and support (UNHCR, June 2021).

Although not officially a Stocktaking event the inclusion of AGD in the June Standing committee reports is noteworthy – 99 mentions. This included: gender – 16, GBV – 21, women – 18, children – 27, LGBTIQ+ – 1, disability -1.

The significant progress made towards universal and accessible birth registration was also noted. Hundreds of thousands of birth certificates were issued to persons at risk of statelessness, and multiple countries reformed civil registration laws, practices and systems, including Argentina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda and Turkmenistan and in Niger, the Philippines, South Sudan and the Sudan.

Annexe A: Age, Gender and Diversity Search terms

- 1. Gender equality**
2. Gender responsive
3. Gender disaggregated data
4. Gender norms
5. Gender parity
6. Gender sensitive
7. Gender balance
8. Gender programming
9. Gender transformative education
10. Gender pay gap
11. Gender discriminatory laws
- 12. Women**
13. **Female**-headed households
14. Women's economic empowerment
15. Women's families
16. Women and girls
17. Vulnerable women
18. Women's labour market
- 19. Girls**
20. Adolescent girls
21. Female youth
22. Child protection
23. Children
- 24. Boys**
25. Adolescent boys
26. Male youth
27. Older persons
28. Elderly
- 29. GBV**
30. Rape
31. Sexual and gender-based violence victims and survivors
- 32. AGD**
33. Women's sexual and reproductive health
34. Menstrual hygiene management
35. Menstruation
36. Age and economic status
37. Persons with disabilities
38. Women with disabilities
39. Parents
40. Refugee leadership
41. Participation
42. Refugee-led

Annexe B

Stocktaking Events attended by the Intersectionality Gender Audit Team

1. Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity Perspective; Progress and Opportunities -9th June 2021
2. Asia Regional Consultations with NGOs –21st June 2021
3. ECOSOC High-Level Event on Gender Equality: Leadership, decision-making, and participation of women and girls in humanitarian settings, 25th June 2021
4. Generation Equality Event: Refugee Women and Girls: Intersectionality in the Global Compact on Refugees – 28th June
5. NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward – 20th October
6. Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness - A Thematic Stocktaking Event – 4th November 2021
7. RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward – 1st December 2021

HLOM Preparatory Events attended by the Intersectionality Gender Audit Team

1. Consultation on the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting 27th January 2021, 15:00-18:00 hours (CET)
2. Informal briefing on the programme and modalities for the High- Level Officials Meeting 27th October 2021

Annexe C – List of UNHCR Stocktaking Events



Global Refugee Forum Stocktaking events

November - December 2020

- Mayors Forum for Inclusive Cities in North Africa (10-11 November 2020)
- [Education Alliance](#) (1 December 2020)
- West and Central Africa stocktaking (14-15 December 2020)
- Regional stocktaking (14-15 December 2020)

January 2021

- Children and the Global Compact on Refugees, a year since the Global Refugee Forum: What now? (13 January)

February 2021

- Conference on the GCR and the role of faith-based organizations in refugee protection (9 February)
- Disability Inclusion and Displacement (24 February)
- [Parliamentary Action to End Statelessness](#) (25 February)

March 2021

- ASILE (Global Asylum Governance and the EU's Role) Annual Conference (22-23 March)
- Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network (23 March)

April 2021

- Sport for Refugees Coalition (14-15 April)
- The GCR and Multi-stakeholder Approach in the Middle East and North Africa (20-21 April)
- 1st Regional Expert Meeting virtually on the Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihood and self-reliance (27-28 April)
- MIRPS Support Platform Roundtable: Private sector roundtables on opportunities and positive effects of the inclusion of refugees and returnees with protection needs (27 April)
- MIRPS Working Group of Internal Displacement (29 April)
- Regional Meeting of Ministers of Labor - Secretariat for the Lima Chapter of the Quito Process (29 April)

May 2021

- Multi-stakeholder GRF study session in Japan on theme of refugee employment (May – date TBD)
- [Looking Back, Moving Forward: Private Sector Support for Refugees](#) (5 May) (public)
- MIRPS Support Platform Roundtables:
 - Shelter management (15 May)
 - The use of differentiated modalities of case processing (17 May)
 - Management of large-scale movements of refugees (20 May)
 - Identification of needs of international protection, case management and biometric registration (25 May)
- R4V (Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela) thematic side events:
 - WASH (12 May)
 - Health (18 May)
 - Education (19 May)

- Integration (24 May)
- Nutrition (25 May)
- Protection (27 May)
- Shelter (28 May)
- Stocktaking Event on Common UN pledges (26 May)
- European Parliament event on Pledges in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific States Region (27 May)
- VII Plenary Meeting of the Lima Chapter of the Quito Process on Human Mobility of Venezuelans (27-28 May)

June 2021

- [Clean and Safe Energy in Refugee Settings: Moving forward on the Clean Energy Challenge](#) (3 June) (public)
- [Helping Ensure Age, Gender, and Diversity Inclusive Pledges and Good Practices for GRF](#) (10 June) (public)
- Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (June)
- UNHCR/ICVA/ECRE event in the context of regional NGO consultations (June/September)
- [Regional NGO Consultations in the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes](#) (June)
- Virtual International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants (17 June)
- Regional Annual Consultations with NGOs in the Asia-Pacific (June)
- Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process (22 June)
- IDB and Canada at IDB's Annual Meeting on the Role of Private Sector in integration
- BRASIL PLAN OF ACTION - EVALUATION (Asylum, Solutions)
- Solidarity Event for forcibly displaced persons and Host communities in Central America and Mexico. The event will take place on the margins of the Summit marking the 30th Anniversary of the SICA in San José, Costa Rica Statelessness)
- CEPAL/ECLAC Conference – to launch the 'Plan Desarrollo integral ' (with MIRPS countries included)
- Stocktaking event in region (\$ for interpretation requested) (17 June)
- GRULAC webinar on stocktaking in Geneva
- OAS GA (inclusion of GRF, HLS)
- Venezuela situation pledging conference (track to GRF pledge commitments)
- Quito Process (asylum capacities, family reunification, CP, inclusion, solutions, documentation, health, vaccination)
- R4V –Pledging / donors conference
- MIRPS (national action plans and implementation of commitments)
- MIRPS Platform (national plans implementation, asylum capacities activities)
- SICA SG Secretariat, MERCOSUR
- 3-years strategy on RST and CPs, CRIPS program (Argentina)
- CLARCIEV –Civil Registry meeting in DR –1961 Convention Anniversary (Mexico, El Salvador, Peru)
- GAIN –Santiago Chapter (legal aid, University scholarships)

July 2021

- I MIRPS regional meeting with the civil society (22 July)
- Thailand bilateral GRF stocktaking with Government (June/July)
- ICVA/OCHA Partnership Week (June/July)
- Uganda country-level stocktaking (TBC)
- Regional stocktaking thematic meeting (education/livelihoods)
- ECOWAS conference (Zero draft in May); Expert roundtables on thematic areas (Jul/Aug); Ministerial Meeting (Sep/Oct)
- ECCAS Action plan and Expert roundtables on thematic areas (Jul/Aug); Ministerial Meeting (Oct)

August 2021

- Stock-taking event with municipalities in Turkey (August/September TBD)

Sept 2021

- Cities and the Global Compact on Refugees (September/October TBD)
- Joint Council of Europe-UNHCR Conference on statelessness (24 September)
- UNHCR-JICA stocktaking during bilateral meeting
- Regional government consultations (TBD)
- AHC/P-Ethiopia briefing for Africa Group (Q3 TBC)
- Stocktaking jointly organized with IPNEd (TBC) - In partnership with DRS, Education team (closed event) (TBC)
- EP - Resettlement & Complementary Pathways Roundtable (closed event, TBC) (Sep/Oct)
- External virtual event to highlight the pledge progress, share practices, and sport's contribution to the GCR

Potential for joint event with other stakeholder groups. (Education, cities) (Fall)

October 2021

- NGO stocktaking event with the participation of the Assistant High Commissioner on Protection Ms Gillian Triggs (20 October)
- Civil society roundtable for GRF partners in Australia and New Zealand (Q3 TBD)
- Asylum Capacity Support Group (ACSG): Promoting partnerships to build fair, efficient, adaptable asylum systems with integrity

November 2021

- Stocktaking on statelessness: Implementation of pledges, new pledges, and the road ahead (4 November) (public)
- Dedicated GRF session during OCHA/ICVA Partnership Week
- Bilateral discussions (e.g.: between the new Representative in Canberra and AUS/NZ Government counterparts) (TBD)

December 2021

- IV MIRPS Annual Meeting (9-10 December)
- Rewired (Dubai Cares event on education) (12-14 December)
- Private sector event (13 December)
- Side event on football (13 December TBC)
- Refugee Commissioners meeting
- SADC ministerial conference/stocktaking (TBC)
- Bilateral stocktaking with COs and Governments

TBC when

- NGO regional consultations (inclusion of stocktaking TBC)
- Joint event on fragility with UNDP
- IDA 18 stocktaking
- IDA 18 Social protection stocktaking

Annexe D

Intersectional Gender Audit Stocktaking: Consolidated Figures by Themes, Regions and Organizations

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SECTION A: THEMES

Jobs and Livelihoods

1. [1st Regional Expert Meeting virtually on the Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihood 28 April; Kampala Declaration; Annex to Kampala Declaration](#)
2. [HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender Equality	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
28-Apr-21	Kampala Declaration on jobs, livelihoods Meeting, Declaration and Annex			1	2	1		1		3		
29-Sep-21	HLOM Pre-Stocktaking Event Global Compact on Refugees Jobs & Livelihoods				1	9				2		
Consolidated		0	0	1	3	10	0	1	0	5	0	0

Education

1. [Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
2020	Education Co-sponsorship Alliance Brief 2020	22			41	3		3		15		
Consolidated		22	0	0	41	3	0	3	0	15	0	0

Age Gender and Diversity

1. [Global Refugee Forum Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities](#)
2. [Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children: examples of child-focused work](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
9-Jun-21	Pledges from an Age, Gender and Diversity perspective: Challenges and Opportunities	5	3	6	4	10	2	7	5	26	5	
Oct-20	Implementing the Global Compact on Refugees for children	19	12	605	79	5		1		32	20	2
Consolidated		24	15	611	83	15	2	8	5	58	25	2

Sport

1. [First Sport for Refugees Coalition Stocktaking Event](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Apr-22	First Sport for Refugees Coalition Stocktaking Event			1				1		2		
Consolidated		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0

Solutions

1. [Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement \(ATCR\) - UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2022](#)
2. [Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement \(ATCR\) 2021 Report](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
June 22-28	UNHCR projected global resettlement needs 2022	25	5	33	10	35	2	5	7	27	15	
June 22-28	ATCR 2021 Report	2	1	5		5		3	5	5	5	
Consolidated		27	6	38	10	40	2	8	12	32	20	0

Asylum systems

1. [Virtual Asylum Capacity Support Group Stocktaking Event – Promoting partnerships to build asylum systems that operate with fairness, efficiency, adaptability, and integrity](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
12-Oct-21	Outcome report of the virtual Asylum Capacity Support Group Stocktaking Event											
Consolidated		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statelessness

1. [Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness Stocktaking event](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Nov-21	Accelerating Progress to End Statelessness.	0	0	9	0	7	1	0	1	4	1	0
Consolidated		0	0	9	0	7	1	0	1	4	1	0

SECTION B: REGIONS

Africa

1. [Regional NGO Consultations EHAGL Region \(Agenda Items Only\)](#)
2. [Mayors Forum for Inclusive Cities in North Africa](#)
3. [West and Central Africa Stock-Taking Event](#)
4. [GRF Newsletter 80% Pledges in Progress](#)
5. [Middle East and North Africa Global Refugee Forum Stocktaking and NGO/Civil Society Consultations](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Jun-21	Regional NGO Consultations EHAGL Region (Agenda Items Only)				1	2						
10-11 November 2021	Mayors Forum For Inclusive Cities In North Africa				2	3						
14-15 December 2020	West And Central Africa Stock-Taking Event											
	GRF newsletter 80% pledges in progress			1	1	1				3	1	
	Middle East And North Africa Global Refugee Forum Stocktaking And NGO/ Civil Society Consultations			3	1	13		1		2		
Consolidated		0	0	4	5	19	0	1	0	5	1	0

Central America

1. [Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR](#)
2. [Solidarity Event Forcibly Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Central America and Mexico](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Jul-21	Central America and Mexico Operational Update UNHCR	4		6	4	6		3	5	4	6	
Jun-21	Solidarity Event Forcibly Displaced Persons And Host Communities In Central America And Mexico											
Consolidated		4	0	6	4	6	0	3	5	4	3	0

Latin America

1. Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process – SitRep R4V
2. [Virtual International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Jun-21	Handover of Pro tempore Presidency of Quito Process – SitRep R4V	1	1	3		4			1		3	
Jun-21	Virtual International Donors' Conference in Solidarity with Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants	2		1		2				1	1	1
Consolidated		3	1	4	0	6	0	0	1	1	4	1

Cities

3. [Cities and their contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees](#)
4. [GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
Sep-21	Cities and their contribution to the Global Compact on Refugees			2								
Sep/Oct 2021	GCR - Good Practices & Innovative Approaches by Cities	2		14	13	28		1			1	
Consolidated		2	0	16	13	28	0	1	0	0	1	0

SECTION C: ORGANISATIONS

UNHCR

1. [Consultation on the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting](#)
2. [Virtual informal consultation on the proposed programme for the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting](#)
3. [Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Standing Committee 81st meeting](#)
4. [Virtual informal briefing on the preliminary outcomes of the stocktaking on the Global Compact on Refugees](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
27-Jan-21	Consultation on the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting	2	1			5		1	2	10	1	
28-Apr-21	Virtual informal consultation on the proposed programme for the 2021 High-Level Officials' Meeting											
17-Jun-21	Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Standing Committee 81st meeting	7		25	7	18		1	1	16	21	
8-Jul-21	Virtual informal briefing on the preliminary outcomes of the stocktaking on the Global Compact on Refugees											
Consolidated		9	1	25	7	23	0	2	3	26	22	0

Other UN Agencies

1. [2021 UN common pledge report eDistribution-Assessing Progress](#)
2. Stocktaking Event on the UN Pledge and the IASC Pledge Virtual
3. [UN Stocktaking Event](#)

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
26-May-21	Remarks at Stocktaking Event on the UN Pledge and the IASC Pledge Virtual			3						1	1	
May-21	UN Stocktaking Event											
Nov-21	2021 UN common pledge report eDistribution-Assessing Progress	4	1	20	6	4	0	1	1	2	2	1
Consolidated		4	1	23	6	4	0	1	1	3	3	1

NGOs

1. [Asia-Pacific Annual Consultations with NGOs 2021 'Socio-economic inclusion of refugees in the COVID context](#)
2. NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward meeting

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
	NGOs & the GRF: Taking Stock and Looking Forward meeting	1				2			9	2	1	
Jun-21	UNHCR Asia-Pacific Annual Consultations with NGOs 2021			1	1	1				1	1	
Consolidated		1	0	1	1	3	0	0	9	3	2	0

Refugee led Organisations

1. RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender Equality	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
2020	RLOs & The GRF: Refugees Take Stock and Look Forward	6	1	7	1	15	2	2	2	1	2	1
Consolidated		6	1	7	1	15	2	2	2	1	2	1

Faith-based Organisations

1. The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) & The Role of Faith-Based Organisations in Refugee Protection

Date	Meeting name	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender	GBV/rape	Reproductive health
44236	The Global Compact on Refugees and the Role of Faith-Based Organizations in Refugee Protection	3		8	20	20			4	9	4	3
Consolidated		3		8	20	7			1	4	1	3

Annexe E

Recommendations to ensure age, gender and diversity considerations are integrated in all stocktaking events and the High-Level Officials Meeting (HLOM)

UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity policy of 2018 reinforces the organization's long-standing commitment to ensuring that people are at the centre of all that we do. This requires that we apply an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach to all aspects of our work. The Policy covers all persons of concern to UNHCR and applies to all operations and Headquarters in all areas of UNHCR's work. The following points are reminders on how to apply an AGD lens during any HLOM-related event.

1. **Preparation and participation:** Include organisations, networks and groups led by persons of concern, as well as persons of different ages, genders and diversity backgrounds, and actively support their meaningful engagement in the preparation of the event. This includes thematic briefings and information exchange on the objectives, audience and format of the event, as well as actions to address participation challenges such as lack of internet connection, time difference, costs of participation, etc.
2. Ensure **meaningful participation** of persons of concern. All events should include persons of concern not only as speakers, but also actively involve them in the preparation of the event (see above). Meaningful participation also includes ensuring the accessibility of events for persons across the age, gender and diversity spectrum, with particular consideration for physical access, and language and interpretation needs.
3. **Organize inclusive events.** Ensure panels and events are gender balanced and inclusive and that panellists are from different geographical regions, cultures and ages, persons with diverse sexual orientations and persons with disabilities.
4. **Ensure a focus on AGD.** Include at least one speaker/panellist to speak directly on age, gender and diversity issues and address the interlinkages or intersectionality between different AGD concerns. Refer to the AGD Tip Sheet and other specific guidance notes on children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities. See: <https://www.unhcr.org/search?comid=6092b9c14&cid=49aea93aa7&scid=49aea93a57&tid=49ec6f17f&&tags=Pledgingguidance>
5. **Set the scene.** Facilitators/Chairs must highlight the importance of addressing age, gender and diversity concerns in their opening remarks and actively encourage speakers to reflect on the different impacts that the issues under discussion might have on the protection of forcibly displaced and stateless women and men, girls and boys, persons with diverse backgrounds, disabilities and sexual orientations.
6. **Keep the focus on AGD.** Include AGD sensitive questions and ensure AGD specific considerations are addressed in concluding remarks. In particular, the event should highlight the specific risks, capacities and responses for persons of different ages, genders and diversity backgrounds.
7. **Address AGD in conclusions and recommendations.** Ensure that any conclusions or recommendations explicitly address age, gender and diversity concerns and highlight the role of affected populations in these recommendations.
8. **Monitor** the implementation of these recommendations.

A gender audit team, comprising refugee women, will be auditing the process ahead of the HLOM (including all stocktaking events), and the HLOM itself. The team will assess to what extent the events comply with UNHCR's AGD Policy.



Intersectionality and Gender Audit, Annexe 2

Combined Report of the Preparatory Round Tables for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting, December 2021

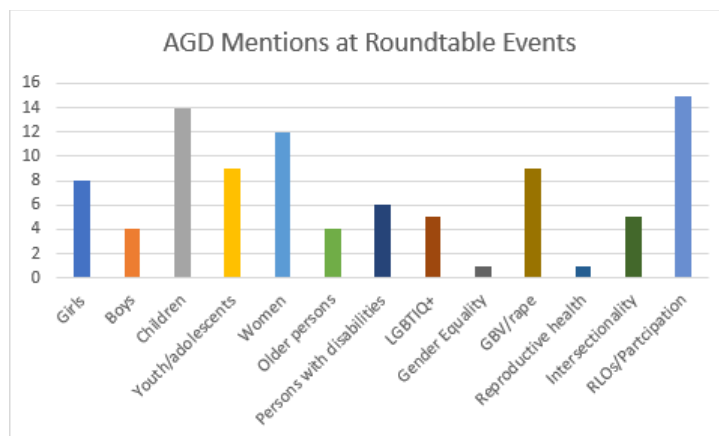
Authors: Eileen Pittaway and Linda Bartolomei with documenters Andrea Ayala, Apajok Biar, Shaza Al Rihawi and Najeeba Wazefadost

(Note: The meetings covered a wide range of key areas and commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Refugee Forum, and in the pledging process, but this report primarily covers mentions and discussions relating to Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD), and Intersectionality).

The five virtual preparatory roundtables were held in advance of the High-Level Officials Meeting to inform the discussions. They were: *The Launch of the GCR Indicator Report, the Roundtable on Financing, the Roundtable on Partnerships, the Roundtable on Self-reliance, and the Roundtable on Solutions*. Speakers and participants were asked to reflect on what has been achieved and what remains to be done. The purpose of the audit was to ascertain whether the goals and objectives of the UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy were explicitly addressed in each Roundtable, and if connections were made between the intersectional aspects of the issues addressed. Documents submitted as supporting material for each Roundtable were also audited. Forty-four AGD - related words were used to analyse the text.¹ These have then been compiled and are analysed under the two major categories of diverse AGD groups and AGD issues.

Each Roundtable had either two or three Panels. They were stimulating and presented a wide range of often thought-provoking insights and innovative suggestions for solutions. This has been captured in the excellent UNHCR Summary reports of each session. Unfortunately, these reports have not recorded AGD content. Much that was discussed has very direct relevance to Age, Gender and Diversity, and at times, this was directly addressed by the chair or panellists. However, there were many times when AGD was not mentioned when it would have been very pertinent to do so.

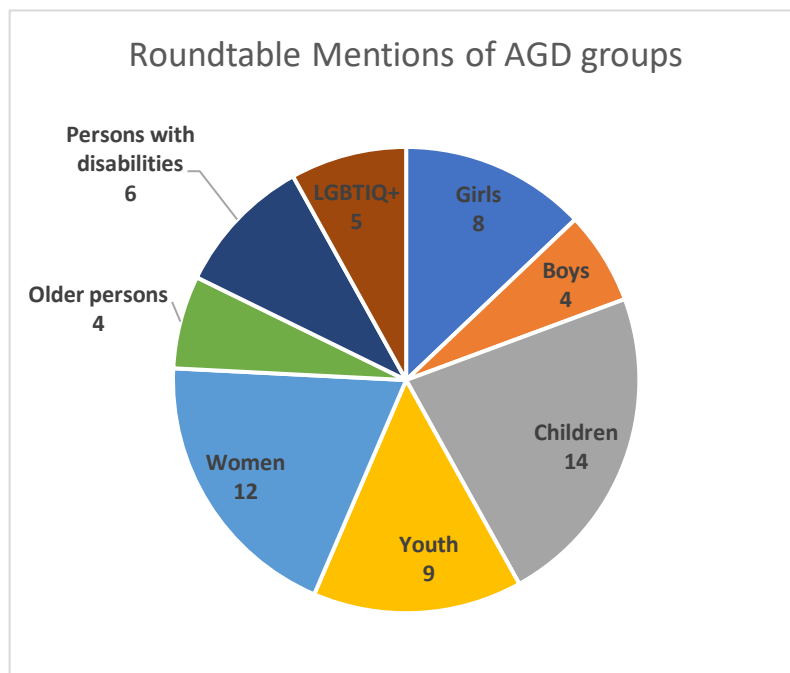
Figure 1. Snapshot of how many presenters raised aspects of Age, Gender and Diversity in the various Roundtables¹. Details of the content discussed is in the individual Roundtables below.



¹ An occasional reference could be missing, due to problems with technology or access to reports, but we are confident that these figures provide an accurate picture of the acknowledgement of AGD.

Key Observations from the Roundtables and Panels

In the majority of panels, aspects of AGD were implicit in the presentations and thoughtfully selected by panellists, and well demonstrated in the short videos used across the sessions. However, there were a few panels, which while thought provoking and informative in their content, could have benefited by a more explicit articulation of AGD. Intersectional analysis was at times apparent, but seldom articulated. As can be seen in Figure 1, the spread of attention to diverse groups and issues was somewhat uneven. Discussion was particularly silent on older people, LGBTQI+ communities, and people with a disability. Reproductive health was mentioned only once.



There were only a few mentions of issues and services specifically for men and boys, but it was assumed that much of the discussion was inclusive of them.

Common issues emerged from several of the Roundtables. There was a major focus on the importance of education for children, with an estimated 50% of refugee children not attending school. The additional disadvantages faced by girls were mentioned in some panels, but it was noted that in the absence of consistent gender disaggregated data, the true extent of this is not known. The discussion could have been even stronger if an intersectional analysis of the areas of discriminations which hinder children's education had been applied. This would include the need for adequate shelter, health, protection from GBV, income to meet fees and buy scholastic materials and uniforms, and the need for many children to work to contribute to family income. The differences between opportunities for girls and boys, were not always clearly articulated. Gender bias can leave girl children left behind when families have few resources. Forced and very early marriage adds to the many barriers faced by girl children and have to be addressed. The educational needs of other diverse groups, including people with a disability and older refugees must receive greater focus and analysis in working towards the GRF 2023.

A common thread throughout the presentations across the Roundtables was the need to include? all refugees, forcibly displaced and stateless persons in initiatives discussed. Presenters spoke powerfully of the need for an AGD approach to be comprehensively adopted as a key plank of Protection. The intersectional nature of protection challenges faced by diverse groups, including children, was raised by some presenters, and they called for this to be included in all future pledges, through meaningful and inclusive consultation with concerned populations. It was noted that there was insufficient mention of women and girls in current pledges, and that we must make pledges child friendly.

The deep level analysis of the impact of colonialism on refugees given by **Deepa Nambiar, Director of Global Programs and Policy, Asylum Access**, in *Roundtable 3, Partnerships*, was very well received, and it is suggested that this level of analysis should be applied more often to assist in the understanding of challenges to the implementation of an AGD approach and intersectionality.

There was recognition of the urgent need for improved models of data collection, disaggregated by age, gender and diversity. It is estimated that of those people who come under the umbrella of AGD, 50% of refugees are women and girls, some 25% of refugees are male youth and boys, several million

refugees have a disability, and another sizable group of people identify as LGBTIQ+. These identities intersect, for example an older woman could also be lesbian, and have a disability. Panellists argued that each group must be identified and their specific needs and potential contributions to their communities adequately funded. The other priority identified was the need for designated, transparent and accountable funding to address all aspects of AGD, with a clear focus on the benefits of funding refugee- led organisations

Another key message was the benefit, both to refugees and displaced populations and host communities, of including refugees in host country social infrastructure, including health, education, and legal services and livelihoods. It was noted that inclusion in livelihoods is rendered more complex by the focus on skill sets and on market-based approaches that have to be kept in mind, along with consideration of the multiple challenges faced by diverse groups. Finally the importance of the critical role of including and supporting women and girls in all aspects of the peace process was highlighted

AGD Sensitive Practices

Events	Girls	Boys	Children	Youth/adolescents	Women	Older persons	Persons with disabilities	LGBTIQ+	Gender Equality	GBV/rape	Reproductive health	Intersectionality	RLOs/Participation
Roundtables mentions	8	4	14	9	12	4	6	5	1	9	1	5	15
AGD sensitive practices	3	3	10	14	7		1	1	3	2		3	4

There was a high correlation between mentions of AGD in the Roundtables and AGD related Practices referred to, but there are some significant gaps, in the in the areas of older persons, LGBTIQ+ communities, people with a disability, AGD policy, GBV, reproductive health, and intersectionality.

Roundtable Reports

Roundtable 1 - Launch of The Indicators Report, November 16, 2021

Chair: Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, UNHCR

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) Indicator Report addresses the 15 indicators agreed by States to assess progress towards the implementation of the four objectives of the GCR. The Session contributed to the evidence base to frame discussion in the subsequent Roundtables and the HLOM. (UNHCR 2021).

Summary of Discussion

In her opening remarks, **Gillian Triggs** spoke about the fact that almost half of refugee children are not attending school. Girls are the majority in this group and that they are less likely to return to school after the COVID-19 Pandemic. This will exacerbate Gender inequality globally, and we need to be aware of the scope of the problem. She talked about the important need for AGD disaggregated data collection to assist us to achieve this. The importance of hearing refugee voices, including the voices of all women and girls was also a key theme in her address.

While the importance of refugee participation in data collection, and the need for more accurate data was covered by all presenters, the inclusion of AGD discussion in Panel 1 was a little disappointing. Women were only mentioned three times, girls and children twice, AGD twice. The need for AGD data

disaggregation was acknowledged, as was the importance of inclusion and participation of women and girls at all levels. It was noted that the general lack of AGD-disaggregated data used to measure progress limited the coverage of AGD in the indicators report.

Panel 1: Refugee Inclusion Through the Eyes of Data

Mentions of AGD

The session was moderated by **Caroline Mary Verney Sergeant, Consultant, World Bank**, who echoed the comments of Gillian Triggs and stressed that the participation of women was critical to success.

Saja Al Zoubi, Visiting Scholar, University of Glasgow, made a powerful presentation, based on her own experience as a refugee, and noted that the participation women and children at every level is critical as they are the most vulnerable population. 'If we work hard to bring refugee voices to the front, then make sure we are bringing women voices to the front'. She explained that one way of achieving this is by involving women in data collection. She stated that Gender norms must be respected when collecting data, and refugee women must be trained to interview other women, especially in more conservative communities. This will assist in filling information gaps on sensitive topics such as protection and harassment. It will also provide skills which can be used in the labour market.

Dr. Johannes Jütting, Executive Head of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century, PARIS21, reported that they have increasingly good data on refugee origins, and have good capacity on age, gender, and host countries, which can be used for planning and informing needs analysis. He also noted that the inclusion of refugees in regular data collection in the hosting countries yields tangible benefits. **Maja Lazic, Deputy Head of World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement**, discussed how the World Bank supports the inclusion of refugees in their advisory group on refugees and IDPs. **James Muwonge, Director, Methodology and Statistical Coordination Services, Uganda**, mentioned the importance of having refugee reference groups to ensure the validity of statistics.

Panel 2: Burden and Responsibility Sharing: What Have We Achieved, and Where Do We Go Next?

Panel 2 was almost totally Gender silent. Of the five speakers only **Matthias Naab, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Cameroon**, addressed AGD when he shared that **Paula Lynn, Intervention via Q and A**, noted that Data that is disaggregated by AGD identifies data gaps and limitations.

AGD related recommendations – Roundtable 1

- AGD-disaggregated data collection tools must be strengthened, and capacities of personnel extended, so that future indicator reports can reflect on the implementation of the AGD Policy against each of the indicators in the Framework.
- AGD-disaggregated data collection tools must be flexible enough to be used in a range of different circumstances and be either electronic or paper based.
- The use and implementation of the AGD-disaggregated data collection tools should be adopted by UNHCR and all key stakeholders as standard data collection practice.
- Training materials must be developed and distributed to all stakeholders to explain how disaggregated data will enhance program design and evaluation.
- Gender norms must be respected when collecting data, with refugee women being trained to interview women, especially in more conservative communities.
- Avenues and support mechanisms which facilitate the participation of women and girls must be developed and implemented in all aspects of responses to the objectives of the GCR, including in developing and monitoring indicators.

Roundtable 2 on Financing, November 22, 2021

Moderator: Sorcha O'Callaghan, Director, Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute

Summary of discussion

This was an excellent session on future financing, taking forward the whole debate about protection, examining the nexus between humanitarian aid and development. The importance of refugee-led organisations was clearly stated, and there was good discussion of innovative ideas, and lateral thinking in models of financing. Although AGD considerations may be integrated in these models, the analysis and application of AGD policy principles were not always explicitly referenced. It is important to do so, as all of the initiatives and ideas mentioned must have a strong AGD lens. Presenters spoke of the need for funding to be directed towards Refugee Led Organisations as they are often the ones at the front line and the first responders.

Panel 1: Development Partners and Financing

Mentions of AGD

Aymen Musmar, Refugee Education Consultant, Government of Sudan, emphasised the importance of educating children – “when we talk about children we talk about the future”. The Government of Sudan are looking into their limited resources how to support refugee children to access national education system”? **Cheikhna Mohamed Mahmoud Chavei, Deputy Director General of Financing and Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Promotion of Productive Sectors, Government of Mauritania**, stated that Mauritania has a commitment to vulnerable groups, ensuring that they have access to public services.

Dr. Elke Löbel, Director for Displacement and Migration, Crisis Prevention and Management, Commissioner for Refugee Policy, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Government of Germany, discussed the positive outcomes which come from directly hearing from refugee women about their needs She spoke of the importance of refugee participation and challenges women face in displacement. **Masooma Ramazan, representing the Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR)**, spoke of the need for funding to be directed towards Refugee Led Organisations as they are often the ones at the front line and the first responders. She also spoke about the importance of prioritising the women leaders to determine where resources go. She made the point that the needs of children are a major concern for refugee women.

Marriët Schuurman, Director, Division of Stabilisation and Humanitarian Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the Netherlands, reported that thousands of children and youth are the focus in their initiatives, and involved in country programs. **Halima Mint Sidouwa, Community Leader, Mbera Refugee Camp, Mauritania**, thanked the Government and service providers of Mauritania for the support and access to resources and education provided to women and children who have fled from the instability in Mali. She noted that the women felt heard. **Sorcha O'Callaghan**, moderator, reiterated that “*Women's* needs in particular are important and must not be forgotten.” She also stated the need to incorporate refugee children into national education plans.

Panel 2: Development Partners and Financing

While an excellent and stimulating panel, it was AGD silent.

AGD related issues including the importance of inclusive budgeting covering the rights of women, girls, children, the LGBTQI+ communities, and the need to finance responses to GBV were raised in the Q and A from the IGA Team and Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR).

AGD related recommendations – Roundtable 2

- Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) responsive budgeting must become the norm, with AGD commitments clearly articulated in all budgets, financing and funding agreements.
- A model of funding which includes a specific commitment to financing AGD and GBV should be adopted, which include standalone budget items, such as the provision of a range of AGD-specific services. Including safe houses for all women and girls, disability programs, programs for LGBTIQ+ communities. and as specific budget lines in all other areas, such as AGD in health service provision, education, and shelter to ensure that the intersectional nature of AGD issues is covered.
- Financing models must include the funding of refugee-led organisations, in particular women.
- AGD policy principles must be explicitly referenced and articulated in all budgets and funding models, not just assumed. This will highlight good practice and encourage stakeholders who have not yet adopted an AGD approach, to ensure that all women and members of diverse and vulnerable groups are included.

Roundtable 3 on Partnerships, November 25, 2021

Moderator: Ms. Kelly T. Clements, Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR

Summary of discussion

This session covered three important aspects of partnerships which are all central to fulfilling the aims of the GCR. All three were stimulating and explored innovative ideas to build and strengthen partnerships. However, Panels 1 and 3 did not really adopt the AGD Framework as a guiding principle.

With strong refugee representation, Panel 2 comprehensively addressed the importance of taking an AGD approach. They talked of the need for diverse refugee representation in all decision making and as partners in all programs developed to address their needs. Presenters provided positive examples of how to include refugee led organisations as part of new partnership agreements, and to encourage potential new stakeholders to recognize that an AGD approach is a core part of working with UNHCR. Similarly, ways in which new national and regional approaches can address the needs of age, gender and diverse groups, was discussed, with an emphasis on the strengths and capabilities that they can bring to the table. It was noted that these will benefit both refugee and host communities. Diverse groups and key issues covered by the AGD Framework and policy were discussed by all presenters. It was an exemplar of how to incorporate an AGD approach into all forms of collaboration and effectively applied an intersectional analysis.

Panel 1: New Partnerships

Only one speaker, **Oisín Walton, Instant Network Programme Manager, Vodafone Foundation**, addressed any aspect of AGD when he spoke of the importance of quality education for children, and the strong commitment Vodafone has to contributing to this.

Panel 2: New Forms of Collaboration with Established Partners

Mentions of AGD

Moderator, Anila Noor, Managing Director, New Women Connectors, was inspiring and set the tone for the panel, fully applying an AGD lens, addressing all ages, gender identities and stressing the importance of ensuring the wellbeing of all refugees. **Mr. Barthelemy Mwanza, Co-chair of Global Youth Advisory Council, Member of the Interim Persons of Concern Advisory Group (IAG) to UNHCR**, made an excellent presentation, reflecting the importance of an AGD approach when

conceptualising new forms of collaboration with partners, He specifically mentioned youth, children, older refugees, women, disabled women, girls, and the LGBTQI+ communities, and stated that we must ensure that no-one is left behind. He described successful programs to encourage men to become involved in the prevention of GBV and another to educate young people on reproductive health. He also recognised the achievements of refugees in their response to COVID-19.

Deepa Nambiar, Director of Global Programs and Policy, Asylum Access, included all AGD groups in her presentation, and stressed importance of them all being involved in new partnerships. She made what was described as “an amazing analysis “by the Gender audit team of the impact of colonisation on the experience of refugees and of Humanitarian aid provision, and the challenges this poses to the participation of refugees. **Leila Pakkala, Senior Advisor, Strategic Partnerships, UNICEF Senior Advisor, Strategic Partnerships, UNICEF**, showed a powerful video and gave a strong presentation on the importance of including children in partnerships, with a focus on children’s rights and protection.

Panel 3: Innovative National and Regional Arrangements

While there was ample scope in this important discussion, there were only two mentions of AGD groups in the presentation and discussion.

Chiara Adamo, Acting Director, European Commission, Directorate-General for International Partnerships, Directorate for Human Development, Migration, Governance and Peace, mentioned that ‘youth’ was a funding category for the European Commission. **Robert Limlim, Director, CRRF Secretariat and Office of the President, Uganda** commented that it was important that no-one should be excluded because they have a disability.

AGD related recommendations – Roundtable 3

- The strength and effectiveness of refugee-led organisations in providing appropriate, efficient, and cost-effective services must be considered, supported and resourced as part of all new partnership agreements.
- All potential new stakeholders must recognise that an AGD approach is a core element of working in partnership with UNHCR and a major step towards self-sustainability. Similarly, new national and regional approaches need to address the needs of age, gender and diverse groups, and addressing GBV but importantly recognize the strengths and capabilities that refugees can bring to the table, which will benefit both refugee and host community.

Roundtable 4 Self Reliance, November 29, 2021

Moderator: Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations, UNHCR

Summary of discussion,

In opening the Roundtable, **Raouf Mazou**, noted in the context of increasing inclusion in host country institutions that freedom of movement for refugees to participate in these can mitigate or reduce poverty, particularly for women and girls. In his closing remarks, he supported the call for AGD disaggregated data. He noted that there was insufficient mention of women and girls in pledges to date, and that it is everyone’s responsibility to integrate AGD in all pledges. He stated that we must listen to children and make pledges child friendly. He concluded by reminding us that diverse groups have different needs to support self-reliance, and we must identify and support them.

A thread throughout the presentations in the Roundtable was the need to include **all** refugees, forcibly displaced and stateless persons in working towards self-reliance. Panellists reiterated the importance of inclusive approaches to education, livelihoods and health. With an estimated 50% of refugee children not attending school, education of children was seen to be critical. Panellists also stressed the importance AGD-disaggregated data, to ensure that we know the numbers and demographics of each

group. This is rendered more complex by the focus on skills sets and on market-based approaches that have to be kept in mind, and consideration of the multiple challenges faced by diverse groups.

The key message was the benefits both to refugees and displaced populations and host communities of including refugees in host country social infrastructure, including health, education and livelihoods. There was an excellent analysis of AGD and a main focus on the critical role of including and supporting women and girls in all aspects of the peace process.

Panel 1: Inclusion and Resilience

Moderator: Dr Ruba Jaradat, Regional Director, Arab States, International Labour Organization

Mentions of AGD

Veneranda Ingabire, Coordinator, Single Project Implementation Unit, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, Republic of Rwanda, spoke of the importance of refugee inclusion in host country initiatives contributing to self-reliance, and the importance of including youth in all endeavours. **Francesca Alberie, Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Alumna, and a refugee from Zambia**, spoke strongly about the importance of access to education and health, and the intersectional barriers to accessing this faced by many refugees. **Catherine Ampah-Brient, Municipal Director of Health Service, Ghana**, stressed the importance of including refugees in the health system in order to achieve sustainable public health impact. She reported that access to education is fully implemented in Ghana and refugee children can go to senior high school free of charge. **Barbara Daetwyler Scheuer, Head of Multilateral Division, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland**, noted that globally, nearly half of all refugee children are not attending school, and that not speaking the local language was a major barrier to their attendance. She stressed the importance of providing local language classes and providing education programs in home language as well as in the language of the host community. Access to education for single mothers was raised in the Q and A

Panel 2: Peaceful Coexistence

Moderator Kate Wiggins, United Nations Representative (Geneva), External Relations and Advocacy, Islamic Relief Worldwide

Mentions of AGD

The Panel began with a video of **Bigoa Chuol, refugee from Sudan**, delivering an incredibly powerful and moving [poem](#), which she had written about the impact of war and the refugee experience and the challenges which have to be faced.

Kate Wiggins stated that in any peace initiatives, gender equality has to be an imperative. She also mentioned that women are most vulnerable to GBV. **Peter Barach, Refugee Representative, Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Alumni**, talked of the importance of an AGD approach in relation to full participation in the peace process. **Dr. Azza Karam, Secretary-General, Religions for Peace**, stated that their organisation sees gender equality and women's empowerment as key to peace. They work to advocate proactively against abuse and misinterpretations of religions which subordinate women and girls. He noted that the empowerment of women brings benefits for everyone. **Brian Williams, Chief Financing for Peacebuilding Branch, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Peacebuilding Support Office**, reported that a fund of \$25 million has been established to address gender equality, addressing men and masculinity, and initiatives such as support for women Human Rights Defenders. He noted that women and girls have to be included in the peace process, by all stakeholders, including Governments. He stressed the importance of an intergenerational agenda to ensure this.

Panel 3: Protection

Moderator: Ricardo Cordero – UNHCR Protection Officer for Disability Inclusion

Mentions of AGD

Apajok Biar, IGA team, stated that 70 per cent of GRF pledges made no reference to AGD, or addressed GBV and argued that we need to ensure that we are meaningfully engaging refugee women and girls when discussing the protection of displaced and stateless populations. She admitted that Intersectionality is complex but explained that it helps address the fact that a one size fits all approach is not effective, for example the GBV experience of older women, of LGBTQI+ communities is not the same as that of girls and younger women. She stated that we must include an AGD focus in all new and updated pledges, naming older refugees, people with a disability and the LGBTQI+ communities, and including particular support for the participation of refugee women and girls and acknowledging the intersectional challenges. She also emphasised the importance of working towards improving data collection, analysis, accessibility, and disaggregation by Age, Gender and Diversity criteria to improve programming for under-documented groups with specific and acute protection needs.

Michelle Foster, Professor and Inaugural Director, Peter McMullin Centre on Statelessness, Melbourne Law School, reported the importance of working towards improving data collection, analysis accessibility and AGD disaggregation. This data informs programming for under documented groups with specific and acute protection needs. She also highlighted that age, gender and diversity consideration must be integrated in GRF pledges through inclusive and meaningful input from the concerned population groups and that the intersectional approaches ensuring age, gender and diversity approaches are everyone's responsibility. There is a need to scale up child protection and birth registration and ensure greater access for refugee children to national child protection systems.

Najat Maalla M'jid, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, United Nations, reported that they had pledged to advocate with, mobilize and to work closely with key stakeholders at all levels to ensure refugee children are protected and their rights upheld. The lives of children had been exacerbated by COVID -19. Challenges remain where refugee children are deprived of liberty or separated from their families. Many children are stateless, many children live in crowded facilities with limited access to basic services, they are deported to countries where they may face real risk of violence, such as child labour, recruitment into extreme groups, and suffer from mental health issues.

In his concluding remarks, **Ricardo Cordero** emphasised the importance of integrating Age, Gender, and Diversity considerations in GRF pledges through inclusive and meaningful inputs from the concerned population groups.

AGD related recommendations – Roundtable 4

- In order to ensure that all refugees, forcibly displaced and stateless persons are included in self-reliance activities, AGD-disaggregated data must be collected, to guarantee that we know the numbers and scope of each group to inform programming and policy.
- Inclusion in host country social infrastructures must be encouraged and supported to enable self-reliance.
- Consultation must be undertaken with diverse groups to determine their specific needs on the road to self-reliance, and they must have equal participation in decision making relating to self-reliance projects.
- Targeted Funding must be made available for gender-based violence and gender equality programming including support and resources to refugee led organisations, particularly to women's organisations.

- Particular attention must be paid to the inclusion of girls in education as a means of achieving gender equality.
- All updated and new pledges must reflect an AGD approach, and include all groups, including older people, people with a disability and the LGBTIQ+ communities.

Roundtable 5 on Solutions, December 2, 2021

Chair: Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, UNHCR

Summary of discussion

In her opening remarks, **Gillian Triggs** spoke of addressing the needs of young people, and ensuring access to education for children as part of solutions. She stated that UNHCR would like to see the meaningful participation of young people in the stock taking, and to hear their views. Age, Gender and Diversity was included in all panels. Panel 3 was one of the strongest panels on AGD in the five Roundtables. The moderator kept AGD front and centre of the discussion as a key consideration in all solutions. Presenters all spoke powerfully on the need for an AGD approach to be comprehensively adopted as a key plank of Protection. The intersectional nature of protection challenges faced by diverse groups, including children was highlighted, and they called for this to be included in all future pledges, through meaningful and inclusive consultation with concerned populations. The clear articulation of the importance of the AGD framework and the concept of intersectionality, and addressing GBV, modelled how it should be included in all aspects of protection.

Panel 1: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Moderator, Fiona Kendall, Advisor, European and Legal Affairs, FCEI-Mediterranean Hope

Mention of AGD

Fiona Kendall spoke of the importance of training programs for children, youth and young adults aimed at promoting legal protections and solutions, to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, and remove economic exclusion. **Nhial Deng, Member of the Refugee Education Council, Global Affairs Canada**, talked of the importance of family reunion to successful resettlement. **Mark Hetfield, President and Chief Executive Officer, HIAS**, agreed, noting that when a man remains separated from his spouse, from children and parents, it is painfully difficult to focus on building a new life in a new country.

Michael Shotter, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission, shared how their Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 will bring states together to work on complementary pathways and community sponsorship. The main actions are inclusive education and training from early childhood through to higher education, focusing on faster recognition of qualifications and language learning, The Action plan proposes targeted and tailored support that takes into account individual characteristics that may present specific challenges to people with a migrant background, such as gender or religious background.

Panel 2: Local integration

Moderator: Jerome Elie, Head of Forced Migration, International Council of Voluntary Agencies

Mention of AGD

Adrien Kambale Malemo, Refugee Entrepreneur, described the importance of autonomy through work rights for local integration. He stated that it is important to prepare the women, girls and all children for the future through autonomy. **Sybill Schulz, Head of the Coordination Office for Refugee Management, Senate Administration for Integration Labour and Social Affairs**,

Germany, talked about the significance of the participation of refugees in planning for local integration. This includes into services such as health and labour markets. She also stressed the importance of social integration to security and in addressing discrimination. She particularly mentioned vulnerable groups, women, and LGBTIQ+ communities. She noted that women have actively participated with them in monitoring if this is happening. **Ryutaro Murotani, Senior Director, Japan International Cooperation Agency**, stated that their focus is to have a harmonious coexistence between local residents and refugees so that they will both benefit from the self-reliance activities undertaken by the refugees.

Panel 3: Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration

Moderator: Manisha Thomas, Geneva Representative, Women's Refugee Commission

Mention of AGD

A strong context for the discussion was provided by Manisha Thomas. Reiterating the importance of applying the Age, Gender and Diversity Framework and Policy across the board, she stated that that information about durable solutions must be available to refugees of different ages, diversities and genders. AGD is a tool to address discrimination in responses to refugees. Budgets must become more inclusive of age, gender diversity and inclusivity because different genders or different ages have different needs.

John Dabi, Deputy Commissioner for Commission for Refugees Affairs, South Sudan, agreed that the gender perspective, must be applied across the board. **Sylvestre Lanson Kpan**, Legal Adviser, Directorate for Refugees and Stateless Persons, Côte d'Ivoire, stated that returnees and children of returnees must be fully integrated. **Hakizimana Evariste, Refugee/Returnee Representative**, talked of the problems when returnee children cannot go back to school, because they have to work, or because their families cannot pay school fees. **Luca Renda, Head of Recovery Solutions and Human Mobility, Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme** said that we must promote an integrated approach that looks at ecosystems in which re-integration takes place in institutions, communities, markets, service providers, and private sector entities. These must include sustainability and long-term impact. For example, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence must have access to justice and awareness on human rights.

AGD related recommendations – Roundtable 5

When planning for resettlement, complementary pathways, local integration, voluntary repatriation, and integration, it must be remembered that refugees are not a homogenous group. The specific needs of members of AGD groups in all areas, including security, protection from GBV, documentation, education, health, livelihoods, shelter, transport must be identified and addressed in each situation, and funding provided to ensure that they are not discriminated against when accessing solutions.

Summary of AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups and Issues: Roundtable Meetings

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
<i>Roundtable Meeting</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Children				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	1	Malnourished children will be looked after in Ghana Health Service facilities	Ghana Health Services	Ghana
Diverse Groups: Women, Girls				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Second Panel	2	Border program to make border crossing between Angola and DRC safer, particularly for women and girls	Cross border program	UNHCR & IOM
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- EDUCATION				
<i>Roundtable Meeting</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	3	The project includes refugee and migrant children in the formal education system in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sedra Temporary Reception Centre	UNICEF Ministries of Education, the Children and World Vision, European Union
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	4	The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is an initiative of the comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar 3 which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger in line with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs)	Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)	Ghana
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	5	TEA aims to build an ecosystem where governments can strategically partner with mission-aligned organizations to overhaul the public education system,	The Education Alliance	The Education Alliance
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	6	The guide has been developed in response to the global COVID-19 pandemic and offers multi-sectoral opportunity for	Safe Back to School	Safe the Children

		governments and school communities to build back better and strengthen the resilience of their education systems.		
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	7	The Geneva Global Hub for Education in Emergencies effectively elevates the educational needs of children and youth in emergencies, protracted crises and displacement, ensuring it is made a top priority before, during and after crises.	Geneva Global Hub for Education in Emergencies	Switzerland with others
Diverse Groups: Youth				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	8	It aims to increase opportunities for refugees currently residing in Ethiopia to continue their higher education in Italy.	University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE)	10 Italian universities supported by UNHCR, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs Caritas Italiana, Diaconia Valdese
16 November 2021: Roundtable on the Launch of the GCR indicator report Second Panel	9	The scholarship programme helps refugees to access education and digital education in their host countries. The initiative has supported over 12,000 young refugees since 1992.	Albert Einstein German Refugee Academic Initiative / DAFI Scholarship	German Government
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	10	Every child in Ghana who qualifies for, and is placed in a public Senior High School for his secondary education will have his/her fees absorbed by the government.	Free Senior High School Policy	Ghana
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
Roundtable Meeting	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Youth				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance First Panel	11	YouthConnekt is a platform designed to connect the youth for socio-economic transformation	Youth Connekt	Rwanda, UNDP
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION				
Roundtable Meeting	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Youth; Issue: Inclusion/Participation				

29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Second Panel	12	Innovative projects focused on youth participation	Youth Promotion Initiative	Peace Building Funds
Diverse Groups: Men, Women, LGBTI; Issue: Gender Equality				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Second Panel	13	Gender and Women Empowerment	Strategy	Council of Religious Leaders
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Second Panel	14	\$25 million towards innovative projects focused on gender equality	Gender Promotion Initiative	Peace Building Funds
Diverse Groups: Women; Issue: Gender Equality				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Second Panel	15	75% of the projects around the world are run by women and youth of faith focussed on gender empowerment	Multireligious Humanitarian Funds	Religions for Peace
Diverse Groups: Women; Issue Refugee led organisations				
29 November 2021: Roundtable on Self-reliance Third Panel	16	This project is about the needs of women who have become internally displaced in South Sudan in 2020 and 2021 due to the floods. to address the their community needs	As stated by Apajok	Women led organisation
THEMATIC AREA: SOLUTIONS				
Roundtable Meeting	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Youth				
2 December 2021: Roundtable on Solutions First Panel	17	The President's Alliance is an alliance of American college and university leaders dedicated to increasing public understanding of how immigration policies and practices impact our students, campuses and communities.	Presidents' Alliance on Higher Education and Immigration	President's Alliance on Higher Education and Immigration
Diverse Groups: Women; Issue Refugee led organisations				
2 December 2021: Roundtable on Solutions Second Panel	18	An initiative of 40 female refugees in Berlin's accommodation centres instigated an official complaint system for all refugees and homeless people.	Berliner unabhaengige Beschwerdestelle (BuBs)	Johanniter Unfall-Hilfe Berlin
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth				
2 December 2021: Roundtable on Solutions Third Panel	19	Platform to support children of returnees to go to school. 4645 children have been supported to get into public schools so far.	Helpdesk Program	Cote d'Ivoire Ministry of National Education and Literacy

2 December 2021: Roundtable on Solutions Third Panel	20	Free access to schools for children	Returnee Program	Burundi
THEMATIC AREA: FINANCING				
Roundtable Meeting	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Women; Issue Refugee led organisations				
22 November 2021: Roundtable on Financing First Panel	21	A network of refugee women worldwide encouraging interactions with each other and self-reliant decision-making	Agents of Change	German Government
Diverse Groups: Girls, Boys, Women, Men, persons with a disability; Issues: AGD approach and GBV				
22 November 2021: Roundtable on Financing First Panel	22	Tool developed by World Bank in close collaboration with the UNHCR to reduce specific vulnerabilities and strengthen protection, and gender equality for refugees and displaced people.	Refugee Policy Review Framework	World Bank
THEMATIC AREA: PARTNERSHIPS				
Roundtable Meeting	#	Description of AGD sensitive practice	Practice/Program Title	Organisation
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth				
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships First Panel	23	A holistic and human-centred connected digital literacy education program which uses technology to support quality education for refugees and host communities.	Instant Network Schools (INS)	Vodafone
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth; Issue: AGD approach and intersectionality				
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships First Panel	24	Pledges include: -To promote and ensure access for all refugees, without distinction of any kind, to safe and inclusive sporting facilities, actively considering age, gender, ability and other diversity needs.	Sport for Refugees Coalition	Co-led by the Olympic Refugee Foundation, UNHCR and the SCORT Foundation, and consists of more than 80 partners.
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships First Panel	25	The program, which extends over three years, aims to improve the mental health and psychosocial well-being of young refugees by increasing their access to safe sports.	Game Connect Uganda	National Olympic Committee, UNHCR, Youth Sport Uganda and two INGOs

Diverse Groups: Boys & Girls				
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships Second Panel	26	By strengthening and extending national systems, UNHCR and UNICEF are able to ensure that both refugee and vulnerable Lebanese children have access to education, child protection services, clean water and sanitation.	Program	UNICEF Lebanon and UNHCR
Diverse Groups: Men and Boys; Issue: GBV				
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships Second Panel	27	Engaging men and boys in accountable practices to prevent gender-based violence against women and boys, and help them build a violence-free community	Mengage Alliance	UNHCR Global Youth Advisory Council and a consortium of other network members
Diverse Groups: Children				
25 November 2021: Roundtable on Partnerships Third Panel	28	An integrated system of birth and civil registration which includes refugees. The system is linked to health care including health centres.	Birth and civil registration	Rwanda
THEMATIC AREA: INDICATORS				
<i>Roundtable Meeting</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women				
Launch of the Indicators Report	29	A joint initiative to strengthen resilience of refugees in host communities in Cameroon		UN Women, UNFPA

ⁱKey AGD search words.

Gender, Gender-responsive, Gender disaggregated data, Gender norms, Gender parity, Gender sensitive, Gender balance, Gender programming, Gender transformative education, Gender pay gap, Gender discriminatory laws.

Women, Female-headed households, Women's economic empowerment, Women's families, Women and girls, Vulnerable women, Women's labour market

Girls, Adolescent girls, Female **youth**, Child protection, Children, **Boys**, Adolescent boys, Male youth

Older persons, Elderly

GBV, SGBV, Rape, Sexual and GBV victims and survivors

Women sexual and reproductive health, **Menstrual** hygiene management Menstruation

AGD, Age and economic status, Persons living with a **disability**, Women with disabilities, Parents

Refugee leadership, Participation, Refugee -led



Intersectionality and Gender Audit

Annexe 3

Linked and Side events in preparation for the UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting

December 6 – 16, 2021

Report Authors: Linda Bartolomei and Eileen Pittaway with documenters Shaza Al Rihawi, Andrea Ayala, Apajok Biar, Anila Noor and Najeeba Wazefadost

Five virtual linked events and four side events were held for various stakeholder groups and initiatives. These addressed core commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), assessed progress made in the implementation of pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) 2019 and identified areas where further efforts are needed. The events covered many core themes that are central to the implementation of the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. These included linked events, which focused on the meaningful participation of young people, MIRPS and the protection and empowerment of displaced women and girls in Central America and Mexico, access to education for young people in Afghanistan as well as a dedicated event on the Age, Gender and Diversity Approach. On December 13, 2021, the day prior to the HLOM, four virtual side events were held. These events took a deeper look at the progress made by stakeholder groups and key GCR initiatives. They explored the role of sport, the private sector, academics and refugee organisations and networks in progressing commitments made in the GCR and in pledges made at and following the GRF. An additional linked event, focused on the implementation of GCR commitments over the previous three years and organised by UNHCR's New York office, was held following the HLOM on December 16, 2021.

Purpose of the report

This report presents a summary identifying the extent to which AGD considerations were included and reported across the linked and side events. The purpose of the Intersectionality and Gender Audit is to ascertain to what extent the UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy was explicitly reflected in each of the events audited and to note if connections were made between the intersectional aspects of the focus of each event. The events audited in this report are part of the process of building a long-term framework for implementing commitments made in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), 2018. It was extremely encouraging to see the number of events which directly addressed issues of age, gender and diversity. Most impressive were the number of displaced and stateless women from diverse backgrounds, involved across all events as both moderators and presenters.

Summary analysis of the linked events

The four linked events held leading up to the HLOM all included a clear focus on core aspects of the AGD framework.

Figure 1: Snapshot of the number of significant Age, Gender and Diversity related mentions by speakers in the Linked events

While these do not illustrate the quality of the debate, they do indicate the AGD aspects which are of key interest.

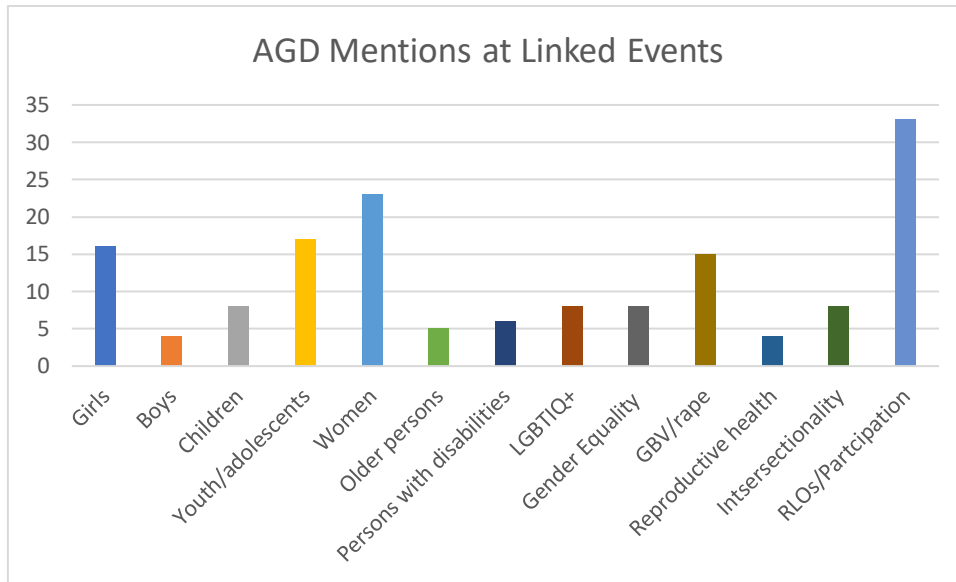
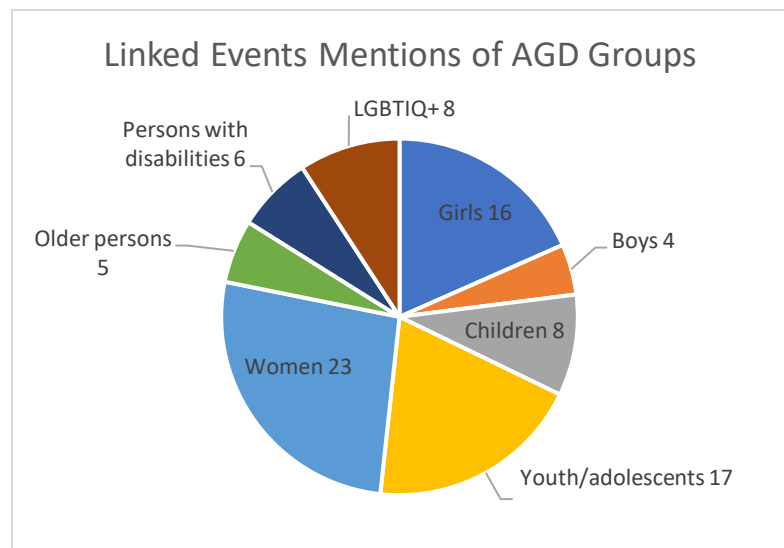


Figure 2: Snapshot of the number of speakers in the Linked Events who mentioned AGD specific groups

Speakers presenting in three of these events directly addressed issues of age, gender and diversity. Several speakers at the AGD and MIRPS events, explicitly discussed the importance of an intersectional gender analysis. During all four events the gendered impacts of displacement on women and girls, children and youth were discussed. Importantly, the particular risks and impacts of GBV on women and girls were mentioned by speakers in all events. The contributions made by refugee-led organisations were highlighted in all events with the particular contributions made by refugee-women-led organisations noted during both the AGD and MIRPS events and those of organisations led by persons with a disability and by older persons in the AGD event. The risks and challenges faced by persons with disabilities were mentioned in both the AGD and MIRPS events however the needs of older persons were only mentioned in the AGD event. The GCR Three Years On event held, following the HLOM, on December 16, had a strong and very positive focus on refugee leadership and participation and emphasised the critical contributions played by refugee-led organisations. However, with the exemption of several mentions of children there was no substantive focus on other aspects of age, gender and diversity.



Summary analysis of the side events

Four side events were held the day before the HLOM on December 13. These included side events which focused on sport, the importance of investing in refugees, refugee participation and academic solidarity.

Figure 3: Snapshot of the number of significant Age, Gender and Diversity related mentions by speakers the side events

While these do not illustrate the quality of the debate, they do indicate the AGD aspects which are of key interest.

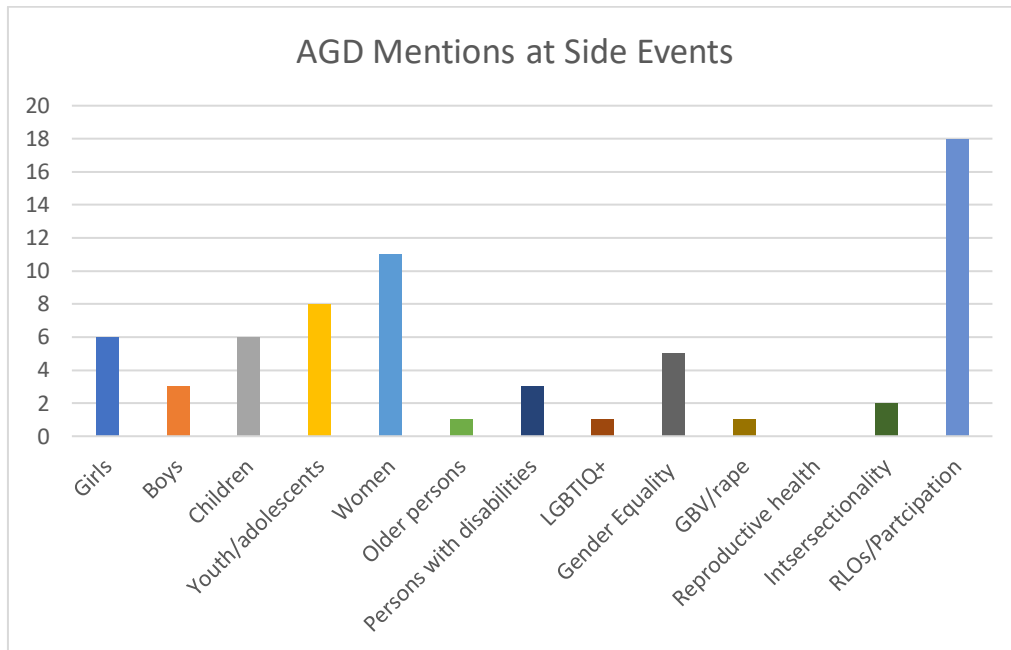
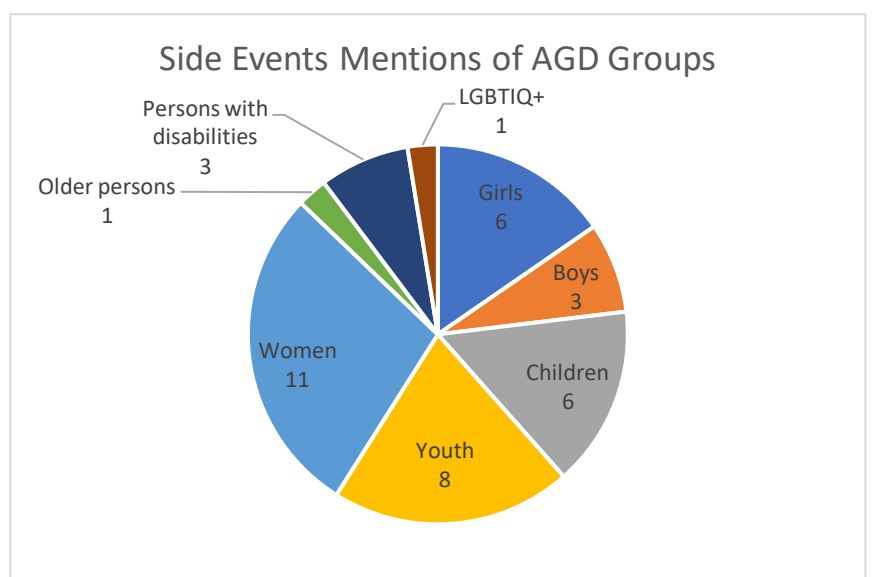


Figure 2: Snapshot of the number of speakers in the Linked Events who mentioned AGD specific groups

All four events included some focus on aspects of the age, gender and diversity framework. The event on refugee participation was the most AGD inclusive event, as a range of speakers from refugee backgrounds discussed the particular risks faced by women and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities and members of LGBTIQ+ communities. Speakers at all events highlighted the importance of refugee inclusion and the important contributions made by refugee-led organisations. However few speakers included aspects of AGD in their analysis. As a result while the essential role that refugee-led organisations have played during the COVID-19 pandemic was highlighted, there



was no acknowledgement of the particular or different contributions made by groups led by women, youth, people with disabilities or by members of LGBTIQ+ communities. Similarly, while some best practice examples of programs designed to support the inclusion and meaningful participation of refugees, these did not include explicit acknowledgement or discussion of the barriers that some refugees might face based on age, gender and diversity factors.

Speakers at all of the events made at least some mention of gender considerations, and the challenges facing persons with a disability were mentioned during three of the events. The risks and impact of GBV were only mentioned during the event on refugee participation. Children were mentioned during three events, with the different risks facing girls and boys noted during two of the events. None of the events explicitly mentioned or explored the intersectionality of risks and issues.

AGD Sensitive practices mentioned

Speakers across the linked and side events shared several examples of AGD sensitive practices which have been organised thematically and are included in Annex B. A series of suggestions for ways in which to address ongoing gaps and challenges were made during each event. Those which were directly related to aspects of the AGD approach, including the importance of refugee inclusion and participation are included as recommendations following the summary of each meeting.

Summary outcomes of the linked events

Meaningful participation of young people in the stocktaking and future design processes of the GRF –December 6 14:00-16:00

This event was jointly moderated by **refugee youth leaders Hala Haj Taleb and Zakira Ganji**. Five refugee young people from countries including Yemen, Syria, Morocco and Pakistan presented on the challenges that refugee youth face in accessing education and employment. All emphasised the strength and capacities of refugee youth and the contributions they can make to their own and their host communities, if they are included and their voices heard. A video presentation made in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh provided a powerful overview of the barriers faced by young women, including the high risks of gender related violence. These included risks of early and forced marriage as well as the increased risks of rape and sexual abuse at night, compounded by the lack of lighting in the camps.

During the Q & A in response to a question by a member of the Gender Audit team about the barriers to participation that young women and girls face. **Charlotte Slente, Secretary General, Danish Refugee Council** stated:

In Congo young women and girls face GBV and harassment. Gender based violence starts at a young age and they can be traumatized from a young age and this causes them to be excluded due to trauma ...not wanting to leave their houses. Due to lack of access to education and children get jobs young due to COVID- 19 and get married early to compensate for challenges of COVID.

This was followed by several interventions from participants in the Q and A, all providing examples of the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on young women. These included increased risks of forced marriage and early pregnancy and the negative impacts of a lack of access to sanitary products and hygiene facilities which have led to more girls dropping out of school. The positive impact that the dedicated pledges made on youth at the GRF on supporting youth empowerment was noted and several practices informed by the UNHCR AGD approach were shared. Participants also shared AGD sensitive practices involving and led by refugee youth.

Recommendations

- Refugee youth have significant contributions to make to both their own and to their host communities. In order to use their strengths and capacities relevant international and national stakeholders must develop structures and policies to support their increased and meaningful participation in both program design and implementation.

- Increased efforts are required by all stakeholders to address barriers to self-reliance for youth including barriers to education and employment and to address the additional gender-related barriers, including the pervasive risks of GBV faced by young women and girls.

High-Level Event on Protection and Empowerment of Displaced Women and Girls from Central America and Mexico: using the MIRPS framework to protect, assist and empower - December 7 16:00 – 17:30

This powerful event moderated by **Norma Bastidas, a human trafficking survivor**, exemplified the age, gender and diversity approach in practice. The majority of panellists not only focused on women and girls but applied an intersectional lens to highlight the particular risks facing LGBTIQ+ and Indigenous communities. There was a very strong focus on gender-based violence (GBV) as both a cause and a consequence of displacement and all speakers discussed the importance of effective and gender sensitive GBV responses and prevention services.

GBV is one of the root causes for migration, is a life threat specially to women and girls and LGBTIQ+ persons (Moderator, Norma Bastidas).

GVB is alarming in proportion globally and is a particular issue in the Americas, it continues to be a cause of forced displacement. Also forcing members of the LGBTIQ+ community to leave their homes (Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, UNHCR).

Drivers over the last 11 years include GBV, rapes, intimate partner violence, femicide, these are combined with other factors, employment, discrimination ... impunity and corruption in the regions...

Intersectionality is so important when we look the drivers of this flight including LGBTIQ+ as well as Indigenous, and Afro descendant women who face challenges in realising their rights (Gretchen Kuhner, Migration Institute IMUMI Mexico City).

Trans women represent a higher number of forced displacement cases [supported]. From 578 cases - 70% were trans women. The number of LGBTIQ+ hate crime murders in the region when the COVID pandemic hits was 689 in nine different countries from Latin America (Bianka Rodríguez, Trans woman COMCAVIS, El Salvador).

Because of their gender and other intersectionalities in their identities, age, sexual orientation, disability and race ... Incorporating a gender lens is a must when we design the approach and services response. (Maricarmen Platas Secretary for Access to Rights and Equity, Organisation American States).

Speakers, including **Melissa Johns, Advisor, World Bank**, and **Sean Fraser, Canada**, emphasised the importance of supporting and including women-led organisations and networks.

Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, UNHCR, outlined the aims of [UNHCR's policy on GBV](#) which aims to *create safer environments for women and girls and LGBTIQ+ community members. We need to invest in prevention, mitigation and solutions. Equitable access to services, include initiatives like call centres to access to services...better empower women and girls and ensure that GVB is reduced.*

Sean Fraser, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Canada, presented a [new joint UNHCR and IOM initiative](#) to which Canada has committed \$10 million to increase the protection of women and girls in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Canada also committed to the protection of LGBTIQ+ persons and to increasing complementary pathways and integration support in Canada.

Recommendations

In response to well targeted questions from the moderator, panellists shared an extensive list of good practice examples as well as targeted recommendations. These included:

- In order to provide effective rights-based protection responses to all survivors of gender-based violence, lawyers, social workers and psychologists must all receive targeted training, including on the gendered risks and impacts of sexual and other forms of violence.
- Women-led organisations and networks must be resourced, including with access to funding and technology, and women's skills and capacities formally recognized to ensure that they have a place at the decision-making table and can safely and sustainably contribute to their own and their host communities.
- Community-based programs must be developed and implemented with displaced women and men to build their knowledge of women's rights and to de-construct gender stereotypes in order to support further progress in achieving Gender Equality.
- All policies and programs designed to prevent and respond to GBV must apply an intersectional analysis to better understand risks and impacts. Among other factors, this must consider gender, language, age, economic status and LGBTIQ+ communities, particularly transgender women who are particularly vulnerable to GBV.
- Legal reform must be undertaken to remove all laws which continue to criminalize women and other refugees and migrants who are victims of GBV in countries of transit and destination.

[Age, Gender and Diversity: Ending Discrimination in Refugee Responses](#) - December 8 14:00 - 15:30

This event was moderated by **Grainne O'Hara, Director of DIP, UNHCR**, and involved four refugee speakers who represented, and spoke to, key aspects of age, gender and diversity and the importance of applying an intersectional AGD approach in pledges and their implementation. It was co-hosted by the Governments of Australia and Mexico and organised by the Friends of AGD, a group made up of representatives from UNHCR, NGOs and academics who have come together to support the continued implementation and monitoring of the AGD commitments made in GCR. A set of tools designed to support the development of AGD sensitive pledges and programs was launched during the event. This included an updated [AGD Tip sheet for GRF pledges](#), an [AGD Matrix tool](#) and a short film on [AGD and Intersectionality](#).

In her opening remarks, **Sally Mansfield, Australia's Ambassador to the UN**, emphasised why applying an AGD approach is so critical in work for and with refugees and other displaced and stateless peoples:

Age, gender and diversity factors play a critical role in how a person experiences a humanitarian emergency, how they can participate in humanitarian response, and how they are engaged with decision making on issues that affect their lives. Age, gender and diversity can also contribute to multiple forms of discrimination and create specific protection risks for forcibly displaced and stateless people... Age, gender and diversity is embedded in the Global Compact on Refugees yet at the Global Refugee Forum many of the pledges made by states and stakeholders did not include specific age, gender and diversity considerations.... We know that by investing in an age, gender and diversity approach, we can work to end the discrimination faced by forcibly displaced and stateless people - in particular, women and girls, people with a disability, older people and members of LGBTIQ+ communities. And we know that improving the meaningful participation of displaced, stateless and refugee-led organisations in decision-making, particularly organisations led by women and people with disabilities, is also critical to ending discrimination.

Enzo TabetCruz, Girls in Crisis Policy and Advocacy Officer Plan International, noted that an AGD approach requires deliberate efforts to create and develop activities to be inclusive and that in order to be fully prepared for the next Global Refugee Forum (2023) targeted action and support is required. He also highlighted the importance of drawing from and supporting existing good practices, especially work being done by refugee-led organizations.

Andrea Ayala, member of the Gender Audit Team, GIRWL and a non-binary lesbian refugee from El Salvador, outlined the positive work being undertaken by UNHCR to apply the AGD approach to displaced and stateless persons from LGBTIQ+ communities.

Seedra, a Syrian refugee girl living in Lebanon, discussed the importance of investment to ensure equal access to education for refugee children. She outlined the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic which has increased the economic insecurity faced by refugee communities and reduced their access to health, education and other essential services, with particularly negative impacts for girls' access to education.

Melika Sheikh-Eldin, International and Community Development Manager, AMES Australia and a refugee woman from Eritrea, outlined the additional challenges faced by older displaced and stateless peoples. She noted that many face social exclusion, disrespect, abuse and exploitation. In addition, many older women face sexual violence with greater risks for those who are disabled.

Mahmoud Murad, Researcher, Disability Rights Advocate and a refugee man from Syria, discussed the challenges that he and other displaced and stateless persons living with a disability face. He noted that due to lack of accessible services that many remain totally dependent on their families for support and are unable to use their skills and capacities. Women and girls with disabilities often face additional problems related to sexual violence, as refugees with disabilities are more vulnerable to domestic violence and physical and sexual abuse. His recommendations included the need for safe work and to be part of decision making and for the establishment of a dedicated UN agency to work on disability rights. Most importantly, he noted that community-based disability organisations-led by refugee women, men and young people should be provided with funding and resources, so that they can be part of the solution.

Erika Martinez Levano, Chargée d'affaires, Permanent Mission of Mexico, closed the event by highlighting the importance of applying an intersectional approach which considers age, gender and diversity. She shared some of the positive initiatives being undertaken in Mexico to support family unity and the rights of refugee and migrant children to access education and emphasised the importance of recognising and supporting work being undertaken by refugee-led organisations.

There were several interventions from the floor by states, NGOs and refugee-led organizations, all emphasising the importance of applying an AGD approach in current and new pledges and to support the meaningful inclusion of refugees.

Recommendations

- All stakeholders should ensure that effective and innovative AGD sensitive practices, including those developed and implemented by refugee-led organisations, in particular those led by women, persons with a disability, older persons and LGBTIQ+ persons, are documented and shared on the GCR Digital Platform.
- In the lead up to the next Global Refugee Forum (2023) deliberate efforts are required by all stakeholders to create and develop further pledges and programs which fully integrate age, gender and diversity considerations.
- Further targeted funding is required to ensure that all refugee and displaced children have access to quality education, health and housing and their rights to safety and inclusion are protected.
- The age and gender related risks and challenges faced by older displaced persons, including the high risk of GBV faced by older women, must be more consistently recognised and addressed as part of the GCR's multi-stakeholder approach. At both the regional and local level community consultative committees of older persons should be established to work closely with UNHCR, government agencies and NGOs to suggest gender and age specific solutions to the needs and challenges facing older people.
- Sustained and multi-agency responses, including organisations led by displaced persons with a disability, are required to address the multiple barriers to self-reliance and inclusion faced by

displaced persons with a disability. AGD sensitive responses which recognize and address barriers to work, education, housing and health and the heightened risks of GBV faced by women and girls must be urgently developed and funded.

[Afghanistan's crisis and Higher Education: How to stay connected?](#)- December 10 14:00-15.30

This had initially been planned as a forum that would bring together several actors engaged in innovative practices in Higher Education. However, COVID-19 meant the event had to be postponed and was replaced with this online event focused on the current crisis in Afghanistan and its impact on access to higher education. Panellists from academic institutions and UNHCR outlined a range of initiatives being developed and implemented in Afghanistan and through complementary pathways to provide access to higher education for displaced young women and men. The particular barriers to women and girls accessing education in Afghanistan were well acknowledged and a clear commitment to the inclusion modelled through interventions by two young refugee women.

Heela Najibullah, PhD candidate at the University of Zurich, addressed the importance of women's access to education and the intersectional impacts on girls and women when education is denied. She emphasized the need for advocacy to allow girls access to secondary and tertiary education in order to reduce risks of child marriage and early pregnancy. She noted that: *'No one can break this cycle if we don't empower girls'*, and this has direct impacts on human security and efforts to achieve peaceful societies.

Recommendations

- Accessible and sustainable complementary pathways to support increased access to educational opportunities for refugee and internally displaced young women and men who have fled the conflict, including in Afghanistan, must be urgently expanded.
- Sustained action is required to support the empowerment of girls and young women and to reduce risks of GBV, including of child marriage and early pregnancy, by supporting safe and sustainable pathways to secondary and tertiary education.

[The GCR Three Years On: Translating Cooperation into Concrete Responses to Forced Displacement](#) – December 16 10:00-11:30

This event was hosted by UNHCR, and moderated by **Leah Zamore, Program Lead for the Humanitarian Crisis program at New York University Centre of International Cooperation (CIC)**. The panel involved the Pakistani Ambassador to the UN, the Director of the New York UNHCR office, an Afghan doctor from refugee background, and NGO and European representatives.

The panel acknowledged that while the global refugee situation remained dire for so many refugees, that some very positive progress had been made in the area of partnerships. **Ruven Menikdiwela, Director, UNHCR New York**, noted that refugee-led initiatives in the area of self-reliance as well as partnerships to support refugees in general had tripled over the last three years.

While there were no AGD specific mentions, many of the speakers spoke about the necessary support for education. **Former Afghan refugee, Dr Wahid Arian**, shared his story and how he as an under-educated, highly traumatised refugee in the UK did finally become a medical doctor. Linking to that, **Joanna Darmanin, Head of the Humanitarian Aid Thematic Policies of the EU**, reported that *"10% of the Humanitarian Aid Budget [of the EU] is assigned to education and emergencies"*.

The importance of refugee representation and of supporting refugee-led initiatives was highlighted by several speakers. **Gregory Maniatis, Director, Open Societies Foundation**, urged that refugees are represented in all areas of decision making of policies and programs that affect them. **Professor Azza Karam, Secretary General, Religions for Peace**, expanded on this critical point, sharing examples of

ways in which religious institutions had moved from regarding refugees as 'burdens' to recognising and drawing upon their strengths and capacities.

Recommendations

- The strengths, skills and capacities of refugees and refugee-led organisations must be recognised and they must be fully represented in all programs and policies which affect them.

Summary outcomes of the side events

Meaningful refugee participation - December 13 13.30-14.45

The fact that there was a dedicated side event to explore progress made in the meaningful participation of refugees in itself represents significant progress. That it was opened by **Gillian Triggs, UNHCR Assistant High Commissioner for Protection**, demonstrates commitment from UNHCR at the highest level. The event was moderated by **Najeeba Wazefadost, a refugee woman from Afghanistan and Executive Director of Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR)**. It involved three multi-stakeholder panels with strong representation from refugee women leaders, demonstrating a clear commitment to gender inclusion. There was a strong focus across the event on the importance of the meaningful participation of refugees. Gillian Triggs spoke powerfully to this point stating that:

And we mean "meaningful". It is not just a slogan, it is something UNHCR takes seriously indeed. organizations that are led by forcibly displaced people are the first responders in humanitarian situations. However ... there are close to ,1600 GRF pledges, but it is perhaps a little concerning that of those 1,600 pledges made two years ago, and over the last couple of years, only 69 of them have been made through refugee participation or refugee-led organizationswe would very much like to see a greater engagement by refugee-led organizations in making pledges as we move from the High-Level Officials Meeting to the next Global Compact Forum, late in 2023.

Seven of the 13 speakers who presented during the event discussed the contributions of women and women-led organisations. Gillian Triggs announced that the UNHCR Refugee-led Innovation award in 2022 will be dedicated to women-led and girl-led organisations that are working to support refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, stateless people and their host communities. **Liliane Mukidi, Founder, Umoja for Africa**, emphasised the important role that women's leadership and inclusion plays in fostering unity and social transformation. She outlined the critical role her organisation had played during COVID-19 in providing masks, emergency food, GBV awareness training, supporting children to return to school and in developing programs to build women and girls online literacy skills. However, it was only **Shaza Al-Rihawi presenting on behalf of the Global Refugee-Led Network (GRN)** and **Hafsar Tameesuddin presenting on behalf of Asia Pacific Network of Refugees (APNOR)**, who specifically mentioned age, gender and diversity and emphasised particularly excluded groups including LGBTIQ+ persons and people with a disability. Shaza Al-Rihawi noted the strong commitment to the AGD approach which underpins GRN's Refugee Participation Pledge which is supported by over 17 State and other key actors.

Andira Kara, Kenya Lead Researcher, LERRN/RSC Project on Refugee-Led Organisations in East Africa and the Middle East, outlined the research being done to explore the contributions made by refugee-led organisations, including women-led organisations to inform the development of more robust policy and practice.

Recommendations

- If the GCR's goal on meaningful refugee participation is to be realised it is imperative that refugee communities and refugee-led organisations are more centrally engaged in developing and supporting new pledges.

- Access to direct funding must be provided for refugee-led organisations, especially those led by women and girls, LGBTIQ+ communities and persons with a disability.
- All stakeholders are urged to join the [Refugee Participation pledge](#) and to increase their advocacy for greater inclusion of affected communities, considering issues of age, gender and diversity.
- In keeping with the commitments in the Grand Bargain, all relevant actors are called on to develop mechanisms to institutionalise the meaningful participation of refugees in order that their skills, knowledge and capacities can be used to enhance the global refugee response system.

Global Academic interdisciplinary network: Translating principal to practical action: Academic solidarity #with refugees- December 15 15:15-16:30

This event was hosted by the Global Academic Interdisciplinary Network (GAIN), and moderated by an **Iraqi refugee woman, Aya Abdullah, President of Webster Humanitarian Association**. It involved three panels with a range of diverse speakers from the global north and south. It included academics, a refugee student, UNHCR, UNESCO, a documentary filmmaker and a government representative. All spoke to diverse local and regional efforts to increase opportunities for refugee and displaced persons to access higher education and linked employment pathways. A refugee male scholar spoke to the importance of engaging refugees and including them in policy making platforms. He said: *“refugees have traditionally been shut out of leadership, and decision-making roles and have all too often only been used to tell their stories of crisis”*.

There were only a limited number of age, gender and diversity considerations explicitly included in the presentations. **Gilbert Geoff, Chair of GAIN**, stated: *“we must ensure inclusive equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for young people”*. **Nurdoolot Bazarbaev, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Security, Kyrgyz Republic**, also placed strong emphasis on the need to provide opportunities to refugee youth, especially from Afghanistan.

There were few gender specific mentions and no reference to the additional barriers that persons with a disability or members of LGBTIQ+ communities might face in accessing education.

Sena Galazzi, Associate Program Officer, World Academia Sciences, spoke to the importance of encouraging young female scientists ... the need to *foster gender equality on one side and supporting the participation of the displaced women in science specifically*. **Professor Desiree del Rosario Sosa, Director for Center of Gender Studies, Brazil**, mentioned a recent Gender Studies conference which had focused on inclusion and the goal of leaving no one behind.

Recommendations

- Inclusive life-long learning opportunities linked to employment pathways must be increased in all regions, with particular efforts made to address the pervasive gender barriers experienced by displaced young women.

Advancing Refugee Self-reliance through Sport- December 13 10:00- 11:15

This event aimed to explore how sport serves as an effective and innovative medium in strengthening and advancing refugee self-reliance by highlighting the key role sport and sport actors can play in building better futures for refugees as well as inspiring further collaboration across stakeholder groups. The panel discussion, moderated by **Henry Bonsu, Journalist**, provided four speakers the opportunity to share their experience in using sport in the areas of education, livelihoods, local integration and protection. The moderator highlighted the important role that sport can play in recognizing diversity, including that based on race, and in supporting social diversity. There was a very strong focus on refugee children and youth and the important role that sport can play in supporting social inclusion. One speaker, **Mary Joy Pigozzi, Executive Director, Educate A Child**,

addressed issues of gender and diversity and the additional barriers faced by girls and children with a disability:

No equipment for girls, that doesn't help them very much. We need to look at particularly gender discrimination... also often a child with disability, with special needs is left on the side-lines.... We need to face, it and help them address it. Where is the equity? We care about inclusion and equity. They're boys' sports. If you look at the facilities, the boys have better facilities.

Unfortunately, keynote speaker **Yusra Mardini, IOC Refugee Olympic Team Rio & Tokyo, Goodwill Ambassador for UNHCR**, was unable to join the event as planned. This would have provided an additional important opportunity to model girls and young women's inclusion in sport. **Parfait Hakizimana, member of the Refugee Paralympic team in Tokyo**, shared his experience of how sport can transform lives, and be key in protection activities. He fled Burundi in 2015 and opened a Taekwondo school in a Rwandan refugee camp where he trains children.

Emre Kacar, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Turkish Republic, outlined the important role that sport can play in supporting the integration of refugee children. He noted that while schooling is very important, that it is not enough, as local and refugee children often sit apart, whereas the interaction is different during after-school sports.

TeamUp provides refugee children with structured activities to support their social-emotional development. The program started in the Netherlands in 2015 and has now expanded to 23 countries including Colombia, the occupied Palestinian territories, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Sweden, Italy and Greece. While it is clear from the project reports that both boys and girls are included, there was no explicit analysis of gender and diversity considerations.

Recommendations

- Given the important role that sport can play in fostering self-reliance and inclusion, particular attention must be paid to addressing gender and disability discrimination and to actively supporting the equal inclusion of girls and children with a disability.

[Inclusion, impact, innovation: How investing in refugees yields growth and opportunity](#) **December 13 11.45-13:00**

This session was moderated by **journalist and refugee woman Nelufer Hidayat**. Panellists included: **Kelly Clements, Deputy High Commissioner UNHCR; Tolga Onku, Retail Ops Manager, Ingka Group (IKEA); Julianne Oyler, CEO, African Entrepreneur Collective and Sergio Pimenta, VP for Africa, IFC**. While this was an important session, with all panellists clearly committed to refugee inclusion and some focus on women's livelihoods, it would have benefitted from a more explicit age, gender and diversity analysis.

The moderator commenced the session by highlighting the importance not only of the private sector investing in refugees but also of actively including them. She noted: *"But the one thing thattends to happen is we [refugees] are never heard."*

Tolga Onku, Retail Ops Manager, Ingka Group/IKEA, directly addressed this concern by acknowledging: *"There is a great talent that sits with refugees, and we must include them and bank on the talent that they possess. It is a great opportunity for businesses themselves. "For us, diversity is very important. It is proven that diverse companies are more innovative and more profitable. I have learned so much and I understand when we say equality, diversity, and inclusion. I understand what it actually means, that everybody has a right to be part of a society."* He shared the example of the successful livelihoods program supported through the Jordan Rover Foundation, which today supports 270 women who are selling their goods in 30 countries. A video of the projects included an interview with a refugee woman participant.

Julienne Oyler, CEO, African Entrepreneur Collective, stated: *“We pledged to work with 35,000 businesses in refugee and host communities. We hired locally, about half of our staff in the refugee communities are refugees themselves.”*

Kelly Clements, Deputy High Commissioner, UNHCR, shared a number of good practice examples all of which have clear age, gender and diversity aspects which might have been explicitly highlighted. These included the Lego Foundation’s pledge to early childhood education through Play Matters in Uganda and Ethiopia and TURKCELL’s *hello help app*. This app provides instant speech translation between Turkish and Arabic and includes a frequently asked questions section including news and information on how to access public services, including education and health, how to find nearby facilities, including pharmacies, schools, and bus stops, and where to find cash through an ATM.

Recommendations

- That at the next Global Refugee Forum in 2023, businesses be invited to pledge to contribute 1% of their earnings to invest in supporting and actively including refugees in business and sustainable livelihoods.

Annex A

Summary of AGD sensitive practices organised by thematic areas and diverse groups and issues

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
Diverse Groups: Girls and young women -Issue: Reproductive Health & Participation				
<i>Meeting/Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD Focused Practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Meaningful participation of young people in the stocktaking and future design processes of the GRF	1	Menstrual Hygiene for girls and young women, Kakuma camp, Kenya.	#padforhappiness project	#girlpower
Diverse Groups: Women and girls - Issue: GBV				
High-Level Event on Protection & Empowerment of Displaced Women and Girls from Central America and Mexico	2	Joint \$10million initiative to address GBV and protect vulnerable women and girls in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.	Initiative to protect vulnerable women and girls in Central America	Canadian Government, UNHCR and IOM
Diverse Groups: Women, girls and LGBTIQ+ - Issue: GBV				
High-Level Event on Protection & Empowerment of Displaced Women and Girls from Central America and Mexico	3	GBV prevention, mitigation and response	UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of Risk Mitigation and Response to Gender-based Violence, 2020	UNHCR
Issues: Intersectionality and AGD approach Diverse groups: All				
Age, Gender and Diversity: Ending Discrimination in Refugee Responses	4	The tip sheet developed by the Friends of AGD for the Global Refugee Forum 2019 has been updated to assist stakeholders to develop additional AGD sensitive pledges.	AGD Tip sheet	Friends of AGD
Issues: AGD approach and Intersectionality Diverse groups: All				
Age, Gender and Diversity: Ending Discrimination in Refugee Responses	5	The AGD matrix can assist stakeholders to develop AGD-sensitive pledges which recognise the intersectionality of issues faced by diverse groups.	The AGD Matrix Tool	Forced Migration Research Network UNSW

Diverse Groups: LGBTIQ+ persons				
Age, Gender and Diversity: Ending Discrimination in Refugee Responses	6	Specific areas of practice that are salient to the experiences of forcibly displaced & stateless LGBTIQ+ persons.	2021 Global Roundtable on Protection and Solutions for LGBTIQ+ People in Forced Displacement	UNHCR & the Independent Expert on Protection Against Violence & Discrimination Based on SOGI
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- EDUCATION				
Diverse Groups: Boys and girls and Children with disabilities				
<i>Meeting/Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD Focused Practice</i>	<i>Practice/Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Age, Gender and Diversity: Ending Discrimination in Refugee Responses	7	Increase access to quality, inclusive and safe education for the most vulnerable girls and boys, including children with disabilities.	Save the Children works with the Reaching All Children with Education II (RACE II) Strategy and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP).	Save the Children Lebanon
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS				
Diverse Groups: Women				
Meaningful refugee participation	8	Online training initiatives to build women's digital literacy & employment skills.	Training, skills transfer and income generating activities.	Umoja skills development
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- SPORT				
Diverse Groups: Children				
Advancing Refugee Self-reliance through Sport	9	Sport providing psychosocial support for refugee children.	TeamUp	War Child
THEMATIC AREA: PARTICIPATION				
Diverse Groups: Youth- Issue- Participation				
<i>Meeting/Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD Focused Practice</i>	<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Meaningful participation of young people in the stocktaking and future design processes of the GRF	10	Virtual leadership training for refugee youth to strengthen their leadership and participation in decision-making.	Virtual Youth Leadership training	UNHCR Division of Resilience and Solutions.

Issues- Participation and the AGD approach				
Meeting/Event	#	Description of AGD Focused Practice	Program Title	Organisation
Meaningful refugee participation	12	Support for the meaningful participation of refugees & host communities taking into account their diversity, including age, gender, and disability.	The Refugee Participation Pledge	The Global Refugee Led Network
Issues- Participation, the AGD approach and GBV				
Meaningful refugee participation	13	Tips to include AGD groups and address GBV	Promising practices from working with refugee-led organisations in Europe	UNHCR's Regional Bureau for Europe
Issues-Refugee-led organisations- Diverse groups - Women				
Meaningful refugee participation	14	Research to explore the contributions made by refugee-led organisations, including women-led organisations to inform the development of more robust policy and practice.	LERRN/RSC Project on Refugee-Led Organisations in East Africa and the Middle East	LERRN/RSC
THEMATIC AREA: FINANCING				
Diverse Groups: Children				
Inclusion, impact, innovation: How investing in refugees yields growth and opportunity	15	Early childhood education using learning through play methodologies	PlayMatters	Lego Foundation and IRC



Intersectionality and Gender Audit

Annexe 4

UNHCR High Level Officials Meeting

December 14 and 15 2021

Authors: Eileen Pittaway and Linda Bartolomei with documenters Andrea Ayala, Apajok Biar, Anila Noor, Shaza Al Rihawi and Najeeba Wazefadost

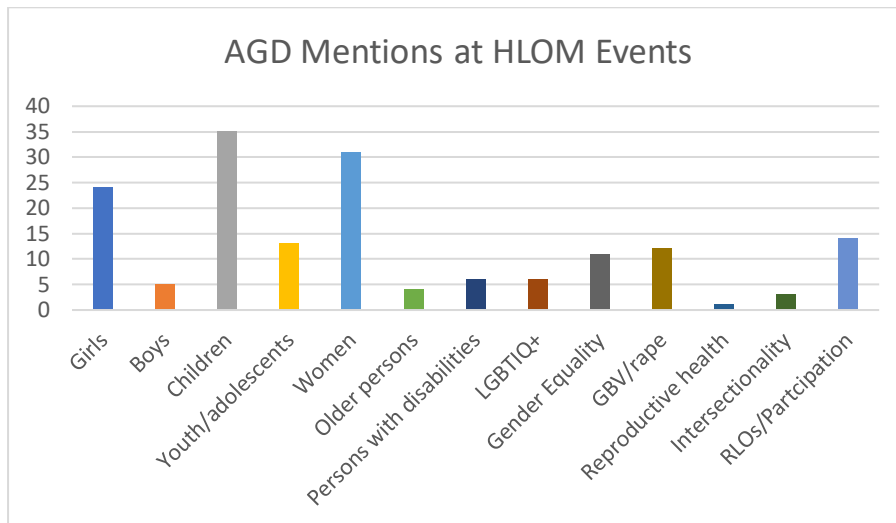
The meeting provided an opportunity for senior government officials and representatives of relevant stakeholder groups to take stock of progress towards translating the ambitions of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) into improvements in the lives of refugees and host communities, with a view to charting the direction for the future. The meeting was comprised of three panel discussions relating to the three priorities of the HLOM, 1. Expanding support through responsibility sharing 2. Advancing implementation of pledges and initiatives, 3. Recommendations for the future. There were four Spotlight Sessions, focusing on key issues of concern, 1. The Support Platforms 2. The Role of the GCR in climate action and displacement 3. The three-year strategy on resettlement and complementary pathways, 4. The role of the GCR in the medium to long term response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There was also General debate in the Plenary Sessions, comprising interventions from the floor addressing the priorities aim of the HLOM. Member states and key stakeholders had only one opportunity to make a statement over the course of the two days. A short Intersectionality and Gender Audit (IGA) report of each Panel and Spotlight Session is presented below. General debate which took place over the two-day meeting has been combined.

The purpose of the Intersectionality and Gender Audit (IGA) was to ascertain to what extent the UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy was explicitly reflected in each of the events audited and to identify if connections were made between the intersectional aspects of the focus in each session.

Summary and Analysis of the Inclusion of Age Gender and Diversity (AGD), and an Intersectional Approach in the Panels, Spotlight Sessions and Plenary Discussion

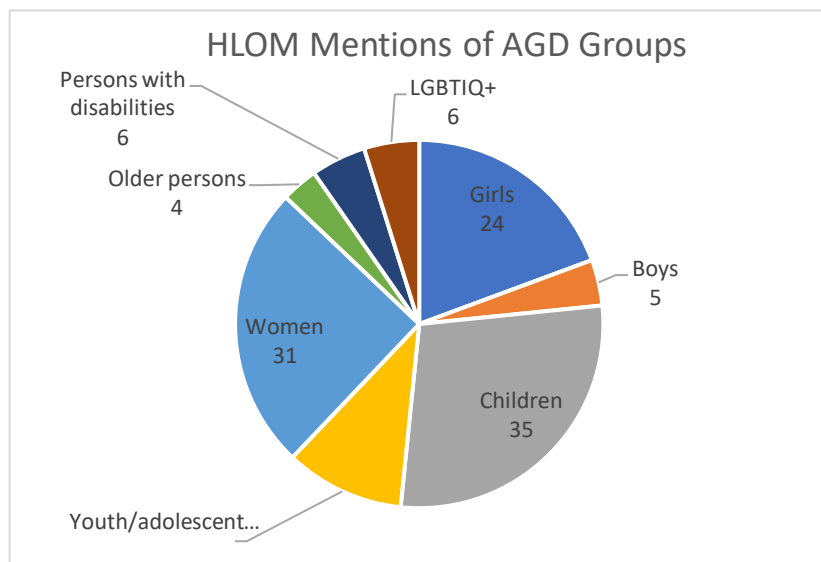
Congratulations must go to the UNHCR team, who uniformly led the way in seamlessly integrating an AGD approach into the discussions and set a standard for how this could happen across all aspects of the protection response, and ways forward. Without a doubt, AGD was included more comprehensively in the discussions at the HLOM than has been the case in the past GCR related meetings. It was also modelled through the presence of excellent women refugees on panels, and in videos. Elements of the AGD framework were mentioned in all sessions, some more strongly than others. The AGD framework was discussed as a guiding principle by UNHCR and many stakeholders, not just mentioned as another 'acronym'. There was also significant inclusion of AGD related issues in the general debate. Although uneven, the inclusion of many mentions of AGD groups in a range of contexts indicated a real change in the way that AGD is conceptualised and implemented on the ground and is a very positive outcome of the HLOM. While only about 30% of pledges directly named AGD, the debate at the HLOM suggests that stakeholders are taking it into consideration when formulating pledges and activities.

Figure 1: Snapshot of the number of presenters who mentioned Age, Gender and Diversity related issues in Spotlight Sessions, Panels and in Plenary Discussion of the HLOM sessions, December 14 and 15 2021



The need to educate children, including girl children, received most attention. The protection of women and children, and the imperative to address GBV and child marriage was discussed in some detail. The inclusion of the voices of young people was a key area of concern. While several presenters mentioned the need to fund specific aspects of an AGD response, there was no real acknowledgement of the urgent need for an AGD responsive budgeting and funding allocation.

There was strong leadership on the need to implement an AGD approach from UNHCR staff and leaders, the refugee representatives and in the NGO statement, which demonstrated the potential of the multi-stakeholder approach and partnerships. Strongest was the clear commitment from all stakeholders to the meaningful inclusion of refugees, other forcibly displaced and stateless persons, in decision making. This was modelled through direct involvement of 130 persons with lived experience of displacement or statelessness across the events leading up to the HLOM and at the HLOM. Many speakers noted the importance of not simply including people from refugee backgrounds in the policy making process but of recognising their skills, knowledge and expertise by actively involving them in identifying needs and in developing and implementing solutions. It is clear that members of refugee and other forcibly displaced communities are being recognised as central and critical actors in the whole of society approach which underpins the GCR and is the cornerstone of achieving its ambition of true responsibility sharing and reflecting on the important role that refugees had taken in response to the COVID-19 crisis.



Gaps in the discussion

While an inclusion of aspects of the AGD approach was apparent, it was still not clearly articulated as a key guiding policy by all stakeholders, and various groups were not fully included, specifically older people, people with a disability, and the LGBTQI+ communities. Despite many refugees, predominantly women but also men, discussing the negative impact of GBV on achieving gender equality and protection, it was not well reflected in recommendations and AGD Practices named. The need for reproductive health services was only mentioned in one session.

About half of all AGD related discussion demonstrated (while not articulating) some aspects of intersectionality. It was good to note that some recommendations recognised the need for an intersectional approach, but the word itself was only used three times.

Age, Gender and Diversity practices mentioned in the meeting

Given the objectives and format of the meeting, there was less reporting of AGD sensitive practices than in other events, see below. The focus was more on brief reports of progress and recommendations for future directions.

Opening of The High-Level Officials Meeting and General Debate 10.00 – 13.00 December 14

Welcoming Remarks, H.E. Ignazio Cassis, President-Elect, Swiss Confederation

Opening Remarks, Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Summary of AGD Discussion

Two key issues were covered in the discussion, the first was the correlation between the fact that many girls will not return to school because of COVID_19 was not just a set back to their education, but also to gender equality and that this has to be addressed. The second was the need to support refugee led organisations, in particular, women -led organisations which are delivering and shaping their own future.

Mentions of AGD

H.E. Ignazio Cassis, stated that over half of displaced people are children. Amongst these, there are many young girls who will not return to school after the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in a setback to achieving gender equality. The Geneva Global Hub for education in emergencies has been set up to bring stakeholders together to raise funds and meet the educational needs of children.

Filippo Grandi, reminded us that in these fragile times, access to education is especially difficult for girls. He also noted the importance of the participation of refugee-led organisations especially, those led by women. They have increasingly been enabled to deliver, and to shape their own future. Pledges made by both hosts and donors have helped in the inclusion of refugees in the responses to the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

H.E Sadik Arslan, Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations Office, Geneva, talked of the importance of refugee inclusion and sustainability.

Joint Refugee Statement

The refugee statement was developed together with the Interim Advisory Group of People of Concern -led organisations, and delivered on their behalf by **M. Cheng Laban Ndoh, Founder, Great Step Initiative**, and **M. Nathaly Raquel Machado Velasco, Social Worker and DAFI Scholar**. The statement strongly incorporated an intersectional analysis of Age, Gender and Diversity, noting that refugees are not homogenous, and their identities are complex. They are shaped by their beliefs, ethnic backgrounds and cultural traditions, but also by economic, political and social situations in host countries. They argued that mainstreaming Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations in responses is essential to ensure that every person gets access to the safety and support that she or he

requires. Age, gender, disability, sexual orientation, belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, indigenous status and other characteristics may lead to barriers to obtaining documents to access basic services, and in the worst case can put people at risk of harm and violence. Despite this, only 30% of all pledges addressed age, gender and diversity, out of which less than 1% addressed the protection needs of LGBTIQ+ displaced people and only 3% mentioned persons with disabilities. It finished with a strong request to donors and stakeholders. *“We ask you to increase the number of your pledges that considers AGD to 100%. If you say ‘all refugees’, it must be ALL refugees”.*

Afternoon Session

Panel On Priority 1 – Expanding Support Through Responsibility Sharing

Moderator: Kelly Clements, Deputy High Commissioner, UNHCR

Summary of AGD Discussion

Echoing discussion in the Roundtables, the continuing support needed for children and youth, in particular access to education and technology was highlighted. There was also a significant focus on the importance of ensuring that girls are included and programs to address early marriage, child labour and trafficking, and addressing poverty were identified as a priority. There was also a call to focus on healthcare for mothers and babies.

Mentions of AGD

In her opening remarks, the moderator, **Kelly Clements, Deputy High Commissioner, UNHCR**, spoke of addressing the needs of young people.

Henrietta Fore, UNICEF Executive Director, spoke strongly about the needs of refugee girls and boys, stating that every child is an asset. She noted the importance of education, from early education through to completion of secondary school. Children are often diverted from school for economic reasons, including child labour and for girls, early marriage. She emphasised the role of youth-led organisations and the inclusion of children and youth in decision making and stated that this must be funded. **Guy Ryder, ILO Director General**, referred to women and youth in the context of the necessity of decent work and noted that child labour and human trafficking is on the increase.

General Rareq Azar, Director, Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate, Jordan, made some excellent points about the impacts of poverty, and stating that children die from lack of food, and fathers withdraw sons from school to work, or marry off their minor daughters if aid is not provided. **Soukeyna Kane, Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, the World Bank Group**, did not directly mention AGD, but noted the need for improved data collection. **Andrew Dunnet, Director, SDGs, Sustainable Business and Foundations, Vodafone Group**, described the importance of access to technology for refugee children to complete their education and spoke of how this was happening in Kakuma Camp, Kenya. He also quoted an advocate for the education of girls in Mauritania noting that a girl deprived of school is three times more likely to marry before she is 18. An educated girl can change her life. **Fatma Sahin, Mayor of Gaziantep, President of the Union of Turkish Municipalities** stated that Turkey provided support, particularly for the health of refugee mothers and babies for pre- and postnatal care, as they do for the locals.

Spotlight Session on the Support Platforms

In his opening comments, the chair, **Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**, acknowledged that Gender Based Violence is an issue which has to be addressed across all three platforms.

Summary of AGD Discussion

The session discussed the effectiveness of the Government-led support platforms, including the MIRPS Support Platform in Central America and Mexico, the Nairobi Process facilitated by IGAD in the East and Horn of Africa, and the SSAR Support Platform for Afghan Refugees.

It was obvious from the reports that the support platforms are working well, and despite major challenges, assisting co-ordination and partnerships in the fulfilment of the aims of the Global Compact on Refugees. There was a good gender mix on the panel, but apart from the welcome remarks from Mr Grandi, and the chair of MIRPS, there was little mention of AGD despite many issues presented where this would have been relevant. The particular needs of older people, people with disabilities and members of LGBTIQ+ communities were not mentioned at all.

Mentions of AGD

H.E Leslie Norton, Permanent Representative of Canada in Geneva (Chair of the MIRPS Support Platform) stated very strongly that women and girls are the core of the work of MIRPS. She emphasised the importance of including them in all activities and responses and welcomed UNWOMEN as a partner to assist with this. **Paola Pampaloni, Director, Deputy Managing Director, Asia & Pacific, European Union External Action Service (EEAS), European Commission**, reported that they have provided successful livelihood programs for Afghani women now living in Pakistan. Tailoring training is being provided to both men and women, as a viable livelihood opportunity.

The representative from Honduras mentioned the need to respond to violence against women and girls, in particular those in vulnerable communities.

Spotlight Session on the Role of the GCR in Climate Action and Displacement

Chair: Andrew Harper, Special Adviser on Climate Action, UNHCR

Summary of AGD Discussion

The highlight was a video of **Than Dar Aung, refugee woman from Myanmar and Scholar, University Delhi**, which showed her contributing her knowledge and expertise to help save 'mother earth' by using her voice to raise awareness in youth clubs and sharing the importance of indigenous knowledge used by tribal groups for tree planting and food production. The importance of acknowledging and including the skills and knowledge of women and girls, not only men, was a key message across the panel, as was the need to address the heightened risk to women of GBV

The audit team was disappointed because the need to move from gender inclusive to gender transformative approaches, which was a key message in the 2020 HCD session on Climate action and Displacement, was not mentioned in this panel.

Mentions of AGD

Than Dar Aung, spoke passionately, sharing her story of living in a country which had high levels of biodiversity in its forests, before fleeing from Myanmar to India. She highlighted the importance of involving youth and drawing on refugee and indigenous knowledge and expertise to address climate change. **Sarah Rosenberg, Senior Adviser to the Coordination Unit, Global Platform for Action on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings**, clearly stated that we must break the monopoly of men in decision making about climate change responses, and create space for women to draw on the skills and passions they can contribute to the solutions to address climate challenges. **Esther Anayakun Davinai, Minister of State for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda**, described how women and children are at risk of GBV when they have to travel to collect water and firewood. **Andrew Harper** echoed these comments and closed by reminding us that we need to look at Indigenous adaptation practices for solutions to climate problems.

High-Level Officials Meeting Day 2 December 15

Panel 2 Advancing Implementation of Pledges and Initiatives

Moderator: Nelufar Hedayat, former refugee woman from Afghanistan, now a journalist in the United Kingdom

Summary of AGD Discussion

There was agreement that pledges made by host countries to protect and include refugees must be supported with the financial, technical and material resources required. The additional challenges faced by women and children were detailed, and the important role of education from pre-school to tertiary and lifelong education was acknowledged. Investment must be made across the education continuum from early childhood development to primary secondary and higher education and throughout lifelong learning to address these challenges.

Mentions of AGD

Nelufar Hedayat demonstrated the importance of modelling AGD as she opened the panel by sharing her own story and talked about why it is important now to reflect on our progress and consider how to further the implementation of pledges and initiatives. She noted that we must address the challenges as they arise, and ensure that general or thematic pledges address specific refugee situations. Equally important is the need to be certain that pledges made by host countries to protect and include refugees are supported with the financial, technical and material support required. **Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, commented that all displaced women and girls, are facing unprecedented challenges across Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, and these must be addressed.

Margarita Focas Licht, Manager, Effective Partnerships, Global Partnership for Education, described their success in achieving over 200 pledges on education since the GRF, stating: *'it's so critical for children and young people to get support to process what they've been through ... very often education is a way to restore normalcy to bring children support to process trauma*. She shared details of two interventions to support refugees to successfully integrate in host country schools. This first involved informal and certified non-formal education programs to assist refugee students to prepare to enter the new school system. The second focused on strengthening of national education systems and capacities. This included strengthening the capacity of host communities to provide quality education services for all children.

Afternoon Session

Panel On Priority 3: Recommendations for the Future

Moderator: Azza Karam, Secretary-General, Religions for Peace

Summary of AGD Discussion

Across the board support is needed to enable young people to actively participate and contribute at all levels, with education as the main tool to achieve this. If denied education, young people suffer discrimination and mental health problems. Being undocumented and having no freedom of movement creates additional barriers. Their voices must be heard. There is a need for much greater co-operation between stakeholders and everyone must be involved, including LGBTQI+ communities and people with a disability. A permanent seat for young refugees was requested in UNHCR high level processes.

Mentions of AGD

Asma Rabi, Student Leader, Tertiary Refugee Student Network, stated that *young refugees are capable of achieving mountains despite having faced so many hurdles, including wars. It is very important to involve them, in order to let the world know what they want and what they need. It is important that a permanent seat is made available to us, to involve us in high level policy processes such*

as the Global Refugee Forum. Effective action requires continuous cooperation. ... Our participation is very important. We can help. Nothing for refugees should be without refugees.

She recommended further opening education and employment opportunities for young people as many remain unemployed and only 5% have access to higher education. As a result due to this lack of access refugee young people who could contribute to the world positively, often fall victim to discrimination and mental health problems. Taking an intersectional approach, she noted that young refugees also need access to documentation and freedom of movement. Refugees often cannot travel, and their movements have been restricted, limiting their capacity to join international conferences or educational programs. Also, many refugees remain undocumented which can create a barrier to accessing educational, health facilities and other opportunities.

The moderator, **Azza Karam, Secretary-General, Religions for Peace**, shared a powerful analysis emphasising the importance of including and listening to refugees. It was clearly informed by an intersectional and AGD lens:

‘This is not just an issue of access but the value of an experienced and learned voice in the decision-making spaces. As you can have access but not have a platform for your voice to be heard. What is absolutely critical is that your voices based on your experience are indeed heard. ... we know that the experiences of statelessness exacerbate already existing inequalities, prejudices, discriminatory behaviours and discriminatory policies. So, if statelessness exacerbates the question then becomes what are the specific needs that have to be very well articulated and deeply listened to from communities of young people as well’.

She emphasised the need for much greater co-operation between stakeholders: *‘We are not lacking political will, we are not lacking financial availability and security, we are not lacking commitment and we are certainly not lacking need. What we are lacking is an ability for these different sets of assets around us and needs to be complementary to one another... When Religions for Peace launched its Humanitarian Fund... 90% of the proposals that came in and were implemented were by young people, many of them refugees, displaced and including people living with a disability, including LGBTQ+, we talk about inclusiveness let us make sure it is inclusive of all those who are rendered even more vulnerable today’.*

Closing Session

Closing Remarks:

H.E. Jürg Lauber, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva, Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

Filippo Grandi, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(Due to the large number of interventions and imminent departure of the interpreters, there were only very brief closing comments.)

Mentions of AGD

Mr Lauber complemented participants on the rich discussion reflective of a multi-stakeholder group, emphasising the whole of society approach as critical to giving life to the Compact. *‘One example is Education, we know that it is within our reach to educate refugee children, we know that financially it is within our means. This also applies to other areas from economic opportunities to refugees to health services. What also gives me hope are the many promising initiatives presented from regional support platforms to refugee leadership, to countless innovations’.*

Mr Grandi, noted that over 1,500 people have participated and followed online over the two days of the HLOM. He estimated about 130 refugees had participated directly; this is a big jump from the GRF and was a response to their own requests for them to be more involved. He was also pleased to see the participation of the private sector, NGOs, faith-based groups, City networks, UN organisations and of course, States, and commented:

Without solidarity we will not have responsibility sharing and without responsibility sharing we will not have solidarity. We need to come to the next GRF working on these two tracks.... We will not have achieved everything but we will keep hope alive. This is what matters most to us and most significantly to people on the move.

Spotlight Session on the 3-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Moderator: David Manicom, Special Adviser on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Summary of AGD Discussion

The panel represented people with experience of forced displacement, and gender. Four out of the five speakers were women, two with lived refugee experience. The personal experiences shared by the two young refugee women provided depth to the discussion as it demonstrated the positive impact of pathways to durable solutions. There was a strong focus on self-reliance and youth. Education pathways were identified as a crucial win-win for young refugees to access safe homes in third countries. There was a call to increase the number of refugees who can travel for durable solutions. There was no discussion of applying an AGD approach, nor the specific needs of refugee women at risk or people with a disability when considering criteria for resettlement and complementary pathways.

Mentions of AGD

Nabila Oumar Hassan, MA Student, University of Clermont Auvergne Academia, Refugee Student in the Program, reflected the challenges faced as a woman and girl pursuing education. She mentioned that a challenge she faced was her parents thinking that girls should not be in school but should be married and stay home. She identified this as a major problem for girls. **Cécilia Brassier-Rodrigues, Director of the Information and Communication Department, University of Clermont Auvergne, France**, described the University corridor program for young refugees in Clermont, France, which is a participatory process which involves the central and local governments, and multi stakeholders (private sector, associations) in providing support administratively and programmatically, as well as for integration. Nabila (previous speaker) was one of the young refugee women who enrolled in this program. **Bahati Ernestine Hategekimana, Continuing Care Assistant, Glen Haven Manor, Nova Scotia, Canada, resettled refugee**, mentioned the importance of age, gender and diversity when speaking about families and education. She reflected personal experience as a young refugee woman pursuing a different direction and stressed the need for dignified pathways and durable solutions for refugees

AGD Related Interventions. Martin Anderson, Director of International Programme at Refugee Point NGO, spoke of diversity and age when discussing family reunification as a fundamental right and critical component of all pathways. **Clemence Olsina, Minister of Interior, Government of France**, briefly mentioned the needs of women and education. France is currently receiving refugee women and men from the Middle East. Thanks to the asylum visa and the visa which allows refugees to take legal pathways since 2012, no less than 15,000 refugees have been able to use these pathways.

Spotlight Session: The Role of The GCR in the medium to long term response to the Covid - 19 Pandemic

Moderator: Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection

Summary of AGD Discussion

This excellent session seamlessly integrated an AGD approach into the discussion and set a standard for how this could happen across all aspects of the protection response, and ways forward. A clear framing of the session by Ms Triggs, was followed by a panel of two women and three men, all of whom addressed AGD as core to their analysis and the message they delivered. There was a strong emphasis on the need to protect young girls from the increase in forced marriage which has occurred because of the pandemic. Six out of 14 questions/comments from the floor also addressed AGD. The

session provided clear guidance about the issues which need to be addressed in pledges designed to address the long term and on-going impacts of the pandemic.

Mentions of AGD

Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection, opened the session with a strong statement detailing how the COVID pandemic has shown that many health systems around the world are weak and underfunded and *'refugees outside camp settings face even greater impediments to accessing Primary Health care services. The pandemic has led to spikes in gender-based violence and exacerbated protection risks to refugee children exposing them to exploitation and violence. The evidence is that following protracted school closures girls are subject to early and forced marriage. Many have been forced into domestic labour [and dangerous outside work] and it is feared that many will never return to school vulnerable people with disabilities and those with limited access to technology notably women have not been able to benefit from remote service provisions or access information.* In his opening statement, **H.E. Paulino Franco De Carvalho Neto, Secretary for National Sovereignty and Citizenship, Brazil**, used a strong AGD analysis as he shared how in Brazil, *'humanitarian cash assistance plays a complementary but very important role in providing economic assistance for refugees, cash based interventions from humanitarian actors often focus on vulnerable groups including older persons , single women heads of family, people with disabilities in or in serious medical conditions or victims of sexual or gender based violence best plays a key bridging role'.*

A statement from **Minister Esther Anyakun, Minister of State for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Uganda**, was delivered by Mr Lubango. She outlined the challenge that continues to negatively impact the refugee response across the world including in Uganda as *'there is an increase in high-risk coping strategies to secure basic food needs including child marriage, survival sex and theft and an increase in unrest and violence including domestic violence and increased suicide attempts at the same time refugees are receiving only 30% of the ration they need for their survival. COVID-19 has heavily affected livelihoods in communities with refugees bearing a disproportionate burden of the pandemic considering the impact of COVID-19 on the most vulnerable. Several governments came together with international institutions, non-governmental bodies and most importantly with the refugees themselves shed some light on the impact of the pandemic on refugees as well as quality of the response across the globe today.'* She also shared findings from a global evaluation in which Uganda is involved, focusing on the protection of the rights of refugees during COVID-19. It highlights the exacerbated protection risks of refugee children and their families and why there is significant need to give attention to the problem of gender-based violence, increased job loss and increased drug and alcohol abuse. It also identified that gender-based violence services were less accessible due to lockdown measures.

In a video message, **Arafat Uddin, Psychosocial volunteer, Kutupalong Camp, Bangladesh**, talked about the impacts of COVID-19 on mental health. He described his volunteer work, going door to door to counsel the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh, and described how he worked with affected children. His key message was for the need for psychosocial support for the refugees living in Bangladesh. **Björn Gillsäter, Head World Bank, UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement (JDC)**, provided a short overview of the socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, and how the World Bank and UNHCR had gathered a remarkable rich set of data from some 100,000 interviews with displaced households and host populations in eight countries. He stressed the *'need to be able to analyse the data by gender and by age to capture any particularly vulnerable groups'*. He noted the effectiveness of telephone interviews but said *'however there are some dynamics that we worry about that are currently not picked up in these surveys such as spread of domestic social sexual violence and child marriage which we fear is on the increase, and finally for humanitarian and development policy it is vital to include those forcibly displaced when collecting population statistics so we want to take this group out of the statistical shadows and bring them into national surveys'*. He admitted that there were limits in the data collected but noted that at least it can bring people out of that statistical shadow, but some elements remain in the shadow, such as child marriage and sexual violence.

Maki Katsuno Hayashikawa, Director of Education 2030 Division, UNESCO, spoke of gender and digital approaches for learning enhancements to ensure that education reaches the most vulnerable in universities and schools due to school and university closures. This includes refugees and vulnerable migrants. She stated that 48% of the refugee learners were already out of school before COVID-19 hit so we can imagine: *'the negative impact of school closures will not just be in terms of their learning losses just mentioned, but also by directly or indirectly exposing them to greater risk of and increased vulnerability such as forced marriage and unwanted pregnancies for refugee young girls and women. In other words, the protective function that schools often played or provided was lost due to the massive school closures or educational disruption. Now I think secondly, it's important to be reminded, that through these lessons in responding to COVID-19, that inclusion of refugees' educational needs in national response plans'*. Lastly, she highlighted that the needs and lived reality of refugees and other vulnerable migrants must be addressed in the preparation of new teaching modalities and in designing response and recovery strategies.

Instances of Age, Gender and Diversity related mentions in interventions from the floor as part of discussion in the General Debate.

The Philippines spoke of their commitments to address GBV, and gender equality in relation to complementary pathways, education, statelessness and birth registration.

Norway specifically mentioned the need to support refugees through a comprehensive AGD approach. They noted that this must be linked into Humanitarian Aid, Development Aid and Human Rights. Gender equality has been lost in COVID -19 and this must be reversed.

The Netherlands stressed that they have mandated equity and inclusion in all service provision.

The Democrat Republic of Congo noted the importance of providing refugees equal access to education as the host community and of providing birth certificates for refugee children.

The Lego Foundation will continue to support education grants for children in Ethiopia and provide support for teachers there. Additionally, it will support early childhood services for children affected by the Venezuelan crisis.

Switzerland is ensuring that refugee children attend local schools, not just for education, but to provide an opportunity for children to mingle with local children.

Belgium stressed the importance of family reunion for successful settlement.

Austria talked of the importance of providing protection to women and extended families. They mentioned their response to women and girls, men and boys in the response to COVID-19 and described how they had focused on women refugees in the provision of COVID-related health care.

Australia, spoke of the agency of women and girls and the need to invest more in the prevention of GBV, and solutions, and equally to strengthen our partnerships. He noted that there is a clear mandate to do this from member states through UNHCR.

Israel emphasised the importance of the protection of children and the prevention of sexual violence against women and girls. He encouraged joint planning to do this among actors and humanitarian action through promoting partnership and encouraging multi stakeholder approach

Ambassador Mattox Cabello, Global Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign and European affairs of Croatia, called for strategies to build women's resilience through promoting their economic environment.

Le Anynet, Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso, UN Geneva, promoted access to civil registration for registered refugees, internally displaced persons and host populations without discrimination based on gender and age.

Sonia Grid, Education International stated that we had to step up efforts to support teachers, men and women, and invest in the recruitment, retention, training, deployment, terms of employment and

working conditions of teachers in crisis and refugee hosting contexts in order to fulfil commitments to educate refugee children.

Walk Ching Chang raised the need to end sexual violence in conflict and address gender-based violence in refugee situations.

The Joint NGO Statement, compiled and delivered by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), on behalf of almost 140 non-government organisations across 160 Countries

The statement noted that NGOs constituted the main group of pledging entities with over 300 pledges submitted individually or collectively, including in partnership with refugee-led organisations (RLOs), faith-based organisations, states, the private sector, and other stakeholders. Most pledges made by NGOs focused on Protection Capacity, Education, and Statelessness. The NGO Statement was comprehensive and addressed all key issues of the HLOM, stressing the need for closer co-operation between all stakeholders, and the importance of the multi-partner partnership approach, recognising the strength and potential of refugee-led organisations and the full participation of refugees in decision making, planning and implementation of protection responses. It was very strong on the inclusion of a range of AGD groups, including women, girls, people with a disability, people of all genders and older people. including on preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV), supporting refugee education, including girls, meaningful participation of refugees, responding to statelessness, including removing gender bias, and addressing the needs of stateless children, providing legal aid, enhancing self-reliance, and expanding access to durable solutions to all refugees across the Age, Gender and Diversity spectrum.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation stated that there must be gender equality and social cohesion in agriculture, livelihoods and food security. All genders, age and diverse groups must have a space in the production of food. This is a basis for refugee self-reliance initiatives and requires funding for refugee-led organisations.

UNFPA in a strong statement noted that women and girls are disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises and lack access to reproductive health, face increased GBV and the impacts of gender inequality. They made a number of commitments addressing gender inequality, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and GBV, including addressing the long lasting physical and psychosocial impacts. They committed to providing specific services for women, girls and youth and support for women-led organisations, including steps to involve women and girls in decision making.

Mozambique - Education Cannot Wait, stated that access to education must be made available for all children and youth.

Serbia noted that it provides obligatory school attendance for refugee children.

UNDP pledged to leave no one behind, especially women and girls, and noted that they must guarantee the safety of refugee children. .

Iceland made two new pledges in Uganda, to support WASH and Gender Equality, and will make every effort to focus on age, gender and diversity in services they fund.

Sierra Leone will reform nationality laws to allow women to register their children.

Eswatini mentioned the importance of including minors, unaccompanied and older people in all programming.

Monaco provides targeted support for young refugees

Refugee from Canada spoke of the need for increased refugee representation, and an inclusive AGD approach in all durable solutions, including women, girls and genders.

Qatar reported that they support education for refugee children and youth.

Bulgaria focused on the needs of people with a disability to be part of the community.

Panama discussed the need to strengthen gender equality and provide protection for women and children.

Iran noted that refugee children have access to Iranian schools.

Chili addresses the needs of thousands of refugee children

Guatemala provides scholarships for refugee youth.

Refugee Representatives called for greater protection of new-born babies and children, and for persons with disabilities

Rwanda talked of the need of youth empowerment, especially for youth who had been in camps.

Niger reported that it has assisted women and children from Libya to resettle in third countries.

AGD Sensitive Practices organised by Thematic areas and Diverse Groups: HLOM

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE-PROTECTION				
<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Children				
Spotlight session: The Role Of The GCR In The Medium To Long Term Response To The COVID - 19 Pandemic		Volunteer work; going door to door to counsel the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh; focus on affected children.	Way Forward?	Mr. Arafat UDDIN, Psychosocial volunteer, Kutupalong Camp, Bangladesh
Diverse Groups: Women				
General Debate		Focus on women refugees in the provision of COVID-related health care		Austria
General Debate		Commitments addressing gender inequality, sexual & reproductive health & rights, & GBV. Specific services for women, girls & youth & support for women-led organisations.	Evaluation of UNFPA support to gender equality and women's empowerment	UNFPA
THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- EDUCATION				
<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth				
Opening Session December 14		The hub effectively elevates the educational needs of children & youth in emergencies, protracted crises & displacement, ensuring it is made a top priority at all times.	Geneva Global Hub for Education in Emergencies	Switzerland with others
Panel 2 Advancing Implementation Of Pledges		Two interventions to support refugees to successfully integrate in national schools:	Inclusive Education for	Global Partnership for Education

		informal and certified non-formal education programs to assist refugee students to prepare to enter the new school system and strengthening of national education systems and capacities.	Refugee Children	
Spotlight session: The Role of The GCR In The Medium To Long Term Response To The COVID - 19 Pandemic		The fund is working to ensure that every child affected by crisis has access to a quality education.	Education Cannot Wait	Education Cannot Wait
General Debate		For refugee & host community children whose education & social development has been affected by crisis, the need for positive experiences & coping skills that can counterbalance negative factors in their lives is critical.	Play Matters	LEGO Foundation, International Rescue Committee
General Debate		Switzerland is ensuring that refugee children attend local schools for education & mingling with local children.	Refugee children in local schools	Switzerland
General Debate		Serbia noted that it provides obligatory school attendance for refugee children.	School is mandatory for refugee children	Serbia

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE- LIVELIHOODS

<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women, Men				
Spotlight Session on the Support Platforms		This €15 million project targets 23,000 entrepreneurs, mainly women, to receive technical and/or financial support.	Sustain livelihoods, in particular for women	EEAS, UNDP

THEMATIC AREA: SELF-RELIANCE - PARTICIPATION

<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women, Youth; Issue: Gender Equality				
Panel On Priority 1 – Expanding Support Through Responsibility Sharing		75% of the projects around the world are run by women & youth of faith focussed on gender empowerment	Multireligious Humanitarian Funds	Religions for Peace

THEMATIC AREA: SOLUTIONS

<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Women, older persons, people with disability; Issue: GBV				

Spotlight Session On The 3-Year Strategy On Resettlement And Complementary Pathways		Humanitarian cash assistance often focus on vulnerable groups e.g. older persons, single women heads of family, people with disabilities.	Humanitarian Cash Assistance	Brazil? UNHCR
Diverse Groups: Women, men, children				
General Debate		Belgium stressed the importance of family reunion for successful settlement.	Family Reunion	Belgium
THEMATIC AREA: INDICATORS				
<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups:				
Spotlight session: The Role Of The GCR In The Medium To Long Term Response To The COVID - 19 Pandemic		Overview of socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. World Bank & UNHCR gathered data from 100,000 interviews w displaced households & host populations in 8 countries	Forcibly Displaced During the Pandemic	World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement
THEMATIC AREA: PARTNERSHIPS				
<i>HLOM Event</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Description of AGD sensitive practice</i>	<i>Practice/ Program Title</i>	<i>Organisation</i>
Diverse Groups: Children, Youth				
Panel On Priority 1 - Expanding Support Through Responsibility Sharing		A holistic & human-centered connected digital literacy education program which uses technology to support quality education for refugees & host communities which Vodafone co-designed with UNHCR.	Instant Network Schools (INS)	Vodafone