(HCD) was undertaken by the Forced Migration Research
Network University of New South Wales (UNSW) in partnership with refugee women and facilitated by the UNHCR CRRF
Team and Gender Equality and SGBV Units. A two
-part strategy was used which included a comprehensive gender audit of
each of the preparatory meetings leading to the draft compact, and the active participation of refugee women as presenters
and gender auditors. Five refugee women from Eritrea, Myanmar, South Sudan, Syria and Ukraine
,
 two academics and two
research assistants from UNSW participated in the gender audit. They recorded and analysed the composition of panels,
interventions by Member States, UNHCR and other speakers, and compared these with the formal meeting notes to identify
gender omissions. Additionally, they made interventions in sessions and presented on panels.

The aims of this gender audit were to ensure that the strong and clear set of commitments to refugee women and girls and
gender diversity
 in the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the promises to address barriers to these

made by Member States
,
 UNHCR and other key players
 in the Thematic meetings and HCD
 are fully reflected
 throughout the
GCR. Specifically, it aimed to ensure that g

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SUGGESTED TEXT FOR THE PREAMBLE OF THE GCR WHICH REFLECTS THE STRONG COMMITMENTS MADE
IN THE NEW YORK DECLARATION

UNHCR, Member States and partners will ensure that the comprehensive body of international law and policy developed over the past 30
years to address the rights and protection needs of refugee women and girls, is fully implemented through both targeted action and
mainstreaming. This must address the endemic rape and sexual abuse which is a major barrier to gender equality and women’s
participation. The immense social and economic capital and capacities of refugee women and girls must be recognised and barriers which
block their access to parity with men and boys removed.

GENDER EQUALITY AND SGBV KEY CROSS-CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

‘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, High Commissioner for Refugees, 13 December 2017

The principles underlying each of these recommendations is common but will require locally appropriate actions and programs to fulfil
them. It is also proposed that these recommendations which were most consistently made by all stakeholders and which cross-cut all four
pillars be included in a preamble to the PoA. Responding to calls from States and other stakeholders for guidance, they should be
referenced to a comprehensive Community of Practice specifically developed to guide implementation of the PoA
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RECOMMENDATIONS PILLAR 1- RECEPTION AND ADMISSION

‘Refugee women and girls are vulnerable to trafficking. These crimes occur in camps and early stages of arrival.
We need to ensure effective and early registration to reduce the risk of being targeted.’ – Belarus

‘SGBV is the main reason to flee the country of origin... it is vital to create safe {reception} spaces.’- Mexico

 That all registration processes including those implemented by Member States and/or UNHCR and other actors will
provide rapid and individual registration to all refugees. Women, girls and boys will be registered in their own right,
independent of a husband, father or other male family members and have access to their own documentation as a
critical aspect of a protection-sensitive entry system. Special attention will be paid to identifying separated and
orphan children, people with a disability, older persons and LGBTI people, and providing birth certificates to girls
and boys.

 That an age, gender and diversity approach will inform registration and admissions procedures and be used in all
service delivery which responds to women and girls, boys, people with a disability, LGBTI persons, minorities and
older persons. This will include the training of all reception personnel, including security guards and interpreters,
on age, gender and diversity sensitivity, including protection of LGBTI persons of concern.

 The continued and expanded use of the UNHCR Heightened Risk Identification Tool will be a mandatory part of the
registrations and admissions processes to identify specific assistance needs and protection arrangements. Female
asylum-seeker and refugees should always be interviewed by female staff, including interpreters, unless otherwise
requested.

 That revised and standardised guidelines for the recognition of gender-based discri1 Tf
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 That global and regional refugee groups and organisations, especially women’s organisations and networks, be
mobilised and resourced to provide reception and admission services and measure outcomes as displacement
events occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS PILLAR 2 - SUPPORT FOR IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING NEEDS

‘We must involve youth and women in the response to SGBV, and provide education for both boys and girls.’ -
Lebanon

‘I am compelled to take to the floor after hearing the youth delegate – I support all measures for the empowerment
of women and the prevention of SGBV.’ – Djibouti

 That improved support be provided to ensure the realisation of the rights of all female refugees, including those
who have been smuggled, trafficked, affected by climate change or who are stateless. This will include full access to
adequate services that meet their specific needs, priorities and capacities including the timely and adequate
distribution of food, sanitary materials and health services.

 That ongoing needs including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health, education, trauma counselling,
adequate and safe shelter, information on legal options and access to justice, access to information, equal access to
cash-based interventions, sustainable and appropriate livelihood opportunities, formal and non-formal education,
recognition or fast-tracked conversion of educational and professional qualifications and the right to work will be
provided as soon as is possible and in co-operation with host communities.

 That more and better resources, including significantly increased funds for SGBV programming, be mobilised in
order to adequately implement Grand Bargain Commitments. This will include a comprehensive situation specific
gender analysis of the causes of and potential responses to gender inequality and SGBV.

 That access is facilitated to refugee-sensitive national health, sexual and reproductive, and mental health services
that address the specific health needs of women and girls, the LGBTI community, SGBV and torture survivors and
those with HIV/AIDS.

 That thorough research is conducted to provide evidence on the gender dimensions and gender equality and SGBV
impacts of cash assistance and the other supportive factors required to ensure positive sustainable protection
outcomes for women, including through the proposed Data Evidence Alliance.

 That refugee women’s significant social capital be recognised and that they and their organisations are fully
included at the local, national, regional and international levels in the development of policies, solutions and
systems, including in the key areas of health, sexual and reproductive health, education, in particular addressing
barriers for girl children and child protection.

 That targeted support be provided to girls, their families and communities to ensure that girls do not drop out of
school.

RECOMMENDATIONS PILLAR 3

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which they live. Special measures will be put in place early, to ensure that refugee women have equal access to
economic participation and access to labour markets. In particular, access and protection measures for women and
girls at heightened risk, including women who are survivors of SGBV and those who have children from rape will
be facilitated so they are not forced to engage or re-engaf T
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 That having been established as a standard tool in the context of voluntary repatriation, all tripartite agreements
be required to reflect a strong commitment to gender equality, recognising the different needs, priorities and
capacities of men and women, girls and boys. This will enable recognition of gendered priorities and barriers to
return, and recognition of the equal rights and different needs of men and boys and women and girls. Such
agreements will also assist countries without strong gender frameworks to develop these, including national legal
frameworks that support the gender equality commitments of the New York Declaration.

 That it is acknowledged that return and integration are not realistic and safe solutions for all women, for example
women whose rapists or abusers are in the country of origin in positions of authority. Many of whom face unique
risks on return, for example women who have been shamed by rape, bearing a child of rape, or having resorted to