REFUGEE WOMEN AND GIRLS ȥ KEY TO THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

&ÒÏ Í (ÙÐÏÔÈÅÓÉÓ ÔÏ %ÖÉÄÅÎÃÅ Î / ÎÅ 3ÉÚÅ ÄÏÅÓ Î ÏÔ ÆÉÔ ÁÌÌ but the same goals can be achieved using different approaches.

The findings at a glance

Key lessons learned over the past four years have been that:

When seeking to address these key goals and the social constructs which underpin them, we are seeking to change the status quo.

These three goals are complex and intersectional and have to be addressed as such.

Successful participation means seeding power from the dominant group of stakeholders, i.e. host and donor governments, and humanitarian aid providers at all levels, and sharing it with the refugee communities.

The response needed is contingent upon the socio-political context in each site including the ideological, cultural stance and power held by key stakeholders, and the acknowledgement of Î×ÈÉÔÅî ÇÅÎÄÅÒ ÁÎÄ ÎÃÌÁÓÓÎ ÐÒÉÖÉÌÅÇÅ ÁÎÄ ÈÏ × ÔÈÉÓ ÉÓ ÕÓÅÄ ÏÒ ÁÂÕÓÅÄ

In refugee contexts this is even more challenging given the loss of legal rights and citizenship. It is imperative that further progress be made in shifting the focus and approach of aid provision in refugee contexts from humanitarian to rights based and inclusive development approaches.

Unless the social and political issues which maintain the status quo are identified and addressed in each site, addressing these goals will continue to be challenging. This project has provided evidence that this can be achieved. A major finding is that an easy-to-use tool must be developed to enable stakeholders to make a realistic assessment of what is achievable in each place in which they work. One size does not fit all but by identifying, acknowledging and responding to local conditions common goals can be achieved.

A major gap is that of sustainability and building sustainability into projects. This will be a key objective of future work, framed by the SDGS, which are reflected in the GCR.

The inclusion of supportive male refugees in the project has been recommended in each site

Recommendations have been made to address some, but not all of the challenges.

Localisation and a context sensitive participatory approach

The commitments to the participation of women and girls, and the prevention and response to SGBV are evaluated within the goal of collaboration between key stakeholders. This includes a focus on the Grand Bargain commitments to provide resources to first responders and to support the active participation of affected communities. The advent of COVID-19 and the devastating consequences in the refugee sites in which the project is taking place had a huge impact on the implementation of the pilot refugee women-led projects in each site. However, rather than derailing the projects, they proved the hypothesis that refugee groups and refugee led organisations, in particular women's groups, have the capacity to contribute significantly to analysis of and the provision of effective responses to the problems experienced by refugee communities. They also have the skills to effectively implement

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The Gender Audit at UNHCR

The role that the UNSW research team has played in leading the UNHCR funded the Gender Audits of gender aspects of the implementation of the GCR, has enabled further crucial links to be made between this research project based in the Asia-Pacific and the global policy context. Working with a team of ÎÉÎÅ ÒÅ£ÕÇÅÅ × Ï Í ÅÎì ÒÅÐÒÅÓÅÎÔÉÎÇ ÁÌÌ Ï£ÔÈÅ × ÏÒÌÄ‰Ó ÒÅÇÉÏ ÎÓì ÈÁÓ ÐÒÏÖÉÄÅÄ ÔÈÅ É Í Ð Ï ÒÔÁÎÔ ÏÐÐÏÒÔÕÎÉÔÙ ÔÏ extrapolate the project findings to other refugee contexts and for our work to be informed by the local knowledge and lived experience of Gender audit team members from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America. The partnership with this group of refugee woman has also deepened our understanding and knowledge of the intersectional discriminations faced by many refugee women and girls. The audit team members combine both lived experience and specialist knowledge of the particular challenges faced by LGBTIQ+ and stateless women and girls, and have particular understandings of the challenges faced by elderly refugee women and women and girls with a disability.

A major outcome was that refugee women and local NGOs from this project were able to advocate for themselves at UN meetings and via video[3]. The adoption by UNHCR of an intersectional approach to addressing the needs of diverse groups coincided with our use of this analysis in the project, and we produced a jointly funded Training kit, including a video[4] on the use of AGD and an intersectional approach, presented by Andrea Ayala, a member of the Gender Audit team. Through our advocacy at UNHCR Geneva, including the Gender Audit process, we have made a significant contribution to the increased articulation of gender equality, AGD and GBV in UN fora, and have provided support to the very dedicated UNHCR staff and INGOs working to ensure that the gender commitments in the GCR are implemented. We will continue to work with UNHCR on further evaluation of AGD commitments leading to the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF).

The Bangkok meeting October 2018: Stage 1 Building crucial partnerships

The first project workshop was held in Bangkok, in October 2018, supported by key project partner the

was revised so that instead of conducting an initial Reciprocal Research consultation and training with all partners in one central location, consultations were instead planned in each of the project countries.

Country level Reciprocal Research Consultations Stage 2

Research consultations using the Reciprocal Research Methodology were held in Malaysia, Thailand and Bangladesh from mid-2019 to early 2020. The same research tools and methods were used and the same research questions addressed in each site, however the approach and number of consultations held differed in response to the different country contexts. The outcomes and reports[6] of these consultations directly impacted both the next project stage and informed the local responses of UNHCR ÁÎÄ ÌÏÃÁÌ ÓÅÒÖÉÃÅ ÐÒÏÖÉÄÅÓ ÉÎ ÅÁÃÈ ÓÉÔÅ ÔÏ ÁÄÄÒÅÓÓÉÎÇ 3 ' " 6 ÁÎÄ ÆÕÒÛÈÅÒ ÓÕÐÐÏÒÔ ÒÅÆÕÇÅÅ × Ï Í ÅÎ¡Ó participation (See below for further details). The consultations in both Thailand and Malaysia were filmed and with the permission of the refugee women, a series or short film segments were prepared and shown at the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva. The key findings from all sites also

Funding and support for ethical participatory academic research in partnership with host country academics.

Next stage of the project:

Development of a tools to address different models of participation, the inclusion of AGD and better addressing SGBV in refugee situations

Building on successful materials already produced in this project and other existing good practices identified as part of the Gender audit process, the key outcomes of the next phases of the project will be the development and trialling of a series of tools and training materials to guide program planning and design. and include meaningful a monitoring and evaluation strategy. This will comprise:

A tool which will assist stakeholders to assess the viability of refugee participation in specific situations, building on local strengths, infrastructure, legal issues etc.,

All key stakeholders must be encouraged to use tools to ascertain the levels of participation possible in any given refugee site, and to use this information to inform and shape their relationships with programmes with refugee communities.

Refugee groups must be encouraged to work co-operatively to identify and engage with the models of participation possible at any given time, while working to address challenges to more inclusive models.

Refugees as Advocates Recommendations

That we continue to work with UNHCR to provide the maximum advocacy space for women from the project at UNHCR meetings.

Local advocacy with key stakeholders will be a key component of all new projects

That key stakeholders wishing to support refugees as advocates access some of the excellent training materials available, and take the time to consult with the refugee groups and support them to develop their own advocacy positions, and the skills to advocate effectively.

That stakeholders be encouraged to not use refugees in tokenistic manner to support their own organisations or positions.

Value of the

[10]CBOs, who have responded exceptionally well. The auspicing support by INGO The Border Consortium (TBC) was critical for them to receive the funding, but they had no influence on the projects ÒÕÎ ÂÙ ÔÈÅ × Ï Í ÅÎ ÓÇÒÏÕÐÓ

Note: At a side event held during the June 2022 UNHCR/NGO consultations, several large INGOs and donors discussed the importance of taking on similar auspicing roles.

Challenges to the project were local politics, the withdrawal of the majority of international aid since 2016 because Burma had declared an end to hostilities. The re-escalation of conflict within Burma in 2020, targeting the ethnic minority groups triggered a new wave of refugees entering Thailand, but with few resources from the international community. The situation went from Pillar Two, on-going needs to a mix of Pillar One and Pillar Two, a long stay camp experience became a mix of on-going need, and an emergency situation as the CBOs struggled to respond to the needs of the new arrivals, in the absence of formal permission from the Thai Government for UNHCR and NGOs to do so. Few if any of the commitments to refugee women and girls in Pillar Two eventuated because of the complex international political situation, and between donor countries and Burma. Then with the arrival of COVID-19 the camps were locked down. The serious lack of trust betweÅÎ ÔÈÅ × Ï Í ÅÎ ÓÇÒÏÕÐÓ ÁÎÄ 5 . (#2 ÄÉÄ Î ÏÔÈÉÎÇ ÔÏ ÁÓÓÉÓÔ ÔÈÅ ÓÉÔÕÁÔÉÏÎ & ÏÒÔÕÎÁÔÅÌÙ ÔÈÅ ÎÅÔ × ÏÒË ÁÎÄ ËÎÏ × ÌÅÄÇÅ ÏÆ ÔÈÅ × Ï Í ÅÎ ÓÓ groups enabled them to respond to the two-pronged needs as best as they could given the huge resource shortage. They already used a participatory approach, and work on a response to SGBV. They incorporated the small funding from this project to respond more effectively to the needs, including the new emerging minority groups. They also undertook effective evaluations of the projects impacts and made considered recommendations for new projects. An extension of this project will include additional training and support for additional groups with new arrivals and diverse peoples. A good academic partnership was severely constrained by the COVID-19 Pandemic, but the team have indicated interest in continuing involvement.

Malaysia

The project in Malaysia ticks nearly all of the boxes for best practice (see reports). A group of local NGOs worked together with UNHCR and the women to clearly identify the range of problems experienced in Kuala Lumpur and respond to these. All parties reported benefiting and learning from the collaboration. Trust was built between all parties. COVID-19 caused major disruptions in the lives of refugees in KualÁ ,Õ Í ÐÕÒ ÁÎÄ ÁÇÁÉÎ ÔÈÅ × Ï Í ÅÎ ÓÇÒÏÕÐÓ × ÅÒÅ Á Í Ï ÎÇÓÔ ÔÈÅ ÆÉÒÓÔ ÒÁÓÐÏ ÎÄÅÒÓ 4ÈÅ diverse communities had very different needs, resources and capacities, but the project was able to encompass these, because the women in each community groups defined their own immediate needs and programs required. They also undertook effective evaluations of the projects impacts and made considered recommendations for new projects.

A group of refugee women from Myanmar were able to join us for the joint partners planning meeting in Bangkok, held in October 2018. Several had spent two days making the dangerous and arduous journey from the ethnic areas of Burma to Bangkok. Subsequently planning began on visits to Myanmar and a series of trainings and consultations with returned women. Tragically, we were unable to start the project in Myanmar due to political instability and renewed conflict. One of the women who attended the Bangkok meeting was shot and killed in Chin State while peaceably protesting. We were also unable to identify an appropriate academic partner within Myanmar. It was a clear example of how unexpected and unplanned events can derail projects. However, as testament to the strength and ingenuity of the refugee women with whom we worked, through informal channels some aid was made available to returnees fleeing for their lives within Myanmar, (money was raised independent of this project funding) and new arrivals on the Thai/Burma/Myanmar border. Others internally displaced within Myanmar were assisted by the womenís groups when aid was not available through mainstream agencies and donors.

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7 ÈÉÌÅ ÓÉÇÎÉ£É£ÃÁÎô ÁÔ ôÈÅ ÂÅÇÉÎ ÎÉÎÇ ÏÆ ôÈÅ '#2 ÐÒÏÃÅÓÓ ôÈÅ ÎÏÔÉÏÎ ÏÆ Å£ÏÕ ÐÉÌÌÁÒÓ ÌÏÓô ÍÉÎÅÎÃÅ ÁÓ ôÈÅ implementation progressed. In this project, Myanmar was to be the case study of durable solutions/returnees, Thailand of long-term encampment, Malaysia of informal local integration, and Bangladesh addressing new arrivals and reception. However as noted above the circumstances of the refugees changed in all sites.

Some excellent materials are being developed by other NGOs and academics groups

Aim 2: To ensure that gender differences, AGD Principles and SGVB are reflected throughout the implementation of the GCR.

Aim 3: To address the participation of refugee women in all aspects of program design, delivery and advocacy

Aim 4:

were very involved in the project. They procured ethics approval for the project and played an active role in the consultations on the Thai Burma Border (TBB). The long lockdowns in Thailand caused by COVID-19 meant that they could not travel to the TBB to undertake some of the evaluation interviews, or conduct additional trainings.
Their focus was on Human Rights and they were extremely receptive to the gender aspects of the project
They have indicated their willingness to contribute to program extensions.

initial meeting in Bangkok, provided ethical approval, and assigned two research assistants, who took part in the

			and productive relationship than was there before. They will ensure the continuation of the project while the same senior staff are in place.
Role of Local Agencies	In Thailand, the project was almost totally refugee led. Because of logistical problems getting funding to the ×Ï Í ÅÎ ĭÓ organisations, the money was auspiced by the Thai Border Consortium (TBC), who also provided interpreter and logistics backup when needed, and as a contribution to the project. TBC is totally committed to gender equality and saw this project as an important contribution, in particular to the newer refugee-women led organisations. They will support the project into the future.	Challenges and barriers to the involvement of local agencies were very much proscribed by the political environment in Bangladesh and the rules and regulations regarding the type of programs being offered and access to funding from overseas sources. This has become stricter over the course of the project and also applies to our academic partner. However, a large INGO, Relief International (RI), who had coordinated the consultations among the long-stay refugee population, subsequently expressed interest in working with us, and has run a very successful program supporting women led organisations with a focus on equality, advocacy and prevention of SGBV. They have expressed interest in continuing the project.	The response of local agencies, in particular Tenaganita, which has auspiced the project and managed the funding has been key to the success of the work in KL. Their commitment to gender equality is present in all of their work. Their commitment to working with UNHCR to build a stronger relationship with them, with other NGOs, MSRI and Asylum Access and ×ÉÔÈ ÔÈÅ ×Ï Í ÅÎ ĭÓ groups has been exemplary. They have contributed an enormous amount of work and helped develop a model of good, or even best practice for this work. They have been part of both national and international advocacy.

Analysis

We are pleased to see that in all three sites where we are directly involved, there is a heightened response to addressing gender inequality, although the response has been different in each place. The successful implementation of programs such as this is very dependent on local staff, the international staff of INGOs, and the ideological position of organisations, including the senior staff, and the political context in which they take place. These are all moving pieces of a puzzle, and they cannot be relied on

	They have advocated for a range of services in the camps, although as funding has been withdrawn these have been severely impacted. They also offer a number of services themselves and used some of the small project funding to train more women to respond to SGBV. They also used material assistance to enable them to access vulnerable women and offer SGBV support. They identified that the need for SGBV services is still enormous, and few of the intersecting services such as education safe ÌÉÖÅÌÉÈÏ ÏÄžÓ‰ ÓÅÃÕÒÅ housing etc are available to the women and girls.	complaints within his organisation.	have been trained to work in these.
2ÅÆÕÇÅÅ ×Ï Í ÅÎ‡Ó groups	TÈÅ ×Ï Í ÅÎ‡Ó ÇÒÏÕÐÓ with whom we work provide a range of SGBV services, but they are not fully resourced to do this.	Refugee women in the consultations, and both small projects have discussed the extent and impact of SGBV and the importance of addressing it. In the second small project co-ordinated by RI, training in peer counselling was suggested to enable women to respond more effectively to women survivors. One of their main aims with the project is to work with camp authorities and gain recognition by them of the women volunteers, to enable them to report incidences of SGBV	Women also identified SGBV as a key barrier to participation and security in the consultations and requested training in their small groups to train women in peer counselling and support. Despite the good relationships which have been built ÂÅô×ÅÅÎ ×Ï Í ÅÎ‡Ó groups and local NGOs and UNHCR and increased reporting by some groups, there still appears to be reluctance from some women to report to UNHCR and other agencies, and

		directly to the authorities and to have them taken seriously and acted upon.	this has to be explored in the next phase of this project.
UNHCR	UNHCR is working with the few NGOs still working in the area to provide a range of SGBV services, but they also have had their funding cut.	UNHCR local staff are actively involved in the provision of SGBV services but are under resourced to do this as effectively as they would like to. They are part of a coalition of NGOs and UNWomen working to co-ordinate services and ensure that the international funding directed to SGBV is spread evenly and effectively across the camps. Given the massive amount of funding directed towards SGBV.	UNHCR Malaysia has made addressing SGBV a major focus for the office and is supporting a number of NGOs who are providing a range of services for the communities. However, they report that despite the evidence presented about the extent of the problem, many women seem reluctant to report. They are working to address this.

Note: Senior staff at UNHCR Geneva have increasingly mentioned the seriousness of, and need to address SGBV, and are providing a good intersectional analysis in presentations made at key meetings. This is extremely important modelling and is enabling it to be incorporated into the mainstream discourse. However t

In terms of refugee women making the connections between other key protection measures and SGBV, once again this is strongly articulated in discussion, but less so in program design and suggestions for change. It is still a side issue. This is less successful than we had hoped because, as discussed above, the need to fulfill basic needs for themselves and their families brings a focus on livelihoods first, and all other concerns later.

The Gender Equality Unit in Geneva, which has carriage of the AGD Policy and GBV Unit have worked closely to co-ordinate responses to AGD and GBV, and this has also happened in their offices in Bangladesh and Malaysia. The strategies are most effective when this happens and maybe suggests that the two Units should be combined. This would ensure that SGBV received the attention it needs, which does not always happen. It is hope that the increased attention to the application of an intersectional analysis is addressing this. However, they are a small voice in a large organisation.

It is apparent that more applied training materials are needed to unpack the intersections between SGBV and other areas of discrimination and need, and the challenges to addressing these. The longstanding reluctance to address SGBV, or to accept that it is so endemic in refugee situations has to continue to be a major focus, until it is mainstreamed as a norm.

Recommendations

A range of training materials addressing all aspects of SBV in refugee situations and aimed at a wide range of stakeholders, will be developed and trialled.

A strengthened focus on SGBV will be incorporated into all new small projects developed with/by the ×Ï Í ÅÎ ÇÒÏÕÐÓ

The research team will continue to work with UNHCR Geneva to advocate for this to be highlighted at the second Global Compact on Refugees

AS SGBV is included in the AGD Framework this must be highlighted by UNHCR to all stakeholders, and the recommendations, above include an articulations and response to SGBV.

4. Refugee Participation and Partnerships

Global Compact on Refugees: Paras 34,40, para 44, sport, para 51, engagement in using the AGD Framework, paras 74,75 including women and girls, para 76 children, adolescents and youth, para 84 good relations and peaceful coexistence. paras 45 ȝ 47, data and evidence.

AGD area of Engagement 2.

Reflected in

Aim 3: Addressing the participation of refugee women in all aspects of program design, delivery, evaluation and advocacy.

	Thailand	Bangladesh	Malaysia
Academics	The academic partners were supportive of the concept, but because	The academic partners in Bangladesh were supportive of the	The academic partner in Malaysia was extremely supportive of the

of the COVID-19

		direct involvement in the project, although full logistical support for it was still provided. Staff has since again changed and the local staff who have been there since the beginning are very keen to re-engage.	additional training of trainer sessions were held for them. The Sri Lanka UNHCR Office is interested to implement a similar approach, following communications with staff in Malaysia

While these independent groups are extremely effective, it is sad that they cannot work more effectively with UNHCR to address the problems

effort has not been fully effective. Again, in the COVID-19 pandemic, refugee women were often the first and most effective responders.

		The well-established organisations are skilled advocates in other fora, and have achieved significant gains for their communities.	suggestions for addressing many of the problems experienced. However, it was not possible for them to obtain permission from the Government of Bangladesh to return if they left. Nor was it possible pre COVID-19 for them to leave the camps and travel to #ÏØïÓ "ÁÚÁÒ ÔÏ participate in Zoom meetings and access to internet in the camps was patchy and unreliable. Women were filmed during the consultations, but it was felt that it would be dangerous for them if they were identified. However, they gave permission for their discussions to be shared and used as part of the advocacy materials.	who came from an educated background in their country of origin, and many spoke some English, and Malay. However, the majority did not. Those who were pre-literate or did not speak English were excluded from these activities. As part of the project we looked at a model of advocacy which was predicated on consultation between women in the communities to decide on the messages to be delivered, the use of interpreters when presenting internationally on Zoom. One Rohingya women taught herself English with the help of her school age daughter so that she could represent her people. She took a key role in the Generation Equality Forum, modelling the importance of listening to people who were not necessarily highly educated, but who had excellent analysis and suggested solutions, Several of the women from Malaysia appeared at UN and other meetings via

				facilitated by APRRN via video and were very effective.
Local NGOs		While supportive of the advocacy undertaken by the ×Ï Í ÅÎ ÇÒÏÕÐÓ		

inclusive COVID-19 small projects which they ran as part of this program. Local NGOs and UNHCR staff attended the final presentation from the women, but representatives from UNHCR Bangkok did not attend.	In total 18 reports were produced providing an extremely comprehensive picture of the situation in camps across the target areas, and differences between the various groups. These were brought together in a final report. It was an extremely successful project which built capacity for all partners, and actively involved refugee women not only in sharing their concerns and analysis, but also in running consultations and preparing reports. It was planned that the launch of the report would be the key presentation to major stakeholders, but as noted that has not yet occurred.

		value of the process, but COVID-19, and political situation constrained their response.	2020, consultations and trainings were held with a total of 47 refugee women leaders, 34 NGO staff, five academics and 21 UNHCR representatives.

Analysis

The Reciprocal Research Consultation Methodology is an incredibly effective mechanism for engaging with refugees, building trust and identifying key issues for them and their communities. However, to do it properly it takes time and resources, and key players have to be initially convinced

AGD Area of Engagement 5. Organizational learning and adaptation - 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

Reflected in

Aim 4: To contribute flexible tools across all four pillars and program models

Analysis and Impacts

The training components of the process are an extremely popular aspect of the project. Training was included in all three stages of the project, and was provided to refugee women, local staff and INGOs and UNHCR staff. In all three sites, additional training was requested by stakeholders covering a range of topics of local concern, such as How to respond to COVID-19 in Bangladesh. They were translated into four languages in Bangladesh, and four

Lack of age, gender and diversity disaggregated data was apparent in all three sites and was a major focus in the evaluation of the UNHCR GCR to

This requires detailed documentation of successful projects and models of refugee-led work and more training and support materials developed and disseminated to support this.

To expand advocacy for the increased recognition and participation of refugee women equal to that of men, recognising that they are equally capable of engagement at both a social and political level.

Given the recognition of the large number of refugee women led groups who have contributed so significantly to the COVID-19 response, UNHCR and other stakeholders must work to ensure that the voices of women refugees are given equal space and support as those of refugee men.

UNHCR and other stakeholders must continue to collect stories of successful and effective refugee led projects, and to advocate for these to be directly funded. 5 . (#2ĭ0 2022 Innovation Award which focused on refugee women led organisations is an excellent example of this approach.

Funding and frameworks as all other service providers, but these should be not be any more onerous than . ' /ĭ0 and .92 reW*nBT/F5 10.98 Tf1 0 0 1 98.84 605.56 Tm0 g0 G[ )]TJETQq0.00 157.4 541.06 Tm0 g0 G[s)-6(ervice)

1. Pittaway E., Bell C. and Bartolomei, L. 2017 [illegible]
2. 'ÅÎÄÅÒ !ÕÄÉÔ &ÉÎÁÌ #Ï Í ÂÉÎÅÄ 2ÅÐÏÒÔ ÏÆ ÔÈÅ 4ÈÅ Í ÁÔÉÃ - ÅÂÔÉÇÓ ÁÎÄ (ÉÇÈ #Ï Í ÍÓÓÉÏÎÅÒÓ Dialogue 2017
3. Pittaway E. and Bartolomei L. 2018 Enhancing the protection of women and girls through the Global Compact on Refugees, [illegible], February 2018:77-79 - https://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/syria2018/pittaway-bartolomei.pdf

Project Stage 1:April ȥ December 2018- Key project outcomes and reports

4. Pittaway E., and Bartolomei L. 2018 [illegible], World Refugee Council Research Paper No. 3 ȥ August 2018
5. Bangkok Planning Workshop 25 ȥ 27 October 2018 Report
    a. Workshop training materials
6. World Bank Presentation 1st November 2018ȥ ÕÉÏÉÎÔÙÙ ÐÒÅÓÅÎÔÅÄ ÂÙ ,ÉÎÄÁ "ÁÒÔÏÌÌ Í ÅÉ%ÌÅÅÎ OÉÔÔÁ×ÁÙ ÁÎÄ Melika Sheikh-Eldin. Seminar discussants included two Gender specialists from the World Bank and Ewen Macleod, Advisor to the High Commissioner, UNHCR.
7. Linda Bartolomei represented FMRN at the inaugural meeting of the Global Academic Network (GAIN) for the GCR at UNHCR Geneva in December 2018 and presented on the project in 2019.

Project Stage 2: Phase 1-January 2019 ȥ February 2020-- Key project outcomes and reports

8. Gender Audit of the first Preparatory meeting for the GCR at UNHCR Geneva March 2019
9. Gender Audit of the second Preparatory meeting for the GCR at UNHCR Geneva June 2019
10. Malaysia Consultations Report July 2019
11. Thailand Consultation Report August 2019
12. Gender Audit of the third Preparatory meeting for the GCR at UNHCR Geneva November 2019
13. Gender Audit of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) December 2019
14. Bangladesh Consultation Major Reports February 2020
    a. Consolidated Reports of 24 Research Consultations and Workshops
    b. UNSW GCR Project_Data Analysis Workshop Report_Group1
    c. UNSW GCR Project_Data Analysis Workshop Report_Group2
    d. UNSW GCR Project_Data Analysis Workshop Report_Group3
    e. UNSW GCR Project_Training and Consultation with Self-organised refugee ×Ï Í ÅÎ ÓÓ ÇÒÏÕÐs
15. Bangladesh Community Consultations ȥ Step by Step Guide for Facilitators November 2019

Project Stage 2: Phase 2- March 2020 ȥ December 2020-- Key project outcomes and reports

16. Global Refugee Forum Geneva December 2019
    a. Gender Audit of the Meetings in Preparation for the GRF Briefing Note
    b. AGD and SGBV Panel Invitations
    c. Snapshot fliers for Pledge areas

d. Forced Migration Research Network UNSW GCR Project Pledge
e. Audit reports: GCR Final Gender Audit Report
f. Contribution to