

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

Plan International very much appreciates and welcomes the extensive efforts made to mainstream age, gender and diversity considerations in all aspects of the Programme of Action. Draft 2 of the Global Compact on Refugees has made tremendous progress from previous versions. *We remain concerned that adolescent girls, who face distinct and exacerbated vulnerabilities in refugee situations as a result of their age and gender, continue to fall between the gaps of interventions targeting adult women or children.* In order to further contribute to the strengthening of this document and ensuring that the final draft successfully operationalizes commitments made in the New York Declaration, and accurately reflects already established international law, *including in addressing the specific needs and rights violations experienced by adolescent girls*, please see the below suggested revisions and additions.

GCR DRAFT 2 Text	Proposed revision in bold/underline	Rationale
<p>Para. 3</p> <p>"Based on existing law and experience gained through operational engagement in comprehensive responses, the global compact on refugees establishes the basis for more predictable and equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing among all United Nations Member States, together with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, such as: local actors, international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, including those forming part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; other development actors and international financial institutions; regional organizations; civil society, including faith-based organizations; academics and other experts; the private sector; media; host community members and refugees themselves (hereinafter "relevant stakeholders")."</p>	<p>Based on existing law and experience gained through operational engagement in comprehensive responses, the global compact on refugees establishes the basis for more predictable and equitable burden- and responsibility-sharing among all United Nations Member States, together with other relevant stakeholders as appropriate, such as: local actors, international organizations within and outside the United Nations system, including those forming part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; other development actors and international financial institutions; regional organizations; civil society, including faith-based organizations; academics and other experts; the private sector; media; host community members and refugees themselves, including children and youth, (hereinafter "relevant stakeholders").</p>	<p>A human rights-based approach, and international law, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, requires the meaningful and ethical participation of all stakeholders, including children and youth.</p> <p>Girls and young women, in particular, face distinct barriers to the participation in decision-making processes. Children and youth, including girls and young women, have the fundamental right to participation in decisions that affect their lives. As emphasized in UNHCR's newly revised Age, Gender, and Diversity Policy and Five Commitments for Refugee Women and Girls, "[c]reating conditions for the equal, meaningful, and active participation of women and girls is a basic requirement for upholding their rights, and their effective protection and future prospects.</p>
<p>Para. 5</p> <p>"...The refugee protection regime also draws, where applicable, from relevant international human rights instruments...."</p> <p>Footnote 6</p> <p>"Such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, article 14 (A/Res/3/217 A); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1577, No. 27531), article 22; and the Convention against Torture (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1465, No. 24841), article 3. See also Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, "General</p>	<p>...The refugee protection regime also draws, where applicable, from relevant international human rights instruments....</p> <p>Such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, article 14 (A/Res/3/217 A); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1577, No. 27531), article 22; and the Convention against Torture (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1465, No. 24841), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>	<p>The refugee protection framework is founded on human rights principles, and significantly, all refugees are entitled to international human rights guarantees. Limiting language should be removed.</p> <p>Footnote 6 should not limit the cited international human rights instruments as it currently does through the reference of a single article. This is misleading, and an inaccurate representation of the rights guarantees that refugees enjoy. The UDHR</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>recommendation No. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women.”</p>	<p>article 3. See also Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, “General recommendation No. 32 on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness of women.</p>	<p>applies to all human beings, who are entitled to dignity as a fundamental basis upon which international law rests.</p> <p>Further, the Convention on the Rights of the Child is non-derogable. Children have all of the rights guaranteed under the CRC in its entirety, at all times and in all settings. Specifying only the article that refers to refugee settings is inaccurate and undermines children’s rights under the convention.</p> <p>Similarly, General recommendation 32 by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, makes clear that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, likewise applies in all settings. Referencing the Committee General Recommendation but not CEDAW itself fails to adequately reflect the rights of women and girls under CEDAW.</p>
<p>Para. 8 “To achieve the objectives set out in para 7 above, the global compact will mobilize...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investments in building human capital and resilience for host communities and refugees, including through education, livelihoods, and healthcare, pending the realization of durable solutions; and....” 	<p>To achieve the objectives set out in para 7 above, the global compact will mobilize...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased investments in building human capital and resilience for host communities and refugees, including through gender, age and diversity responsive education, livelihoods, and healthcare, pending the realization of durable solutions; and.... 	<p>Including a note that education, livelihoods and healthcare will be gender, age and diversity responsive, reflects and strengthens the intended mainstreaming of such principles through the Global Compact on Refugees.</p>
<p>Para. 40 “In recognition of their important work for refugees, as well as host States and communities, and in a spirit of partnership, civil society organizations, including those that are refugee-led, and those operating at the local and national levels, will contribute to accessing community strengths and needs, planning and programme implementation, capacity development, and funding allocations.”</p>	<p>In recognition of their important work for refugees, as well as host States and communities, and in a spirit of partnership, civil society organizations, including those that are refugee-led, women-led, and youth-led, and those operating at the local and national levels, will contribute to accessing community strengths and needs, planning and programme implementation, capacity development, and funding allocations.</p>	<p>It is essential to ensure a specific reference to women and youth led civil society organizations, as mandated under the Women, Peace and Security and Youth, Peace and Security Agendas, and related Security Council Resolutions.</p> <p>As women and youth often have less access to decision-making spaces, their experiences and voices often remain invisible. This invisibility results in less efficient response plans and service delivery, as well as a failure to ensure the rights</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

		<p>and needs of all refugees are met. Yet evidence and experience has shown that women and youth do participate in greater numbers in civil society spaces. Specifying women and youth led civil society organizations explicitly, provides both women and youth a strong basis from which to ensure their participation in these decision-making spaces.</p>
<p>Para. 56 “In particular, in support of countries that may be affected by large refugee movements, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular risk analyses to understand the likelihood of future refugee movements (and internal displacement where relevant) and the potential impact on host areas... - Develop contingency plans and put in place preparedness measures to rapidly address refugee movements....” 	<p>In particular, in support of countries that may be affected by large refugee movements, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular gender, age and diversity sensitive risk analyses to understand the likelihood of future refugee movements (and internal displacement where relevant) and the potential impact on host areas... - Develop contingency plans and put in place standard operating procedures and preparedness measures, in line with all relevant international standards and guidelines, to rapidly address refugee movements.... 	<p>Risk analyses must be gender, age and diversity sensitive as that will ensure the most comprehensive analysis and most impactful and efficient response planning and strategies. Potential impact on host areas often includes gender, age and diversity related rights violations and humanitarian needs. In order to ensure host communities are also resilient to potential shocks from large refugee influxes, gender, age and diversity considerations must be analysed and planned for in advance.</p>
<p>Para. 57 “When large numbers of people arrive, whether as part of refugee or mixed movement situations, countries and communities go to great lengths to scale up arrangements to receive them. In support of government strategies to manage arrivals, UNHCR, States, and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide essential services in reception areas, including clean drinking water and sanitation, health and nutrition, and “safe spaces” for women and children....” 	<p>When large numbers of people arrive, whether as part of refugee or mixed movement situations, countries and communities go to great lengths to scale up arrangements to receive them. In support of government strategies to manage arrivals, UNHCR, States, and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide gender, age and diversity responsive information and essential services in reception areas, including such as: clean drinking water and sanitation, including adequate safe, well-lit, and sex-separated washrooms and bathroom facilities; health and nutrition, including gender, age and disability responsive psychosocial and sexual and reproductive healthcare, particularly for identified survivors of trauma and sexual and gender-based violence, and “safe spaces” for women and children.... 	<p>In line with the New York Declaration, para. 22, reception should be gender-responsive. Age and diversity responsive reception services will also ensure that no one slips through gaps in service provision.</p> <p>Examples of such gender, age, and diversity responsive reception services should include at a minimum, good practices that are already recognized in international law, including Security Council Resolutions, and in international humanitarian standards and guidelines.</p> <p>Response services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence is also already agreed to in New York Declaration, para. 31. Such response services must also be gender, age and disability responsive as para. 31 goes on to ensure a commitment by Member States to “take into</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

		<p>consideration the different needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of women, girls, boys and men.” It is essential then to provide concrete operational examples for the types of actions that would constitute gender, age and disability responsive reception services, to the extent possible.</p>
<p>Para. 60 “In support of host countries and under their leadership, States, UNHCR and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise for...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strengthening of international efforts to combat sexual and gender-based violence, smuggling and trafficking; - The facilitation of gender-sensitive local approaches to identify and address potential security threats affecting refugees and host communities, including frameworks for local policing and increased community engagement, as well as mobile courts to facilitate access to justice; - The development and implementation of programmes for protection and assistance children formerly associated with armed forces and groups.” 	<p>In support of host countries and under their leadership, States, UNHCR and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise for...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strengthening of international efforts to prevent and combat sexual and gender-based violence, smuggling and trafficking; - The facilitation of age, disability and gender-sensitive local approaches to identify and address potential security threats affecting refugees and host communities, including frameworks for local policing and increased community engagement, as well as mobile courts to facilitate access to justice; - The development and implementation of programmes for protection and assistance children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, <u>including girls formerly associated with armed forces and groups, and children resulting from the association, based upon best practices and lessons learned, and ensuring the best interest of the child remains the paramount concern.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International efforts must also include policies and measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, smuggling and trafficking, particularly from the first phase/onset of a large refugee movement. - Given the specific needs of children and youth, particularly girls and young women, and persons with disabilities, as emphasized throughout the GCR, age and disability considerations should also be considered in local approaches to identify and address potential security threats. - Special attention should be paid to girls formerly associated with armed forces and groups, including through abduction or recruitment into armed groups as porters, domestic labourers or providers of care work, or as sexual slaves. Girls’ association and related needs and stigma faced often remain invisible. <p>Additionally, girls and young women who are survivors of sexual violence or trafficking perpetrated by armed forces and groups may be considered associated with armed groups perpetrated the violation and face specific stigma and isolation as a result.</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>Para. 63 “In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholder will contribute resources and expertise for the identification, screening and referral of those with specific needs to appropriate processes and procedures. Multi-stakeholder response teams could be established to facilitate this. This will include the identification and referral of children, including unaccompanied and separated children, to best interests assessment and/or determination, together with appropriate care arrangements other services....”</p>	<p>In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholder will contribute resources and expertise for the identification, screening and referral of those with specific needs to appropriate processes and procedures. Multi-stakeholder response teams could be established to facilitate this. This will include the identification and referral of children, including unaccompanied and separated children, <u>and victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, such as girls and boys subject to child, early and forced marriage, and pregnant girls and child mothers,</u> to best interests <u>of the child</u> assessment and/or determination, together with appropriate care arrangements other services...</p>	<p>Specific vulnerabilities faced by girls and young women often fall through the gaps in identification and referral processes, particularly when such girls or young women are married, pregnant, or child mothers. Girls and young women under the age of 18 are entitled to all rights guaranteed under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, despite their marital or maternal status.</p> <p>Additionally, in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 3, it should be clarified that the best interests of the “child” shall be a primary consideration when addressing children’s specific needs.</p>
<p>Para. 64 “Further, in support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise for... - Health care and psychosocial support, including for survivors of torture and trauma, sexual and gender-based violence, and those with medical needs....”</p>	<p>Further, in support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise for... - <u>Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive healthcare services</u> and psychosocial support, <u>particularly including</u> for survivors of torture and trauma, sexual and gender-based violence, and those with medical needs....</p>	<p>This language reflects already agreed language from the Sustainable Development Goals, target 3.7; as well as the foundational document giving rise to the Global Compact on Refugees- the New York Declaration, para. 31, and CRRF para. 5c; as well as ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment 2017, para. 15.</p> <p>As several studies have concluded, humanitarian emergencies significantly affect the lives and health of women and girls – they are particularly vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence, human trafficking, and child, early and forced marriage. Women and girls in humanitarian settings, including in refugee contexts, have limited access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, information and education, such as access to obstetric, prenatal, and post-natal care; contraceptive information and services. Of the 830 women and adolescent girls who die everyday from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth, 507 died in countries that are considered fragile because of conflict or disasters – which constitutes 3/5^{ths} of all maternal deaths worldwide.</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>Para. 73 “More specifically, this include resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the expansion and quality of: educational facilities and capacity, including for early childhood development; teaching staff (including support for refugees and members of host communities who are or could be engaged as teachers, in line with national laws and policies); infrastructure; and education data management systems; - Meet the specific needs of refugee children and youth (e.g. through accelerated education and other flexible certified learning programmes, “safe schools”, as well as adapted approaches for children with disabilities, psychosocial trauma or other specific needs) and overcome obstacles to their enrolment and attendance (e.g. those associated with the need for safe transport; health; accreditation and documentation; and language and literacy support), especially for girls....” 	<p>More specifically, this include resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the expansion and quality of: <u>gender, age, and diversity responsive</u> educational facilities and capacity, including for early childhood development; teaching staff (including support for refugees and members of host communities who are or could be engaged as teachers, in line with national laws and policies); infrastructure; and education data management systems; - Meet the specific needs of refugee children and youth, <u>particularly adolescent girls,</u> (e.g. through accelerated education and other flexible certified learning programmes, “safe schools”, as well as adapted approaches for children with disabilities, <u>married children and child mothers, victims or survivors of psychosocial trauma or other specific needs</u>) and overcome obstacles to their enrolment and attendance (e.g. those associated with the need for safe transport; <u>school-related gender-based violence; unpaid domestic labour and care-work and child labour outside the home; child, early and forced marriage; and early pregnancy;</u> health, <u>including menstrual hygiene management needs;</u> accreditation and documentation; and language and literacy support), especially for girls.... 	<p>Data for refugees shows that the gender gap for refugee children in education widens as children get older. Gender gaps in access to education compound the disadvantage of girls in refugee settings, can heighten existing gender inequalities, create protection risks like child, early and forced marriage, and causes long-term consequences for girls as they transition into adulthood.</p> <p>In addition, girls, particularly adolescent girls, face specific gender and age-related barriers to accessing their education that must be addressed. Such barriers as sexual and gender-based violence in the school, an increase in domestic responsibilities that causes a time deficit for girls, and particularly menstrual hygiene management needs, have all come through strongly in gender and age sensitive needs assessments conducted by Plan International and humanitarian and refugee response partners.</p> <p>Girls who are married, pregnant or child mothers, may also face significant barriers to continuing their education, sometimes stemming from discriminatory norms or laws, and other times because they simply have increased home responsibilities and/or lack childcare options.</p>
<p>Para. 74 “To foster inclusive economic growth for host communities and refugees, in support of host countries and subject to relevant national laws and policies, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote economic opportunities, job creation and entrepreneurship programmes for community members and refugees, including women, young adults and those with disabilities, through enabling policy, legal and administrative frameworks....” 	<p>To foster inclusive economic growth for host communities and refugees, in support of host countries and subject to relevant national laws and policies, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote <u>gender sensitive and sustainable</u> economic opportunities, job creation and entrepreneurship programmes for community members and refugees, including women, young adults and those with disabilities, through enabling policy, legal and administrative frameworks.... 	<p>Promoted economic opportunities must be gender sensitive to ensure that women of all ages are able to take advantage of such opportunities. In addition, economic opportunities should be sustainable- as in the opportunities themselves should be in sustainable industries and sectors wherever possible, to most effectively contribute to long term sustainable development for host countries and refugee populations.</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>Para. 76 “More specifically, this will include resources and expertise to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access to relevant primary, secondary and tertiary health care, including for non-communicable disease, rehabilitative, maternal and infant, and mental health needs; - Support refugees and members of host communities who are or could be engaged as health care workers, in line with national laws and policies, including through access to capacity development and training opportunities where needed, e.g., in mental health and psychosocial support, with particular attention to survivors of torture, trauma and sexual and gender-based violence....” 	<p>More specifically, this will include resources and expertise to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate access to relevant primary, secondary and tertiary health care, including for non-communicable disease; rehabilitative; <u>sexual and reproductive healthcare services in line with the Minimum Initial Service Package, and including comprehensive post-rape care and emergency services, family planning, antenatal and safe delivery care, post-natal care, services to prevent sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and services facilitating early diagnosis and treatment of reproductive health illnesses (including breast and cervical cancer); maternal and infant</u>, and mental health needs; - Support refugees and members of host communities who are or could be engaged as health care workers, in line with national laws and policies, including through access to capacity development and training opportunities where needed, e.g., in mental health and psychosocial support, <u>and sexual and reproductive health and rights</u>, with particular attention to survivors of torture, trauma and sexual and gender based violence....” 	<p>This language reflects already agreed language from the Sustainable Development Goals, target 3.7; as well as the foundational document giving rise to the Global Compact on Refugees- the New York Declaration, para. 31, and CRRF para. 5c; as well as the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment conclusions 2017, para. 15.</p> <p>As the Global Compact on Refugees seeks to operationalize the New York Declaration, it is essential to explicitly reference sexual and reproductive healthcare services as the New York Declaration did, and to enumerate what such care might include in practical terms.</p> <p>Women and girls have sexual and reproductive healthcare needs throughout their lives, and not only during childbearing years. Adolescent girls commonly begin menstruation from the age of 10 onwards (sometimes even earlier), and screening and treatment for reproductive health illnesses is life-saving for girls and women of all ages.</p> <p>Increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence for refugee women and girls in transit, as well as while living in refugee settings, means that there is a correlative increase in sexual and reproductive healthcare needs. Comprehensive post-rape care and emergency services, including the availability and accessibility of emergency prophylactics, can also mean life or death for a survivor of sexual violence.</p> <p>Girls who are at risk of sexual and gender-based violence are in particular need of distinct sexual and reproductive healthcare services, as such violence has a ripple effect on their immediate and long-term wellbeing, including education and economic opportunities throughout their lives.</p>
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GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

Para. 77

“Women and girls may experience particular gender-related barriers that call for an adaptation of responses. In line with international standards and national arrangements, States and relevant stakeholders will adopt and adapt policies and programmes to empower women and girls in refugee and host communities, and to promote equity of access to services and opportunities, as well as full enjoyment of their human rights – while also taking into account the particular needs and situation of men and boys. This will include contributions to:

- Facilitate the meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls, including by addressing barriers to such participation and leadership;
- Facilitate access to age and gender-responsive social services, including through recruitment and deployment of female health workers, essential health packages and flexibility in timing of immunization services;
- Promote gender equality and strengthen the agency of women and girls among refugees and host communities, as well as on return to countries of origin, including by promoting women’s economic empowerment and supporting girls’ access to education (including secondary and higher education.”

Women and girls may experience particular gender-related barriers that ~~limit access to humanitarian assistance call for an adaptation of responses.~~ In line with international standards and national arrangements, States and relevant stakeholders will adopt and ~~adapt~~ **implement** policies and programmes to empower women and girls in refugee and host communities, and to ~~promote~~ **ensure equality and** equity of access to services and opportunities, as well as full enjoyment of their human rights ~~and fundamental freedoms~~ – while also taking into account the particular needs and situation of men and boys. This will include contributions to:

- ~~Ensure~~ the meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls, including by addressing barriers to such participation and leadership.
- Facilitate access to age and gender-responsive social ~~and healthcare~~ services, including through recruitment and deployment of female health workers, essential health packages, ~~including sexual and reproductive healthcare in line with the Minimum Initial Service Package, and including comprehensive post-rape care and emergency services, family planning, antenatal and safe delivery care, post-natal care, service to prevent sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and services facilitating early diagnosis and treatment of reproductive health illnesses (including breast and cervical cancer), mental health services,~~ and flexibility in timing of immunization services....
- Promote, ~~protect and fulfil the rights of women and girls, through ensuring~~ gender equality, and strengthen the agency of women and girls among refugees and host communities, as well as on return to countries of origin, including by ~~promoting~~ **ensuring girls’ and** women’s economic empowerment and supporting girls’ ~~and women’s~~ access to education (including secondary and higher education.”

The Global Compact on Refugees should operationalize previous commitments and specifically mention the implementation of policies and programmes to empower women and girls. It is quite often implementation of such policies and programmes that is weak or lacking.

The Global Compact on Refugees should reflect a strong commitment to ensuring equality, and not only equity, in access to services and opportunities. Women and girls face specific barriers to accessing services in refugee settings. Equity seems to indicate that the only issue is the provision of services, whereas equality speaks to women’s and girls’ actual experiences in terms of access.

There should also be a strong commitment to ensure the meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls, particularly in line with binding international law and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda as comprised by a body of Security Council Resolutions beginning with Security Council Resolution 1325.

A reference to the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) is also essential. The MISP for reproductive health is a coordinated set of priority activities designed to: prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence; prevent excess maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality; reduce HIV transmission; and plan for comprehensive reproductive health services beginning in the early days and weeks of an emergency, such as a large refugee movement. Language on MISP reflects that of the ECOSOC Humanitarian Affairs Segment conclusions, 2017, para. 15.

The protection and fulfilment of women’s and girls’ human rights, together with gender equality, should be the foundation of any action.

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>Para. 78 “Children make up over half of the world’s refugees. In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise towards policies and programmes that take into account the specific vulnerabilities of girls and boys, children with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.”</p>	<p>Children make up over half of the world’s refugees. In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholders will contribute resources and expertise towards policies and programmes that take into account the specific vulnerabilities of girls and boys, children with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk, <u>particularly adolescent girls, married children, and child mothers.</u></p>	<p>It is important to emphasize the increased vulnerabilities faced by adolescent girls in refugee settings, as they often fall through protection and service gaps tailored toward children or adult women. Girls who are married or already mothers are also often missed in response efforts and face specific rights abuses, protection risks, and have distinct unmet needs. All girls are entitled to all the same rights guarantees under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, despite their marital or maternal status.</p>
<p>Para. 79 “More specifically, this will include resources and expertise to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated and age-sensitive services for refugee and host community children... - Capacity development for national and local authorities to support child sensitive procedures and prioritize cases that concern children; - Strengthening the capacity of professionals and first responders who come into contact with refugee children, including to communicate in a child-friendly manner; and - Broadening refugee children’s eligibility for and effective access to resettlement and other pathways, such as family reunification.” 	<p>More specifically, this will include resources and expertise to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated <u>gender, diversity</u> and age-sensitive services for refugee and host community children... - Capacity development for national and local authorities to support <u>gender, diversity and</u> child sensitive procedures and prioritize cases that concern children; - Strengthening the capacity of professionals and first responders who come into contact with refugee children, including to communicate in a <u>gender-responsive and</u> child-friendly manner; and - Broadening refugee children’s eligibility for and effective access to resettlement and other pathways, such as family reunification, <u>and expanded resettlement opportunities related to specific protection risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence and harmful traditional practices like child marriage and female genital mutilation.</u> 	<p>Gender and diversity considerations must be mainstreamed throughout the paragraph on children. Children are not a homogenous group and have distinct experiences and needs based on their age, gender, and other diversity factors, including disability status. A failure to ensure that gender and diversity considerations are incorporated alongside age-sensitivity leaves potential gaps in provision of services and support.</p>
<p>Para. 84 “Civil and birth registration is critically important for all persons, including refugees, and a major protection tool for women and girls, as well as others with specific needs. While it does not lead to conferral of nationality, birth registration helps establish legal identity and prevent the risk of statelessness. For refugees, recognition of identity is essential for attaining a durable solution. Proof of identity also helps States to have accurate information about the persons living on their territory for the purposes of security, as well as economic and social</p>	<p>Civil and birth registration is critically important for all persons, including refugees, and a major protection tool for women and girls, as well as others with specific needs, <u>particularly unaccompanied and separated children, and those at risk of child marriage, child labour, and trafficking.</u> While it does not lead to conferral of nationality, birth registration helps establish legal identity, <u>age and parentage,</u> and prevent the risk of statelessness. For refugees, recognition of identity is essential for attaining a durable solution. Proof of identity also helps States to</p>	<p>Civil and birth registration is also critically important for unaccompanied and separated children, and those at risk of child marriage, child labour and trafficking. Birth registration in particular serves as a protection tool against such risks, which is significant to note here. It is also critical to emphasize that birth registration is a guaranteed human right and a linchpin in the access and achievement of other human rights.</p>

GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

RESPONSE TO THE SECOND DRAFT

FOR CONSIDERATION DURING THE FOURTH FORMAL CONSULTATION

<p>planning.”</p>	<p>have accurate information about the persons living on their territory for the purposes of security, as well as economic and social planning.</p>	
<p>Para. 85. “In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholder will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of national civil registries to facilitate timely access by refugees and stateless persons, as appropriate, to civil and birth registration, including through digital technology and the provision of mobile services, subject to full respect for data protection principles.”</p>	<p>In support of host countries, States and relevant stakeholder will contribute resources and expertise to strengthen the capacity of national civil registries to facilitate timely access by refugees and stateless persons, as appropriate, to civil and birth registration, including through digital technology and the provision of mobile services, subject to full respect for data protection principles. <u>Support will also be given for proactive efforts to ensure that women, children, and other groups experiencing vulnerability or mobility constraints are identified and provided gender-responsive and child-friendly information regarding Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems, their rights, and how to register life events.</u></p>	<p>Protection concerns and discriminatory norms, and related mobility restrictions, mean that women, children, and other groups experiencing heightened vulnerability may not be able to access CRVS systems.</p> <p>Additionally, this lack of mobility means girls and young women, in particular, may not have sufficient access to information on how to register life events. Proactive efforts must therefore be made to ensure that CRVS systems and processes are accessible and known to even the most vulnerable.</p>
<p>Para. 94 “In support of countries of origin, the international community will contribute resources and expertise to facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of voluntary repatriation in political settlements and reconciliation efforts, peace agreements, and crisis recovery strategies; - The participation of refugees and returnees (notably women and youth) in relevant processes and decision-making, including peacebuilding activities.... 	<p>In support of countries of origin, the international community will contribute resources and expertise to facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of voluntary repatriation in political settlements and reconciliation efforts, peace agreements, and crisis recovery strategies; - The participation of refugees and returnees (notably women, and youth, and children, particularly adolescent girls) in relevant processes and decision-making, including peacebuilding activities. 	<p>The Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees children, including adolescent girls, the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. This right includes participation in peacebuilding activities and related recovery processes.</p>
<p>Para. 95 “To make voluntary repatriation sustainable, the international community, including development actors, will contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin, including with respect to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with national and local authorities for information sharing on protection risks and support for the establishment of systems for analysis of such risks; and, - Gender- and age- responsive policies and programmes that consider needs and capacities of women and children and the unique risks they may face on return.” 	<p>To make voluntary repatriation sustainable, the international community, including development actors, will contribute resources and expertise to support countries of origin, including with respect to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with national and local authorities for child friendly and gender and disability responsive information sharing on protection risks and support for the establishment of systems for analysis of such risks; and, - Gender- and age- responsive policies and programmes that consider needs and capacities of women and children, particularly adolescent girls, and the unique risks they may face on return. 	<p>Voluntary repatriation must be truly voluntary- which requires an informed decision. Information on protection risks must be child-friendly and gender and disability responsive to ensure that all children and youth, particularly girls and young women, fully understand their rights and the potential risks related to their decision to voluntarily repatriate.</p>