

FACILITATION REPORT

Technical Dialogue on Transactional Sex in Forced Displacement and Humanitarian Settings

November 21, 2025

Organized by Liminality Research Consortium, Gender Centre, Geneva Graduate Institute and Listen H project, International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam (ISS)



Background

The Liminality Research Consortium and ListenH have conducted multi-country research on transactional sex (TS) in forced displacement and humanitarian settings across genders and sexualities in eight countries. Although the research projects were conducted independently and contextual variation was to be expected, the findings show significant commonalities in practices, motivations and risks, highlighting the structural nature of factors facilitating TS practices, while underscoring the agency of those affected. The findings show the importance of a more nuanced and gender-responsive conceptualization of TS in forced displacement and humanitarian settings, and more effective, human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches.

Following a technical dialogue convened by the Liminality Research Consortium in Geneva on 5 June 2023, during which the preliminary findings of the research were shared, a second technical dialogue was co-convened by Liminality and ListenH, bringing together diverse expertise and perspectives to critically engage with the findings of both consortia. The objective was to offer a platform for the translation of research evidence into practical, actionable recommendations through collective reflection and mutual exchange.

The technical dialogue was hosted at the premises of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Geneva, on 21 November 2025.

Dialogue objectives

- Reflect on findings from the multi-country research on TS and its repercussions in forced displacement and humanitarian contexts conducted by the Liminality Research Consortium and ListenH.
- Facilitate dialogue among researchers, practitioners, policymakers and donors to unpack implications of the findings and the current climate for humanitarian policy and practice.
- Co-create concrete recommendations to mitigate risks and improve health, protection and livelihood responses that are non-judgmental, gender-responsive and inclusive.

Expected outputs of the technical dialogue

- A meeting report including a synthesis of the discussion outcomes and co-produced technical recommendations.
- A draft policy brief summarising the research findings, meeting methodology and technical recommendations for further consultation and publication.

Expected outcomes of the dialogue facilitation

- Consensus on a set of technical recommendations reflecting participants' perspectives and expertise.

Facilitation approach

The event was designed to be participatory and inclusive, promoting shared learning and collaborative co-creation. Participants engaged with the research findings and, drawing on their expertise and diverse perspectives, jointly developed recommendations.

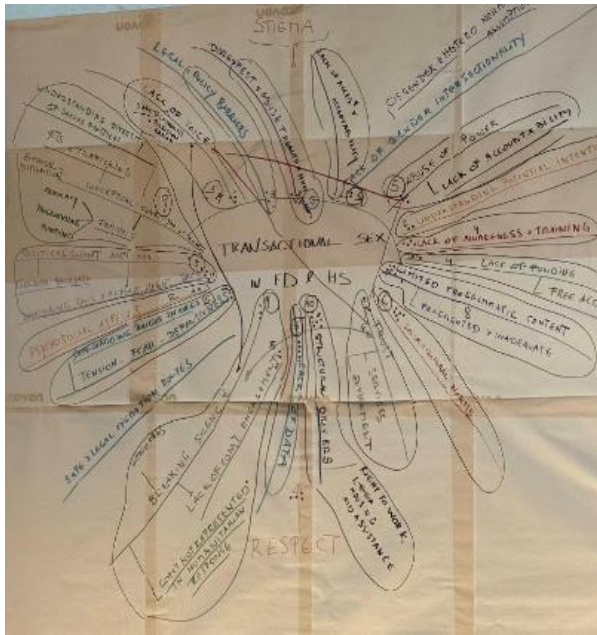
The facilitation ensured a non-judgmental approach towards TS and people involved in TS practices, aiming to bring different organizational and expert perspectives, from humanitarian and human rights organizations to community groups, public health organizations and academia. Due to logistical and funding constraints, the organizers acknowledged that the insights of local communities and those acutely affected by humanitarian crises were not represented at the event. As such, it was emphasized that the proposed outcome and recommendations of the events need to be validated, by seeking input and ensuring a consultative process following the meeting.

Agenda and process design

The sessions were structured to foster a dynamic, participatory, and results-oriented dialogue. The process began by **setting the scene**: participants were welcomed, the objectives were clarified, and an icebreaker activity encouraged diverse approaches to the dialogue and established the flow for the day.

The summary and full report of the research findings had been shared in preparation of the event. The meeting commenced by a brief **overview of the research results** by the organizers, each accompanied by a Q&A session to promote clarity and engagement among participants. The presentations were followed by shared reflections and open discussion.

To **identify key challenges**, participants contributed a wide range of perspectives on and understandings of TS in humanitarian settings, bearing in mind the political and financial situation, bringing diverse scenarios to light. A plenary co-creation activity involved developing a mind map to unpack the challenges that facilitates TS and/or caused harmful consequences identified in the research findings. This exercise aimed to connect related issues, reveal underlying interlinkages, and ensure all participants' voices were heard.



Once the challenges had been mapped and the interrelationships among the different topics had been established, participants were mark challenges they considered most concerning or most critical. [see Annex I for the complete list of challenges identified]. Through this prioritization exercise, the participants collectively selected **nine critical themes** to address [see table 1].

Moving **from challenges to actions**, participants shifted their focus towards solutions, exploring connections among the different issues. Working in small groups, participants then developed concrete recommendations and calls for action for each theme.

During the session, **defining common ground**, groups refined their outputs and invited others to contribute additional perspectives to complement the recommendations. A representative from the host organizations led a station, each focusing on three of the nine critical issues. Participants rotated through each station, tasked with addressing key questions: *What concrete actions should be taken? Who should lead these actions and who are the potential key allies? What are the minimum resources required for implementation?* After three rounds, each lead facilitator consolidated the recommendations, detailing the proposed actions, suggested leads, and resources needs.



The process concluded with individual and collective reflections and next steps. The consolidated recommendations were presented to the group, outlining proposed next steps to ensure follow-through and impact.



Participation and engagement

The event brought together 17 representatives from academia, multilateral and international agencies, civil society, community organizations, and humanitarian actors. Participants were invited by the organizers based on existing networks and the previous dialogue held in 2023, ensuring representation of UN agencies and leading humanitarian organizations, as well as community organizations and academia, covering diverse expertise and operational and policy experience.

The meeting took place during a period marked by immediate budget cuts and substantial reduction of services within the sector, which affected the participation of some invitees. Despite these constraints, the participants were highly engaged and demonstrated strong commitment to the subject, resulting in active and focused contributions throughout the dialogue. The ongoing impact of political and financial constraints on both affected people and the capacity of the aid sector highlights the urgency of such discussions.

Key Discussions and Outputs

The technical dialogue aimed to deepen understanding and enhance responses to TS across policy, programming, and everyday practice. After identifying and collecting the range of challenges and perspectives on diverse, patterns and consequences of TS in Forced displacement/Humanitarian settings, the group collectively prioritized the following nine key themes as the basis for developing actionable recommendations:

Table 1: Key themes regarding drivers and consequences of TS in Forced displacement/Humanitarian settings

1. Structural drivers
2. Breaking silence
3. Conceptual clarity
4. Political climate
5. Social and cultural norms
6. Limited programmatic content
7. Lack of data
8. Lack of safe platforms / voices
9. Tension, fear and defensiveness

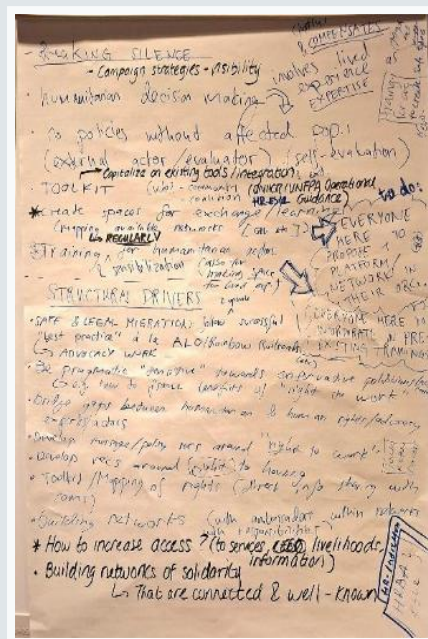
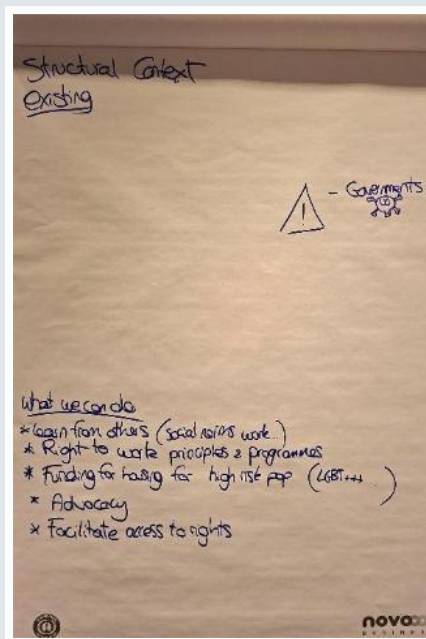
Summary discussions and technical recommendations

Participants first situated TS within a landscape of **structural drivers**. Lack of safe and legal migration routes, meaningful access to work, adequate housing, social protection, with gender inequality as a crosscutting factor, were identified as critical conditions that facilitate TS practices in displacement and crisis settings. Transactional sex was identified by the research as one among a number of livelihood and survival strategies that are adopted when people must navigate harsh realities of displacement/humanitarian crises: restricted mobility, informal labour markets, and precarious shelter arrangements. A rights-based lens was considered essential: rights to work, housing, and movement are important in themselves, but the discussion stressed that formal entitlements are insufficient without safe access free from coercion or abuse.

Recommendations 1: Recognizing and Addressing Structural drivers

Advocate for safe and legal migration routes, respectful and efficient asylum and migration processes the right and access to work, and adequate housing. The absence of these results in socioeconomic precarity, and gender equality as foundational conditions:

- Support, adapt and scale models that have successfully secured **safe and legal migration routes for populations at particular risk**, drawing on existing best practices initiatives such as the advocacy work by ALO/Rainbow Railroad.
- Design pragmatic messaging addressed to conservative policymakers, for instance, to demonstrate the economic, social, and other benefits of **the right to work**.
- Bridge the gaps between humanitarian, human rights, health and advocacy actors and other experts so that risks linked to TS are recognized and addressed as part of a broader agenda.
- Develop messaging resources around the right to work and the right to housing.
- Produce resources for affected communities on key rights such as the right to work, right to housing, livelihood and access to health services.
- Build networks that link individuals engaging in TS, community-based organizations and service providers across sectors. Identify ambassadors or focal points within these networks who have responsibilities to sustain connections, share information, and escalate concerns.
- Build networks of solidarity that connect people to reliable information and resources, and that are connected and well-known to individuals engaging in TS.

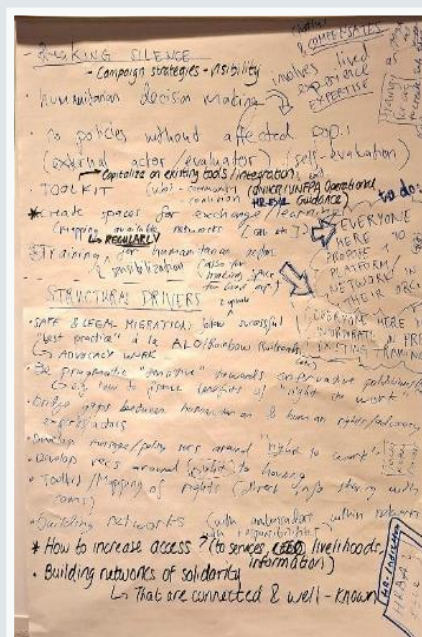
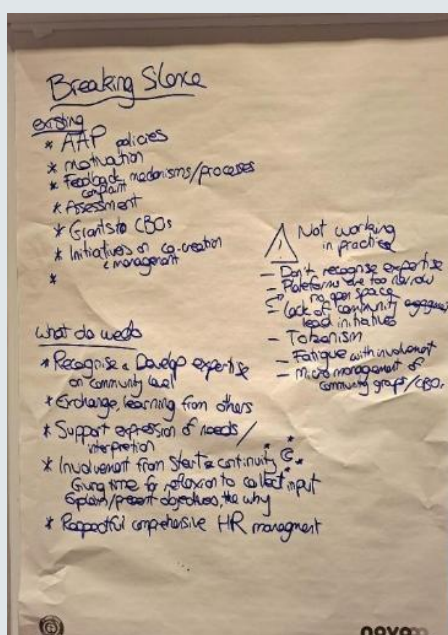


'Breaking silence' around TS emerged as a second central concern. Participants noted that the topic often remains invisible, either because it is considered too sensitive or because it is collapsed into discussions of sexual exploitation and abuse in aid and humanitarian institutions. It is often used interchangeably with sex work, which is a highly contentious topic, or conflated with human trafficking, which is a form of sexual violence. This conflation contributes to institutional reluctance to engage with TS in the forced displacement and humanitarian settings where many of the participants' organizations

were operating. The dialogue emphasized the value of creating internal spaces -technical meetings, learning events, and informal “brown bag” sessions- where staff can discuss the issue in a respectful, non-judgmental manner, bringing greater visibility on the topic. These spaces are not only opportunities for sensitization, but also for organizations to learn how to host conversations on complex topics in ways that are nuanced, safe for both staff and communities, and that reinforce norms of respect and dignity, without oversimplification and normalizing exploitative or abusive conditions.

Recommendation 2. Breaking the silence and integrating community expertise

- Recognize the legitimacy and importance of community-level expertise by integrating lived experience into programme design and decision-making.
- Shift from tokenistic participation to continuous, meaningful engagement, involving affected people from the start of the programme, with adequate time for reflection and input.
- Ensure no policies, tools, or programmes are developed without meaningful participation of affected people.
- Use external evaluators and structured self-evaluation to increase accountability.
- Integrate evidence and information about TS into existing toolkits, operational guidance and other resources and avoid siloed approaches.
- Make space for exchange and learning, and ensure each organization incorporates modules and research and evidence about TS in their existing training.
- Conduct regular mapping of networks (GBV, protection, community groups) and ensure each organization promotes at least one platform/network in their organization.

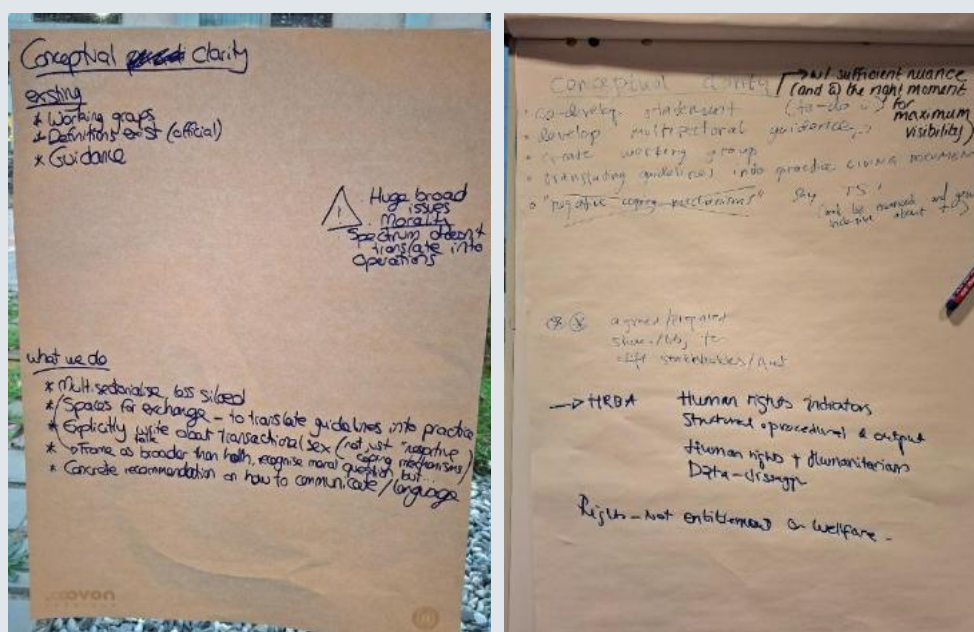


A further recurrent theme concerned the lack of **conceptual clarity**. Participants reiterated the research findings that TS encompasses a wide spectrum of practices and experiences. Overly simplistic labels risk ignoring agency, denying structural vulnerability, and/or inadvertently normalizing harm. To address these tensions, a joint consensus statement and framework for harmonized conceptual clarity was proposed. This text would articulate shared terminology, reflect the diversity of practices, and address

questions of agency, consent, and coercion in a nuanced way. Such a document can serve as a living, inter-agency document, drafted by a working group drawing on existing academic papers and reports and institutional experience, circulated for consultation, and then used as a basis for training, policy guidance, and cross-sectoral dialogue.

Recommendation 3. Conceptual clarity

- Co-develop a joint inter-agency/cross-sectoral conceptual statement on TS that defines the term clearly, acknowledging sufficient nuance along a spectrum of agency and vulnerability.
- Strengthen organisational accountability, by endorsing and adopting the shared conceptual statement. The statement is to be gender responsive and aligned with human rights-based approach principles and indicators.
- Create multisectoral, (less siloed) guidance ensuring that the concept is operationally usable across sectors and not framed exclusively as a health or GBV issue.
- Encourage the use of the term “transactional sex” – referring to the consensus statement that offers conceptual clarity, and avoiding euphemisms and moral and judgmental terms such as “negative coping mechanisms” or “survival sex” unless clearly defined in context. Ensure the communication is gender-inclusive and respectful.

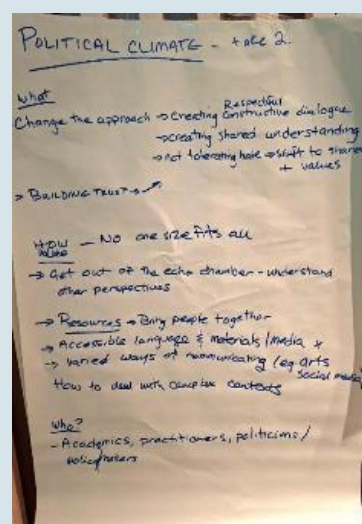
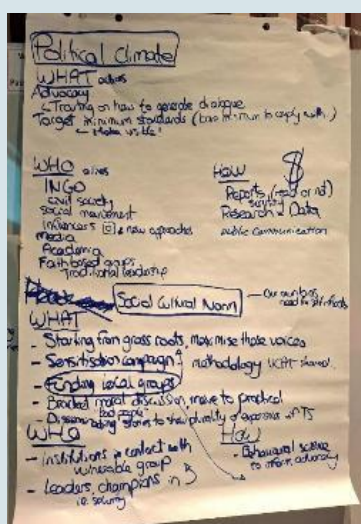
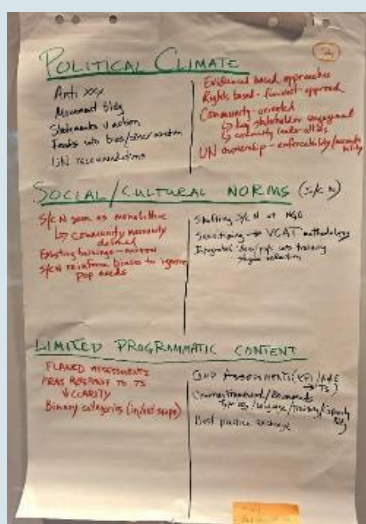


The discussion noted the broader **political climate** in which such work is being undertaken. Participants acknowledged that the current financial and geopolitical context, including funding cuts and polarized debates around gender and sexuality, as well as migration and humanitarian aid, restricts both research and programming. Participants argued for advocacy strategies that prioritize values-based, non-polarizing dialogue, seeking to build understanding rather than reproduce divides. Alliances with civil society, academia, community and even faith-based actors, and media or social media influencers were highlighted as avenues to shift narratives, while recognising the importance of maintaining a focus on minimum human rights standards, dignity, and accountability of duty bearers, even in adverse political environments, cautious of not

normalizing TS, minimizing its potential harms and stigmatizing particular refugee, migrant or affected populations as a group.

Recommendation 4. Political climate

- Adopt values-based, evidence-driven advocacy grounded in human rights-based, feminist approaches, and community perspectives, with evidence that counters politicized narratives around migration and gender.
- Promote respectful, constructive dialogue focused on shared understanding, trust-building, and conflict-sensitive communication.
- Engage broad and diverse alliances across INGOs, civil society, social movements, academia, media, influencers, faith-based actors, and traditional leaders.
- Use accessible language, varied communication formats (arts, social media, storytelling) to reduce stigma around transactional sex.
- Reinforce accountability by emphasizing minimum human rights standards, strengthening UN leadership, and making institutional commitments visible and enforceable.
- Produce actionable, policy-relevant research and ensure it is used for advocacy and decision-making.
- Tailor approaches to each political context; avoid one-size-fits-all models and intentionally engage perspectives outside the usual echo chambers.
- Create spaces and allocate resources for cross-sector dialogue and coordination, despite financial and institutional constraints.
- Centre narratives on dignity, agency, rights, and structural drivers rather than moral or politicized framings.

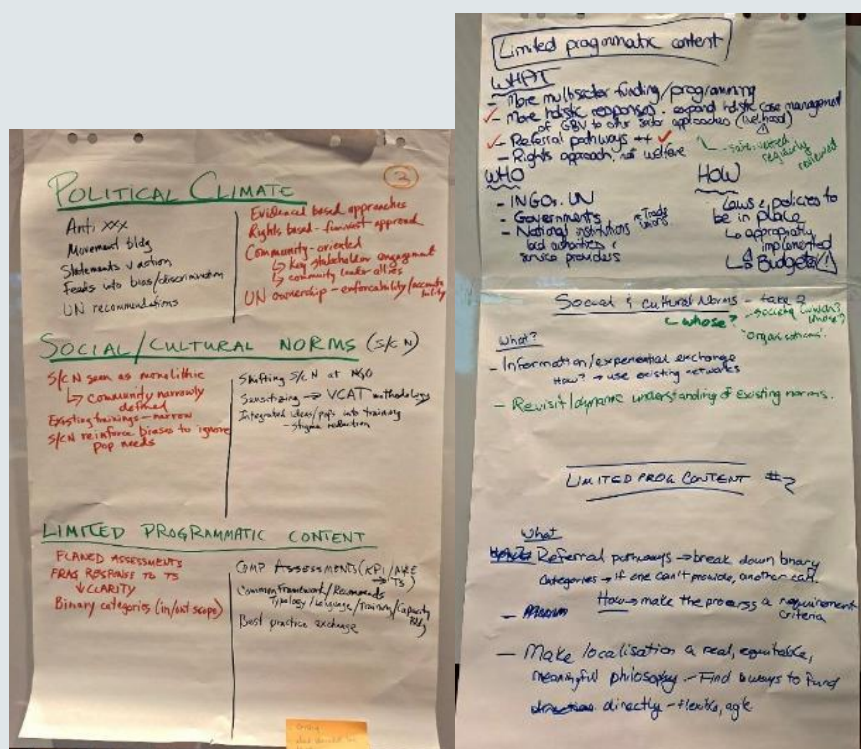


Social and cultural norms were recognized as both a constraint and an opportunity for transformation. The group stressed that norms are dynamics, context-specific and diverse, and acknowledged that humanitarian actors bring their own normative frameworks into these contexts. Rather than assuming a single “community” position or making assumptions about “culture”, participants advocated for contextual feminist analysis and engagement with local debates. Grassroots initiatives, such as rotating savings and credit associations and soap-making groups with people involved in TS in South Kivu, were cited as examples of how community-based processes can combine

economic initiatives, social healing, and critical reflection on lived realities. Behavioural and social norms methodologies, including value clarification tools, were mentioned as useful instruments when they are adapted and owned by local organizations and participants.

Recommendation 5: Social and cultural norms

- Move beyond monolithic understandings of social and cultural norms by conducting granular, context-specific social norms analysis.
- Avoid treating “community norms” as uniform and recognize diversity within communities and social groups.
- Examine and challenge international organisations’ own social and cultural norms, biases, and assumptions.
- Integrate value clarification and attitude transformation tools (e.g., VCAT) into staff training.
- Expand training to include experiential learning and exchange to reduce stigma and broaden understanding.
- Treat norms as dynamic and evolving; revisit analysis regularly.

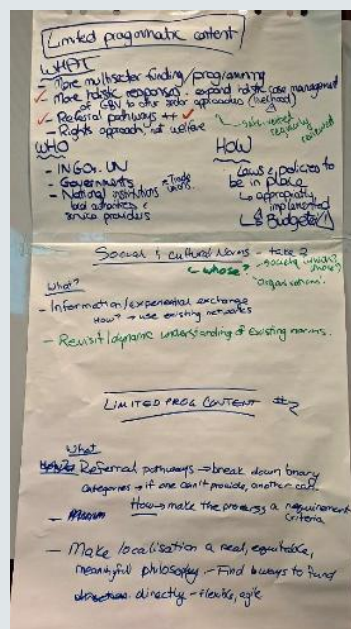
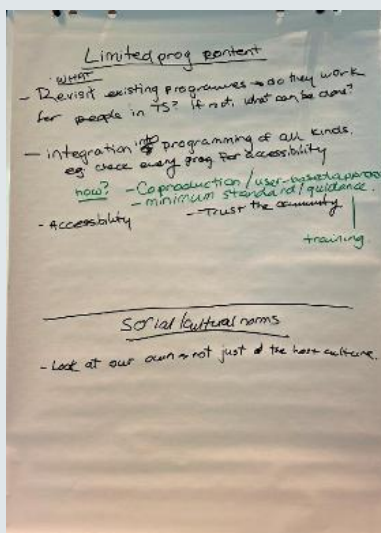
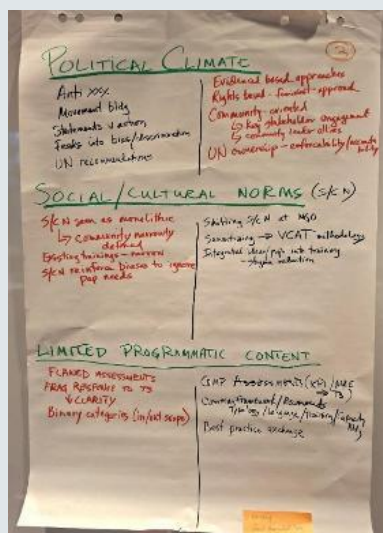


The conversations also highlighted the **limited and fragmented nature of current programmes** supporting people engaged in TS practices. While references to TS appear in some recent guidance documents, specific programming remains relatively rare. Participants expressed additional concern about interventions, including small-scale vocational schemes that reach only a few individuals, particularly those that frame income-generating activities primarily as moral “alternatives” intended to lead people out of TS, which risk reinforcing stigmatizing narratives. In contrast, they emphasized approaches that expand agency, such as cash programming and livelihood interventions that place resources and decision-making power directly in the hands of affected people. A multi-sectoral perspective was considered essential: rather than creating stand-alone projects, actors were encouraged to integrate responses into existing GBV, SRHR,

livelihoods, and protection work, including through case management and referral pathways.

Recommendation 6. Limited programmatic content

- Develop comprehensive assessments with shared key performance indicators (KPIs), monitoring and evaluation (M&E) indicators, typologies, and language on TS – adopt a common framework.
- Review all existing programmes to assess accessibility and relevance for people involved in TS; adapt where needed.
- Integrate TS across programming in a holistic way, including TS considerations into existing strategies rather than creating stand-alone projects; strengthen a holistic case management beyond GBV to include livelihoods, SRHR, mental health and protection services.
- Use co-production and user-based design, working directly with affected populations; establish minimum standards, guidance, and staff training.
- Build safe, vetted, regularly updated referral pathways that avoid binary “in/out of scope” categories.
- Make functional referral systems a programme requirement; ensure cross-sector staff training.
- Promote meaningful localisation through equitable partnerships with flexible and agile funding for local actors.
- Advocate for supportive laws, policies, and budgets; engage INGOs, UN, government, trade unions, and service providers to ensure adequate implementation of multi-sectoral responses.
- Use a rights-based rather than welfare-based approach.

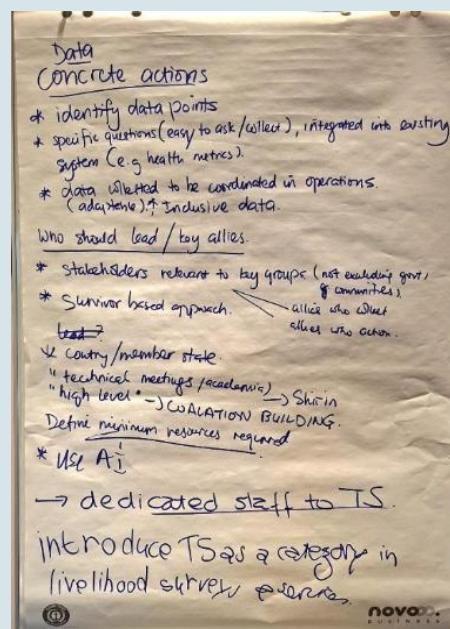
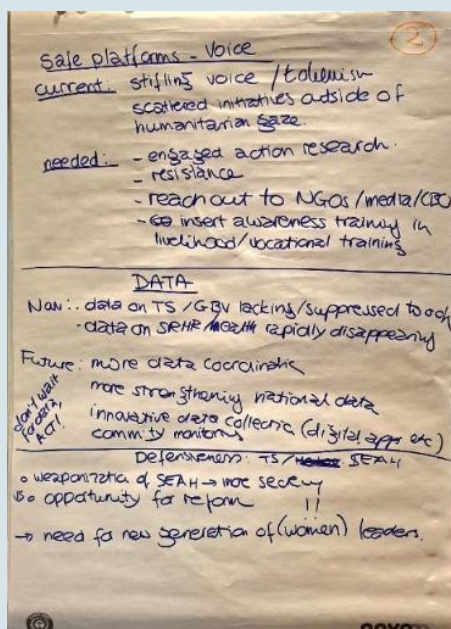


Lack of data and evidence were identified as another major constraint. Participants highlighted a persistent gap: the sector collects large amounts of data – though often gender ignorant -- but rarely uses it effectively. Extensive surveys and research often go unanalysed and fail to inform decisions, while critical aspects of gender and information related to TS remain poorly documented and analyzed. Concerns were also raised about the security and ethics of data collection, storage and use, particularly in contexts where sensitive information can put individuals at risk. The group discussed the need for “smart” data collection strategies, such as including a small number of well-designed, non-intrusive questions into routine clinical or program visits, and using digital tools for

secure, survivor-centered data management, with due attention to data privacy, ownership, confidentiality.

Recommendation 7. Lack of data

- Use lean, ethical, survivor-centered data collection with non-intrusive, simple questions.
- Integrate TS indicators into existing systems (health metrics, GBV/protection tools, livelihood and services surveys), to avoid creating parallel systems.
- Ensure data collected are adaptable and coordinated in operations.
- Harmonize definitions, typologies, and indicators across agencies for comparability.
- Strengthen inter-agency data coordination to reduce duplication and ensure analysis is used for action. Avoid overcollection; ensure all data have a clear purpose, analysis plan, and feedback loop.
- Support national and local data systems while applying strict data-protection and ethical safeguards.
- Promote community-based monitoring and survivor-led data approaches.
- Use innovative tools (digital platforms, mobile apps, AI) for secure, inclusive, and efficient data management.
- Dedicate staff or focal points to TS data within organizations.
- Define minimum resource requirements for safe, effective data systems.
- Act even with limited data—avoid waiting for perfect evidence before intervening.

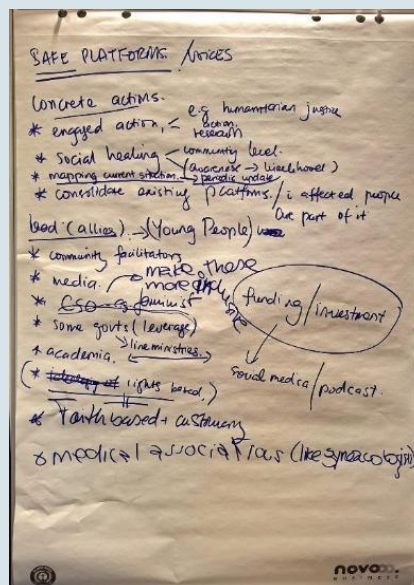
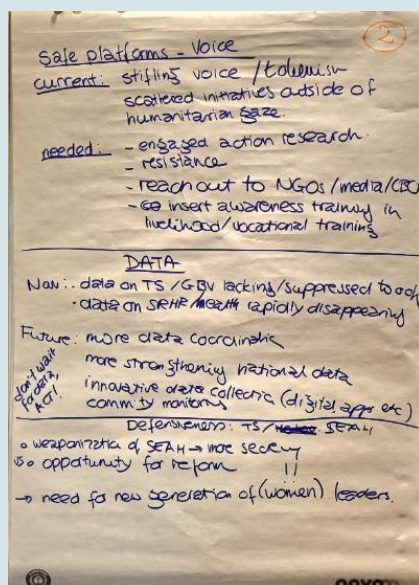


A recurring concern throughout the discussions was the **absence of safe spaces** and the persistent exclusion of **voices** of affected people in decision making, including about programmes and interventions. Participants stressed that meaningful engagement requires more than institutional meetings or tokenistic representation - agencies must actively and systematically collaborate with community-based organizations, peer networks, and professional groups, including health professionals. Positive experiences with peer researchers - people practicing TS trained to lead inquiries and facilitate community processes - were described as particularly powerful. In some cases, research initiatives have evolved into ongoing groups that combine economic cooperation (such as rotating savings and credit associations) with regular dialogue on the realities of TS.

These examples showed that co-produced research can create knowledge and long-lasting collective action.

Recommendations 8. Lack of safe platforms / ensuring voices are heard

- Consolidate and strengthen existing community platforms, ensuring affected people hold meaningful roles and leadership - not tokenistic participation.
- Engaged action, e.g., humanitarian justice and action research.
- Engage systematically with community-based organizations such as feminist groups, youth networks, faith-based and customary actors, media, academia, and medical associations (e.g. Gynaecologists).
- Conduct regular mapping of the current situation.
- Support resistance strategies led by affected people.
- Build alliances, involving some governments through line ministries, civil society such as feminist groups, media, funders, and professional bodies for political leverage.

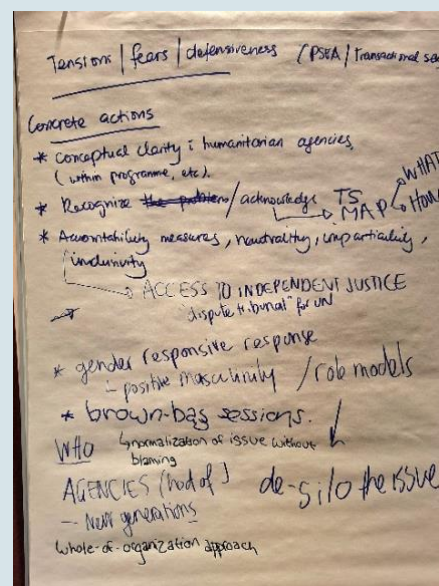
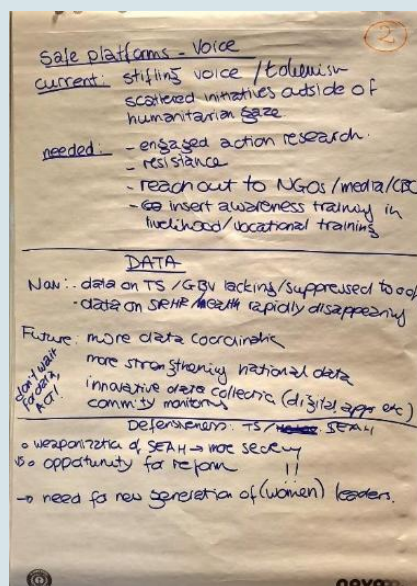


Finally, the dialogue addressed the **tension, fear, and defensiveness** that often accompany efforts to discuss TS within humanitarian institutions. Participants noted that staff may immediately associate the topic with allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, triggering Zero tolerance policies and leading to categorical denial (“this does not happen here”) and reluctance to engage. This dynamic can reinforce organizational blind spots and prevent learning. To counter this, the group advocated for linking discussions on TS with broader work on organizational culture, including initiatives around positive and caring masculinities that promote models of care, respect, and shared responsibility. Such an approach offers a way to engage a wide range of staff - from leadership to logistics and field teams - in reflection on power, gender, and ethics, rather than confining these issues to specialized units. By making these conversations part of everyday institutional life, it may be possible to reduce defensiveness and encourage more open, system-wide discussion about the realities of TS.

The discussions reinforced the workshop's central aim of ensuring that research and collective reflection inform policy and programme design in concrete ways. The dialogue pointed toward a set of next steps, including the development of a shared interagency conceptual framework on TS, the production of a technical brief to disseminate key insights, and the systematic integration of the topic into existing organizational and global advocacy spaces. To sustain momentum and support this work, a virtual follow-up in mid-2026 was also envisaged to review progress and further refine the conceptual framing.

Recommendation 9. Tension, fear and defensiveness

- Establish clear parameters that support organisations to understand TS as a discrete issue and where it might intersect with SEAH to reduce fear, confusion, and defensiveness within agencies.
- Integrate conceptual clarity into policies, training, programme design, and internal communications materials.
- Recognize and acknowledge TS, map the “what” and the “how” of TS within organizations.
- Apply neutral, impartial and inclusive principles when discussing TS and strengthen organizational accountability measures, including independent oversight and access to independent justice mechanisms (e.g. UN dispute tribunals).
- Encourage a whole-of-organization approach so all departments - not only safeguarding units- engage with TS issues. New generations of (women) leaders are key to champion transformation.
- Promote gender-responsive responses, including positive masculinity and role-model initiatives across all staff levels.
- Create safe, normalized internal spaces (e.g., brown-bag sessions) for discussion without blame or defensiveness.

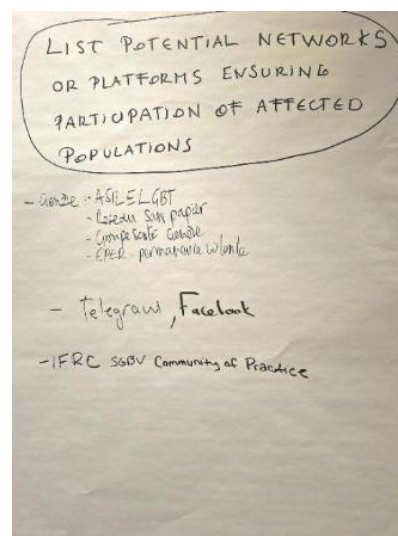
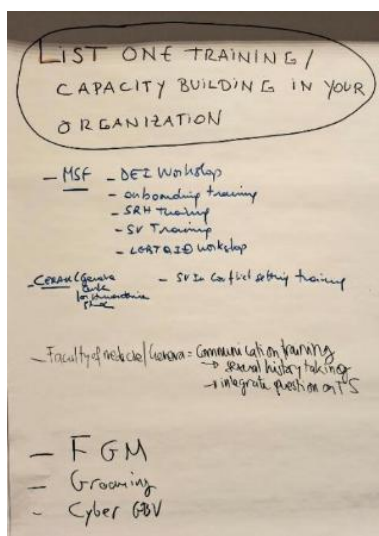
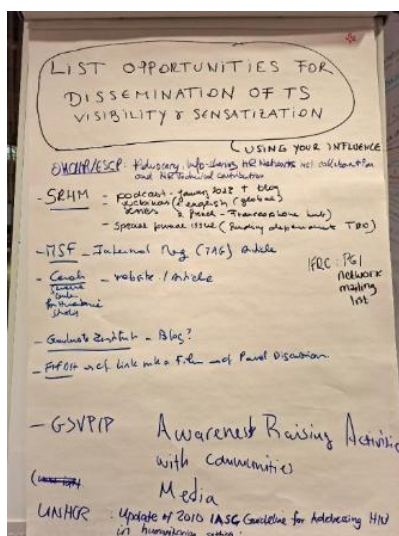


Conclusion and Next Steps

The workshop underscored the research's purpose to ensure that evidence directly influences policy and programme design.

At the conclusion of the workshop, the following actions were proposed for collective and individual follow-up:

- **Conceptual statement:** Establish a small interagency working group to draft a shared conceptual framework on TS, circulate it for consultation, and integrate it into forthcoming training and guidance materials.
- **Dissemination brief:** Compile and publish a concise technical note summarizing key findings and recommendations from the dialogue for dissemination across networks.
- **Mainstreaming efforts:** Integrate this topic wherever possible - organizational meetings, learning events, or advocacy platforms such as the Global Refugee Forum and the World Health Assembly - to expand visibility and engagement.
- **Follow-up:** Reconvene virtually in mid-2026 to take stock of progress, update the conceptual document, and maintain momentum as a participatory, evolving process.



Annex I: Complete list of challenges identified

- Lack of access & acceptability
- Lack of gender intersectionality
 - Cisgender & heteronormative assumptions
- Abuse of power
 - Lack of accountability
- Understanding potential intentionality
- Lack of awareness & training
- Lack of funding
 - Free access
- **Limited programmatic content**
 - Fragmented & inadequate programming
- **Social & cultural norms**
- Trust
 - Services
 - Environment
- **Structural drivers**
 - Right to work
 - Housing
 - Aid / assistance
- **Lack of data**
- **Breaking silence**
 - Lack of community engagement
 - Communities not represented in humanitarian response
- Safe & legal migration routes
- Safeguarding policies in organizations
 - **Tension, fear, defensiveness**
- Psychosocial aspects
- **Political climate “anti-“**
 - Gender backlash
 - Shrinking civil & human rights space
- **Conceptual clarity**
 - TS / trafficking
 - Ethical dimensions
 - Framing
 - Advocacy
 - Programming
 - Funding
 - Understanding diversity of sexual practices
- **Lack of voice**
 - Safe platforms
 - Decision making
- Legal & policy barriers
- Disrespect and abuse and health and humanitarian systems

Overarching concepts:

- Stigma
- Respect

Annex II: List of participants

Name	Organization
Clea Kahn	ListenH, ISS
Rose Bashwira	ListenH, ISS
Thea Hilhorst	ListenH, ISS
Shirin Heidari	Graduate Institute
Rose Nelson	Graduate Institute
Nelly Staderini	MSF – Geneva
Casey O'Connor	MSF – Amsterdam
Ella Lambe	MSF
Khaled Hassine	OHCHR
Sara Arsever	HUG
Laura Silva Aya	IFRC
Eszter Kismodi	SRMH
Artemis Akbary	ALO
Eva Gashi	MoMA Greece
Maria Carolina Aissa	ICRC
Naile Busemann	ICRC
Maheswari P Murugayia	UNHCR



Annex III: Information about the event

Organizers: Liminality Research Consortium & Listen H Project

- Principal Investigator: Shirin Heidari, Liminality Research Consortium, Gender Centre, Geneva Graduate Institute
- Project Coordinator: Sara Achik Lopez, Liminality Research Consortium, Gender Centre, Geneva Graduate Institute
- Principal Investigators: Clea Kahn and Thea Hilhorst, Listen H project, International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam (ISS)

Facilitators: Caridad Castilla and Matthieu Laruelle

Host: Nelly Staderini, MSF

Agenda

Facilitation team: Caridad Castilla & Matthieu Laruelle

08.30 – 09.00	Welcome Coffee Welcome coffee, registration and networking
09.00 – 09.30	Setting the scene Welcome, objectives and flow Caridad Castilla & Matthieu Laruelle Facilitators
9.30 – 10.15	Framing the conversation Overview of research results, shared reflections and open discussion Shirin Heidari, Liminality Research Consortium, Gender Centre, Geneva Graduate Institute; Clea Kahn, ListenH, International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam (ISS) and Thea Hillhorst, ListenH, International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam (ISS)
10.15 – 11.00	Surfacing challenges Sharing a wide range of perspectives on the current state of play, bringing diverse scenarios to the surface. Together, we will connect challenges and see key interlinkages. Caridad Castilla & Matthieu Laruelle Facilitators
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break
11.15 – 13.00	From challenges to actions By observing connections rather than individual challenges in isolation, participants will work in groups on a set of challenges identified and propose concrete, targeted recommendations and calls for action. Caridad Castilla & Matthieu Laruelle Facilitators
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 15.30	Defining common ground Groups present their outputs and give the opportunity to other groups to complement recommendations and calls for action.

