

**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

**UNHCR**

2015 GLOBAL  
CHILD PROTECTION,  
EDUCATION & SGBV  
STRATEGY  
IMPLEMENTATION  
REPORT

Visualize. Analyse. Monitor.

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# Executive Summary.

## Impact and progress made

- In 2015, the number of Best Interests procedures conducted was almost twice those in 2014 and seven times higher than in 2013. However, decreases were reported in other areas including with regards to targeted protection and assistance provided to girls and boys with specific needs.
- Enrolment rates in primary and secondary education for refugees in priority countries show a steady decrease over the last three years, despite expanded services and increased numbers of children attending school, which can be explained by increasing number of refugee children in need of education, but also an improvement in the quality of data collected and reported.
- The number of reported SGBV incidents increased by 32% in 2015 due to better data management and awareness raising. However, coverage of reporting for many action areas, including those related to survival sex and LGBTI persons of concern remains minimal.

## About the report

In 2011-12, UNHCR issued three global strategies on the Protection of Children, Education and prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), implemented through a range of interventions in selected strategy priority countries. Although formulated as three distinct strategies, they address protection challenges and interventions that cut across all areas of protection delivery and are implemented and monitored through an integrated approach in order to maximize protection outcomes.

This report is the **third report** outlining the results achieved throughout 2015 in the strategy priority countries. As some of the strategies – and the related global monitoring framework – were created for a five year period (2012 to 2016), this report is the last monitoring report. As foreseen in the monitoring framework, an evaluation is currently being conducted to assess the overall **quality, implementation and results** of the three global strategies covering the period of 2012-2016 (please see page 7 for details).

The monitoring report focuses on eight countries where all three strategies are being implemented: Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen. In 2015, Burundi developed a Child Protection strategy, becoming the ninth country to implement all three protection strategies.<sup>1</sup>

## Overall progress

In 2015, indicators relating to the three strategies show further progress towards some of objectives of the three global protection strategies. Achieving impact and sustaining progress towards some objectives continues to be challenging due to a number of factors, including complex protection environments, access, and coordination.

UNHCR made significant progress in increasing refugee access to national child protection systems across the priority countries. Globally, 21 refugee operations are reporting improvements in access to national child protection and social services, a 50% increase compared to 2014. While UNHCR increased the number of Best Interests procedures for UASC, data on targeted support provided to girls and boys with specific needs shows a slight decrease over the last year. UNHCR and partners achieved significant progress related

to refugees' access to national education systems. In 15 out of the 25 countries who have adopted the education strategy, refugees have access to national education systems, albeit to varying extents. In support of this, an outcome of UNHCR advocacy efforts at the global level, in relation to education, was the inclusion of children affected by conflict in two key policy documents (Incheon Declaration and Education 2030: Framework for Action) associated with Sustainable Development Goal 4(SDG 4).. At the same time, enrolment rates in primary and secondary education for refugees in priority countries show a steady decrease over the last three years, despite expanded services and increased numbers of children attending school. This decrease can be explained by increasing numbers of refugee children in need of education, but also an improvement in the quality of data collected and reported.<sup>2</sup> Data on safe learning environments suggests a slight decrease, even though there is an overall positive trend since 2013 and a stable trend on significantly increased access to higher education. In regards to SGBV, 2015 saw a sharp increase in legal, medical and psychosocial services provided to SGBV survivors (13%, 30% and 45% increases respectively) which can be attributed to improved case management systems, and higher quality services. The number of reported SGBV incidents has also increased by 32% due to better data management and awareness raising. Protection of LGBTI has been strengthened, although reporting services remained minimal. . Data on prevention of SGBV through safe access to energy shows a steady decrease over the years while impact of interventions relating to survival sex and engagement of men and boys have remained difficult to measure.

The qualitative and quantitative information of this report is based on data from UNHCR's internal, self-reported results-based data platform (FOCUS) and may not always be complete or sufficiently explanatory due to lack of some data, insufficient explanations or a mismatch between strategy objectives and indicators in UNHCR's Results Framework. Current indicator formulation, measurement processes and data gaps require a careful interpretation of available data. Due to discrepancies in 2014, some results may vary from the 2014 and 2013 Global Reports due to inputs added after the reporting period ended.

<sup>1</sup> However, this report will not go into depth on the results in Burundi due to the ongoing alignment of the programme to the recently developed Child Protection strategy.

<sup>2</sup> For example, in Uganda, the number of children accessing primary schools increased from 90,000 in 2014 to 116,000 in 2015, due to expanded services to meet a substantial increase in the refugee population, while the percentage of primary school-aged refugee children attending primary school dropped by 3% as the population of primary school-aged refugee children increased from 137,000 to 183,000 over the same period.



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# Objectives & Methodology

This third Strategy Implementation Report is prepared by UNHCR as part of its global monitoring framework for UNHCR's protection strategies in Child Protection, Education and SGBV. The objective of the report is to provide information on progress towards the three protection strategies in priority countries. As such, the report intends to describe results and impacts rather than activities.

The Monitoring Framework was developed in 2013 and guides the systematic monitoring of results achieved at country level as part of the rollout and implementation of the Child Protection, Education, and SGBV Strategies. This 2015 monitoring report is the third and final annual report produced under the Monitoring Framework, building on the 2013 and 2014 reports. The thematic sections summarize progress in the priority countries for the different strategies. The operations selected for the Results by Country section are strategy priority countries for all three protection areas. The primary target audience of this report is UNHCR staff.

#### Where does the data for this report come from?

The report is based on qualitative and quantitative data and information provided by UNHCR country offices through UNHCR's internal global reporting system, FOCUS, as part of the 2015 year end reporting and analysed by the concerned units in DIP. The indicator and narrative reports, provided by each operation through FOCUS, are based on UNHCR's Results Framework, which outlines protection objectives, outputs as well as impact and performance indicators. These are selected by UNHCR's country offices based on their country and operation specific contexts. Reporting on objectives, outputs and indicators is done in a self-reporting format.

For the purpose of monitoring the three protection strategies and reducing the reporting burden for offices, data and other information from the country year-end reports were grouped around the different objectives of the three strategies and utilized as a measurement of progress and impact.

#### Why is some information missing or not complete?

Not all achievements and gaps are not fully explained in the report and some sections do not provide the level of detail or analysis required for reporting on progress. This is due to a number of reasons. First, utilizing pre-defined indicators from UNHCR's Results Framework for the monitoring of the three strategies only worked well for some strategy objectives. For a number of objectives (i.e. engaging men and boys, or addressing survival sex), limited adequate pre-defined indicators were available and only related indicators could be utilized. In addition, data quality, data collection processes and qualitative data reporting are challenging in some operating contexts.

#### What next?

The integrated monitoring framework developed in 2013 included an evaluation of the 5 year implementation of all three strategies in 2016. This evaluation has been commissioned by UNHCR's Evaluation Service and the Division of International Protection as an externally conducted policy evaluation at global level. The evaluation will gather evidence and generate insights around key questions relating to the quality, implementation and results of the strategies.

First results of this evaluation are expected in mid-2016 and the findings will determine the strategy parameters and implementation that UNHCR will pursue for these 3 core protection areas in the future.

# Strategy implementation.

In 2011-12, UNHCR issued a global Framework for the Protection of Children and two global strategies on Education and SGBV prevention and response. The three strategies define organizational objectives and provide a policy framework for country level strategies. Although formulated as three distinct strategies, they address protection challenges and interventions that cut across all areas of protection delivery and need to be tackled through an integrated approach in order to maximise protection outcomes.

## Global Child Protection Framework

- 01 Children are safe where they live, learn and play
- 02 Children's participation and capacity is integral to their protection
- 03 Girls and boys have access to child-friendly procedures
- 04 Girls and boys obtain legal documentation
- 05 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 06 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

The Framework for the Protection of Children broadens UNHCR's engagement in the protection of children. It articulates six goals that encapsulate UNHCR's commitment to protect and realize the rights of children of concern, and offers practical guidance on how to achieve them. The six goals centre on children's safety, participation and capacities as well as their access to legal documentation, child-

friendly procedures, support adapted to their specific needs and durable solutions. Increasing access to national child protection systems underpins these six goals. In this report, progress and impact against these Child Protection Framework goals is measured through selected objectives, outputs, and performance and impact indicators of UNHCR's Results Framework.

## Global Education Strategy

- 01 Learning achievement for refugee children in primary school improved
- 02 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 03 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 04 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 05 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 06 Access to education opportunities is provided during emergencies

UNHCR's Education Strategy is anchored in the understanding that the provision of education services does not represent a stand-alone activity but is part of UNHCR's protection and solutions mandate. Increasing access to quality education is a central objective of the strategy as well as the importance of the lifelong learning cycle from early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education through non-formal and adult learning. In addition, the strategy emphasizes

the protection element of education through strengthening safe learning environments. As with the Child Protection Framework, these education objectives are approached through increasing access to national education systems. In measuring progress and impact of the Education Strategy, this report uses UNHCR's related objectives, outputs, performance and impact indicators.

## Updated SGBV Strategy

- 01 Children of concern are protected against SGBV
- 02 Survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement is addressed
- 03 Men and boys are engaged in the prevention to SGBV
- 04 Safe environments and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources are provided
- 05 LGBTI persons of concern are protected against SGBV
- 06 Persons of concern with disabilities are protected against SGBV

The Updated Strategy on SGBV is a renewal of UNHCR's longstanding commitment to prevent and respond to SGBV and defines emerging priorities for UNHCR's work in this area of protection. Formulated around six action areas, the strategy does not replace existing policy frameworks, but addresses risks that are often overlooked: first, the particular risks of specific groups: children, persons with disabilities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons of concern (LGBTI) and men and boys; second, risks related to unsafe environments and survival sex; and third, the transformative role of men and boys as agents of change for gender equality and bringing an end to sexual and gender-based violence. As such, the strategy

takes a multi-sectoral approach to preventing and responding to SGBV. To measure progress and impact against the six action areas, this report utilizes objectives and indicators linked to these action areas, including indicators that bear upon prevention (including energy, livelihood, WASH, etc.) as well as indicators that measure key interventions to respond to SGBV. Forty-one<sup>3</sup> multi-year country and camp-level strategies have been developed with the support of four Senior Regional Protection Officers (SGBV) based in Nairobi, Amman, Dakar and San Jose. For the purpose of this report, only 19 countries are included in the analysis. They were selected because they also developed an Education and/or Child and /or SGBV strategy.

<sup>3</sup> Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, DRC, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya (separate strategies for Kakuma, Dadaab and urban refugee caseload), Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yemen.

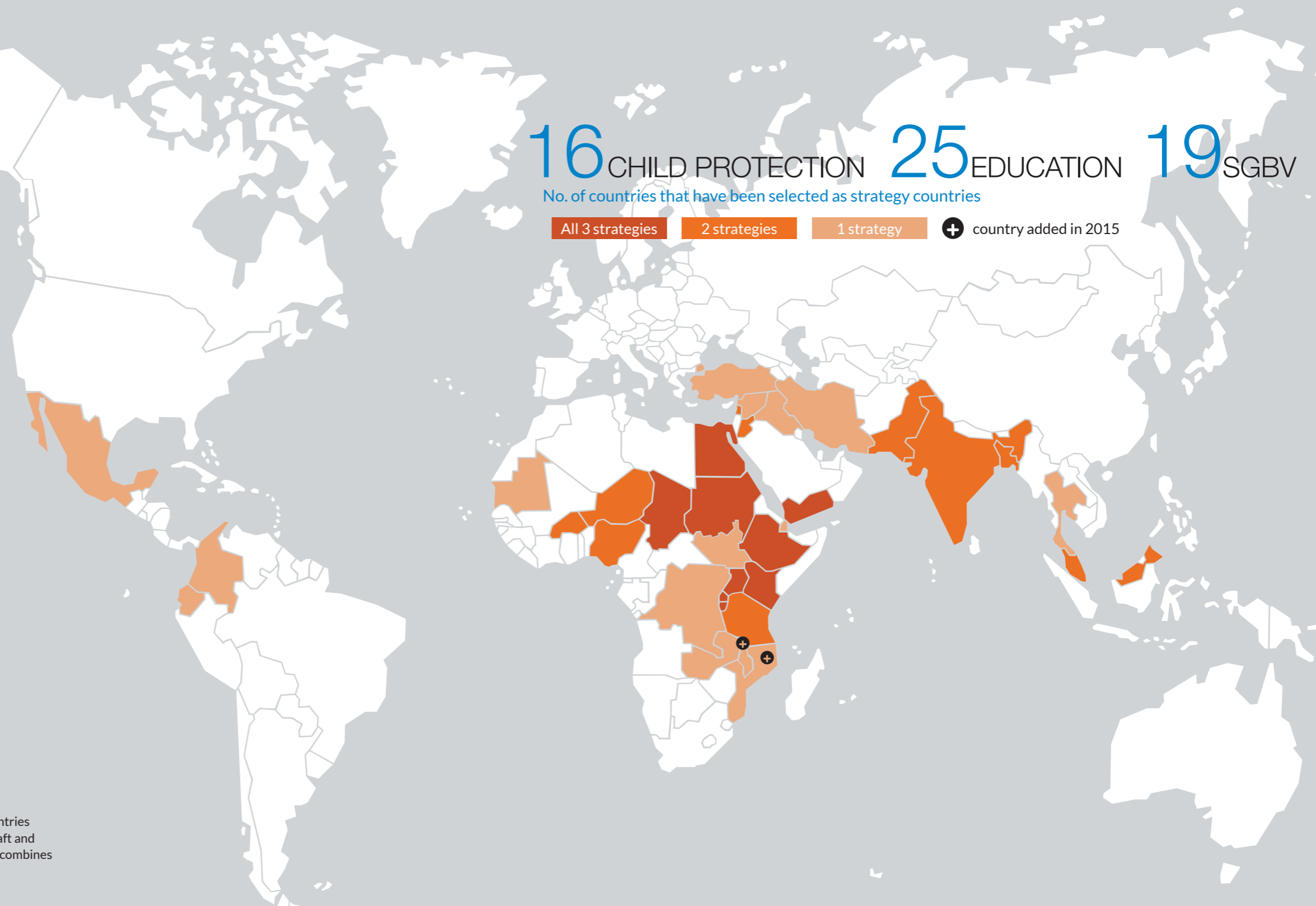
# STRATEGY PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Countries implementing all 3 strategies

**BURUNDI  
CHAD  
EGYPT  
ETHIOPIA  
KENYA  
RWANDA  
SUDAN  
UGANDA  
YEMEN.**

**16** CHILD PROTECTION    **25** EDUCATION    **19** SGBV  
No. of countries that have been selected as strategy countries

All 3 strategies    2 strategies    1 strategy    + country added in 2015



Strategy priority countries play a central role in the global implementation of three protection strategies. Priority countries receive dedicated technical support and are expected to draft and implement a country level strategy in each area or one that combines these three protection priorities.

	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Chad	Colombia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Ecuador	Egypt	Ethiopia	India	Iraq	Islamic Republic of Iran	Jordan	Kenya	Lebanon	Malaysia	Malawi	Mauritania	Mexico	Mozambique	Niger	Pakistan	Rwanda	South Sudan	Sudan	Syrian Arab Republic	Tanzania	Thailand	Turkey	Uganda	Yemen	Zambia	
CHILD PROTECTION			✓	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
EDUCATION	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SGBV	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	

# GLOBAL CHILD PROTECTION FRAMEWORK

## 16 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Burundi, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Yemen

- Of the 19.5 million refugees worldwide, 51% are children under 18.
- The number of Best Interest procedures initiated or completed for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) in 2015 has increased to almost twice those conducted in 2014 and seven times higher than in 2013.
- Globally, 21 refugee operations are reporting improvements in access to national child protection and social services, which is a 50% increase compared to 2014.
- Varying rates of progress are reported on children's safety on where they live, learn and play.
- Indicators selected for the number of children with specific needs who are assisted by UNHCR showed a nuanced picture across 10 situations, with some showing an increased percentage of children assisted (locations in Rwanda, Uganda, and Egypt) and others reporting a decrease in the percentage of children assisted (locations in Chad and Ethiopia).

## INTRODUCTION

Country operations continued to develop and implement child protection strategies in line with the Framework for the Protection of Refugee Children (2012). Targeted support for the implementation of the Framework was provided to 16 priority countries, to which Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania were added in 2015. Roving Child Protection experts provided technical support to 5<sup>4</sup> operations and 3 operations received additional financial support to implement child protection projects. 2015 saw 26 deployments of child protection staff, resulting in a total of 138 deployment months in 2015, up from 104 months in 2014.

## WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

Despite a continued increase in the number of new arrivals of refugees into the various countries covered by the Global Child Protection Framework, and the increasing percentage of children among displaced populations, indicator data suggests that UNHCR made steady progress towards achieving child protection standards between 2013 and 2015. However, while progress was observed in most priority countries, only four countries (Egypt, India, Kenya, and Thailand) met the standards or were in an acceptable range for the majority of child protection indicators reported in both 2014 and 2015. Positive impact is still indicated in 2015 as no priority countries remained in the critical zone overall, compared to 2014 where 3 priority countries reported a majority of child protection indicators in the critical range.

4 Operations were in Chad, Rwanda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Uganda.

## GOAL 1: GIRLS AND BOYS ARE SAFE WHERE THEY LIVE LEARN AND PLAY

Participatory assessments conducted throughout the 16 countries identified a multitude of concerns for the protection of children, such as lack of safe access to education or lack of safe spaces in which to live, study and play. Between 2013 and 2015, reports indicate varying rates of progress relating to targets for this Goal, notably from 9% in 2013, 24% in 2014 and 5% in 2015. In 2015, some of the priority countries reported an increase in percentage of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing and playing (e.g. 15% increase for all children in Rwandan camps, 32% increase for Sudanese children in East Chad, and a 64% increase for Somali children in Kenya) while others reported a decrease (e.g. 23% decrease for refugee children in Yemen), and some did not report on this indicator (e.g. Egypt, Sudan, and Thailand). Data provided by priority countries show concerted efforts towards the provision of safe spaces for children of concern: throughout the last three years UNHCR has improved case management systems, created safe spaces in schools and community centres, and trained teachers and police officers.

## GOAL 2: CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION AND CAPACITY ARE INTEGRAL TO THEIR PROTECTION

UNHCR saw significant progress under this Goal in 2015. 93% of indicators were in the acceptable range compared to 75% by end

5 A low number of indicators were chosen in 2013 as only 1 indicator was selected compared to 14 in 2015.

of 2014 and a reported 100% in 2013<sup>5</sup>. UNHCR has continued throughout the last three years to support children's committees and youth councils in which children can advocate for their rights and seek solutions for their problems. Multiple child related fora (Child Parliaments, Child Rights Clubs, Mini-media Clubs, and Youth Associations) have helped to promote the participation of children by providing them with a platform to voice their concerns and seek solutions to the challenges they face. In 2015, a particular emphasis was put on participation of youth: UNHCR in collaboration with partners, conducted global refugee youth consultations to create structured spaces for young refugees to engage in participatory dialogue with other youth and relevant stakeholders, and to foster and support participation, leadership and empowerment opportunities. The process culminated in a global refugee youth consultation in Geneva in June 2016, which, among other things, has put forward recommendations for UNHCR's engagement with and for youth. The Youth Initiative Fund, a dedicated fund for youth-led projects, was established in 2013 and has thus far been implemented in 11 of the 16 priority countries<sup>6</sup>. In 2015, projects were implemented in 6<sup>7</sup> priority countries. The YIF is a unique initiative that supports forcibly displaced youth in designing and leading protection projects in their communities. The fund provides an enabling environment for social development through a community-based approach, benefiting not only youth but also others in their communities including children, PWD, LGBTI and older persons<sup>8</sup>.

6 Chad, Ethiopia, Egypt, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania

7 Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda

# of Best Interests Procedures Initiated

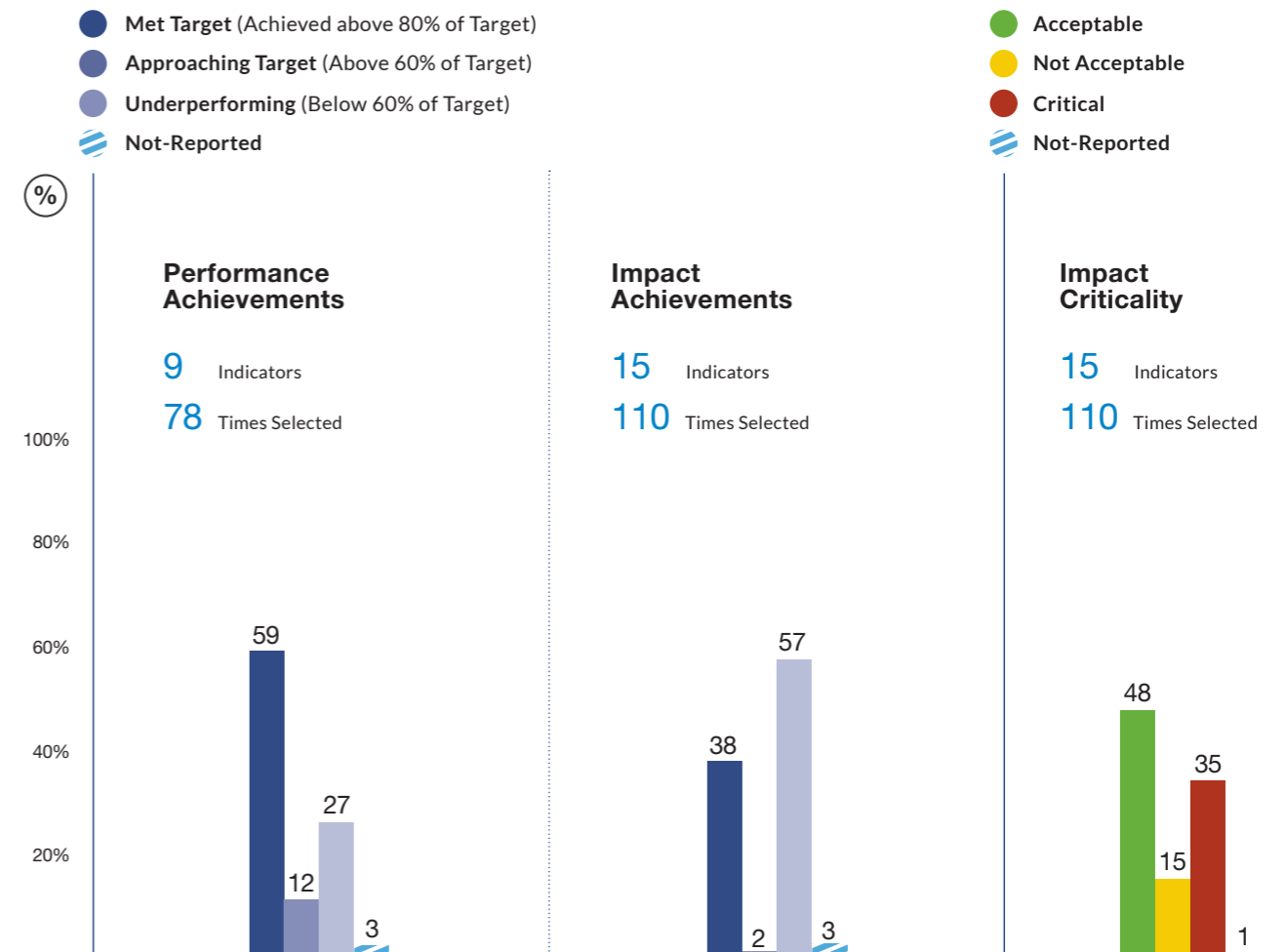
2013  
4,883

2014  
16,369

2015  
32,299

## ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards





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### GOAL 3: GIRLS AND BOYS HAVE ACCESS TO CHILD FRIENDLY PROCEDURES

Indicators for this Goal across the 16 priority countries show global progress towards targets, with an average achievement of 67% in 2015, a higher impact than the achievement of 59% in 2014, but lower than the 84% reported in 2013. Fluctuations in values are a result of the increase in the number of children of concern across the 16 priority countries. Similarly, around 70% of impact indicators showed performance in the acceptable range compared to 67% in 2014 and 100% in 2013. The implementation of child friendly procedures has been supported over the past 4 years through training of government officials and refugee communities and the strengthening of the Best Interests procedures.

### GOAL 4: CHILDREN OBTAIN LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

Birth registration is a Global Strategic Priority for UNHCR and is aligned with the 10 year global action plan to end statelessness. Overall impact slightly decreased as illustrated by the achievement of 50% towards targets in 2015 compared to 60% in 2014. However, more impact indicators were reported in the acceptable range than in previous years, with 44% of indicators in the acceptable range in 2015, compared to 30% in 2014, and 23% in 2013. In 2015, the majority of priority countries reported an improved performance related to the

issuance of birth certificates to children under 12 months old. The results varied across situations however, as some saw an increase in the number of children who obtain birth certificates (CAR refugees in Chad, refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma camps in Kenya) while others did not (urban-based refugees in Sudan, refugee and asylum seekers in Yemen). UNHCR's efforts to address the gaps in obtaining birth certificates include mobile civil registries and awareness raising campaigns in support of host governments who bear primary responsibility for providing official birth certificates to refugees. There are many challenges to obtaining legal documentation for refugees, including misconceptions that issuing a birth certificate confers local nationality on registered refugees, geographical inaccessibility of civil registry offices, the high administrative costs involved, and weak civil registry systems.

### GOAL 5: GIRLS AND BOYS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS RECEIVE TARGETED SUPPORT

Overall, 2015 saw a decrease in the reported values falling within the acceptable range for this Goal. This is the first time since 2013 that UNHCR priority countries have reported a negative trend relating to targeted support for girls and boys with specific needs. Compared against the standard<sup>8</sup>, 32% of indicators are in the acceptable range, which is a 5% decrease from 2014 and a 2% increase from 2013. The negative trend seen in 2015 is due to the continuous influx and onward movement of UASC in a number of the priority countries in

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR standard for % of UASC who receive targeted support is set at 100%.

2015. Several operations listed limitations and new challenges due to external factors such as conflict and lack of humanitarian access. Some situations improved their indicator values under this goal, such as Rwanda where values went from 37% to 85% in camps, and India where a 21% increase was reported from 65% in 2014 to 85% in 2015. Others saw a major decrease, such as in conflict-affected Yemen where the percentage fell from 100% to 21%.

Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Yemen are priority countries implementing the "Live, Learn & Play Safe" regional initiative (2014-2016), with a primary objective to improve the condition and well-being of refugee and asylum-seeking UASC and other children at risk. This regional initiative has strengthened case management to systematically address immediate and longer-term needs: identification and registration, Refugee Status Determination (RSD), alternative care arrangements, psychosocial support, counselling, and family tracing and reunification. As a result, a total number of 13,460 UASC received targeted assistance and improved access to services to address their basic needs: shelter, health care, education, skills development, vocational training and recreational activities. Due to these new developments, the number of young people engaging in dangerous and life threatening actions, such as resorting to criminal networks for assistance with onward movements, decreased significantly in two of the six locations, Shire (Ethiopia) and Khartoum (Sudan).

### GOAL 6: GIRLS AND BOYS ACHIEVE DURABLE SOLUTIONS IN THEIR BEST INTEREST

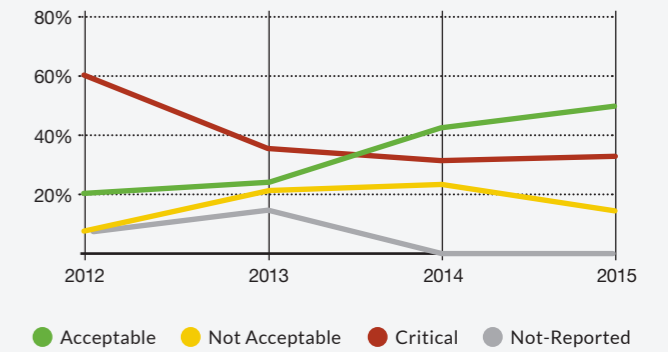
In 24 situations throughout the 16 countries, UNHCR reported that 32,299 Best Interests procedures were initiated in 2015. This marks a significant increase compared to 16,396 throughout 20 situations in 2014, and 4,883 throughout 18 situations in 2013, which shows an improvement both in the number of situations reporting on this indicator and the number of UASC accessing appropriate protection solutions. Additionally, the increase in the number of situations reporting on these indicators also demonstrates an improved reporting capacity, an important component of a systems approach. This trend is also reflected globally in the Global Strategic Priority report related to this indicator, which reports that 83 refugee situations selected and reported on the indicator in 2015, 40 of which were close to the standard<sup>9</sup> by the end of 2015. Individual reports highlight a nuanced picture across operations and population groups, as a number of countries made significant improvements and reported an increase in percentage of UASC covered by a Best Interests procedure but made little impact or diminished impact with other categories of children at risk (Burundi, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Rwanda).

In the past three years, UNHCR's efforts to advocate for children's access to national services included advocacy interventions with governments, provision of technical support to governments in drafting policy and operational documents, and in capacity building. Where government capacity or willingness presents a challenge, UNHCR adopted a community-based approach to strengthening access to national services. National child protection systems have proven to be the most effective and sustainable way to prevent and address the multiple protection risks that children face. For example, in Kenya's urban operation, UNHCR established 6 new child protection committees at the neighbourhood level to identify and support children at risk to access national child protection services. These community members were trained on child rights based on national and international legal instruments, identification of children at risk, and prevention of and response to child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. UNHCR Kenya reported an increase in the access of urban refugee children to national child protection systems and other national services from 80% to 92%.

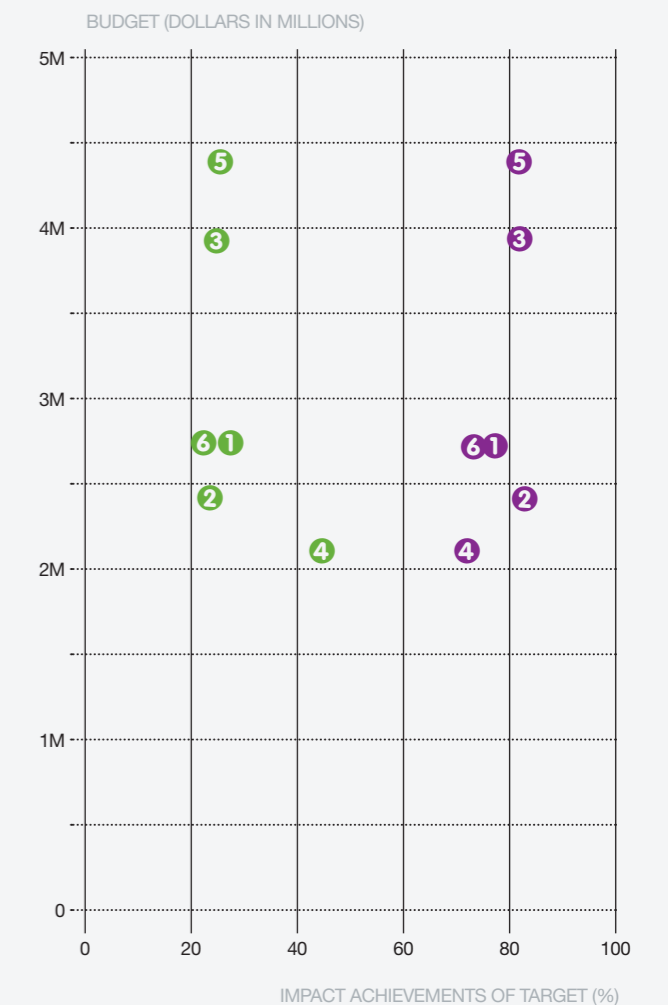
<sup>9</sup> UNHCR standard ranges 70% - 100%.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## ACHIEVEMENTS: Performance Targets & Impact Standards



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest



# GLOBAL EDUCATION STRATEGY

## 25 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia

- Globally, only 1 in 2 refugee children have access to primary education and 1 in 4 refugee adolescents have access to secondary education. Refugee children are 5 times less likely to go to school than their non-refugee peers.
- Across 20 priority countries, in 2015 primary enrolment rates stood at 42% (36% amongst girls and 46% amongst boys; GPI: 0.79) and secondary enrolment rates at 19% (18% girls, 20% boys; GPI: 0.93).
- With improved data quality and expanded coverage of enrolment data collection in 2015, a decrease in enrolment rates compared to the previous year was observed.
- Achievements have been reported in regards to secondary school enrolment with the majority of situations reporting values in the acceptable range rising throughout the three years from 16% in 2013 to 23% in 2015, showing a slight increase in impact across the 25 countries.

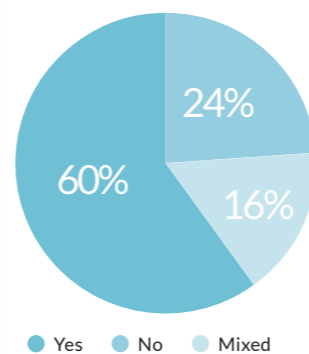
### INTRODUCTION

Despite progress made, there are still significant challenges to ensure all forcibly displaced children and youth have access to education. In absolute terms, across the 25 priority countries, enrolment rates were reported against a total of 1.2M primary school-aged children more than in 2014, while 230,000 more children were reported enrolled than the previous year. While this is not entirely a reflection of population trends, but largely an improvement in data coverage, it does also highlight that with increasing numbers of refugees in 2015, the number of children in need of an education cannot be covered. At the global level UNHCR is working towards improved management of education data and information.

### WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

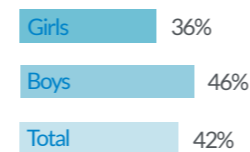
The launch of SDG 4 and the Education 2030 agenda, which provides specific commitments to education for refugees, represents a critical window of opportunity to ensure that refugee and IDP children and youth are visible and accounted for in the next 15 years of education sector planning, development, and monitoring at national and sub-national levels. 15 out of the 25 priority countries allow refugees to access the national education systems to varying extents. In 6 of these countries (DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Sudan, Tanzania), only certain groups of refugee children can access national education services (either depending on their country of origin, duration of their stay in exile, or on their location within the host country), however, UNHCR and partners are continuing advocacy and capacity building efforts to achieve full inclusion.

Education overview: Access to National Education across the 25 priority countries.

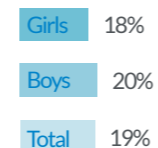


2015 Refugee Net Enrolment Rate\*

Primary Education NER



Secondary Education NER



\* Data is only for 20 UNHCR Education Strategy priority countries of Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Zambia

## OBJECTIVE 1: LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IMPROVED

Impact and performance indicators showed little difference between 2013 and 2014, but 2015 saw a decrease in the overall achievement rate for this objective from 40% to 31% which is lower than 2013 at 39%. In 2015, primary enrolment rates stood at 42%. The results are lower than the last years' mainly due to large refugee hosting countries such as Pakistan and Turkey reporting much higher absolute numbers than the previous years, which at the same time also increases data accuracy levels. Pakistan and Turkey make up 64% of the total of children of primary school-age reported in the data set for 20 priority countries and 58% of children reported enrolled across these 20 countries. With extremely low enrolment rates in these two countries (37% in Pakistan and 41% in Turkey), the global average goes down even if other countries with slightly smaller populations of concern might have made progress in their enrolment rates (for instance Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Rwanda, Zambia).

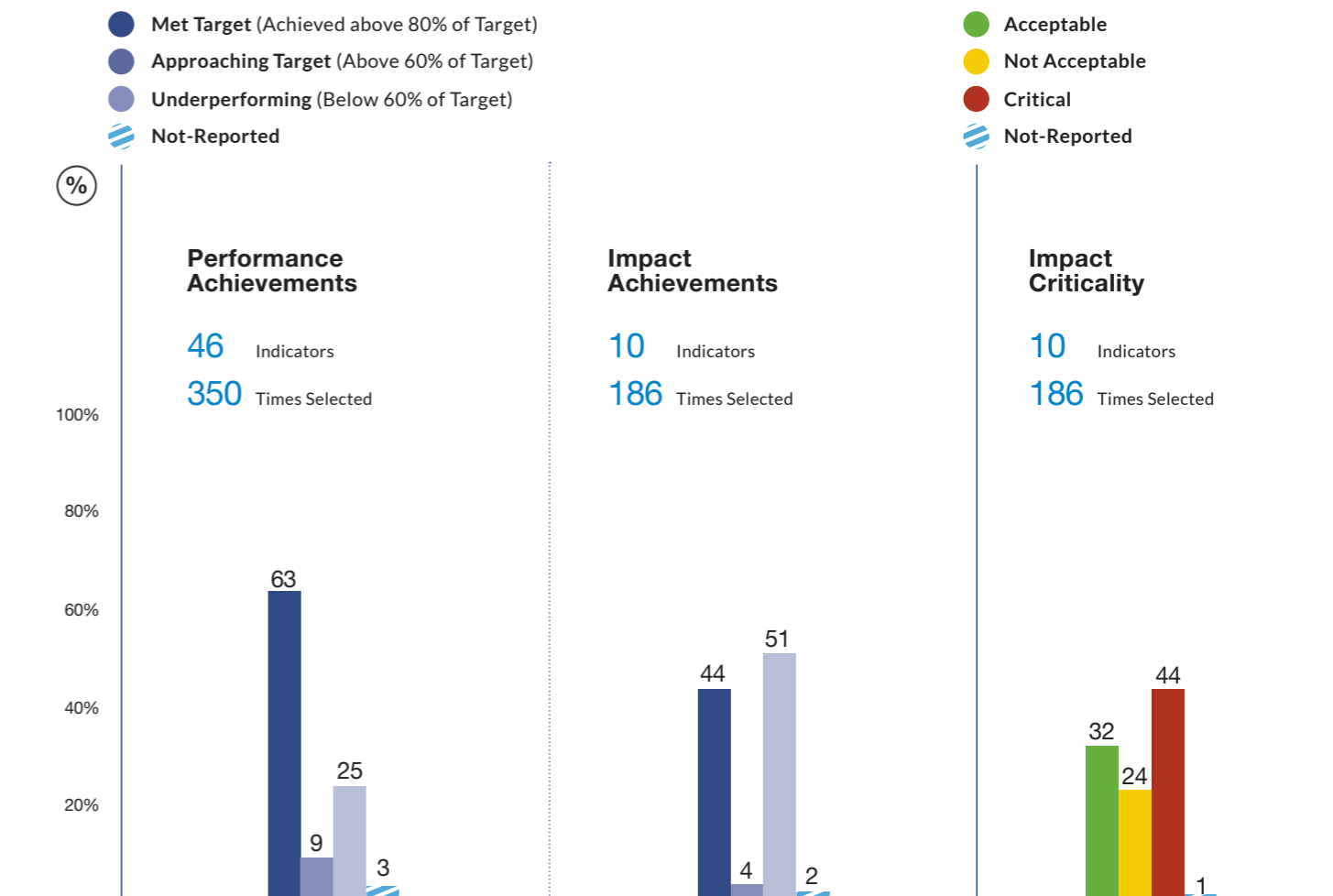
Refugee girls are less likely to finish primary education, transition into and complete secondary education. Only 36% of primary school-aged girls were enrolled in primary education compared to 46% of boys across 20 of the priority countries in 2015. In Pakistan, half as many refugee girls were enrolled as boys: in 2015 only 23% of Afghan refugee girls were reported enrolled in primary education compared to 47% of Afghan refugee boys. Displacement weakens children's protective environments as families are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms that disadvantage girls, including child labour and child marriage.

An important aspect of this objective is to provide children with high quality education that ensures their transition to higher grades throughout their primary education. Out of the 7 situations reporting on children transitioning between grades, 5 (located in Rwanda, Ethiopia, and Chad) reported an increase in the percentage of children transitioning from grade 3 to grade 4 and 2 (Yemen and Lebanon) reported a significant decrease. 11 situations within the 25 countries reported nuanced results in relation to the percentage of teachers with professional teaching qualifications. Some (located in Zambia, Egypt, and Rwanda) reported at least a slight increase while others reported a depletion in the percentage of qualified teachers (situations in Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burundi, Uganda, Chad). These results can be attributed to critical challenges in retention of qualified teachers in complex refugee contexts, including adequate compensation and other factors related to teacher well-being; in some locations the decline in qualified teachers may be explained by an increased demand for teachers following an influx of refugees.

In an effort to address barriers to education, UNHCR has worked on improving access and retention of children in primary school through the provision of cash grants and vouchers (for instance in Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Turkey) capacity building for teachers (for instance in Tanzania, Kenya), expansion of safe learning spaces (for instance in Egypt, Tanzania) and strengthening partnership with key education partners (for instance in Zambia). UNHCR offices have received technical support on education programming through expert deployments, development of technical guidance notes and education monitoring systems, country missions, participation in regional response planning and capacity

### ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards





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building, including a series of webinars, training sessions and intensive remote support. In 2015, UNHCR enhanced efforts to increase access to accelerated education for over-aged children and youth who have missed out on or have dropped out of formal education due to displacement enabling them to obtain primary school certification in a reduced period of time. In 2015, more than 45,000 students had access to accelerated education which included IDPs in Syria, as well as refugees in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Sudan, Lebanon and Kenya. With the aim of improving coordination on accelerated education, UNHCR and partners launched an inter-agency working group on accelerated education in 2015.

## OBJECTIVE 2: SAFE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN SCHOOL ENSURED

Safety and security in school and on the way to school impacts not only school attendance, but is a critical prerequisite of quality education and critically affects the retention of children in schools, especially girls. Overall achievement in this goal dropped by 12% since 2014, but has seen an improvement of 29% since 2013. Operations approach this objective differently, some operations have implemented teacher trainings and codes of conduct, or ensured the provision of appropriate school infrastructure while others initiated community groups to provide children with safety on the way to school, such as in Azraq camp in Jordan where parents were concerned that their children may face harassment or bullying when walking to school. In order to address this, UNHCR initiated a "walking to school" project where parents and adults in the refugee community volunteer to walk children to school, providing them with safety on their way. In 2015, 75 volunteers joined the initiative, formulating 18 groups benefitting 573 children. Safe access to separate latrines is an important aspect of ensuring a safe environment in schools, especially for girls who are more likely to be victims of sexual assault. While in Yemen 100% of schools were reported to have safe access to separate latrines for boys and girls, in Rwanda, only 57% of schools in camps were reported to have safe access to separate latrines for boys and girls.

## OBJECTIVE 3: ACCESS TO FORMAL SECONDARY EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IMPROVED

Despite progress in enrolment and retention of refugee children in primary education services in recent years, access to secondary education for refugee adolescents remains a critical gap across UNHCR operations. It is estimated that at global level, 25% of refugee adolescents have access to secondary education, however, 2015 results show that only 19% of adolescents are enrolled in secondary school education across 20 of the priority countries who reported on this indicator. For example, the gap between primary and secondary education provision in Kenya's Kakuma camps means that in 2015 only 3% of refugees were enrolled in secondary education, while 73% were enrolled in primary education. Completion rates for secondary education in 2015 ranged from only 6% in Rwandan and 18% in Burundian camps to 100% reported for camps in Zambia and Ethiopia and urban refugees in Rwanda. In many situations across the priority countries, less than a quarter of those who have started primary education make their way to secondary education leaving others at higher risk of protection concerns such as child marriage and child labour. In Pakistan, child marriage and teenage pregnancy are often cited as major barriers to the continuation of education for Afghan refugee girls, particularly to secondary level. Many girls are taken out of school to be married, as early as grade six. Dropout rates for refugee girls are as high as 90% (UNHCR Nansen report, 2015).

## OBJECTIVE 4: ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR REFUGEE YOUNG PEOPLE IMPROVED

In 2015, UNHCR met 89% of its performance indicator targets that relate to higher education opportunities, which is a significant achievement compared to 2013 and 2014 which saw no change from 67% at the end of both years. UNHCR continued to provide refugees with scholarships through the German government-funded

Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) and also worked with host governments to promote government-sponsored scholarships for refugee youth in first countries of asylum. Across the 25 priority countries, UNHCR provided 3,080 DAFI scholarships to persons of concern in 2015 compared to 1,636 in 2014. A good example of provision of both UNHCR DAFI and government-administrated scholarships in 2015 is Ethiopia where over 1,600 qualified refugees have benefited from higher education scholarships. Of these, almost 300 refugees benefited from the DAFI scholarship programme and some 1,300 received scholarships under the Government-sponsored scholarship programme. Challenges to the provision of higher education often relate to the certification and recognition of prior studies by schools and academic institutions in the country of asylum. Refugees are often unable to provide important documents, including academic track records, which impedes their access to institutions of higher learning. Due to isolation in the country of asylum, refugees may also find it harder to access support services to obtain necessary information, advice and individual guidance, which is sensitive to their specific context – compared to, for example, international students, and takes into account the implications of their legal status as refugees.

## OBJECTIVE 5: OPPORTUNITIES FOR LIFELONG EDUCATION ARE AVAILABLE ACCORDING TO NEED

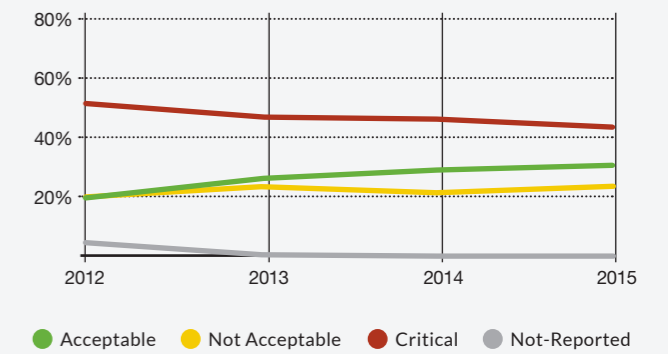
Lifelong education includes early childhood education, adult learning opportunities, language learning and literacy. Access to lifelong education contributes to the protection of refugees, particularly for those most at-risk. Indicator results show a 10% drop of values from the critical range and a rise of values in acceptable ranges. Over the past three years indicators with acceptable values for this objective have risen from 18% in 2013 to 26% in 2015. Across the priority countries, UNHCR initiated several language programmes for persons of concern in 2015. These programmes have enhanced refugees' ability to access formal education and take advantage of livelihood opportunities. Operations offer numerous lifelong learning problems such as the technical and vocational education and training programme in Ethiopia where 1,004 refugee youth learned various life-skills such as Building and Electrical Installation, Plumbing, Basic Apparel Production/Dress making, and Hair Dressing and Basic Computer training. Other examples of lifelong learning include literacy and language classes.

## OBJECTIVE 6: ACCESS TO EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES IS PROVIDED DURING EMERGENCIES

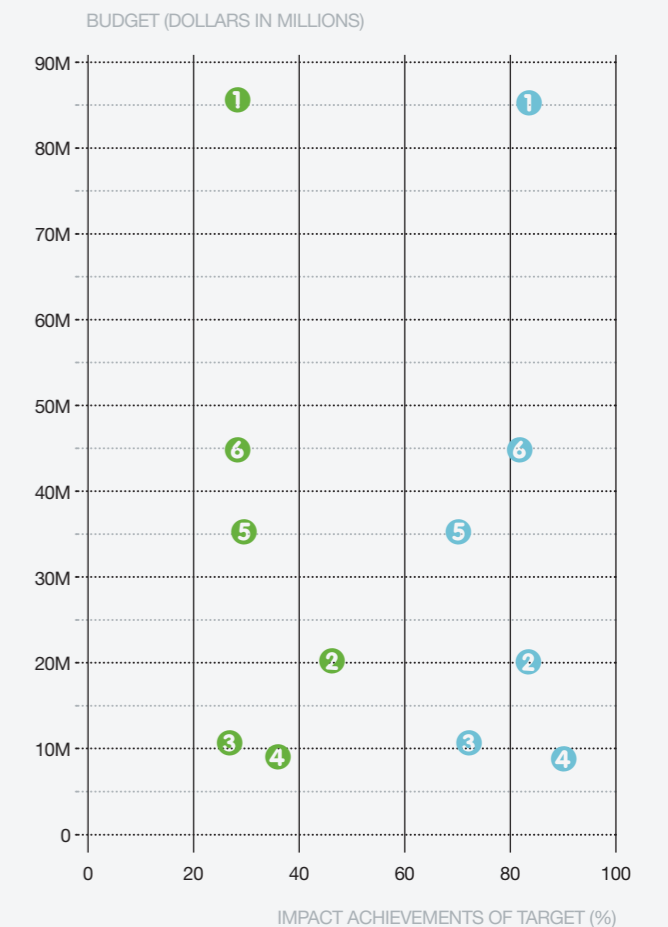
Compared against the standard, 43% of indicators reported in the critical range, which is a 14% decrease from 2014 and a 3% increase from 2013. Education was provided in continuing or new emergencies of the education priority countries: Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Rwanda, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania, and Uganda. Support for education in emergencies included the development of regional response strategies for the Burundi, Central African Republic, Nigeria South Sudan, Syria and Yemen refugee situations. In Chad, thanks to a strong collaboration with the government, as well as partner and community engagement, enrolment rates for the Nigerian emergency situation increased from 68% to 77% through the construction of classrooms, training of teachers from both the local and refugee communities and provision of school materials. A significant achievement for this goal in 2015 was the inclusion of Burundian children into the Rwandan education system by providing them with orientation language skills, which explains the increase of enrolment in both primary and secondary education, ending 2015 with 82% and 83% enrolment respectively.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## ACHIEVEMENTS: Performance Targets & Impact Standards



### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

# GLOBAL SGBV STRATEGY

## 19 PRIORITY COUNTRIES

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen

- 2015 saw a 12% increase in SGBV survivors receiving legal support, a 30% increase in those who received medical care, and a 44% increase of persons who received psychosocial services.
- UNHCR priority operations documented a 32% increase in the number of reported incidents to SGBV, from 18,245 in 2014 to 26,632 in 2015.
- Significant progress has been made over the last three years in engaging men and boys in the prevention to SGBV in community structures, with more situations reporting on this indicator in 2015 than in previous years.
- Reporting on impact achievement indicators related to safe environments suggests that impact in this area has decreased in 2015 at 38%, as compared to 2014 (46%) and 2013 (59%).

### INTRODUCTION

UNHCR measures progress on global efforts to prevent and respond to SGBV through the *Global Action Against SGBV: An Updated Strategy*. In 2015, reporting on SGBV incidents increased, and UNHCR offices in SGBV priority countries reported on a higher number of indicators to demonstrate progress than in the previous years. 41 multi-year country and camp-level<sup>10</sup> strategies have been developed in order to strengthen UNHCR's prevention and response activities in 6 key action areas: addressing SGBV risks for specific groups such as men and boy survivors, persons with disabilities, child survivors and LGBTI persons of concern, as well as risks associated with domestic energy needs and survival sex. For the purpose of this report, only 19 countries are included in the analysis.

### WHAT DIFFERENCE DID WE MAKE?

UNHCR operations documented a 32% increase in the number of reported SGBV incidents from 18,245 in 2014 to 26,632 in 2015. Out of these, approximately 70% of incidents were reported in SGBV strategy priority countries. An increase in reported cases does not necessarily represent an increase in SGBV incidents, it also indicates an increased community awareness and better use of reporting mechanisms, as well as systematized data management of incidents reported to service providers. In 2015, 3,461 SGBV survivors received legal support, 2,155 received medical care, and 18,167 received psychosocial services compared to 2014 where, 3,036 received legal assistance, 1,509 received medical care and 10,146 received psychosocial services. In 2013 UNHCR did not have the same indicators to show this data in the selected priority countries.

<sup>10</sup> Kenya has separate strategies for Kakuma, Dadaab and urban refugee caseload.

### SGBV CORE SERVICES PROVIDED

As shown in the numbers above, reporting on indicators related to core services provided to SGBV survivors have improved over the last 4 years. In a number of priority countries, the use of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) has contributed to improved data collection and analysis of reported incidents to SGBV. It has also guided programming and advocacy, improving survivor's access to services and strengthening UNHCR's protection response. Various activities were carried out to contribute to the achievement of these results including, but not limited to, the establishment of multi-sectoral working groups comprised of actors from government, the UN, NGOs, and civil society to strengthen coordination; coaching programmes for partner staff to strengthen identification and case management; increasing survivors access to safe shelters; and ongoing training and capacity building of government officials, staff, partners, community-based organizations, and law enforcement actors on a range of topics including referral pathways, psychological first aid, interviewing techniques, working with specific groups at risk, and international protection. The development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and training relevant staff on the use of referral pathways was also cited as a factor contributing to progress in this area. For example, 1 operation noted that in addition to agreeing on inter-agency SOPs, referral pathways were disseminated widely among the refugee community and survivors were accompanied to service points to ensure that services were fully accessible to survivors. UNHCR's country operations reported on activities that contributed

to progress made in community involvement in the prevention and protection to SGBV survivors. SGBV prevention projects continued to focus on community outreach and engagement through working with community mobilizers, developing guidance on the management of community-based structures working on SGBV, and engaging in various awareness-raising, sensitization and educational initiatives.

### ACTION AREA 1: CHILDREN OF CONCERN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

In 2013, 52% of impact targets were met, 62% in 2014 and 39% in 2015. However, operations were able to maintain the positive trend set in 2014 as all impact indicators remained in an acceptable range, compared to 90% in 2013. This shows that through the strategy, the protection of children against SGBV has been strengthened. At the performance level, operations were able to reach 70% of their context specific performance targets which is an increase of 29% since 2013. In an effort to protect children at risk of SGBV, several operations established community awareness programmes (Chad, Ecuador, Egypt) and established children and youth committees to identify protection issues (Bangladesh, Lebanon, Pakistan). Both of which built awareness of child rights, abuse, referral mechanisms, available response services and how to report cases to service providers.

# known SGBV survivors assisted

4,328

1,442

were enrolled in income generating and occupational activities

2,155

1,509

received medical assistance

1,421

2,001

are provided with a safe space

3,461

3,036

received legal assistance

18,176

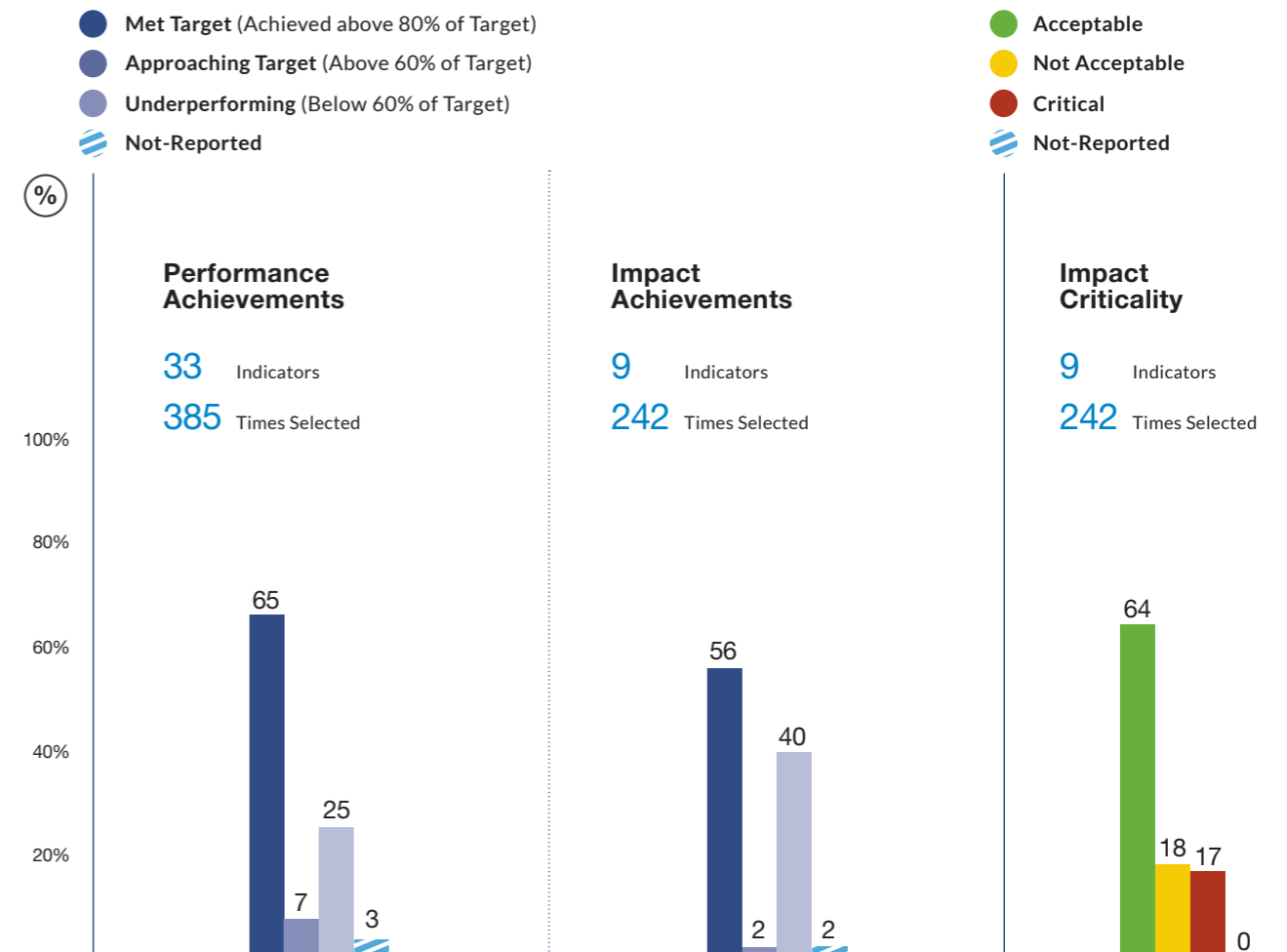
10,146

received psychosocial counselling

● 2015 ● 2014

### ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUT TARGETS

% of Output/Impact Indicators meeting Targets/Standards





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## ACTION AREA 2: SURVIVAL SEX AS A COPING MECHANISM IN SITUATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT IS ADDRESSED

Measuring progress in this action area remained challenging due to the lack of specific indicators<sup>11</sup>. The use of a proxy indicator<sup>12</sup> suggests that impact in this area has increased since 2014, with 69% achievement towards its targets, compared to 67% in 2014 and 70% in 2013. Depending on the specific country context, addressing the problem of survival sex has been approached in different ways, with some operations focusing on providing access to alternative income generating activities, and others aiming to prevent communities from resorting to negative coping mechanisms. UNHCR and partners continued to provide persons of concern with reproductive health care and contraception in order to reduce the risk of HIV. Identifying persons involved in survival sex can be difficult in certain operations due to stigma and discrimination. In order to address this, operations carried out trainings and awareness programmes in 2015. UNHCR Ethiopia hosted around 100 events in 2015 to promote access to male and female condoms, reproductive health services and a HIV prevention program for sex workers. They also provided training on peer education and counselling for HIV/AIDS prevention and control, stigma and discrimination, care and support, and the use of condoms.

## ACTION AREA 3: MEN AND BOYS ARE ENGAGED IN THE PREVENTION OF SGBV

Measurement of this objective continues to be challenging due to the formulation and measurement of current indicators<sup>13</sup>. Using a proxy indicator<sup>14</sup>, operations indicate that achievements in this area have significantly increased in 2015 as compared to 2014 and 2013. By 31 December 2015, 82% of indicators met or came close

to UNHCR standards<sup>15</sup>, compared to 52% in 2014, and 44% in 2013. The engagement of men and boys continued to be achieved through setting up specific men's groups, and scaling up community-based protection and grass-roots SGBV prevention activities. One example from 2015 is the progress Ethiopia made in increasing men and boy's involvement in prevention and protection of SGBV survivors among South Sudanese refugees. Twelve men and boys groups were formed and provided with training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws, refugees' rights and responsibilities, and international protection. These groups were then encouraged to be active in their communities in promoting SGBV prevention and breaking taboos surrounding the topic.

## ACTION AREA 4: SAFE ENVIRONMENTS AND SAFE ACCESS TO DOMESTIC ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ARE PROVIDED

Reporting on impact achievement indicators related to safe environments suggests that impact in this area has decreased in 2015 at 38%, as compared to 46% in 2014 and 59% in 2013. However, a number of programs under the "Safe from the Start" initiative, which began in 2013, have continued to make impact in creating safer environments for UNHCR's persons of concern. Six<sup>16</sup> out of the 19 priority countries had activities centred on providing safe access to energy. A good example of impact in this area is the solar street light pilot project which was launched in Uganda, under which solar street lights and solar mobile charging stations were placed in the settlements in West Nile and Mid-West Uganda. A process assessment of the solar street lights was carried out during 2015 which showed that the solar lamps appeared to have a positive impact on the community and on the prevention of SGBV. While anecdotal, 54% of persons perceived that the new solar street lights in their settlement prevented physical and sexual violence.

11 This is a recognized gap which will be addressed in the next indicator review.  
 12 Extent persons of concern have access to comprehensive reproductive health services  
 13 This is a recognized gap which will be addressed in the next indicator review.  
 14 Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection

15 UNHCR standard for the extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection is set at 100%.<sup>14</sup> Extent community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection  
 16 Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Malaysia, Rwanda, Uganda

## ACTION AREA 5: LGBTI PERSONS OF CONCERN ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

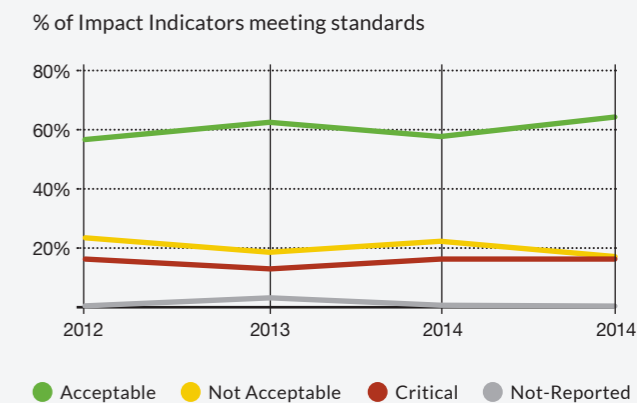
LGBTI persons of concern can suffer a wide range of discrimination and violence because of their sex, sexual orientation or gender identity. UNHCR's efforts focus on collaborating with LGBTI organisations and NGOs and developing LGBTI-related legal and operational guidance. UNHCR met 100% of its impact related targets for the 4<sup>17</sup> countries who selected this indicator in 2015 compared to 2014 in which only 3 out of the priority countries selected this indicator and reported a number of challenges to meeting their targets for this action area<sup>18</sup>. The measuring of this objective remains difficult across each prioritised country as few of the priority countries selected indicators related to this action area. However, several operations did increase their efforts to ensure services were inclusive and appropriate for LGBTI persons.

## ACTION AREA 6: PERSONS OF CONCERN WITH DISABILITIES ARE PROTECTED AGAINST SGBV

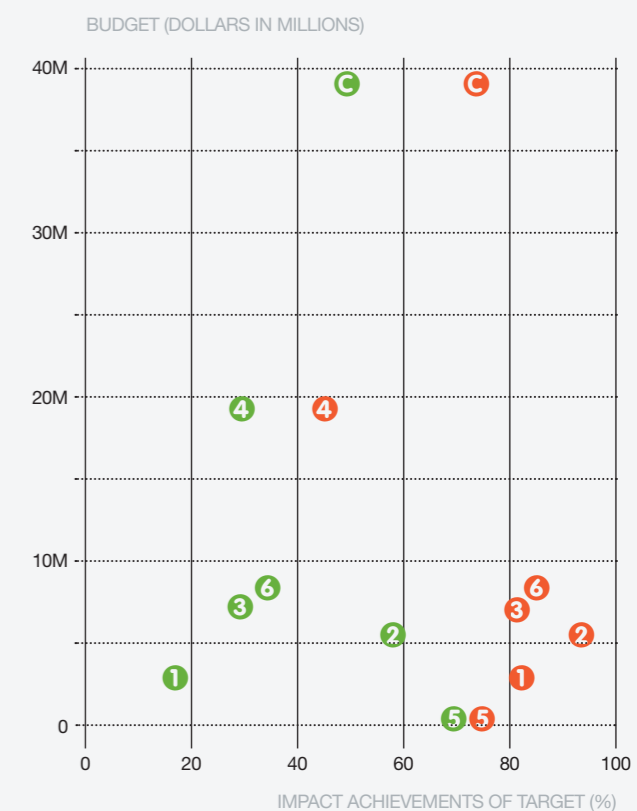
In 2015, performance indicators that met their targets rose from 53% in 2013, to 70% in 2015, which shows that although there are more impact indicators in the critical range (42%) than in the acceptable range (30%), priority countries have improved performance towards targets over the last three years. This is due to the fact that a number of operations met or exceeded the performance targets related to the number of persons of concern with disabilities receiving specific support, however, these results do not meet the standard of 100% of persons of concern assisted. An example can be found among the Somalia refugees in Eastern Ethiopia, as the operation assisted 3,457 persons of concern with disabilities which exceeded the target of 1,700, however, this only amounts to 50% of Somali persons of concern with disabilities in Eastern Ethiopia. UNHCR is also currently implementing a 2- year project to strengthen the protection of persons with disabilities in forced displacement, which is focused on improving institutional capacity to implement existing operational guidance on disability. Under this project, 8 country operations, 2 of which are from the SGBV priority list, received intense technical support to assist with the following: network building with local and international disability actors and relevant NGOs; consultations with refugees and IDPs with disabilities; sensitization and inclusion training for UNHCR staff and partners, and, collaborative action planning with multiple stakeholders for disability inclusion. In all of the 7<sup>19</sup> country operations so far included in this project, SGBV has been raised as a concern for persons with disabilities, including under-reporting and barriers to accessing prevention and response programmes. Key recommendations emerging from the project are for training of staff and partners on strengthening inclusion of persons with disabilities in prevention and response programmes; and engaging with organizations of persons with disabilities to raise awareness about SGBV.

17 At least on situation chose this indicator in Chad, Ethiopia, and Uganda, and 2 situations in Kenya  
 18 This result does not adequately reflect UNHCR's work with LGBTI Persons of concern globally. For more information on UNHCR's efforts to protect LGBTI Asylum-Seekers and Refugees please see the global report "Protecting Persons with diverse sexual orientations and Gender Identities" UNHCR, 2015.  
 19 Zimbabwe, Chad, Rwanda, Djibouti, Mauritania, Kurdish region of Iraq, Ukraine and Malawi

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS



## ACHIEVEMENTS: Performance Targets & Impact Standards



- SGBV**
- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
  - 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
  - 3 Engaging men and boys
  - 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
  - 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
  - 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
  - C SGBV Core Issues



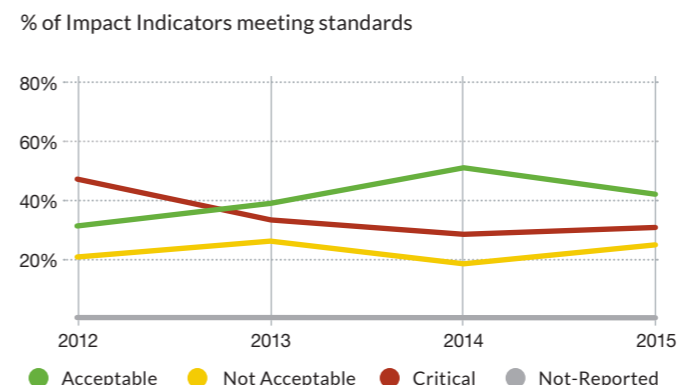
results  
by country.



- 7,769 children received birth certificates under the national birth registration procedure in 2015.
- Curriculum transition allowing refugee children to study in the national Chadian education system was successfully implemented.
- UNHCR Chad saw a 38% increase in known survivors who received medical care, a 32% increase in provision of psychosocial support, and a 58% increase of number of persons who received material support.

- In 2015, weak integration of child protection interventions and the exclusive ownership of Best Interests procedures by UNHCR and partner child protection staff resulted in a delay for cases of children at risk.
- There are still a number of remaining challenges in relation to education, most notably, the undersupply of essential school materials.
- The operation reported a number of challenges with SGBV programming, including a lack of specialized services for the adequate care of the victims to SGBV, low reporting to SGBV for fear of reprisals, socio-cultural constraints, and low identification and management of LGBTI cases.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS



## INTRODUCTION

With conflict and violence occurring in CAR, Nigeria and Sudan, Chad hosted 372,438 persons of concern as of December 2015. This number includes 53% women and 47% men. Children compose 59% of this total, of which 51% are girls. UNHCR Chad responded to the rising emergency situation at the Lake Chad Basin and the needs of thousands of refugees with the creation of Dar Es Salam camp near the town of Baga Sola. Despite economic and security-related developments, the operation continued to implement its SGBV, Child Protection and Education Strategies.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

UNHCR Chad improved the impact of its SGBV and child protection programmes in 2015, while education programmes do not indicate a similar trend. Impact indicators show an increase towards the standards over the past 3 years for SGBV (57% to 68%) and Child Protection (0% to 33%), whereas impact indicators in the acceptable range for Education rose from 2013 to 2014 (31% to 38%) and significantly fell by end of 2015 to 7%. Educational enrolment rates across Chad suffered in 2015 due to the influx of children and financial constraints of refugee families. However, due to a strong collaboration with the government, as well as partner and community engagement, enrolment rates for the Nigerian emergency situation increased from 68% to 77%. UNHCR Chad also saw an increase in enrolments for girls in Sudanese camps in Eastern Chad due to the establishment of day nurseries. Primary school enrolment increased in Eastern Chad from 49% in the previous school year to 53%, and from 38% to 47% at the secondary school level.

A total of 1,525 cases to SGBV were registered. Among these, 50% of survivors received medical assistance (40% in 2014), 85% received psychosocial support (75% in 2014), 29% were provided material support (16% in 2014), and 8% received legal support (32% in 2014). 2015 saw a 34% increase in reported cases to SGBV compared to 2014 among the CAR refugees and a 19% increase at the national level. A contributing factor to this trend is the increase in awareness of communities on the importance of reporting the perpetrators due to the continued work with refugee communities over the past three years.

UNHCR and partners conducted Best Interests Assessments for 29% of UASC from CAR and 58% of UASC from Sudan. UNHCR identified

the need for 139 Best Interests procedures to be initiated for UASC and children at risk living with their parents in urban areas. Of these 139 child protection cases, 28 were for children at risk and others (12 girls and 16 boys), and 111 were for UASC (77 are separated children and 34 unaccompanied).

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

The 2013-2015 period saw a number of achievements for UNHCR Chad in line with the three Global strategies. As noted above the number of Best Interests procedures initiated or completed for UASC increased, the reporting on SGBV and the percentage of survivors who received appropriate support increased, and UNHCR Chad was able to work with the Ministry of Education to allow children access to national education system. The 2014-2015 academic school year was marked by the transition from the Sudanese to the Chadian curriculum in line with UNHCR's global education policy and the Chad Refugee Education Strategy. This resulted in an increase in enrolment in the various camps, and schools received support from the state technical services, including in the areas of inspection and the assignment of teachers.

As part of the fight against violence, UNHCR's partner organized a training of trainers on the protection of persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV in Farchana and Iriba. This training grouped all SGBV focal points from all humanitarian partners, UNHCR staff and refugee representatives and leaders, and provided them with training on the technical expertise to prevent and respond to violence against persons with disabilities.

In a further effort to address child marriage, UNHCR Chad welcomed and promoted the new legislation prohibiting underage marriage and conducted sensitization campaigns on the topic. The operation also trained 188 staff from 22 organizations/government bodies on Child Protection. UNHCR Chad set civil registration and civil status documentation as a priority for 2015, and as a result of this prioritization, 7,769 children received their birth certificates under the national birth registration procedure.

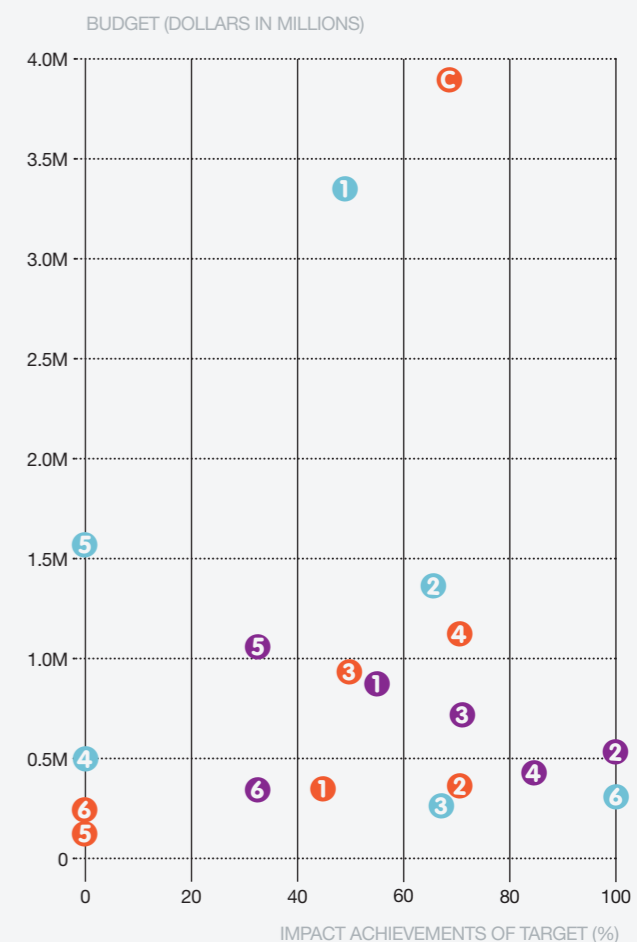
## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Significant gaps remained in SGBV, education and child protection programming in 2015. The operation reported a number of challenges with SGBV, including a lack of specialized services for the adequate care of the victims to SGBV, low reporting to SGBV for fear of reprisals, socio-cultural constraints, and low identification and management of LGBTI cases<sup>20</sup>. Challenges in child protection programming were also reported, including weak mainstreaming of child protection work and the lack of partners with expertise. As noted above, there were significant gaps in education caused by an influx of children of concern, and under-funding of secondary and tertiary education. While the curriculum transition allowing refugee children to study in the national Chadian education system was successfully implemented, there are still a number of remaining challenges, most notably, the undersupply of essential school materials. For example, after the curriculum transition, only 33% of schools have a textbook ratio for students within national norms for the Sudanese camps in the East.



<sup>20</sup> The operation reported strong social stigma and intolerance by the community  
\* Refers to budget allocated to CP, SGBV and Education objectives; percentages may vary from 2014 reporting as some expenditures might have been reported after 2014 reporting.

## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
- 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
- 3 Engaging men and boys
- 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
- 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
- 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- C SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

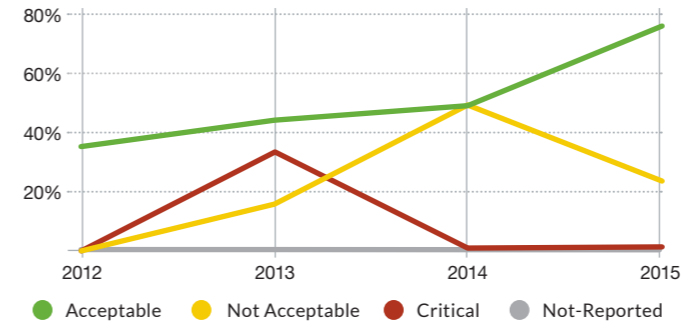
- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

2012

↑ 118%  
2015

### STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS\*

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



- A Best Interests procedure was initiated and/or completed for 46% of registered UASC in 2015.
- Higher quality education provided to Syrian children through the construction of 7 new schools and 135 new classroom.
- UNHCR enhanced UASC quality case management to ensure timely referral, monitoring and case follow-up, including tailored counselling on procedures and services provided by UNHCR/partners.

- Many refugee families are reported to be accruing significant debt as a result of the decision to send their children to more expensive private schools.
- Non-Syrian children still have no access to the national educational system leaving a large number of children and adolescents without an education.
- The extent to which survivors receive appropriate support has fallen from 100% in 2013, to 85% in 2014 and 72% in 2015.

## INTRODUCTION

Egypt hosts refugees and asylum seekers from 65 countries, mainly from the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, and countries in the Horn of Africa. By the end of 2015, the number of individuals registered was 180,647, of whom 51% were male, 49% female, and 40% children. Egypt continued to receive a high number of UASC, mostly from the East and Horn of Africa.

adapted to ensure fast-track registration, documentation, and the identification of durable solutions. Enhanced quality case management to ensure timely referral, monitoring and case follow-up included tailored counselling on procedures and services provided by UNHCR and partners. With limited staff capacity and partners, a Best Interests procedure was initiated and/or completed for 46% of UASC.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

In 2015, the Operation was able to lift most of the impact indicator results from the critical range to either medium level or acceptable ranges. Hence, the medium to positive trends since 2012 was maintained in Egypt. The operation had particular impact in expanding access to formal education for Syrian children with some 39,500 children (40,000 in 2014, 25,900 in 2013 emergency response) enrolled in primary and secondary education in public schools in addition to the 7,200 (6,000 in 2014, 2,000 in 2013) boys and girls enrolled in non-formal education institutions and community schools. An agreement was made with the Ministry of Education (MoE) in March 2015 to support the construction and expansion work in 7 public schools in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees, resulting in 135 new classrooms, which reduced the density in classrooms and benefited both refugees and host communities.

There has been a significant increase in reported SGBV incidents since 2013 in urban areas due to community outreach activities, enhanced case management by UNHCR and partners, and the development of an inter-agency coordination mechanism. While 38 cases were reported in 2013 and 124 in 2014, 244 SGBV incidents were reported among African and Iraqi refugee communities in 2015, all of whom received counselling and services from UNHCR and partners. 189 incidents were reported by Syrian refugees in 2015 and 82% received support. Through capacity building, regular monitoring, community outreach and interpreters, the ability of UNHCR's SGBV partners to offer case management to SGBV survivors increased significantly in 2015.

Due to an 85.5% increase of UASC from the Horn of Africa, Sudan and Yemen, the operation paid particular attention to protection and solutions for UASC through the "Live, Learn, and Play Safe" regional initiative. By the end of 2015, 301 separated and 1,352 unaccompanied children were registered with UNHCR. In order to address the increased influx, Best Interests procedures were

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

As in 2014, the Operation met more than two thirds of its output related targets, but met just over two fifths of its impact targets. Targeted response services offered throughout 2015 have helped to strengthen the protection of children through access to quality community-based protection, specialized child protection services, access to quality education, interagency coordination and the strengthening of national child protection systems. Community-based protection provided by UNHCR and Partners included quality case management, targeted financial assistance, life skills programme for adolescents, and specialised and non-specialised psycho-social support provided by trained and trusted members of the refugee community.

The operation selected a low number to SGBV related indicators in 2015 and reporting did not sufficiently address action areas outlined in the strategy. Nevertheless, over the three years, Egypt has reported progress in regards to prevention and response to SGBV. In 2015, innovative prevention activities such as self-defence classes were implemented, and female refugee survivors were granted access to a safe shelter officially approved by the Ministry of Social Solidarity. A new women friendly space was opened in 2015, where awareness raising, counselling, and psychosocial support were provided for Syrian SGBV survivors. Through the above, UNHCR Egypt was able to offer more holistic prevention initiatives and coordinated response services to the survivors of SGBV.

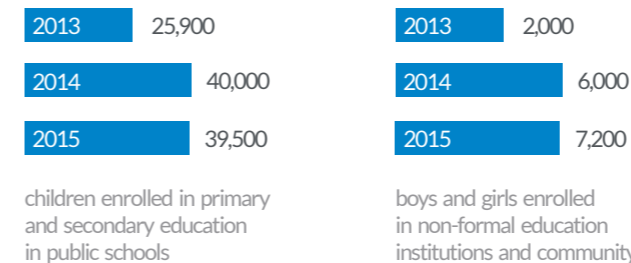
In an effort to address the lack of access to public education by children from Sub-Saharan Africa and Iraq, UNHCR and partners worked to enhance the quality of education across community schools in line with the Egypt Refugee Education Strategy. The operation also provided additional financial assistance to 11,920 African and Iraqi children to increase their access to public, private and community schools. Tailored financial support was also provided to children with

specific needs to ensure access to suitable educational institutes that meet their educational and care needs. Similarly, 22,100 Syrian children benefited with education grants, and additional funds were provided for more than 2,000 of the most vulnerable children and 90 children with disabilities and with specialized needs.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

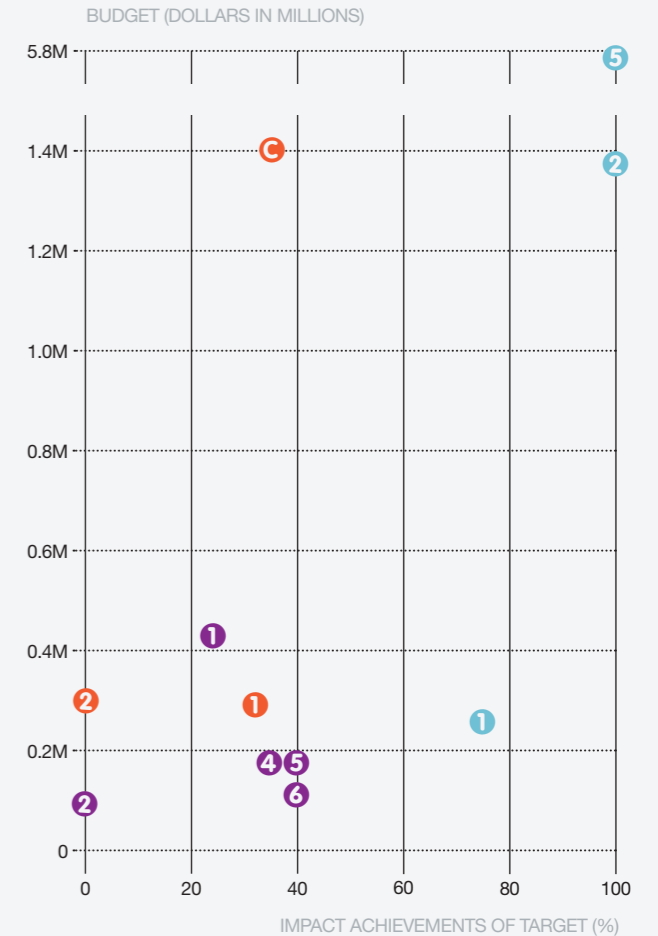
Whilst a legal framework addressing child protection and to some extent SGBV exists, the implementation through local and central entities requires further strengthening. Limited service coverage for SGBV survivors was particularly visible in the Northern Governorates of Alexandria and Damietta, and remained one of the areas with the biggest unmet needs. Protection challenges affecting African refugee children throughout 2015 remained, children faced harassment, limited livelihood opportunities, lack of timely access to emergency care, and costly secondary and tertiary health care and alternative care arrangements for UASC. Despite significant improvements regarding access to quality education in public schools, access to enrolment and retention, lack of qualified teachers, overcrowded classrooms, lack of safe learning environments and limited pre-schools education opportunities remain a challenge for Syrian refugee students.

### EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENTS FOR SYRIAN CHILDREN



\* Percentages shown here may vary from 2014 reporting due to additional objectives added in 2014 and removed in 2015 reporting.

## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
- 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
- 3 Engaging men and boys
- 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
- 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
- 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- 7 SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

## BUDGET ALLOCATION

2012

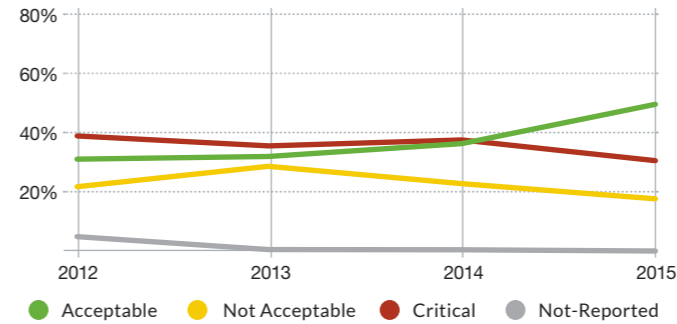
↑70%  
2015

- The number of UASC arriving in Ethiopia doubled in 2015, and a total of 39,273 children were registered as UASC in 2015.
- UNHCR Ethiopia reported a 42% decrease in the proportion of UASC reported missing due to assumed onward movements over the past three years.
- Over the last three years, UNHCR Ethiopia made significant strides towards the eradication of FGM in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia
- The Ethiopia National Refugee Education Strategy was completed through a national revalidation workshop with all stakeholders.

- The absence of an effective birth registration system in Ethiopia continues to be a major gap in child protection and the prevention of statelessness.
- 46% of primary school aged-children are out-of-school.
- National laws which prohibit same sex relations created challenges in the operation's ability to provide individual case management for LGBTI persons of concern, as well as training for UNHCR and partner staff.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## INTRODUCTION

In 2015, the population of concern to UNHCR in Ethiopia grew by 12% from 662,096 at the beginning of the year to 739,151 by 31 December. Refugees continued to arrive in Ethiopia, mostly from South Sudan and Eritrea, but also from Yemen. In order to accommodate the influx of refugees and asylum-seekers, 3 new camps were opened for Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

As in previous years, impact indicator values show only minor changes since 2014, with fewer unreported indicators and a slight increase in the number of targets that moved from the critical range to medium level. By end of 2015, 46% of indicators selected were reported in acceptable ranges, compared to 37% in 2014 and 33% in 2013.

The operation continued to prioritize SGBV through increasing the community's involvement in prevention and response by 35% from 2014. 12 men and boy's groups were formed and linked to other active community structures, including members of the traditional court system, women's associations, youth committees, and community policing groups. Members of these structures were provided training on SGBV prevention and response, national laws including refugees' rights and responsibilities, and international protection. The strengthening of linkages between community structures and the accompanying capacity building created a space where socio-cultural norms that place refugees at risk to SGBV could be challenged. Due to efforts made to bring police physically closer to Assosa refugee camps, a police outpost was established in Bambasi camp in 2015, which among others things contributed to a more timely response to incidents to SGBV.

Enrolment rates in Ethiopia saw an 8% increase in the total enrolment of learners in 2015. South Sudanese refugees in Western Ethiopia reported 47% of school age children enrolled in school in 2015 across all levels of education (early childhood education, primary and secondary education). Also, 34% of Somalia school age children were enrolled in 2015, compared to 33% in 2014, showing 1% increase in enrolment. Overall, Ethiopia presents a varied picture across different Population Planning Groups (PPG) as over 75% of the Shire refugee population are under 25 and they lack access to quality education owing to an absence of the necessary basic facilities.

The Regional Child Protection Initiative, "Live, Learn & Play Safe" helped the Shire operation to meet the specific challenges relating to the influx and onward movement of Eritrean UASC, as well as other children at heightened risk within the operation. Partners assisted over 5,000 UASC since the initiative was implemented, including managing a 50% annual increase in the number of new arrivals of UASC. The average time spent by unaccompanied children in Endabaguna Reception Centre was reduced one third and Best Interests Assessments were completed for all unaccompanied children before being transferred to camps.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

An important achievement for the operation over the last few years is the progress made towards the eradication of FGM in the Somali Regional State of Ethiopia. UNHCR's implementing partner has been able to make significant progress in breaking the taboo surrounding FGM through the involvement of religious leaders and other key community stakeholders. They have been successful in changing some attitudes through advocacy efforts with both government and religious authorities at the regional state level to support the eradication of FGM. A number of interventions have contributed to these achievements over the past years, including: the establishment of religious leader's forum at camp level, community sensitization on FGM through various avenues, training of key stakeholders, and the formation of a Regional Level Anti-FGM Task Force. A critical component of interventions to eradicate FGM is the involvement of youth, including male youth. In the 3 camps covered by the Jijiga field office, youth clubs and anti-FGM girl's clubs have been actively involved in promoting the eradication of the practice by sensitizing their peers on the issue. Adolescent boys and young men have been encouraged to speak out and express their preference for marrying uncircumcised girls, while adolescent girls and young women are encouraging their peers to remain uncircumcised.

An important achievement toward the implementation of Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) was the trainings at each sub-office with a total of 135 individuals including education officers, UNHCR staff, a government partner and NGOs. EMIS roll-out is planned for 2016 in Ethiopia. UNHCR Ethiopia also continued in 2015 to advocate for refugee access to national education systems

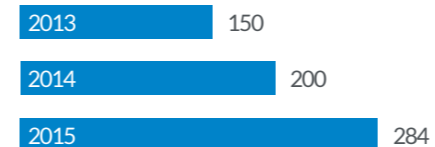
through the 2015-2018 National Education Strategy, which was completed through a national revalidation workshop with all stakeholders.

A significant achievement for Child Protection in Shire was the decrease in the proportion of UASC reported missing due to assumed onward movements over the past three years. This has decreased from 64% in 2013 to 22% in the first half of 2015. This was an important development, especially considering the substantial increase in new arrivals. Also, a child protection learning and development needs assessment was conducted for the Gambella emergency response, and 87 capacity building sessions on child protection related topics were held where 3,454 persons participated.

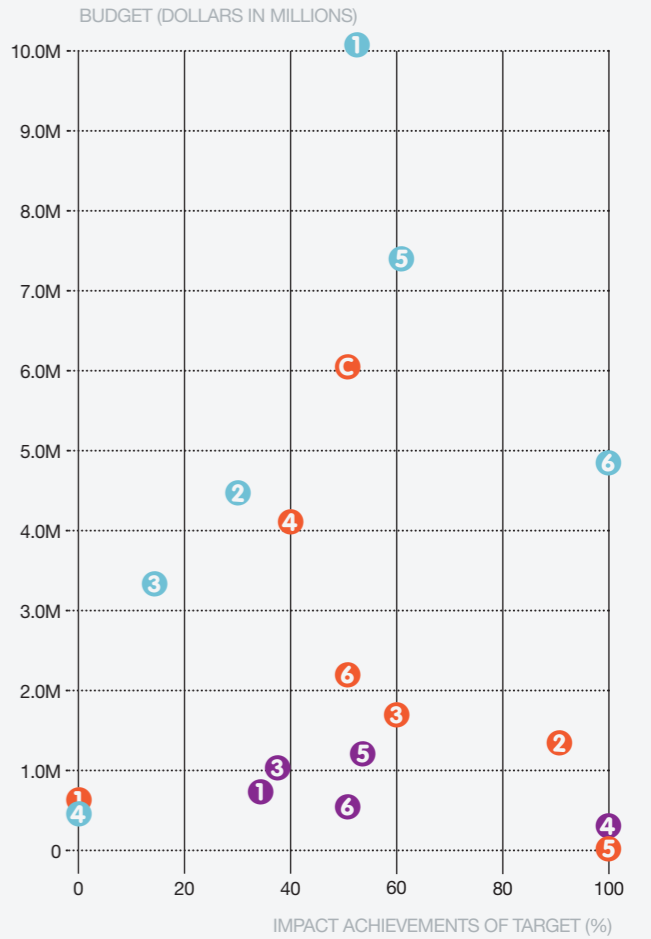
## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Approximately 46% of primary school aged-children are out of school. This is related to the challenges faced by refugee schools in meeting the minimum standards of a safe learning environment as a result of the undersupply of essential educational materials and teachers. The provision of secondary school education has been hindered by the continuous and constant arrival of refugees, coupled with the growing number of pupils coming from the refugees' primary school and the nearby local schools. A number of challenges relating to SGBV prevention and response were reported in 2015, including the underreporting of incidents related to cultural taboos, traditional practices, fear of retaliation from perpetrators and concerns regarding the functioning of local courts. The absence of an effective birth registration system in Ethiopia also continues to be a major gap in child protection and the prevention of statelessness. Corruption in refugee local courts.

## UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN REUNITED WITH FAMILY IN THE CAMPS



## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
  - 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
  - 3 Engaging men and boys
  - 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
  - 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
  - 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- C SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

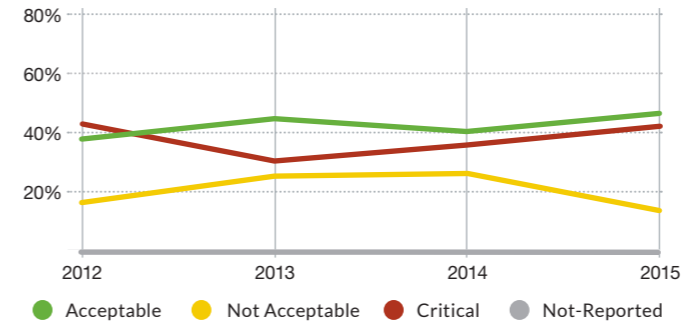


2012

↓14.6%  
2015

### STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS\*

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



- 80% of the targeted UASC had a Best Interests procedure initiated or completed in 2015.
- 2,383 candidates scored 200 marks and above in the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education examination which represents a 86.69% pass rate, compared to a pass rate of 33.43% recorded in 2014
- The percentage of self-identified LGBTI persons assisted rose from 43% in 2014 to 100% in 2015 in 1 situation and from 5% in 2014 to 100% in 2015 in another.

- 39% of primary school-aged children in Dadaab and 27% in Kakuma remain out of school.
- Despite the significant achievements made in primary education, challenges in the sector remained, including inadequate provision of textbooks and learning materials, lack of trained teachers, and high numbers of out-of-school children.
- UNHCR Kenya noted many gaps regarding the lack of engagement of men and boys in the prevention to SGBV, lack of livelihood opportunities for SGBV survivors, and a high drop-out rate of girls due in part to harmful social and cultural traditions, such as child marriage.

## INTRODUCTION

The refugee population increased from 458,363 in 2014 to 593,881 at the end of 2015, 56% of whom were children. The refugee population in Dadaab stood at 347,980, of whom 110,827 were female, while Kakuma refugee camp consisted of 184,550 refugees, of whom 85,211 were female. The operation also saw a 36% increase of Uganda nationals, many with specific protection considerations.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

UNHCR Kenya met more than three quarters of its Child Protection, Education, and SGBV performance related targets and 43% of its impact related targets. The operation made particular impact in birth registration as it supported the Garissa District Civil Registrar to facilitate 5 missions to Dadaab register refugee births in the camps. Electronic processing of civil documentation was also reinforced in order to improve efficiency and reduce delays. Thus, a total of 12,688 birth certificates, 6,415 boys and 6,273 girls, were processed for issuance. In addition, 585 birth certificates were issued to children, between the ages of 6 and 12 months, through late registration procedures. As a result, a total of 13,273 certificates were issued against a target of 13,720. As previously noted above, access to national child protection services for children also improved from 80% to 92% in 2015 due to a number of interventions from UNHCR, including the establishment and training of child protection committees.

The focus on SGBV continued to bear fruit with an increase in SGBV survivors accessing services. 812 cases were provided with medical assistance in 2015 compared to the low number of 81 in 2014, and 211 cases were provided with legal assistance, compared to 169 in 2014. Kenya also saw considerable progress among Somali refugees in the provision of legal services to SGBV survivors as over 500 survivors received some form of legal assistance. 62% of the cases that received legal assistance were prosecuted in the courts. A significant impact was made in relation to the protection of LGBTI persons of concern in 2015, with the percentage of LGBTI persons assisted rising from 43% to 100% in 1 situation and from 5% to 100% in another. LGBTI persons of concern were provided with financial, material and medical support.

In 2015, the number of children enrolled in primary education improved as 129,851 children were enrolled, compared to 121,620

in 2014. UNHCR Kenya made significant progress in the primary education sub-sector in Kakuma camp, with net participation rates increasing from 69.5% recorded at the beginning of the year to 83.3% by the end of the year. This progress was made through implementation of key interventions including the expansion of school infrastructure through the set-up of an additional primary school, construction of additional classrooms, and WASH facilities, training of 123 primary school teachers, provision of schools supplies and set-up of 2 Instant Network Schools (INS) to integrate ICT into learning. Over the reporting period secondary school enrolment has improved from 5,636 in 2013 to almost double in 2015 at 9,101.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

In Kakuma Camp, a total of 780 Best Interests Determinations (BID) were conducted for 415 boys and 365 girls, reaching 80% of the targeted number, which is a significant increase from 67% in 2013. Remarkable improvement was also reported in the quality of BID reports, which is attributed to the trainings conducted in the first and second quarter of 2015. These trainings targeted child protection caseworkers and aimed at enhancing the identification of cases for BID processes, and in contextualizing resettlement and protection cases in the BID process.

The activities that contributed to the improvement of services provided to Somali SGBV survivors included the deployment of 10 translators to police gender desks located at various police stations. This strengthened confidential reporting of incidents and enhanced the investigation of cases. Increased opportunities were also made available in most situations to increase access to livelihood activities in order to decrease abuse and mitigate negative and dangerous coping strategies, such as survival sex or firewood collection in remote areas in the camps.

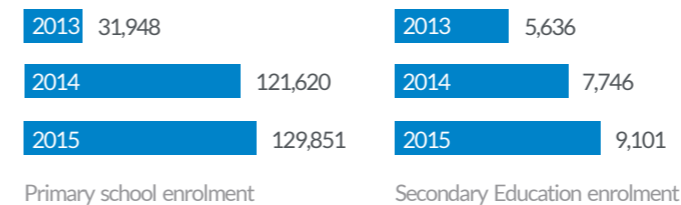
Impact in education has remained low in Kenya over the three years, but significant efforts have been made to increase enrolment throughout the country. In Dadaab, UNHCR worked closely with the national and county governments in an effort to register refugee pupils for examinations with the Kenya National Examination Council. In 2015, a mean score of 252.95 was recorded, compared to a mean score of 177.4 in the 2014 Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

examination. 2,383 (1,682 Male, 701 Female) candidates scored 200 marks and above which represents a 86.69% pass rate, compared to a pass rate of 33.43% recorded in 2014. In Kakuma camp, UNHCR also expanded school infrastructures, constructed an additional primary school and built WASH facilities. In urban areas UNHCR provided 86 refugees of school age a payment which covered school levies and other education related expenses such as uniforms and books.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

The high level insecurity in the North Eastern region where Dadaab is situated has continued to have a negative impact on protection programmes as it has placed serious constraints on UNHCR, government and partner staff. This is particularly notable in the response services for SGBV survivors as well as the education sector where high turnover of staff was observed. UNHCR Kenya also noted many gaps regarding the lack of engagement of men and boys in the prevention to SGBV, lack of livelihood opportunities for SGBV survivors, and a high drop-out rate of girls due in part to harmful social and cultural traditions, such as child marriage. Despite the significant achievements made in primary education, challenges remain, including inadequate provision of textbooks and learning materials, lack of trained teachers, and high numbers of out-of-school children.

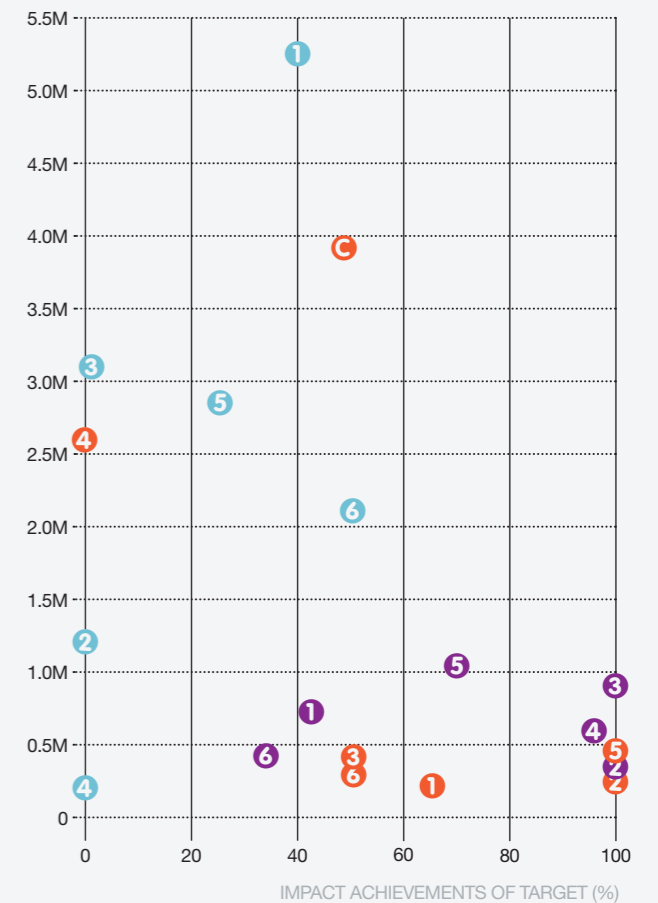
### EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENTS FOR CHILDREN



\* Percentages shown here may vary from 2014 reporting due to additional objectives added in 2014 and removed in 2015 reporting.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

BUDGET (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
- 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
- 3 Engaging men and boys
- 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
- 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
- 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- C SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

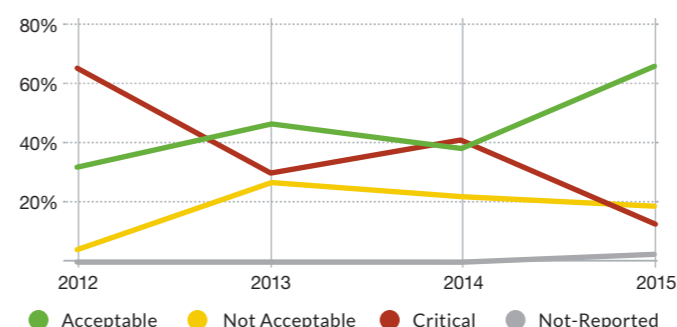
- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
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- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

2012

↑ 120%  
2015

### STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS\*

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



- Across all PPGs, the percentage of children enrolled in both primary and secondary school improved in 2015.
- A significant achievement for UNHCR Rwanda was the inclusion of Burundian refugees in the national education system.
- Between 80% and 100% of survivors received some form of support across all situations in Rwanda.

- Child labour and exploitation (including sexual exploitation of adolescents) remain challenging in all locations.
- Despite progress made, birth registration and provision of birth certificates to refugee children in Rwanda continues to be a challenge.
- UNHCR reported a worrying correlation between women and girls with disabilities and SGBV in Rwanda, as some categories of disabilities place some persons at higher risk of abuse.

## INTRODUCTION

As of 31 December 2015, Rwanda hosted a total refugee population of 144,737. This represents a 96% increase in the total refugee population from 2014 primarily due to the Burundian influx. 51% of the refugees come from the Democratic Republic of Congo and 48% are from Burundi. The remaining 1% is comprised of different nationalities.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

While UNHCR Rwanda encountered setbacks in 2014, the operation was able to see improvements across all indicators as the number of indicators in the acceptable threshold significantly increased by 23%. Overall trends show Child Protection, Education, and SGBV programmes have been strengthened over the past 3 years. There was a significant impact in education as 89% of impact targets were met in 2015, which is a significant rise from 8% in 2014. In a major development for higher education, Kepler University opened the first in-camp university campus in Kiziba. In collaboration with UNHCR a special admission information session was organised on 8 December 2015 for the 2016 intake.

All SGBV incidents were documented using case management tools that were agreed upon in Standard Operating Procedures developed in collaboration with partners. In 2015, the percentage to SGBV survivors receiving support rose significantly across all situations in Rwanda, with all situations reporting percentages between 80 and 100% by 31 December 2015.

Birth registration has improved across the many of refugee hosting areas in Rwanda. In 2013, the percentage of children with a birth certificate ranged from 12% to 70% for the different populations of concern, whereas it ranged from 65% to 86% in 2015. In order to inform parents of the importance of birth registration, child protection community mobilizers conducted community dialogue sessions on child protection as well as birth registration and shared information on available services with refugees. Coordination mechanisms between health partners and protection partners were in place to assure smooth referral to obtain birth certificates without administrative delay.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

For Child Protection and SGBV, an increased budget was allocated in 2015 for the continued engagement of the protection implementing partner selected in 2014. The protection partner supported specific activities to enhance the active participation of children and youth including the facilitation of recreational activities through sports, and interest-based clubs on issues raised by the children and youth, such as, sexual and reproductive health, SGBV, and other issues related to gender, sexuality, substance use and general protection. In Mahama camp, village to village awareness raising campaigns on SGBV, were conducted with the Rwanda National Police covering topics such as the different types to SGBV, root causes, consequences, available services, and how to report cases. An important achievement for Child Protection in 2015 was the coordination with a UNHCR partner in family tracing for UASC, which resulted in outcomes for 100% of UASC in urban and 82% of UASC in camps, both of which were 0% in 2014 and unreported in 2013.

A significant achievement for the operation was the inclusion of Burundian refugees from the 2015 influx into the national education system in line with a strategic plan for Burundian refugees. In order to prepare refugee children, orientation classes on English, Swahili, Kinyarwanda, and French were organised ahead of the new academic year. The orientation programme was implemented from October to December 2015 at 17 local schools in Kigali, Nyamata and Huye. The programme targeted primary and secondary students and aimed to enable Burundian refugee children to be integrated into the Rwandan education system starting from the 2016 academic year. 1,111 students at primary level and 993 students at secondary level attended and 112 teachers (88 Rwandans and 24 Burundians) were recruited for the orientation programme.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

UNHCR Rwanda noted a number of problems in relation to all three protection areas despite efforts made since the implementation of the Child Protection Framework, birth registration and provision of birth certificates to refugee children in Rwanda continues to be challenges. Child labour and exploitation (including sexual exploitation of adolescents) also remain challenging in all locations. In 2015, the operation reported a worrying correlation between women and girls with disabilities and SGBV in Rwanda, as some categories of disabilities place some persons at higher risk of abuse. This challenge and gap is due to stigma associated with disabilities and the lack of capacity building services provided to those most at risk. Despite the opening of the first in-camp University, secondary or tertiary education remained extremely limited, as refugees who completed lower secondary education have no access to upper secondary level scholarships, which is a major barrier to accessing higher educational opportunities.

### BIRTH REGISTRATION IN 2015

86%

of new-born babies were registered in Nyabiheke

47%

were registered in Kiziba

49%

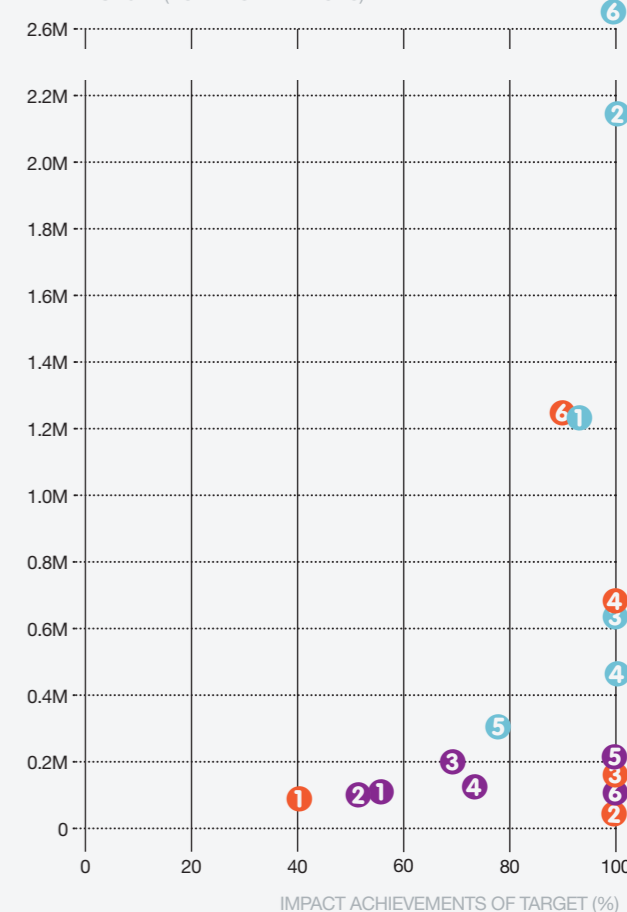
were registered in Gihembe

68%

were registered in Kigeme

## ACHIEVEMENTS

BUDGET (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
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### SGBV

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- SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
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- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
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# SUDAN

## CHILD PROTECTION · EDUCATION · SGBV Country Analysis

- The number of UASC who benefited from Best Interests procedures in Khartoum rose substantially from 30% in 2013 to 85% by 2015.
- The daily average attendance of at the Unaccompanied Children Community Centre in Shagarab was 190 children.
- 2014 saw significant achievements in the number of refugee children under 12 months receiving birth certificates, which increased from 22% to 70% in the East but dropped to 64% due in 2015.
- Sudan reported a 45% increase in SGBV survivors who received appropriate support in urban areas and a 48% increase in Darfur.

- Sudan's complex operating environment marked by a limited humanitarian access in Darfur continues to result in gaps in the provision of services to persons of concern.
- Gaps remain in the provision of education to all persons of concern, despite the Federal Ministry of Education's commitment to facilitate South Sudanese children's access to public schools.
- A challenging economic environment marked by high inflation increased associated protection risks, including SGBV, child labour, and exploitation.

## INTRODUCTION

By the end of 2015, 278,000 South Sudanese had entered the country, bringing the total number of Persons of concern in Sudan to 2.8M. The operational environment remained challenging in 2015, further compounded by the dire economic situation and tense political climate. Of the total newly displaced population in 2015, 285,000 remained displaced at the end of the year, while 141,000 returned to their areas of origin.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

In 2015, Child Protection, Education, and SGBV remained key priorities for UNHCR Sudan. However, impact and achievement indicators show a decline, and UNHCR Sudan was unable to achieve positive progress towards impact standards in these three areas. Despite this, some notable impacts were made in 2015. For example, an increase in the number to SGBV survivors receiving support was reported in regards to the majority of population groups in Sudan. In the urban context, support was provided to 77% of known SGBV survivors compared to 43% in 2014. In Darfur, 88% of internally displaced survivors received support compared to 40% in 2014. This impact can be attributed to UNHCR awareness programmes that were carried out across Sudan, including the launch of an awareness raising and training for camp police staff and other authorities in Kassala and Gadaref states.

In 2015, 715 children, many of whom had at-risk and/or working mothers, attended kindergarten managed by the ministry of Education and local charities in Khartoum and Bantue. In Khartoum, 5,663 South Sudanese refugees and host community students attended the three schools in the area. In other open areas, 2,401 South Sudan refugee primary school students were supported, including 84 South Sudanese refugee children who were assisted in obtaining their birth certificates, without which they would be unable to access education and other basic services. In this regard, progress continued to be made in registering all new-borns across Sudan, however, most children in Khartoum did not have full access to birth certificates resulting in lack of access to education and other important services.

Hence, UNHCR has made birth registration a priority for Sudan over the past three years. 2014 saw the most significant achievement as the number of refugee children under 12 months registered increased

from 22% to 70% in the East, but dropped to 64% in 2015 due to weak systems. The partnership with the Ministry of Social Welfare is set to continue in 2016 to address these gaps. Significant impact was also made in Khartoum and Kassala in relation to the "Live, Learn, and Play Safe" regional initiative which assisted in increasing the number of UASC who benefited from Best Interests procedures, which rose substantially from 30% in 2013 to 85% in 2014 and in the first half of 2015 in Khartoum.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

A joint UNHCR and partner project for urban-based refugees was revised to target the needs of the community through awareness raising and capacity building sessions. The purpose of these sessions was to enhance the social support available to survivors in order to address the low number to SGBV survivors coming forward due to the sensitivity of the issue, lack of knowledge and social stigma associated with SGBV amongst community members.

Protection, care and support for UASC and other children at risk were key priorities in the East in 2015. 2,371 UASC were registered at the Unaccompanied Children Centre in Shagarab, an increase of 586 from 1,785 registered in 2014. The daily average attendance of the Unaccompanied Children Centre was 190 children. 65% of children attended literacy classes at any given time at the centre which was staffed and monitored by social workers. Furthermore, a Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) was set up in Kassala with members representing government agencies, UNHCR, UNICEF, and a local NGO and partner. Monthly meetings allowed for exchange of information and ideas and served as a platform to address child protection issues (e.g. children in conflict with law, family reunification within Sudan, child-friendly procedures, etc.) collaboratively.

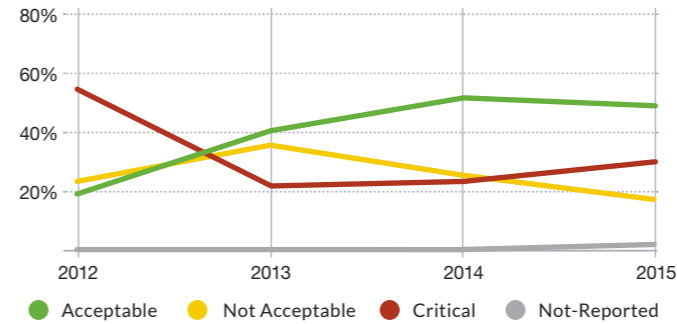
In order to address serious barriers to education in 2015, UNHCR's education partners assisted in the construction of two schools (primary and pre-primary), and constructed new accommodations for teachers and rehabilitated four other accommodation for teachers in Um Gargour. The aim of these initiatives was to improve the learning environment for teachers and thereby increase the retention rate of qualified teachers in the targeted camps.

## BUDGET ALLOCATION



## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



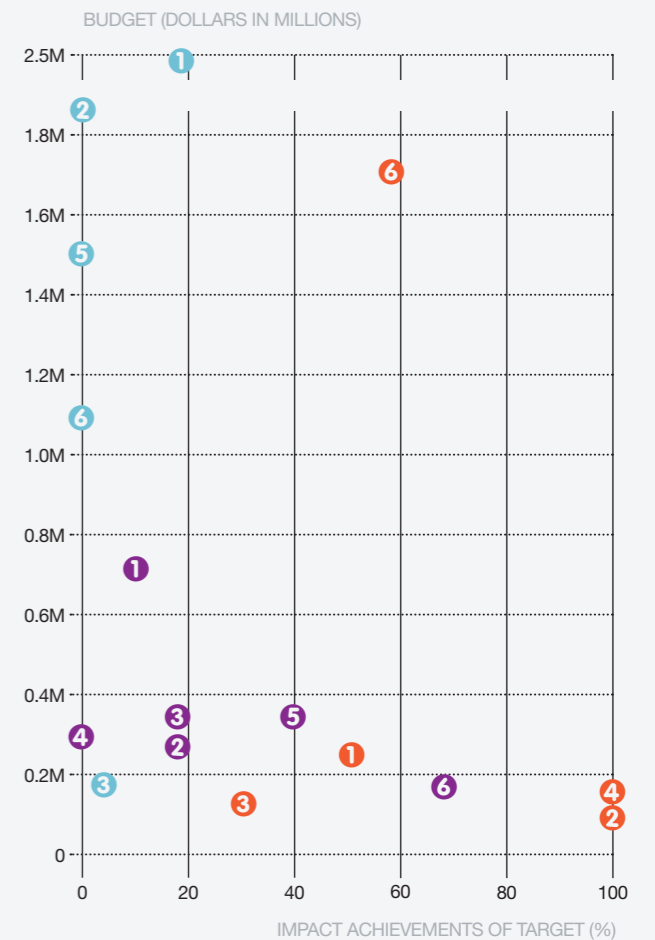
## GAPS & CHALLENGES

Sudan's complex operating environment marked by a limited humanitarian access in Darfur continues to give rise to gaps in services for persons of concern. Refugees are faced with a number of risks, including statelessness, and SGBV, and other forms of abuse. Gaps also remain in the provision of education to all persons of concern, despite the Federal Ministry of Education's commitment to facilitate South Sudanese children's access to public schools. In this respect, several constraints persist, such as the remoteness of relocation sites, unaffordable school fees, and limited capacities to accommodate refugee children. The lack of opportunities constrained the protection environment and exposed many persons of concern to dangerous onward movement as part of their alternative coping strategies. Although significant improvements were made in the identification of children at risk and the case management provided to them through the regional initiative, the number of children reported as missing due to assumed secondary migration remained particularly high. Of the population of UASC in Kassala, 70% engaged in onward movements in 2014 and 66% in the first half of 2015. Children reported that the desire to meet their families in Sudan or abroad coupled with a lack of educational and work opportunities in the camp motivated them to move onwards.

## # OF UASC IDENTIFIED SINCE THE LAUNCH OF THE PROJECT



## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
  - 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
  - 3 Engaging men and boys
  - 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
  - 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
  - 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
- 4 Access to higher education opportunities for refugee young people improved
- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

2012

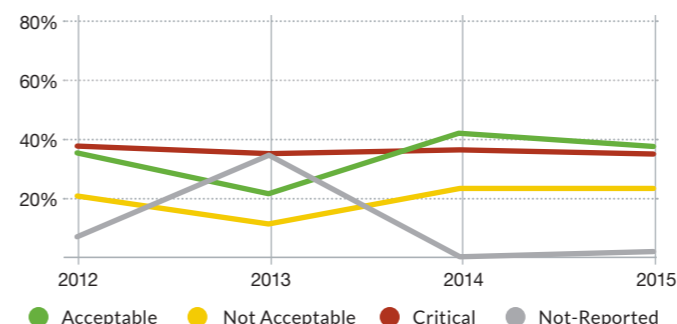
↑114%  
2015

- The percentage of UASC with a Best Interests procedure initiated or completed rose from 22.4% in 2014 to 78.1% in 2015 in Kambella.
- In Kiryandongo, the completion rate of primary education improved from 78% in 2014 to 83% in 2015 and teacher to pupil ratio from 1:72 to 1:57, respectively.
- Numerous positive changes were perceived in areas with the solar street lights, including reduced crime and violence, increased sense of safety and security on roads and in homes, and extended hours for social gatherings, studying, praying, reading, shopping, running small businesses, distributing food, watching games, phone charging, etc.

- The percentage of UASC for whom a Best Interests procedure has been initiated or completed remained low overall in 2015, and fell significantly from 2014.
- Less than a quarter of those who have started primary education make their way to secondary education leaving others at higher risk of protection concerns such as child marriage and child labour.
- UNHCR reported a lack of interpretation services in courts and police stations, which makes it especially difficult for SGBV survivors to report an incident.

## STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## INTRODUCTION

As of 31 December 2015, the total population of concern was at 512,966 with 85.6% residing in settlements and 14.4% in the urban area of Kampala. The main countries of origins were DRC (41.8%), South Sudan (39.0%), Somalia (6.9%), Burundi (6.0%), Rwanda (3.3%), Eritrea (1.8%), and nationalities (1.2%). 55.5% of the population of concern were children.

children increased from 137,000 to 183,000 over the same period. However, results are nuanced across situations in Uganda, as 83% of urban refugees were enrolled in primary education, but only 61% of refugees were enrolled in camps. Similarly, in urban areas, 40% of refugees had access to secondary education compared to only 9% in camps.

83% and teacher to pupil ratio went from 1:72 to 1:57. These improvements were made through teacher trainings, provision of instructional materials (lesson plan books etc.), and facilitating of co-curricular activities. In an effort to address high youth unemployment, UNHCR Uganda has targeted South Sudanese youth for business skills training in order for them to earn basic knowledge and skills in financial literacy and development of business plan. Youth benefited from microfinance loans for income generating activities as part of the enhancement to livelihoods programme in Kampala. These efforts have resulted in a slight increase in the number of persons who have access to employment and livelihoods.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Despite the new influx of refugees from South Sudan, the impact indicator values show continued improvement from 2014, as the operation was able to lift more critical impact indicator values into the acceptable range. Improvements were made in relation to all three strategies of Child Protection, Education, and SGBV. The operation continued to have positive impact relating to SGBV prevention and response, due to the continued strengthening of community engagement on SGBV issues. This was made possible in a large part by the Safe from the Start project. In relation to the South Sudanese population, the operation noted strong coordination across sectors resulting in 100% reported cases receiving appropriate support. The community structures have also become more active in reporting cases to SGBV compared to 2014.

The percentage of UASC for whom a Best Interests procedure has been initiated or completed fell significantly for both South Sudanese refugees as well as refugees considered under Uganda's emergency response. The percentage fell from 73.3% to 49.8% and 72.1% to 20.3% respectively. However, UNHCR Uganda made significant progress in urban Kampala as the percentage of UASC with a Best Interests procedure has been initiated or completed rose from 22.4% to 78.1%.

Education indicators showed a slight increase towards targets in 2015, compared to 2014 where indicators showed a decrease in the number of targets in the acceptable range. Achievements in school enrolment have been registered, though the increase is slight due to continued influx of South Sudanese, Congolese and Burundian children in 2015. The number of children accessing primary schools increased from 90,000 in 2014 to 116,000 in 2015, due to expanded services to meet a substantial increase in the refugee population, while the percentage of primary school-aged refugee children attending primary school dropped by 3% as the population of primary school-aged refugee

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

A major achievement for UNHCR in Uganda was the installation of over 130 solar street lamps across three locations in Uganda as well as the engagement of the communities in maintenance of the stations. The solar lights project, funded by Safe from the Start initiative, resulted in improved sense of security and safety for the community. A survey conducted in the communities where solar street lamps were placed, showed that 53% of participants felt safer and 39% felt that it prevented SGBV. All respondents reported a change in night time dynamics with an increased number of people out at night. Numerous positive changes were perceived in areas with the solar street lights, including reduced crime and violence, increased sense of safety and security on roads and in homes, and extended hours for social gatherings, studying, praying, reading, shopping, running small businesses, distributing food, watching games, phone charging, etc. On average 11%, felt less safe with the solar lights as community members had to leave their houses and walk through darkness in order to access the solar lights. Compared to the other locations, this applied to more respondents in Arua, which can also be related to gaps in coverage.

Government partners are represented in the BID panels, and their involvement assisted UNHCR to facilitate access to national child protection services. The country programme contributed towards enhancement of protection of children through individual, family and community dialogues; awareness raising on child rights; capacity building; social counselling; networking and partnership with public and private child protection services providers; provision and reinforcement of community child friendly spaces; and strengthening of community support structures.

Quality of primary education and learning environments have improved in many areas, especially in Kiryandongo where the completion rate of primary education improved from 78% in 2014 to

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

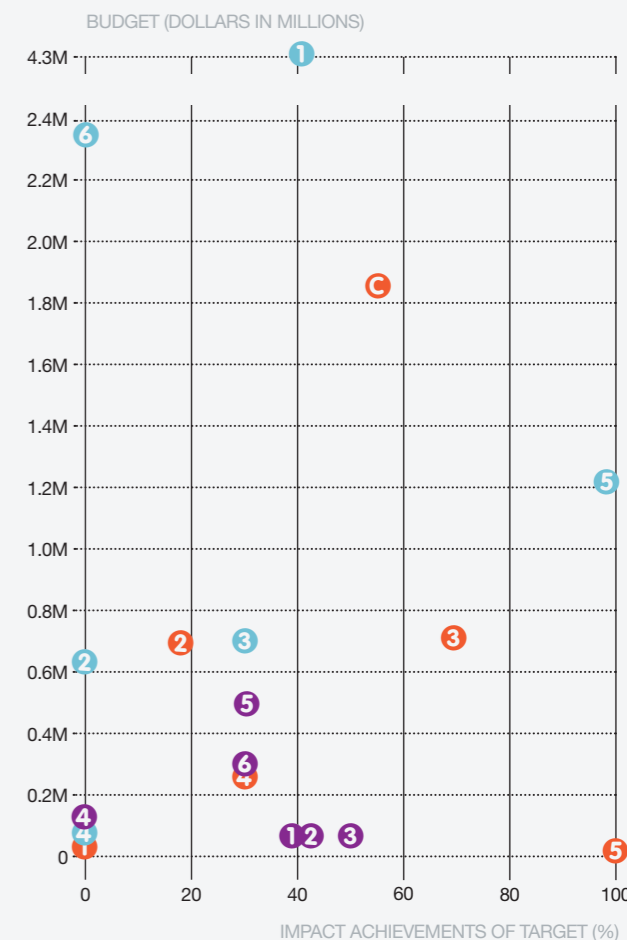
The Operation reported major remaining gaps related to education and child protection. The percentage of UASC for whom a Best Interests procedure has been initiated or completed remained low in 2015, and fell significantly from 2014. Overcrowding, violence, and a lack of a sufficient number of teachers in schools remained a serious concern in many primary education facilities across the country. Secondary education is one of the most pressing gaps in settlements and urban areas, as less than a quarter of those who have started primary education make their way to secondary education, leaving others at higher risk of protection concerns such as child marriage and child labour. Gaps were also reported in relation to SGBV prevention and response, included underreporting due to communities who fear retaliation from perpetrators. There is also a lack of interpretation services in courts and police stations, which makes it especially difficult for SGBV survivors to report incidents.

## COMPLETION RATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

78%  
2014

83%  
2015

## ACHIEVEMENTS



### CHILD PROTECTION

- 1 Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- 2 Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- 3 Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- 4 Children obtain legal documentation
- 5 Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- 6 Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

### SGBV

- 1 Protecting children of concern against SGBV
- 2 Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
- 3 Engaging men and boys
- 4 Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
- 5 Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
- 6 Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- C SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- 1 Learning achievements in primary school
- 2 Safe learning environments in school ensured
- 3 Access to formal secondary education opportunities improved
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- 5 Opportunities for lifelong and available education according to need are ensured
- 6 Access to education opportunities during emergencies provided

# YEMEN

## CHILD PROTECTION · EDUCATION · SGBV Country Analysis

- Over 1,000 UASC were provided with care arrangements, which included regular follow up and monitoring, legal, financial assistance, informal and formal education.
- UNHCR continued to support and empower refugee children through participation in child protection committees and student councils. However, trafficking and onward movement of UASC remained a substantial problem for the protection of children in Yemen during 2015.
- The 2014/2015 academic school year was interrupted due to the conflict, however, UNHCR Yemen coordinated the resumption of education for refugee children and they were able to start the academic year 2015/2016 on 1 Nov 2015 in Sana'a and the end of October in Aden.

- Due to the emergency, Child Protection, Education, and services for SGBV survivors had to be significantly curtailed, hence the operation fell short of the majority of impact and performance indicators.
- 21 out of 22 governorates in Yemen were rapidly engulfed by conflict with 2.5 million persons internally displaced by year-end. UNHCR was able to cover 7 locations with activities limited to certain districts in each of the locations meaning that coverage was not comprehensive.
- In 2015, only 51 known SGBV survivors received legal assistance compared to 241 in 2014, and 420 survivors received psycho-social counselling compared to 1,460 in 2014.

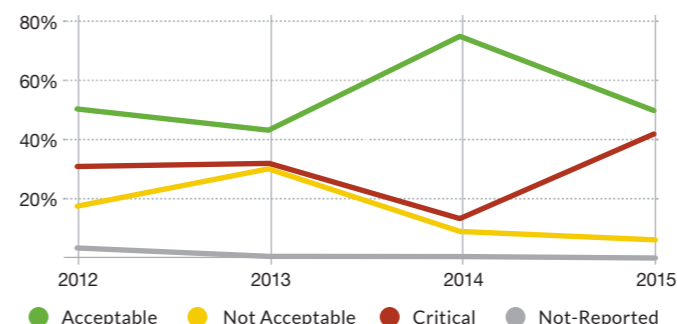
## BUDGET ALLOCATION

2012

↑ 11%  
2015

### STATE OF IMPACT INDICATORS \*

% of Impact Indicators meeting standards



## INTRODUCTION

With the escalation of the conflict in late March 2015, the humanitarian and security situation deteriorated rapidly, which significantly complicated provision of UNHCR's critical protection interventions and service delivery to Persons of concern. In 2015, Yemen received 92,446 new arrivals at the Arabian and Red Sea coasts (82,268 Ethiopians, 10,162 Somalis, and 16 of other nationalities). The number of IDPs increased significantly in 2015 and by 31 December reached 2.5M. Following the evacuation of all international staff late in March 2015, the operation was remotely managed from Amman. However, the majority of national staff in Yemen continued working despite ongoing conflict. Sana'a and Haradh offices were closed and national staff self-relocated.

## WHAT IMPACT DID WE HAVE?

Due to the emergency Child Protection, Education, and services for SGBV survivors had to be significantly curtailed, hence the operation fell short of the majority of impact and performance indicators. Impact indicators that met their target saw a 45% decrease in 2015. In 2015, only 51 known SGBV survivors received legal assistance compared to 241 in 2014, and 420 survivors received psycho-social counselling compared to 1,460 in 2014. The numbers present a concerning picture between 2014 and 2015 in Yemen due to the conflict and related insecurity. However, progress was noted by UNHCR Yemen between 2013 and 2014, where 67% of impact targets were met compared to 50% in 2013.

The 2014/2015 academic school year was interrupted between March and October 2015 at all levels: primary, secondary and tertiary. Some schools were also destroyed. However, UNHCR Yemen coordinated the resumption of education for refugee children and they were able to start the academic year 2015/2016 on 1 Nov 2015 after a two month delay in Sana'a. This disruption explains the rise of critical indicators, and low enrolment rates compared to previous years.

Over the three year period, UNHCR Yemen has continued to empower refugee children through child community groups. In 2014, UNHCR supported 4 refugee children in the National Children's parliament and in 2015 three child protection committees were established. Since January 2014 until the conflict in March 2015, 2,398 UASC in Aden and 631 children in Sana'a received targeted assistance through the "Live, Learn & Play Safe" regional initiative.

## WHAT DID WE ACHIEVE?

Despite disruptions caused by the conflict, the regional initiative of 2014-2015 provided over 1,000 UASC with care arrangements, regular follow up, legal and financial assistance, and informal and formal education. All caregivers, whether in a shelter or a foster home, were carefully selected and trained on how to support refugee children. In Sana'a, a Family Centre was opened in August 2015 which provided refugee and host community children with a safe space to socialise and receive the needed/appropriate services.

UNHCR Yemen has continued to face challenges in capturing information on the SGBV situation in refugee communities. To address this, attempts were made to identify SGBV survivors in need of targeted assistance through Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) which included female members. The CBPNs engaged in protection monitoring in order to identify protection concerns at grass-roots level as well as individual cases in need of targeted protection assistance. They also engaged in activities such as awareness raising and sensitisation on protection issues with the objective of promoting a degree of self-sufficiency as well as peaceful coexistence. This is a significant achievement as establishing community based protection networks in 2014 proved challenging.

Education interventions undertaken over the past few years, such as improvement of facilities, accelerated learning classes, and teacher recruitment, improved enrolment rates before the conflict began in 2015. During lull periods in the conflict, educational officers instructed school principals in Amanat Al-Asimah to facilitate the enrolment of refugee children with special consideration for those without birth certificates. Owing to the children losing a third of the 2014/2015 school year because of the conflict; the education office in Aden made an exception to allow all students to pass the 2014/2015 school year.

## GAPS & CHALLENGES

The crisis meant that SGBV prevention and response services could not be fully implemented in the country which led to a low number of survivors assisted by end of 2015. Challenges in enrolling outofschool children were also reported due to a number of factors including poverty and fear. Many parents were unable to afford minimum basic needs such as food, and parents were hesitant to send children to

school during insecurity for fear of violence and other protection risks. Life-long learning was severely disrupted in 2015 as few trainings and activities related to self-reliance were conducted due to the security situation. A continuous challenge in Yemen is the trafficking and onward movement of UASC. Many UASC came to Yemen with the intention to pay smugglers to transport them to Saudi Arabia. Since March 2015, it has been difficult to identify children victims of trafficking due to the lack of communication and coordination with government entities and partners working at the border and entry points. 331 UASC new arrivals identified on the coast were not supported with transportation to the camp or Aden due to the outbreak of armed conflict.

### # OF KNOWN SGBV SURVIVORS WHO RECEIVED LEGAL ASSISTANCE



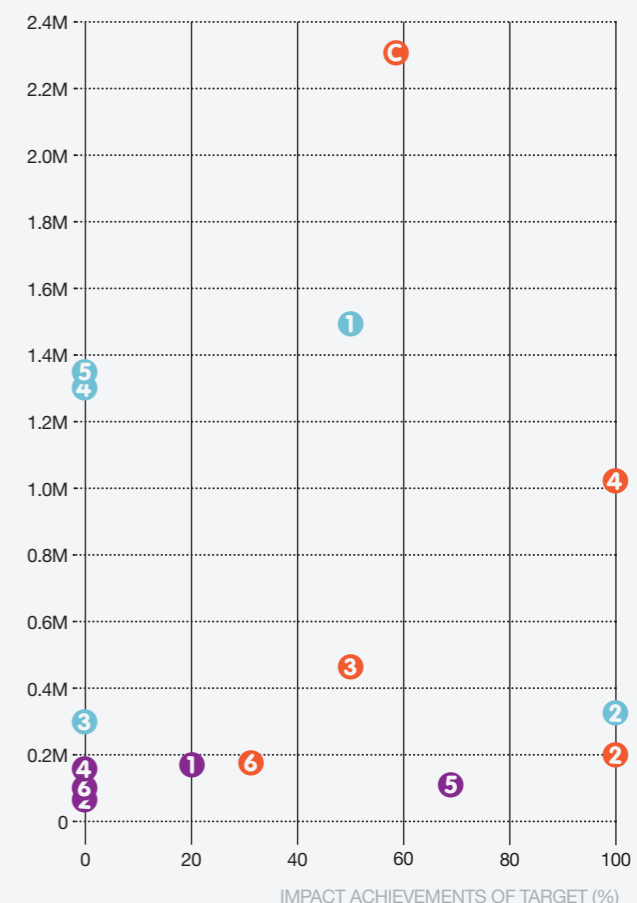
### # OF KNOWN SGBV SURVIVORS WHO RECEIVED PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT



\* Percentages shown here may vary from 2014 reporting due to additional objectives added in 2014 and removed in 2015 reporting.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

BUDGET (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)



### CHILD PROTECTION

- Girls and boys are safe where they live, learn and play
- Children's participation and capacity are integral to their protection
- Girls and boys have access to child friendly procedures
- Children obtain legal documentation
- Girls and boys with specific needs receive targeted support
- Girls and boys achieve durable solutions in their best interest

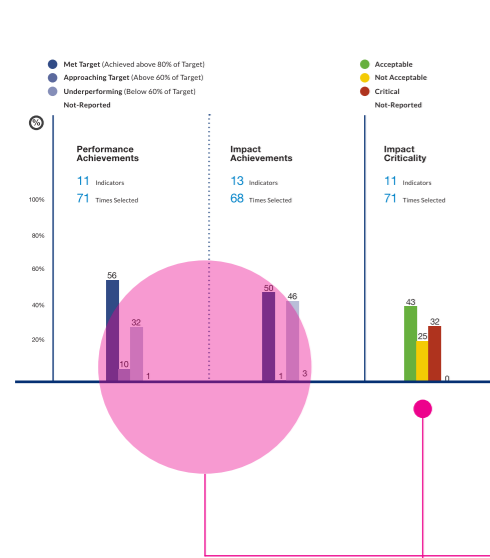
### SGBV

- Protecting children of concern against SGBV
- Addressing survival sex as a coping mechanism in situations of displacement
- Engaging men and boys
- Providing safe environment and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources
- Protecting LGBTI Persons of Concern against SGBV
- Protecting persons of concern with disabilities against SGBV
- SGBV Core Issues

### EDUCATION

- Learning achievements in primary school
- Safe learning environments in school ensured
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# Legend.



## Output Achievements:

Displays quantitative progress towards the achievement of outputs by measuring if the targets of related performance indicators have been met, approached or being underperformed on. Targets for performance indicators are set by each operation based on the specific context.

## Impact Achievements:

Displays progress towards targets of impact indicators (short: impact targets), which measure objectives. The vertical bars represent the percentage of selected impact indicators for which the target has been met, approached or been underperformed on. Targets for performance indicators are set by each operation based on the specific context.

The grouping for **Output and Impact** is as follows:

- Targets Met/Outputs Achieved (80-100%)
- Target/Output is being Approached (60-79%)
- Target Not Met/Output Not Achieved (0-59%)
- ▨ Not-Reported

## Impact Criticality:

Displays progress towards UNHCR's internal standard defined for each impact indicator by measuring whether progress towards the standard is:

- Acceptable
- Not-Acceptable
- Critical
- ▨ Not-Reported

The standard and thresholds are specific for each indicator and vary across indicators.

Example: For the indicator “% of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education” UNHCR set the standard of 100% of primary school children enrolled in school”.

The thresholds were defined as **Acceptable Range: ≥80%**;

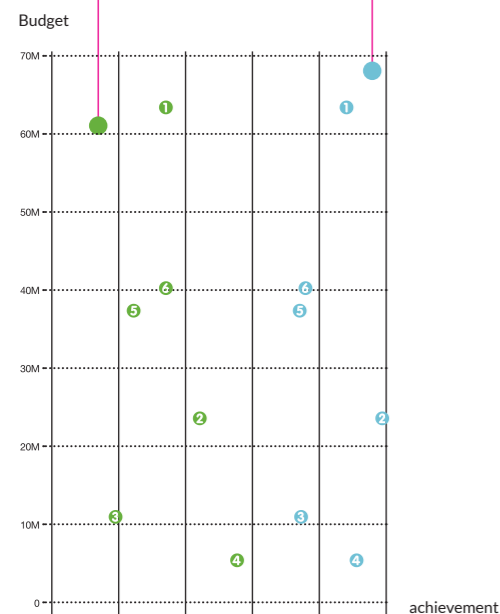
**Unacceptable Range: 79 – 60%; Critical Range: ≤59%.**

## Strategy Objective Graph

Displays progress towards strategy objectives of the 3 protection strategies in relation to allocated budget for that objective. The graph mirrors the allocated budget for one strategy objective against the progress towards impact targets (white circles) or impact standards (purple circles). Each circle represents one strategy objective. The higher the circles are placed the higher the achievement of the target or standards. The further right the circles are placed the more budget is allocated to the relevant outputs of that strategy objective.

## Progress Towards Impact/Performance Targets

### Progress Towards Impact Standards



## BUDGET

The use of the term Budget in this report refers to the amount of authorized spending on these strategies in relation to funding available to UNHCR in 2013.

## TOTAL BUDGET

Total Budget refers to the budget spent on strategy-related objectives and outputs in all strategy priority countries, calculated on the basis of selected outputs by operation, as recorded on 29 April 2014.

## IMPACT

Positive and negative, long-term effects produced by an intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

## IMPACT INDICATOR

Impact indicators measure the changes in welfare or behavior of persons of concern and systems; and/or of institutions and processes of interest for UNHCR. Impact indicators measure Objectives in UNHCR.

## OBJECTIVE

An objective is a statement of desired result and impact on well-being of the persons of concern that contributes to achieving the overall goal. Example: Population has optimal access to education.

## OUTPUTS

Outputs are specific products, goods or services that an activity is expected to deliver as a result of receiving the inputs.

## PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

Performance indicators facilitate measurement of the quantity and quality of delivered outputs (represented by number, percentage, extent, logical statements). Performance indicators measure Outputs in UNHCR.

## STANDARD

A standard is the minimum acceptable living conditions of the persons of concern as defined by the International Humanitarian Community and UNHCR. UNHCR has set standards for impact indicators.

Example: 100% of persons of concern aged 6-13 enrolled in primary education.

## TARGET

A target is the value of an indicator that an operation is attempting to reach. It defines what is to be achieved by a specific programme or project, ie. within a set context, timeframe and budget. Targets can be lower or even exceed standards.





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